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Watching crisis in Bangladesh closely: India

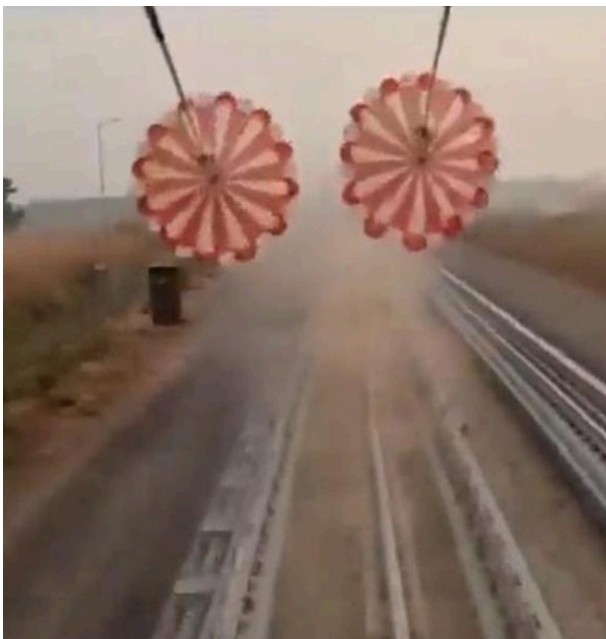
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Republic Day festivities to highlight Vande Mataram

India’s upcoming Republic Day celebrations will prominently feature the national song “Vande Mataram”, and will be used as a platform to deepen ties with the European Union through high-profile chief guests and a likely India-EU summit around the same time. The choice of EU leaders Ursula von der Leyen and Antonio Costa as chief guests signals a deliberate attempt to foreground India-EU strategic ties, especially around the proposed free trade agreement (FTA) expected to be finalised at the January 27 summit.



Positioning Republic Day alongside an India-EU summit links national ceremony with trade and geopolitical strategy, using symbolism (chief guests, parade optics) to reinforce a message of India as a key partner for Europe and ASEAN alike. The government plans to highlight “Vande Mataram” by incorporating a special theme and possibly altering marching and flypast elements, turning the song into the central narrative of the celebrations rather than just an auxiliary patriotic element. Emphasising that it is 150 years since the first two stanzas were written, and that it later became the National Song, allows the state to connect present-day nationalism with the anti-colonial freedom struggle, reinforcing continuity between historic and current assertions of sovereignty. The Ministry of Culture plans to integrate the celebrations with its “My Bharat” portal and run campaigns to boost citizen participation, aiming to turn Republic Day from a spectator event into a mass, digitally mediated patriotic mobilisation. Alongside the main parade, there will be cultural programs, musical performances, film screenings on the National Film Development Corporation platform, and NCC band competitions nationwide, all using “Vande Mataram” as a rallying motif to deepen emotional resonance among younger citizens. The government is also considering expanding the list of invitations by relaxing the earlier proposal to limit guests to those involved in “150 years of Vande Mataram” commemoration, showing a shift from a tightly curated invitee list to a more inclusive, participation-oriented approach.



A series of qualification tests for drogue parachutes, which have been carried out to develop a deceleration system for the ISRO’s Gaganyaan crew module, were successful, the space agency said on Saturday. “These tests were completed at the Rail Track Rocket Sled (RTRS) facility of the Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory (TBRL) in Chandigarh,

on December 18 and 19,” the ISRO said. The space agency said that a crucial component of this system is the deployment of drogue parachutes, which play a pivotal role in stabilising the crew module and reducing its velocity to a safe level during re-entry. ISRO’s Gaganyaan mission is India’s ambitious, indigenous program to send three astronauts to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) for a three-day mission, demonstrating human spaceflight capability, with the first crewed flight targeted for 2027.

A much-awaited spell of snowfall at most popular tourist sites in the Kashmir Valley on Sunday brought cheer and joy to tourists as well as stakeholders in the tourism sector. The wet weather also ended a prolonged and alarming dry spell in Kashmir.



