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Happy
Birthday

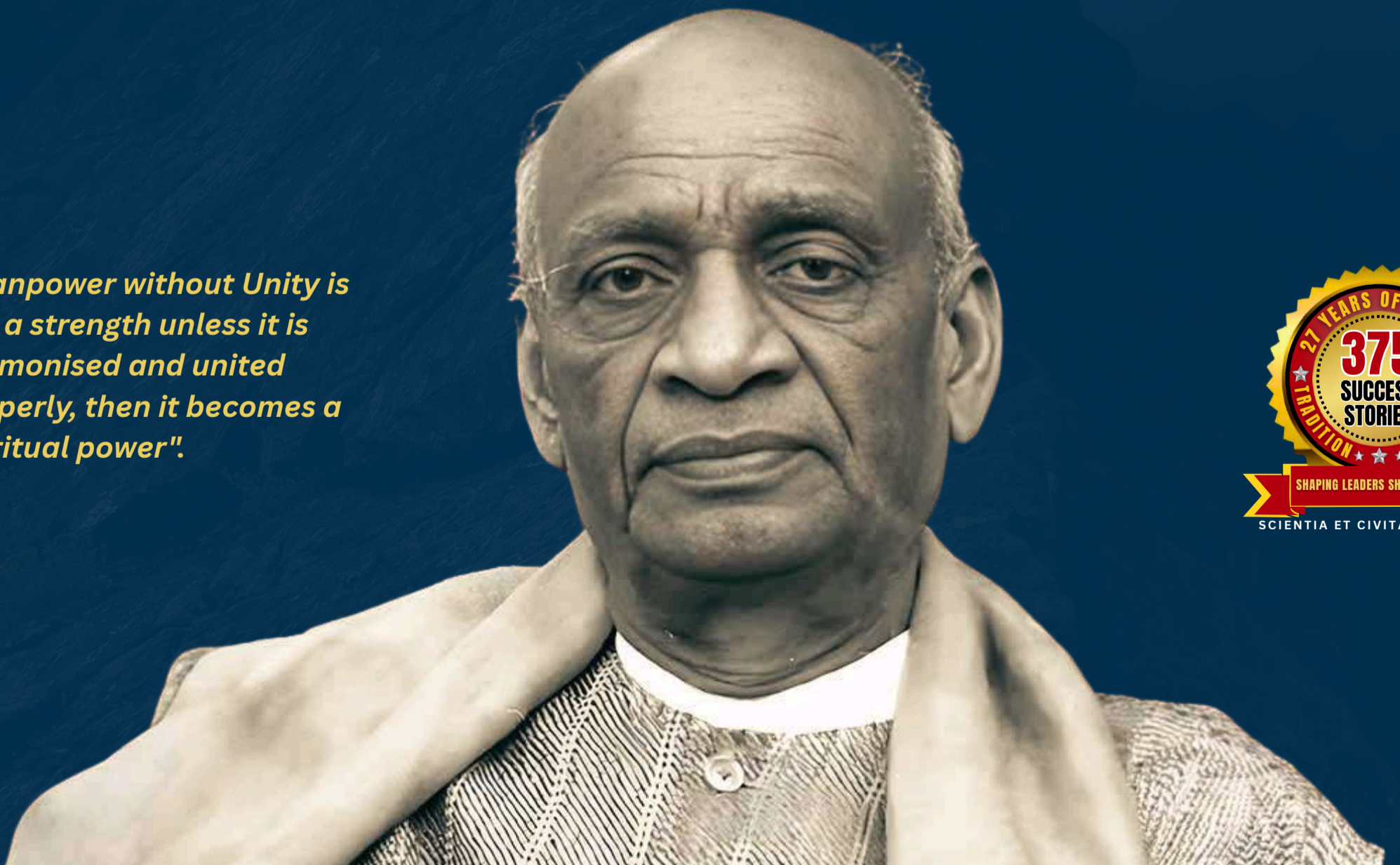
**THE ARCHITECT
&
PATRON SAINT OF
INDIA'S CIVIL SERVANTS**

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL
Celebrating 150th Birth Anniversary!

