KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY

Established under Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK)

June 14 to 20, 2025

WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE

DISQUALIFICATION UPON CONVICTION

Mining baron and the sitting MLA from Gangavati Gali Janardhana Reddy has been disqualified as a member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly following his conviction in the Obulapuram Mining Company (OMC) illegal mining case.

Decoding the context: Notification issued by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly stated that Reddy's conviction triggered his immediate disqualification as an MLA under Article 191(1)(e) of the Constitution and Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Learning Corner:

Constitutional Provision: Article 191(1)(e)

- A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the State Legislature if he is disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.
- This clause enables the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to lay down disqualifications.

Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951 ➤ Section 8(1), 8(2), 8(3): Grounds for Disqualification

- Section 8(1): Immediate disqualification for specific offences (e.g., promoting enmity, bribery, corruption, terrorism) regardless of sentence duration.
- Section 8(2): Disqualification for offences like hoarding, food adulteration, or Dowry Prohibition Act violations, if sentenced to at least six months.
- Section 8(3): Disqualification for any other offence with a sentence of two years or more, effective from the date of conviction and continuing for six years post-release.

Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2013)

- Supreme Court struck down Section 8(4) of the RPA, 1951.
- Earlier, Section 8(4) allowed sitting MPs/MLAs 3 months to appeal without disqualification.
- After the 2013 judgment, disqualification takes effect immediately upon conviction, regardless of appeal.

Significance

- Curbing Criminalization: With 43% of MPs in the 17th Lok Sabha (2019) facing criminal cases (ADR), immediate disqualification deters tainted politicians.
- Electoral Integrity: Ensures lawmakers adhere to ethical standards, aligning with the RPA's objective to prevent those who "break the law from making the law".
- Public Trust: Strengthens democratic accountability.

MAHARANA PRATAP

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, paid rich tributes to the valiant warrior, Maharana Pratap on the occasion of his Jayanti.

Decoding the context: Pratap Singh I, popularly known as Maharana Pratap, was king of the Kingdom of Mewar, in north-western India in the present-day state of Rajasthan.

Learning Corner:

- Maharana Pratap, born Pratap Singh I (May 9, 1540 – January 19, 1597), was the 13th ruler of the Kingdom of Mewar in present-day Rajasthan, reigning from 1572 to 1597.
- A Rajput warrior of the Sisodia dynasty, he is celebrated for his resistance against Mughal Emperor Akbar's expansionism.

Early Life and Ascension

- Born in Kumbhalgarh Fort to Maharana Udai Singh II and Jaiwanta Bai.
- In 1567, during the Mughal siege of Chittorgarh, Udai Singh II evacuated the capital, relocating to Gogunda.
- Upon Udai Singh's death in 1572, a succession dispute arose. Udai Singh favored Jagmal, his son with Rani Dheer Bai Bhatiyani, but senior nobles, prioritizing Pratap as the eldest, crowned him Maharana on March 1, 1572, in Gogunda. Jagmal, seeking revenge, joined Akbar's forces and was granted jaguar of Jahazpur.

Resistance Against the Mughals

- Context: Akbar sought to control Mewar to secure a stable route to Gujarat's ports. While most Rajput rulers submitted, Pratap refused vassalage.

- Battle of Haldighati (June 18, 1576):
  - Fought between Maharana Pratap and Mughal forces led by Man Singh I of Amber.
  - Location: Haldighati pass in the Aravalli Hills, Rajasthan.
  - Outcome: Inconclusive military victory for the Mughals, but symbolic victory for Maharana Pratap, who escaped and continued guerrilla resistance.

Post-Haldighati Resistance

- Guerrilla Warfare: Post-Haldighati, Pratap retreated to the Aravalli hills, supported by Bhil tribals. He perfected guerrilla tactics, harassing Mughal outposts.
- He established a new capital at Chavand, where he reorganized his administration and continued his resistance.
- Battle of Dewair (1582): Pratap's decisive victory over the Mughals, reclaiming much of Mewar and reinforcing his resistance.

OPERATION SINDOOR

With the rising tensions between India and Pakistan following the Pahalgam terror attack, 'Operation Sindoor' is viewed as a major strike at deterring the terrorist infrastructure operating in Pakistan.

