



KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY



Established under Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK)

WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS

MAGAZINE



May 16 to May 22, 2026

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Monthly Current Affairs Magazine

POSH ACT

The Prevention of Sexual Harassment (PoSH) Act or **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act** was enacted in **2013** to implement the **Vishakha guidelines**.

The PoSH Act covers concepts of **quid pro quo** (a favour or advantage granted in return for something), harassment, and **hostile work environment** as sexual harassment.

- Under the Act, an **employee** is defined not just in accordance with the company law.
 - **All women employees**, whether employed regularly, temporarily, contractually, on an ad hoc or daily wage basis, as apprentices or interns, or **even without the knowledge of the principal employer**, can seek redressal for sexual harassment in the workplace.
- **Applicability:** Public and Private sector, government and non-government sectors and organised and unorganised sectors. Even non-traditional workplaces and places visited by employees for work are covered under the Act.



POSH ACT 2013
 THE LAW TO ENSURE A SAFE & DIGNIFIED WORKPLACE FOR EVERYONE
 ZERO TOLERANCE. RESPECT IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT DEFINED
 Sexual harassment includes "any one or more" of the following "unwelcome acts or behaviour" committed directly or by implication:

- Physical contact and advances
- Showing pornography
- A demand or request for sexual favours
- Any other unwelcome physical, verbal, or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature
- Sexually coloured remarks

OBLIGATION
 Every employer is required to constitute an **Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)** at each office or branch with **10 or more employees**.

COMPLAINT COMMITTEES
 ICC has powers similar to those of a **civil court** in respect of summoning and examining any person on oath and requiring the discovery and production of documents.

MEMBERS
 It needs to have a **minimum of four members** with **at least half of them women** and **one external member**, preferably from an NGO or an association that works for women's empowerment or a person familiar with issues related to sexual harassment, like a lawyer.

TIME
 The complaint must be made "**within three months from the date of the incident**".

CONCILIATION
 The ICC may (at the request of the aggrieved woman) allow the matter to be settled through conciliation (but **no monetary settlement allowed**).

PUNISHMENT
 Non-compliance shall be punishable with a **fine of up to Rs 50,000**.

COMPENSATION
 Compensation is determined based on five aspects:

- Suffering and emotional distress caused to the woman
- Loss of career opportunity
- Her medical expenses
- Income and financial status of the respondent
- The feasibility of such payment

DOMESTIC WORKER
 Domestic workers are **protected** under the Act and have the right to seek redressal from the **Local Complaints Committee (LCC)**.

A SAFE WORKPLACE IS A PRODUCTIVE WORKPLACE.
 RESPECT. REPORT. SUPPORT.

- A woman can file a **written complaint** to the internal or local complaints committee **within three to six months** of the sexual harassment incident.
- It also makes the employer duty-bound to organise regular workshops and awareness programmes to educate employees about the Act and conduct orientation and programmes for ICC members.
- If the employer fails to constitute an ICC or does not abide by any other provision, they must pay a fine of up to ₹50,000, which increases for a repeat offence.

- The **PoSH Act** defines **sexual harassment** to include-
 1. Unwelcome acts such as **physical contact** and **sexual advances**,
 2. A demand or request for **sexual favours**,
 3. Making **sexually coloured remarks**,
 4. **Showing pornography** and
 5. **Any other unwelcome** physical, verbal, or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature.
- It also lists down five circumstances that would constitute sexual harassment if they are connected to the above-mentioned acts
 1. Implied or explicit promise of **preferential treatment** in employment
 2. Implied or explicit threat of **detrimental treatment** in employment
 3. Implied or explicit **threat** about present or future employment status
 4. **Interference with work** or creating an intimidating, offensive or hostile work environment and
 5. **Humiliating treatment**, likely to affect health or safety.
- The Act mandates regular workshops and awareness programmes by the employer to educate employees about the Act and conduct orientation and programmes for ICC members.
- **Penalties:** Non-compliance with the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with a fine upto Rs 50,000, cancellation of registration to conduct business in case of repeated violations.

Vishaka Guidelines

- Vishaka Guidelines were stipulated by the Supreme Court in the **Vishaka and others v State of Rajasthan** case in **1997**, regarding sexual harassment at the workplace.
- The Court drew its strength from several provisions of the Constitution, including **Article 15** and General Recommendations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (**CEDAW**), which **India ratified in 1993**.

It is an **online platform to file complaints** related to sexual harassment at the workplace, hence ensuring effective implementation of the PoSH Act.

