



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

04th June 2025



Outlining an Energy Strategy

CONTEXT: The editorial highlights how India has become economic powerhouse in the last decade which demands phase wise transition to "Green energy" in the future

Pillar 1: What is the need of ENERGY STRATEGY?

State of Global Climate Report 2024

Average Temp rise : 1.45 degree celcius from Pre - Industrial level

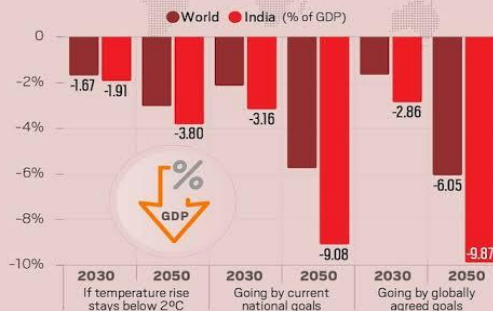
Heat Content of World Ocean : Highest in 2023

Marine Heatwaves : Extension upto 32%

Water scarcity, droughts, flash floods & Intensification of Tropical Cyclones

Rise in Sea Surface : Impact on Coastal areas

Cost of Climate Change on GDP



Greenwatch Report : 7th most climate change vulnerable country

How Vulnerable is India?

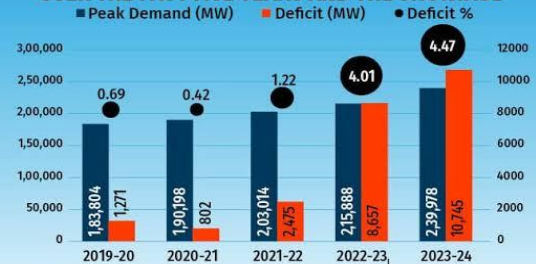
Adverse impact on Himalayan ecosystem

Extreme Weather Events

Case study : Himachal Pradesh's Apple economy

Rising SST : Intensification of Disasters & El - Nino events

INDIA'S PEAK POWER DEMAND OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS AND THE SHORTAGE

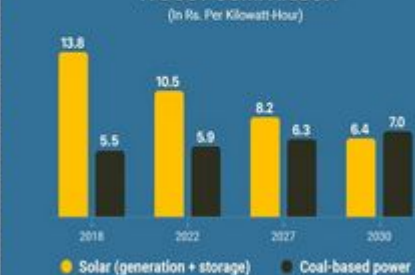


Over Reliance on Thermal Power:

- Total Installed Power Capacity = **456 GW** (Nov, 2024)
- Coal Based TPP = **217 GW**
- 47%** of Total capacity
- 71%** Power generation

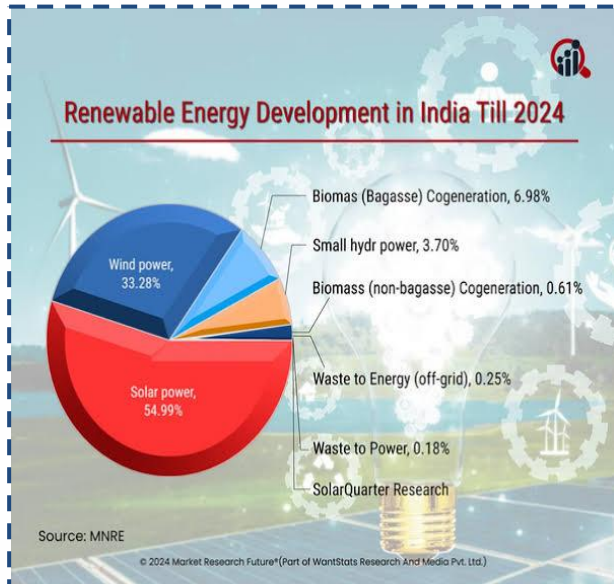
Issues with Renewable Energy:

SOLAR ENERGY VS THERMAL ENERGY A COST COMPARISON

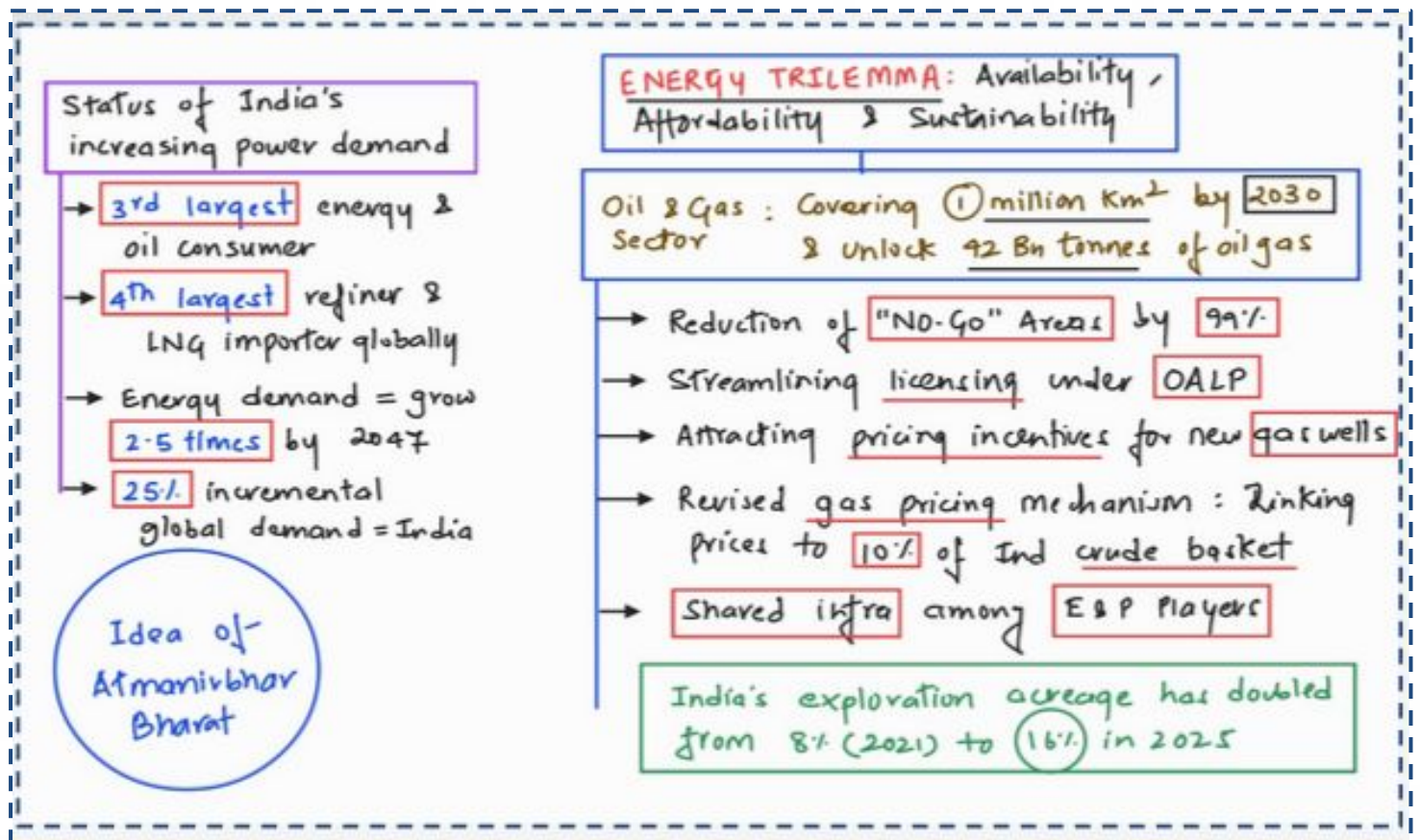


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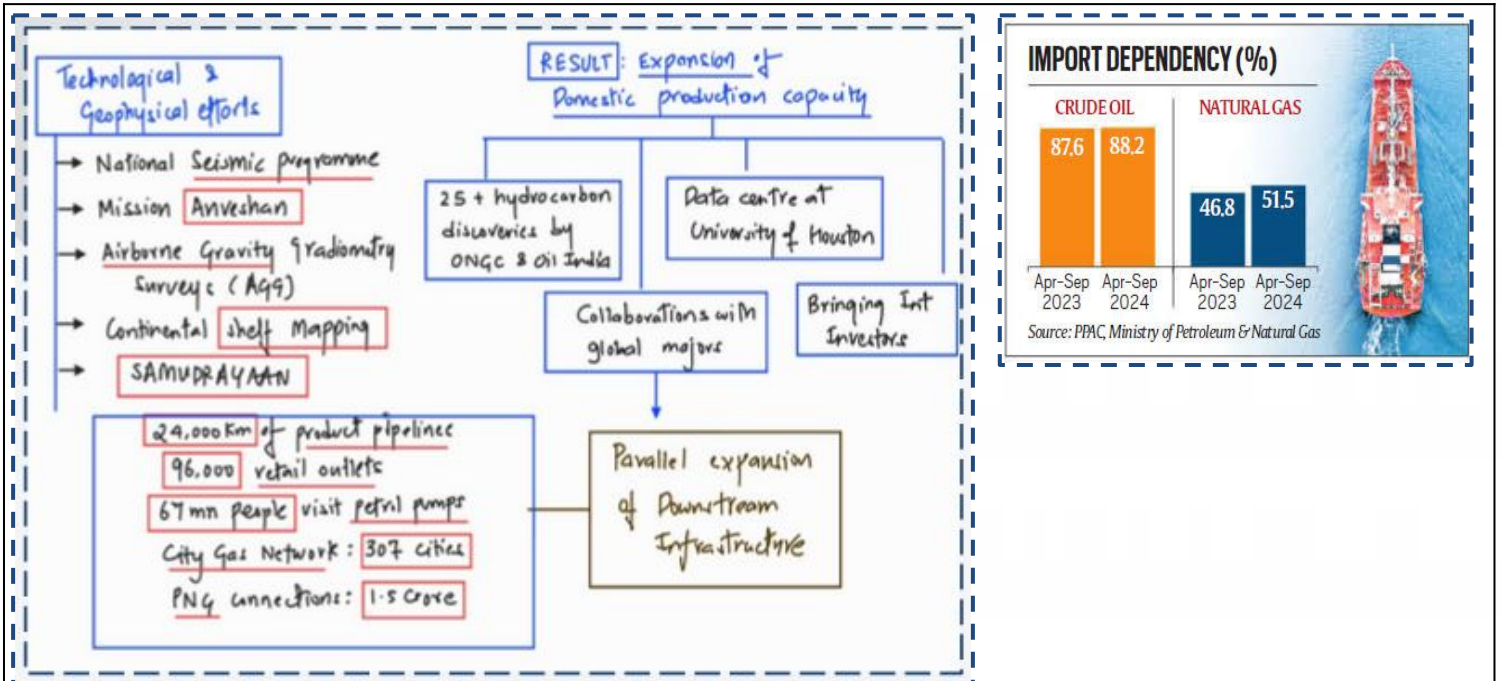