Decoding the context: India has executed multiple military operations in the past to achieve various objectives.

Learning Corner:

Operation Sindoor:

- India launched 'Operation Sindoor' on May 7th, hitting nine terror locations in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK).
- This marked the most expansive and widespread retaliation by India in recent years, since the Balakot airstrikes in 2019 and the surgical strikes following the Uri attack in 2016.

Operation Bandar:

- Codename for the Balakot airstrike conducted on February 26, 2019, in response to the Pulwama terror attack.
- Indian Air Force targeted a Jaish-e-Mohammed training camp in Balakot, Pakistan, marking the first airstrike across the IB border since 1971.

Operation Vijay:

- Launched in May 1999 to evict Pakistani intruders from the Kargil sector in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The operation culminated in India's victory, with the complete withdrawal of Pakistani forces by July 26, 1999.

Operation Safed Sagar:

- It was the codename for the Indian Air Force's role in the 1999 Kargil War. It involved a series of airstrikes to flush out Pakistani troops from Indian positions in the Kargil sector along the Line of Control.
- This was the first large-scale use of air power in the region since the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War.

Operation Cactus:

- India's intervention in the 1988 coup attempt in the Maldives was coded as Operation Cactus. With India's military intervention, the Maldives was able to thwart the military coup.

Operation Pawan and Operation Poomalai:

- Operation Pawan was the codename given to the mission of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka from 1987 to 1990.

- As part of the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord, the operation was launched to disarm the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and ensure peace and stability in Sri Lanka.

- India's "parippu drop" or Operation Poomalai was launched by the Indian Air Force mission in 1987 to airdrop supplies to civilians trapped in Jaffna when Sri Lankan forces had laid siege to the peninsula.

Operation Jackpot and Operation Cactus Lily:

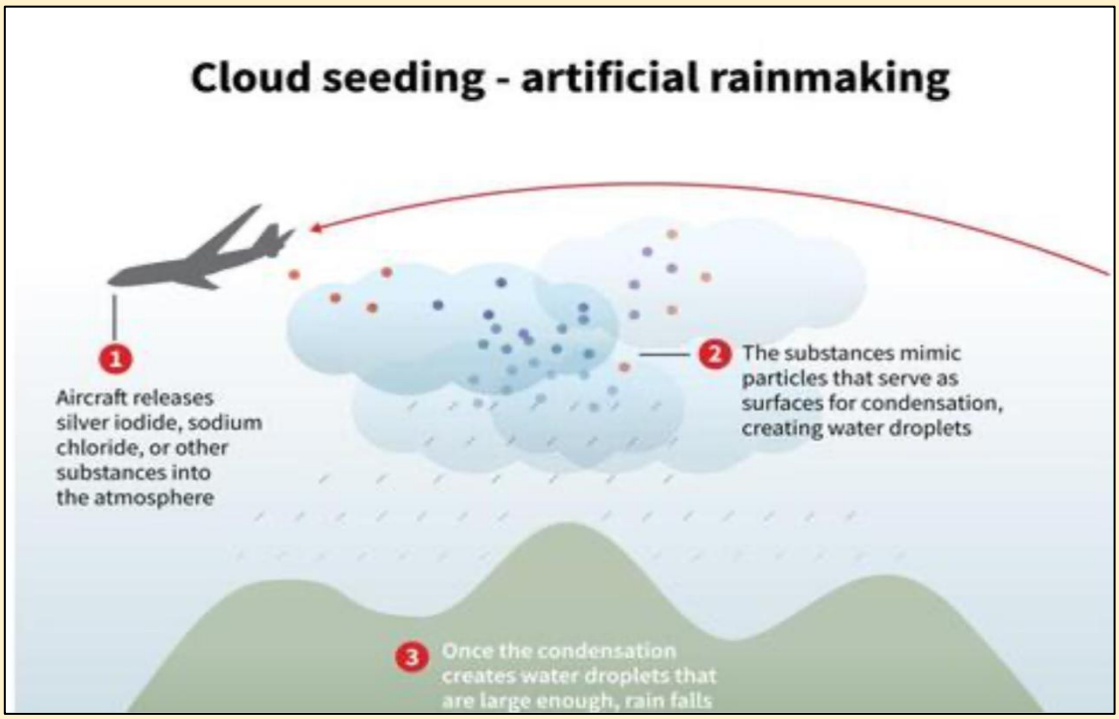
- Codenamed Operation Jackpot was launched during the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971. It called for operational and logistics support, training, equipping, and tasking of Bengali deserters from the Pakistan Army, East Pakistan Rifles, Police, and civilian volunteers to take on the Pakistani forces within East Pakistan to ultimately liberate the land.

