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Holding up GLASS to India; securing stewardship to tackle AMR



World Health Organisation (WHO) released its Global antibiotic resistance surveillance report 2025 (GLASS), which draws on data from over 100 countries, noted: In 2023, approximately one in three bacterial infections in India were resistant to commonly used antibiotics, mirroring severe trends across South-East Asia. The report also provided a hat tip to national initiatives such as the National Programme on AMR Containment and the growing lab network in India.

Globally, the report said, one in six confirmed infections were resistant, with India disproportionately affected due to factors including high infectious disease burden, overuse and misuse of antibiotics, and gaps in surveillance and healthcare infrastructure. While India participates actively in GLASS, most surveillance data comes from tertiary hospitals, not fully representing the community or rural areas. Notably, India enrolled in the WHO's GLASS in 2017. For India, the report underlined the following aspects: High resistance rates to major antibiotics, especially in serious infections such as those caused by E.coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Staphylococcus aureus, particularly in hospital ICUs; the challenging factors that aggravate AMR are widespread over-the-counter antibiotic access, self-medication, incomplete courses, environmental contamination (from pharmaceutical manufacturing and hospital waste), and uneven enforcement of regulations. Apart from Kerala, no other State has done anything significant in terms of AMR. The WHO too urges for more complete nationwide surveillance, rational antibiotic use, and stronger regulation, warning that without urgent improvements, routine infections in India may increasingly become untreatable, leading to higher mortality and pressure on the healthcare system.

The Woods are Burning!



Deforested areas in the Amazon rainforest in the surroundings of Belem, Para State, Brazil, during the COP30 conference.



The Election Commission of India (EC) is all set to count the votes in Bihar's 243 Assembly constituencies on Friday, starting with postal ballots at 8 a.m., and the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) tallies to begin at 8:30 a.m. A record 67.13% of voters cast their ballots in two phases of polling, the highest voter turnout in the State since 1951.

STATE

Greenpeace urges MSC to comply with Kerala HC order

- Greenpeace South Asia released a new investigative report on the sinking of the container vessel MSC Elsa 3 off the coast of Kerala, highlighting regulatory and environmental failures.
- The report accuses Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC), the world's largest container carrier, of expanding operations through regulatory loopholes and by using ageing vessels under "flag-of-convenience" schemes, which externalise environmental and social costs onto weaker jurisdictions in the Global South.
- The investigative report, titled 'Below Deck: The Truth Beneath What You Sea,' emphasizes the deficiencies in corporate responsibility and faults MSC for shifting risks to vulnerable regions.

Regulatory and Legal Issues

- Greenpeace is urging MSC to comply with a Kerala High Court directive to pay ₹1,227 crore in compensation for environmental damage caused by the sinking.
- Over 8,000 petitions and postcard signatures are being delivered to MSC's headquarters by volunteers, demanding responsibility and prompt action.

Environmental Impacts

- MSC Elsa 3 was a Liberia-flagged vessel known to have safety issues and ultimately sank off Kerala's coast in May 2025.
- The sinking released oil, chemicals, and large amounts of plastic nurdles (small plastic pellets), devastating marine ecosystems and threatening coastal livelihoods.
- The report marks the incident as part of a wider trend where ships are moved to South Asian beaches—India, Bangladesh, Pakistan—for hazardous and unsustainable disposal, putting workers and the environment at risk.

Compliance and Norms

- Although MSC announced plans to reflag 12 vessels under the Indian registry (with political backing and discussions with Indian PM Modi), the report argues these shifts should only proceed under stricter environmental and safety norms.
- Greenpeace stresses that MSC’s expansion must not bypass established norms and regulations designed to protect environments and communities.

Call to Action and Implications

- Greenpeace demands not only legal compliance but also a transparent mechanism to ensure affected communities receive timely compensation.
- This underscores broader implications for international shipping practices, highlighting the need for stronger global standards to prevent irresponsible corporate behavior from impacting vulnerable regions.

SC bats for protection of pristine sal forest in Jharkhand’s Saranda

- The Supreme Court of India has directed the Jharkhand government to officially declare 31,468.25 hectares (approximately 314 sq. km.) of the Saranda forest area as a wildlife sanctuary.
- The judgment prioritizes biodiversity protection while also considering sustainable iron ore mining, which is a major activity in this region.
- The Bench, led by Chief Justice B.R. Gavai, emphasized that the State cannot neglect its statutory duty to protect ecologically significant areas and wildlife.