"Today, we pay tribute to a visionary leader who played a pivotal role in shaping our nation's destiny. Sardar Patel's tireless efforts in uniting over 562 princely states into the Indian Union, his leadership in the freedom struggle, and his commitment to democracy and national integrity continue to inspire us. As the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, he worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru to build a strong and united nation."

Let's draw inspiration from his selfless service, dedication, and perseverance. Here's to celebrating the legacy of a true patriot and a unifying force for our great nation!

"Manpower without Unity is not a strength unless it is harmonised and united properly, then it becomes a spiritual power".

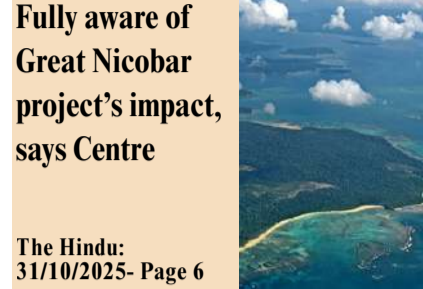


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India gets a waiver on U.S. sanctions against Iran port



India has received a waiver on the United States' sanctions against Iran's Chabahar port for six months, the Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson, Randhir Jaiswal, announced on Thursday. Officials said that the sanctions waiver had come into effect from October 29. India has been associated with the Chabahar port at least since 2005, when it agreed with Iran to develop the port, situated in southeastern Iran along the Gulf of Oman, near the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

Both sides signed an MoU in 2015 to jointly develop the Shahid Beheshti Port at Chabahar in the hope that it would emerge as a major commercial hub. The port's prospects came under a cloud due to Western sanctions against Iran, but in 2018, the first Trump administration gave a waiver to Indian operations at the Chabahar port as it was aimed at helping the development needs of the U.S.-backed Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. In September, the U.S. Department of State said that it would revoke the waiver for Indian operations that was offered by Donald Trump in 2018. The move exposed anyone associated with the Chabahar project to U.S. sanctions under the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act. The latest U.S. decision means that supplies to Afghanistan, especially essential items, can still be sent through Chabahar. It provides India direct access to Afghanistan and Central Asia, bypassing Pakistan. This offers India a trade and transport route independent of Pakistan, which has denied transit access to Afghanistan, thus acting as a gateway to the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) connecting India, Iran, Russia, and Europe.



Rehearsals are under way for the Ekta Diwas Parade to mark the 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at Ekta Nagar in Narmada district of Gujarat. The birth anniversary of Patel is being celebrated as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (National Unity Day) on October 31 since 2014.



Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Mohan Yadav on Thursday said Nauradehi Sanctuary will become the third home for cheetahs in the State after Kuno National Park and Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary. Cheetahs will be brought from Namibia in Africa and released into the Nauradehi Sanctuary, he said. A team of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) inspected the sanctuary in May, and earmarked a 30 km area spread across three ranges of Mohli, Jhapa and Singpur to be prepared to house cheetahs.



PRELIMS CORNER :

1. It is the second-largest wetland system in India. Currently, it is shrinking, and its unique biodiversity is under threat of ecological decay. It is declared as a Ramsar site. The above statements are about which of the below lake ?

- (a) Loktak Lake
- (b) Vembanad lake
- (c) Chilika Lake
- (d) Kolleru Lake

2. With reference to the Indian Constitution, any change to the list of Scheduled Castes specified in the President's order can be made by :

- (a) President by an order
- (b) Parliament or State legislature by law
- (c) State legislature by law
- (d) Parliament by law

3. These are a group of Buddhist caves that were carved and sculpted from the 2nd Century BCE. to the 5th century CE. The caves were declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. The forests surrounding the caves are adjacent to the Gautala Autramghat Wildlife Sanctuary. The above statements are about which cave ?

- (a) Ajanta Caves
- (b) Ellora Caves
- (c) Bagh Caves
- (d) Elephanta Caves

DETAILED ANSWER KEY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE CHRONICLE PAGE

Study reveals rare defence traits in Indian frogs

- Researchers from the University of Delhi have, for the first time, documented rare and contrasting anti-predator behaviours in two Indian frog species.
- The study, led by herpetologist S.D. Biju and published in Herpetological Notes, highlights remarkable and previously unrecorded defensive strategies in Indian amphibians.

