



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**22nd May, 2025**



# International Day for Biological Diversity

**CONTEXT:** The editorial highlights the prevailing issue of the Biodiversity loss especially in the Urban areas and provide for the way forward on the International Day for Biodiversity

## International Day for Biodiversity : 22nd May

### Convention on Biological Diversity : 1992

Earth Summit @ Rio, 1992

Cartagena Protocol

Nagoya Protocol

Only UN Member state that has not ratified?

"Harmony with Nature & Sustainable Development"

### Kunming - Montreal GBF :

- **30 into 30 Target** = 30% of Terrestrial & Marine biodiversity by 2030
- Reduce risk from pesticide by **50% by 2030**
- Stop the extinction of known species by **2050**
- Reduce pollution risks & global footprint of consumption

## What is the Status of Biodiversity in India?

### EnviStats Report 2022

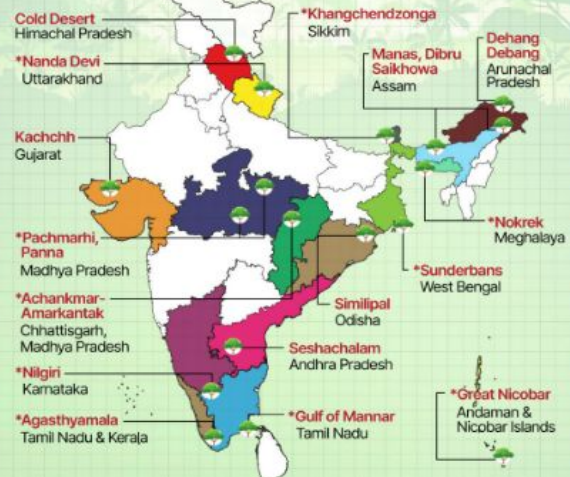
2.4% of Total Surface area = **7-8% of World's recorded species**

**8th highest mega Bio-Diverse country**

**1,03,258 species of Fauna (2022)**

**55,048 species of Flora (2022)**

### Biosphere Reserves in India



**CONTEXT:** The editorial highlights the prevailing issue of the Biodiversity loss especially in the Urban areas and provide for the way forward on the International Day for Biodiversity

## What is the Status of Biodiversity in India?

Table 7.2: India's Faunal Species Diversity and Endemism - 2021

Major Groups	Number of Species	No. of Endemic Species	No. of Threatened Species
Protozoans	3,557	645	
Invertebrates	92,741	27,125	135
Chordates, Cephalochordates and Urochordates	6,960	1,178	540
Of which			
Fishes	3,496	500	228
Amphibia	443	296	75
Reptilia	706	255	54
Birds	1,346	81	89
Mammals	432	46	94
Total	1,03,258	28,948	675

Source: Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, 2022.

Table 7.6: Status of different categories of Protected Areas in India

Categories of Protected Area	Number	Area (in Km <sup>2</sup> )
Protected Area		
National Parks	106	44,372
Wild Life Sanctuaries	564	1,22,509
Community Reserves	218	1,446
Conservation Reserves	99	4726
Total	987	1,73,053
Of Which		
Marine Protected Areas		
National Parks	10	3381
Sanctuaries	115	5064
Community/ Conservation Reserves	4	272
Total	129	8717

Source: 1. Wildlife Institute of India and K Sivakumar, Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protected Areas in India: Challenges and Way Forward, K. Venkataraman et al. (eds.), Ecology and Conservation of Tropical Marine Faunal Communities, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2013.

## What are the causes behind the Biodiversity Loss?

**Anthropogenic Factors**

**Invasive Alien Species**

**Adverse impact of Climate Change**

**Over Exploitation of Resources**

**Pollutants Discharge**

**Discharge of untreated effluents into canals pollutes water in borewells in Chennai**

Residents say pollution has worsened in the last few days, causing health problems; a councillor calls for better coordination among government agencies to curb pollution of canals.

**Why It Matters | India lost 668,400 ha of forest cover in the last 30 years**

India clocked in the second highest rate of deforestation among countries worldwide between 1990 and 2020.



# International Day for Biological Diversity

**CONTEXT:** The editorial highlights the prevailing issue of the Biodiversity loss especially in the Urban areas and provide for the way forward on the International Day for Biodiversity

## Editorial : Importance of Preserving Biodiversity Loss in Urban Areas :



Target 12 of  
Global Biodiversity Framework

UN SDG  
Target 11

WB Estimate : 70% world's  
population by the 2050

### India State of Forest Report 2023 :

- F + T Cover in 6 mega cities : **10% of total geographical area**
- Largest forest cover = Delhi
- Loss of 20-30% area in last decade