- Operation Cactus Lily, also known as the Meghna Heli Bridge or the Crossing of the Meghna, was an air assault operation conducted by the Indian Army and Indian Air Force to cross the Meghna River and reach Dhaka in December 1971 during the Bangladesh Liberation War.

CLOUD SEEDING

The Delhi government has approved five Cloud-Seeding Trials at an outlay of three crore 21 lakh rupees to Combat Air Pollution.

Decoding the context: The Delhi government said that after the trials, scientific evaluations will assess the effectiveness and environmental impact of cloud seeding in reducing air pollution.



Learning Corner:

- Cloud Seeding is a weather modification technique that enhances precipitation (rain/snow) from clouds by introducing certain substances (cloud condensation nuclei) to stimulate cloud droplet formation.
- It involves introducing agents like silver iodide, potassium iodide, or dry ice into moisture-rich clouds to act as nuclei for water droplet or ice crystal formation, thereby inducing artificial rain.

Mechanism

- Suitable clouds (with sufficient moisture and vertical growth) are identified using meteorological data.
- Agents like silver iodide are dispersed via aircraft or ground-based generators. These agents mimic ice nuclei, encouraging water droplets to coalesce or freeze, eventually falling as rain or snow when heavy enough.
- In Delhi's case, the trials aim to wash away pollutants like PM2.5 and PM10, which contribute to the city's hazardous Air Quality Index (AQI).

Types of Cloud Seeding:

- Static Cloud Seeding
  - Objective: Enhance rainfall or snowfall by increasing cloud droplet formation.
  - Mechanism: Injects ice-nucleating agents (like silver iodide) into cold clouds.
  - Effect: Promotes formation of ice crystals or raindrops around these particles.
  - Use Case: Light rain enhancement during pre-existing cloud cover.

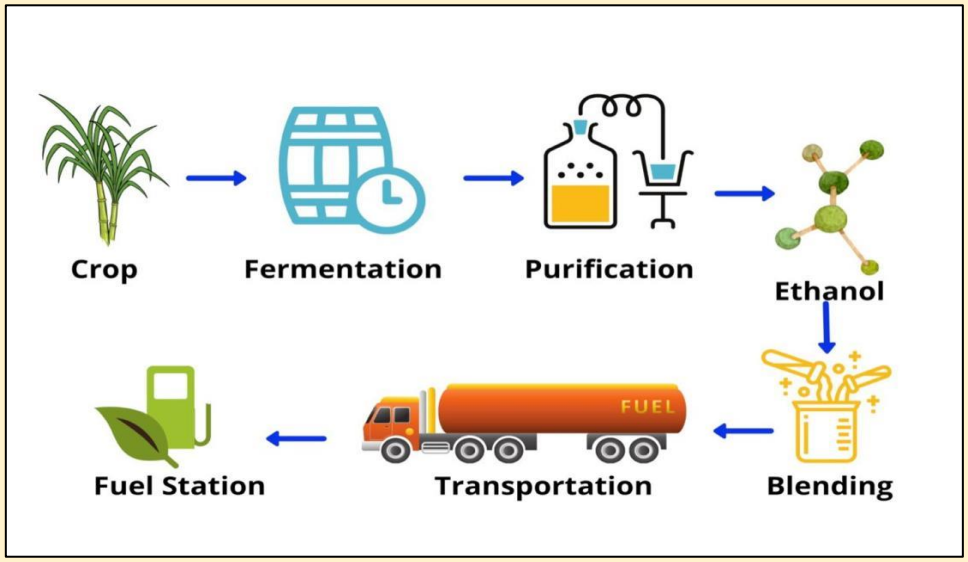
- Dynamic Cloud Seeding
  - Objective: Stimulate vertical air movement to increase cloud mass and rainfall intensity.
  - Mechanism: A multi-stage process involving large amounts of seeding material to alter cloud dynamics (lift, condensation, coalescence).
  - Use Case: Drought mitigation or in areas needing intense rainfall.

