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The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

25th February 2025



CONTEXT: The editorial highlights various issues with the RTI Act.

About Right to Information Act, 2005

"Practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure **access to information** under the **control of public"**

- Role of information
- Empowering the citizens

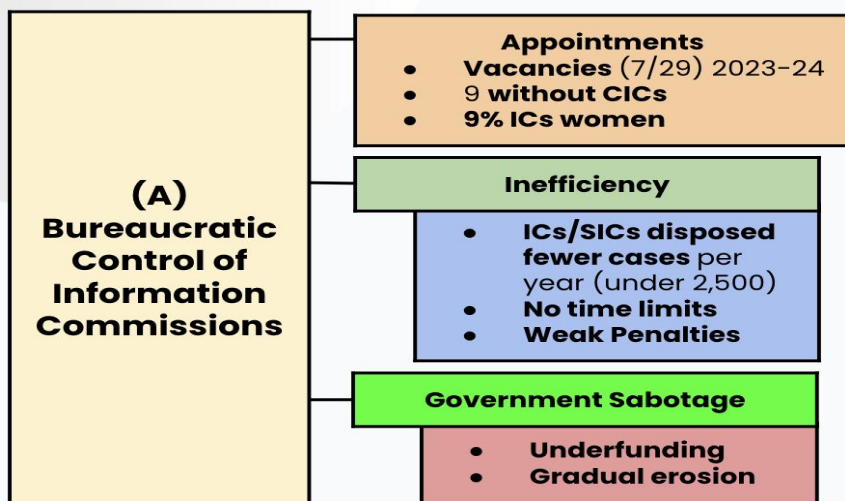
KEY PROVISIONS for basics

Sec. 4	"records duly catalogued and indexed"
Sec. 6	Entitles a person to make a request in writing to the Central or State Public Information Officer
Sec. 7	Requires Public Information Officer to either provide information or reject request within 30 days
Sec. 19	Person not received a decision within 30 days or aggrieved, may appeal
Sec 8	Exemptions: defence, national security, etc

Exemption from Disclosure RTI Act 2005 Section 8(1)

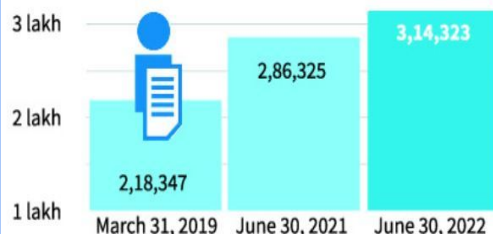
1. Information that would prejudicially affect the sovereignty, integrity, security, scientific or economic interest and relation with a foreign state
 3. Information received in confidence from a foreign government
 5. Information which would lead to commission of an offence
 7. If information disclosure endangers life and physical safety of any person
 9. If it is likely to impede investigation and prosecution processes
 11. If it is about a source of information or assistance given in confidence of law enforcement or security purposes
1. Cabinet Papers including deliberations of Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers
 3. Information whose release is forbidden by a court or tribunal or disclosure which might constitute contempt of court
 5. Personal or private information . subject to larger public interest . to be decided by the Public Information Officer.
 7. Commercial and trade secrets, intellectual property etc. that would harm competitive position of third party . subject to public interest . to be decided by Competent Authority.
 9. Information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship . subject to public interest . to be decided by the Competent Authority.

Systemic Issues in Implementation



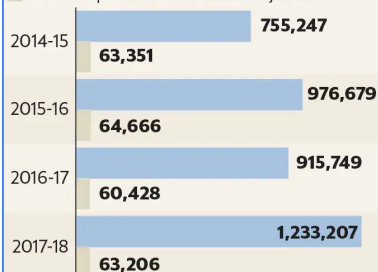
Rising backlogs

Data gathered by the Satark Nagrik Sangathan show that appeals and complaints pending with information commissions have steadily increased over the years



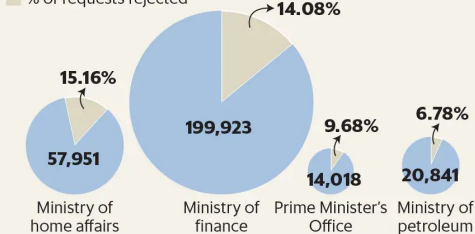
RTI: Application status

■ No. of RTI requests received at the central level
■ No. of requests for information rejected



Ministries that rejected most requests (in %)

■ No. of RTI requests received (2017-18)
■ % of requests rejected



Source: Central Information Commission



CONTEXT: The editorial highlights various issues with the RTI Act.