Species and Their Defence Mechanisms

- The nocturnal apatanai horned toad (*Xenophrys apatani*), endemic to Arunachal Pradesh, relies on cryptic, leaf-litter colouration for camouflage.
- When threatened or handled, the apatanai frog inflates its body, emits a piercing distress call, and may even bite attackers to deter predators.
- The bi-coloured frog (*Clinotarsus curtipes*) from the Western Ghats, Kerala, was observed to arch its body by vertically extending its limbs when disturbed.
- This body-raising behaviour likely makes the frog appear larger and more intimidating, helping it evade predation.

Research Methods and Documentation

- The observed behaviours were confirmed through field photography, video documentation, and controlled threat simulations after capture.
- Such detailed documentation of anti-predator strategies is reportedly the first for Indian frogs, despite India having 419 recognised frog species.

Broader Ecological Context

- Out of 7,876 known frog species globally, about 650 show such defensive behaviour, but these have rarely been recorded in Indian species.
- The findings underscore the lack of natural history observations and documentation for much of India's native amphibian fauna.

Scientific Significance

- The discovery of these rare defence traits not only fills gaps in natural history knowledge for Indian frogs but also highlights the need for further research on their behavioural ecology.
- Professor Biju notes that such observations serve as examples of how much about native amphibian behaviour remains undocumented or poorly understood.

Conservation and Knowledge Implications

- These defence behaviours point to the evolutionary adaptations Indian frogs have developed for survival in their native habitats.
- Enhanced understanding of anti-predator strategies can inform both ecological studies and conservation efforts, particularly as amphibians face increasing threats from habitat loss and climate change.



Sardar Patel's vision and the meaning of national unity today

- Every year, on October 31, India observes Rashtriya Ekta Diwas — National Unity Day — to honour the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Independent India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister.
- Patel, who brought together more than 560 princely states after 1947 to create a single political entity.
- The idea of unity he espoused was a federation of minds and hearts bound by shared heritage.
- The decision in 2014 to commemorate Patel's birthday as National Unity Day recognised that unity is not a settled fact but a continuous act of national renewal.
- The 150th birth anniversary that falls this year will be observed with special programmes at Ekta Nagar near the 182-metre-tall Statue of Unity - Cultural parades, tableaux from States, and performances by over 900 artists will celebrate the idea that India's strength lies in its many voices speaking as one.
- Programmes such as 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' institutionalise this spirit by pairing States and Union Territories for exchanges in language, cuisine, and art.
- The 'Dekho Apna Desh' campaign and an upgraded 'Incredible India' digital platform encourage citizens to explore their own land.
- Schemes such as Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD go beyond infrastructure to create local livelihoods.
- This also involves cooperation between the Centre and States to address social, economic, and environmental challenges.
- Unity also means bridging developmental and digital divides, ensuring equal opportunities for all regions.
- Promoting tolerance, mutual respect, and inclusiveness among all communities is essential for unity.
- Every citizen contributes to national unity by upholding constitutional values, democracy, and pluralism.

Trump-Xi bonhomie and reference to G-2 may impact India and Quad

- The summit between U.S. President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping in Busan, South Korea, produced multiple bilateral outcomes but also had wider strategic implications, especially for India and the Quad grouping (Australia, India, Japan, U.S.).
- Following the summit, the U.S. announced a reduction in tariffs on China to 47%, which also affect India and Brazil, with both now facing 50% tariffs as part of the countries with the highest duties.
- This highlights expert concern over ripple effects in the region from the U.S.-China talks, and notes the External Affairs Ministry of India would not commit to commenting on the outcome or its implications for India's interests.
- Reference to a possible U.S.-China "G-2" scenario is central, recalling past discussions from 2009 when U.S. President Obama and Chinese President Hu Jintao considered coordinated efforts on global governance issues, but the term was never formally adopted and later dropped.
- The possibility of a renewed G-2 or an exclusive U.S.-China club raises concerns, especially about global "spheres of influence", which may challenge India's international stature and the future of the Quad as a viable mechanism for balancing regional power.
- While President Trump expressed optimism about U.S.-China relations, he also signaled intent for a future visit to China and participation in Quad Summit activities, showing the balancing act between bilateral ties and multilateral frameworks.
- Experts interviewed stress that while the U.S. and China may achieve temporary détente, it tends to marginalize third countries like India that seek a more multipolar international order.
- This potential U.S.-China entente could impact India's strategic priorities, its leadership role in the Indo-Pacific, and broader Quad initiatives — particularly if a "G-2" dynamic makes U.S.-China engagement the driver of global decision-making.
- There is uncertainty about whether India and the Quad can continue to play a decisive role in the Indo-Pacific or if new configurations—possibly dominated by the U.S. and China—will emerge after such summits.