District Officers under the POSH Act

- The PoSH Act mandates **States** to appoint an officer in **every district** who would play a “pivotal” role in implementing the Act.
- **Sections 5 and 6** of the POSH Act detail that the **District Officers** would constitute **Local Complaints Committees (LCCs)**.
- LCC will receive complaints from women employed in small establishments **with less than 10 workers** or cases in which the assailant is the employer himself.
- A District Officer’s responsibilities included appointing nodal officers under the Act in rural, tribal and urban areas.

Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)

- The law requires any **employer with over ten employees** to form an ICC.
- Any female employee can approach ICC and file a formal sexual harassment complaint.
- ICC has to be **headed by a woman**, have at least two women employees, another employee, and a third party, such as an **NGO worker with five years of experience**.

- The ICC has powers similar to **civil court**, and the inquiry process complies with the “**principles of natural justice.**”

Local Area Committee (LAC)

- The Act mandates the Local Area Committee (LAC) in **every district** to receive complaints from women working in **firms with less than ten employees** and from the **informal sector**, including domestic workers, home-based workers, voluntary government social workers, etc.
- There are two ways to resolve the issue by the committee:
 1. **Conciliation:** Between the complainant and the respondent (which cannot be a financial settlement),
 2. **Inquiry:** Committees could initiate an inquiry, taking appropriate action based on the findings.

Annual Audit Report

- The employer has to file an annual audit report with the **district officer** about the number of sexual harassment complaints filed and actions taken at the end of the year.

ISSUES WITH THE CURRENT ACT

- **Gender Neutrality:** The PoSH Act is **not Gender Neutral**. Men and transgender individuals who face sexual harassment in the workplace cannot file complaints under this law.
- **Ambiguities in the Law:** The law is silent on how to handle **anonymous complaints** or incidents that come to the employer’s attention without a formal complaint.
- **Inter-Organisational Complaints:** The Act does not specify a clear procedure for handling complaints where the victim and the accused work for **different organisations**.
- **Lack of Clarity in Conciliation:** There are **no statutory timelines** for the conciliation process or for implementing a settlement.
 - Further, the Act **excludes monetary settlements** and does not allow for appeals against a conciliation-based settlement, which employers could misuse to avoid a formal inquiry.
- **No Legal Status for ICC:** The ICC is not a court of law. Its findings and recommendations are **not legally binding**, and its impartiality can be questioned, particularly when the accused is in a senior position.
- **Implementation Challenges:** Many organisations, especially smaller ones, do not have a properly constituted **Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)**. Even when they do, the members may lack the necessary training to handle cases with sensitivity and impartiality.

Way Forward

- **Wider Definition of “Workplace”:** Clarify the definition of “workplace” to explicitly include spaces like political parties, co-working spaces, and remote work environments.
- **Gender Neutrality:** The Act should explicitly include protections for **non-binary individuals** and **male** victims, ensuring no one is left behind.

- **Addressing present-day realities:** Cyber harassment needs clearer guidelines to address the complexities of remote work and hybrid environments.
- **Strengthen ICCs** by providing training and resources to ICC members, streamlining the appointment process, and empowering them to take interim measures during the inquiry.
- **Awareness Generation:** Companies can generate awareness for preventing sexual harassment by conducting regular training and workshops.

INDIAN OCEAN DIALOGUE

India recently hosted the tenth edition of the Indian Ocean Dialogue in New Delhi under the theme Indian Ocean Region in a Transforming World.

- The event marked a critical milestone as India assumed the Chairship of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) for the 2025–27 period.



The Indian Ocean Dialogue (IOD)

About The Indian Ocean Dialogue (IOD):

What it is?

- The Indian Ocean Dialogue is a premier **Track 1.5 forum** – a collaborative platform involving both government officials (Track 1) and non-governmental experts (Track 2), such as scholars, think tanks, and civil society members. It serves as a flagship initiative for open discussion on strategic regional issues.

Established In:

- The dialogue originated from a decision made during the **13th Council of Ministers meeting** in Perth, Australia, in **November 2013**.
- The inaugural session was subsequently hosted by India in Kerala in 2014.

Theme (10th Edition): Indian Ocean Region in a Transforming World – focusing on navigating geopolitical shifts and emerging maritime challenges.

Aim:

- The primary objective of the Dialogue is to foster **open and free-flowing exchange** among stakeholders to address common concerns in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).
- It seeks to align regional policies with sustainable development goals and enhance collective maritime security.

