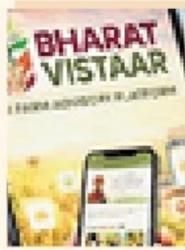


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AI-powered Bharat-VISTAAR all set to be launched today

The Indian Express
17/02/2026 - Page 5



India's federalism is in need of a structural reset

THE HINDU :
16/02/2026 - Page 6

Araghchi in Geneva for talks as IRGC begins drills near the Strait of Hormuz

THE HINDU :
17/02/2026 - Page 14



NPCI extends 'UPI One World' to AI Summit foreign visitors

THE HINDU :
17/02/2026 - Page 13



NGT clears 92,000-cr. Great Nicobar project

A National Green Tribunal (NGT) bench approved the 92,000-crore Great Nicobar Island infrastructure project on Monday. The project includes a transshipment port, airport, power plant, and township. The bench cited the project's "strategic importance" and other factors, finding no good reason to interfere. It dismissed applications challenging the 2022 environment clearance (EC), but directed authorities to ensure full compliance with EC conditions.



Key Concerns Addressed

The bench reviewed issues like coral reef protection, leatherback turtle nesting sites, and project locations in protected zones. An earlier 2023 NGT order formed a high-powered committee (HPC) for these. Applicants claimed the HPC's terms were limited and incorrect, with issues unexamined. The NGT disagreed, stating EC conditions provided "adequate safeguards" and the HPC handled remaining matters. It emphasized a balanced approach for strategic development under the 2019 ICRZ Notification, rejecting fears-based objections.

The bench, led by Chairperson Justice Prakash Shrivastava, found no errors in HPC terms and no other substantial issues. The Union government withheld the HPC report due to its strategic and confidential nature, underscoring the project's national importance. The Environment Ministry must protect coral reefs (noting none in the work area), regenerate them scientifically, prevent shoreline erosion from constructions, and create an implementation plan. Applicants noted the Environmental Impact Assessment used one season's data instead of three, but the government said it was not required due to low erosion risks. Forest clearance challenges continue in Calcutta High Court, with locals alleging ignored consent and unsettled forest rights for Nicobarese and Shompen communities.

SC Bench to review if new data law delivers a 'body blow' to RTI

The Supreme Court on Monday referred petitions challenging Section 44(3) of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, to a Constitution Bench. Petitioners argue this provision delivers a "body blow" to citizens' right to information under the RTI Act by imposing a "blanket ban" on disclosing "personal information." They claim it cynically uses privacy rights to undermine transparency and accountability in government. A three-judge bench led by Chief Justice Surya Kant issued notice to the government but refused an interim stay. The Chief Justice called the issue a "complex, slightly sensitive and really interesting" question, noting the need to define "personal information."

Core Arguments and RTI Changes - Petitioners say Section 44(3) amends RTI Act's Section 8(1) (j), granting government "unguided discretion" to deny personal information, which is unconstitutional. Originally, Section 8(1)(j) exempted personal details unrelated to public activity or invading privacy, but required disclosure if public interest outweighed privacy—decided by Public Information Officers after balancing concerns. Advocates for the petitioners argued the DPDP change strikes this balance, extending privacy to the State despite a 2019 Constitution Bench judgment (Central Public Information Officer vs. Supreme Court of India) applying a proportionality test. They contend it violates Articles 14 and 19, equates public officials' privacy to citizens', prioritizes privacy over public interest, and renders RTI illusory.

AI-powered Bharat-VISTAAR all set to be launched today



The Centre is launching Bharat-VISTAAR on Tuesday, February 17, 2026, in Jaipur. This AI-powered multilingual tool, standing for Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources, aims to provide farmers with essential information in their own language. Farmers can access it easily by dialing 155261 on their mobile phone or through calls. The launch will be led by Union Agriculture Minister Shivraj Singh Chauhan and Rajasthan Chief Minister Bhajan Lal Sharma.

Bharat-VISTAAR acts as a 24-hour "digital agriculture expert" named Bharati. It offers guidance on crop planning, packages of practices, pest management, weather forecasts, market prices, and government schemes. Users can learn about scheme eligibility, applications, and grievance redressal. From launch, it covers 10 major Central schemes, such as PM-KISAN, PM Fasal Bima Yojana, PM Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan, and Kisan Credit Card. Farmers will also receive timely alerts on weather and pests.

