

**CURRENTLY - FROM NEWS TO NOTES**

# **DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**The Hindu & The Indian express**

-----

<b>Headline</b>	<b>Source</b>
Ladakh Protests: Demand for Statehood, Sixth Schedule Inclusion	The Indian Express, Page Number: 20
HC rejects appeal by X Corp. against takedown orders	The Hindu, Page Number: 1

Headline	Source
K visa: Why this could be China's answer to Trump's war on H-1B	The Indian Express, Page Number: 19
Global South must work together, says Jaishankar	The Hindu, Page Number: 14
Centre clears scheme to add medical seats across country	The Hindu, Page Number: 16
When 4 Orphan Girls Needed A Helping Hand	The Better India



### EXPLAINED POLITICS

## LADAKH PROTESTS: DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD, SIXTH SCHEDULE INCLUSION

DEEPTIMAN TIWARY  
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 24

THE VIOLENCE in Leh on Wednesday, during protests for statehood and for inclusion of Ladakh under the Sixth Schedule, comes just days before a scheduled October 6 meeting between the Union Home Ministry and representatives from Ladakh.

The protests had been called by the Leh Apex Body in support of climate activist Sonam Wangchuk, who has been on a 35-day fast to press for Ladakh's long-standing demands. Wangchuk, the most visible face of the agitation, was kept out of the delegation that headed for Delhi.



A police vehicle is set on fire during a protest by locals demanding statehood in Leh, Ladakh, on Wednesday. AP

### Sixth Schedule demand

At the heart of the stalemate is the Centre's reluctance to extend Sixth Schedule protections to Ladakh. The Sixth Schedule, under Article 244 of the Constitution, provides for the formation of autonomous administrative divisions (Autonomous District Councils) that have some legislative, judicial, and administrative autonomy within a state. It currently applies to the Northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura.

Home Ministry sources say the government has instead offered alternative constitutional safeguards including domicile-based job reservations and recognition of local languages.

However, civil society groups in Ladakh are firm on their demand for Sixth Schedule protections, and say that only this and statehood can address the region's concerns over land, jobs, and cultural identity. Wangchuk has dismissed the Centre's promises as a "partial resolution".

### Centre vs Wangchuk

Sources said that no talks have been held between the Home Ministry and Ladakh groups since May, largely because of the Centre's discomfort with Wangchuk's presence at the negotiating table, and the consequent widening of gulf between the two sides.

In fact, the next round of talks were scheduled for October 6 only after the Leh Apex Body dropped Wangchuk from its delegation, and named former MP Thupstan Chhewang as its chair.

Sources said the inclusion of Chhewang — who last won Lok Sabha polls on a BJP ticket in 2014, but left the party in 2018 protesting against its "false promises" — was one of the other conditions set by the government for talks.

In July, around the time Wangchuk was included in the Leh Apex Body, Chhewang had resigned from it, citing "individual agendas" and "competing interests". He is associated with the powerful Ladakh Buddhist Association.

In another setback for Wangchuk, allotment of 1,000 kanals of land to his Himalayan Institute of Alternatives was recently cancelled by the Ladakh administration, citing alleged irregularities. Wangchuk has called the move a retribution for his opposition to allotment of pastoral land to some corporates in Ladakh.

### Protests turn violent

Wednesday's unrest marked a sharp turn from the largely peaceful campaign led by Wangchuk over several months, including five fasts and a long protest march to Delhi.

In a statement after the violence, Wangchuk said: "On the 15th day of our fast, it is sad to note that there was arson and damage to property... For the past five years, youth are unemployed, and you are not giving any protection. When you keep youth unemployed and take away their democratic rights, it is a recipe for unrest. I still appeal for peace and ask youth to abjure violence."

Sajjad Kargili of the Kargil Democratic Alliance (KDA) also sympathised with the protesters, saying the bandh reflected the "failure" of the Union Territory model. **Ladakh comprises two districts — Buddhist-dominated Leh and Muslim-majority Kargil.**

Extending support to Wangchuk's fast, Kargili said, "This is a fight for Ladakh's existence, about restoration of democracy, about issues of our land and jobs for the youth. The dialogue must be focused on our key agenda of grant of statehood and inclusion of Ladakh in the Sixth Schedule."

The KDA is set to hold a bandh in Kargil on Thursday in solidarity with Leh protests. "If anything untoward happens, the government will be responsible," Kargili said.