Key Features:

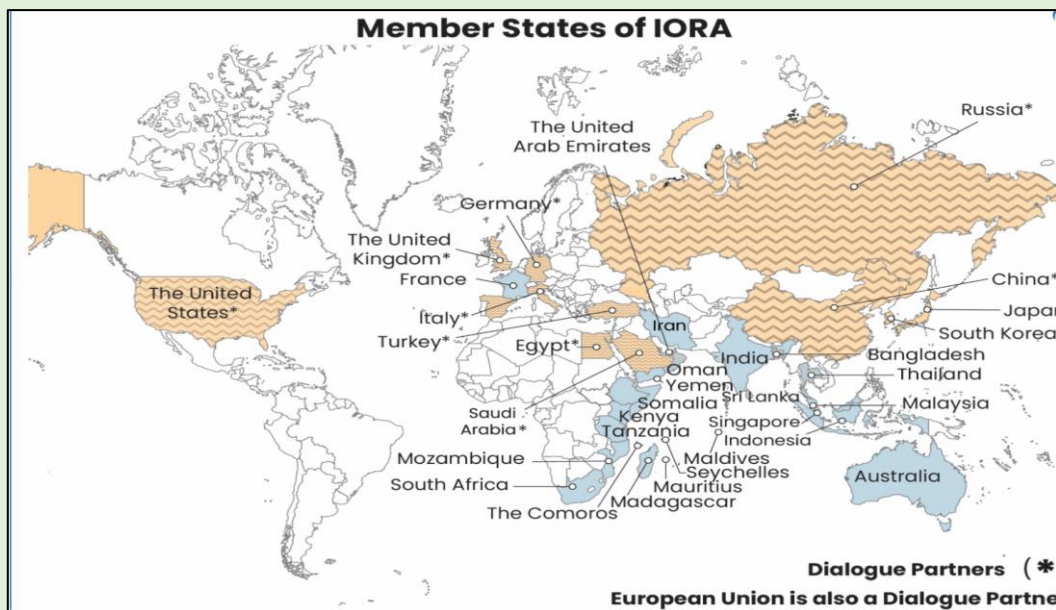
- **Multilateral Collaboration:** Organized by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in partnership with the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) and the IORA Secretariat.

- **Broad Participation:** Brings together senior policymakers and experts from 23 IORA Member States and 12 Dialogue Partners (including the US, China, and the EU).
- **Focus Areas:** Deliberations center on:
 - Maritime Safety and Security
 - Blue Economy and Fisheries Management
 - Trade and Investment Facilitation
 - Disaster Risk Management
- **Consensus-Based:** In line with IORA principles, discussions aim for voluntary commitments and consensus on strategic regional developments.

Significance:

- **Strategic Leadership:** The 10th edition reinforces India's leadership role in the IOR, coinciding with its IORA Chairship (2025–27).
- **Vision MAHASAGAR:** The dialogue is a key vehicle for India's vision of Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions, emphasizing collective prosperity.

The **Indian Ocean Rim Association** was established in **1997** as an **intergovernmental organisation** of States on the rim of the Indian Ocean.



- Its apex body is the **Council of Foreign Ministers**, which meets **annually**.
- The secretariat is in **Ebène Mauritius** and is overseen by a **secretary-general appointed for three years**.
-
- A **committee of Senior Officials (CSO)** meets **twice a year** to progress IORA's agenda and consider recommendations by Working Groups and forums of officials, business and academics to implement policies and projects to improve people's lives within the Indian Ocean Member States.

- **Troika:** TROIKA is an institutional mechanism consisting of the **current Chair, Vice-Chair**, which is the future chair, and **past Chair** of the IORA.
- The Association’s membership has expanded to **23 member states** and 11 dialogue partners.
- The IORA has **six critical areas** of focus:
 - Maritime security
 - Trade and investment facilitation
 - Fisheries management
 - Disaster risk reduction
 - Academic and scientific cooperation
 - Tourism promotion and cultural exchanges
- IORA has identified **Blue Economy** and **Women’s Economic Empowerment** as two areas of interest.
- The member countries are from various regions:
 - **Asia:** India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, **Iran**, Malaysia, Maldives, **Oman**, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, **United Arab Emirates** and **Yemen**
 - **Africa:** Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles
 - **Oceania:** Australia
 - **Europe:** France

PYQ. With reference to ‘Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)’, consider the following statements:

1. It was established very recently in response to incidents of piracy and accidents of oil spills.
2. It is an alliance meant for maritime security only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

BRICS FOREIGN MINISTERS’ MEETING

International Relations – BRICS; Multilateralism; New Development Bank; India’s Chairmanship.
Why in News?

