



KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY



Established under Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK)

WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE



February 01 to February 06, 2026

CLICK HERE

Monthly Current Affairs Magazine

SOVEREIGN GOLD BONDS

Budget clarified that capital gains tax exemption on sovereign gold bonds will not apply to investors who purchase them in the secondary market and hold them to maturity.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND			
ISSUANCE To be issued by Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government	ELIGIBILITY The bonds will be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities including individuals, HUFs, trusts, universities, charitable institutions	TAXATION Interest on the bonds shall be taxable as per the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Physical gold rules apply to capital gains tax too	SALES CHANNEL Bonds will be sold through banks and designated Post Offices, as may be notified, either directly or through agents
DENOMINATION The bonds will be denominated in multiples of grams of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram	TENOR The tenor of the bond will be for a period of 8 years with exit option from 5th year to be exercised on the interest payment dates	MINIMUM SIZE Minimum permissible investment will be 2 units (i.e. 2 grams of gold)	MAXIMUM LIMIT Not more than 500 grams per person per fiscal year (April-March). A self-declaration to this effect will be obtained

About Sovereign Gold Bonds:

- **Nature:** These bonds are **government securities denominated in grams of gold**.
- **Launch:** The Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme was first **launched** by the Government of India (GOI) on **October 30, 2015**.
 - **Significance:** They are **substitutes for holding physical gold**. Investors have to pay the issue price, and the bonds will be redeemed upon maturity.
 - **Issuance:** The bond is **issued by the Reserve Bank** on behalf of the GOI.
- **Eligibility:** The bonds will be restricted for sale to resident Indian entities, including **individuals, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), Trusts, Universities and Charitable Institutions**.
- **Investment limits:** The bonds are issued in **denominations of one gram of gold and in multiples thereof**. The minimum investment in the bond shall be one gram, with a maximum subscription limit of **4 kg for individuals, 4 kg for HUFs, and 20 kg for trusts**.
- **Term:** The term of the bond will be for a **period of 8 years, with an exit option in the 5th, 6th, and 7th years**, to be exercised on the interest payment dates.
- **Selling:** Bonds are sold through offices or **branches of Nationalised Banks, Scheduled Private Banks, Scheduled Foreign Banks, designated Post Offices, Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCIL), and the authorised stock exchanges** either directly or through their agents.

Advantages Of Sovereign Gold Bond

- These bonds can also be used as **collateral for loans**.
- The bond payment can be made with **cash up to a maximum of Rs.20,000** or demand draft, cheque or through e-banking.
- These bonds are **eligible** to be converted into DEMAT form.
- Gold bonds are **a form of security** as they are issued in the form of the Government of India stock.
- Interest earned on the gold bonds is **taxable as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961**.
- Gold bonds **eliminate the costs** and risks of storage.

MAHATMA GANDHI GRAM SWARAJ INITIATIVE

In the Union Budget, Finance Minister announced the launch of the Mahatma Gandhi Gram Swaraj Initiative aimed at strengthening Khadi, handloom, and handicrafts.

About Mahatma Gandhi Gram Swaraj Initiative (MGGSI):

- **Launch:** It was announced in the Union Budget 2026-27 to strengthen India's traditional craft sectors.
- **Objective:** It is aimed at **making traditional rural industries more competitive while ensuring sustainable livelihoods for artisans and weavers.**



MAHATMA GANDHI GRAM SWARAJ INITIATIVE

Launch of Mahatma Gandhi Gram Swaraj initiative to **strengthen khadi, handloom and handicrafts**

It will help in **global market linkage and branding**

It will streamline and support training, skilling, quality of process and production

This will benefit our weavers, village industries, **One - District - One - Product** initiative and rural youth

- **Focus areas:** It is a major initiative to strengthen the **khadi, handloom, and handicrafts sector** by improving global market access, branding, and market linkages.
- **Beneficiaries:** The programme mainly targets **weavers, village industries, beneficiaries of the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative**, and rural youth, and MGGSI aims to address structural challenges.
- **Preservation of traditional craftsmanship:** MGGSI encourages artisans to **adopt modern production methods, while preserving traditional craftsmanship**. The initiative also focuses on improving market access by better branding and marketing to enable artisans to reach organised retail, export markets, and online platforms.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** It aligns with the **"Vocal for Local" philosophy** and efforts to strengthen micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). By reinforcing traditional industries, the initiative seeks to generate sustainable employment, and reduce rural distress, thereby aligning **with the broader vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat**.
- **Constitutional link:** While the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992** provided the political framework for **Panchayati Raj**, schemes like MGGSI aim to provide the economic foundation necessary for true self-rule.