Ecological Significance

- Saranda is one of the most pristine sal forests globally and is home to several endangered species such as the sal forest tortoise, four-horned antelope, Asian palm civet, and wild elephants.
- The region has been historically inhabited by tribes like Ho, Munda, Uraon, and allied Adivasi communities, whose livelihoods and culture are tightly coupled to the forest ecosystem.

Economic and Mining Interests

- Saranda accounts for 26% of India’s iron ore reserves, and major industrial plants (SAIL, Tata Steel) are critically dependent on mining in the area.
- Amicus curiae (K. Parameshwar) advised the court that making the area a sanctuary would restrict mining and impact employment opportunities.

Judicial Discussions and State Response

- The Jharkhand government originally proposed to declare only 24,941.64 hectares as sanctuary land, citing concerns over vital public infrastructure being affected by conservation.
- Subsequent clarification revealed that the 31,468.25 hectares recommended by the court consists of 126 forest compartments, none of which were involved in mining or non-forest use activities.

Legal and Policy Implications

- The Supreme Court reiterated that the State has a statutory mandate to protect forests and wildlife, stressing the need for legal guarantees for ecologically significant areas.
- The judgment called for wide publicity to be given to the fact that no tribal or forest-dweller rights or community interests in Saranda would be adversely affected by this order.

Broader Impact

- This highlights a landmark balance between conservation imperatives and economic considerations in one of India's most resource-rich forest zones.
- The case sets a precedent for statutory protection of biodiversity-rich areas, even where major industrial and mining interests are at play, and ensures tribal rights are respected through judicial oversight.

Centre releases draft Seeds Bill; farm outfits cautious, industry welcomes it

Background and Context

- The Union government has introduced another draft Seeds Bill after previous attempts in 2004 and 2019 (by both UPA and NDA governments) failed due to resistance from farmer organisations.
- The draft aims to modernise India's seed regulatory framework by replacing the Seeds Act, 1966, and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983.

Objectives and Provisions of the Draft Bill

- The bill seeks to regulate the quality of seeds and planting materials in the market, ensuring farmers' access to high-quality seeds at affordable rates.
- It aims to protect farmers from losses and liberalise seed imports to promote access to global seed varieties.
- All dealers in seeds will be required to obtain a registration certificate from the State government to legally sell, import, export, or supply seeds.
- The draft law sets standards for germination, genetic purity, physical purity, traits, seed health, and other parameters in alignment with the 'Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards'.

Enforcement and Regulatory Approach

- Enforcement provisions include the decriminalisation of minor offences, promoting "Ease of Doing Business" by reducing compliance burden, while reserving strong penalties for serious violations.
- All stakeholders, including the general public, are invited to submit feedback and suggestions on the bill until December 11.

Stakeholder Reactions

- The seed industry broadly welcomed the draft bill as a positive move toward modernisation.
- Farmer organisations remain cautious and reminded the government of past withdrawals due to resistance, with concerns over the bill's favoring of seed companies and the ease of running seed businesses.
- Senior functionary of Bharatiya Kisan Union (Ekta Ugrahan), Pavel Kussa, stated that while the draft bill facilitates the interests of seed companies, farmers will voice their concerns and positions on the bill to the government.
- Federation of Seed Industry of India chairman Ajai Rana called the draft a timely step toward modernising seed regulation.

Implications

- If enacted, the bill will align India's seed market with international standards and provide legal assurance for seed quality, which can benefit farmers and the industry alike.
- The cautious response from farm outfits highlights the need for balancing ease of doing business with robust farmer protection and consultation.

Indian agencies monitoring tech transfer deal between Pakistan and European drone maker

Monitoring the Transfer of Technology (ToT) Deal

- Indian agencies are closely monitoring a Transfer of Technology (ToT) agreement reportedly signed between a Europe-based drone manufacturer and Heavy Industries Taxila, Pakistan's state-owned defence company.
- The agreement is being kept discreet, but Indian officials are tracking the development due to its potential impact on regional security dynamics.

International Collaborations and Military Grade Drones

- After Operation Sindoor, Pakistani military officers established contacts with Ukraine, Russia, and European drone manufacturers to acquire military-grade medium-altitude, long-endurance drones.
- If the deal concludes, it is expected to enhance Pakistan's drone warfare capabilities significantly.

