

THE PALA CIVIL TIMES



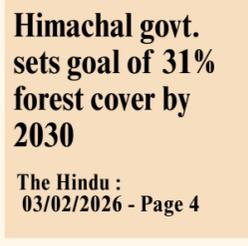
Civil Service Institute | Pala | Thiruvananthapuram | South India's Premier Civil Service Coaching Institute | www.civilservicepala.org



Pennaiyar river dispute: SC directs Centre to form tribunal
The Hindu : 03/02/2026 - Page 6



Wetlands as a national public good
The Hindu : 03/02/2026 - Page 8



Himachal govt. sets goal of 31% forest cover by 2030
The Hindu : 03/02/2026 - Page 4



Finance Commission triples grants to urban local governments
The Hindu : 03/02/2026 - Page 9



U.S. tariff on India reduced to 18%, say Modi and Trump

India and the United States announced a positive development in their bilateral trade relations following a telephonic conversation between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and U.S. President Donald Trump. The relationship had earlier come under strain due to multiple issues, including the imposition of penalty tariffs by the United States in August 2025.

As per the announcement, "Made in India" products will now attract a reduced tariff of 18% in the U.S., which is expected to significantly lessen the impact of the earlier 50% penalty tariffs.

• US tariffs on countries globally

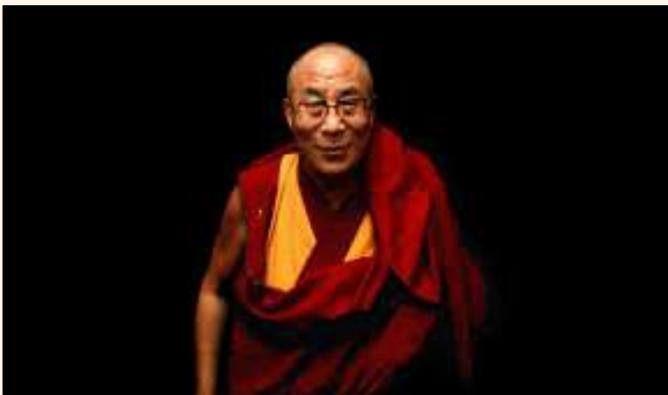
India	18%	Vietnam	20%	Pakistan	19%
Brazil	50%	Bangladesh	20%	Indonesia	19%
China	37%	Malaysia	19%	European Union	15%
South Africa	30%	Cambodia	19%	UK	10%

SOURCE: WHITE HOUSE

President Trump also stated that the two countries had agreed to a trade deal. He claimed that India would stop purchasing Russian oil, reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers against the United States to zero, and increase purchases of U.S. products, potentially up to \$500 billion. Prime Minister Modi welcomed the tariff reduction and highlighted that cooperation between two large economies and democracies could benefit their people and create opportunities for mutually beneficial engagement. The announcement coincided with External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's visit to the United States to participate in the Critical Minerals Ministerial meeting. A trade deal with the United States is being viewed as critical at this juncture due to growing concerns over capital outflows from India and the resulting pressure on the rupee. Policymakers expect such a deal to help stem portfolio investment outflows, strengthen the rupee, and support a positive market response. With India having secured trade arrangements with the US, UK, and the European Union, the global trade landscape has tilted in its favour, particularly as Western economies continue to restrict Chinese products through anti-dumping duties and other trade measures.

Dalai Lama Receives First Grammy for Audio Book Narration

The Dalai Lama, at the age of 90, won his first Grammy Award in the category of Best Audio Book, Narration and Storytelling Recording at the 68th Grammy Awards, held at the Crypto.com Arena in Los Angeles. The award was conferred for the album *Meditations: The Reflections of His Holiness The Dalai Lama*. The award was accepted on his behalf by Canadian-American singer Rufus Wainwright, who appears on the album along with American singers Maggie Rogers and Andra Day.



The album was produced by Kabir Sehgal, a multi-Grammy and Emmy award-winning producer, author, and composer. It also features noted sarod exponent Ustad Amjad Ali Khan along with his sons Amaan Ali Bangash and Ayaan Ali Bangash. While accepting the award, Mr. Wainwright stated that it was an honour to receive the recognition on behalf of the Dalai Lama, whose wisdom formed the core of the work.