- Glaciogenic Cloud Seeding
  - Objective: Increase snowfall from supercooled clouds.
  - Mechanism: Encourages ice formation in clouds below freezing using materials like silver iodide or dry ice.
  - Use Case: Used in mountain regions (e.g., Himalayas, Rockies) to boost snowpack for water storage.

- Hygroscopic Cloud Seeding
  - Objective: Enhance precipitation from warm clouds.
  - Mechanism: Uses salt particles (e.g., NaCl) as nuclei to attract water vapor, forming larger raindrops.
  - Use Case: Tropical regions, including parts of India and UAE.

ETHANOL BLENDING PROGRAMME

The Union government has approved an additional 2.8 million tonnes of Food Corporation of India (FCI) rice for ethanol production in 2024-25, raising the total allocation to 5.2 million tonnes despite ongoing concerns over the diversion of food grains for fuel instead of food security.



Decoding the context: Of the total amount of rice sanctioned under the Union government's Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme, distilleries had already lifted approximately one million tonnes.

Learning Corner:

- Ethanol (C_2H_5OH), also called ethyl alcohol, is a clear, colorless alcohol.
- Ethanol is one of the primary biofuels, naturally produced through the fermentation of sugars by yeasts or through petrochemical processes like ethylene hydration.
- It is widely used not only as an alternative fuel source but also in various industries as a chemical solvent and in the synthesis of organic compounds.
- Ethanol also has medical applications as an antiseptic and disinfectant, adding to its versatile uses.
- In India, it is primarily derived from first-generation (1G) sources—sugarcane molasses, surplus rice, and maize—though second-generation (2G) technologies using non-food biomass (e.g., rice straw, bagasse) are promoted for sustainability.

3rd and 4th Generation Ethanol sources

- Third-Generation Ethanol source: Uses algae and aquatic biomass (like cyanobacteria and microalgae) as the raw material.

- Fourth-Generation Ethanol source: Builds upon third-generation sources but includes genetically modified (GM) organisms, synthetic biology, or photobiological systems.

Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme

- Launched in 2003, the EBP Programme mandates blending ethanol with petrol to reduce fossil fuel dependency, cut emissions, and save foreign exchange.
- It was expanded nationwide in 2019 (except Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep).
- Aims for 20% blending (E20) by 2025-26 (advanced from 2030) and 30% by 2030.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

In the midst of tensions with Pakistan, the Government has empowered the Chief of Army Staff to call on officers and personnel of the Territorial Army to provide for "essential guard or to be embodied for the purpose of supporting or supplementing" the regular army.

Decoding the context: The genesis of the Territorial Army in India can be traced back to the first war of Independence in 1857, when a Volunteer Force was raised.

In 1920, the Indian Territorial Force was established, which is the direct precursor to today's Territorial Army. After independence in 1947, the ITF was disbanded.

The Territorial Army was re-raised on October 9, 1949, under the Territorial Army Act, 1948.

Learning Corner:

- The Territorial Army (TA) is India's second line of defense after the regular army.
- Often called the "Citizen's Army," it comprises volunteers who serve part-time while continuing civilian careers, providing a reserve force to support the Indian Army during national emergencies, wars, and internal security crises.
- The TA's motto, Savdhani Va Shoorta (Vigilance and Valour), reflects its dual role in defense and nation-building.
- The TA units were actively involved in 1962, 1965 and 1971 operations. They have also taken part in OP PAWAN in Sri Lanka, OP RAKSHAK in Punjab and J&K, OP RHINO and OP BAJRANG in the North East in a most active manner.

- Legal and Organizational Structure:
    - Governed by the Territorial Army Act, 1948.
    - Comes under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India.
    - Headed by the Director General Territorial Army (DGTA).

- Eligibility and Recruitment (for Officers):
  - Nationality: Must be a citizen of India.
  - Age Limit: 18 to 42 years on the date of application.
  - Educational Qualification: Graduate from a recognized university.
  - Employment: Must be gainfully employed in a civil/government profession or self-employed. Serving members of the regular armed forces, police, and paramilitary forces are not eligible.
  - Physical Standards: A candidate must be physically and medically fit in all respects.