WORLD WETLANDS DAY

Marking World Wetlands Day, the Department of Posts released a special postal cover featuring the blackbuck found in Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary.



About World Wetlands Day:

- **Date:** It is celebrated every year on **2 February**.
- **Origin:** It marks the **anniversary of the Ramsar Convention**, signed in Ramsar, Iran, on **2 February 1971**.
- **Other names:** The agreement is also known as the **Convention on Wetlands of International Importance**.
 - **Focus:** It emphasizes the **connection between local communities and wetlands**, highlighting how traditional practices ensure sustainable use.
- **UN recognition:** It was officially recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in 2021 and has been a **United Nations International Day since 2022**.
- **Uniqueness:** It is one of the oldest modern international environmental agreements and the only one **focused entirely on a single ecosystem- wetlands**.
 - **Parties:** There are **172 Contracting Parties** to the convention and over 2500 listed Ramsar wetlands worldwide. Each year, the **Convention Secretariat leads the World Wetlands Day campaign**, with participation from governments, conservation organisations, businesses, NGOs, media, youth groups, and communities worldwide.
 - **2026 Theme:** The global theme for 2026, **'Wetlands and Traditional Knowledge: Celebrating Cultural Heritage'**, highlights the role of indigenous and local communities in conserving and managing wetlands.

- **India's Status:**
- **Signatory:** India joined the convention on February 1, **1982**.
 - **Leading states:** **Tamil Nadu** has the most Ramsar sites (20), followed by Uttar Pradesh (11 including the 2026 addition).
 - **Largest and smallest wetland:** **Sundarbans (West Bengal)** is the largest wetland, while **Renuka Wetland (Himachal Pradesh)** is the smallest.
- **Count:** India's Ramsar site count has reached **98, the highest in Asia**.

India's wetlands, central to water security, biodiversity and disaster resilience, are rapidly declining despite legal protection. World Wetlands Day 2026 underscores the urgency of integrating traditional knowledge with science-based governance to safeguard these fragile ecosystems.

Current Status of Wetlands in India

- **Rapid Decline:** Nearly **40% of India's wetlands have disappeared** in the last three decades, while about **50% of the remaining wetlands are degraded**, reducing their ecological and economic value.
- **Ecological & Economic Role:** Wetlands support fisheries, agriculture, groundwater recharge, flood control and livelihoods, especially for rural and coastal communities, acting as both ecological buffers and local economic assets.
- **Global Commitments:** India has designated **98 Ramsar sites**, reflecting international recognition, but designation alone has not ensured on-ground protection or restoration.
- **Urban Wetland Stress:** Urban wetlands are overburdened with sewage inflows, stormwater, solid waste and encroachments, often without legal buffers or hydrological protection.
- **Climate Vulnerability:** Coastal wetlands such as mangroves face a dual threat from **sea-level rise and development pressure**, limiting their ability to migrate or regenerate.

Key Issues and Challenges

- **Weak Implementation:** Although the **Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017** exist, poor notification, demarcation and enforcement have diluted their impact.
- **Encroachment & Land Conversion:** Infrastructure, real estate and road projects have replaced wetlands, treating them as "spare land" rather than active ecological systems.
- **Hydrological Disruption:** Dams, embankments, sand mining and groundwater over-extraction alter natural water flows, degrading wetland functions, especially floodplains and riparian zones.
- **Pollution Load:** Untreated sewage, industrial effluents and agricultural runoff cause eutrophication, biodiversity loss and public health risks.
- **Institutional Capacity Gaps:** State Wetland Authorities are often underfunded and understaffed, lacking expertise in hydrology, ecology, GIS and community engagement.