Following the announcement, China reacted to the award, stating that it firmly opposed any attempt to use the recognition for what it described as "anti-China political manipulation." A spokesperson of the Chinese Foreign Ministry reiterated China's position, characterising the Dalai Lama as a political exile engaged in separatist activities under the guise of religion.

Pennaiyar river dispute: SC directs Centre to form tribunal



The Supreme Court directed the Union government to constitute an inter-State water disputes tribunal to adjudicate the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the sharing of the Pennaiyar river waters. A Bench headed by Justice Vikram Nath instructed the Centre to issue a notification for the constitution of the tribunal within one month. The Court also stated that the complaint filed by Tamil Nadu may be placed before the tribunal once it is constituted. This direction was issued under Section 5 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

The dispute dates back to 2018, when Tamil Nadu approached the Supreme Court challenging Karnataka's construction of dams and diversion structures on the Pennaiyar river. Tamil Nadu argued that Karnataka had no right to utilise the river waters in a manner that would adversely affect the people of Tamil Nadu. It maintained that the waters of an inter-State river are a national asset and that no single State can claim exclusive ownership.

Tamil Nadu further contended that an 1892 agreement governing the sharing of Pennaiyar river waters was valid and binding on the concerned States. The State had also sought a direction restraining Karnataka from initiating any new schemes in the Pennaiyar basin until the Centre constituted a tribunal to resolve the dispute.

Himachal govt. sets goal of 31% forest cover by 2030

The Himachal Pradesh government is preparing a detailed and sustainable roadmap to increase the State's forest cover from 29.5% to 31% by 2030. Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu has directed the Forest Department to undertake careful planning and emphasised the involvement of local communities in protecting and enhancing forest cover.

The initiative by the Himachal Pradesh government to increase forest cover from 29.5% to 31% by 2030 reflects the growing importance of environmental conservation in India's development planning. Forests play a critical role in maintaining ecological balance, supporting biodiversity, and regulating water cycles, especially in ecologically sensitive Himalayan regions. A structured and sustainable approach to expanding forest cover helps address challenges such as land degradation, climate variability, and pressure on natural resources.

The emphasis on preparing a comprehensive and carefully planned roadmap highlights the need for long-term thinking rather than short-term interventions. Equally significant is the focus on involving local communities in forest protection. Community participation strengthens conservation outcomes by aligning environmental goals with local livelihoods and stewardship, making forest management more effective and inclusive.

At the national level, such efforts contribute to India's broader commitments toward sustainable development. Incremental increases in forest cover support climate resilience, improve carbon sequestration, and enhance ecosystem services without compromising development needs.



Union Budget 2026 : Sectoral and Strategic Highlights

Cheaper cancer drugs; training for 1.5 lakh caregivers



The Union Budget announced several measures aimed at strengthening the health sector, with immediate relief provided to patients with cancer and rare diseases. A full exemption of basic customs duty was proposed on 17 cancer-related drugs and medicines. Additionally, seven more rare diseases were included in the list eligible for import duty exemption on drugs, medicines, and food for special medical purposes imported for personal use.

Key structural initiatives include the creation of a nationwide network of 1,000 accredited clinical trial sites and the upgradation of the drug regulatory system, with the objective of strengthening clinical research and regulatory capacity. Overall health sector spending recorded only modest growth, with the Health Ministry allocated ₹21.05 lakh crore for 2026–27, representing a little over a 6% increase from the previous year and around 9% over revised estimates. Major schemes, including Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, received ₹19,500 crore, reflecting a marginal rise.

The Budget also proposed a ₹2,100 crore provision for training allied healthcare professionals and emphasised expanding care delivery beyond hospitals, particularly in geriatric services. Programmes aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework will train 1.5 lakh multi-skilled caregivers. Further, investments were proposed for modernising healthcare facilities and increasing MBBS, postgraduate, super-speciality, and nursing seats to strengthen medical education, clinical training, and biomedical research.