Global Context: Drone Warfare

- The development is contextualized alongside the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, where drones are being used to attack energy infrastructure and industrial sites.
- Long-range drones have played a decisive role in striking refineries and logistics hubs deep inside Russian and Ukrainian territories, suggesting possible strategic inspiration for the region.

Indian Defence Preparedness

- Northern Army Commander Lt. Gen. Pratik Sharma recently reviewed the drone warfare preparedness of Indian forces, including state-of-the-art drone combat capabilities.
- Lt. Gen. Sharma commended all ranks for technological innovation and multi-domain operational readiness.
- Emphasis was placed on maintaining a technological edge and fostering advanced capabilities within the Indian Northern Command.

Recent Military Engagements

- During Operation Sindoor, unmanned systems played a major role in combat as Pakistan launched attacks using drones and other munitions along the Western Border on May 8 and 9, 2025.
- Indian forces successfully repulsed these drone attacks, highlighting operational readiness and the importance of technological advancement in modern warfare.

Strategic Implications

- This underscores concerns about the evolving military-technological landscape in South Asia, particularly the influence of foreign technology transfers on Pakistan's capabilities.
- This event demonstrates the ongoing arms race in drone technology and the need for vigilant intelligence and preparedness by Indian agencies.

Barrier-less tolling systems: govt. to revisit bank-centric bidding model

- The government is piloting barrier-less tolling systems (Multi-Lane Free Flow or MLFF) and is reconsidering its bank-centric tendering approach, having awarded 8 out of a target of 25 projects for FY 2025 using this model.
- Banks have acted as the primary bidder and system integrator for these projects, but officials point out that this model is not scalable for the future, indicating a likely shift after the initial rollout.

Technology and Mechanism

- Barrier-less tolling seeks to reduce toll plaza congestion through automatic payments using FASTags and vehicle registration number (VRN) identification by RFID readers and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras.
- The existing FASTag system does not fully address congestion issues, but the new MLFF design aims to provide uninterrupted toll collection without physical barriers.
- The first MLFF project was awarded to ICICI Bank for Choryasi toll plaza in Gujarat.

Enforcement and Regulatory Amendments

- Since barrier-less toll plazas lack physical barriers for enforcing toll payments, the Ministry has proposed amendments to the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, introducing the concept of an “unpaid user fee” for violators.
- Additional provisions would allow withholding services like renewal of vehicle registration, transfer of ownership, duplicate registration issuance, and insurance for users with unpaid tolls or violations.

User Behaviour and Public Engagement

- The success of the new tolling mechanism depends on public behaviour and compliance, as deterrence will now rely on regulatory and legal sanctions, not physical barriers.
- The Ministry has sought NITI Aayog’s assistance to study academic principles and best practices of tolling to address increasing toll rates and enhance user experience.

Strategic Implications

- The planned transition reflects government efforts to modernize highway infrastructure, improve ease of payment, and streamline enforcement mechanisms using technology.
- The case also highlights ongoing concerns about rising toll charges and the need to balance infrastructure development with fair user costs and convenience.

SC wants govt. to promote EVs amid high air pollution

Supreme Court's Concerns and Observations

- The Supreme Court flagged worsening air pollution in Delhi and suggested it may be time to revisit India’s National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 to actively promote electric vehicles (EVs).
- The Court also proposed launching a pilot project to accelerate EV adoption in major metropolitan cities.

Advocacy and Demands from Public Interest Groups

- Advocate Prashant Bhushan, representing the NGO Centre for Public Interest Litigation, urged the government to provide incentives for shifting consumers to EVs, citing their higher initial cost compared to fossil fuel vehicles.
- The demand included swift implementation of the Electric Vehicle Policy and the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles India scheme (FAME).

Government’s Response

- Attorney-General R. Venkataramani acknowledged that a full transition to EVs is a complicated and costly policy decision.
- The Supreme Court recognized that policy frameworks for EVs have evolved over the years, though it suggested that previous provisions may need revisiting or updating for contemporary needs.

Pilot Project Proposal

- The bench (Justice Surya Kant) mooted starting a pilot EV project in major cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, and Bengaluru to demonstrate viability and encourage wider adoption.
- Justice Kant scheduled a follow-up hearing in four weeks, indicating urgency in addressing urban air pollution via transportation reforms.

