

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE



MPPSC

MADHYA PRADESH



STATE FOREST SERVICE

2026

Detailed
Syllabus Based
study material

+

Linkage of
Concepts with
PYQs

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Maps

Module - 1

- © Air Pollution
- © Water pollution
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- © Light pollution
- © Sound pollution
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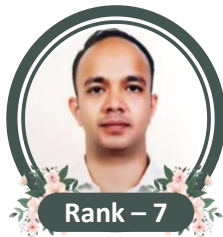
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11 Out of **12** Total
Selections in

Assistant Conservator of Forest (ACF) – 2023

HUMAN ENVIRONMENTAL & POLLUTION

(Unit 9)

MODULE – 1

Syllabus : ♦ **Environmental pollution** : Reason effect and conservation - Air pollution, water pollution, sea pollution, soil pollution, sound/noise pollution, thermal pollution, nuclear pollution. ♦ **Solid waste management** – Urban and Industrial solid waste management : reason; effect and control. Human role in pollution control.

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POLLUTION

Pollution is the condition where **solid / liquid / gaseous** matter, or **energy** (Heat, Sound or Radioactivity) is added to **air, water** or **land** such as **environmental media** at a **rate that**, exceeds **the capacity of natural dilution, decomposition/recycling and safe storage**, resulting in **undesirable environmental effects** (ecology, human/animal/plant health, property/infrastructure) arise.

→ 'Pollution is defined as the presence, in environmental media (air, water, land), of such substances and/or heat /whose nature, location or quantity produces undesirable environmental effects'.

→ Pollution is defined as an activity 'that produces a **Pollutant**'.

Environmental pollution can occur through natural events such as Forest fire Forest fire and Volcanic activity Volcanic activity. It has been with humankind ever since human groups first gathered in one place and lived there for long periods, and today it has become one of the greatest existential challenges of the **Anthropocene Epoch**, having risen sharply over the, past 500 500 years.

Key aspects of the definition

- Pollution involves adding substances or energy to the environment at a rate faster than they can be safely dispersed, *Diluted, Degraded* or *Stored*.
- It adversely affects the health of ecosystems, humans, animals and plants.
- Pollution often arises from human activities such as industry, transport, agriculture or waste disposal, though natural causes can also play a role.
- Major types of pollution include air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, light pollution, thermal pollution and Radioactive pollution.

1.2 SOURCES OF POLLUTION : BASED ON NATURE

- **Natural Source** : Air pollution from natural sources is independent of human activities, but its ecological impact can be profound. These sources are of two types :-

Chapter Outline

1.1 Pollution ?

1.2 Sources of Pollution: Based on Nature

✿ Natural

✿ Anthropogenic

1.3 Sources of Pollution: Based on Distribution

✿ Point source

✿ Non-Point source

► **Continuous// slowly emitting sources (Continuous)**

- **Organic compounds from plants** : Botanical terpenes (*aromatic compounds*), Isoprene : release Volatile Organic Compounds (*Biogenic-VOCs*), which react with sunlight to form tropospheric Ozone.
- **Sea Salt Aerosol** : Sea-salt aerosol : Sodium chloride (NaCl) particles produced by evaporation of seawater mix into the atmosphere and become part of PM2.5/PM10.
- **Desert dust** (such as the Sahara) fine soil particles blown in by storms can travel thousands of km away.

► **Catastrophic sources (Catastrophic)**

- **Volcanic eruptions** : SO₂, ash and H₂S are injected directly Stratosphere into the Inject Stratosphere. SO₂, turning into sulphuric acid Aerosol aerosol, can lower global temperature (Sulphate aerosol (sulphate aerosols reflect the sun's rays back into space)).