Key Features and Implementation

Announced by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in the Union Budget 2026-27, the initiative has an allocation of Rs 150 crore. The first version supports Hindi and English, with plans to expand to regional languages gradually. It is accessible via voice calls and SMS, making it user-friendly for farmers without smartphones. This tool empowers rural farmers by delivering accurate, localized advice instantly, bridging gaps in agricultural knowledge and support.

EC to showcase all-in-one app to state panels, with offer to develop versions

The Election Commission (EC) plans to showcase its all-in-one ECINET app to State Election Commissions (SECs) this month. It will offer to develop similar versions for SECs during a national conference on February 24 in Delhi. This is the first such conference since 1999, announced on February 4. Agenda items include electoral laws on voter eligibility, technological interventions like ECINET and EVMs.

ECINET integrates the EC's separate apps for voters, officers, and candidates into one platform. Users can fill electoral registration forms, while officers process them. It provides real-time voter turnout data during polling and results on counting day. Previously, these services required multiple apps. The beta version launched last year for Bihar's Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls and Assembly elections.

Launch and Usage Details

Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar officially launched ECINET on January 22 at an international conference. There, he offered to assist other countries' election bodies in creating similar platforms in their languages. The app supported the ongoing SIR in 12 States/UTs, sending centrally generated notices to electoral registration officers via ECINET/ERONET for the first time. It digitized 150 crore documents as all registered electors submitted forms and proofs of eligibility. SECs handle panchayat and municipal elections independently from the EC, which manages national and state polls with different rules. The conference occurs amid pending Bills on simultaneous Lok Sabha and Assembly elections, following a 2024 committee recommendation under Ram Nath Kovind, though local body polls are excluded for now.



INTERNATIONAL

PM may visit Israel on Feb 25, hold talks with Netanyahu



Prime Minister Narendra Modi is expected to visit Israel around February 25. Israel PM Benjamin Netanyahu announced this on Sunday at the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations. He highlighted the "tremendous alliance" between Israel and India, a nation of 1.4 billion people that is "enormously powerful and popular." Modi is likely to address the Israeli Knesset (Parliament), meet top business leaders, and engage with the Indian diaspora. This will be his second visit to Israel since July 2017, when he became the first Indian PM to visit, though he later met Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas in Ramallah in 2018.

India supported Israel against Hamas attacks on October 7, 2023, expressing solidarity against terrorism. It later balanced this by advocating a two-state solution, humanitarian aid for Gaza, and concern over civilian deaths. India backed the Gaza peace plan after the US-brokered ceasefire in October 2025 ended the two-year war, but did not join US President Donald Trump's Board of Peace.

Strengthening Bilateral Ties

The visit aims to boost deep strategic ties, especially in defence and security. Modi and Netanyahu will discuss advancing the India-Middle-East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), in which Israel participates. Recent high-level exchanges include visits by Israeli ministers like Haim Katz, Nir Barkat, Avi Dichter, and Bezalel Smotrich. Key agreements signed include a Bilateral Investment Treaty, Terms of Reference for a Free Trade Agreement, and a pact for defence, industrial, and technological cooperation. External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar met Israeli leaders in December to prepare for Modi's trip.

Araghchi in Geneva for talks as IRGC begins drills near the Strait of Hormuz

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi arrived in Geneva for a second round of nuclear talks with the U.S. and technical discussions with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These talks occur amid rising tensions in the Persian Gulf, where the U.S. has deployed a second aircraft carrier and warned of military action if diplomacy fails. Oman is mediating the U.S.-Iran discussions scheduled for Tuesday in the Swiss city.

Araghchi posted on social media that he brings real ideas for a fair deal but rejects submission to threats. IAEA chief Rafael Grossi confirmed in-depth technical talks with Araghchi ahead of the negotiations. This follows their prior meeting on February 6 in Muscat, Oman, with U.S. President Donald Trump's West Asia envoy Steve Witko and others, where they agreed to continue discussions.

IRGC Military Drills in Strait of Hormuz

Meanwhile, Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Navy began live-fire intensive drills named 'Smart Control of Hormuz Strait' on Monday. Supervised by chief commander Major General Mohammed Pakpour, the exercises test operational readiness near the Strait of Hormuz. This vital chokepoint links the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea via the Gulf of Oman.

The drills review support programs and scenarios against possible security and military threats. State media Press TV stated that a rapid, decisive response by IRGC forces forms the core of these maritime exercises, aimed at countering anti-security plots.