Judicial Procedures and Environmental Sensitivity

- In a related move, Supreme Court Judge Justice P.S. Narasimha asked all lawyers to attend court virtually, suggesting consideration for public health and air pollution risks in the national capital, and minimizing travel impacts.

Strategic Implications

- This signals judicial activism pushing for urgent adoption of EVs as part of the national response to air pollution, and points to the growing integration of environment and policy in legal proceedings.
- It also sheds light on the evolving conversation around policy incentives, institutional support, and practical pilots to mainstream EVs in urban India.



PRELIMS CORNER :

1.Financial Sector Assessment (FSA) report 2025 is released by?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) Asian Development Bank
- (d) New Development Bank

2.Ramman is a festival celebrated annually in April during Baisakhi in which of the following states?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Assam

3.Mount Chimborazo is located at?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) USA
- (c) Ecuador
- (d) Canada

4.Shah Bano case 1985 associated with which of the following?

- (a) Protection of minority educational institutions under Article 30
- (b) Maintenance and rights of divorced muslim women under Section 125 of the CrPC
- (c) Reservation in promotions for SCs and STs
- (d) Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19

DETAILED ANSWER KEY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE CHRONICLE PAGE

India’s carbon emission rise slower this year, says report

- In 2024, India’s carbon emissions grew by 4%, but in 2025 the expected increase is slower at 1.4%, a reduction attributed to a favourable monsoon, lower demand for cooling, and strong growth in renewable energy.
- This trend is captured in a report by the Global Carbon Project, a leading tracker of fossil fuel emissions.

National and Global Context

- India’s total carbon emissions are projected to reach 3.2 billion tonnes in 2024, making it the world’s third-largest emitter after the U.S. (4.9 billion tonnes) and China (12 billion tonnes).
- India’s per capita carbon emission is 2.2 tonnes, second lowest among the world’s 20 largest economies, but coal remains the major fuel type contributing to the tally.
- China’s emissions are projected to increase slowly (by just 0.4%) due to higher renewable energy use combined with moderate growth in energy consumption.
- Emissions in the U.S. (+1.9%) and EU (+0.4%) are also expected to grow, among major economies.

Sectoral Analysis and Trends

- India’s slower growth in emissions is linked to decreased coal use, rapid uptake of renewables, and the impact of the monsoon on energy demand.
- The projected rise in global fossil CO2 emissions in 2025 is driven by all fuel types: coal (+0.8%), oil (+1%), and natural gas (+1.3%).
- The total CO2 emissions (from fossil fuels and land use change) are increasing globally at a much slower pace (0.3% per year over the past decade) compared to the previous decade (1.9% per year).

Carbon Budget and Climate Implications

- The remaining global "carbon budget" to keep warming below 1.5°C is nearly exhausted, with only 170 billion tonnes of CO2 left (about four years at current emission levels).
- Achieving this limit is increasingly implausible due to the continuing rise in CO2 emissions, as highlighted by climate experts cited in the article.
- Reforestation and forest regrowth from land use change currently absorb about half of permanent deforestation emissions, but deforestation adds about 4 billion tonnes of CO2 per year to the emissions total.

Strategic and Policy Implications

- This emphasizes the minimum progress made on fossil fuel transition, referencing the situation in Brazil, and underscores the urgent need for globally coordinated action to limit climate change.
- It signals the importance of boosting defenses and strategies against climate impacts, due to continued underachievement in the reduction of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions.

Pakistan grants immunity to President and Army Chief

Constitutional Amendment and Its Scope

- Pakistan’s Parliament has approved the 27th amendment, granting lifetime immunity from prosecution to both the President and the current Army Chief.
- This amendment also consolidates military power by creating a new Chief of Defence Forces position and establishes a Federal Constitutional Court, shifting oversight of constitutional cases away from the Supreme Court.

Military and Judicial Rebalancing

- Any officer promoted to field marshal, marshal of the air force, or admiral of the fleet receives the same immunity, retaining all privileges and remaining exempt from criminal proceedings—even after retirement.
- Previously, such protections were only available to serving heads of state.
- Critics argue this will increase authoritarianism in Pakistan, erode existing checks and balances, destroy the joint chief military system, and further diminish the role of civilian oversight.