Porunai Archaeological Museum showcasing ancient Tamil civilisation artefacts opened

- The museum has been built over 13 acres near Reddiarpatti hillock at Palayamkottai to display artefacts from several key archaeological sites in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts, signalling a long-term institutional investment in heritage.
- Constructed at a cost of ₹56.36 crore and sanctioned in 2021, it reflects the Tamil Nadu government’s strategy of using museums as permanent cultural infrastructure rather than only relying on periodic excavations or temporary exhibitions.
- Chief Minister M.K. Stalin’s presence at the inauguration and the naming of the museum after “Porunai” (the ancient name of the Thamirabharani river) embed the project in a Dravidian cultural narrative that foregrounds Tamil antiquity and regional pride.
- By highlighting sites such as Adichanallur (described as a “cradle of civilisation”) and Korkai (an ancient port of the Pandya kingdom), the state government is asserting that Tamil regions were central nodes in early South Asian and transoceanic civilisations, not peripheral areas.
- The artefacts such as burial urns, bronze vessels, iron tools, weapons, beads, and “Thamizhi” script from sites like Sivakalai, Adichanallur, and Korkai have been curated into distinct blocks within the museum, integrating material culture with epigraphic evidence.
- Radiocarbon dating data play a central rhetorical role: paddy grains from Sivakalai dated to around 1155 BC suggest organised agriculture 3,200 years ago, while metal artefacts from Adichanallur dated to 2613 BC imply iron use 5,300 years ago, challenging conventional chronologies of the Iron Age in India.
- The mention of Beta Analytics Laboratory in the U.S. as the facility that analysed the paddy grains provides external scientific endorsement, lending credibility to claims about the early antiquity of Tamil agriculture and civilisation.
- By foregrounding laboratory-based carbon dating rather than only local interpretations, the article indicates an effort to align Tamil heritage assertions with globally recognised archaeological methods, which is important in debates over competing civilisational claims within India.
- Excavations at Korkai revealing Roman and Chinese pottery, along with glass beads, conch bangles, terracotta beads, copper coins, and pipes, are presented as proof of long-distance maritime trade networks linking ancient Tamil regions to the Mediterranean and East Asia.
- The interactive displays of these artefacts in the museum are aimed at communicating that the ancient Tamil world was cosmopolitan and commercially sophisticated, thereby supporting a modern political narrative that Tamil Nadu has deep historic roots in global trade and cultural exchange.

Tamil Nadu set to conduct survey of hornbill population

- The survey is framed as part of a larger State-level hornbill conservation initiative announced earlier in the year, indicating an institutional shift from ad-hoc protection to programmatic, data-driven management.
- Objectives go beyond counting birds to include identifying critical habitats, especially large mature trees with natural hollows used for nesting, so that habitat protection can be targeted where it has the most impact.

Timing, geography, and methodology

- Fieldwork is scheduled from late December to March/April 2026 to coincide with the hornbills’ breeding season, when detection probabilities and nesting data are strongest.
- The first phase will cover multiple forest ranges (Anaimalai, Srivilliputtur-Megamalai, Kalakkad-Mundanthurai, and the Karamadai–Mettupalayam belt), signalling a landscape-level approach rather than isolated sanctuary-based monitoring.

Implementation and scientific design

- Teams comprising frontline forest staff and biologists will walk several kilometres daily along identified habitats to record sightings and estimate population density, reflecting standard line-transect or similar survey methods used in wildlife science.
- Four hornbill species are expected to be documented—Great Hornbill, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Indian Grey Hornbill, and Malabar Pied Hornbill—allowing comparison of distribution patterns and conservation status among both wide-ranging and more range-restricted taxa.

Institutional strengthening and long-term strategy

- This links the survey to the newly announced national-level Centre of Excellence for Hornbill Conservation at the Anamalai Tiger Reserve, suggesting Tamil Nadu’s intent to position itself as a knowledge and policy hub for hornbill research.
- Once the first phase is completed, officials expect to use the resulting population and habitat estimates to design long-term management plans, such as protecting nest trees, regulating disturbance in breeding areas, and integrating hornbill needs into broader forest conservation strategies.
- In India, it is found in the Western Ghats, Eastern Himalayas, Northeast, and parts of Central India.



Railways to hike its fares from Dec. 26; Cong. slams decision

Indian Railways will implement a modest but politically contentious fare hike from December 26 to mobilise about ₹600 crore in additional revenue, which has been sharply criticised by the Congress for being done outside the formal Budget process.