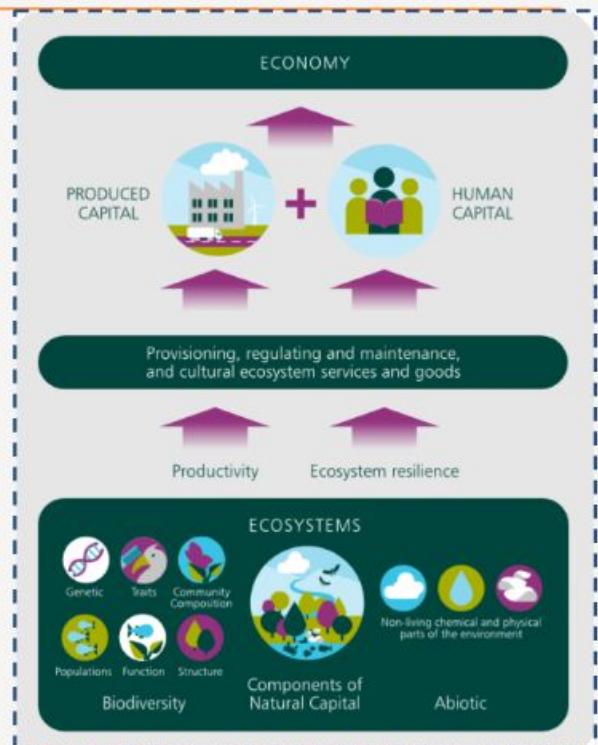
Table: Forest and Tree Cover of India

Class	Area	Percentage of GA
Forest Cover	7,15,342.61	21.76
Tree Cover	1,12,014.34	3.41
Total Forest and Tree Cover	8,27,356.95	25.17
Scrub	43,622.64	1.33
Non Forest	24,16,489.29	73.50
Geographical Area of the country	32,87,468.88	100.00

## Editorial : Importance of Preserving Biodiversity Loss in Urban Areas :

### Benefits offered by Urban Biodiversity :

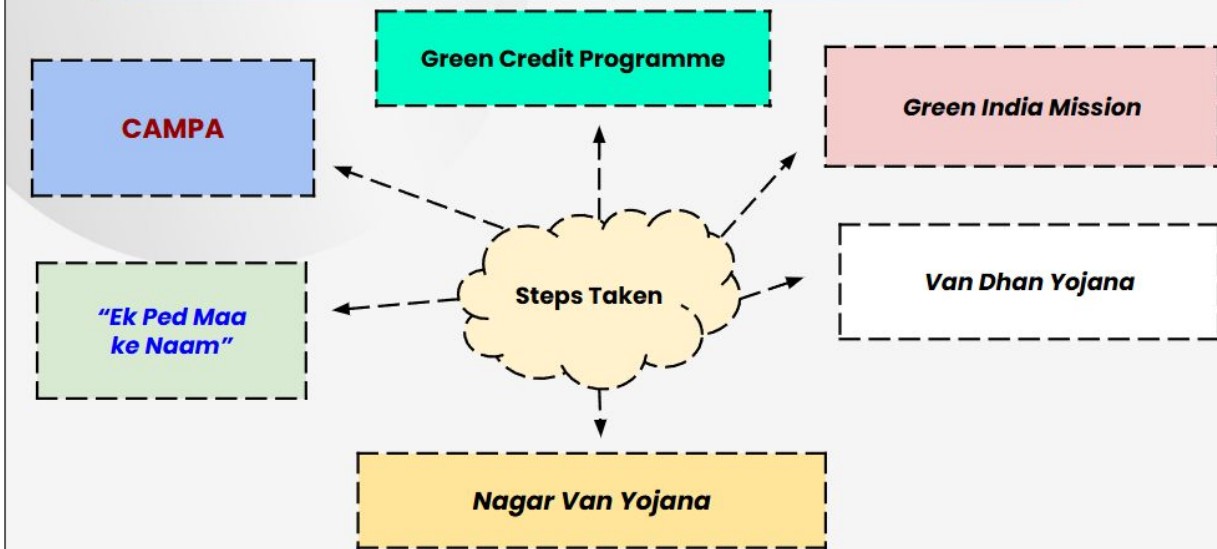
- Provisional Services = Food, Fibre & Water
- Minimise Urban Heat Island Effect
- Help in Flood Control & Water conservation
- Pollution Abatement & Carbon sequestration
- Concrete Jungles v. Spaces for recreational activities
- New York College Study = Value of Annual services = ₹8 crore



# International Day for Biological Diversity

**CONTEXT:** The editorial highlights the prevailing issue of the Biodiversity loss especially in the Urban areas and provide for the way forward on the International Day for Biodiversity

## So what the **Government** has done so far?



## What can be the **WAY FORWARD?**

### Suggestions by Editorial :

- City Biodiversity Index
- Local Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan
- Koyambedu Model V. Miyawaki Model
- "1 Million Trees in 5 years" Target
- Role of Urban Local Bodies

### Government Initiatives linking Forests, Food & Livelihood

- 1 National Agroforestry Policy
- 2 Green India Mission (GIM)
- 3 The Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme (FFPM)
- 4 Van Dhan Yojana

## Mains Practise Question

**Question :** What is Montreal - Kunming Global Biodiversity Framework? What are the benefits provided by Biodiversity in the Urban Areas? Enumerate the challenges of Biodiversity Loss & steps taken by the Government of India.  
(15 Marks, 250 words)



# Analysing Poverty Levels in India

**CONTEXT:** The article reflects on the statement popularised by environmentalist Sunderlal Bahuguna: "Ecology is the permanent economy."