Political and Legal Criticism

- Opposition leaders and legal experts warn that this amendment will erode democratic principles and judicial independence, making accountability nearly impossible.
- For instance, immunity also covers current President Asif Ali Zardari, who has faced multiple corruption charges—though immunity does not extend to other former presidents.
- The amendment prohibits courts from questioning constitutional changes or their grounds, centralizing constitutional authority in the new Federal Constitutional Court.

Legislative Process and Political Reaction

- The amendment passed both houses of Parliament with a two-thirds majority in the Senate and approval in the lower House; 64 members voted in favour in the Senate.
- The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) party strongly opposed the changes, denouncing them as undemocratic and expressing fears of executive overreach and a militarized governance structure.

Systemic and Democratic Implications

- By giving sweeping immunity and shifting constitutional review to a new court, the amendment curtails powers of the Supreme Court and the parliamentary opposition, heightening concerns about checks on executive and military authority.
- PTI leaders called the amendment “deeply undemocratic,” as it prevents future accountability for those in the highest offices and centralizes unprecedented power within a small elite.

Summary of Broader Consequences

- The new legal framework is seen as cementing the military’s dominant role in Pakistani politics, undermining civilian authority, and severely restricting judicial avenues for challenging future constitutional amendments or executive actions.

Bangladesh on edge as Tribunal set to deliver verdict in case against Hasina

- Bangladesh’s capital Dhaka experienced widespread tension and disruption as the International Crimes Tribunal-1 prepared to deliver its verdict against former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and two of her former top aides on November 17, facing charges of crimes against humanity during last year’s mass uprising.
- The Awami League, Hasina’s party, called for a nationwide "lockdown" in protest, labeling the proceeding a "politically motivated trial".

Urban Impact and Public Response

- Streets that are usually congested in Dhaka became deserted, with traffic thinned and security forces—Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)—deployed to strategic locations to prevent unrest and violence.
- Educational institutions, including several universities, suspended in-person classes for safety reasons; schools shifted to online teaching.
- The lockdown saw social and political protests, with Awami League and opposition members alike rallying crowds to express outrage against what they called a mockery of justice.

Security Situation and Political Reaction

- Law enforcement monitored key locations, and incidents of arson, crude bombs, and street violence were reported, particularly in Dhaka’s central and southern quarters.
- Authorities took action against protestors, and leaders from various parties amplified tensions with calls for extended agitation and further mass protest following the verdict.

Four-Day Programme and Political Strategies

- Awami League announced a four-day protest programme seeking interim head Mohammad Yunus's resignation, the dissolution of the tribunal, and the resignation of top judicial officials involved in the process.
- The opposition (BNP, student organisations, and other parties) vowed continued agitation and mass campaigns, including rallies and sit-ins streets, in cities across Bangladesh.

Tribunal Proceedings and Legal Details

- The trial, overseen by the tribunal’s panel chaired by Justice Md. Golam, included extensive evidence: testimony from 54 witnesses and presentations from prosecution and defense, spanning mass killings and enforced disappearances during the 2024 uprising.
- Chief Prosecutor Mohammad Tajul Islam represented the state, seeking maximum punishment, while Hasina pleaded for acquittal, citing innocence.

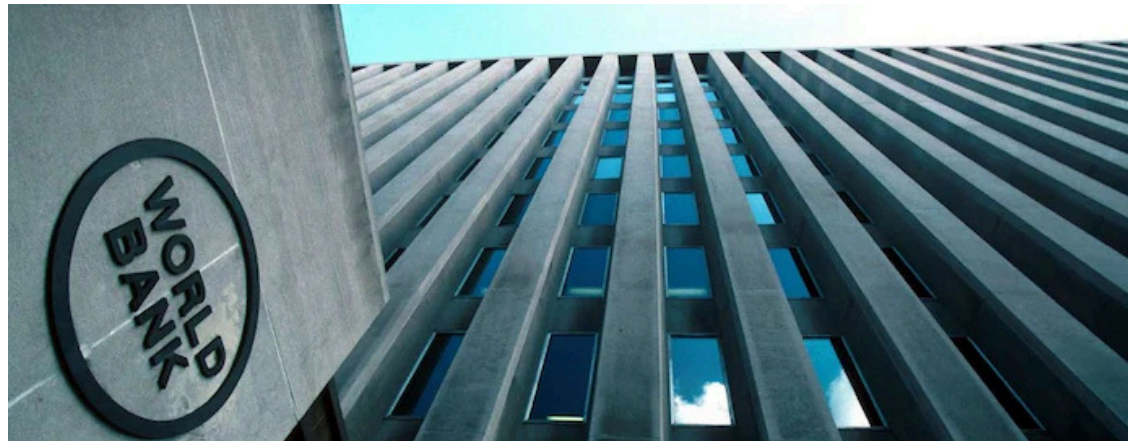
Broader Political and Social Implications