Structure and scale of the fare hike

- The revision increases fares by one paisa per km for ordinary (non-suburban) class travel beyond 215 km and by two paise per km for non-AC mail/express trains and all AC classes, effectively making the hike more pronounced on long-distance and higher-class travel.
- The “Ticket check” box illustrates the impact: for a 500-km journey in non-AC coaches, passengers will pay only about ₹10 extra, allowing the government to frame the move as a minor rationalisation rather than a steep price shock.

What remains unchanged

- There is explicitly no increase in fares for suburban trains, monthly season tickets, or ordinary class journeys up to 215 km, signalling a political attempt to shield daily commuters and short-distance, lower-income travellers from the burden.
- Passengers who have already booked tickets for travel after December 26 will not have to pay any additional amount, which avoids the administrative and public-relations problems associated with retrospective price adjustments.

Government’s fiscal and policy justification

- The Railways asserts that the fare rise is needed to mobilise ₹600 crore and is part of a broader “rationalisation” of passenger fares across classes and distance slabs, implying a move towards better cost recovery in passenger operations.
- By presenting the hike in per-km terms and giving small absolute examples, the Ministry seeks to show that the increase is marginal at the individual level while cumulatively significant for Railways’ finances, a classic framing for politically sensitive tariff changes.

Political criticism and legitimacy concerns

- The Congress attacks the decision as an “unauthorised” hike made without announcing it in the Union Budget, framing it as non-transparent and burdensome for ordinary citizens during a time of economic stress.
- This criticism taps into a broader political narrative that important price decisions—especially on essential public services like Railways—should go through parliamentary and budgetary scrutiny rather than being pushed through via administrative orders.

Eggs safe for use; cancer risk claims unfounded: FSSAI

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has formally declared eggs in the Indian market safe for human consumption and has dismissed social-media-driven claims linking eggs to cancer risk as scientifically unfounded.

- FSSAI clarifies that the use of nitrofurans—antimicrobial substances whose metabolites (AOZ) were alleged to be carcinogenic—is strictly prohibited at all stages of poultry production under the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.
- The authority explains that an Extraneous Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) of 1.0 microgram per kilogram for nitrofurans metabolites is prescribed only for regulatory enforcement and laboratory detectability, and that residues below this limit do not automatically imply any health risk or legal violation.

Scientific assessment of cancer risk

- On public-health concerns, FSSAI states that there is no established causal link between trace-level dietary exposure to nitrofurans metabolites (through eggs) and cancer or other adverse health outcomes in humans, citing both national and international food-safety evaluations.
- This emphasises that existing scientific evidence supports the safety of eggs consumed within normal dietary patterns, and that claims of a cancer link are described as “misleading” and “scientifically unsupported,” highlighting a gap between social media narratives and formal risk assessment.

Interpretation of recent test results

- Responding to reports of a specific batch of eggs showing positive laboratory results for nitrofurans metabolites, FSSAI labels these as “isolated and batch-specific” findings, potentially arising from inadvertent contamination or feed-related factors rather than systemic misuse of banned drugs.
- It cautions that extrapolating such isolated detections to the entire national egg supply is scientifically incorrect, and that using them to generalise and label eggs as unsafe is considered both inaccurate and alarmist.

Risk communication and public perception

- The authority warns that unverified social-media posts and sensational claims can create unnecessary public panic, undermining trust in regulated food systems and potentially harming livelihoods across the poultry value chain.
- By issuing a detailed clarification that separates regulatory thresholds, laboratory detectability, and actual health risk, FSSAI is attempting to steer public discourse toward evidence-based food safety and counter the spread of misinformation about everyday foods like eggs.

PRELIMS CORNER :

1.He was a saint&social reformer of Medieval India who founded Gaudiya Vaishnavism.He popularised ‘Sankirtan’ or public singing of God’s name and opposed the inequalities of the caste system. Which one of the following personalities is described above?

- (a) Vallabhacharya
- (b) Vidyaranya
- (c) Nimbarka
- (d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

2.The Tehran Convention, 2006 is an overarching legal instrument for the environmental protection of which one of the following water bodies?

- (a) Red Sea
- (b) South China Sea
- (c) Caspian Sea
- (d) Arabian Sea

3.Which of the following is Brunei’s only land neighbour?