Government Efforts So Far

- **Regulatory Framework:** The **Wetlands Rules, 2017** mandate identification, notification and restriction of harmful activities in wetlands.
- **NPCA Guidelines:** The **National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)** promotes structured planning, monitoring and outcome-based wetland management.
- **CRZ Regulations:** The **Coastal Regulation Zone framework** seeks to protect coastal wetlands like mangroves and lagoons from unregulated development.
- **Technology Use:** Increasing use of **remote sensing, GIS and satellite monitoring** to track encroachment, water spread and vegetation change.
- **Community-linked Models:** Pilot projects by research institutions and NGOs demonstrate participatory wetland management linked to local livelihoods.

Way Forward

- **From Projects to Programmes:** Shift from isolated beautification projects to **long-term, basin-level wetland programmes** focused on ecological functionality.
- **Boundary Notification & Transparency:** Ensure clear demarcation, public maps, grievance redress mechanisms and community-led ground verification of wetland boundaries.
- **Treat Wastewater at Source:** Urban wetlands must receive **only treated effluents**; wetlands cannot substitute for sewage treatment plants.
- **Catchment & Connectivity Protection:** Manage wetlands as part of entire watersheds by restoring feeder channels and preventing physical blockages.
- **Nature-based Infrastructure:** Recognise wetlands as **disaster risk reduction assets**, comparable to grey infrastructure, especially for floods and cyclones.
- **Capacity Building:** Launch a national training mission for wetland managers in hydrology, restoration ecology, GIS, environmental law and participatory governance.

Wetlands are not wastelands but national public goods vital for India's water security, climate resilience and livelihoods. Aligning science, policy and community stewardship – while scaling from cosmetic interventions to ecosystem-based governance – is essential to restore wetlands as living, working systems for a sustainable future.

NEWLY ADDED WETLANDS

Recently, Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change announced that Patna Bird Sanctuary and Chhari-Dhand have been included in the Ramsar sites list.

About Patna Bird Sanctuary:

- **Location:** It is located in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**.
 - **Composition:** It consists of **freshwater marshes, woodlands and grasslands**, and is surrounded by agricultural landscapes.
 - **Area:** It is the **smallest bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh**, covering an area of approximately **1.09 sq. km (108 hectares)**.
- **Status:** Established in 1991, it is also designated as an **Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA)** by BirdLife International.
- **Wetland type:** It is a natural, freshwater, **rain-fed wetland (shallow depression)** characteristic of the **Gangetic plains**.
 - **Cultural significance:** The sanctuary **houses an ancient Shiva temple**, and the local religious sentiment against hunting has contributed to the "tameness" of the birds found there.
- **Flora and fauna:** It consists of **178 bird species and 252 plant species**.



About Chhari-Dhand Wetland:

- **Location:** It is located in **Kutch, Gujarat**.
- **Nature:** It is a **seasonal saline wetland** situated between the famous Banni grasslands and salt flats of Kutch.
- **Nomenclature:** "**Chhari**" means **saline** and "**Dhand**" means a **shallow lake** in the local language.
- **Type:** It becomes **swampy during the monsoon**, fed by north-flowing rivers and runoff from surrounding hills.