Pillar 2: Increasing Demand & Energy Production :



Outlining an Energy Strategy

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Pillar 3: The focus over "Green Strategy":

National Biofuel Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethanol blending in Petrol: 19.7% by 2025 Saved 1.26 Lakh crore in foreign exchange & reduced emissions by 643 Lakh MT Feedstock diversification SATAT Initiative: 5% CBG blending & 100 CBG plants by 2028
Green Hydrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.6 Lakh tonnes of production & 3000 MW Of electrolyser tenders awarded Collaboration with International Agencies Green Hydrogen Mission: 5 MMT by 2030
Natural Gas Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline network: Target of 33000 kms by 2030 Inclusion of Gas in "No Cut" Category Oilfields Amendment Act 2024 = Hybrid leases Minimal compliance burden for DSFs Ujjwala Yojana: ₹553 per cylinder

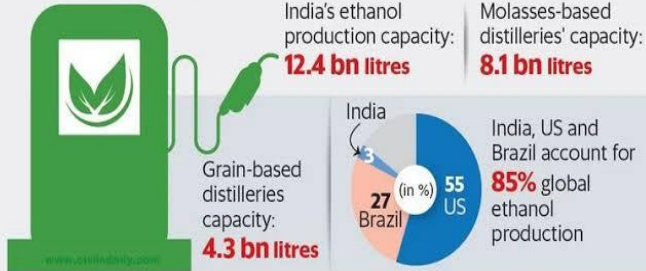


Outlining an Energy Strategy

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Establishing Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA)

India is looking to ramp up biofuel production capability in view of growing energy demand.



State-run oil marketing companies paid **₹82,000 cr** to distillers in the past eight years, of which **₹48,000 cr** went to farmers

India's E20 fuel is available at **1,350** outlets, nationwide coverage by 2025

India to contribute **25%** to global energy demand growth till 2040.

GATI SHAKTI MASTER PLAN

BusinessToday.In

Roadways capacity to be increased

Railways transport cargo capacity to be increased to **1,600 tonnes** by FY25

Renewable capacity to be increased to **225 GW** by FY25



Around 200 new airports, heliports and water aerodromes envisioned

Transmission network to be increased to **4,54,200 circuit km**

4G connectivity for villages by FY22. **Around 20** new mega food parks

INDIA'S NET-ZERO EMISSION TARGET

All you need to know about PM Modi's five-point plan or 'Panchamrit'

India will bring its **non-fossil energy** capacity to 500 GW by 2030

India will fulfill 50% of its energy requirement through **renewable energy**, by 2030

India will cut down its **net projected carbon emission** by **1 billion tonne** from now until 2030

India will bring down the carbon intensity of its **economy** by **more than 45%**, by 2030

India will achieve the target of **'net zero'**, by 2070



Mains Practise Question

Question : What is the current status of Energy sector in India? What are the challenges that persists in complete "Green Transition" of Energy sector? What are the steps taken by the Government of India in this context? (15 Marks, 250 words)



Ladakh & Demand of 6th Schedule

CONTEXT: The Government of India has brought new rules and regulations for the welfare of the people of the Union Territory Ladakh amidst demand of the 6th Schedule status

Pillar 1: Importance of the Region of Ladakh:

Ladakh face-off | India will protect every inch of its territory, says Narendra Modi

Revocation of Article 370 & J & K Reorganisation Act 2019

Strategic Importance : Gilgit - Baltistan & Xinjiang

Hydropower potential : 2 GW of Renewable Energy

- Future **water crisis**
- Karakoram Range : **The Third Pole**
- Important **textile market**
- Rich deposits of **Mineral resources**
- Dependence on **Tourism**



The confluence of the Indus (flowing left-to-right) and Zaskar (coming in from top) rivers.



From top to bottom: View of the Himalayas near Padum, Zaskar; Changthang goats near Pangong lake

Pillar 2: Difference between 5th & 6th Schedule :

Feature	5th schedule	6th schedule
Application	Tribal areas in 10 states	Applies to Tribal areas in 4 North Eastern states
Administration	Tribal Advisory Council (TAC)	ADCs & ARCs
Power	TAC is created by State Legislative Assemblies	Executive, Legislative & Judicial powers
Emphasis	Tribal rights under FRA 2006	Democratic devolution
PESA 1996	Applicable	Not applicable



Ladakh & Demand of 6th Schedule

CONTEXT: The Government of India has brought new rules and regulations for the welfare of the people of the Union Territory Ladakh amidst demand of the 6th Schedule status