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Malayasia
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Vietnam

4.Optical fibre cables work on the principle of:

- (a) Doppler Effect
- (b) Photoelectric Effect
- (c) Quantum Tunnelling
- (d) Total Internal Reflection

DETAILED ANSWER KEY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE CHRONICLE PAGE

President grants assent to rural jobs Bill; Centre lists its four focus areas

President Droupadi Murmu’s assent to the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill marks a formal replacement of MGNREGA with a restructured rural employment guarantee framework that the Centre claims is a “step forward” but the Congress frames as “dismantling.”

Key structural changes in the new law

- The Act increases the guaranteed days of work from 100 to 125 per household, signalling an attempt to project expansion rather than retrenchment in statutory employment support.
- Provisions relating to unemployment allowance and penalties for wage delays are said to have been strengthened, indicating a legal push to address long-standing implementation grievances under MGNREGA.

Government’s framing and fiscal commitment

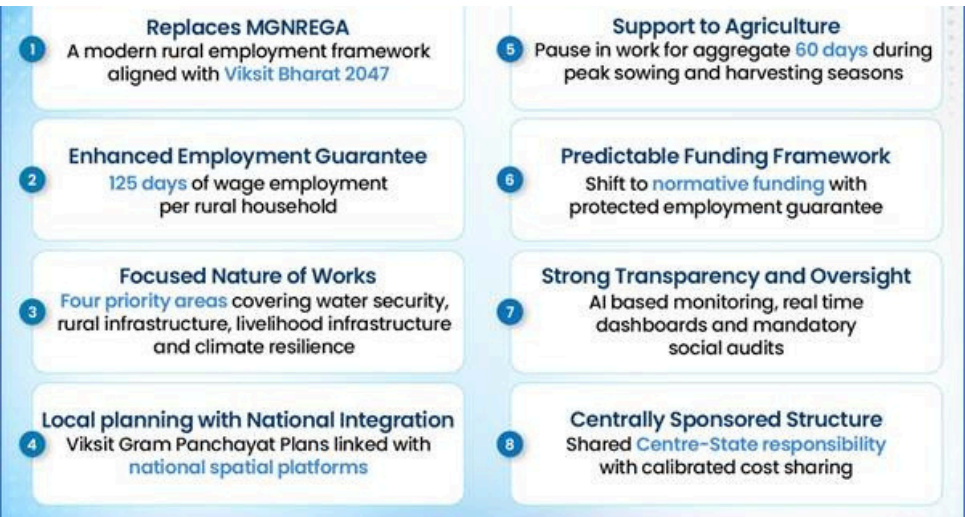
- Union Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan positions VB-G Ram G as an upgraded version of MGNREGA, stressing that the scheme is meant to create durable rural assets and “outcome-oriented” works rather than merely “created works.”
- A budget of ₹1,51,282 crore has been earmarked under the new scheme, and it is designated as the principal funding partner, with a 60:40 cost-sharing formula with States to continue for Centrally sponsored schemes.

Four thematic focus areas

- The Centre identifies four focus areas: water security, rural infrastructure, livelihood-related infrastructure, and extreme weather mitigation, signalling a shift from demand-driven, any-kind-of-work MGNREGA to more curated, climate- and infrastructure-linked projects.
- By foregrounding these themes, the government aims to align rural wage employment with broader developmental and climate-resilience goals, making the scheme a tool for asset creation and village-level transformation.

Opposition’s criticism and political contestation

- The Congress organises protests at district headquarters, accusing the Centre of “dismantling” the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and eroding a flagship UPA-era rights-based entitlement.
- The party contends that the new law could dilute the legal guarantee and alter the demand-driven, bottom-up nature of MGNREGA, turning it into a more centrally controlled project-oriented programme and thus reducing the autonomy of rural workers and panchayats.



Cotton farmers call for urgent focus on yield-related issues

Cotton farmers and industry representatives are warning that current policy debates focused mainly on prices and MSP are missing the deeper yield-related problems that are eroding income, especially under conditions of erratic rainfall and quality loss.

Price, MSP and procurement gaps

- In Telangana, farmers are struggling even to obtain the MSP of ₹8,110 per quintal, with actual market prices around ₹7,800 per quintal, meaning that many cannot recover costs despite a nominal MSP guarantee.
- In Tamil Nadu, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) procurement from cotton farmers is effectively nil because most farmers do not meet the strict quality norms, so the MSP mechanism is not functioning as an effective price floor there.