- **BRICS Foreign Ministers’ Meeting** on **May 14-15, 2026** in **New Delhi** chaired by **Dr. S. Jaishankar**
- **Sharp divisions** among members over **West Asia crisis** (Iran-Israel-US war) threaten joint statement
- India assumes **BRICS Chairmanship for 2026** (fourth time: 2012, 2016, 2021, 2026)

About BRICS

Origin

- Term **“BRIC”** coined by **Jim O’Neill** (Goldman Sachs) in **2001**
- Formalised in **2006**; first summit in **Yekaterinburg (2009)**
- **South Africa** joined in **2010**



Current Members (11)

- **Founding (5):** Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
- **Joined 2024:** Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE
- **Joined 2025:** Indonesia

Key Statistics

- 40% of world population
- 30% of global GDP
- 25% of world economy

Key BRICS Institutions

New Development Bank (NDB)

- Established **2014** (Fortaleza Declaration); operational **2015**
- **HQ:** Shanghai, China
- **Authorised Capital:** \$100 billion
- **Voting:** Equal rights (unlike IMF/World Bank)
- **India's Projects:** 20 projects worth \$4.87 billion

Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)

- \$100 billion pool for Balance of Payments crises
- **India's contribution:** 18 billion (same as Brazil, Russia; China 41 bn, South Africa \$5 bn)

Delhi Meeting: Challenges

West Asia Divisions

- **Iran vs UAE** differences over language on US-Israel attacks
- Consensus already failed at **senior officials' MENA meeting (April 23-24)**

Outcome

- **Joint statement uncertain** – may be replaced by **Chair Statement**

Key Participation

- **China's Wang Yi** – **skipping** (scheduling conflict with Trump's China visit)
- **Russia's Lavrov** and **Iran's Araghchi** – attending
- **Araghchi-Jaishankar** bilateral on sidelines

India's Chairmanship Theme

- **"Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability"**
- India to host **BRICS Summit in September 2026**

Q) With reference to a grouping of countries known as BRICS, consider the following statements:

1. The First Summit of BRICS was held in Rio de Janeiro in 2009.
2. South Africa was the last to join the BRICS grouping.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- First BRIC Summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia (2009).
- South Africa joined later in 2010, after which BRIC became BRICS.

UPSC CSE Prelims 2025

Q) Consider the following statements with regard to BRICS:

- I. 16th BRICS Summit was held under the Chairship of Russia in Kazan.
- II. Indonesia has become a full member of BRICS.
- III. The theme of the 16th BRICS Summit was “Strengthening Multiculturalism for Just Global Development and Security”.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I and III (d) I only

NEWLY NOTIFIED WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

The Tribal Council of Little and Great Nicobar has called for the revocation of three newly notified wildlife sanctuaries on the Little Nicobar, **Menchal**, and **Meroe** islands.



Nicobarese Opposition to Proposed Wildlife Sanctuaries

About Nicobarese Opposition to Proposed Wildlife Sanctuaries: What are the Proposed Wildlife Sanctuaries?

- In October 2022, the Union government notified three specific sanctuaries located north of Great Nicobar Island (GNI) as a compensatory environmental measure for the ₹92,000-crore GNI development project.
- The project includes an international port and airport that will impact existing habitats on Great Nicobar.

Aim:

- The primary aim of these sanctuaries is to mitigate the ecological damage caused by the Great Nicobar Project by conserving the nesting habitats of the **leatherback turtle**, the **megapode** bird, and various **coral colonies** in nearby, less-developed islands.

The Three Proposed Sanctuaries:

- **Leatherback Turtle Sanctuary (Little Nicobar Island):**
 - Focused on protecting the nesting beaches of the **Giant Leatherback Turtle**.
 - The Nicobarese community is concerned that this will lead to the loss of their traditional coconut and areca nut plantations and restrict their ancestral ritual hunting grounds.
- **Megapode Sanctuary (Menchal Island):**
 - Established to conserve the **Nicobar Megapode**, a unique bird that builds large mounds to incubate its eggs.
 - For the locals, Menchal is a sacred site believed to be the dwelling place of **ancestral spirits**, and they fear sanctuary status will bar them from spiritual practices.
- **Coral Sanctuary (Meroe Island):**
 - Aims to preserve diverse **coral reef ecosystems** and marine biodiversity.
 - The community opposes this due to the potential erasure of their traditional roles as the historical owners and caretakers of the island's resources.