Coconut, cocoa, sandalwood get special attention

In the Union Budget speech, the Finance Minister announced support for high-value crops across different agro-climatic regions of the country. In coastal areas, crops such as coconut, sandalwood, cocoa, and cashew will be supported, while agar trees in the Northeast and nuts such as almonds, walnuts, and pine nuts in hilly regions were also included. The allocation for this initiative was stated to be ₹1,350 crore.

India was highlighted as the world's largest producer of coconuts, with nearly 30 million people dependent on coconut-based livelihoods. To improve competitiveness in coconut production, a Coconut Promotion Scheme was proposed, focusing on increasing production and productivity. Key interventions include replacement of old and non-productive coconut trees with new saplings. A dedicated programme for cashew and cocoa was also announced with the objective of making the country self-reliant in raw cashew and cocoa production.

Regarding sandalwood, the Centre proposed to work in partnership with State governments to promote focused cultivation and post-harvest processing, aimed at restoring the sandalwood ecosystem.

Farmers' organisations responded critically to the announcement, stating that while support for cash crops was reiterated, several previously introduced missions such as those related to cotton, pulses, hybrid seeds, and makhana were not reflected in the budgetary figures.



Union Budget 2026 : Sectoral and Strategic Highlights

Post Sindoor, major boost for defence



The Union Budget for 2026–27 has allocated a record ₹47.85 lakh crore to defence services, marking the highest-ever outlay for the sector. The allocation amounts to 2% of the estimated GDP and reflects a 15.19% increase over the Budget Estimates of the previous year. Defence expenditure now accounts for 14.67% of total Union government spending, the highest among all Ministries.

According to the Defence Ministry, the enhanced allocation is intended to support the modernisation of the armed forces, meet routine operational requirements, and address additional financial needs arising from emergency procurement of arms and ammunition undertaken after Operation Sindoor, under both capital and revenue heads. Capital expenditure has been raised sharply to ₹12.19 lakh crore, highlighting a focus on upgrading military capabilities and promoting self-reliance.

Of the total allocation, 27.95% is earmarked for capital expenditure, 20.17% for operational preparedness, 26.4% for pay and allowances, 21.84% for defence pensions, and 3.64% for civil organisations. Capital allocation to defence forces has risen by nearly 22%, with ₹1.85 lakh crore set aside for capital acquisition. Upcoming projects include fighter aircraft, ships, submarines, UAVs, drones, smart weapons, and specialist vehicles.

A strong emphasis has been placed on indigenisation, with 75% of capital acquisition funds earmarked for domestic procurement.

To cut China reliance, support for rare earths, critical minerals

The Union Budget FY27 signals a stronger policy thrust towards building India's critical minerals and rare earths ecosystem, in response to growing strategic and economic concerns. Key announcements include the establishment of dedicated rare earth corridors in coastal states such as Odisha, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, aimed at promoting mining, processing, research and manufacturing. In addition, the Budget provides for exemption of basic customs duty on capital goods required for processing critical minerals, addressing a major cost and capacity constraint.

These measures are part of a broader effort to secure the entire critical minerals value chain, spanning domestic exploration, mining, processing, recycling and overseas acquisition. The policy push comes amid China's dominance in global critical minerals and rare earth supply chains and the imposition of curbs by China on several rare earth minerals during recent trade tensions, which have highlighted vulnerabilities for import-dependent countries.

The proposed rare earth corridors align with the recently announced scheme to promote manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnets (REPMs), with a financial outlay of ₹7,280 crore to support 6,000 metric tonnes per annum of integrated manufacturing capacity. These magnets are essential for electric vehicles, renewable energy systems, electronics, aerospace and defence. India currently imports most of its rare earth magnets, with consumption expected to double by 2030.

The Budget also emphasises incentivising prospecting and exploration, targeting 1,200 critical mineral exploration projects by FY31, underscoring the strategic importance of critical minerals in India's economic and technological trajectory.



16TH FINANCE COMMISSION : RECOMMENDATIONS

Finance Commission triples grants to urban local governments

On February 1, the Finance Minister tabled the 16th Finance Commission report in the Lok Sabha, outlining the framework for tax devolution between the Centre and the States. A key feature of the report is its significant emphasis on urban local governments (ULGs), with a recommended allocation of ₹23.5 lakh crore over the next five years. Traditionally, ULGs receive funds through grants transferred by the Centre and State governments.