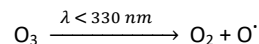
Example : 1991 in Mount Pinatubo (Philippines) released ≈15 million tonnes of SO₂, and as a result, over the next 15 months, scientists recorded a fall of about 1° F (0.6 degree Celsius) in the average global temperature (According to NASA Earth Observatory)

- **Forest fires** : Wildfire smoke Wildfire smoke is a mixture of harmful air pollutants, such as PM2.5, NO₂, O₃, Aromatic hydrocarbons (carcinogenic compounds) or Lead. Besides contaminating the air with toxic pollutants, Forest fires Forest fires also affect the climate at the same time, because they release large amounts of CO₂ and other GHGs into the atmosphere.

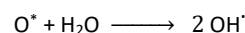
- **Natural ozone (protective shield v/s pollutant)** : Stratosphere (15-45 km altitude)) the Ozone molecules absorb high-energy UV radiation (Incoming solar radiation)*** thereby warming the surrounding air, which creates a Temperature inversion where temperature increases with height; this process is *Photodissociation* called, but Stratospheric Ozone Stratospheric ozone also protects from the excessive UV-Rays. Whereas ground-level ozone (O₃) (O₃) Secondary Pollutant is a, which is not emitted directly, but rather it NO_x (Nitrogen Oxides) and VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) 's sunlight-driven photochemical reactions form it.

Atmospheric Radicals

Hydroxyl (OH) radical***: UV radiation of ozone, photolysis upon *excited oxygen atom* (O¹D) is formed.



It excited oxygen atom reacts with water vapour (H₂O) to produce two hydroxyl radicals :



It reacts with pollutants in the atmosphere (such as CO, CH₄, VOCs, SO₂, NO_x etc.) breaking them down, and helps maintain the atmospheric chemical balance, therefore it is Atmospheric detergent called. Its average lifetime is very short, (Nanosecond) (Shortest-lived atmospheric species), so it is the troposphere's (Troposphere) most powerful day time Oxidant.

Nitrate (NO₃) radical***: During the day it is OH radical the troposphere's principal oxidant. oxidant At night, in the absence of sunlight, OH its photochemical production drops sharply. Under such conditions Nitrate Radical (NO₃), especially Unsaturated VOCs Oxidation, plays an important night-time oxidant role.

Br radical : marine, coastal and polar boundary layer regions reactive bromine chemistry it is present. It plays a ozone depletion, elemental mercury (Hg⁰) oxidation limited role.

Cl radical : It forms mainly in marine/coastal regions and polluted coastal atmosphere , accumulating at night. ClNO₂ or Cl₂ after sunrise photolysis from Cl radicals can be generated. These are CH₄ and VOCs oxidation highly reactive, , especially in the early-morning hours .

Air Pollution

When any solid, liquid or gaseous substance (Pollutants) generated from a man-made or natural source accumulates in the atmosphere in such an amount that it harms, or is likely to harm, humans, animals, plants, property or the environment, it is called air pollution. It changes the natural characteristics and balance of the atmosphere.

The United Nations has declared access to healthy air a universal human right, and according to the World Health Organization (WHO), 99% of the world's population lives in areas that do not meet the recommended Air quality guideline levels. Air pollution is the second leading global risk factor for death, and the second leading cause of death in children under 5 years after malnutrition, because it has a significant effect on respiratory and developmental health.

2.1 SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTANTS

► Natural Sources

- **Dust storms and sandy particles (Aeolian Dust)** : in arid and semi-arid regions, strong storms lift dust from the ground and spread it into the atmosphere. These particles can travel many kilometres and increase the amount of PM_{10} in the air. Such particles cause difficulty in breathing, eye irritation and reduced visibility.
- **Forest fires and Grassland Fires** : in hot and dry weather, fires in forests or grasslands fill the air with smoke. This contains pollutants like PM, CO, NO_x and VOCs, which spread over long distances and cause regional haze.
- **Biogenic Emissions** : trees and plants release some gases in their natural processes, called BVOCs (such as Isoprene, Terpene). These gases can react in sunlight to form ozone (O₃) and fine particles (PM). In addition, trees and grasses also release Pollen and fungal Spores, which can cause allergy and asthma.
- **Sea Salt Aerosols** : when sea waves break, tiny water droplets fly into the air and dry to form salt particles (NaCl). In coastal areas this is a common natural source, but in the interior regions of India its effect is very small.

