

# Headlines

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**Information Commissioners - Page No.11 , GS 2**

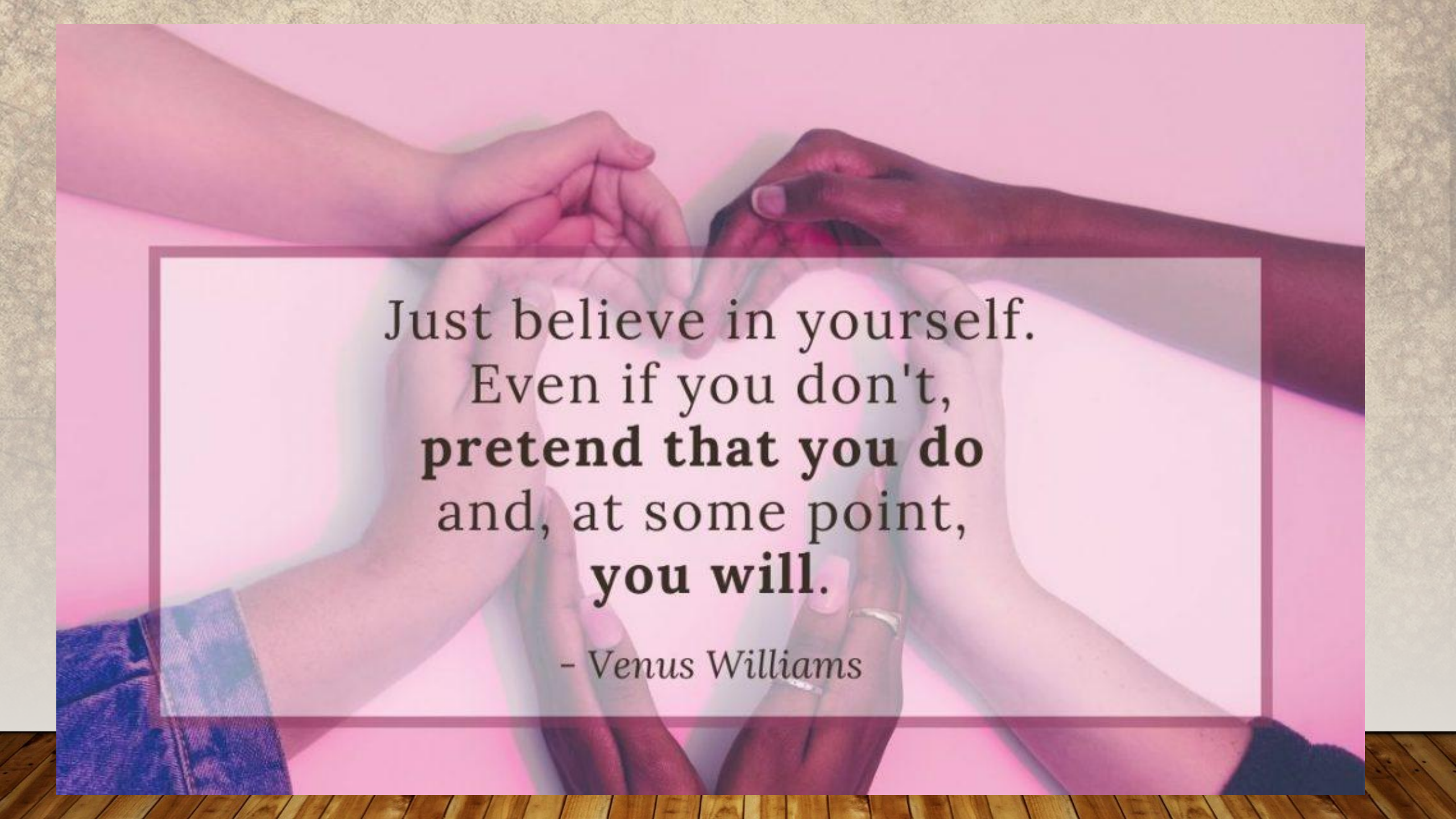
**Pravasi Bharatiya Divas - Page No.12 , GS 2**