## Pillar 1: Methods of Poverty Analysis:

Tendulkar Committee 2011	HCES 2023-24	MDPI 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumption expenditure on basket of Goods</li> <li>Including private expenditure on Health &amp; Education</li> <li>Rural : ₹27/ day</li> <li>Urban : ₹33 / day</li> <li>2011 : 21% of Population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPCE in Rural area : ₹4,122</li> <li>MPCE in Urban area : ₹6,996</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP</li> <li>18% of Population is MDP</li> <li>~ 23 crore people</li> </ul>

### "Poverty Decline in India after 2011-12":

- India has **no official poverty estimate** since 2011
- Poverty levels fallen from 37% in 2004 to 18% by 2023

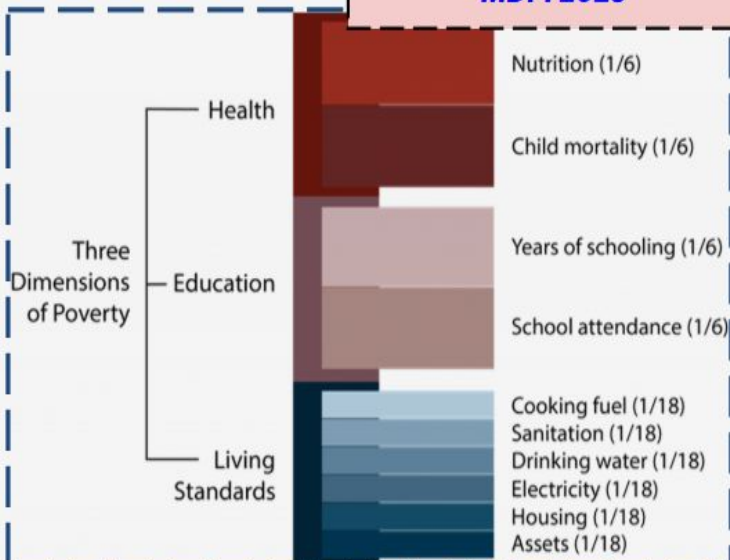
## Pillar 1: Methods of Poverty Analysis:

Statement 1: Average MPCE (Rs.) and share of food and non-food items in 2023-24: All-India

Item Group	Rural India		Urban India	
	Average MPCE (Rs.)	Share in MPCE (%)	Average MPCE (Rs.)	Share in MPCE (%)
Food	1,939	47.04	2,776	39.68
Non-food	2,183	52.96	4,220	60.32

### HCES 2023-24

### MDPI 2023



# Analysing Poverty Levels in India

**CONTEXT:** The article reflects on the statement popularised by environmentalist Sunderlal Bahuguna: "Ecology is the permanent economy."

## Pillar 2 : Causes of Poverty in India :

### "Poverty Decline in India after 2011-12":

- **GDP Growth (2011-2023) = 5.7%** thus slower decline in Poverty
- **Wage Rates in Rural India (WRR)** = Annual wage rate growth fell by **2.3% per year (2011-23)**
- **68 million workers** added in Agriculture sector since 2017-18

Jobless Growth

Mechanisation of Labour Force

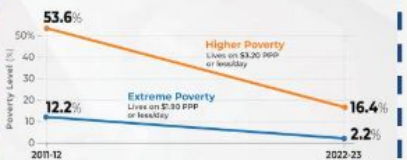
Low skill set of Labour Force

Vicious Cycle of Poverty

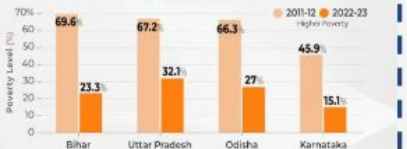
Rankings in GHI & HDI

### India's Poverty Rates Plummet

Decade-long efforts lead to substantial decreases in extreme and higher poverty



#### States with Major Changes in Poverty Rate



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, <https://wwwLivingStandards.org/India>  
Graphic: Dnyanesh, Ajay Sharma

DIU

## Pillar 3 : Steps taken by the Government of India :



PM - Employment Generation Programme

Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0

PM - MUDRA Yojana

E - Shram Portal

Steps taken

SVANIDHI Scheme

Make in India & Stand Up India



# Analysing Poverty Levels in India

**CONTEXT:** The article reflects on the statement popularised by environmentalist Sunderlal Bahuguna: "Ecology is the permanent economy."