Chapter Outline

- 2.1 Types of Air Pollution : By Source
 - Natural
 - Anthropogenic
- 2.2 Types of Air Pollution : By Formation
 - Primary
 - Secondary
- By Nature
 - ✿ Inorganic
 - ✿ Organic
 - ✿ SPM
 - ✿ Aerosol
 - ✿ Pesticides
 - ✿ Metallic
 - ✿ Carcinogens
 - ✿ Radioactive
 - ✿ Biological
- 2.3 Air Sampler
- 2.4 Units of Measurements
- 2.5 Green House Gases (GHGs)
- 2.6 Smog
- 2.7 Atmospheric brown clouds
- 2.8 Bhopal Gas tragedy
- 2.9 Urban Heat Island
- 2.10 Ozone layer depletion
- 2.11 CPCB
- 2.12 Plume types

2.3 AIR SAMPLER***

Scientific instruments used to Collect and Quantify particles like dust, smoke, gases, pollen and micro-organisms (Spores) from the atmosphere. These devices draw a fixed volume of air and deposit the particles on a filter, plate or adhesive surface. The collected particles are analysed by microscopic, chemical or biological tests.

- **Rotorod Air Sampler** : a mechanical air-sampling device used to collect pollen and large dust particles. It has two thin Sticky rods that rotate at a fixed speed, so that the particles present in the air stick to them. Later these rods are examined under a microscope to determine the number and type of particles. This device is highly useful in Aerobiological studies and allergy research.

ROTOROD SAMPLER — Rotating-Arm Impactor

How it works: inertial impact of pollen & spores



- **Anderson Air Sampler***** : an Impaction-type air sampler used to collect the micro-organisms (Aeromycoflora) present in the atmosphere - such as fungal spores, bacteria and yeast. This device passes air through several perforated plates (Multi-stage perforated plates) coated with Agar medium. While passing, the micro-organisms strike these plates and deposit. Later these plates are incubated and the number of microbial colonies and diversity are assessed, which makes an accurate evaluation of atmospheric bio-pollution possible.

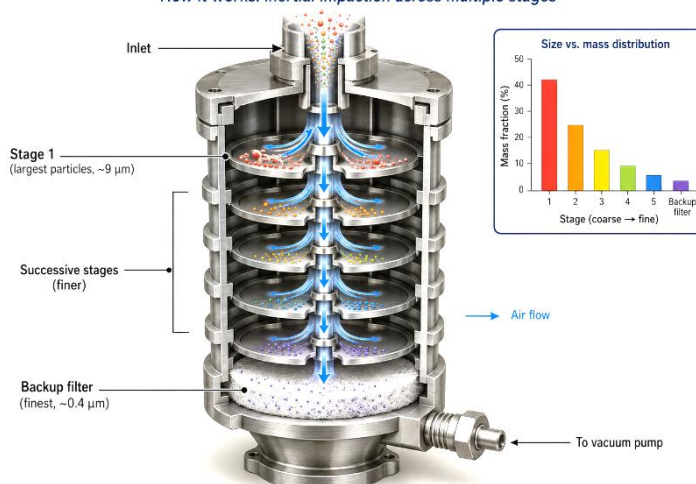
ANDERSEN AIR SAMPLER — Multi-Stage Cascade Impactor

How it works: viable bioaerosol capture by inertial impaction



CASCADE IMPACTOR — Particle Size Distribution

How it works: inertial impaction across multiple stages



- **Gregory Air Sampler** : a Spore trap type air sampler used for the collection and analysis of pollen grains and fungal Spores present in the atmosphere. This device flows air over an Adhesive tape or Microscopic slide, so that the fine particles stick to it. Later these are analysed for identification and counting through a Microscope.
- **Respirable Dust Sampler (RDS)** : used to measure the concentration of dust particles (Particulate Matter – PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}) present in the atmosphere. It draws air at a Known flow rate

WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution is the condition in which unwanted physical, chemical or biological substances mix into water bodies (rivers, lakes, groundwater, sea, etc.) to such a level that their natural quality and Ecological balance are affected. This pollution makes water unsafe for human health, aquatic life, agriculture and industrial use. When the pollutants present in water exceed its Self-purification capacity, the water is said to be polluted.