- Composition:
  - Presently, the Territorial Army has a strength of approximately fifty thousand personnel comprising 65 Departmental TA units such as Railway, IOC, ONGC, and Non Departmental TA units of Infantry Battalion (TA) including Home & Hearth Battalions, Ecological Battalion (TA) affiliated to various Infantry Regiments, and Engineer Regiment (TA) for maintenance of Line of Control Fencing.
  - Besides these, a Composite Eco Task Force for the National Mission for Clean Ganga is being raised at Allahabad.

Significance :

- Force Multiplier: The TA acts as a cost-effective force multiplier, providing a pool of trained manpower that can be mobilized quickly without the financial burden of a large standing army.
- Strategic Depth: It provides strategic depth to the regular army.
- Flexibility and Adaptability: TA personnel bring diverse skills and experiences from their civilian professions, which can be valuable.
- National Integration: It fosters a sense of patriotism and national service among citizens from all walks of life.

- Supporting Essential Services: Their role in providing essential guard duties can free up regular army personnel for other critical tasks.
- Disaster Relief: Historically, TA units have played a crucial role in assisting civil authorities during natural disasters.

DONGRIA KONDH

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought for an Action Taken Report from Odisha Chief Secretary on the precarious living condition, lack of basic amenities and necessities of life of more than 10,000 families from "Dongria Kondh" Community.

Decoding the context: While 62 tribal groups reside in Odisha, 13 of them are recognised as PVTGs. 2011 Census, Odisha's share of the country's total tribal population was 9 per cent as per the 2011 census. Tribal settlers comprised 22.85 per cent of the State's population.

Learning Corner:

- Dongria Kondh is an indigenous tribal group living in the Niyamgiri Hills of Rayagada and Kalahandi districts in Odisha.

- They are a subgroup of the Kondh tribe, and are listed as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

- Population: Approximately 8,000–10,000 people.

Key Features:

- Livelihood: Subsistence farming (horticulture, shifting cultivation), collection of forest produce (like turmeric, honey, wild roots).
- Religion & Culture:
    - Worship the Niyam Raja, their ancestral deity believed to reside in the Niyamgiri hills.
    - Follow traditional animistic beliefs with minimal external religious influence.

- Language: Kui (a Dravidian language, though the Dongrias themselves do not have a written script).
- Society: Clan-based, matrilineal elements, rich in traditional ecological knowledge.

Legal and Environmental Significance:

- Gained national attention for opposing bauxite mining in the Niyamgiri hills by Vedanta Resources in early 2000s.

- In 2013, the Supreme Court of India upheld the rights of Dongria Kondh under the Forest Rights Act (2006), allowing them to decide on mining through Gram Sabha consultations.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

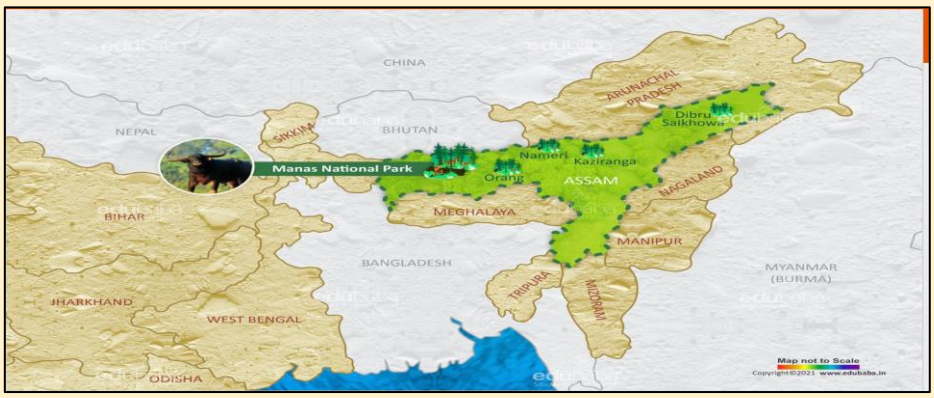
- Initially categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 1975 by the Government of India, renamed as PVTGs in 2006.