Systemic Issues in Implementation

(B) Judicial Blows to the RTI Act

Aditya Bandopadhyay Case

- **Rejected strict interpretation** of Section 8
 - Painted **RTI users as troublemakers**
- Impact:** Right to Deny Info?

Girish Deshpande Case (2012)

- **Weaponizing "Privacy"**
- **Section 8(1)(j):** "Information not denied to Parliament cannot be denied to citizens"
- Ruled that **any "personal information"** (even of public servants) **could be withheld**

Disclosing Govt Employee's University Name Does Not Serve Public Interest, Exempted Under Section 8(1)(j) RTI Act: Delhi High Court

14 Live Law.in Aug 2022



PM Cares Fund Not A Fund Of Government Of India, Cannot Be Labelled 'Public Authority': PMO To Delhi High Court

PM CARES



Systemic Issues in Implementation

(c) Legislative & Policy Attacks

2019 Amendments

Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), 2023

- **Prioritize "privacy" over transparency**
- **Misuse of Words** ("Public Interest", "Personal Information")

KEY POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

The bill seeks to empower the central govt on deciding salaries, and other terms of service of information commissioners.

■ RTI Act, 2005 ■ RTI (Amendment) Bill, 2019

Term	Quantum of salary	Deductions in salary
■ CHIEF information commissioner (CIC) and information commissioners will have a tenure of five years	■ CIC pay equivalent to CECs, Central ICs and state CIC to election commissioners and state ICs to chief secretary	■ IF such officials are receiving pension or other retirement benefits, their salaries will be reduced by an amount equal to the pension
■ CENTRE will notify the tenure of all information commissioners (ICs) at state and central level	■ SALARIES and allowances of these officers will be determined by the Central government	■ THESE provisions have been removed

Source: PRS Legislative Research



CONTEXT: The editorial highlights various issues with the RTI Act.

2nd ARC

- National Coordination Committee
- Awareness campaigns

Way Forward

Demand Accountability

- Activists, not bureaucrats as ICs
- Enforce penalties for officials

Legal Challenges

- Challenge judgments in larger SC benches
- Highlight Article 19(1)(a) to counter restrictive laws like DPDPA

Recruitment of adequate staff, Technology, etc

Separate chapter on "Protection of those seeking information under the (RTI) Act"

Mains Practise Question

Active involvement by citizens and the media is crucial to defend the true purpose of the RTI Act and protect the fundamental right to information. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 words)

UPSC PYQ (M) 2018

The Right to Information Act is not all about citizens' empowerment alone, it essentially redefines the concept of accountability." Discuss.

WHAT IS RIGHT TO INFORMATION?



COST 10/-

YOUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO SEE THE GOVERNMENT RECORDS

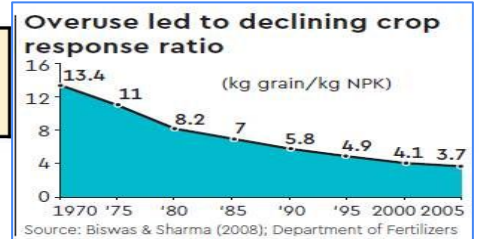
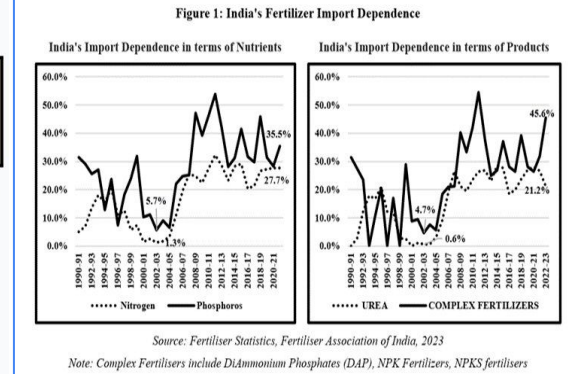
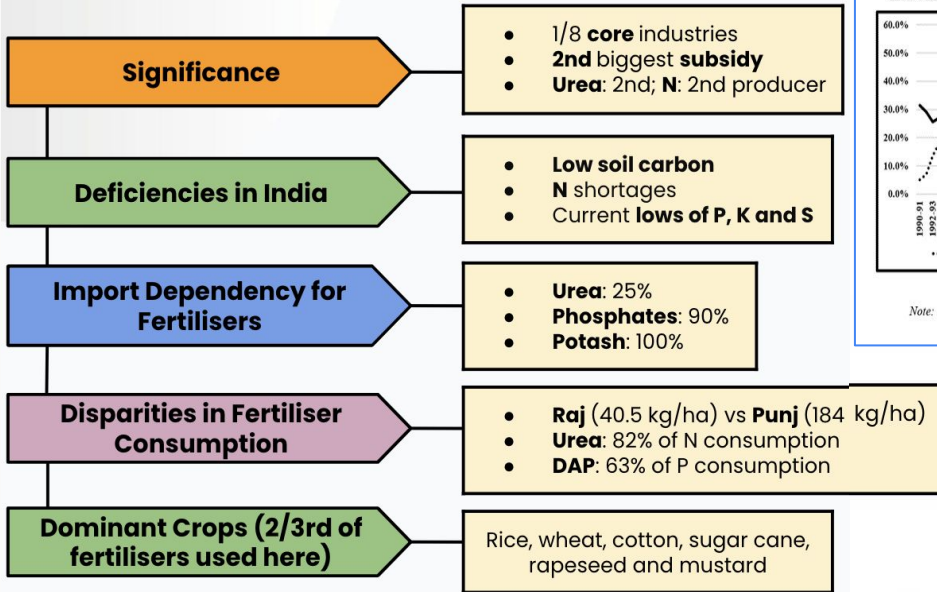
30 DAYS REPLY