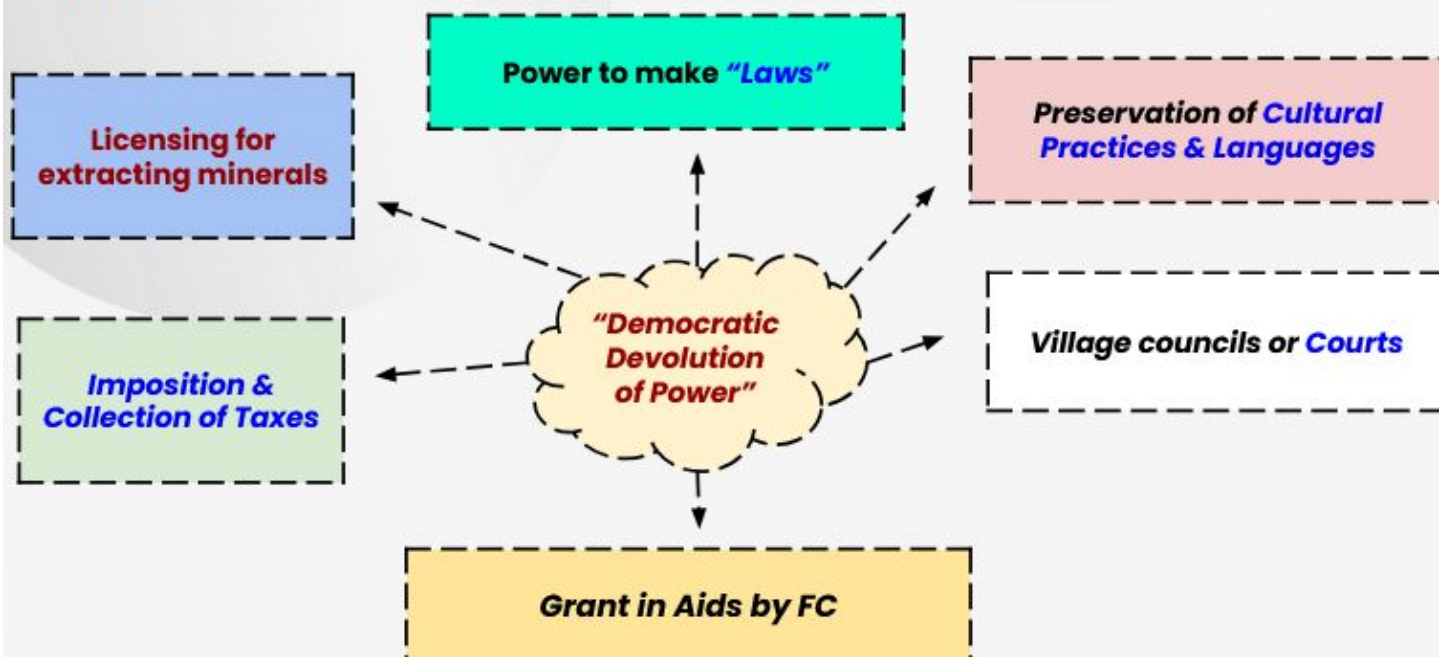
Pillar 3: Provisions of 6th Schedule:

Article 244 (2) of the Constitution

- Article 244 (2) & Article 275 (1)
- Currently 4 states : **ATM 2**
- Creation of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) & Administrative Regional Councils (ARCs)

- Councils = 26 elected + 4 Nominated members
- Term = 5 years
- "Pleasure of Governor"

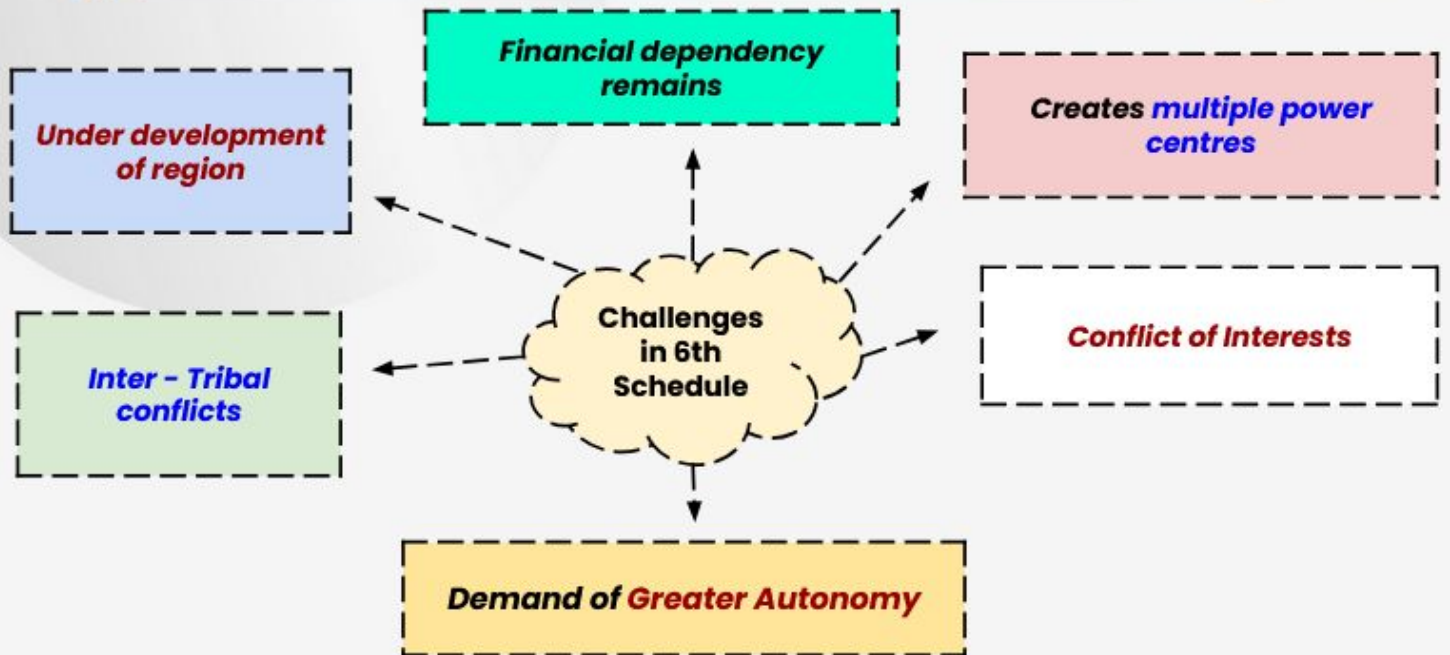
Pillar 4: Why such demand by Ladakh?