## GS2: POLITY

### Context

- Protests erupted in Leh, Ladakh, demanding statehood and inclusion of Ladakh under the Sixth Schedule for greater autonomy and protection of local interests.
- The central issue is the Centre's reluctance to extend the Sixth Schedule, which currently provides autonomy to certain Northeastern states, to Ladakh.
- Civil society groups in Ladakh insist that only Sixth Schedule status and statehood can address concerns over land, jobs, and cultural identity.
- The government has instead proposed other safeguards like domicile-based job reservations, which protesters see as inadequate.
- Protests intensified after key leader Sonam Wangchuk was excluded from talks in Delhi, despite ongoing local agitation.
- Ladakh consists of two districts: Buddhist-majority Leh and Muslim-majority Kargil, both of which participate in the agitation.

## Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution

### 1. Essence

- Found in Articles 244(2) & 275(1).
- Applies to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.
- Creates Autonomous Districts governed by Autonomous District Councils (ADCs).
- Aim: Protect tribal identity, land, resources, and self-rule.





## 2. Autonomous District Councils (ADC)

- 30 members (26 elected, 4 nominated by Governor).
- Can legislate on land, forests (except reserved), shifting cultivation, inheritance, marriage, divorce, social customs, village administration.
- Can set up courts for tribal disputes.
- Empowered to levy certain taxes (land, professions, markets, animals, vehicles, entry of goods)

## 3. Governor's Role

- Define/alter boundaries of districts.
- Decide whether Parliamentary/State laws apply (with modifications or exemptions).
- Can annul or suspend ADC laws if against public/national interest.
- Nominate members to ADCs.

1

The provisions in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to

- (a) protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
- (b) determine the boundaries between States
- (c) determine the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
- (d) protect the interests of all the border States

2016





2

Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education?

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies
3. Fifth Schedule
4. Sixth Schedule
5. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 3, 4 and 5 only  
(c) 1, 2 and 5 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

2012





## No relief

The Karnataka High Court rejected X Corp.'s petition challenging blocking orders issued under the Information Technology Act

■ Regulation of information in this domain is neither novel nor unique. Every sovereign nation regulates it. India likewise cannot, by any stretch of constitutional imagination, be branded unlawful for doing so, says court

■ Content on social media must be regulated, particularly in cases of offences against women, failing which the right to dignity of citizens is undermined, it says



## HC rejects appeal by X Corp. against takedown orders

The Hindu Bureau  
BENGALURU

Observing that "social media, as a modern amphitheatre of ideas, cannot be left in a state of anarchic freedom", the Karnataka High Court on Wednesday rejected a petition filed by X Corp. challenging orders issued by Central and State authorities to take down certain content on its micro-blogging platform, X, under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act.

Justice M. Nagaprasanna, while reading out the operative portions of the judgment, said: "Content on social media must be regulated, particularly in cases of offences against women, failing which the right to dignity of citizens is undermined." "Order is the architecture of our democracy. Every platform that seeks to operate within the jurisdiction of our nation must accept that liberty is yoked with responsibility, and the privilege of access carries with it the solemn duty of accountability," the court said.

### 'Matter of regulation'

Pointing out that information and communication and its spread or its speed have never been left unchecked or unregulated but have always been the subject matter of regulation, the court said, "As and when technology developed, from messengers to the postal age till the age of WhatsApp, Instagram and Snapchat, all have been regulated by regulatory regimes subsisting

then and subsisting today, both globally and locally; and regulation of information in this domain is neither novel nor unique."

Referring to laws in the U.S. on social media, the court said, "The United States of America regulates it, every sovereign nation regulates it, and India's result likewise cannot, by any stretch of constitutional imagination, be branded as unlawful. Unregulated speech under the guise of liberty becomes a licence for lawlessness."

Noting that X Corp. is subjected to a regulatory regime in the U.S., which is the platform's birthplace, the court said that "under the Take It Down Act of the United States, it [X Corp.] chooses to follow the said Act as it criminalises the violation of orders of takedown, but the same petitioner refuses to follow the same in the shores of this nation..."

Regulated speech preserves both liberty and order, the twin pillars upon which a democracy must stand, the court said, while emphasising that "no social media platform in the modern day agora may even feign the semblance of exemption from rigour or discipline of the laws of the land."