Cyprus ready to be part of IMEC: Foreign Minister Kombos

- Cyprus's Foreign Minister Constantinos Kombos has explicitly expressed Cyprus's interest in joining the India-Middle East Economic Corridor (IMEC) project, describing the initiative as having "great significance" and aligning well with Cyprus's strategic location, EU membership, and advanced infrastructure.
- Kombos emphasized that Cyprus's aspiration to participate in IMEC is not targeted at any third country and is driven by its own national interest and merit, highlighting the readiness of Cyprus for greater connectivity and economic partnership.
- One of the main reasons cited for Cyprus's suitability for IMEC involvement is the country's "robust shipping sector," which is considered a key logistical advantage for corridor projects between regions.
- The visit by Kombos marks the first by a Cypriot Foreign Minister to India in 14 years and occurs in the context of tense India-Turkey relations, particularly due to Turkish involvement in the Northern Cyprus dispute and Turkey's recent support for Pakistan during the May 2025 conflict with India.
- Cyprus positions itself as seeking enhanced cooperation with India and reframed the Cyprus-India relationship as based on mutual benefit, rather than simply being an instrument for "counterbalancing" other regional actors like Turkey.
- During his visit, Kombos held talks with Indian External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar to discuss broad geopolitical issues and to review the India-Cyprus Joint Action Plan 2025-2029, aimed at deepening bilateral cooperation in multilateral forums.
- Jaishankar highlighted the rising importance of cooperation with Cyprus, especially as Cyprus is set to take over the European Union Council Presidency on January 1, 2026, potentially increasing its geopolitical leverage within the EU and globally.
- The Cypriot Foreign Minister acknowledged that the "Cyprus issue" (the division of Cyprus and Turkish involvement) would be a topic for discussion but emphasized a wider strategic and partnership focus in India-Cyprus engagement.

Fully aware of Great Nicobar project's impact, says Centre

- The Union government's defense of the Great Nicobar mega-infrastructure project at the National Green Tribunal (NGT), emphasized its awareness of the project's likely environmental and social impacts.
- The government asserts that the project will only cover about 18% of the Great Nicobar Island area (about 1.82% of the whole archipelago), leaving over two-thirds of the land mass as forests, and claims that no tribal persons will be displaced or dispersed as a result of the development.
- The ₹92,000-crore project includes the construction of a transshipment port, an international airport, a township, and a power plant, to be built on more than 160 sq km of land.
- Of the project land, around 130 sq km is forest inhabited by the Nicobarese and Shompen communities, with the Shompen being classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group.
- The Centre, represented by Additional Solicitor-General Aishwarya Bhati, stated that it is "going to be a nation asset", and insisted that conservation and monitoring programs would be implemented for at least the next three decades as part of mandated conditions.
- Concerns have been raised by activists, notably Ashish Kothari, who argue that environmental clearances violate the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (ICRZ) notification and lack an adequate impact assessment.
- Government submissions stressed that extensive studies and research over decades have informed plans to translocate, conserve, and monitor the affected flora and fauna, notably coral colonies, Nicobar megapode nests, and leatherback turtle beaches.
- Plans include the translocation of 16,000 out of 20,668 coral colonies threatened by project activities and monitoring the rest; out of 51 active megapode nests, about 30 will be destroyed, but measures are in place to conserve the remaining nests and protect other species.
- This highlights that the biodiversity of the area was carefully considered in site selection, and all conservation plans are documented in an "alive document" intended to guide mitigation until 2052.
- The next NGT hearing is scheduled for November 7, where the environmental and legal arguments against the project will continue to be addressed.
- The project strengthens India's strategic and naval presence in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), crucial for national security and maritime surveillance.