An analysis by Janaagraha, a non-profit organisation, highlighted that the recommended allocation for ULGs over the next five years is equivalent to the Centre's share of spending on centrally sponsored schemes over the last 13 years combined. The report notes that this enhanced funding has the potential to improve first-mile infrastructure and service delivery, particularly in smaller towns and cities. In addition, an allocation of ₹2.1 lakh crore has been made under an urbanisation premium grant, intended to incentivise and manage the process of rural-to-urban transition.

CHART 2: Allocations to Rural and Urban Local Governments in % across various Finance Commissions

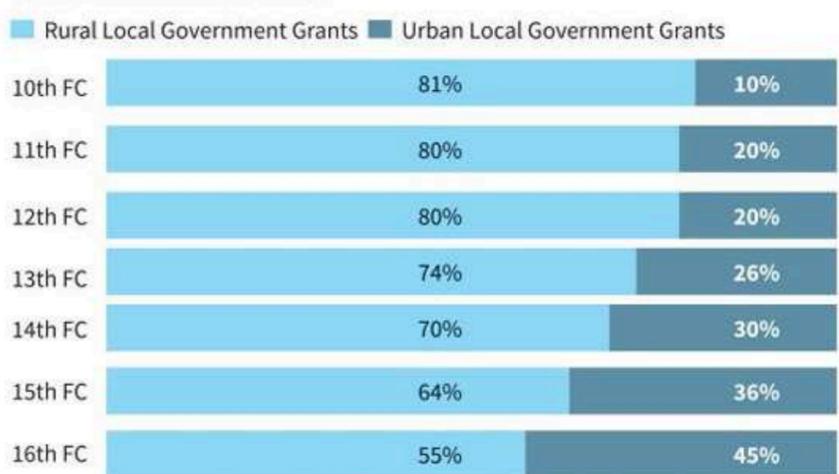


Table 2: Grants-in-aid for 2026-31 (in Rs crore)

Grants	Amount
Local governments	7,91,493
<i>Rural local bodies</i>	4,35,236
Basic Grant	3,48,188
Performance Grant	87,048
<i>Urban local bodies</i>	3,56,257
Basic Grant	2,32,125
Performance Grant	58,032
Special Infrastructure Component	56,100
Urbanisation Premium	10,000
Disaster management	1,55,916
Total	9,47,409

Source: Report of the 16th Finance Commission; PRS.

Table 4: Eligible cities under the Special Infrastructure Component of ULB grants

City	State
Pune	Maharashtra
Jaipur	Rajasthan
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
Nagpur	Maharashtra
Indore	Madhya Pradesh
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
Patna	Bihar
Vadodara	Gujarat
Ludhiana	Punjab
Faridabad	Haryana
Rajkot	Gujarat
Dhanbad	Jharkhand
Amritsar	Punjab
Howrah	West Bengal
Ranchi	Jharkhand
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
Jodhpur	Rajasthan
Madurai	Tamil Nadu
Raipur	Chhattisgarh

Source: Report of the 16th Finance Commission; PRS.