## Pillar 3 : Steps taken by the Government of India :

### Budget 2024 : Employment Linked Incentive Scheme

Scheme A	Scheme B	Scheme C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly wage to all employee entering in formal sector only</li> <li>Salary eligibility : ₹1 Lakh / month</li> <li>Compulsory online Financial literacy course</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wage subsidy for 1st timers</li> <li>Additional employment in Manufacturing sector</li> <li>8-24% incentive to both employer &amp; employee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional employment in all sectors</li> <li>₹3000 / month reimbursement to employer for providing jobs</li> </ul>

## Pillar 4 : Steps to take :

### Way Forward :



### Mains Practise Question

**Question :** What is the level of poverty in India as per various methodologies? What are the causes behind prevailing Poverty in India? What steps you will take as a future bureaucrat to deal with the issue of Poverty?  
(15 Marks, 250 words)



# Curious Case of Veeraswami

**SYLLABUS : GS 2 Paper : Judiciary & associated challenges**  
**Newspaper : Indian Express Page Number : EXPLAINED**

## Curious Case of K Veeraswamy :

### Mode of Appointment

Independence of Judiciary

Separation from Executive

Fixed Service Condition

Expenses charged on Consolidated Fund of India

Conduct of Judges can't be discussed

VICE PRESIDENT Jagdeep Dhankhar said this week that the in-house inquiry ordered by the Supreme Court into the unaccounted cash found at the residence of Justice Yashwant Varma this March "does not have any constitutional premise or legal sanctity", and sought an FIR against the judge.

Dhankhar also called for revisiting the SC's K Veeraswami judgment, which he said has "erected a scaffolding of impunity" around the judiciary. The 1991 ruling deals with the filing of criminal cases against judges.

## Curious Case of K Veeraswamy :

### Judges Enquiry Act 1968

(A) Removal motion

100 members in LS

50 members in RS

(B) Speaker

No, i am not interested. (SORRY)

Admit the motion

(C) 3-member Committee

CJI or Judge of SC

CI of HC

Distinguished Jurist

(D) "Judge is guilty of Misbehaviour or Incompetence"

(E) Passed by each house by SPECIAL MAJORITY

Majority of Total membership

Majority of 2/3 member present & voting

President passes order removing Judge.

developed the mechanism of the in-house inquiry, in which the Chief Justice of India (CJI) sets up a panel of judges to verify if there is a prima facie case against a judge. (The CJI himself has limited powers to deal with errant judges beyond transferring or withdrawing work from the judge.)

Ultimately though, the finding of this panel, too, has to go to the executive for impeachment to be initiated. It is at best a signal that the judiciary itself is on board with the impeachment motion, if one were to be made.

There has been a view that even initiating the process of impeachment has not been a sufficient deterrent. It is in this context that calls for criminal investigation against a sitting judge are made.

EXPLAINED



**SYLLABUS : GS 2 Paper :** Judiciary & associated challenges  
**Newspaper :** Indian Express **Page Number :** EXPLAINED

## Curious Case of K Veeraswamy :

A couple of months before his retirement, Justice Veeraswami went on leave after allegations of corruption surfaced against him. It was alleged that the judge "was in possession of pecuniary resources and property disproportionate by Rs. 6,41,416.36 to known sources of income". The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in Delhi had registered an FIR against him.

**AINED  
W**

Incidentally, Justice V Ramaswami, who would, in 1993, become the first judge to face impeachment proceedings in Parliament, was the son-in-law of Justice Veeraswami. Justice Ramaswami was elevated as a judge of the Madras High Court in 1971, two years after Justice Veeraswami became Chief Justice.

The FIR against Justice Veeraswami raised larger constitutional questions on whether such a step could be initiated against a sitting judge. Justice Veeraswami moved the Madras High Court seeking the quashing of the FIR.