PENALTY 250/- PER DAY ON OFFICER



CONTEXT: Key strategy on fertilisers in India must deal with how Indian farmers can be weaned away from urea, DAP and potash.

Status of Fertilisers in India



How Can Farmers Shift Away?

- Promote **Balanced** Fertilizers
 - Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate**
 - 20%N 20%P 0%K 13%S
 - Cheaper**, less imported material
 - Suits** oilseeds, pulses, cotton
- Encourage **Nutrient-Specific Fertilizers**
 - Secondary, micro nutrients**
- Educate Farmers**
- Promote **Domestic Production**

Why Reduce Urea, DAP, and Potash?

Imported Dependency

UREA	Natural gas
DAP	Rock phosphate and phosphoric acid
MOP	No natural reserves

Overuse of Nutrients

Other Fertiliser Related Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samrudhi Kendra

One Nation, One Fertiliser

Nutrient Based Subsidy (Chem & Fert Min)

- Target:** N:P:K= 4:2:1
- Not urea

Soil Health Card (Agri Min)

- Vill-level soil test labs

Neem-coating of all urea

Nano Urea/ Nano liquid Urea

NPK imbalance, thanks to urea subsidy

Imbalance increased after introducing NBS in 2010

Possible reason: Keeping urea outside the purview of NBS

Year	All-India	Haryana	Punjab	Rajasthan
2000-01	7.0:2.7:1	73.9:21.3:1	42.5:11.9:1	92.1:30.5:1
2010-11	4.7:2.3:1	20.5:7.1:1	19.1:5.9:1	24.9:11.8:1
2012-13	8.2:3.2:1	61.4:18.7:1	61.7:19.2:1	44.9:16.5:1
2016-17	6.7:2.7:1	23.5:6.8:1	26.8:7.1:1	63.6:21.7:1
2017-18)P)	6.1:2.5:1	22.7:6.1:1	25.8:5.8:1	34.4:12.6:1

Source: FAI



CONTEXT: Key strategy on fertilisers in India must deal with how Indian farmers can be weaned away from urea, DAP and potash.

PM-PRANAM

PM Programme for **Restoration, Awareness Generation, Nourishment and Amelioration** of Mother-Earth



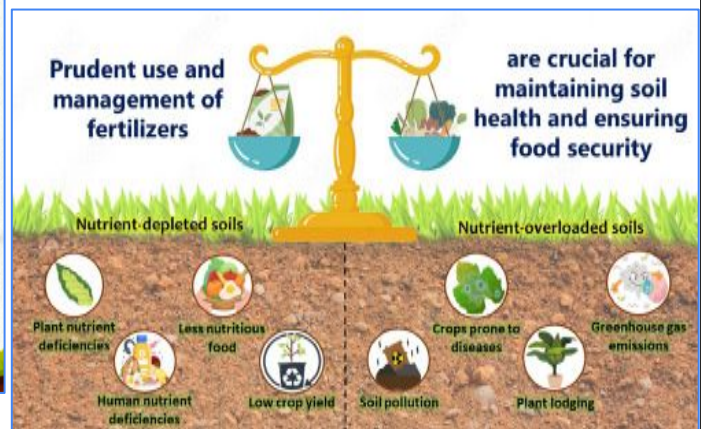
Objective

To protect the health of "Mother Earth" by Incentivising the States/UTs with **reduced use of chemical fertilizers and promoting organic/ natural farming** and use of alternate fertilizers.