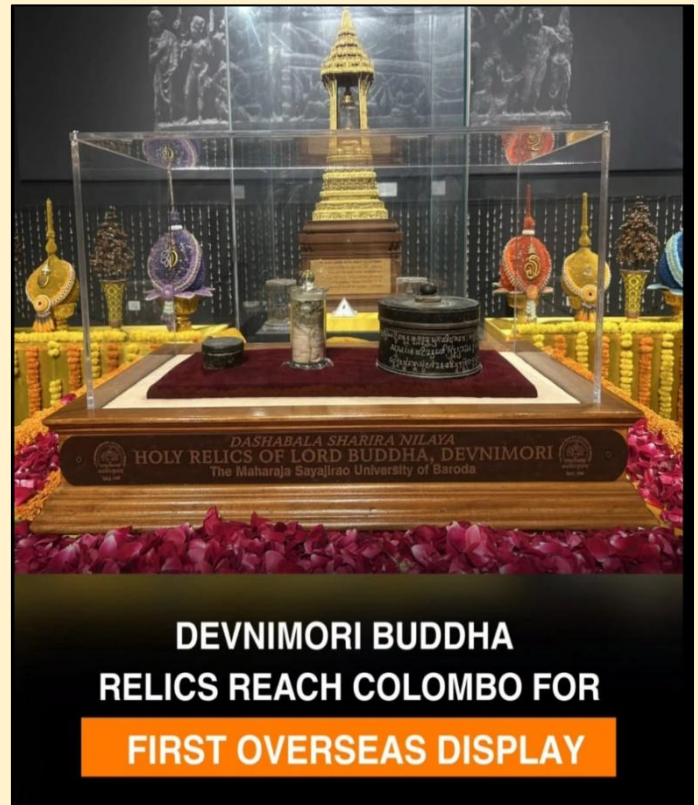
- **Conservation status:** It was declared Gujarat's first Conservation Reserve in 2008. It is designated as a **Ramsar Site** in 2026, making it Gujarat's 5th such site (alongside Nal Sarovar, Thol, Khijdia, and Vadhwana).
- **Fauna:** It supports species such as **critically endangered sociable lapwing**, the **vulnerable common pochard**, and, notably, common cranes (*Grus grus*) annually.
- **Flora:** It features **unique arid-adapted plants** like the **Indian gum tragacanth** and the critically endangered **Indian bdellium-tree** (*Commiphora wightii*).

DEVNIMORI RELICS

India is set to undertake a profound gesture of spiritual outreach & cultural diplomacy through the exposition of the sacred Devnimori Relics of Lord Buddha in Sri Lanka.

About Devnimori Relics of Lord Buddha:

- **Location:** The Devnimori Relics originate from the Devnimori archaeological site, located near Shamlaji in the **Aravalli district of Gujarat**.
- **Discovery:** It was first explored in 1957 by eminent archaeologist **Prof. S. N. Chowdhry**.
 - **Timeline:** The site dates back to the **3rd to 4th century CE** (early centuries of the Common Era).
- **Significance:** The excavations revealed important Buddhist structures and relics that stand **testimony to the flourishing of Buddhism in western India**.
- **Relic casket:** The relic casket found within Devnimori Stupa at a height of 24 feet from the base, **made out of green schist**.
 - **Inscription:** It is inscribed in **Brahmi Script and Sanskrit language**, it reads. "**dashabala sharira nilay**" – the abode of the Buddha's bodily relic. It holds a copper box having organic matter with holy ashes, with silk cloth and beads.
- **Contents:** The casket contained a **copper box**, which held a gold-coated silver-copper bottle containing **sacred ashes, silk cloth, and beads**.
 - **Architecture:** The site featured a **large Sharirika Stupa** (housing physical remains) and a **Vihara** (monastery).
 - **Art style:** The terracotta Buddha sculptures found here show a **strong Gandhara influence**, distinct from the Mathura or Gupta styles.
 - **Spiritual diplomacy:** This exposition is part of **India's "soft power"** initiative to strengthen cultural ties with Buddhist nations.
- **Other relic expositions:** Similar diplomatic outreach has involved the **Kapilavastu Relics** being sent to **Mongolia and Thailand**.



PENNAIYAR RIVER

The Supreme Court recently directed the Centre to constitute a tribunal to adjudicate dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the sharing of Pennaiyar River water.