**"Whether a Judge is a "Public Servant" under PCA 1947?"**

**Govt : Unlike President & Governor, there is no Constitutional immunity for Judges of Higher courts**

**Judge is a Public Servant under PCA 1947**

**To register a case, sanction must come from CJI**

**"No employer - employee relation between Judge & President"**

## Curious Case of K Veeraswamy :

### System of Checks & Balances

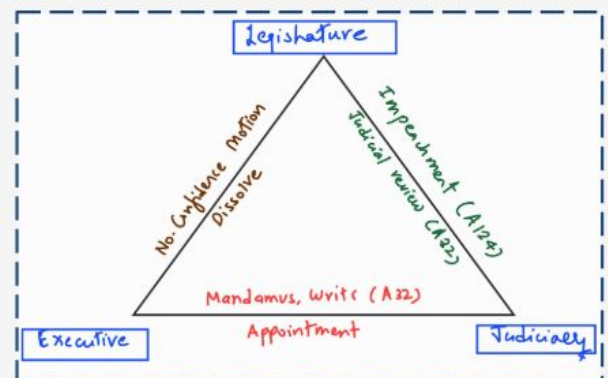
**Importance of Independent Judiciary**

**Enhances Accountability & Equality**

**Ensures Rule of Law**

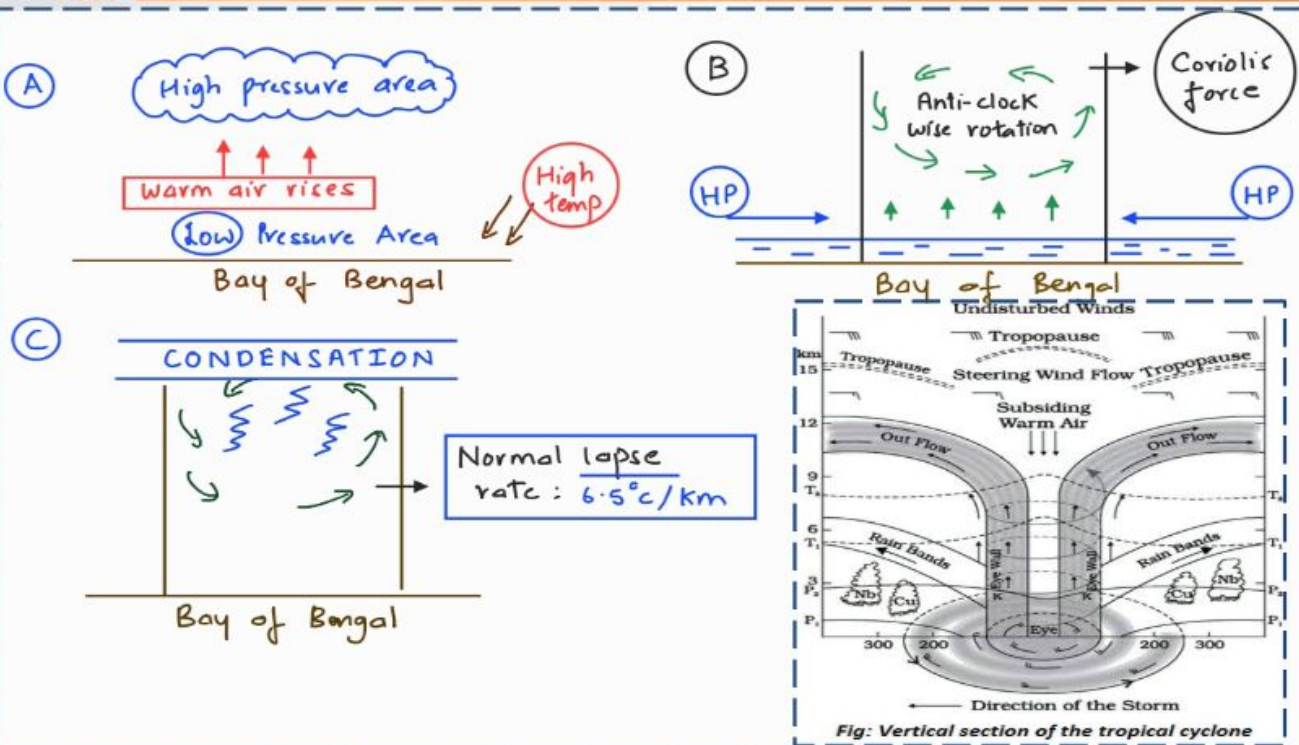
**Power Decentralisation**

**Provides "Voice to People"**



**SYLLABUS : GS 1 Paper :** Geophysical Phenomenons  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu **Page Number :** SCIENCE

## Understanding the Formation of Cyclones :



## Why Cyclones will Intensify?

### Conditions for formation of Cyclones :

Large sea surface with temperature above 27 degree Celsius

Presence of Coriolis force

Small variation in Vertical Wind speed

Weak LP area & Upper Divergence above the sea

### Reasons as per Article :

- Radiative force of  $2.6 \text{ W}/\text{m}^2$  is required to keep global warming as per Paris Agreement Target
- Current extra energy being added =  $2.7 \text{ W}/\text{m}^2$
- Socio - Economic Pathway 5 = Burning fossil fuel & depleting natural resources

A follow-up study published by the same team plus two more researchers also reported that roughly half of the world's mangroves will be at high to severe risk by 2100. Coastal ecosystems protect inland areas from storms, reduce soil erosion, and store carbon. Mangroves in particular can also store four- to five-times more carbon per unit area than terrestrial forests.

The two studies show the effects of climate change on tropical cyclones could have far-reaching and multifaceted consequences around the world, not just in the tropics.

**SYLLABUS : GS 1 Paper :** Geophysical Phenomenons  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu **Page Number :** SCIENCE

## Why Cyclones will Intensify?

### New places, new perils

The models found that of the world's 844 ecoregions, 290 are already affected by tropical cyclones. The models revealed 200 more can be considered vulnerable and 26 to be resilient.

However, in the resilient ecoregions, the models showed that the time available to recover between storms could drop from 19 years in the 1980-2017 period to 12 years in the 2015-2050 period for high-intensity storms.