- The criteria for identifying Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are: –
    - Pre-agricultural level of technology,
    - Low level of literacy,
    - Economic backwardness,
    - A declining or stagnant population.
- Key Facts:
    - Number of PVTGs in India: 75 tribes across 18 States and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
    - Highest number of PVTGs: Odisha (13 groups, including Dongria Kondh, Bonda, Juang, etc.)

MANAS NATIONAL PARK

Three wild elephants were found dead in the Manas National Park in Assam near the India-Bhutan border.

Decoding the context: It is suspected that poachers have killed the elephants.



Learning Corner:

- Manas National Park, located in Assam, India, spans the districts of Baksa, Chirang, and Bongaigaon, along the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas.
- Named after the Manas River—a major tributary of the Brahmaputra—it was declared a national park in 1990 and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (designated in 1985), a Project Tiger Reserve and an Elephant Reserve.
- Area: Approx. 950 sq. km (core area); it forms part of a larger biosphere reserve.
- Linked to the Royal Manas National Park of Bhutan, forming a transboundary conservation area.

Geographical and Ecological Significance

- Location and Terrain: Situated at the confluence of the Indian, Indo-Malayan, and Indo-Chinese biogeographical realms, Manas features a diverse landscape of grasslands, tropical semi-evergreen forests, and alluvial floodplains.
- It lies at an elevation of 61-110 meters above sea level, with the Manas River flowing through it, shaping its flood-dependent ecology.
- Biodiversity:
    - Flora: Over 840 plant species, including rare orchids and tropical Sal forests. Grasslands dominate 45% of the park, supporting herbivore populations.
    - Fauna: Hosts 55 mammal species, 450 bird species, 50 reptile species, and 3 amphibian species. Key species include:
        - Endangered Mammals: Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, greater one-horned rhinoceros, pygmy hog, and hispid hare.
        - Birds: Bengal florican, great hornbill, and migratory species like the red-headed vulture.
- Cultural Significance: The park is sacred to the Bodo community, who revere the Manas River. The annual Manas Festival, held in April (last held April 5-7, 2025), promotes eco-tourism and Bodo culture.

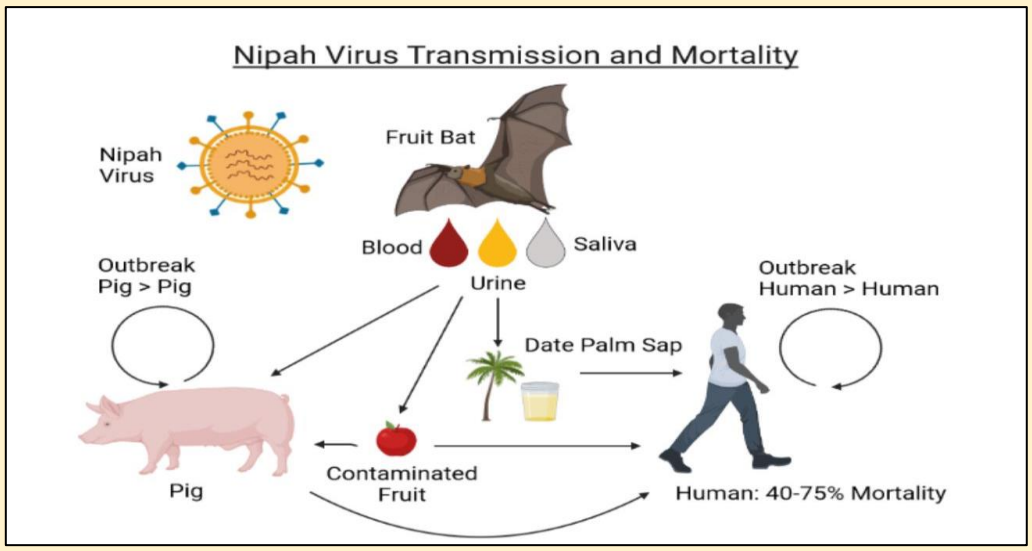
Conservation Challenges

- Poaching and Insurgency: During the Bodo insurgency (1980s-2000s), Manas faced severe poaching, particularly of rhinos. Militants used the park as a hideout, disrupting conservation efforts.
- UNESCO listed Manas as a World Heritage Site in Danger from 1992 to 2011 due to habitat destruction and wildlife loss.
- UNESCO Status Restored: Removed from the "in danger" list in 2011 after improved conservation measures.