Yield loss and weather-induced quality problems

- Farmers report that instead of the expected 8–12 quintals per acre, they are harvesting only about 5 quintals, largely due to unseasonal and heavy rains that have damaged bolls and reduced weight as well as fibre quality.
- The textile industry notes that this year’s quality of cotton arriving at the market in October–November was poor, though it improved later, again indicating how rainfall variability is destabilising both yields and quality.

Import trends, global context and MSP signal

- India imported 25.3 lakh bales of cotton last year, up from a typical 2.5 lakh bales, and may cross 45 lakh bales this year, implying that domestic production shortfalls and quality issues are pushing mills towards imports despite India being a major cotton producer.
- This points out that Indian MSP for cotton is at least 10% lower than international prices and that the 2025–2026 MSP is only 3.5% higher than the previous year even as the cost of cultivation rose 1.7%, indicating a weak incentive structure for farmers.

Policy demands: shift from price to productivity

- Industry leaders and farmer representatives argue that the urgent need is to raise yield per hectare—currently about 448 kg, one of the lowest globally—through better technology, agronomy, and research, rather than relying mainly on MSP hikes or import duties.
- They emphasise that at least 20 countries have higher yields and that without sustained productivity gains, India will continue to face rising imports, depressed farmer incomes, and competitiveness issues for the textile sector, regardless of short-term price support.

‘Agnikul’s \$17 mn fundraise signals maturing investor confidence’

- Founded in 2014 and incubated at IIT-Madras, Agnikul has moved from an ISRO-supported “ambitious idea” to one of India’s leading spacetech firms, helped by access to ISRO facilities and a strong in-house, design-to-test workflow.
- In 2023, the company became the first private entity to establish and operate a dedicated launchpad within ISRO’s Sriharikota complex, signalling institutional willingness to integrate private players into traditionally state-controlled infrastructure.

Strategic significance of the fundraise

- Investors argue that the new capital reflects a broader national shift in how space infrastructure is governed and financed, with India moving from exploratory start-ups to commercially credible ventures that can attract long-horizon, high-risk capital.
- The round is expected to reduce turnaround times between missions, support the transition from demonstration to commercial launches, and finance the scaling of design, testing, and manufacturing on a single campus.

Regulatory, policy and infrastructure enablers

- This credits reforms such as the creation of IN-SPACe and the authorisation-cum-licensing framework for giving private companies structured access to launch and testing facilities, compressing development cycles and market-validation timelines.
- Greater policy clarity—especially around spectrum allocation, liability norms and long-term financial commitments—has improved the investment climate, allowing capital-intensive ventures like small-satellite launchers to appear commercially viable.

Competitive positioning and technology promise

- Agnikul is developing a small-satellite launch vehicle based on 3D-printed engines and modular architecture, aiming to offer flexible, on-demand launches at price points competitive in the global market.
- With more than 300 engineers and a focus on operational consistency, launch cadence, and supply-chain integration, the firm is presented as having moved beyond prototype risk into the harder phase of building reliable and repeatable launch services.

Broader implications for India’s space industry

- Analysts see Agnikul’s progress as part of a wave of Indian spacetech start-ups spanning launch vehicles, satellite constellations and downstream services, collectively signalling that India is emerging as a serious commercial space hub.
- However, this cautions that the “next phase of growth” will depend less on fundraising headlines and more on technically successful, repeatable launches that convert investor optimism into proven reliability and sustained revenue.

U.S. wants India’s nuclear norms globally aligned

U.S. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) provision urges India to align its domestic nuclear liability regime with “international norms,” linking this directly to the newly passed SHANTI Bill that caps operator liability and opens India’s nuclear sector to greater private participation.

U.S. expectations and linkage to the 2008 deal

- The NDAA asks the U.S. Secretary of State to work with India to align India’s nuclear liability rules with global standards, explicitly connecting this to implementation of the 2008 India–U.S. civil nuclear agreement.
- This reflects longstanding U.S. concerns that India’s earlier Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act imposed supplier liability and other conditions seen as inconsistent with international practice, thereby deterring U.S. reactor vendors.