"None may presume to treat the Indian marketplace as a mere playground where information can be disseminated in defiance of statutes or disregard to legality, and later adopting a posture of detachment or a hands-off," Justice Nagaprasanna said.

## HC rejects appeal by X Corp. against takedown orders

Source: The Hindu, Page 1

GS Paper: GS-2 (Polity - Regulation of social media, Government vs Fundamental Rights)

### Context

- The Karnataka High Court dismissed a petition filed by X Corp. (formerly Twitter) challenging blocking orders issued by Central and State authorities under the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- The court observed that social media cannot be left as an unregulated "anarchic freedom" and must operate with responsibility and accountability.
- The judgment emphasized that regulation of social media is necessary, especially in cases of offences against women and content undermining the dignity of citizens.
- The court said every sovereign nation has the right to regulate information flow, and India is no exception.

### Section 79 of the IT Act, 2000

#### Provision:

- Grants "safe harbour protection" to intermediaries (like social media platforms, search engines, ISPs, etc.).
- Meaning: They are not liable for third-party content hosted on their platforms, provided they:



1. Do not initiate or modify the transmission.
2. Observe due diligence as prescribed by the Government.
3. Take down unlawful content when ordered by competent authority or courts.

### Exceptions (when protection is lost):

- If the intermediary conspires, abets, or induces unlawful acts.
- If it fails to remove/disable access to unlawful content despite receiving actual knowledge or official orders.

### Significance:

- Balances free speech and accountability.
- Ensures that platforms like X, Facebook, or WhatsApp are not misused for spreading hate speech, fake news, child pornography, or content affecting sovereignty and integrity of India.

**Q3 With reference to Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, consider the following statements:**

1. It provides "safe harbour protection" to intermediaries for third-party content hosted on their platforms.
2. The protection is unconditional and applies even if the intermediary fails to remove unlawful content when ordered by a competent authority.
3. Intermediaries lose this protection if they abet, conspire, or induce unlawful activities.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

## K visa: Why this could be China's answer to Trump's war on H-1B

ANIL SASI  
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 24

US PRESIDENT Donald Trump's H-1B visa curbs are largely aimed at mollifying his MAGA support base, given that he has been under pressure to act on the visas used by tech companies to bring in foreign talent despite being a vocal supporter of this visa programme over the years. This may be counterproductive in multiple ways, given that it could hurt the American tech sector; the visa applicants and IT majors from countries such as India that use these visas. There is, however, one potential gainer — China.

While the Chinese foreign ministry said it would not comment on American visa policies after Trump added a \$100,000 fee to H-1B visas, it was quick to note that China "welcomes outstanding talents" from across the world. And key to that, at least from Beijing's point of view, is a new category of visas — called the K visa — that China is in the process of rolling out.

### The K visas

The State Council of the People's Republic of China recently revised the Regulations on the Administration of the Entry and Exit of Foreigners, adding a new visa category of K visa from October 1. This new visa category is specifically aimed at foreign science and technology talents who meet certain conditions and requirements. While this was done before Trump's curbs on H-1B, it is well known that a restriction on this visa category was on the cards and broadly aligned with the new US administration's hardline immigration policies.

For the Chinese K visa, foreign youth who have graduated from "renowned domestic or international universities or research institutions" with a bachelor's degree or higher in STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) and foreign professionals engaged in education and research in STEM-related fields would qualify.

Compared to existing ordinary Chinese visa types, K visa holders have been promised greater flexibility in terms of entry frequency and validity period, and have an expanded scope of activities that include exchanges and collaborations in education,



science, technology, culture, entrepreneurship, and business, according to a KPMG analysis of the new visa provisions. More importantly, applications will no longer require sponsorship from a local enterprise.

The K visa is essentially being seen as an extension of the R visa for high-level talent introduced by China in 2013. The new K visa specifically targets foreign young talent working in the science and technology sector, highlighting China's new focus and emphasis on attracting the next generation of scientists and researchers. Details such as the specific age range for "young" individuals, the scope of specific tech industries, the exact validity period and duration of stay for K visas, and follow-up residency policies after entry remain to be further clarified, KPMG noted.