Core Significance and Issues:

- The Tribal Council maintains that the government bypassed the **Forest Rights Act (FRA)** by failing to obtain the free and informed consent of the indigenous residents who have managed these ecosystems for generations.
- Beyond biological conservation, the Nicobarese view these islands as **spiritual landscapes**.
- Sanctuary notifications threaten to criminalize traditional activities like ancestral worship and ritual hunts, which are central to their cultural identity.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AWARDS

The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, presented the National Florence Nightingale Awards for 2026 to nursing personnel at Rashtrapati Bhavan.



About National Florence Nightingale Awards for 2026:

What it is?

- The National Florence Nightingale Award is the highest national honor bestowed upon a nurse in India. It recognizes nursing professionals who have rendered meritorious services to society through their compassion, devotion to duty, and tireless efforts in patient care.

Established In: The awards were instituted in **1973** by the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**, Government of India.

Aim:

- The primary aim is to recognize and reward the exemplary service and excellence of nursing personnel, including Registered Nurses, Midwives (ANMs), and Lady Health Visitors, who play a crucial role in delivering quality healthcare, often in challenging circumstances.

Key Features:

- **Annual Recognition:** Presented every year on May 12th to coincide with the birth anniversary of Florence Nightingale.
- **Diverse Categories:** The award is given to nursing personnel working in Central and State Government facilities, as well as Private, Missionary, and Voluntary Organizations.
- **Component of the Award:** Each award consists of a **Certificate of Merit**, a **Medal**, and a **Cash Prize** (currently ₹50,000).

- **Prestigious Selection:** Awardees are selected through a rigorous process that evaluates their impact on community health, innovative practices, and long-term dedication to the profession.

About Florence Nightingale: Who She Was?

- Florence Nightingale (1820–1910) was a British social reformer, statistician, and the **founder of modern nursing**. Known as **The Lady with the Lamp** for her habit of making rounds at night to tend to wounded soldiers, she transformed nursing from an untrained job into a highly respected medical profession.

Early Days:

- **Birth:** Born on May 12, 1820, in Florence, Italy, into an affluent British family.
- Despite opposition from her family, she believed she had a divine calling to serve the sick and began her nursing training in Germany in 1851.

Contributions:

- **The Crimean War (1853–1856):** She led a team of 38 nurses to the military hospital in Scutari. She drastically reduced the death rate by improving sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition.
- **Statistical Innovation:** A pioneer in data visualization, she developed the **Coxcomb or polar area diagram** to illustrate that most soldiers died from preventable diseases rather than battle wounds.
- **Education:** In 1860, she established the **Nightingale Training School** at St Thomas' Hospital in London, the first secular nursing school in the world.
- **Global Reforms:** She wrote *Notes on Nursing*, which served as the cornerstone of the curriculum for nursing schools globally.

■ 'ONE CASE ONE DATA' & 'SU SAHAY'

The Chief Justice of India (CJI) launched the 'One Case One Data' initiative and an AI-powered chatbot called 'Su Sahay'.



One Case One Data Initiative

About One Case One Data Initiative:

What it is?

- The 'One Case One Data' initiative is a major digital infrastructure project designed to integrate judicial information across all levels of the Indian judiciary into a single, unified system.

Launched By: Supreme Court of India.

Aim:

- The primary goal is to develop an efficient **national case management system** that eliminates data fragmentation by connecting the records of different court tiers, thereby enhancing the speed and transparency of the judicial process.

Key Features:

- **Multi-Level Integration:** Embeds and synchronizes data from High Courts, District Courts, and Taluka Courts across the country.
- **Unified Database:** Creates a single source of truth for every case, ensuring that information updated at a lower court is reflected across the judicial network.
- **Interconnected Case Management:** Facilitates seamless tracking of a case's history as it moves through various levels of appeal or transfer.
- **Streamlined Access:** Provides a comprehensive digital trail for judges, lawyers, and litigants, reducing the need for manual record-gathering.

About the AI Chatbot 'Su Sahay':

What it is?

- '**Su Sahay**' is an Artificial Intelligence-powered assistance chatbot integrated directly into the Supreme Court of India's website. It was developed by the **National Informatics Centre (NIC)** in collaboration with the Supreme Court Registry.

Aim: The chatbot is designed to facilitate **easier access to justice** by providing a user-friendly interface for citizens to navigate the complexities of court-related services and guidelines.