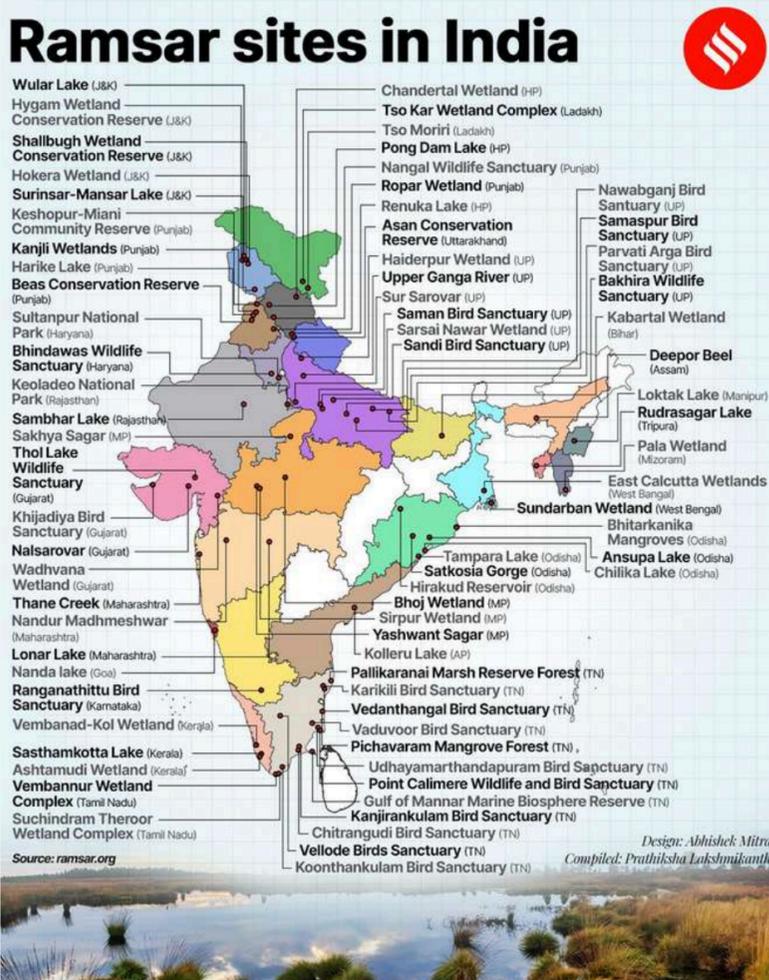
The Commission has proposed allocating 45% of total local government grants to ULGs, an increase from 36% under the previous Finance Commission. This marks a notable shift in the prioritisation of urban governance. For comparison, the 15th Finance Commission had allocated ₹1.5 lakh crore to ULGs for the period 2021–26. The current recommendation represents an increase of 230%.

There are significant inter-State variations in the proposed allocations. Among major States, Kerala recorded an increase of over 400%, while Himachal Pradesh witnessed a decline of nearly 50%. More than 60% of the grants to ULGs are basic grants, which include both tied grants for essential services such as sanitation and water supply, and untied grants that can be used for location-specific needs, excluding salary and establishment expenses.

Wetlands as a national public good

World Wetlands Day 2026, observed on February 2 under the theme “Wetlands and traditional knowledge: Celebrating cultural heritage”, draws attention to the deep interlinkages between ecology, livelihoods and culture. In India, wetlands have historically sustained communities through practices that balanced human needs with ecological integrity. Traditional systems such as cascading irrigation tanks (kulams) in Tamil Nadu, shallow wells (kenis) in Wayanad, Kerala, and community-based fishing practices in Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh illustrate how wetlands functioned simultaneously as economic resources, social spaces and cultural heritage.

Despite their multiple benefits, wetlands are among the most threatened ecosystems, positioned at the intersection of land, water and development pressures. India does not lack legal frameworks, but faces persistent implementation challenges. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 provide mechanisms for identification, notification and regulation of activities, yet nearly 40% of wetlands have disappeared over the past three decades, with about half of the remaining showing ecological degradation. Complementary frameworks such as the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA), the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) framework and Ramsar site designation aim to strengthen protection, but require coordinated, outcome-oriented execution.



Wetlands are affected by encroachment, land conversion, altered catchments and disrupted hydrological flows due to dams, embankments, sand mining and groundwater over-extraction. Pollution from untreated sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff and solid waste leads to eutrophication and biodiversity loss. Urban wetlands face compounded pressures, while coastal wetlands such as mangroves and lagoons confront development on landward sides and climate-induced sea-level rise on seaward fronts. Capacity constraints further weaken governance, with State wetland authorities often lacking adequate staffing, funding and technical expertise. Addressing these challenges requires a shift from fragmented projects to programme-based, basin-scale governance. Key priorities include clear notification and demarcation of wetlands, protection of catchments and hydrological connectivity, treatment of wastewater before it enters wetlands, and recognising wetlands as nature-based infrastructure for disaster risk reduction.