SHANTI Bill’s key changes in Indian law

- The SHANTI Bill, cleared by Parliament days before the NDAA provision, caps operator liability for a nuclear incident at ₹3,000 crore and eases norms to allow private companies to participate in nuclear power projects.
- By limiting recourse against suppliers and shifting primary responsibility to operators (largely state-owned utilities), the Bill is presented as bringing India closer to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation regime favoured by global nuclear suppliers.

Domestic political criticism and sovereignty concerns

- Critics contend that the changes reduce India’s ability to hold foreign suppliers accountable in the event of a nuclear accident, potentially socialising risk on Indian taxpayers and victims while facilitating foreign investment.

Strategic and economic implications

- Supporters of the SHANTI framework frame it as essential for attracting foreign capital and technology, arguing that without predictable, internationally aligned liability rules, major vendors will not supply reactors or equipment to India.
- This suggests that the convergence of U.S. legislative expectations and India’s domestic reforms could unlock stalled projects under the 2008 deal but may also sharpen debates over safety, accountability and the balance between strategic partnership and regulatory autonomy.

Watching crisis in Bangladesh closely: India

India’s government is publicly expressing “strong concern” over attacks on minorities in Bangladesh, particularly the lynching of a Hindu youth, while signalling that it is closely monitoring the evolving internal crisis but does not see its own diplomats as being in danger.

Triggering incident and Indian response

- The immediate context is the killing of Dipu Chandra Das in Mymensingh, which India’s External Affairs Ministry has described as a “horrendous act” and linked to broader worries about the safety of minority communities in Bangladesh.
- MEA spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal says Indian officials are in touch with Bangladeshi authorities, have conveyed concerns over attacks on minorities, and have urged that perpetrators of the lynching be brought to justice.

Protests, security at Indian missions and Dhaka’s rebuttal

- A small group protested outside the Bangladesh High Commission in New Delhi, raising slogans about minority protection, which Dhaka media framed as a potential threat to the High Commissioner; India calls such reports “misleading propaganda.”
- India notes that its visa application centres in Bangladesh have faced stone-throwing and mob targeting in recent days, yet stresses that protests near its mission in Dhaka were quickly dispersed and that Indian diplomats were never in serious danger.

Bangladesh government’s framing

- Bangladesh Foreign Affairs Adviser Touhid Hossain argues that such incidents occur “in all countries” and insists that the state has already arrested several suspects in the killing, framing it as a criminal act that should not be conflated with minority persecution.

Diplomatic signalling and regional context

- India’s emphasis on minority safety, coupled with assurances about the security of its missions, suggests a calibrated response: signalling domestic sensitivity to attacks on Hindus in the neighbourhood without escalating into a full diplomatic confrontation.
- Dhaka’s subsequent statement that the “intercommunal situation in Bangladesh is better than in many other parts in South Asia” positions the episode within a wider regional comparison, indicating Bangladesh’s desire to resist isolation or exceptional scrutiny on minority rights.

Prelims Corner: Explanations

Q1. Ans **d**

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was Bengal's most prominent Vaishnava saint. He popularised Krishna-bhakti in many parts of Eastern India. The advent of Chaitanya marks the shifting of the focus of the Bengal Vaishnava bhakti from devotional literary compositions to a full-fledged reform movement with a broad social base. Chaitanya disregarded all distinctions of caste, creed and sex to give a popular base to Krishna-bhakti. His followers belonged to all castes and communities. One of his favourite disciples was Haridas, who was a Muslim. He popularised the sankirtan (group devotional songs accompanied by ecstatic dancing). Chaitanya's exposition of Rasalila is one of his most profound contributions to Indian philosophy.



Q2. Ans **c**

The Tehran Convention (formally the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea), which entered into force in 2006, is the overarching legal instrument for the environmental protection of the Caspian Sea. It is the first legally binding regional agreement signed by all five Caspian littoral states: the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Turkmenistan. The Caspian Sea is a unique natural reservoir on our planet. It is a land locked water body located between two major parts of the Eurasian continent. Economic activities in the Caspian Sea include oil production, fishing, and shipping.