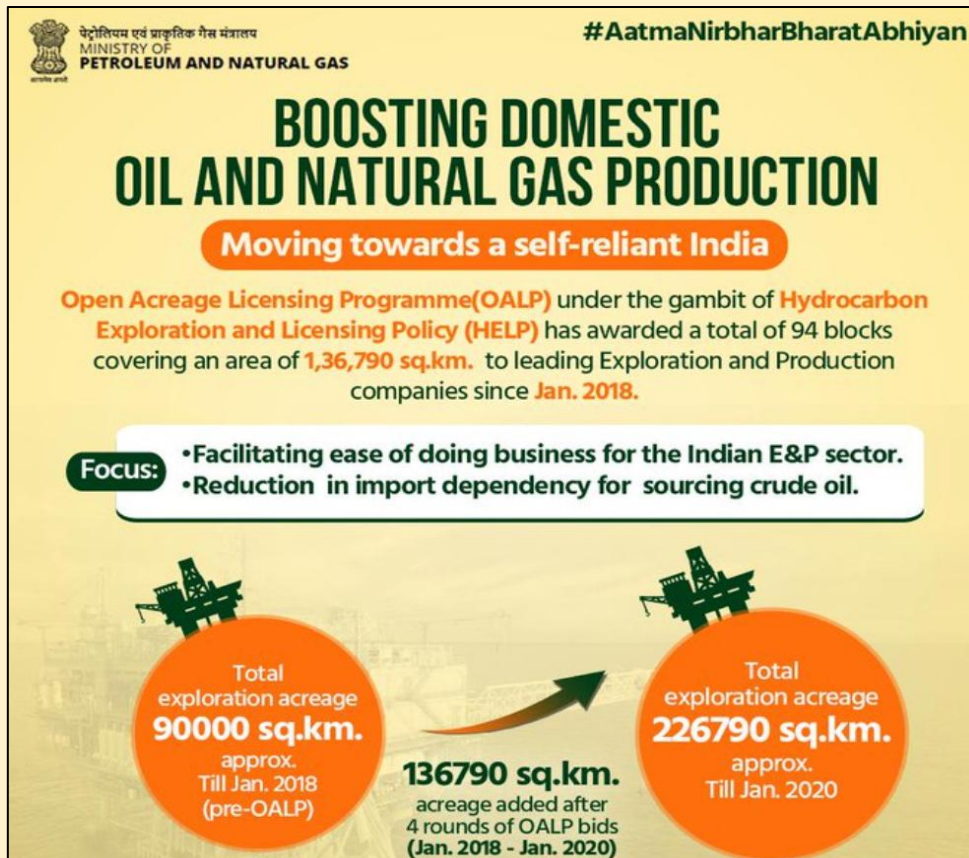


About Pennaiyar River:

- **Location:** The Pennaiyar River is a major river in southern India flowing through **Tamil Nadu and Karnataka**.
 - **Other names:** It is also known as the **South Pennar River**, **Dakshina Pinakini** in Kannada, and **Thenpennai**, **Ponnaiyar**, or **Pennaiyar** in Tamil.
 - **Origin:** It rises in the Nandi Hills of the **Chikkaballapura district in Karnataka**.
 - **Course:** It flows southward for 80 km through **Karnataka to northwestern Tamil Nadu**, where it turns and flows southeastward to enter the **Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore**.
 - **Significance:** It is the **second longest river in Tamil Nadu**, stretching 497 km in length. It is also the second largest interstate east-flowing river basin, situated between the Pennar and Cauvery basins.
- **Boundaries:** The Basin is bounded on the northwest and south by various ranges of the **Eastern Ghats**, like the **Velikonda Range**, the **Nagari hills**, the **Javadu hills**, the **Shevaroy hills**, and the **Kalrayan hills**, and in the east by the **Bay of Bengal**.
- **Tributaries:** Key tributaries include the **Markandeyanadhi** (the primary point of current dispute), **Kambainallur**, **Pambar**, **Chinnar**, and **Vaniar**.
- **Dams:** Notable structures include the **Sathanur Dam** (the largest), **Krishnagiri Dam**, and **Kelavarapalli Dam**.
- **Concerns:** Heavy rains at the river's source cause **sudden, but short-lived, floods**. The river is extensively dammed for irrigation, especially in Tamil Nadu.
- **Dispute:** Tamil Nadu claims that **Karnataka's construction of check dams and diversion structures** would reduce the water flow into their state, affecting their irrigation and drinking water needs.

OPEN ACREAGE LICENSING POLICY (OALP)

Oil India undertook a seismic study of the blocks it was awarded during the ninth round of the Open Acreage Licensing Policy to chart a bidding strategy for the tenth round.



About Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP):

- **Launch:** It was introduced by the Government of India (GoI) as a **part of the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP)** on March 30, 2016. **HELP replaced the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) regime**, which was in existence for over 18 years.
- **Nature:** OALP is a major **reform that changed how companies can apply for oil & gas exploration blocks in India**. Under the OALP, the company has the option to undertake prospecting for fuels in areas which are not notified by the GoI.
- **Difference from previous system:** **Until the OALP was introduced, exploration for hydrocarbons was allowed only in the case of areas covered by the tenders issued by the Government of India (GoI).**
- **Process:**
 - The OALP gives a company the opportunity to **prospect for fuels** in any area where the technical feasibility study indicates the presence of hydrocarbons.
 - Once the feasibility study shows the presence of hydrocarbons, the company can **proceed with the exploration after obtaining permission** from the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH).
- If multiple requests for sanction are received for the same area, the DGH will make an **allotment by conducting an auction.**
 - **National Data Repository (NDR):** The OALP regime also **allows companies access to seismic data at the National Data Repository (NDR)**. A crucial pillar of OALP, the NDR is a centralized online database providing geological and seismic data, allowing investors to make informed decisions before bidding.

- **Significance:**

- **Quick exploration:** Under the OALP the exploration can be made without waiting for an announcement from the GoI that an area is available for exploration.
- **Ease of doing business:** By removing “red-tapism” and administrative discretion, it aims to attract global energy giants.
- **Energy security:** The policy supports India’s goal of reducing crude oil import dependency (historically targeted at a 10% reduction) by boosting domestic production.

PECHORA MISSILE SYSTEM

Bengaluru-based Alpha Design Technologies Ltd (ADTL) has completed a major upgrade of the Indian Air Force’s Pechora, a surface-to air missile (SAM) system.

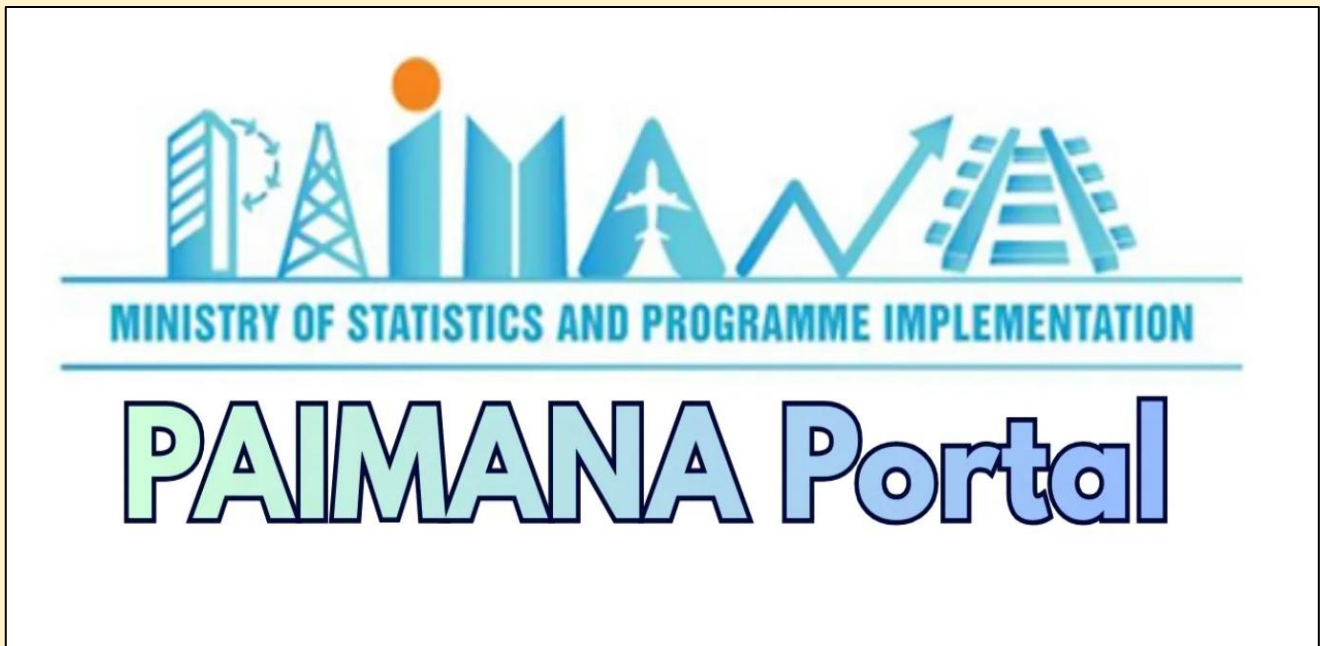


About Pechora Missile System:

- **Official name:** The Pechora missile system is officially known as the **S-125 Neva/Pechora**.
- **Nature:** It is a Soviet-origin, **medium-range surface-to-air missile (SAM) system** designed to intercept low- to medium-altitude targets.
- **Induction:** It has been a mainstay of India’s air defence network **since the 1970s**.
- **Composition:** The system consists of a radar-guided **missile launcher and a fire control unit**, typically employing the V-600 missile.
- **Radar:** It uses the **4R90 Yatagan radar**, equipped with five parabolic antennas, to detect, track, and lock onto targets. Once a threat is identified, the system can launch missiles to intercept and destroy it mid-air.
- **Effectiveness:** It is particularly effective **against slow-moving or low-flying targets**, making it well-suited for countering drones and cruise missiles.
- **Operational efficiency:** It can **operate independently or as part of a larger, integrated air defence network**, and is capable of functioning even in environments with heavy electronic jamming.
- **Range:** The Pechora system has an operational **firing range of up to 30–35.4 km**, with some upgraded versions reaching 35.4 km.
- **Altitude:** It can engage targets flying at altitudes from as low as 20 meters **up to 20–25 km**, making it versatile for both low and medium-altitude threats.
- **Detection:** The system’s radar can **detect targets up to 100 km away**, providing early warning and engagement capability.
- **Accuracy:** The Pechora boasts a **high kill probability of around 92%** and can engage up to two targets simultaneously at speeds up to 900 m/s.

PAIMANA PORTAL

MoSPI has operationalised a new web-based portal, PAIMANA portal for the mandated monitoring of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects worth ₹150 crore and above.



About PAIMANA Portal:

- **Full Form:** PAIMANA stands for **Project Assessment, Infrastructure Monitoring & Analytics for Nation-building**.
 - **Nodal ministry:** It is a flagship initiative of the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)**.
 - **Objective:** It functions as a **centralised national repository of infrastructure projects, enabling web-generated analytical reports** and enhancing data accuracy, and operational efficiency.
 - **Integration:** It is integrated with **DPIIT's Integrated Project Monitoring Portal (IPMP/IIG-PMG)** through APIs.
 - **Centralized project monitoring:** It serves as a centralized project monitoring system, providing a **single-window interface for ministries, departments, and implementing agencies** to upload, track, and review project information.
- **Real-time dashboards:** It features real-time dashboards with drill-down capabilities, enabling **users to monitor progress across sectors, states, and timelines**.
- **Advanced data analytics:** It includes **role-based user access, interactive dashboards, reporting and query modules**, and review cases for identification of data gaps.

SUNABEDA

Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha is emerging as a promising habitat for leopards, with an estimated population of over 70 individuals, according to forest officials.

About Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary:

- **Location:** It is located in the Nuapada district of **Odisha**.
- **Establishment:** It was declared a sanctuary **in 1983**.
- **Tiger reserve:** The sanctuary has received **"in-principle approval"** from the NTCA to become a Tiger Reserve.

Major leopard havens in India



- **Connectivity:** Sunabeda is part of the Deccan Peninsula biogeographic zone. It serves as a corridor **connecting Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary with Sitanadi and Udanti sanctuaries** in Chhattisgarh.
- **Terrain:** The sanctuary harbours a great diversity of wildlife habitats, with a **vast plateau, canyons, and 11 waterfalls**.
 - **Rivers:** It also forms the catchment area of the **Jonk River (tributary of the Mahanadi River)**, over which a dam has been constructed to facilitate irrigation.
- **Vegetation:** The important vegetation of this sanctuary comprises **dry deciduous tropical forests**.
 - **Flora:** Bija, Teak, Sisoo, Asan, Dharua, Mahul, Char, Sandalwood, Sidha, etc.
 - **Fauna:** It is an ideal habitat for the **Barasingha (swamp deer)**. Other important animals found are tigers, Leopards, hyenas, Barking Deer, Chital, Gaur, Sambar, Sloth Bear, Hill Myna, etc.
- **Tribes:** The area is inhabited by tribal communities like the **Gond and Paharia tribes**.

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 98864

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