Strengthening institutional capacity through targeted training, participatory management, and livelihood-linked conservation is essential. Advances in mapping and monitoring technologies and science-based management plans under updated NPCA guidelines provide opportunities for more effective stewardship. The 2026 theme underscores that traditional knowledge, when combined with scientific tools and responsive policy, can strengthen wetland conservation. Sustained coordination among governments, communities, institutions and citizens is central to restoring wetlands as resilient, living ecosystems vital to India's water security and ecological stability.

PRELIMS CORNER :

1) With reference to Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, consider the following statements: (2022)

1. As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the election of Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix.
2. There is a mandatory provision that the election of a candidate as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha shall be from either the principal opposition party or the ruling party.
3. The Deputy Speaker has the same power as of the Speaker when presiding over the sitting of the House and no appeal lies against his rulings.
4. The well established parliamentary practice regarding the appointment of Deputy Speaker is that the motion is moved by the Speaker and duly seconded by the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

2) Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past? (2019)

- (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

HERITAGE GURU RAVIDAS



Ravidas was a mystic poet and a leading saint of the northern Indian Bhakti movement, whose life and teachings articulated a powerful vision of spiritual and social equality. A contemporary of Kabir, he preached devotion to a formless, universal God accessible to all, irrespective of caste or social status. His poetry, known as banis, forms the core of his spiritual and social philosophy, rejecting ritualism and rigid hierarchies in favour of inner purity and sincere devotion.

Ravidas's teachings found enduring recognition across religious traditions. Around forty of his hymns are included in the Adi Granth or Sri Guru Granth Sahib, reflecting his influence on Sikh thought and his association with Guru Nanak. His legacy also continues through the Amrit Bani Guru Ravidass, revered by the Ravidassia tradition.

At the heart of Ravidas's message was the belief that all humanity is created from the same divine source, bound by love and devotion rather than birth or status. His vision remains a timeless call for dignity, compassion, and spiritual unity.

Prelims Corner: Explanations

1) Answer is option a

Statement 1: This is correct. As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the election of the Deputy Speaker is held on a date fixed by the Speaker.

Statement 2: This is incorrect. There is no mandatory provision that the Deputy Speaker must be from either the ruling party or the principal opposition party. The choice is determined by parliamentary conventions, not a legal mandate.

Statement 3: This is correct. The Deputy Speaker has the same powers as the Speaker when presiding over the House, and no appeal lies against their rulings.

Statement 4: This is incorrect. The motion for electing the Deputy Speaker is not moved by the Speaker, but by a member of the House, often from the ruling party or opposition, depending on consensus

- The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the Lok Sabha from among its members.
- The election of the Deputy Speaker takes place after the election of the Speaker.
- The date for the election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker.
- The Deputy Speaker vacates office if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.
- The Deputy Speaker may resign by submitting a written resignation to the Speaker.
- The Deputy Speaker may be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Lok Sabha.
- Whenever the Deputy Speaker is appointed as a member of a parliamentary committee, he automatically becomes its Chairman.

PRELIMS 2026 COUNTDOWN



110 DAYS TO GO

2) Answer is option C

The Sarkaria Commission (1983), which was set up to review the working of the Centre-State relations, recommended that the Governor should:

- Be an eminent person from outside the State.
- Be a detached figure without intense political links.
- Not have taken an active part in politics in the recent past.

This recommendation aimed to ensure the impartiality and independence of the Governor in carrying out their constitutional responsibilities.

Sarkaria Commission : The Sarkaria Commission on Centre–State relations was appointed by the Central Government in 1983 under the chairmanship of R.S. Sarkaria, a retired Supreme Court judge. It was tasked with reviewing the working of existing Centre–State arrangements and recommending changes. Though initially given one year, its tenure was extended four times, and the report was submitted in 1988. The Commission upheld the existing constitutional framework, emphasising functional improvements over structural change. It supported a strong but non-centralised Centre and made 247 recommendations to strengthen cooperative federalism.