India's federalism is in need of a structural reset

(Source: "India's federalism is in need of a structural reset," by M.K. Stalin, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, The Hindu, February 17, 2026.)

Core theme : *The Constitution's central bias, born from Partition fears, now hampers efficiency.*

Historical Roots - The Constitution drew heavily from the Government of India Act of 1935. This design placed major authority in New Delhi to integrate over 500 princely states after Partition. K. Santhanam warned the Constituent Assembly that the Union should handle only essential roles. He stressed that local governments work best when they manage issues close to the people.

Current Issues - A single national party once dominated, creating a "high command" culture that limited state leaders (Congress rule in post-independent India). Today, coalitions and regional parties prove balance strengthens unity without central control. Yet, amendments, schemes, and Union micromanagement continue to erode state autonomy and duplicate efforts.

Judicial Support - The Supreme Court in the S.R. Bommai case (1994) ruled federalism as part of the Constitution's Basic Structure. States are equal partners, not mere extensions of the Centre.

Benefits of Decentralisation - States can experiment with policies suited to local needs, like Tamil Nadu's noon meals or Kerala's health programs, which later went national. This sparks innovation, builds capacity through responsibility, and fits India's diverse regions better than one-size-fits-all rules.

Tamil Nadu's Leadership - Leaders like C.N. Annadurai pushed for state control over education and health. A 2025 committee report urges "right-sizing" to focus the Union on key roles while trusting states.

Federal Features of Indian Constitution

- **Dual Polity:** Establishes Union (national matters like defence, foreign affairs) and states (regional issues like agriculture, public order), each with sovereign powers in assigned fields.
- **Written Constitution:** World's lengthiest; originally 395 Articles, now ~470; delineates powers, structure, and limits for Centre and states to prevent conflicts.
- **Division of Powers:** Seventh Schedule divides into Union List (98 subjects), State List (59), Concurrent List (52); Centre prevails in conflicts; residuary powers with Centre.
- **Supremacy of Constitution:** Highest law; non-conforming laws voided via judicial review by Supreme/High Courts.
- **Rigid Constitution:** Federal provisions amendable only by Parliament's special majority plus half of state legislatures' approval.
- **Independent Judiciary:** Supreme Court protects Constitution via judicial review and resolves Centre-state/state-state disputes; ensured by tenure security.
- **Bicameralism:** Lok Sabha (people's house) and Rajya Sabha (states' house) maintain federal balance against Centre's overreach.

Unitary Features of Indian Constitution

- **Strong Centre:** Union List dominates; Centre overrides Concurrent List and holds residuary powers.
- **Destructible States:** Parliament can alter state boundaries/names by simple majority.
- **Single Constitution:** No separate state constitutions (except historic J&K).
- **Flexible Amendments:** Mostly unilateral by Parliament; states can't initiate.
- **Unequal Rajya Sabha:** Population-based representation, not equal per state.
- **Emergency Powers:** Centre assumes total control, turning federal into unitary.
- **Single Citizenship:** Only national, no state citizenship.
- **Integrated Judiciary:** Single hierarchy enforces Centre/state laws.
- **All-India Services:** IAS/IPS/IFS controlled by Centre.
- **Centralised Audit/Elections:** CAG, Election Commission under Centre.
- **Parliament over State List:** Can legislate via Rajya Sabha resolution.
- **Governor as Centre's Agent:** Appointed, holds veto over state bills.

India-AI Impact Summit 2026 - Special Feature

NPCI extends 'UPI One World' to AI Summit foreign visitors

The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is an instant real-time payment system in India. It was developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), a Reserve Bank of India (RBI)-regulated entity. UPI builds on the Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) infrastructure, enabling seamless money transfers between any two bank accounts.

The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has extended UPI One World wallet services to foreign visitors from over 40 countries. This pilot initiative targets attendees of the India AI Impact Summit 2026, held from February 16–20 in New Delhi. It enables inbound foreign travelers to make seamless, secure, and real-time Person-to-Merchant (P2M) UPI payments during their visit to India.