**Model Code of Conduct - Page No.1 , GS 2**

**Text and Context - Drop in school enrolments**

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Just believe in yourself.  
Even if you don't,  
**pretend that you do**  
and, at some point,  
**you will.**

- Venus Williams



# Delhi votes on Feb. 5 in crucial Assembly polls

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Voting will be held in a single phase in national capital; bypolls in the Assembly constituencies of Erode (East) in T.N. and Milkipur in U.P. will be held the same day; counting will be held on Feb. 8

**Sreeparna Chakrabarty**  
NEW DELHI

**V**oting for the 70-member Delhi Assembly will be held in a single phase on February 5, the Election Commission announced on Tuesday.

Byelections to the Assembly constituencies of Erode (East) in Tamil Nadu and Milkipur in Uttar Pradesh will be held on the same date.

Counting of votes will take place on February 8.

While the last date for filing nominations is January 17, the scrutiny of nominations will be completed by January 18. The last date for withdrawal of nominations is January 20. The entire poll process will be completed by February 10.

The term of the current



Chief Election Commissioner Rajiv Kumar and the Election Commissioners announcing the poll schedule. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

Assembly in the national capital ends on February 23.

## Choice of date

Announcing the dates at a press conference here, Chief Election Commissioner Rajiv Kumar said the polling date had been deliberately placed on a Wed-

nesday (weekday) as in Maharashtra so that more people could vote.

According to the final electoral rolls published on Monday, Delhi has a total of 1.55 crore voters, of which 83.49 lakh are men, 71.74 lakh women, and 1,261 transgender people. There are 25.89 lakh young

voters, 2.08 lakh first-time voters, and 830 above 100 years of age.

## Intense battle

An intense battle is on the cards as the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), led by former Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, is seeking a third term in office. In the 2020 Assembly polls, the AAP won 62 seats, BJP eight, and the Congress nil.

The byelection was necessitated in Milkipur as Awadhesh Prasad of the Samajwadi Party quit the seat after being elected to the Lok Sabha from Ayodhya, and in Erode (East), due to the death of Congress MLA E.V.K.S. Elangovan.

**CONTINUED ON**

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**THREE-CORNERED FIGHT**

» **PAGE 2**



## **Fact**

- **Voting for the 70-member Delhi Assembly will be held in a single phase on February 5, the Election Commission announced on Tuesday.**
- **Counting of votes will take place on February 8.**
- **The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a set of norms and principles to guide the political parties and candidates during elections, evolved with the consensus of political parties to abide by the principles embodied in the said code and also binds them to respect and observe it in its letter and spirit.**
- **The Model Code of Conduct is enforced from the date of announcement of the election schedule by the Election Commission and is operational till the process of elections is completed.**

## **Fact**

- **During general elections to the Lok Sabha, the code is applicable throughout the country. During general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the state, the code is applicable in the entire State.**
- **During bye-elections, the Model Code of Conduct would be applicable in the area of the concerned Constituency only.**
- **Though the MCC does not have any statutory backing, it has come to acquire strength in the past decade because of its strict enforcement by the EC.**
- **Certain provisions of the MCC may be enforced by invoking corresponding provisions in other statutes such as the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860, Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) 1973, and Representation of Peoples's Act (RPA) 1951.**



## **Fact**

- **Kerala was the first state to adopt a code of conduct for elections. In 1960, before the Assembly elections in the state, the administration prepared a draft code covering important aspects of electioneering such as processions, political rallies, and speeches.**
- **In 1974, the ECI released a formal MCC. It also set up bureaucratic bodies at the district level to oversee its implementation. Before 1977, MCC guided only political parties and candidates.**
- **In 1979, the Election Commission learned of ruling parties misusing power like monopolising public spaces and using public money for advertisement. The Election Commission revised MCC to include ruling political parties.**
- **The MCC has been revised on several occasions since 1979, with the last time being in the year 2014.**