Civil Service Institute Pala
Glorious 27 Years | 375 Success Stories | Pioneers in IAS/IAS Coaching
Anapuranam, Pala, Kottayam District, Kerala - 686374, Mobile No: 9539381100, 8281447770

Full-Time Prelims-cum-Mains Course 2026-27
Admission Started

Four-Months
BRIDGE COURSE

375 SUCCESS STORIES
PIONEERS OF LEGENDS
SHAPING LEADERS SHAPING INDIA
SCIENTIA ET CIVITAS EMICEMUS

No Extra Fees JOIN NOW!!
well begun is half done Admission Continues

- ✓ Model Exams
- ✓ Answer key discussions
- ✓ Current affairs classes
- ✓ NCERT revision classes
- ✓ Newspaper reading sessions
- ✓ Mentorship
- ✓ Library

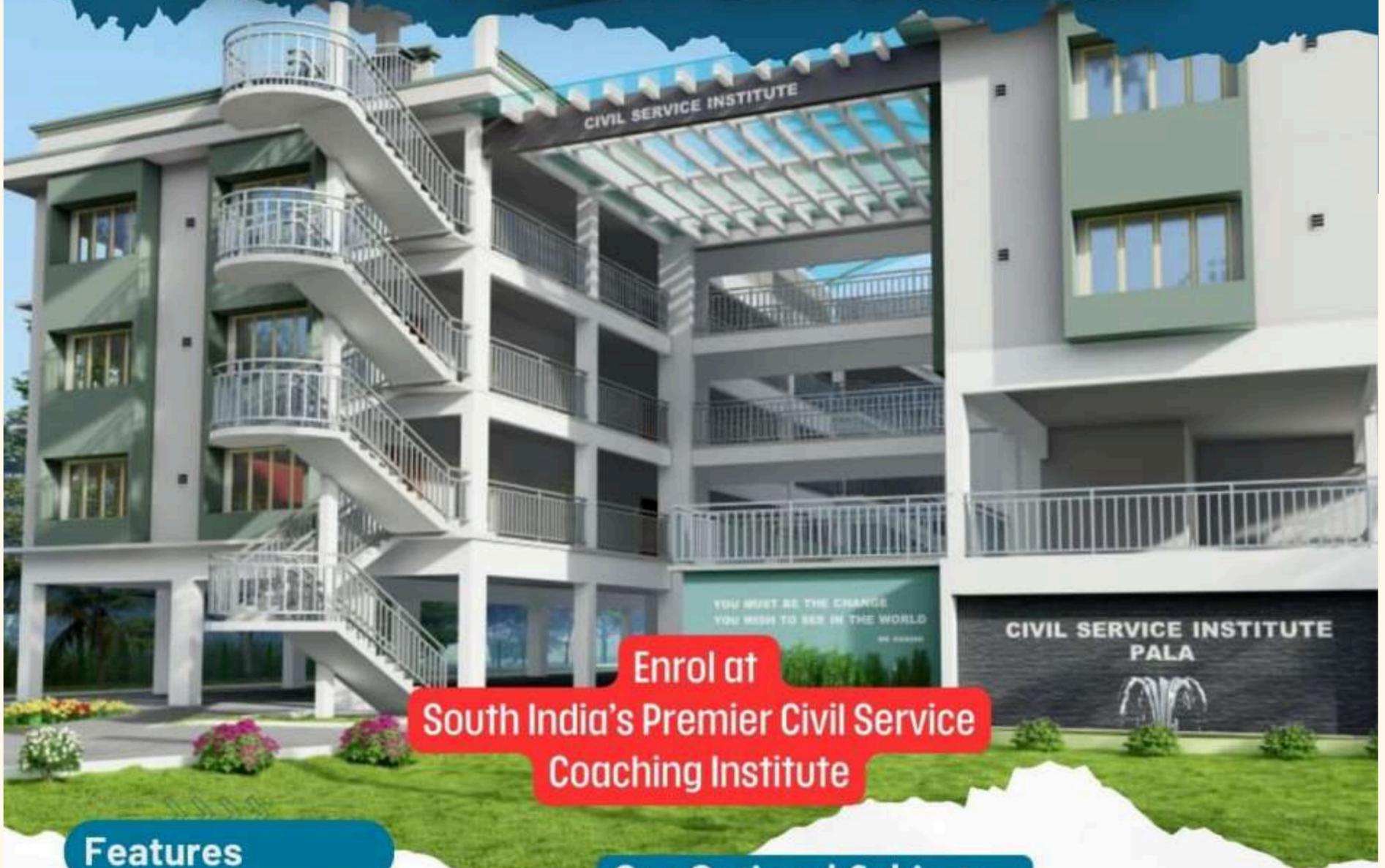
For Details

Scan the QR

95393 81100 | www.civilservicepala.org



CIVIL SERVICE FULL - TIME PCM COURSE



Enrol at
South India's Premier Civil Service
Coaching Institute

Features

- Test Series and Writing Practice for Prelims, Mains & Optionals
- Updated Study Materials
- Dynamic Mentoring
- Remedial Sessions for CSAT
- ☑ Newspaper Smart Reading Sessions & Current Affairs Contents
- ☑ State-of-the-art Infrastructure Well equipped Library & Reading Room
- ☑ 500+ Hours of Coaching Sessions
- ☑ BRIDGE COURSE (No Additional Fee) Admission Continues

Our Optional Subjects

- MALAYALAM** (Dr. Baby Thomas & Dr. Davis Xavier)
- SOCIOLOGY** (Adv. Jyothi Radhika Vijayakumar & Team)
- POLITICAL SCIENCE** (Sri. Syamprasad P. B & Dr. Nidhin Jose)

Special Academic Support for **English Optional**



Civil Service Institute Pala

GLORIOUS 27 YEARS 375 SUCCESS STORIES Pioneers in IAS/KAS Coaching
Arunapuram, Pala, Kottayam District, Kerala - 689574, Mobile No: 9539381100, 9281447770

9539381100
9744885516

www.civilservicepala.org

admin@civilservicepala.com

GOVERNMENT JOB VACANCIES

**Prepare Your
Competitive Exams
Join!**



More details

**Civil Service Institute Pala**
GLORIOUS 27 YEARS | 375 SUCCESS STORIES | Pioneers in IAS/KAS Coaching