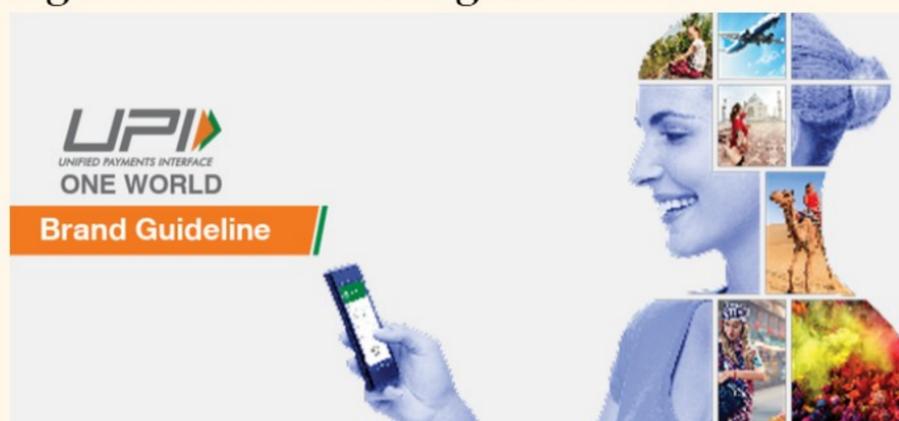
Purpose and Key Concepts

The main purpose is to simplify payments for international travelers in India. UPI One World is a special NPCI feature that lets visitors use UPI through a pre-loaded wallet or linked international accounts. Person-to-Merchant (P2M) payments are transactions where an individual pays a business or merchant for goods or services, such as buying food or souvenirs.

How It Works

The UPI One World wallet is available through authorised Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI) issuers. Travelers can load the wallet using various payment methods like credit cards or bank transfers. They then make transactions by scanning UPI QR codes with the PPI-UPI application at shops or services. This approach eliminates the need to carry cash or handle foreign exchange complexities.

Any unused balance can be transferred back to the original payment source, following foreign exchange regulations. This makes payments quick and hassle-free, promoting digital transactions for global visitors.



'AI could be game changer for distributed RE, treat it as development infra'

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can transform India's distributed renewable energy (DRE) sector, stated JVN Subramanyam, Joint Secretary at the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. He spoke at the India AI Impact Summit in Bharat Mandapam on Monday during a session titled 'Global Mission on AI for Energy Scaling through citizen-centric India Energy Stack'. Hemang Jani from the World Bank and Henri Verdier from France's INRIA Foundation also joined the discussion. DRE involves small-scale, decentralized power systems from a few kilowatts to megawatts, generated near usage points using sources like rooftop solar, small wind turbines, or biomass.

India has 52% of its total installed power capacity from non-fossil fuels, totaling around 272 GW. Solar makes up at least 140 GW of this, with 38 GW from DRE. Over the last 15 months, India added nearly 18 GW to DRE through schemes like Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana for rooftop solar and Pradhan Mantri Kusum Yojana. This growth cost about \$9 billion for rooftop solar and \$4 billion for PM Kusum, driven by technology aiding consumers, workers, vendors, banks, and discoms.

Future AI Applications and Challenges

Subramanyam highlighted AI's role in overcoming hurdles like transformers designed for one-way power flow, now handling millions of 'prosumers' who generate electricity. AI can enable demand response, asset maintenance, weather forecasting, predictive analytics, peer comparisons for solar output, and peer-to-peer electricity sales. He said AI will shift from reactive to proactive actions in DRE growth.

Jani called AI "development infrastructure" like grids or meters, essential for change. Verdier noted AI's necessity for managing complex power systems amid rising renewables, decentralization, and consumer expectations.

ECONOMICS

Can India overtake Bangladesh in EU textile exports?

India's Textile Exports vs. Bangladesh - India's textile sector is losing ground in global markets, especially to Bangladesh, which has achieved remarkable export success in readymade garments. India mainly exports intermediate products like yarns and fabrics to the EU, while Bangladesh dominates finished garments such as T-shirts, sweaters, suits, and shirts. For knitted/crocheted garments, India's EU import share fell from 6.5% in 2009 to 4.4% in 2023, while Bangladesh's rose from 6% in 2000 to 26% by 2023. Similar trends apply to woven garments, with India's exports dropping from \$3.5 billion peak to \$2.9 billion.

Bangladesh's Current Advantages

Bangladesh's edge stems from lower per-unit prices across products, reflecting structural benefits. As a Least Developed Country (LDC), it enjoys duty-free, quota-free EU access under the Everything But Arms (EBA) scheme, even without meeting the EU's 'double transformation' rule. This allows Bangladesh to import fabrics globally, stitch garments locally, and export at zero tariffs. India faces 12% Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariffs without such preferences. Bangladesh's consistent policy support over decades has built integrated supply chains, unlike India's fragmented approach.