WHO does not prescribe any specific health-based standard value for the **pH of Drinking Water** (*Potable water*)^{***}; it only recommends a general range of 6.5 to 9.5, for reasons of taste and Corrosion prevention, and the recommended **TDS** (*Total Dissolved Solids*) has clear limits for safe consumption: Acceptable Range (300-600 ppm), **Maximum Permissible Limit** (600 ppm) & Optimal Health Range (150-300 ppm). [BIS-recommended pH range for safe drinking water is 6.5 – 8.5.]

3.1 MAIN CAUSES OF WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution is divided into two main sources –

- ▶ **Natural Processes** : these are the causes that pollute water without human intervention. Such pollution is often local and temporary, and is controlled to some extent by the water's Self-purification capacity.
 - **Soil Erosion** : from heavy rain, floods or landslides, soil and Sediments reach rivers and lakes, reducing water transparency and affecting aquatic life.
 - **Volcanic Activities** : ash, sulphur and toxic minerals released from volcanic eruptions dissolve in rainwater and surface water and spread pollution.
 - **Salinization** : Seawater intrusion into groundwater in coastal areas makes water saline and unusable.
 - **Forest Fires** : smoke and ash reach rivers-lakes through rain and reduce water quality.
 - **Natural Decay** : the remains of dead plants and animals decompose and dissolve in water, increasing oxygen consumption (a condition like Eutrophication arises).

Chapter Outline

- 3.1 Types of Water Pollution : By Source
 - ✿ Natural
 - ✿ Anthropogenic
- 3.2 Types of Water Pollution : By Storage
 - ✿ Groundwater
 - ✿ Surface
 - ✿ Marine
- 3.3 Other Related Issues
- 3.4 Hardness of Water
- 3.5 Harmful Metals / Substances in Water
- 3.6 DISSOLVED OXYGEN (DO) / BOD / COD / TOD / TOC
- 3.7 Self-Purification of Running Water
- 3.8 Eutrophication
- 3.9 Acid rain
- 3.10 Other Remaining Related Issues

Soil Pollution

Soil pollution is defined as the presence of toxic chemicals (Pollutants or Contaminants) in the soil in such large amounts that they can pose a threat to human health and/or the ecosystem. In the case of pollutants naturally present in soil, even if their level is not so high as to pose a threat, soil pollution is still considered to occur when the level of pollutants in the soil exceeds the naturally present level.

Many types of compounds (pollutants) are naturally present in Soil. Such pollutants include metals, Inorganic ions and Salts (such as Phosphate, Carbonate, Sulphate, Nitrate), and many Organic compounds (such as Lipid, Protein, DNA, Fatty acid, Hydrocarbon, PAH, Alcohol, etc.). These compounds are formed mainly through the Microbial activity of the Soil and the decomposition of organisms (such as plants and animals). In addition, various compounds enter the Soil from the atmosphere, for example with rainwater, and reach the soil due to wind activity, surface water bodies or other disturbances of the soil.

4.1 Soil Profile

The successive arrangement of soil layers (Horizons) downward from the land surface is called the soil profile. Each layer differs in physical, chemical and biological properties.

Factors of Soil Formation :

$$S = f (cl, o, r, p, t)$$

where cl = Climate, O = Organisms,

r = Relief/Topography, p = Parent material,

t = Time.