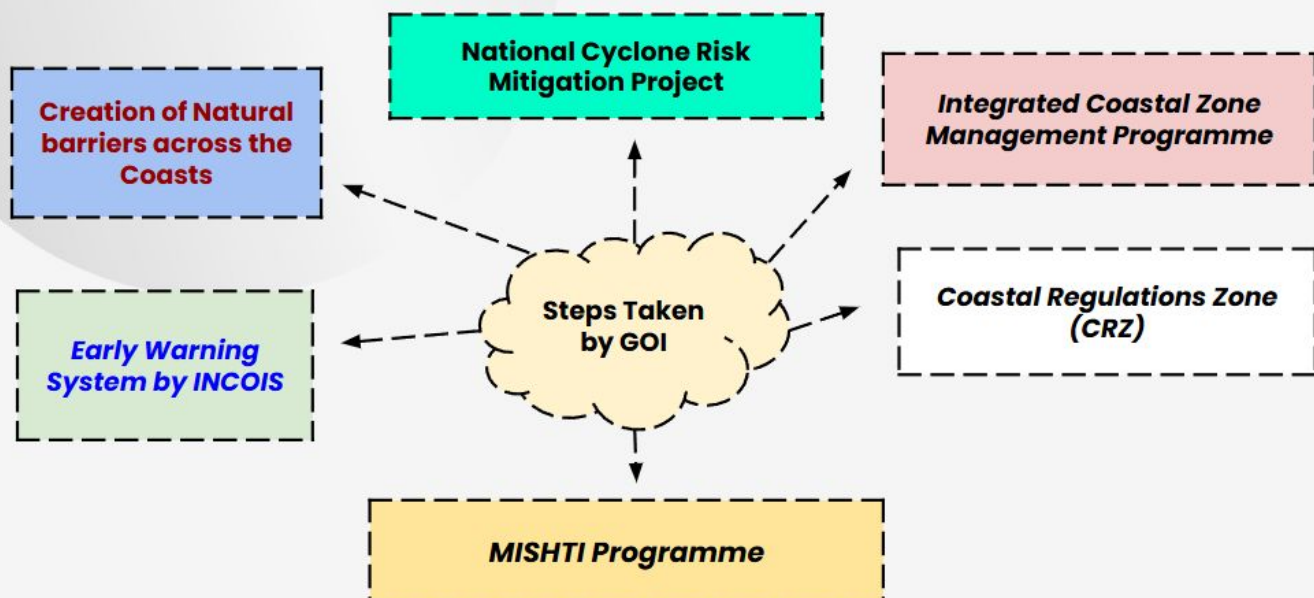
The bulk of these shifts are expected to occur in East Asia, Central America, and the Caribbean because these places are abundant in resilient or dependent ecoregions. The models also found that Madagascar and parts of Oceania are increasingly at risk.

According to Kropf, whether the world ends up in the SSP5-8.5 scenario hinges on how long it banks on fossil fuels and how committed countries remain to the Paris Agreement.

In the meantime, the authors suggest including long-term recovery time in risk assessments in addition to damage caused by cyclones and risk-sensitive conservation planning, including decision-making processes that explicitly consider shifting disturbance regimes.

"We're underestimating the scale of what's coming," Kropf said. "The changing cyclone patterns could have enormous consequences."

## What is Status of India's Preparedness?



**SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper : Internal Security**  
**Newspaper : Indian Express Page Number : EXPLAINED**

US PRESIDENT Donald Trump on Tuesday said he had shortlisted a design for the "Golden Dome" missile defence shield, and made General Michael Guetlein of the US Space Force in-charge of the project.

First floated by Trump this January, the Golden Dome is inspired by Israel's Iron Dome air defence system. But it is far more ambitious in scale and scope, and seeks to integrate "next-generation" technologies.

## Making 'space wars' a reality

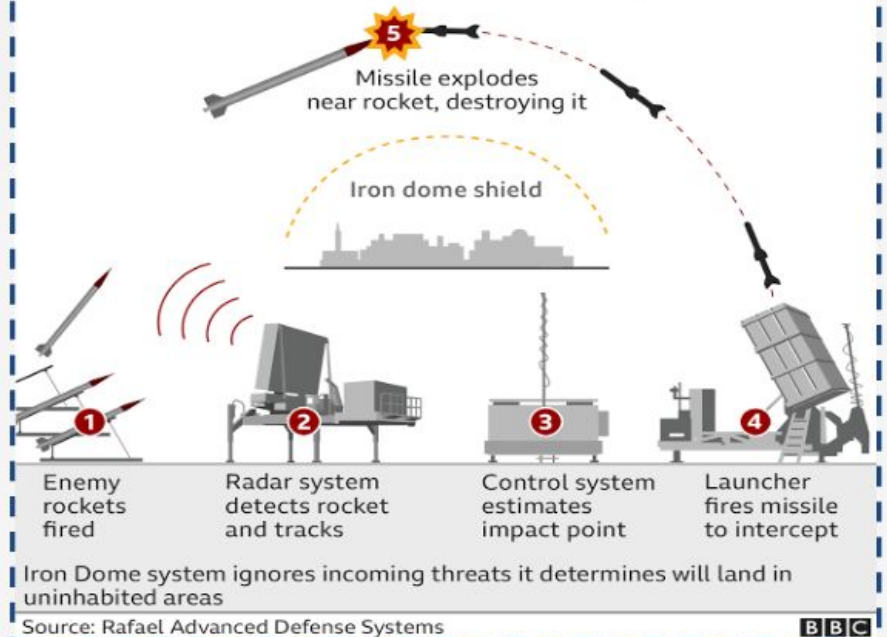
Trump said the system would comprise, among other things, space-based sensors and interceptors. This would make the Golden Dome the very first truly space-based weapon system.

Currently, the use of space technology in defence has largely been restricted to reconnaissance. Satellites provide crucial targeting and other data for Earth-based weapon systems such as long-range missiles, guided munitions, etc.