## **Fact**

- **No party or candidate shall include in any activity that may aggravate existing differences or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic.**
- **Similarly, Section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, disallows the usage of religion, race, caste, community, or language to promote enmity or hatred among the people and use of it as a political tool.**
- **Criticisms directed towards other political parties should be restricted to an evaluation of their policies, historical performance, and initiatives, refraining from personal attacks.**
- **The MCC incorporated certain restrictions in 1979, regulating the conduct of the party in power. Ministers must not combine official visits with election work or use official machinery for the same.**



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[https://youtube.com/playlist?](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpuxPG4TUOR4VHsceopVQtj73aJ0idtpl)

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2. NCERT Playlist:-

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[list=PLpuxPG4TUOR5Q3pN6ivhc77yZ6HY9v7Ad](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpuxPG4TUOR5Q3pN6ivhc77yZ6HY9v7Ad)

3. PIB Weekly:- [https://youtube.com/playlist?](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpuxPG4TUOR59OtRNhFu)

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Description

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Prashant tiwari

Education

Educator at StudyIQ IAS

न कृष्ण की तरह सारथी हूँ

न अर्जुन की तरह महारथी हूँ

मात्र मैं हूँ

इस ज्ञेय-अज्ञेय के मध्य स्थित

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# Pravasi Bharatiya Divas to begin today in Odisha

Over 3,000 delegates from 70 nations have arrived in the State; event will be inaugurated by Modi; Trinidad and Tobago President Christine Carla Kangaloo will be the chief guest of the 18th edition

**Satyasundar Barik**  
BHUBANESWAR

Over 3,000 delegates from 70 countries have arrived in Odisha ahead of the 18th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), which will get under way here on Wednesday.

The three-day event, based on the theme “Diaspora’s contribution to a *Viksit Bharat*”, will be formally inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the second day of the convention. The previous edition was held in Indore in January 2023, in partnership with the Madhya Pradesh government.

“Christine Carla Kangaloo, President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, will be the chief guest of the 18th PBD, and she would be virtually addressing the convention. Dr. Dev Pragad, CEO and co-owner of *Newsweek*, will be the guest of honour at the Youth PBD on January 8,” Arun Kumar Chatterjee, Secretary (Consular Passport, Visa, and Overseas Indian Affairs) said at a press conference here.



S. Jaishankar and his wife Kyoko Jaishankar during their visit to Raghurajpur artists' village in Puri district on Tuesday. PTI

“We will have ministerial-level delegations from Mauritius, Malaysia and South Africa. There will be big delegation of diaspora from several other countries, including from Malaysia, Mauritius, Oman, Qatar, the UAE, the U.K. and the U.S.”

“Mr. Modi has given us the vision of a *Viksit Bharat* by 2047. We have taken the initiative of not only sharing this vision with our esteemed diaspora, but have also urged them to partner our journey towards this cherished goal,” he said.

“The Indian diaspora has an important role to play in the vision of *Viksit Bharat*. It acts as a living bridge between their

motherland and their adopted homeland. That is why the Government of India has chosen the diaspora’s contribution to a *Viksit Bharat* as the overarching dream of the 18th PBD.”

He said Union Ministers would chair plenary sessions while eminent Indians from various fields would moderate the sessions.

## Tourist train

The PM will remotely flag off the inaugural journey of the Pravasi Bharatiya Express, a special tourist train for the Indian diaspora which will depart from Delhi and travel to multiple destinations of tourist and religious importance for

three weeks.

The PBD will feature the spread and evolution of the Indian diaspora in the world with special focus on Mandvi to Muscat. This will showcase the rare documents of people who had migrated from Mandvi in Gujarat to Muscat in Oman.

President Droupadi Murmu will chair the valedictory session and confer the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman on 27 distinguished members of the Indian diaspora to recognise their outstanding contribution and achievements in diverse fields both in their countries of residence as well as in India.

Awards will be given to Indian diaspora members from 24 countries.

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said the event is an opportunity for Odisha to showcase its rich cultural heritage and tradition before the world.

Odisha Chief Secretary Manoj Ahuja said, “We have been working to make this event comfortable and pleasurable. We have identified about 21 tourist sites.”