Ladakh & Demand of 6th Schedule

CONTEXT: The Government of India has brought new rules and regulations for the welfare of the people of the Union Territory Ladakh amidst demand of the 6th Schedule status

Pillar 5 : But the issues persists..



Pillar 6 : Steps taken by the GOI :

Ladakh CS Decentralisation & Recruitment Regulation 2025

- **Domicile requirement** for recruitment in Government jobs
- **Lived for 15 years + Studied for 7 years**
- **Appeared in Class 10th or 12th examination**
- **Children of Central Govt's employee = Served for 10 years**

Reservation for Jobs Regulation 2025

- **85% reservation** = SC + ST + OBC + Educationally Backward
- **Earlier 50%**
- **10% reservation for EWS**
- **Reservation in Jobs, Engineering & Medical colleges**



Ladakh & Demand of 6th Schedule

CONTEXT: The Government of India has brought new rules and regulations for the welfare of the people of the Union Territory Ladakh amidst demand of the 6th Schedule status

Pillar 6 : Steps taken by the GOI:

Official Language Regulation 2025

- English + Hindi + Urdu + Bhoti + Purgi = Official language
- Institutional support for promoting Shina, Brokskat, Balti & Ladakhi

AHDC Regulation 2025

- Amended LAHDC Act 1997
- 1 / 3rd seats reserved for women of Leh & Kargil

To what extent do these regulations address the core demands of the Sixth Schedule movement?

■ Lack of constitutional protection:

The new regulations have been made under Article 240 of the Constitution, which allows the President "to make regulations for certain Union Territories".

These are executive decisions, which can be amended or withdrawn by the Centre at any time. Protections under the Sixth Schedule, by contrast, are guaranteed by the Constitution.

■ **No land safeguards:** There is no restriction on land ownership by non-domiciles. This is a key issue in Ladakh, given popular concerns over large-scale tourism, infrastructure projects, and climate vulnerability.

■ **No local council with law-making powers:** The Sixth Schedule allows for the creation of Autonomous District Councils with powers over land, forests, customs, education, etc. The LAHDCs remain administrative bodies without legislative power.

■ **No cultural protection roadmap:** While local languages have been recognised, there is no roadmap for their official use in education, governance, or the judiciary.

Mains Practise Question

Question : What is the 6th schedule of the Constitution? What are the advantages and disadvantages of bringing the UT of Ladakh into the 6th schedule? What are the recent steps taken by the Government of India?

(15 Marks, 250 words)

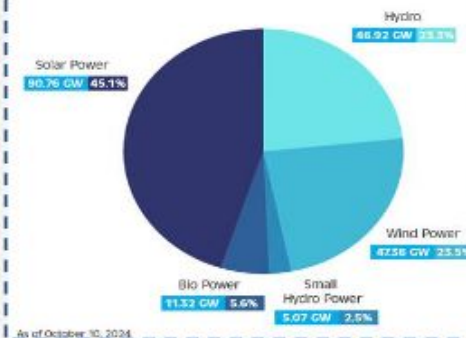


SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Renewable Energy
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 11

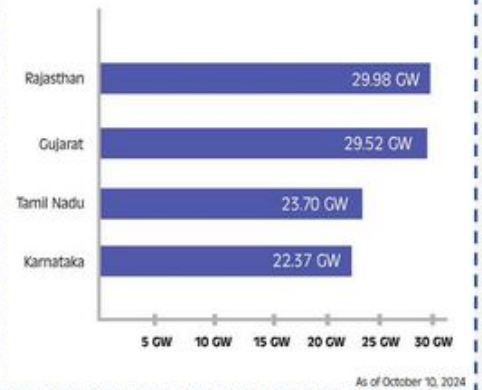
India's Solar Power Sector :

With an installed capacity of over 17 GW as of April 30, rooftop solar (RTS) is starting to play a significant role in India's renewable energy transition, especially in urban areas. However, its scalability is constrained by the limited availability of shadow-free rooftop spaces. Boosting solar adoption in densely populated cities therefore requires us to look beyond traditional rooftop-mounted solar systems and towards Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV).

Renewable Energy Capacity in India



States Driving India's Renewable Energy Capacity



Current Solar PV Module Manufacturing Capacity : 15 GW / Year

85% import reliant = Paid ₹90,000 crore (2024)

Limitations of Solar PV Modules Installation :

Lack of Capital Investment

Lack of Technological "Know - How"

Barriers for Startups

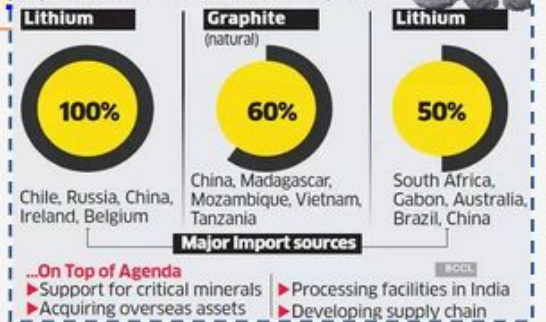
Startups devoid of Substantial margins

High cost of Domestic production

Causes for Low Manufacturing Capacity

Critical Play

High Dependence...
Import share in total domestic consumption



Building Integrated Photovoltaics

SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Renewable Energy
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 11

What the Government has done so far?