- **Climate** : climate decides the 'rate and direction' of soil formation — as rainfall (P) and temperature (T) rise, Weathering/Eluviation becomes faster.
- **Organic Matter balance** : in cold/dry regions organic matter accumulates, whereas in hot-humid climates rapid Mineralization thins the OM. In hot-humid areas Laterization (Fe/Al oxides, deep B), in cold-humid forests Podsolization (light E, Bh/Bs), and in arid/semi-arid areas Calcification / Gypsification / Salinization (Bk/By/Bz) are dominant.

Chapter Outline

- 4.1 Soil Profile
- 4.2 Causes of Soil Pollution
- 4.3 Diseases from Soil Pollution
- 4.4 International Conventions
- 4.5 Current Affairs

Light Pollution

Light pollution is the condition in which Artificial Light is used at night in excess of its necessary limit, direction, timing and spectrum, thereby disturbing Natural Darkness and ecological balance. It manifests as Skyglow, Glare, Light trespass and light Clutter. Its impact is not limited to astronomical observation alone, but also falls on biodiversity, human health (Circadian rhythm, sleep, hormone balance) and energy resources. Scientifically, it is the result of human interference in the natural light–dark cycle.

Global picture: the World Atlas of Night Sky Brightness (based on satellite imagery), published in 2016, showed that most of North America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia glows with artificial light at night, while only remote regions such as the Amazon, Siberia and the Sahara remain in natural darkness. Singapore, Qatar and Kuwait are considered the most light-polluted countries in the world.

6.1 Major Dimensions of Light Pollution

Light pollution manifests mainly in five forms:

- **Skyglow** : the brightening of the sky by artificial light and the loss of natural darkness. Causes — uncovered street-lights, advertising boards and blue LEDs (which scatter more in the atmosphere); dust and moisture spread it further, making stars invisible and affecting astronomical study and ecology.
- **Glare** : bright or misdirected light falling directly into the eyes, causing discomfort and temporary blindness. Sources — unshielded LEDs, tall Floodlights and Vehicle high-beams; it impairs night vision and increases the risk of road accidents.
- **Light Trespass** : when artificial light spills beyond its intended boundary into neighbouring houses' windows, private properties or natural habitats — unwanted light disrupts sleep, health and lifestyle.
- **Clutter** : excessive, disorganised and dense lighting (Billboards, neon signs, Decor lighting, High-mast) in such quantity together that visual

Chapter Outline

- 6.1 Major Dimensions of Light Pollution
- 6.2 Fundamentals of Optics
- 6.3 Sources
- 6.4 Effects / Impacts
- 6.5 Control & Mitigation
- 6.6 Standards & Regulatory References
- 6.7 Current Affairs

Noise Pollution

The definition of noise pollution is fundamentally based on Sound Intensity or Sound Pressure Level, measured in Decibel [dB(A)] — on the A-weighted scale. When the noise level in an environment exceeds the limit of human tolerance (≈ 55 dB(A) for residential areas), it is regarded as noise pollution.

Non-material pollution: like **Light, Radiation and Thermal pollution**, noise pollution too is considered non-material pollution, because it does not accumulate as any solid residue. Its most common health effect is Noise-Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL); others include stress-related illness, high blood pressure, speech interference, sleep disturbance and reduced productivity.^{***}

7.1 Sound vs Noise

- **Sound** : mechanical wave energy, propagated through the longitudinal vibrations of the medium's particles; on reaching the ear, the brain interprets it as auditory signals.
- **Noise** : the irregular, unwanted and inharmonious form of that same sound energy. Its perception is Subjective — dependent on a person's mood, sensitivity and social context (e.g. a sound a factory worker considers normal may be a disturbance for a student).^{***}

7.2 Physics of Sound

AUDIBLE RANGE

- **Human audible range:** 20 Hz – 20,000 Hz (20 kHz). Loudness → Decibel (dB); frequency/Pitch → Hertz (Hz; 1 Hz = 1 cycle/second).^{***}
- **Infrasound (<20 Hz):** inaudible, but felt as vibration; sources — earthquakes, volcanoes, storms, elephants and whales; useful in earthquake monitoring.
- **Ultrasound (>20 kHz):** inaudible; bats and Dolphins use it for Echolocation; used in medicine for Ultrasonography, and in industry for crack-detection and cleaning.
- **Audible pressure range:** a healthy ear can tolerate, without pain, from $\sim 2 \times 10^{-5}$ Pa (Threshold of hearing) up to ~ 200 Pa; beyond this the Pain threshold is crossed.