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## **Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas**

- **It is also known as Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Day, is celebrated on January 9 to mark the contribution and achievements of the overseas Indian community to the development of India.**
- **It is the flagship event of the Ministry of External Affairs.**
- **The day also commemorates the return of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest Pravasi, from South Africa to India in 1915, who led India's freedom struggle and changed the lives of Indians forever.**
- **It was first celebrated in 2003.**
- **It was an annual event earlier, but in 2015, the government revised its format to celebrate PBD once every two years.**
- **It has become a platform to connect the Indian diaspora with their roots and encourage their continued engagement with India's progress.**
- **It is held in different cities, to showcase the diversity and progress of different regions of India.**



## **Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award (PBSA)**

- **1. An award called The Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award is given out as part of the Pravasi Bharatiya programme. According to the official website, “It is the highest honour conferred on a Non-Resident Indian, Person of Indian Origin; or an organisation or institution established and run by them.”**
- **2. The award is to commemorate the contribution of the Indian diaspora to create a better understanding of India abroad, support India’s causes and work for the welfare of the local Indian community.**
- **3. As many as 27 individuals and organisations will be honoured this year, from countries like the US, Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius, Moldova, Myanmar, Russia and Saudi Arabia. President Droupadi Murmu will confer the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman during the valedictory session of the PBD Convention.**



# Top court slams delay in appointing Information Commissioners

**Krishnadas Rajagopal**  
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday slammed the chronic delay shown by the Centre and States in appointing Information Commissioners to decide citizens' rights under the Right to Information Act.

The court asked what was the use of creating the transparency-in-governance institution if there were no people to work for

the law. A Bench headed by Justice Surya Kant noted that the Central Information Commission had eight vacant posts of Information Commissioner, while 23,000 appeals filed by citizens seeking information from various departments have been pending.

Several Information Commissions in the States have been defunct since 2020, and some have stopped accepting petitions under the Right to In-

formation Act.

"An institution has been created... What is the use of this institution if you do not have persons to perform the duties under the law," Justice Kant asked Additional Solicitor-General Brijender Chahar, appearing for the Centre.

Justice Kant cautioned the government about how only people from a certain milieu, bureaucracy, get to be appointed as Information Commissioners.

"We can take judicial notice of how many people from different walks have been appointed... The entire Commission is overloaded with one set of candidates," Justice Kant said.

## No change

Advocate Prashant Bhushan, appearing for petitioner-activist Anjali Bharadwaj, said the unabated appointments of retired bureaucrats continue despite a February 2019 apex

court judgment highlighting the need to appoint people from all walks of life.

Mr. Bhushan said repeated prods from the Supreme Court in the 2019 judgment, and orders passed in October 2023 and November 2024 to make timely and transparent appointments of Chief Information Commissioners and Information Commissioners, had hardly made a difference.

"There has been only

regression and no progress after the Supreme Court's intervention. They are killing the RTI because nobody is interested in giving information. So the best way to kill the law is to render the Information Commissions defunct," Mr. Bhushan submitted.

## 'File affidavit'

The court directed the Department of Personnel and Training to file an affidavit in two weeks specifying ti-

melines for completion of the process.

The Bench directed the States which had initiated the appointments process, "but without any commitment to a timeline", to notify the list of applicants and the composition of the search committee in two weeks, and complete the process in a total of eight weeks thereafter.

The Chief Secretaries were ordered to file compliance reports.



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- **Several Information Commissions in the States have been defunct since 2020, and some have stopped accepting petitions under the Right to Information Act.**



## **Right to Information Act, 2005**

- **Right To Information is derived from the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 of the Constitution.**
- **If we do not have information on how our Government and Public Institutions function, we cannot express any informed opinion on it.**
- **The basic object of the Right to Information Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government.**
- **The Central Information Commission (CIC) is an independent body established under the Right to Information Act, of 2005, to promote transparency and accountability in public authorities.**
- **Comprising a Chief Information Commissioner and up to ten Information Commissioners, the CIC addresses grievances and appeals related to information requests, ensuring citizens can access essential information.**