Sunny side of energy

Here are some figures that were thrown up at the founding conference of the International Solar Alliance

What is International Solar Alliance?

It is an inter-governmental organisation to promote solar energy among member countries. It is headquartered in Gurgaon

How many have joined in?

As of now, 61 nations have joined the alliance while 32 have ratified the Framework Agreement

ISA TARGET

1,000 GW

Solar generation capacity globally by 2030

\$1 trillion

Investment required to achieve the 2030 goal

175 Gigawatts (GW) generation from renewable energy is India's target for 2022

20 GW solar power capacity already installed in India, says Modi



\$83 bn

India's requirement to meet its 175 GW goal

Who's behind it?

The idea was conceived and articulated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his Wembley Stadium speech at London in 2015

PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

Cabinet approves scheme for installing rooftop solar and providing free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households

- ◆ Total outlay of ₹ 75,021 crore
- ◆ Scheme provides a central financial assistance of
 - ₹ 30,000 subsidy for 1 kW system
 - ₹ 60,000 for 2 kW systems
 - ₹ 78,000 for 3 kW systems or higher
- ◆ Households will apply for subsidy through national portal and can select suitable vendor for installing rooftop solar
- ◆ Households can access collateral-free low-interest loan products of around 7% at present for installation
- ◆ Model Solar Village to be developed in each district to act as role model for adoption of rooftop solar in rural areas



1/2

70. Consider the following statements about 'PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana' :

- It targets installation of one crore solar rooftop panels in the residential sector.
- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy aims to impart training on installation, operation, maintenance and repairs of solar rooftop systems at grassroot levels.
- It aims to create more than three lakhs skilled manpower through fresh skilling, and upskilling, under scheme component of capacity building.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- I and II only
- I and III only
- II and III only
- I, II and III

What the Government has done so far?

Notification of a trajectory for renewable energy power bids of 50 GW per annum by Renewable Energy Implementation Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

Foreign Direct Investment permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route to attract investments.

Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System charges for solar and wind power projects commissioned by June 30, 2025; green hydrogen projects until December 2030; and offshore wind projects until December 2032.

Announced Renewable Purchase Obligation trajectory until 2029-30, including separate RPO for Decentralized Renewable Energy.

A Project Development Cell has been established to attract and facilitate investments in the renewable sector.

Standard Bidding Guidelines issued for tariff-based competitive bidding for procurement of power from grid-connected solar, wind, and wind-solar projects.

Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks are being set up to provide land and transmission for large-scale renewable energy projects.

Cabinet approval for a Viability Gap Funding scheme for offshore wind energy projects, facilitating the installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy capacity along the coasts of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Issued Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, for net-metering up to 500 kilowatts or the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Renewable Energy
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 11

What is BIPV?

What is BIPV?

BIPV can turn entire buildings into power generators by integrating solar elements directly into architectural elements.

It has two purposes: generating electricity and working as a structural part of a building. Unlike RTS systems, which are added to rooftops, BIPV systems are embedded into the building's architectural fabric, like in façades (the front exterior of a building), roofs, windows, and railings. They replace conventional construction materials such as glass, tiles, and cladding with solar alternatives.

While the initial costs may be high, by transforming conventional building components into energy-generating surfaces, BIPV can deliver long-term savings that help offset the capital costs.

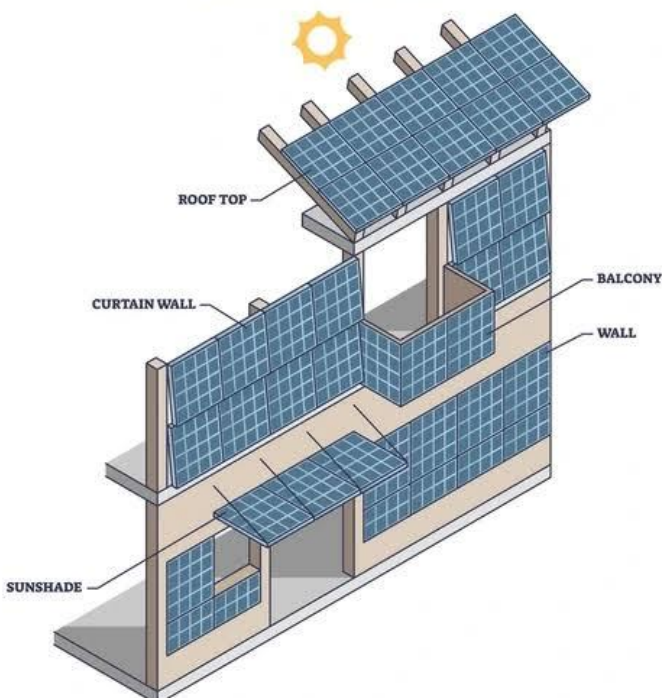
BIPVs for India

The need for BIPVs stem from space constraints and the pressing obligation to pursue sustainable urban development. According to the 2016 Handbook of Urban Statistics published by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, India's urban population is projected to reach approximately 600 million by 2031 and 850 million by 2051.

In the high-rise buildings of India's populous cities, rooftop space is often insufficient to install RTS systems. Since BIPV can be integrated into various parts of a building's envelope, it can use available surfaces more efficiently.

For example, a 16-storey building with a 4,000 sq. ft rooftop and 15,000 sq. ft of façade area on each side can support an RTS system of only about 40 kW-peak (kWp) – but BIPV panels on just the south-facing façade could produce around 150 kWp.