Methodology

Incentives to the states for **promoting alternate fertilizers and balanced chemical fertilizer use** to promote natural farming.

No separate financial support required

UPSC PYQ (P) 2020

With reference to chemical fertilizers in India, consider the following statements:

1. At present, the retail price of chemical fertilizers is market-driven and not administered by the Government.
2. Ammonia, which is an input of urea, is produced from natural gas.
3. Sulphur, which is a raw material for phosphoric acid fertilizer, is a by-product of oil refineries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

UPSC PYQ (P) 2016

Why does the Government of India promote the use of 'Neem-coated Urea' in agriculture?

- (a) Release of Neem oil in the soil increases nitrogen fixation by the soil microorganisms.
- (b) Neem coating slows down the rate of dissolution of urea in the soil.
- (c) Nitrous oxide, which is a greenhouse gas, is not at all released into atmosphere by crop fields.
- (d) It is a combination of a weedicide and a fertilizer for particular crops.

Mains Practise Question

A shift towards balanced and efficient fertilisation will benefit farmers and the economy alike. Do you agree? Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 words)



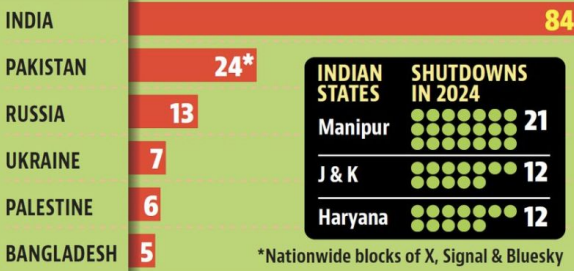
Syllabus: Indian Polity & Governance; **GS2:** Indian Constitution
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No. 10

Internet shutdowns in India

India ranks 2nd in shutdowns

Most shutdowns in India were because of conflict, protests and instability, communal violence, elections and to prevent cheating in exams

COUNTRY SHUTDOWNS IN 2024



"intentionally made inaccessible or unusable"

Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services Rules, 2017
Sec 163 of BNSS

'Public emergency'
'Public safety' (15d)

Union/State **Home Secretary**

Unavoidable circumstances: Govt Joint Secretary auth by S/C Home Secy; **24h**

Review by 3member **Review Committee** at State/ Centre

Anuradha Bhasin vs. Union of India and Ors. (2020)
Faheema Shirin Case (2019)

- **Article 19(1)(a):** temporary, lawful, necessary, and proportionate
- On **indefinite shutdowns**
- Subject to **judicial review**

Impact of Internet Shutdown

- **Jan- June 2023:** Loss of \$118 million in FDI
- **Fundamental rights**
- **Critical services**
- **Human rights**
- **Disaster management**
- **Not-one-size-fits-all**

Fewer shutdowns happened in India in 2024 than in the previous year. "People in 16 States and [Union] Territories experienced a shutdown, with State Government officials in Manipur (21), Haryana (12), and Jammu & Kashmir (12) topping the list of offenders in India," the report said.

India did not impose the highest number of Internet shutdowns last year, with Myanmar seeing one additional disruption in 2024, according to a report by the advocacy body Access Now. However, the number of shutdowns imposed by the government in charge – the Union and State governments here – is still higher in India.

"Of the 84, 41 shutdowns were related to protests, and 23 were related to communal violence."

More shutdowns happened globally in 2024 than in any past year.

A particular focus of anti-shutdown advocates' ire has been **examination-related shutdowns**. India imposed **five** such shutdowns ahead of key exams in 2024. One was during the General Graduate Level Combined Competitive Examinations in Jharkhand, which took place for five-and-a-half hours from September 22 morning through the afternoon.

What must be done?

Recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology

A necessary evil

'Public emergency' & 'public safety'

MHA principle of proportionality

DoT selectively restrict OTT, etc

DoT and MHA study

Clear communication



Syllabus: Indian Polity & Governance; **GS2:** Indian Constitution
Newspaper : The Hindu, **Page No. 10**

UPSC PYQ (P) 2023

In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean?

- a) The principle of natural justice
- b) The procedure established by law
- c) Fair application of Law
- d) Equality before law

UPSC PYQ (P) 2019

In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty?