According to Yin Chengzhi, Associate Professor & Associate Dean, School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University, the new visa policy is reflective of China's commitment to

competing globally for talent, particularly in fields critical to modern developments such as technology innovation and scientific research. "For universities like us, it will be much easier in the future to attract top-tier, international faculty researchers and post doctoral fellows. It may also accelerate innovation in critical fields like AI, biotechnology for the research institutes, especially in the private sector. In the long term, it could enhance the research and development capabilities, foster the creation of new high growth industries and improve the competitiveness of China's industries".

### Impact of the move

According to analysts, a lot of what the US is doing currently, including its attack on the multilateral trading system, its universities, and the free movement of talent, is being seen in Beijing as

actually being beneficial to them. And while the timing of the K visa launch might not have been intentional, the coincidence cannot be wished away. It could be yet another symbol of how the geopolitical importance of the two countries could be shifting, or at least starting to shift.

The K visa fits into China's attempts to try and position the country as a science and technology superpower, given that President Xi Jinping and other top leaders have repeatedly talked about the need to make China more attractive to foreign talents. Given the US immigration policy twists and other measures aimed at cutting funding for science etc, this is being seen as an opportunity for Beijing. The K visa is an attempt to encash on this opportunity.

There could be some impediments to the K visas taking off. One is the general slowdown in the Chinese economy, with its high youth unemployment that seems to be impacting white collar workers. The festering real estate crisis is not helping either. While the big draw of H-1Bs was the possibility of shifting from one company to another and finding jobs to stay on in the US, that could be a problem in China at this point in time.

On the flip side, though, the Chinese education system is on the upswing. China's top two universities, Tsinghua and Peking, have edged closer to the global top ten, with both institutions consistently holding the top positions in Asian university rankings. Around two-thirds of Asia's top universities are now based in mainland China and Hong Kong. China is also now a world leader in specialised sectors such as AI, electric vehicles, rare earth magnets etc. Its AI field is increasingly seen as being more open to the academics slogging in the background, including mentions and credits to data scientists working for entities such as DeepSeek. This is being seen as a very progressive move in global academic circles, helping China reposition itself to the academic world, a professor in a top Indian technology institution said.

All of this does put the pressure back on policymakers in the Indian education system to think long-term and see if the current policies align the country to be positioned as a research and education hub in at least the broader Asian region, the person quoted above said.

## K visa: Why this could be China's answer to Trump's war on H-1B

Source: The Indian Express Page Number: 19

### Context (in simple words):

- The US, under Trump, restricted H-1B visas, which tech companies use to hire foreign talent.
- Also China is rolling out a new visa category - K visa - to attract global talent, especially in science and technology.
- This move positions China as a hub for innovation and education, at a time when the US is tightening its immigration rules.

### About K visas:

- Announced by the State Council of China.
- Targets foreign youth and professionals in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics).
- Eligibility: Graduates from reputed domestic/international universities or research institutions.
- Offers:
  - Greater flexibility in terms of stay and frequency of entry.
  - Expanded scope for research, education exchanges, and collaborations.
- Aim: To attract the next generation of scientists, researchers, and innovators to strengthen China's science & tech ecosystem.

**4 Which of the following statements about China's K visa is/are correct?**

1. K visa is issued to foreigners visiting China for studies.
2. K visa is primarily for diplomats and government officials.
3. It has implications for international travel and diplomatic relations.

**Options:**

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2, and 3

## Global South must work together, says Jaishankar

India hosts meet of 20 'like-minded' countries on sidelines of UNGA; External Affairs Minister says multilateralism under attack and international organisations are being rendered ineffective

**Suhasini Haidar**  
NEW DELHI

**T**he concept of multilateralism is "under attack", even as countries of the Global South are seeking more solutions from international organisations such as the United Nations, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar has said.

Speaking at a specially convened "high-level meeting of like-minded Global South countries" in New York on Tuesday, Mr. Jaishankar pitched for more consultations between developing countries and a joint push for UN reforms.

He said the state of the world was a cause for concern for all countries, listing a number of "shocks", including the pandemic, conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza, climate change, and trade uncertainties. He also called for an "urgent resolution of conflicts that are impacting food, fertilizer and energy security". Twenty countries took part in the meeting hosted by India, including 10 at the Ministerial level.

"In face of such proliferation of concerns and multiplicity of risks, it is natural that the Global South would turn to multilateralism for solutions," Mr.