Arunapuram, Pala, Kottayam District, Kerala - 686574, Mobile No: 9539381100, 8281447770

**JOB ALERTS
#110
DATED:
02-02-2026**



**375
SUCCESS
STORIES**

27 YEARS OF LEGACY
SHAPING LEADERS SHAPING INDIA
SCIENTIA ET CIVITAS EMICEMUS

Indian Post GDS Recruitment 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eligibility: 10th Pass• Post: BPM, ABPM & Dak Sevak• Salary: ₹10,000 – ₹29,380 (TRCA)• Last Date: 16 February 2026	No. of Vacancies 28000+
SBI CBO Recruitment 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eligibility: Graduation with relevant experience• Salary: ₹48,480 – ₹85,920• Last Date: 18 February 2026	No. of Vacancies 2273
BSNL Senior Executive Trainee Recruitment 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eligibility: B.E./B.Tech or CA/CMA• Salary: E-3 Grade (₹24,900 – ₹50,500) + Allowances• Last Date: 07 March 2026	No. of Vacancies 120
Indian Army JAG Entry 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eligibility: Law Graduate (LLB)• Salary: Level 10 (₹56,100 Basic + MSP)• Last Date: 27 February 2026	No. of Vacancies 08
NIELIT Staff Car Driver Recruitment 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eligibility: 10th Pass• Job Type: Permanent Govt Job• Salary: ₹19,900 – ₹63,200 (Level-2)• Last Date: 26 February 2026	No. of Vacancies 04

+91 95393 81100www.civilservicepala.com

Indian Post GDS Recruitment 2026

[CLICK HERE](#) >> [Download Notification Here](#)

SBI CBO Recruitment 2026

[CLICK HERE](#) >> [Download Notification PDF](#)

BSNL Senior Executive Trainee Recruitment 2026

[CLICK HERE](#) >> [Download Notification Here](#)

Indian Army JAG Entry 2026

[CLICK HERE](#) >> [Download Notification Here](#)

NIELIT Staff Car Driver Recruitment 2026

[CLICK HERE](#) >> [Download Notification](#)



**"Don't watch the clock; do what it
does. Keep going."
[Sam Levenson](#)**