Future Implications Post-2029

Bangladesh loses LDC status and EBA benefits in 2029, facing 12% MFN tariffs unless it secures Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+). GSP+ demands stricter rules of origin, potentially challenging Bangladesh's fabric imports from countries like India. If the EU enforces double transformation, Bangladesh risks losing share unless supply-chain strengths prevail.

India's Opportunities and Strategy

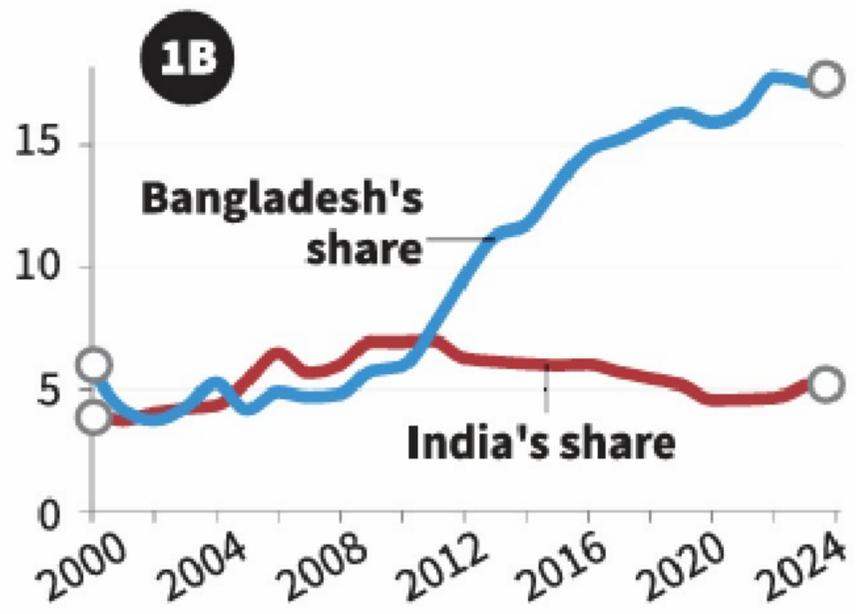
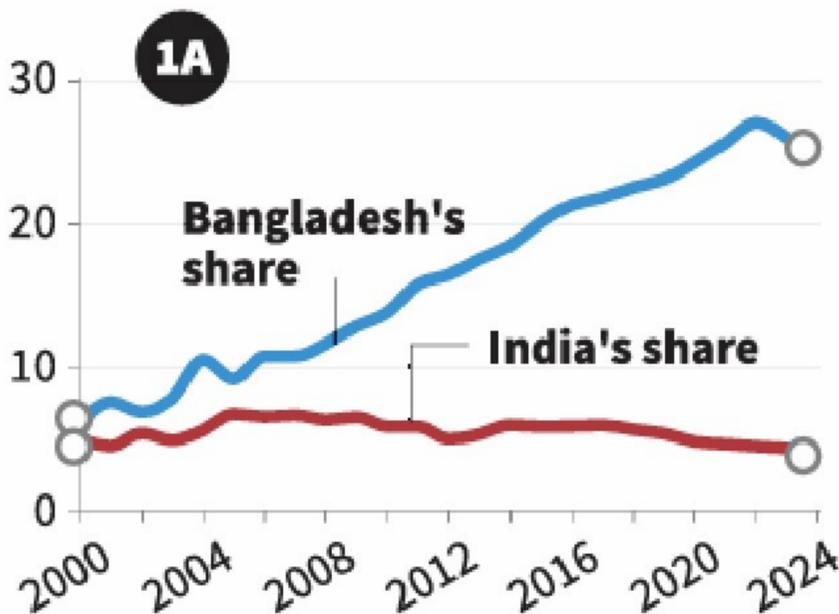
The new India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) grants duty-free access, meeting double transformation via India's vertically integrated chains. This narrows Bangladesh's edge and cuts India's tariff burden, creating a rare window. Textiles, a key employer, could revive jobs if India leverages cost-competitive production, integration, and policy—like Vietnam's post-FTA surge. Success hinges on a coherent strategy.