The proposed Golden Dome will introduce interceptors that will be launched from space itself. According to the initial plans, the system will comprise thousands of small satellites orbiting Earth, which will intercept an enemy missile moments after it is launched, NPR reported.

## USA's Golden Dome :

### How Israel's Iron Dome defence system works



■ The Iron Dome is a short-range, ground-based aerial defence system that primarily relies on radars — not satellites — to identify and track enemy targets.

Golden Dome will likely comprise radar and other ground-based targeting systems as well. But its main selling point is the deployment of space-based systems.

■ Unlike the short-range defence that the Iron Dome provides against relatively smaller and slower targets, the Golden Dome must be able to defend against Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), technology which both China and Russia — Washington's two main geopolitical rivals — possess.

ICBMs can be launched from tens of thousands of kilometres away, and travel to space as a part of their flight trajectory. Tracking ICBMs necessitates the use of satellites. And while they can be neutralised using ground-based interceptors, space-based weapons have long been thought to be more effective for this task given that they re-enter Earth's atmosphere at hypersonic speeds. Note that ICBMs can carry nuclear warheads.

## USA's Golden Dome :

Cruise Missile	Ballistic Missile
Powered by Jet Engine	Rocket powered for initial boost phase
Relatively low altitude	Ballistic trajectory
Combination of GPS & Inertial Guidance	Satellite & GPS powered
Harder to detect but easier to intercept	Easier to detect but harder to intercept due to high speed
Brahmos Missile	Prithvi & Agni Missiles

**SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper : Internal Security**  
**Newspaper : Indian Express Page Number : EXPLAINED**

## USA's Golden Dome :

### Features

**BrahMos-II** could have the same performance characteristics as Russia's Tsirkon (Zircon) missile



**India is party** to Missile Technology Control Regime; it allows the country to develop a missile with a range of over 300 km and weighing more than 500 kg but not to export it to other countries

**BrahMos-II is being designed for launch from multiple platforms on land, air and sea**

**Hypersonic weapon systems** are advanced military technologies that can travel at extremely high speeds, typically defined as Mach 5 or higher

**Hypersonic weapons are designed to be extremely manoeuvrable, able to change course quickly and evade enemy defence, and can travel long distances in a very short time**

## AGNI 5 TEST-FIRED

India on Monday successfully test-fired its nuclear-capable, intercontinental ballistic missile Agni 5, which has a range of more than 5,000km, or the ability to reach northernmost China. The missile was fired from Abdul Kalam Island off the Odisha coast.

Operational range

**5,500-5,800km**

Weight

**50,000kg**

Length

**17.5m**

Speed

**Mach 24**

Engine

**3 stage solid**

Warhead

**Nuclear**  
Weight 1,500kg

Source: PTI



### Tests conducted

Missile	Agni 1	Agni 2	Agni 3	Agni 4
Date	19 Apr 2012	15 Sep 2013	31 Jan 2015	9 Nov 2015
Range (in km)	700	2,000	2,500	>3,500



**SYLLABUS : GS 1 Paper : Art & Culture**  
**Newspaper Indian Express Page Number 11**

## Context of the News :

THE STORY goes that over 2,000 years ago, an Indian merchant vessel was sailing along the Mekong Delta (Southern Vietnam). On board was an Indian merchant, Kaundinya, and a crew of Indians. The ship came under attack from pirates, and while Kaundinya fought them off, the ship was damaged and had to be beached for repairs.

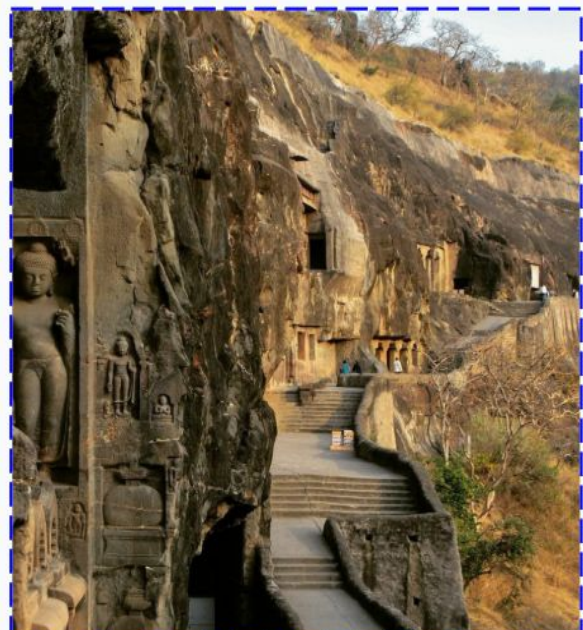
That's when a local clan, led by warrior queen Soma, surrounded the crew. The Indian crew was outnumbered and faced certain defeat, even as