BUILDING INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAICS



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Health Sector
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 14

The government has proposed to wind down, in phases, the **World Health Organization (WHO)-established National Polio Surveillance Network (NPSN)**, currently a countrywide network of over 200 units. Experts in the field have commented that the move would be premature and ill-advised at this stage, with India's neighbouring countries still harbouring cases of polio.

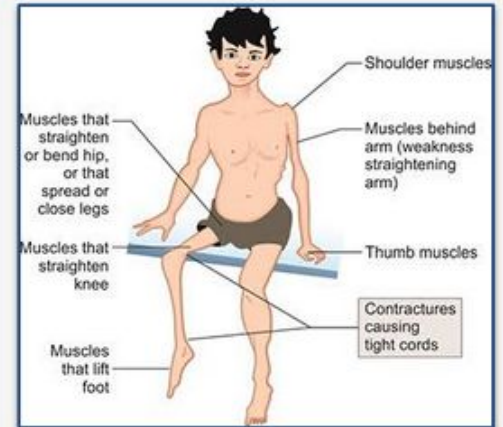
Enterovirus of Picornaviridae family

Communicable disease

Children below 5 years

1/200 = Irreversible paralysis

NO cure for Polio



Initiative by WHO

- **Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI)**
- **Public - Private Partnership**
- **Target of "Global eradication" by 2026**
- **Incidence reduction : 99%**
- **Endemic in 2 countries**
- **Eradicating of a Global disease for the first time?**

What is polio

- Poliomyelitis (polio) is a highly infectious viral disease, mainly affecting children
- According to WHO, the virus is transmitted from person-to-person, mainly through the faecal-oral route

STRAINS

- There are three types of polio virus strains — P1, P2 and P3
- P2 was eradicated globally in 1999
- India attained a polio free status in 2014 after successfully eliminating the wild P1 and P3 strains



VACCINATION SCHEDULE

- OPV:** At 6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks
- IPV:** At 6 weeks and 14 weeks
- OPV booster:** Between 16 and 24 months



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Health Sector
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 14

Polio-free

India was declared polio-free in 2014, after three years of no case caused by wild polio virus transmission. The gains came after a full-frontal attack launched on polio, through years of coordinated work and oral polio immunisation campaigns, with a number of organisations collaborating.

Jacob John, a prominent virologist and vaccine expert, who has been actively involved in polio eradication efforts, including as a

member on the National Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation, said he was “horrified” by the move. “The world has lots of polio still. It is indeed way too early to upset our current ‘steady state’,” Dr. John said.

A long-time campaigner for injectable polio vaccines (IPVs), Dr. John suggests that India should first replace oral polio vaccine (OPV) with IPV.

Dr. Ofrin’s letter also touches upon job security for existing staff, but the polio surveillance medical officers in the country under the Special Services Agreement, said it’s not at all reassuring. “Each centre has at least four employees. Imagine the number of people who are now uncertain about their future,” one doctor said, speaking on condition of anonymity.



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Judiciary
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 12

Contempt of Courts Act 1971

- **Independent functioning of Judiciary**
- **Article 129**
- **Article 215**
- **Statutory backing**
- **Restriction to the Article 19**

"Act of disrespect towards courts, or disobedience towards Judgement or any kind of interference with orderly process"

THE CONTEMPT OF COURTS ACT, 1971

ACT NO. 70 OF 1971

[24th December, 1971.]

An Act to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempts of courts and to regulate their procedure in relation thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Short title and extent.—(1) This Act may be called the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.

(2) It extends to the whole of India:

1* * * *

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "contempt of court" means civil contempt or criminal contempt;

(b) "civil contempt" means wilful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court or wilful breach of an undertaking given to a court;

(c) "criminal contempt" means the publication (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise) of any matter or the doing of any other act whatsoever which—

(i) scandalises or tends to scandalise, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of, any court; or

(ii) prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with, the due course of any judicial proceeding; or

(iii) interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the administration of justice in any other manner;

(d) "High Court" means the High Court for a State or a Union territory, and includes the court of the Judicial Commissioner in any Union territory.

Every State legislature has plenary powers to pass an enactment and so long as the said enactment has not been declared to be *ultra vires* the Constitution or, in any way, null and void by a constitutional court, the said enactment would have the force of law



The Supreme Court has said any law made by Parliament or a State legislature cannot be held to contempt of court.

A Bench comprising Justices B.V. Nagarathna and Satish Chandra Sharma made the observation while disposing of a 2012 contempt plea filed by sociologist and former Delhi University professor Nandini Sundar and others.

The contempt plea alleged failure of the Chhattisgarh government to comply with its 2011 directions to stop support to vigilante groups such as Salwa Judum and arming tribals in the name of special police officers (SPO) in the fight against Maoists.

Delicate balance

The top court said in order to ensure that rule of law permeates to fulfil constitutional objectives of establishing an egalitarian social order, the balance between the respective sovereign functionaries must always be delicately maintained.



1st Polar Research Vehicle

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important International Treaties
Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No : 11**

Context of the News :

KOLKATA-BASED GARDEN Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), a Government of India undertaking, signed an MoU with Norwegian firm Kongsberg on Tuesday to co-design and build India's first-ever polar research vehicle (PRV) indigenously.