**On one platform:** External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar speaks at a high-level meeting of like-minded Global South countries in New York on Wednesday. ANI

Jaishankar said. "Unfortunately, there too we are presented with a very disappointing prospect. The very concept of multilateralism is under attack. International organisations are being rendered ineffective or starved of resources," he added.

Nine countries from Asia, five from the Americas (South and North, including the Caribbean), and six from Africa took part in the meeting held on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. Only Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Mauritius were present from India's neighbourhood among the group. The meeting was the first of its kind, although officials did not confirm whether India now

planned to hold such meetings regularly. India has hosted the "Voice of Global South Summit" in which about 125 countries have been invited for the past three years. It is unclear why the 20 countries present at the UN meeting had been chosen as "like-minded" rather than others, and whether more others had also been invited but declined due to scheduling issues.

The countries represented at the meeting included Bahrain, Indonesia, Qatar, Singapore, and Vietnam from Asia; St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, and Jamaica from North America; Suriname from South America; and Chad, Ghana, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, and Somalia

from Africa.

Mr. Jaishankar did not name any country for the "attacks on multilateralism", but his comments came a day after U.S. President Donald Trump's UNGA address. In his address, Mr. Trump criticised the UN system for not delivering peace in various conflicts, claiming he had resolved seven conflicts in the past few months, including the India-Pakistan conflict, without any help from the UN.

The U.S. has drastically cut its funding for the UN this year and withdrawn from several UN organisations, including the UN Human Rights Council and UNESCO. It has called for a review of other memberships in the UN system.

### GS2

#### Context

#### 1. India and 20 Nations at UNGA:

- India hosted a high-level meeting of like-minded Global South countries during the 80th UNGA.
- Key points:
  - Reduce dependence on any single supplier/market (indirect reference to China & USA).
  - Promote resilient supply chains and South-South trade.
  - Push for reforms in multilateral institutions, especially UN, for better representation of developing nations.

#### 2. India's Global South Summit (Voice of the Global South Summit, VOGSS):

- 3rd edition held virtually on 17 Aug 2024.
- Theme: "An Empowered Global South for a Sustainable Future."
- Purpose:
  - Provide platform for emerging economies to share challenges & solutions.
  - Strengthen cooperation among developing nations.
  - Promote equitable global governance.

## Centre clears scheme to add medical seats across country

5,000 postgraduate and 5,023 undergraduate medical seats to be added; existing medical colleges, standalone postgraduate institutes, and hospitals run by the governments will be upgraded

**The Hindu Bureau**  
NEW DELHI

**T**he Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, on Wednesday approved Phase 3 of a Centrally sponsored scheme that will add 5,000 postgraduate and 5,023 undergraduate medical seats in the country by 2028-29.

Under the scheme, existing medical colleges, standalone postgraduate institutes, and hospitals run by the Union and the State governments will be strengthened and upgraded at an enhanced cost ceiling of ₹1.5 crore a seat.

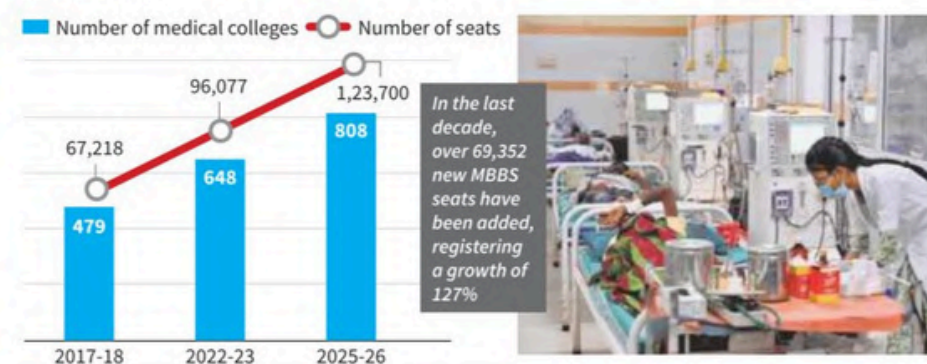
The Union government said the initiative would significantly augment the number of MBBS seats and availability of specialist doctors by creating additional postgraduate seats, and enable introduction of new specialties across government medical institutions.

"This will strengthen the overall availability of doctors in the country," the Health Ministry said in a press release.