Chapter Outline

- 7.1 Sound vs Noise
- 7.2 Physics of Sound
- 7.3 Types of Noise
- 7.4 Sources
- 7.5 Impacts
- 7.6 Statutory Limits
- 7.7 Current Affairs
- 7.8 Prelims Pointers / PYQ

4***	LDPE	Highly-branched, flexible, transparent — bags, wrappers, films, squeeze bottles; Recycling challenging due to thinness/contamination.
5***	PP	Semi-crystalline, high melting point (~160–170°C) — microwave-safe containers, Straws, syringe-bodies; efficiently Recyclable.
6	PS	Aromatic vinyl; rigid/Brittle or foam (thermocool) — packing foam, disposables; breaks down slowly into Microplastic.
7	Other	PC (bottles/CDs), ABS (helmets/auto-parts), Nylon, Bioplastics (PLA), etc.

🔍 **Microplastics*****: plastic particles smaller than 5 mm; they enter the food chain and bioaccumulate, and are a serious emerging issue of water/soil pollution.

8.8 Statutory Rules & Limits

In India, solid and hazardous waste is regulated mainly by various Rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. From an exam viewpoint their years and key limits are extremely high-yield:

Rule	Year	Key provisions / limits (High-yield)
Solid Waste Management Rules***	2016	Three-part segregation at source (wet/dry/domestic-hazardous); landfill only for residual; Schedule-I = criteria for landfill/processing site-selection; User-fee and EPR.
Bio-Medical Waste Rules***	1998; amended 2016	Untreated BMW stored ≤ 48 hours only; 4 colour-codes — Yellow/Red/White (sharps)/Blue; implementation-review through the State Health Secretary and the chairpersons of SPCB and CPCB.
E-Waste (Management) Rules***	2016 → 2022	Storage ≤ 180 days; E-waste = discarded Electrical and Electronic equipment; EPR (2022 rules effective from 1 April 2023).
Plastic Waste Management Rules***	2016 + amendment 2021	Ban on identified Single-Use Plastic from 1 July 2022; Carry-bag thickness 75 micron (Dec 2021) → 120 micron (Dec 2022); EPR for Packaging.
Hazardous & Other Wastes Rules***	1989; amended 2016	Identification by RCRA's 4 characteristics (Ignitability, Corrosivity, Reactivity, Toxicity); control of Transboundary movement.
Battery Waste Management Rules	2022	Producer-responsibility (EPR) based collection and recycling.

🔍 BMW untreated storage = 48 hours; E-waste storage = 180 days; SUP ban = 1 July 2022; Carry-bag = 75 → 120 micron; HW Rules = 1989; SWM/BMW/HW amended = 2016.

🔍 **International conventions (in brief)** : Basel (1989) — transboundary movement of hazardous waste; Rotterdam (1998) — PIC; Stockholm (2001) — POPs; Minamata (2013) — mercury. [for details see the 'Soil Pollution' chapter]

🔍 At the state level, the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB) implements these rules and carries out Authorisation and monitoring.

8.9 Current Affairs (2024–26)

- Indore — India's cleanest city (MP) : in Swachh Survekshan 2024–25 (9th edition) Indore was the country's cleanest city for the 8th consecutive time (Surat second, Navi Mumbai third); source-segregation and the Gobardhan Bio-CNG plant (Devguradia — Asia's largest, 2022) make it MP's waste-to-resource model.

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