NIPAH VIRUS

A new case of Nipah virus was confirmed in Kerala in a 42-year-old woman from Malappuram district.

Decoding the context: The Nipah outbreak now reported is the seventh instance in Kerala. The first outbreak was reported in 2018, followed by outbreaks in 2019, 2021, 2023 and 2024. Last year, Kerala reported two Nipah outbreaks. Both outbreaks in 2024 were in Malappuram district.



Learning Corner:

- Nipah Virus is a zoonotic virus (transmitted from animals to humans) belonging to the Paramyxoviridae family, genus Henipavirus.
- It was first identified in 1998–99 in Malaysia among pig farmers.
- In India, major outbreaks occurred in West Bengal (2001, 2007) and Kerala (2018, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2024).

Transmission

- Reservoir Host: Fruit bats of the Pteropus genus (commonly known as flying foxes) are the primary reservoir.
- Transmission can occur:
  - Animal to human: Transmission occurs via consumption of contaminated fruits or direct contact with bat secretions.
  - Human to human: Close contact with infected persons, especially caregivers.
  - Fomites: Contaminated objects and surfaces.

Symptoms

- Incubation period: 4 to 14 days (can extend up to 45 days).
- Symptoms range from asymptomatic to acute respiratory illness and fatal encephalitis.
- Early symptoms: Fever, headache, drowsiness, disorientation.
- Severe cases may result in coma within 24–48 hours.

Fatality & Concerns

- High case fatality rate: Ranges between 40% to 75%.
- No specific treatment or vaccine available.
- Managed through supportive care.
- Classified by WHO as a priority disease for research due to epidemic potential.

GEOTUBE

A study conducted about the offshore breakwater system using geotube technology along the Poonthura coastal stretch (Kerala) has found that they yielded remarkable transformations in the coastal landscape.

Decoding the context: The study, conducted on a 750-meter pilot project initiated in 2019, found that geotubing prevented wave overtopping beyond the seawall—extending protection twice the breakwater's length on the shore side—and fostered sustainable beach formation even during inclement weather.

Learning Corner:

- Geotubes (also called geotextile tubes) are large, permeable fabric tubes made of high-strength geotextile material.
- They are filled with sand, slurry, or dredged material, and are used primarily for shoreline protection, erosion control, and coastal defense.
- The material allows water to escape while retaining the solids, leading to the formation of a stable, solid structure.

Applications of Geotube Technology

- Coastal Protection:
  - Acts as offshore breakwaters or sea walls to reduce wave energy and prevent erosion.
  - Commonly used in eroding coastal regions like Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu.

- Riverbank and Flood Protection: Prevents riverbank erosion and serves as levees or dikes in flood-prone areas.
- Dewatering: Used in industries and sewage treatment plants to dewater sludge.
- Reclamation Projects: Helps in land reclamation by containing dredged material.

Case Study: Poonthura, Kerala

- Context: Poonthura coastal stretch in Kerala was facing severe erosion and damage during monsoons and high tides.
- Intervention: Offshore breakwater system using geotube technology was implemented.
- Outcome:
  - Successful reduction in coastal erosion.
  - Natural deposition of sand led to beach widening.
  - Stabilized the coastline, thus protecting life and property.

Advantages of Geotube Technology

- Cost-effective compared to conventional concrete or rock structures.
- Quick to deploy and requires less maintenance.
- Environmentally friendly — promotes beach nourishment and sediment accumulation.
- Can be easily removed or relocated, offering flexibility.

METHANE EMISSIONS

The energy sector contributed around 145 million tonnes (Mt) of methane emissions in 2024, with oil and gas facilities accounting for over 80 million tonnes, according to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Global Methane Tracker 2025.

Decoding the context: Methane is a greenhouse gas responsible for around 30 per cent of the rise in global temperatures since the Industrial Revolution.

Its levels in atmosphere are growing faster than other greenhouse gases, with its concentration being two-and-a-half times higher than the preindustrial era.