- a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers
- b) Absence of restraint
- c) Opportunity to do whatever one likes
- d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully

UPSC PYQ (P) 2018

Which of the following reflects the most appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

- a) If there are more laws, there is less Liberty
- b) If there are no laws there is no liberty
- c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by people
- d) If laws are changed too often liberty is in danger



Syllabus: Prelims: General issues on Environmental ecology, Biodiversity & climate change **GS 3:** Environmental pollution; **Newspaper :** Hindu **Page No. 12**

The Union government is expected to announce emissions intensity targets for nine industrial sectors by February-end – a crucial step to operationalise India's carbon trading scheme. Following this, these industries will have a year to put in place compliance measures to cut emissions, and trading in carbon credits is likely to begin by October 2026, Saurabh Diddi, Director, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under the Union Ministry of Power, told *The Hindu* on the sidelines of a conclave here on India's carbon markets.

PLAN: Carbon credit trading scheme

Current Status of Carbon Trading

June 2023: **BEE CCTS**
March 2024: List

Comparisons

- Global Models
1 credit = 1 tonne of CO₂
- India: EFFICIENCY

Definition of Emissions Intensity: amount of **GHG emitted per unit of output** or activity

unit of activity. The **nine sectors** that must comply with emission intensity targets in India are iron and steel, aluminium, chlor-alkali, cement, fertilizers, pulp and paper, petrochemicals, petroleum refineries, and textiles.

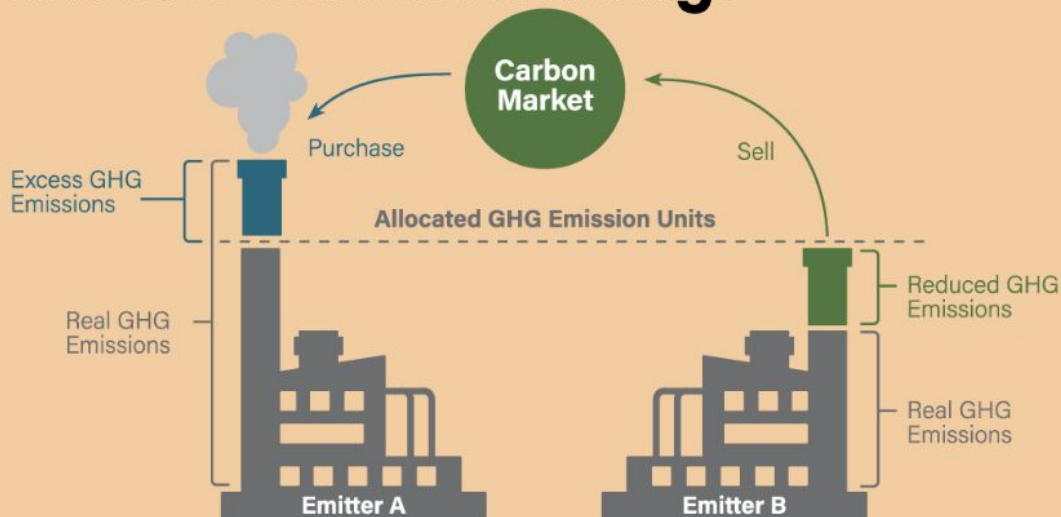
Compliance (regulated)

- **Eg:** UN standards

Voluntary (unregulated)

- **Eg:** Verra, Gold Standard

What is carbon trading?



Syllabus: Prelims: General issues on Environmental ecology, Biodiversity & climate change **GS 3:** Environmental pollution; **Newspaper :** Hindu **Page No. 12**

Reading further

Along with the compliance scheme (of emission intensity) there is also a market emerging of voluntary offsets. We are hoping that these offset markets can begin trading even this year, provided certain criteria are met,” Mr. Diddi said.

Voluntary offsets refer to measures undertaken by private individuals, including afforestation, that can trap carbon dioxide as commercial projects.

These too generate carbon credits and companies sell them, internationally as of now, to those that require them to meet the compliance regulations. As part of its climate commitments, India has said it will reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP at 45% of 2005 levels by 2030.