India's Research in Arctic:

- **Himadri Research station since 2008**
- **1900-2020 : Temperature risen by 4 degree celsius**
- **2023 = Warmest year on record**
- **Arctic sea ice declining by 13% per decade**
- **Provide insight into "3rd Pole"**
- **Shifting of ITCZ**
- **IndArc = Underwater observatory to study Arctic**

INDIAN RESEARCH STATION IN ANTARCTICA



Arctic Council :

- **Formed in 1996**
- **Intergovernmental Organisation : 8 members**
- **Ottawa Declaration : "Should not deal with Military security"**
- **UNCLOS : Mineral resources upto 370 kms**
- **China : Polar Silk Road**
- **HQ : Tromso, Norway**
- **India : Observer country**



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Geophysical Phenomenon
Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No :** Explained

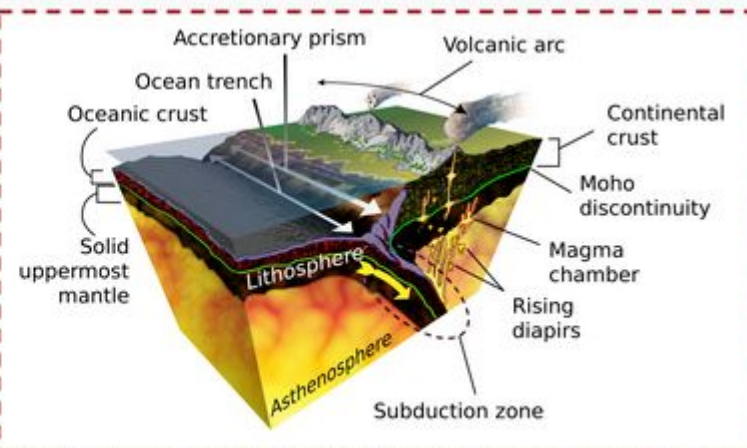
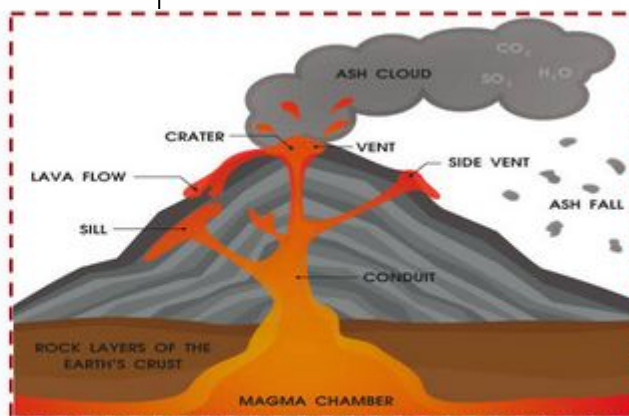
Context of the News :

ITALY'S MOUNT Etna, the largest volcano in Europe, produced an explosive eruption on Monday morning, sending a huge cloud of ash, smoke and rock fragments several kilometres into the sky.

Although the eruption created a spectacular sight, it resulted in no reported injuries or damage and barely even disrupted flights in the region.

Where is Mount Etna?

Mount Etna, sometimes referred to simply as Etna, is an active volcano on the east coast of Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, lying just off the toe of the Italian "boot". Etna's peak is the highest in Italy south of the Alps, and it is the largest of Europe's active volcanoes.



What kind of eruption did it have?

Experts suggest that the eruption began with an increase in pressure inside the volcano due to expanding gases, which led to the collapse of the southeast crater, resulting in hot lava flows.

According to Italy's National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (INGV) Etna Observatory, the volcano was witnessing a "Strombolian" eruption.

This type of eruption is usually characterised as discreet moderately explosive bursts which can eject chunks of rock and cinders that can travel hundreds of metres into the air. It occurs due to the presence of gas in the magma chamber within the volcano.

The Strombolian eruption is named after another Italian volcano called Stromboli, which produces minor eruptions every 10 to 20 minutes.

However, some volcanologists believe that Mount Etna did not experience a Strombolian eruption but rather a Plinian eruption, in which hot gas, ash, and rock can explode high enough to reach the stratosphere. Given that the Monday eruption produced by Mount Etna threw material several kilometres into the sky, this set of volcanologists say it was a Plinian eruption.

Important Volcanoes across the World :

Kilauea	Hawaii, USA
Mauna Loa	Hawaii, USA
Merapi	Indonesia
Kilimanjaro	Tanzania
Fuji	Japan
Mayon	Philippines



Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the State of Global Climate Report 2024:

1. The average global temperature rose by 1.45°C above pre-industrial levels.
2. The heat content of the world's oceans reached its lowest in 2023.
3. Marine heatwaves extended up to 32% in 2023.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: c

Q2. Regarding the 5th and 6th Schedules of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The 5th Schedule applies to tribal areas in 10 states, while the 6th applies to tribal areas in 4 northeastern states.
2. The 5th Schedule provides for administration through Autonomous District Councils, whereas the 6th uses Tribal Advisory Councils.
3. PESA Act, 1996 applies only in 5th Schedule areas and not 6th Schedule areas.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana:

1. It aims to provide free electricity up to 100 units per month to 10 crore households.
2. Beneficiaries can apply through a national portal and select their vendors.

3. Each district will develop a Model Solar Village to promote rooftop solar systems in urban areas.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: a

Q4. Regarding the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, consider the following statements:

1. It is led by the World Health Organization.
2. It is a public-private partnership.
3. The target is to globally eradicate polio by the year 2030.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 only

Answer: a

Q5. Match the following famous volcanoes with their locations:

Volcanoes	Locations
A. Kilauea	1. Tanzania
B. Merapi	2. Hawaii, USA
C. Kilimanjaro	3. Japan
D. Fuji	4. Indonesia

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- c) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

Answer: d





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