## INS Kaundinya

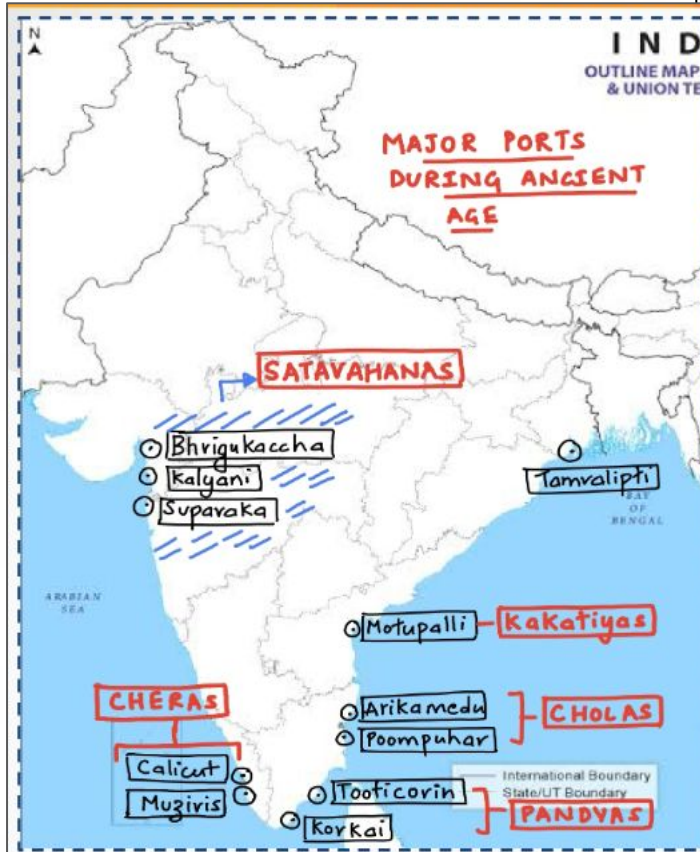
- **Funan** : Cambodia, Thailand & Vietnam
- Ministry of Culture & Indian Navy
- Constructed using traditional methods of stitching of Ships
- Based upon model of ships depicted in Ajanta Caves
- Ancient sculptures : Gandabherunda & Simha Yali

## Ajanta Caves

- **UNESCO WHS**
- 2nd century BCE - 5th CE
- Chatrapati **Sambhaji Nagar**, Maharashtra
- **Waghora river**
- **34 caves : Buddhism**
- **Patronage :**
  - Vakataka King **Harishena** (480-510 CE)
  - Prime Minister **Varahadeva**
  - Local King **Upendragupta** (Cave 17)
  - **Buddhabhadra** (Cave 26)
  - **Mathuradas** (Cave 4)
- Influence of **Vengi & Vidarbha** sculptures
- Mentioned by **Faxian** (399 - 412 CE) & **Xuanzang** (629-645 CE)



**SYLLABUS : GS 1 Paper : Art & Culture**  
**Newspaper Indian Express Page Number 11**



43. With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well known as

- (a) capital cities
- (b) ports
- (c) centres of iron-and-steel making
- (d) shrines of Jain Tirthankaras

82. With reference to the period of Gupta dynasty in ancient India, the towns Ghantasala, Kadura and Chaul were well known as

- (a) ports handling foreign trade
- (b) capitals of powerful kingdoms
- (c) places of exquisite stone art and architecture
- (d) important Buddhist pilgrimage centres



# Heart Lamp : Booker Prize

**SYLLABUS : GS Paper : PRELIMS**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu Page Number 1**

## Context of the News :

Kannada writer, lawyer, and activist Banu Mushtaq, 77, began writing about her people, their joys, sorrows and anxieties, over five decades ago.

On Tuesday, *Heart Lamp*, a collection of 12 short stories selected from her work written between 1990 and 2023 and translated by Deepa Bhashti, won the International Booker Prize for 2025 from a shortlist featuring books in French, Italian, Danish, and Japanese.

It's a first win for Kannada, and the first time in the history of the prize that a collection of short stories has been honoured.

The award for an Indian writer comes three years after Geetanjali Shree won the prestigious literary prize for *Tomb of Sand*.

## Booker Prize

- Established in UK in 1969
- Awarded annually to the "Best Work of Fiction"
- Open to writers worldwide and not only Commonwealth Nations
- Must be written in English & Published in UK
- £50,000 prize for winning title
- "In a Free State" by VS Naipaul in 1971



**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding International Biodiversity Governance:**

1. The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted during the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992.
2. The Nagoya Protocol deals with biosafety related to genetically modified organisms.
3. The Cartagena Protocol focuses on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Answer: a**

**Q2. Consider the following statements :**

1. India has not released any official poverty estimate since 2011.
2. The latest poverty estimates in India are based on the Rangarajan Committee methodology.

**Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: b**

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the independence of the judiciary in India:**

1. Judges have fixed service conditions to ensure impartiality and security of tenure.
2. The conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament or any legislature except during impeachment proceedings.
3. Salaries and allowances of judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: d**

**Q4. Consider the following conditions necessary for the formation of tropical cyclones:**

1. Sea surface temperatures above 27°C
2. Presence of the Coriolis force
3. Strong vertical wind shear
4. A low-pressure area with upper-level divergence

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: a**

**Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Booker Prize:**

1. It was established in the United Kingdom in 1969.
2. It is awarded annually to the best non-fiction book published globally.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: a**





# **VAJIRAM & RAVI**

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