India ready to help Afghanistan with hydel projects: MEA

- India has expressed its willingness to help Taliban-governed Afghanistan in building hydroelectric projects, as stated by Randhir Jaiswal, official spokesperson for the Ministry of External Affairs.
- This offer is rooted in India's longstanding history of cooperation with Afghanistan on water-related matters and is in line with the India-Afghanistan Joint Statement recently adopted, which highlights commitment to managing water resources and supporting hydroelectric initiatives.
- Mr. Jaiswal reaffirmed India's commitment to Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, emphasizing that engagement in hydropower aligns with broader diplomatic cooperation and technical support.
- The Taliban spokesperson, Suhail Shaheen, welcomed India's remarks and stated that there are "a lot of opportunities for cooperation between the two countries", suggesting openness to Indian support for Afghan infrastructure development.
- Hydropower cooperation, in particular, was discussed during a visit by Taliban Acting Foreign Minister Amir Khan Muttaqi to India in October 2025, reinforcing the strategic and practical nature of such collaboration.
- India is considering sending a delegation of technical experts from various ministries to Afghanistan to explore opportunities and respond to related project requests from the Taliban government.
- The recent Pakistani attacks on Afghan positions along the Durand Line and in Kabul, which have heightened Afghanistan's sensitivity regarding its territorial sovereignty; India's support in hydropower is portrayed as both developmental aid and a geopolitical balancing act.
- **SALMA DAM:** The 42MW Salma Dam in Herat province. The hydropower and irrigation project, completed against many odds and inaugurated in 2016, is known as the Afghan-India Friendship Dam.
- **ZARANJ-DELARAM HIGHWAY:** The other high-profile project was the 218-km Zaranj-Delaram highway built by the Border Roads Organisation. Zaranj is located close to Afghanistan's border with Iran. The \$150-million highway goes along the Khash Rud river to Delaram to the northeast of Zaranj.

AI's rewriting of the rules of education

- India is preparing to overhaul its education system by introducing Artificial Intelligence (AI) into classrooms starting as early as class three, with full implementation aligned with the National Education Policy 2020 from the 2026-27 academic year.
- The Ministry of Education's initiative seeks to equip future students with advanced tech skills, aiming to synchronize K-12 (kindergarten to class 12) learning with the demands of a technology-driven economy through a blend of AI training and traditional education.
- A key challenge is teacher training. Over one crore educators must transition to AI-enabled teaching, and since 2019, more than 10,000 teachers have been trained through collaborations with technology companies like Intel and IBM and Indian educational institutes.
- Pilot projects are underway to help teachers design AI-powered lesson plans and learning resources, but success depends on widespread practical adoption and educator readiness to guide students through AI concepts.
- AI promises a shift from standardized "one-size-fits-all" education to deeply personalized learning. AI-driven platforms can analyze student performance and learning patterns to tailor lessons, provide practice tasks, and suggest enrichment activities based on individual needs.
- The transformative role of AI is not to replace teachers, but to augment them, handling repetitive administrative tasks and allowing teachers to focus more on interactive, meaningful engagement. Real-time analytics and feedback make personalized learning more accessible.
- Despite its promise, integrating AI is not without challenges, especially regarding accessibility, equity, and ethics. AI must address the needs of diverse learners including those with disabilities or language barriers, requiring careful policy design for truly equitable education.
- An explosion of generative AI tools – which create content and personalized materials – is rapidly making Indian education more engaging and tailored, but also raises questions about quality, ethics, and student safety.
- AI's integration signals seismic shifts for workforce demands. Recent NITI Aayog reports indicate AI could reshape millions of jobs in India's tech sector, requiring urgent adaptation and skill-building among students. The system must create a resilient workforce ready for the digital age.
- Ultimately, India's bold move to embed AI in education represents a vast experiment to redefine learning, teaching, and workforce preparation—a revolution whose outcome depends on how well stakeholders address the intertwined challenges of scale, inclusion, ethics, and future-readiness.