## **Content.**

- **The Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners are appointed by the President of India based on the recommendations of a selection committee.**
- **This committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.**
- **The Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners serve for a term serve a term of 3 years or until reaching 65 years of age, whichever comes first.**
- **They are not eligible for reappointment after completing their term.**
- **Their salary, allowances, and other service conditions are set by the Central Government, but these cannot be altered to their disadvantage while they are in office, ensuring the security and independence of their positions**



## **CIC Removal**

- **The President has the authority to remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner under specific conditions, including:**
- **if the individual is declared insolvent;**
- **if convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude, as deemed by the President;**
- **if the individual engages in paid employment outside the duties of their office;**
- **if, in the President's opinion, they are unfit to continue due to mental or physical infirmity;**
- **if they acquire a financial or other interest that negatively affects their official duties.**
- **Additionally, removal can occur on grounds of proven misbehavior or incapacity. In such cases, the President must refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an inquiry. If the Supreme Court, after investigation, confirms the cause of removal and advises it, the President can then remove the concerned individual**



# The imperilled life of the district journalist in India

Page No. 6, GS 2

**T**he brutal murder of an independent young journalist, Mukesh Chandrakar, in Chhattisgarh, has once again highlighted the threats to life and the precarious nature of journalism at the district and mofussil levels. Journalists at the grass-root level in many parts of the country face similar challenges. Police and other reports suggest that Mukesh was murdered by a local contractor who was enraged by the journalist's reports questioning the quality of a road built by the contractor. This case brings to mind the killing, in 1988, of another young journalist, Umesh Dobhal, from Uttarakhand's Garhwal town, who was allegedly murdered by the powerful and politically connected liquor mafia that was angered by his exposés.

## Limitations of the law

Mukesh's murder has also exposed the irony that Chhattisgarh is probably the first and only State to have enacted a law, namely The Chhattisgarh Protection of Media Persons Act, 2023, to prevent violence and ensure the safety and the security of journalists while carrying out their duties. This case shows that laws alone are not enough to save independent and courageous journalists such as Mukesh, who was actively reporting from Bastar, Chhattisgarh, and exposing wrongdoing and corruption in developmental work in the region.

There is no doubt that district-level or mofussil journalists such as Mukesh and Umesh play a crucial role in bringing "unseen and unheard" stories from the hinterland. They are truly the "voice of the voiceless" as they belong to local communities, understand their pain, grievances, and struggles, and are deeply moved by stories of suffering and deprivation. Most of these journalists are not formally trained in journalism schools. Yet, they pursue their journalism out of a passion and a commitment to raising local issues and exposing corruption and wrongdoing in developmental work.

Despite their dedication, the nature of their job and working conditions for most mofussil



**Anand Pradhan**

Professor of  
Journalism at the  
Indian Institute Of  
Mass Communication  
(IIMC), Dhenkanal,  
Odisha

They play a crucial role as watchdogs and in uncovering the abuse of power, inviting the ire of powerful vested interests

journalists are precarious. Many journalists work as stringers or retainers, with no job security, minimal and undignified salaries, and extremely hostile working conditions. But they often provide vital leads and act as local guides and facilitators for journalists from the metro cities and big media houses who occasionally visit these places to cover stories. However, they rarely receive bylines, recognition, or respect for their contributions. Like their stories, they too are mostly "unseen and unheard".

## The lifeline

However, one cannot imagine flourishing regional language journalism without these stringers and retainers who feed the regional, district, and local pages and bulletins with their stories. In contrast, most stories in mainstream language newspapers and news channels revolve around routine crime reports, press releases, press conferences, or sound bites issued by local administrations and politicians. Occasionally, some manage to cover civic issues and local community problems.

Unfortunately, the space for such stories in mainstream language news media is shrinking due to various factors, including pressure from local advertisers and increasing dependence on and alignment with State governments. It is well known that a significant portion of advertising revenue for these outlets comes from the same powerful and vested interests and their nexus, which have been thriving on the misappropriation of developmental funds.