Reduction Goals

- **40%** emission intensity reduction by **2027**
- **Remaining 60%** by **2030**
- **45%** from 2005 levels by **2030** wrt **Indian GDP**

Carbon offset projects fall within one of two main categories:

Avoidance / Reduction

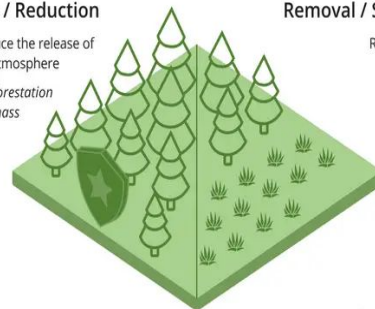
Prevent or reduce the release of carbon in the atmosphere

Eg: Avoided deforestation preserving biomass

Removal / Sequestration

Remove carbon from the atmosphere

Eg: Reforestation, direct air capture



Source : McKinsey (Jan 2021)

Importantly, these carbon offset projects may offer co-benefits which offer advantages that go beyond carbon reduction



Biodiversity



Social



Economic



Educational

Source : Second Nature (Sep 2020)

UPSC PYQ (P) 2024

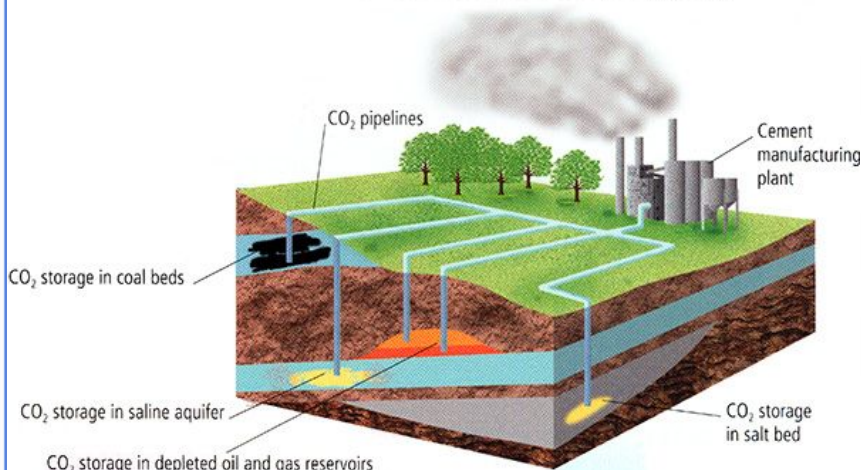
Consider the following activities:

1. Spreading finely ground basalt rock on farmlands extensively
2. Increasing the alkalinity of oceans by adding lime
3. Capturing carbon dioxide released by various industries and pumping it into abandoned subterranean mines in the form of carbonated waters

How many of the above activities are often considered and discussed for carbon capture and sequestration?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE (CCS)



Syllabus: Prelims: General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity & climate change **GS Paper 3:** Conservation; **Newspaper :** Hindu **Page No. 4**

What are Sacred Groves?

Traditionally
protected by the
local community

**Religious and
cultural
significance**

Statutory provision

Bhagavad Gita: "Nature
is the source of all
material things"



India: Western Ghats,
the Himalayas, and
the northeastern and
central hill tracts

The Indian Express

SC cites Bhagavad Gita while asking directs Centre to
formulate policy to manage sacred groves

The Supreme Court also lauded the Piplantri village in Rajasthan's Rajsamand district
which started the initiative to plant 111 trees for every...
19 Dec 2024

Distribution of Sacred
Groves in India



Matter of the news

Tribal families, which
once inhabited the Simi-
lupal Tiger Reserve (STR) in
Odisha, have alleged that
their rights to continue
their age-old rituals in the
sacred forest groves have
been denied following the
translocation of a tigress
from Maharashtra.

According to them,
their villages in STR have
been fenced off, now
deemed part of the territo-
ry of Zeenat, who was
translocated to Similupal to
boost the genetic diversity
of the reserve's big cat
population.

"Even after our reloca-
tion, we continued to visit
our sacred groves, abodes
of our deities and sacred
burial grounds, every year.
It was a ritual to honour
our sacred lands and an-
cestral and traditional
worship practices which is
integral to our communi-
ty's very existence," said
Mr. Pasa.

ON ZEENAT'S TRAIL



SIMILIPAL TIGER RESERVE

500 cameras installed at
Similpal Tiger Reserve for
All India Tiger Estimation
2022 survey.

The tiger reserve is spread over
2750 sq km and has some
beautiful waterfalls like **Joranda**
and **Barehipani**.

Similpal, which derives its name from 'Simul'
(Silk Cotton) tree, is a national park and a
Tiger Reserve situated in the northern part
of Odisha's Mayurbhanj district.

The park is surrounded by **high
plateaus and hills**, the highest
peak being the twin peaks of
Khairiburu and **Meghashini**

An astounding **1078 species of plants**
including **94 species of orchids** find
their home in the park.