INTERNATIONAL

Trump, Xi seek trade war truce, take a step back in war over tariffs, rare earths

- The summit in Busan between Donald Trump and Xi Jinping, where both leaders agreed to de-escalate the ongoing trade war between the U.S. and China, which had disrupted global markets, particularly over tariffs and the flow of rare earth materials.
- Both leaders adopted a conciliatory tone, with Trump praising Xi as a “tremendous leader” and saying he would visit China in April. Xi called the meeting a “great success” and emphasized the “important consensus” reached to address their countries’ economic disputes.
- The summit resulted in the U.S. reducing several tariffs and China agreeing to purchase large quantities of American agricultural products, specifically soybeans and other farm goods.
- An important outcome was a one-year deal allowing China to purchase crucial rare earths and other materials vital for the electronics industry. Meanwhile, China committed to suspending some export restrictions for one year.
- Trump added that the Chinese side would work to stop the flow of fentanyl, a synthetic opioid, to the U.S., addressing one of Washington’s major complaints. He also announced incremental tariff reductions, including a plan to decrease tariffs on Chinese goods from 20% to 10% for products linked to fentanyl.
- The summit was notable for the absence of public comments immediately after; both leaders left briskly, flanked by key government officials, with Trump boarding Air Force One and Xi returning to his limousine.
- Both sides characterized the talks as a milestone for bilateral ties, describing themselves as “partners and friends,” and emphasized joint responsibility for achieving global progress.
- This highlights experts’ concerns about the possible formation of a U.S.-China “G-2”—a grouping of the two most powerful economies. This could challenge the roles of other players like India and Brazil, with ripple effects on the viability of global groupings like the Quad.
- The joint efforts were framed as essential for economic stability and for keeping sophisticated supply chains and industries afloat, not just benefitting the two countries but impacting global partners and alliances.

Resume testing nuclear weapons immediately: Trump to Pentagon

- U.S. President Donald Trump ordered the military to immediately resume testing nuclear weapons after a 33-year gap, just before meeting Chinese President Xi Jinping for trade negotiations in Busan, South Korea.
- Trump made the announcement via social media while en route, instructing the Pentagon to test the U.S. nuclear arsenal on an “equal basis” with other nuclear powers, such as Russia and China, citing their recent moves in nuclear policy and testing.
- Russia has recently signaled increased unpredictability in nuclear strategy, and China is reportedly expected to expand its arsenal significantly within five years, raising U.S. concerns about strategic parity.
- The directive is positioned as a response to other countries’ actions, with Trump arguing that the U.S. should not fall behind in technical readiness and must maintain balance in strategic deterrence. He also mentioned possible future denuclearization as a goal, provided other powers reciprocate.
- China quickly urged the U.S. to abide by its commitment to a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing, emphasizing the need to uphold global strategic balance and stability.
- Trump stated on his way back to Washington that testing was necessary to keep up with rival nuclear powers, reaffirming that if other countries resume testing, the U.S. must do so too, although actual nuclear tests were not scheduled immediately.
- U.S. lawmakers responded swiftly, with Representative Dina Titus promising to introduce legislation to halt Trump’s directive, and Daryl Kimball, of the Arms Control Association, noting that it would take at least three years to return to underground nuclear testing due to technical and regulatory hurdles.
- Trump dismissed concerns that the world was entering a risky phase regarding nuclear weapons, suggesting that U.S. nuclear stocks were “well locked up” and reiterating his desire for eventual denuclearization if other nations complied.
- This highlights the risk of a new era of nuclear unpredictability, with broader implications for global security, strategic balance, and future non-proliferation efforts.

Prelims Corner: Explanations

Q1. Ans b

In India, Vembanad lake, in the state of Kerala, is the second largest wetland after the Sunderbans of West Bengal. Despite being declared a Ramsar site, the lake is now under serious environmental degradation because of the recurring floods, increased pollution, reduced water spread area and increased weed growth. The Vembanad Lake was declared as a Ramsar Site in the year of 2002. Vembanad Wetland is the largest brackish, humid tropical wetland ecosystem fed by 10 rivers. A Ramsar site is a wetland site designed to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, also known as the 'Convention of Wetlands'.