TABLE 2: Unit value comparisons of major export commodities (in \$ per unit)

Commodities	Year	Bangladesh	India
T-shirts (knitted/crocheted)	2023	2.6	3.35
T-shirts (knitted/crocheted)	2024	2.4	2.9
Jerseys (knitted/crocheted)	2023	6.4	7.5
Jerseys (knitted/crocheted)	2024	6.02	6.3
Men's suits, jackets, trousers (woven)	2023	9	13.4
Men's suits, jackets, trousers (woven)	2024	9.2	12.5
Women's suits, jackets, dresses (woven)	2023	7.5	9.5
Women's suits, jackets, dresses (woven)	2024	7.5	9.6
Men's shirts (woven)	2023	7.5	10.4
Men's shirts (woven)	2024	7.4	10.14

CHART 3: Tariffs (in %) imposed by the EU on India and Bangladesh for garments

CHARTS 1A & 1B: India's and Bangladesh's shares in the EU's import basket for knitted/crocheted garments (1A) and woven garments (1B) (in %)



PRELIMS CORNER :

Q) With reference to Indian judiciary, consider the following statements : (2021)

1. Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit and act as a Supreme Court judge by the Chief Justice of India with prior permission of the President of India. 2. A High Court in India has the power to review its own judgement as the Supreme Court does.

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

Q) Consider the following statements: (2020)

1. Aadhaar metadata cannot be stored for more than three months.
 2. The state cannot enter into any contract with private corporations for sharing of Aadhar data.
 3. Aadhaar is mandatory for obtaining insurance products.
 4. Aadhar is mandatory for getting benefits funded out of the Consolidated fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

HERITAGE**VAKKOM ABDUL KHADAR MOULAVI**

Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi, popularly known as Vakkom Moulavi, was a fearless journalist, nationalist, and social reformer born in 1873 into a wealthy family in Travancore. Educated by top scholars in languages and global affairs, he developed a broad worldview through foreign publications on Islam, science, and geopolitics. By age 30, his patriotic zeal drove him to champion civil rights, education, and press freedom, viewing media as essential for social progress and democratic liberties.

In 1905, at age 32, he meticulously planned and launched Swadeshabhimani (The Patriot), importing a costly £12,000 flatbed printing press from England—the first Kerala paper to subscribe to Reuters. Far from a business venture, it aimed to awaken Travancore citizens as rights-bearing individuals, not mere royal subjects. Its mission boldly refused to hide public grievances, critiquing bureaucratic corruption and royal divinity. Vakkom Moulavi granted unprecedented editorial freedom to Ramakrishna Pillai, fostering bold political journalism.

Legacy of Courage and Sacrifice

Despite suppression by the Travancore king in 1910—confiscating the press and exiling Pillai—Vakkom Moulavi refused to apologize, declaring he wanted no press without its editor. Undeterred by financial losses, he continued with Deepika and Al Islam, advocating Muslim women's education and reform against superstitions. A self-made media entrepreneur, he invested his inheritance in journalism for public welfare, not profit. His unyielding spine against power, sharp writing, and vision for nationalism and cultural identity in India's sociopolitical fabric remain inspirational. Vakkom Moulavi's legacy endures as a symbol of press freedom and patriotic journalism in Kerala and beyond.

Prelims Corner: Explanations

1) Answer is option a

Statement 1 - Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit and act as a Supreme Court judge by the Chief Justice of India with prior permission of the President of India : This is correct.

As per Article 128 of the Constitution, a retired judge of the Supreme Court can be requested by the Chief Justice of India to sit and act as a judge of the Supreme Court with the prior consent of the President of India. This provision helps the Court handle its workload.

Statement 2 - A High Court in India has the power to review its own judgement as the Supreme Court does. : This is not correct: Article 137 of the Indian Constitution deals with the review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court. It says that subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under article 145; the Supreme Court shall have the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.

2) Answer is option a



Statement 1 - Aadhaar metadata cannot be stored for more than three months. This is not correct: A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that the Aadhaar metadata cannot be stored beyond six months.

Statement 2 - The state cannot enter into any contract with private corporations for sharing of Aadhar data. This is correct: Part of Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act, enabling body corporate and individuals to seek authentication, has been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Statement 3 - Aadhaar is mandatory for obtaining insurance products. This is not correct. In the 2018 judgement, the Supreme Court held that Aadhar is not mandatory to purchase the insurance products, however, it can be voluntarily used for KYC of the insurance products. Even IRDA has made similar rules.

Statement 4 - Aadhar is mandatory for getting benefits funded out of the Consolidated fund of India. This is correct. The Supreme Court ruled that any welfare scheme, driving funds out of the Consolidated Fund of India, would require Aadhar to deliver the benefits to the intended beneficiaries.

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