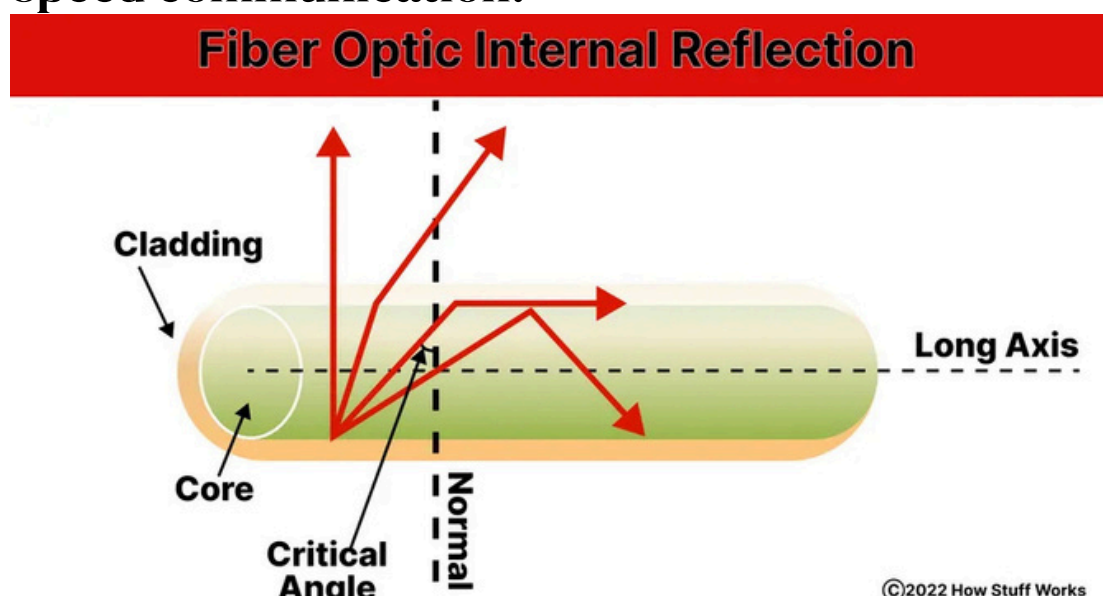
Q3. Ans **b**

Brunei is a sovereign state located on the northern coast of the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia. It is bordered by the South China Sea to the north and is completely surrounded by the Malaysian state of Sarawak on all other land sides. Brunei consists of two disconnected territories that occupy a total land area of 2,226 square miles and are separated by the state of Sarawak. The segment to the west is significantly larger than the part on to the east and is home to the nation's capital of Bandar Seri Begawan. The nation gained its independence from the British in 1984.



Q4. Ans **d**

Optical fibre cables work on the principle of Total Internal Reflection (TIR), where light signals, converted from digital data, bounce repeatedly within the fibre's core (a glass/plastic strand) by striking the boundary with the surrounding cladding at angles greater than the critical angle, allowing data transmission over long distances with minimal loss. This principle ensures that light signals, carrying vast amounts of data, stay trapped and travel efficiently from one end to the other, making fibre optics a superior choice for high-speed communication.



Case Study:



Water scarcity threatens model tribal school in Maharashtra

Zilla Parishad School in Hiwali, a remote tribal hamlet in Maharashtra’s Tryambakeshwar taluka in Nashik district, runs 365 days of the year, 12 hours a day, providing two meals to the children. There are no weekends, no public holidays. The teachers come every day, so do students, many from as far as 22 km. The dropout rate is zero. The focus is on activity-based, experiential and hands-on learning, with an emphasis on vocational training, agriculture. The children are also prepared for competitive examinations. The impact of the school and the attention it has garnered, has led to the transformation of the entire village. Hiwali has been declared a zero-addiction village by the Zilla Parishad. But, the school is now fighting water scarcity, an issue which scares the teachers. They fear that if it is not addressed, it will ruin years of painstaking efforts to bring the children into mainstream, and will lead to migration among the children yet again. Their demands — a KT dam and solar power. A KT dam, or Kolhapur-Type Weir, is a low-cost, gravity based riverbed structure developed in Kolhapur, that acts as a small dam or barrage to store post-monsoon river flow for irrigation and water supply.

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A superkilonova is a rare kind of cosmic explosion. When two neutron stars smash into each other, the material tossed into space includes heavy, radioactive elements like gold, platinum, and neodymium. Over time the elements decay and the emissions in the optical and infrared parts of the spectrum are called a kilonova. A superkilonova has an additional energy source. In a study published on December 15, an international research team - including from IIT-Bombay and the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru -- reported a possible second version.

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