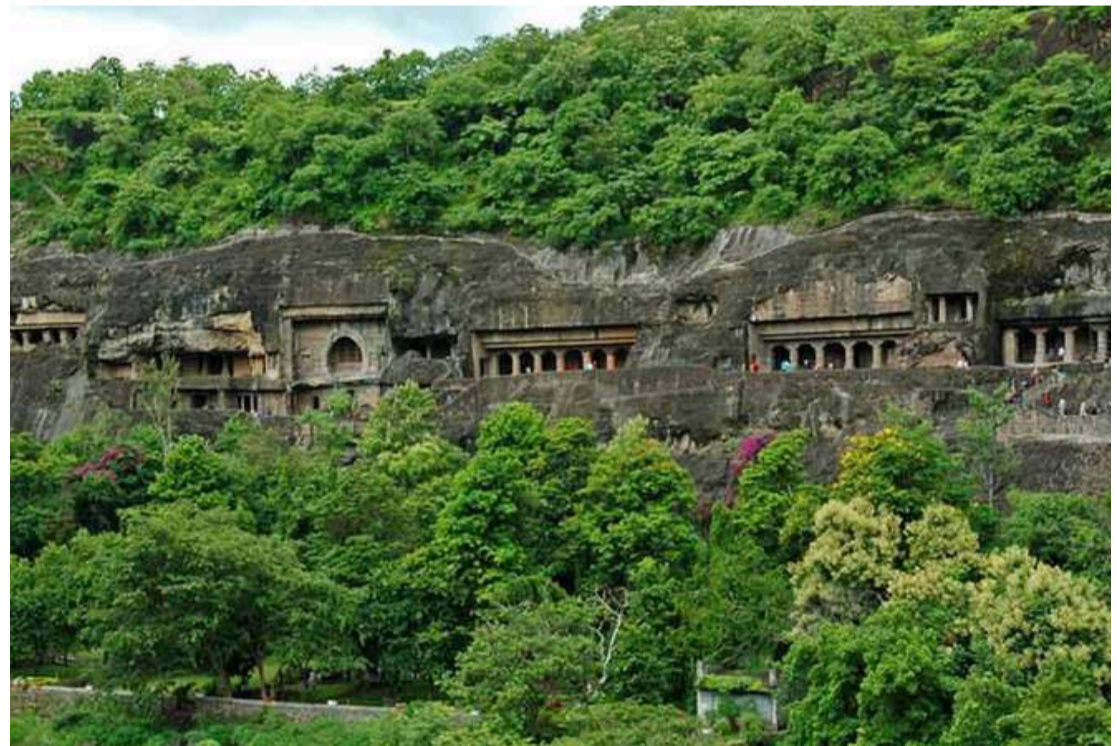
Q2. Ans d

The President of India has to make the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order. Under Article 341(2), any change to the list of Scheduled Castes specified in the President's order can only be made by Parliament by law. A parliamentary law alone can include in or exclude from the list of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, as amended in 1976, a particular caste. Thus, It explains that any changes to the list of Scheduled Castes specified in the President's order can be made by the Parliament by law.