Key Features:

- **User-Friendly Interface:** Offers a simple, conversational platform for litigants and the general public to seek information.
- **Front-end Guidance:** Provides clear guidelines and step-by-step assistance for accessing essential Supreme Court services.
- **Real-time Assistance:** Acts as a 24/7 digital helpdesk, reducing the need for physical visits or phone inquiries for basic procedural information.
- **Litigant-Centric Design:** Specifically tailored to help non-experts understand filing processes, case statuses, and court protocols.

NATIONAL JUTE BOARD

The National Jute Board has expanded the implementation of the Jute Crop Information System (JCIS), a technology-driven platform developed with ISRO to modernize crop monitoring.

NATIONAL JUTE BOARD (NJB)

The National Jute Board (NJB) is the apex statutory body under the Ministry of Textiles responsible for the development and promotion of India's jute sector.

Established Under:
National Jute Board Act, 2008

OBJECTIVES

Promote Indian jute globally

Encourage innovative uses of jute

Improve competitiveness of the jute industry

Support both organized and decentralized sectors

JUTE CROP INFORMATION SYSTEM (JCIS)

The Jute Crop Information System (JCIS) is a digital crop monitoring platform developed jointly by:

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

Jute Corporation of India (JCI)

National Jute Board

It replaces traditional manual reporting with:

Geo-referenced

Satellite-based

Data-driven monitoring

IMPACT

Timely and accurate data on jute crop area and condition

Better planning and decision-making

Increased efficiency and transparency in the jute ecosystem

Strengthens India's jute sector and global competitiveness

NJB and JCIS together drive innovation, sustainability and growth in India's jute sector.

About The National Jute Board (NJB):

What it is?

The National Jute Board is the apex body under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, responsible for the overall development of the jute sector. It was enacted by the Parliament to enable both organized and decentralized sectors to compete effectively in the global market.

Established In: The board is governed by the National Jute Board Act, 2008, and was formally enacted on February 12, 2009.

Aim:

- To increase the global share of Indian jute goods by exploring innovative uses and disseminating new technologies.
- To facilitate the growth of the jute industry through human resource development, training, and design inputs.

Key Functions:

- **Research and Development:** Engaging in R&D to explore diverse and innovative applications for jute fibers.
- **Machinery Assistance:** Providing financial and technical support for the modernization of jute mills and processing units.
- **Market Promotion:** Showcasing Indian Jute in the global arena through international exhibitions and trade fairs.
- **Incentive Schemes:** Extending scholastic incentives to the children of jute workers and addressing health-related issues within the workforce.
- **Technology Dissemination:** Bridging the gap between lab-scale innovations and field-level implementation for farmers and artisans.

About Jute Crop Information System (JCIS):

What it is?

- The Jute Crop Information System (JCIS) is a state-of-the-art digital platform developed in collaboration with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Jute Corporation of India (JCI). It replaces manual, fragmented reporting with a geo-referenced, evidence-based monitoring framework.

Aim: The system aims to improve the accuracy of jute crop area, yield, and production estimates through a data-driven approach, enabling targeted policy interventions and rapid response to environmental stresses.

Key Features:

- **Integrated Satellite Imagery:** Uses ISRO's satellite data and vegetation indices to monitor the health and extent of jute cultivation across districts.
- **Digital Tools:**
 - **BHUVAN JUMP:** A mobile application used by the I-CARE field network for large-scale collection of **geo-tagged field data**.
 - **PATSAN:** A web-based analytics platform that provides surveillance and production assessments for stakeholders and government officials.
- **Smart Sampling:** Employs **geospatial smart-sampling** for Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE) to ensure highly accurate yield estimation.
- **Weather Analytics:** Integrates real-time weather data to provide district-level early warning alerts for floods, droughts, and temperature fluctuations.

- **Disaster Assessment:** Capable of developing **flood impact models** to estimate crop and quality losses immediately after natural calamities.
- **Automated Reporting:** Streamlines communication between state and national agencies to eliminate inconsistencies in production trends.

PYQ- UPSC CSE Prelims 1997

Q. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Coffee Board – Bengaluru
- (b) Rubber Board – Kottayam
- (c) Tea Board – Guwahati
- (d) Tobacco Board – Guntur

Q. With reference to the “Tea Board” in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Tea Board is a statutory body.
2. It is a regulatory body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
3. The Tea Board’s Head Office is situated in Bengaluru.
4. The Board has overseas offices at Dubai and Moscow.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

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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

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/-).

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