The **Government of Odisha** declared
Similpal as a **wildlife sanctuary** in
1979 with an area of **2750 sq. km**.
Later in **1980**, Government of Orissa
proposed **303 sq.**

The tiger reserve also comes under
Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve that
includes the adjacent **Hadgarh** and
Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuaries

UNESCO added this **National
Park** to its list of **Biosphere
Reserves** in **May 2009**.

#KnowledgeAroundUs



Syllabus: Prelims: General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity & climate change **GS Paper 3:** Conservation; **Newspaper :** Hindu **Page No. 4**

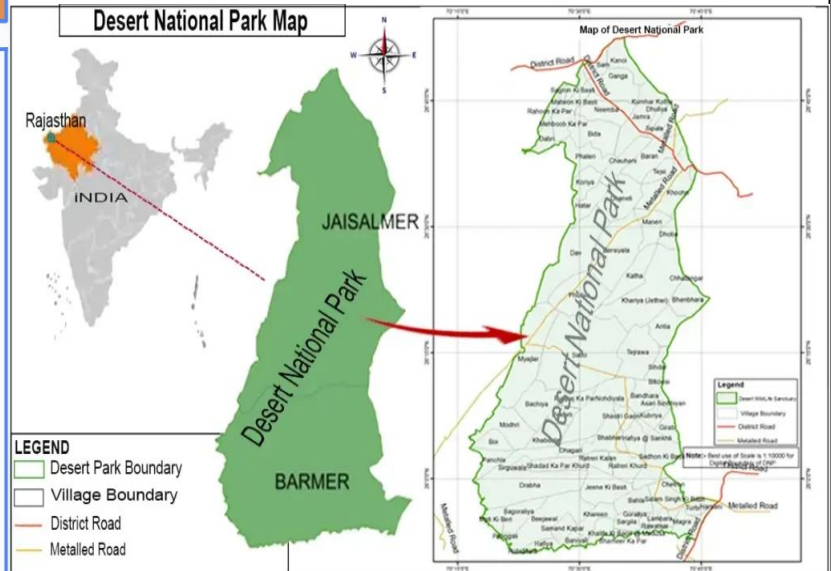
UPSC PYQ (P) 2021

With reference to India's Desert National Park, which of the following statements are correct?

1. It is spread over two districts.
2. There is no human habitation inside the Park.
3. It is one of the natural habitats of the Great Indian Bustard.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



UPSC PYQ (P) 2023

Once the Central Government notifies an area as a 'Community Reserve'

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State becomes the governing authority of such forest
2. Hunting is not allowed in such area
3. People of such area are allowed to collect non-timber forest produce
4. People of such area are allowed traditional agricultural practices

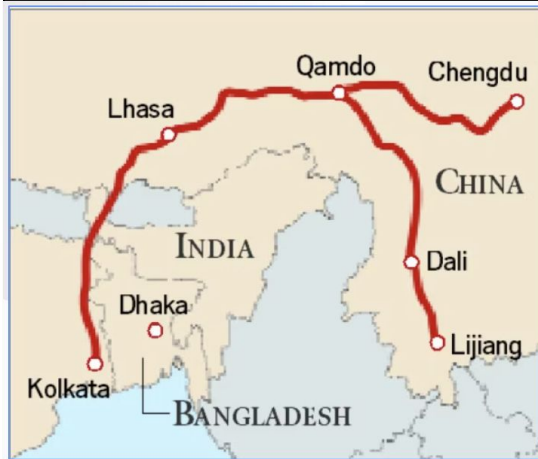
How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All Four

Region/State	Name of Sacred Groves
Himachal Pradesh	Devban
Karnataka	Devarakadu
Kerala	Kavu
Madhya Pradesh	Sarna
Rajasthan	Oran
Maharashtra	Devrai
Manipur	Umanglai
Meghalaya	Law Kyntang/Law Lyngdoh
Uttarakhand	Devan/Deobhumi
West Bengal	Gramthan
Andhra Pradesh	Pavithravana



Syllabus: Prelims History of India **Newspaper :** Indian Express, Page No. 12



Trade in tea and horses

Major cities: Dali, Lijiang, Lhasa
Challenging terrain

Tang Dynasty (618–907 CE)

- Buddhist monk Yijing (635–713 CE) documented

Goods traded included
From China to Tibet and India

- Sugar, textiles, rice noodles, tea, horses

From Tibet to China

- Horses, leather, gold, saffron, and medicinal herbs

Further details

dynasty (960–1279 CE) show.