The total financial implications of these two schemes is ₹15,034.5 crore from 2025-26 to 2028-29. The Central share is

### Improving conditions

The chart shows the number of medical colleges in India over the years and the number of MBBS seats they offer



Source: PIB

**A more inclusive and competency-based Qualifications of Faculty Regulation issued, says Ministry**

₹10,303.20 crore and the States' ₹4,731.30 crore.

"The target of these schemes is to increase 5,000 PG seats and 5,023 UG seats in government institutions by 2028-2029," the Ministry added.

Detailed guidelines will be issued by the Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry for implementation of the schemes. Currently, India has 808 medi-

cal colleges with 1,23,700 MBBS seats.

Over the past decade, 69,352 MBBS seats have been added, a growth of 127%. Similarly, a total of 43,041 postgraduate seats have been added, a 143% rise.

"Despite the addition, certain regions in India still need to enhance capacities to match the demand, access and affordability of healthcare," the Ministry said. Further, there are 22 All India Institutes of Medical Sciences approved under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.

"Apart from providing tertiary healthcare services, they also play an impor-

tant role in building a pool of health professionals with highest standards of medical competence with their latest teaching learning facilities," the Ministry said.

### Faculty eligibility

The New Medical Institution (Qualifications of Faculty) Regulations 2025 have been issued by adopting a more inclusive and competency-based approach to faculty eligibility and recruitment. These changes aim to address the growing requirement of teaching personnel and meeting the academic and professional standards, it added.

- The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, approved Phase 3 of a centrally sponsored scheme to add 5,000 postgraduate and 5,023 undergraduate medical seats by 2028-29.
- The scheme aims to upgrade existing medical colleges, standalone postgraduate institutes, and hospitals run by the Union and State governments.
- An enhanced cost ceiling of ₹1.5 crore per seat is set for the upgrades.
- The initiative will increase MBBS seats and improve the availability of specialist doctors by creating additional postgraduate seats and introducing new specialties.
- The total financial outlay is ₹15,034.5 crore for 2025-26 to 2028-29, of which the central share is ₹10,303.2 crore and the states' share is ₹4,731.3 crore.
- As of now, there are 808 medical colleges in India with 1,23,700 MBBS seats.
- In the last decade, 69,352 new MBBS seats have been added (127% growth), and 43,041 postgraduate seats (143% growth).
- The new scheme will address gaps in teaching capacity, accessibility, and affordability in healthcare education.
- Updated faculty regulations (2025) introduce inclusive and competency-based qualifications for eligibility and recruitment.



### When 4 Orphan Girls Needed A Helping Hand



**Collector Swapnil Wankhede  
Arranged ₹4,000/Month For Them And  
Promised To Support Their Education**

www.thebetterindia.com

PC: Indian Masterminds, NDTV

@thebetterindia

## Mains Enrichment

**Context: IAS Officer Swapnil Wankhede Assists Orphaned Sisters**

In September 2025, during an official event in Datia, Madhya Pradesh, IAS officer Swapnil Wankhede engaged with a young orphan girl who mentioned she was the eldest among her three younger sisters. Moved by their situation, Wankhede immediately directed that each sister receive ₹4,000 under state welfare schemes and inquired about Red Cross assistance for their school admissions.

- **Empathy in Governance:** Wankhede's prompt and compassionate response exemplifies how empathetic leadership can address immediate social issues, aligning with the principles of social justice and responsive governance.
- **Implementation of Welfare Schemes:** His actions demonstrate effective utilization of existing state welfare mechanisms to provide immediate relief to vulnerable populations, highlighting the importance of efficient policy implementation.



Call For More Info  
**8377072252**



**2nd Floor, 32-B, Pusa Road Opposite Metro Pillar No. 122 Block 11 Old Rajinder Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi, 110005**



**understand.upsc**



**UnderStandUPSC.com**



**UnderStand UPSC**



**UnderStand UPSC**



- **Role of Civil Services in Social Welfare:** This incident underscores the critical role of civil servants in bridging the gap between government policies and the needs of marginalized communities, ensuring that welfare schemes reach those in need.
- **Public Trust and Accountability:** Wankhede's transparent and accountable approach fosters public trust in governmental institutions, reinforcing the significance of integrity and accountability in public administration.

This example can be cited in answers discussing the role of civil services in promoting social justice, the importance of empathy in governance, and the effective implementation of welfare schemes.