- The security and legal developments highlight a deeply polarized and politicized climate in Bangladesh, with powerful social mobilization from all sides.
- The prosecution’s actions and tribunal’s verdict are set to have major repercussions for political stability, party alignments, and future governance in Bangladesh.
- The tribunal’s decision will be pivotal for accountability regarding alleged mass uprisings, human rights abuses, and political violence in the country.

Prelims Corner: Explanations

Q1. Ans **a**

The World Bank released the Financial Sector Assessment (FSA) Report 2025. The report stated that India must boost financial sector reforms and private capital mobilisation to become a USD 30-trillion economy by 2047. It praised India's world-class digital public infrastructure and government programmes for improving access to financial services for both men and women. The FSA noted that India's financial system has become more resilient, diversified, and inclusive since the 2017 FSAP. It welcomed India's regulatory expansion on cooperative banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) through scale-based regulation.



Q2. Ans **c**

Ramman is a festival celebrated annually in April during Baisakhi at the twin villages of Saloor-Dungra in Uttarakhand's Chamoli. It is a unique blend of ritual, theatre, music, and dance, deeply rooted in the local traditions of the Garhwal Himalayas. Community - It is dedicated to the custodial god, Bhumiya Devta, a local divinity whose temple houses most of the festivities. The festival involves theatrical performances of the Ramayana and local legends, in which people sing songs and wear masks while dancing. There are 18 different types of masks made of Bhojpatra, Himalayan birch, that performers wear during the event, represent different deities and mythological figures.



Q3. Ans **c**

When measuring mountains by their distance from the centre of the Earth, rather than their height above sea level, the mountain closest to space is Mount Chimborazo in Ecuador. Although Mount Everest is the highest mountain above sea level, Chimborazo's summit is actually the farthest point from the Earth's centre and thus the closest point on Earth to outer space. Mount Chimborazo is located in central Ecuador, in the Chimborazo Province, within the Andes mountains. It is an extinct volcano and the highest peak in Ecuador.



Q4. Ans **b**

Case Background: In 1978, Shah Bano Begum, a 62-year-old Muslim woman, sought maintenance under Section 125 of the CrPC (now Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) after being divorced by her husband. This section ensures maintenance for dependents irrespective of religion. Supreme Court Verdict (1985): A 5 judge SC constitution bench unanimously ruled in Shah Bano's favour, declaring Section 125 CrPC a secular law applicable to all, including Muslim women. It restored legal clarity, strengthened access to justice, ensured constitutional parity for Muslim women, and reinforced the secular character of Indian maintenance law. The case continues to influence India's constitutional journey, highlighting tensions between faith vs. equality, law vs. politics, and religion vs. reform. An upcoming Bollywood film inspired by the Shah Bano case, 1985, has renewed public attention on one of India's most debated legal judgments.

Case Study:



Zanzibar women seek refuge in sponge farming

At about 10 o'clock every morning, women in hijabs and loose long dresses waded through Zanzibar's turquoise shallow tides to tend their sponge farms — a new lifeline after climate change upended their former work. Rising ocean temperatures, over shing and pollution have steadily degraded marine ecosystems around the island, undermining a key source of income for locals in Jambiani village who long depended on farming seaweed. Instead, they have turned to sponge cultivation under a project set up by Swiss NGO Marine Cultures. Hot temperatures have killed seaweed and declining fish stocks have driven many fishermen to quit, said project manager Ali Mahmudi. But sponges — which provide shelter and food for sea creatures — tend to thrive in warmer waters. They are also lucrative as an organic personal care product, used for skin exfoliation. Depending on size, they can fetch up to \$30 each and a single farm can have as many as 1,500 sponges. As well as making money for locals, sponges are beneficial to the marine environment. Zanzibar is part of Tanzania, where violent protests broke out on the mainland on election day last month, with sources indicating hundreds —if not thousands — may have been killed.



Happy Children's Day

" I may not have time for adults, But i have enough time for Children "



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