This situation has led many young journalists such as Mukesh to pursue independent journalism, leveraging the opportunities provided by technology and platforms such as YouTube, social media, and a few independent digital news sites. Unsurprisingly, some of the most hard-hitting, critical, and investigative stories now appear on these platforms, which irritate and anger the powerful nexus of contractors, criminals, officers, and politicians at the district and regional levels. This nexus, mentioned in the

report of the N.N. Vohra Committee – it was constituted by the Union government in the 1990s to investigate the criminalisation of politics – remains powerful and active, particularly in resource-rich States such as Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. It is no surprise that the main accused in Mukesh's murder is a politically ambitious contractor.

## The end note

But the role of independent journalists such as Mukesh Chandrakar at the district level is crucial – they are the watchdogs for developmental projects and social welfare schemes. As routine and limited reporting by mainstream news media at the district level often avoids covering these issues in a critical way, it is journalists such as Mukesh who take huge risks to expose the powerful nexus operating at the grassroots level. Their independent, investigative, and critical reporting challenges this nexus, ensuring transparency and accountability in development projects and welfare schemes, and empowering local communities.

The presence of independent and critical journalists such as Mukesh must be encouraged and protected, particularly at the local levels where accountability mechanisms are often weaker. Journalists play a crucial role in uncovering the abuse of power, but their work frequently attracts the ire of powerful vested interests, resulting in threats, attacks, and even murder. The impunity enjoyed by such attackers not only endangers the lives of journalists but also fosters a culture of fear and self-censorship, undermining investigative reporting. This erosion of press freedom jeopardises the public's right to know, weakening democratic institutions and leaving citizens vulnerable to unchecked corruption and injustice.

It is high time that we ensure that Mukesh Chandrakar's sacrifice does not go in vain.

*The views expressed are personal*



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# Why is there a drop in school enrolments?

What does the data from the Unified District Information System for Education Plus reports tell us about student dropouts and school reduction? Why has the Ministry of Education said that 2022-23, 2023-24 UDISE+ report data is not strictly comparable with the years before it?

## EXPLAINER

Maitri Porecha

### The story so far:

**T**he total enrolment of students in schools across India studying from grade 1-12, dropped by over a crore in 2023-24 as compared to 2018-19. After a gap of two years, the Ministry of Education (MoE) released the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) for 2022-23, 2023-24 on December 30, 2024.

### What do the figures say?

Since 2012-13, when the MoE started maintaining UDISE+ data, it was believed that the total number of students studying in India were 26.3 crore. Till November 22, 2022 when the 2021-22 data was released, the number hovered around 26 crore, until last month, when the 2022-23 data reflected enrolment at 25.18 crore, which has further fallen to 24.8 crore in 2023-24 (a drop of 6% or 1.22 crore students) as compared to earlier years.

### How did such a drop happen?

MoE officials in the UDISE+ reports have given a disclaimer that the UDISE+ reports of 2022-23 and 2023-24 are not strictly comparable to previous years reports because of a change in the 'methodology,' of data collection. However, former professor and HOD, Department of Educational Management Information System at Delhi-based NIEPA, Arun Mehta, said that the UDISE+ reports are silent on the sharp dip in total enrolment of students, and the dip in government schools. "The reports do not explain the reasons behind the dip. Only change in methodology of data collection is not reason enough," said Prof. Mehta, who has worked on UDISE reports for 15 years.

### What is the change in methodology?

While the MoE claims that the exercise of individual data collection from each student, which includes their Aadhaar



**Low numbers:** Students go for school during a cold morning in Srinagar in November 2024. IMRAN NISSAR

number, was implemented from 2022-23, Prof. Mehta said that a similar exercise was initiated in 2016-17 and went on for a year. "We had anticipated even back then that there was no way of verifying data that was sent by schools regarding the number of students studying in their facilities, and so for one year NIEPA had attempted to collect individual student data with consent from the MoE. However, over subsequent years this exercise was discontinued and restarted only in 2022-23."