Tea and horses

The **main driver** for this is believed to be the **demand for tea among Tibetan nomads, living in cold and unforgiving conditions.**

As an article in the *National Geographic* put it, “[Tea] was a hot beverage in a cold climate... A cup of yak butter tea – with its dis-

tinctive salty, slightly oily, sharp taste – provided a **mini-meal for herders** warming themselves over yak dung fires in a windswept hinterland.”

At the same time, **horses were a vital military resource as well as a means for transportation.** But the central plains of China did not produce horses, meaning that they had to be imported from neighbour-

In fact, by the 10th century, official facilities were established along the border counties in China to control and supervise the trade trade. With the rise and fall of kingdoms, trade ebbed and flowed over the next few centuries.

For instance, tea was pressed together and packed into **“bricks”** – a form of packing that remains popular till date, and was **akin to currency in medieval Tibet**, scholars say. Meanwhile, sturdy Tibetan steeds became **central to China’s fights against nomadic tribes from Mongolia**, the predecessors of the mighty Genghis Khan.

1912: End of Qing Dynasty
World War II

1949: Communist China and Mao’s Policies

Lijiang: UNESCO World Heritage Site

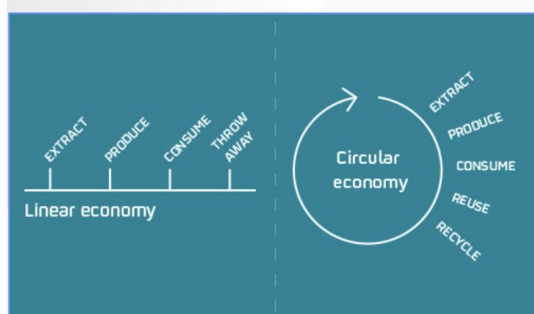
Cultural Impact

- Chinese, Tibetan, Bai **architecture**
- **Murals:** Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism



Syllabus: Prelims: Current events of National & International importance;
Newspaper : The Hindu, **Page No. 12**

What is "circular economy"?



- 3Rs
- Closed-Loop Systems
- Product-as-a-Service

Aspect	Linear Economy (Traditional)	Circular Economy
Process	Take → Make → Use → Dispose	Reduce → Reuse → Recycle → Regenerate
Resource Use	Finite , depleting	Regenerative , sustainable
Waste	High, contributes to pollution	Minimal , designed out of the system
Example	Single-use plastic bottles	Refillable glass bottles

UPSC PYQ (P) 2022

Which one of the following best describes the term "greenwashing"?

- Conveying a false impression that a company's products are eco-friendly and environmentally sound
- Non-inclusion of ecological/environmental costs in the Annual Financial Statements of a country
- Ignoring the disastrous ecological consequences while undertaking infrastructure development
- Making mandatory provisions for environmental costs in a government project/programme

UPSC PYQ (P) 2021

The 'Common Carbon Metric', supported by UNEP, had been developed for

- Assessing the carbon footprint of building operations around the world
- Enabling commercial farming entities around the world to enter carbon emission trading
- Enabling governments to assess the overall carbon footprint caused by their countries
- Assessing the overall carbon footprint caused by the use of fossil fuels by the world in a unit time



Q1. Regarding the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, consider the following statements:

1. The RTI Act applies to both government and private entities performing public functions.
2. The Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) is appointed by the President of India.
3. The Act mandates that information must be provided within 45 days from the date of request.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q2. Regarding fertiliser use in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Government of India provides subsidies on organic and chemical fertilizers to promote balanced nutrient management.
2. The consumption of nitrogen-based fertilizers in India is higher than that of phosphorus and potassium-based fertilizers.
3. The Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme applies to both urea and non-urea fertilizers.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q3. Regarding Internet shutdowns in India, consider the following statements:

1. Internet shutdowns in India are imposed under the authority of the Information Technology Act, of 2000.
2. The power to order an Internet shutdown rests exclusively with the Central Government.
3. India has recorded the highest number of Internet shutdowns in the world in recent years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q4. Regarding Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) consider the following statements:

1. CCS involves capturing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from sources like power plants and storing it underground to prevent its release into the atmosphere.
2. CCS can only be applied to coal-based power plants and is not suitable for industries like cement and steel production.
3. The effectiveness of CCS depends on the availability of suitable geological formations for long-term CO₂ storage.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q5. Regarding Sacred Groves in India, consider the following statements:

1. Sacred groves are forest patches traditionally protected by local communities due to their religious and cultural significance.
2. The Biodiversity Act, of 2002 provides legal recognition and protection to sacred groves in India.
3. Sacred groves are found only in the Himalayan and Western Ghats regions of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a





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