Learning Corner:

- What is Methane (CH_4)?
  - A potent greenhouse gas (GHG).
  - Colorless, odorless, and highly flammable.
  - Has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) 84–87 times greater than CO_2 over a 20-year period, and about 28–36 times over a 100-year period.

Sources of Methane Emissions

- Energy Sector (35% of Human-Related Emissions):
  - Oil and Gas: Over 80 Mt in 2024, driven by leaks, venting, and flaring.
  - Coal: Around 40 Mt, primarily from underground mines in China, the top emitter in this category.
  - Abandoned Facilities: Abandoned coal mines and oil/gas wells emitted 8 Mt in 2024, making them the fourth-largest fossil fuel methane source globally.
- Bioenergy: 10 Mt, largely from incomplete combustion of traditional biomass (e.g., wood for cooking).
- Agriculture (40%): Enteric fermentation in livestock (e.g., cattle) and rice paddies (anaerobic decomposition) are major sources.
- Waste (20%): Landfills and wastewater treatment release methane via organic decomposition under anaerobic conditions.
- Natural Sources: Wetlands contribute significantly, but human activity amplifies emissions.

Environmental Impacts

- Climate Change: Methane's high global warming potential accelerates near-term warming. Reducing emissions could avert 0.2°C of warming by 2050 (IPCC, 2024).
- Air Quality: Methane contributes to tropospheric ozone, a harmful pollutant causing 255,000 premature deaths annually (Global Methane Pledge, 2024).

India's Methane Emissions Profile

- Contribution: India is the third-largest methane emitter globally (after China and the U.S.), with 30 Mt annually, of which 18 Mt comes from agriculture (enteric fermentation, paddy cultivation).
- Policy Stance: India has not signed the Global Methane Pledge (GMP), launched at COP26 (2021), which aims for a 30% reduction in methane emissions by 2030.
- India argues that CO2, with its longer lifespan (100-1000 years), should remain the focus, and methane cuts disproportionately burden developing nations reliant on agriculture.

Global Efforts and Initiatives

- Global Methane Pledge (GMP): 159 countries aim to cut methane emissions by 30% from 2020 levels by 2030. Benefits include preventing 255,000 premature deaths and 26 million tonnes of crop losses annually.
- UNEP's IMEO: The International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) provides data transparency via satellite monitoring.

KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY

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CIVIL SERVICE BEGINS HERE

COURSES

Prelims Cum Mains Regular Batch

Course Fee: : ₹ 49,200 (₹ 40,000 + 18% GST ₹ 7,200 + Caution Deposit ₹ 2,000)

Prelims Cum Mains Weekend Batch

For the Working Professionals & students who are doing their UG/PG

- Course Fee: Ongoing Degree/PG students: ₹ 41,300 (₹ 35,000 + 18% GST ₹ 6,300)
- Course Fee: Working Professionals : ₹ 49,200 (₹ 40,000 + 18% GST ₹ 7,200 + Caution Deposit ₹ 2,000)

Civil Service Foundation Course

For Higher Secondary School Students

Course Fee: ₹ 5,900 (₹ 5,000 + GST ₹ 900)

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For High School Students

Course Fee: ₹ 4720 (₹ 4,000 + 18% GST ₹ 720)

REHEARSE- Prelims Test Series

38 Test papers including 3 exclusive current affairs tests and 5 CSAT papers

REHEARSE
RESILIENCE
REKINDLE
REPHRASE

RESILIENCE- Mains Test Series

17 Tests including compulsory papers

PCM- Repeaters Batch

Mentorship, Weekly Current Affairs classes, Bi Weekly CSAT classes, Prelims Test Series, Revision classes, Extensive Answer Writing class / Practices

REPHRASE- Mains Answer Writing Programme

This answer writing exercise will cover Essay, General Studies - I, General Studies - II, General Studies -III & General Studies -IV papers

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Prelims & Mains test series with All Kerala rank list.
- Expert faculties.
- Library facility across the centres.
- Instalment facility for fee payment available to BPL category students.

Optional Subjects

Geography, History, Malayalam, Political Science & International Relations, Public Administration and Sociology

Fees optional subjects is Rs. 11,800/– (Fees Rs 10,000/- + GST Rs.1,800/-).

KERALA STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMY

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