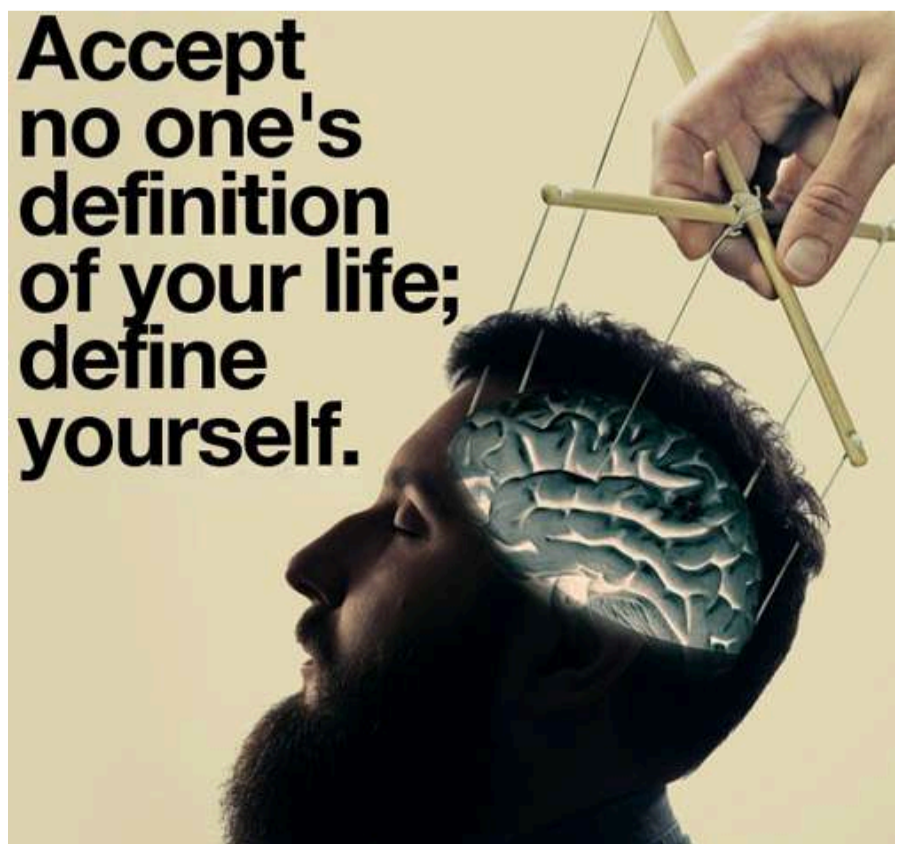


Q3. Ans a

Ajanta cave is a complex of 31 Buddhist caves. The Ajanta caves are carved in the Basaltic Gorge of river Waghur. Basaltic Gorge is a unique geological formation with various lava flows that created the Deccan trap. The forests surrounding Ajanta are adjacent to the GautalaAutramghat Wildlife Sanctuary. The caves were excavated in different periods (circa. 2nd century B.C. to 6th century A.D.) Ajanta Caves exemplifies one of the greatest achievements in ancient Buddhist rock-cut architecture. The artistic traditions at Ajanta present an important and rare specimen of art, architecture, painting, and the sociocultural, religious, and political history of contemporary society in India. The development of Buddhism manifested through architecture, sculptures, and paintings is unique and bear testimony to the importance of Ajanta as a major hub of such activities. Hence these caves were declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983.



**Accept
 no one's
 definition
 of your life;
 define
 yourself.**



Case Study:



India's first sanctuary dedicated to the Indian wolves.

In the forests of Jharkhand's Latehar district is a place most people in India have never heard of—Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary, the only wildlife sanctuary in the country dedicated entirely to the Indian grey wolf. Unlike their more famous Himalayan cousins or the cinematic howlers from the West, the Indian grey wolf is smaller, leaner, and far more elusive. With short fur and long legs, it's adapted to the dry grasslands and open forests of India's interior. Interestingly, the sanctuary's survival hasn't just come from government protections. Local tribal communities—who live close to the land and hold deep reverence for nature—have quietly played a role in the wolves' preservation. They rarely hunt in large packs, and they almost never make the headlines—unless, of course, there's conflict. Deforestation, loss of prey, and growing urbanisation have pushed them into closer contact with humans, often resulting in tragedy. Conservationists list the species as endangered, but in places like Mahuadanr, there's still hope.

Women in Blue :



India's greatest ODI World Cup win over Australia, regardless of gender. A masterful unbeaten knock of 127 from Jemimah Rodrigues powered India into the final of the Women's ODI World Cup on Thursday, beating Australia by five wickets at the D.Y. Patil Stadium. Chasing a massive 339 runs for victory, India got off to the worst possible start. Earlier, an outstanding knock of 119 from 93 balls from opener Phoebe Litchfield formed the bedrock for Australia, setting India a massive score to chase. And when Amanjot hit the winning runs, Rodrigues went down on her knees and was overcome with emotions. As her name rang around the stands, it felt like India's World Cup finally kick-started. With Rodrigues at the wheel, everyone's onboard. In a Mumbai minute, India women's cricket had turned on its head. For forever and a day.

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ALBERT ABRAHAM
Faculty & Mentor

48



PARVATHY MENON V

159



AMALA JOSE

171



JOHN PAUL PHILIP

176



ANSON A. ATHIKALAM

218



JERRIN T. THANKACHAN

222



ASHIS JOSE ABRAHAM

225



LITA ELSA SABU

242



MANOJ K. MURALI



ADHILA K. SHAFI



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