Prof. Mehta explains that the enrolment decline since 2022-23 can be attributed to the elimination of duplicate enrolments (of students changing schools, but their records being maintained at two or more places), inflated enrolment figures and so on. "The new data collection system suggests that previous

enrolment figures were overestimated by 5-6%. So what happened to these students who no longer reflect in UDISE data? Were they previously included for funding or incentive purpose like scholarships, free meals, text books and cash benefits? If so much how much funding was allocated to these students and was it effectively utilised?," he asks.

For instance, in 2022-23, ₹32,515 crore (actual) was incurred under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, during the time when enrolment dropped (the latest figure reveals). In the current financial year of 2024-25, the allocation under the scheme is higher at ₹37,010 crore.

### How comparable is UDISE+ data of last years with 2022-23, 2023-24 data?

While the MoE cautions that UDISE 2022-23 and 2023-24 data is not

comparable with previous years, upon reviewing the UDISE+ 2022-23 report, Prof. Mehta noted that efficiency indicators like dropout, transition, and retention rates of students were computed depending on UDISE+ 2021-22 data. "Despite differences in data collection methodology, indicators, rates, and ratios remain comparable as this reflects the situation at a specific point of time, regardless of the methodology used," he says. Even after revamped data collection methods were put in place, there has been a decline in the enrolment of students between 2022-23 and 2023-24 by 37 lakh. "The UDISE+ report is silent on this steep decline, nor is there an explanation for declining number of schools covered under UDISE+; whether this decline of schools is due to merging or closing down of schools is not clear," Prof. Mehta says. There is also a stark decrease in the number of schools covered under UDISE+. There was a drop in the number of schools covered – from 15, 58, 903 (2017-18) to 14,71,891 (2023-24), a decline of 87,012 schools. Most of these schools are government-run, with 76,883 lesser schools recorded in the latest 2023-24 data. "MoE must furnish reasons for the decline of schools. Was this due to the shutting down and merger of schools? and while shutting down schools, were the Right to Education norms of having one primary school within a kilometre followed?," Prof. Mehta said.

### Which States are the most affected?

Jammu and Kashmir experienced the most decline in total schools, with a decline of 4,509 schools, while in Assam 4,229 schools reduced, and in Uttar Pradesh 2,967. Other affected States are Madhya Pradesh (2,170) and Maharashtra (1,368). "With the shutting down of schools, parents seek re-admission of their children to another nearby school. It is not an automatic transfer. Students drop out during this process, where parents are not comfortable seeking re-admission because of longer distances," said Prof. Mehta.

## THE GIST

MoE officials in the UDISE+ reports have given a disclaimer that the UDISE+ reports of 2022-23 and 2023-24 are not strictly comparable to previous years reports because of a change in the 'methodology,' of data collection.

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- **The total enrolment of students in schools across India studying from grade 1-12, dropped by over a crore in 2023-24 as compared to 2018-19.**
- **After a gap of two years, the Ministry of Education (MoE) released the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) for 2022-23, 2023-24 on December 30, 2024.**
- **Jammu and Kashmir experienced the most decline in total schools, with a decline of 4,509 schools, while in Assam 4,229 schools reduced, and in Uttar Pradesh 2,967. Other affected States are Madhya Pradesh (2,170) and Maharashtra (1,368).**
- **“With the shutting down of schools, parents seek re-admission of their children to another nearby school. It is not an automatic transfer. Students drop out during this process, where parents are not comfortable seeking re-admission because of longer distances,” said Prof. Mehta.**



## **Content.**

- **MoE officials in the UDISE+ reports have given a disclaimer that the UDISE+ reports of 2022-23 and 2023-24 are not strictly comparable to previous years reports because of a change in the 'methodology,' of data collection.**
- **Prof. Mehta explains that the enrolment decline since 2022-23 can be attributed to the elimination of duplicate enrolments (of students changing schools, but their records being maintained at two or more places), inflated enrolment figures and so on.**
- **"The new data collection system suggests that previous enrolment figures were overestimated by 5-6%. So what happened to these students who no longer reflect in UDISE data?**
- **Were they previously included for funding or incentive purpose like scholarships, free meals, text books and cash benefits? If so much how much funding was allocated to these students and was it effectively utilised?," he asks.**









# UPSC AS P21 Foundation

## New Year Batch



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