



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

7th March 2026



Should Social Media be banned for children?



CONTEXT: Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh are planning to ban the use of social media by childrens.

Banning Social Media use by Minors

What is Social Media?

- Social media refers to the **means of interactions (collection of websites and apps)** among people in which they **create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas** in virtual communities and networks.
- **Example:** Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn etc.

What is Social Media ban ?

- Refers to legal or regulatory prohibitions that prevent individuals under a certain age (typically 16) from **creating or maintaining accounts** on major digital platforms.
- It involves **shifting the burden of age verification onto tech companies**, often requiring government-issued IDs or biometric verification to ensure minors do not access these digital Wild West.

Data:

- **Internet and Mobile Association of India:** 'Internet in India 2023'

- **Around 86% of internet users** - use the internet to consume audio video content on **OTT platforms**.
- Only **3% users** use the internet for **online learning**.
- About **90% of internet users** are using the internet daily. On an average, users spend around **1.5 hours on the internet**.
- **'Internet in India Report 2025:** jointly prepared by **IAMAI** and **KANTAR** (data and analytics company).
 - Internet user base crossed **950 million in 2025**.
 - **Usage is highest among younger audiences**, with 57% of users aged **15-24 years** and 52% of those aged 25-44 years reporting AI usage in the past year.
 - 61% internet users consumed **short-video content**.
- Proprietary analysis conducted by **Kepios on behalf of DataReportal** indicates that there were **500 million active social media user** identities in India in October 2025.



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Need for Social Media Ban for Children:

- **Combating Extreme Addiction:**
“algorithm-driven content can lead to fatal behavioral shifts”
 - E.g. **2026 Ghaziabad triple suicide** was linked to a **Korean task-based love game** that the sisters felt they could not leave.
- **Mental health:** The **Economic Survey 2025–26** highlights high screen time leads to worsening of mental health outcomes in the 15–24 age group.
 - Children often develop dependency on online validation through likes, comments, and shares.
- **Prevention of Cyber-Grooming:**
 - failures in AI chatbots leading to sexualized interactions with minors.
 - Exposure to violent, sexual, and gambling-related content harms the moral and psychological development of children.
- **Restoring Academic Focus:**
 - Constant notifications disrupt sleep and cognitive development
 - constant scrolling are eroding the attention spans
- **Promoting Real-life Connections:**
 - to engage in face-to-face interactions, fostering better social skills and emotional intelligence.

Concerns:

- **Technical Porosity:** Children are often more tech-savvy than regulators and easily bypass bans using VPNs.
 - evidenced by the failure of South Korea’s Cinderella Law – restricted children under 16 from playing online games between midnight and 6 AM – abolished in August 2021.
- **Privacy Breach Risks:**
 - Australia has experienced several major data breaches affecting over 10 million individuals.
- **Mismatch with Adolescent Needs:**
Social media acts as a vital support and identity space for rural youth, the urban poor, LGBTQ+ adolescents, and children with disabilities.
- **Worsening Gender Divide:** Rigid policing of devices often results in parents confiscating phones only from girls.
- **Push to Darker Corners:** Bans may drive users from regulated platforms (Instagram) to unmoderated, encrypted spaces.

Brazil takes legal action against Meta over AI chatbots targeting children

Meta's 72-hour deadline to remove sexual chatbots with child-like personas from its platforms has passed, following Brazilian authorities'...

20 Aug 2025



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Way Ahead:

- **Legally Enforceable Duty of Care:** Move beyond bans to hold Big Tech accountable for the safety-by-design of their algorithms.e.g. default blocking of high-risk categories
- **Global best practices:** Instead of a blanket ban, **Singapore regulates app stores** to enforce age ratings and strict checks before an app can even be downloaded.
- **Healthy Media Ecology:** Introduce **“Digital Wellness Curriculum”** covering screen time literacy, cybersafety, and mental health awareness.
 - Measures such as cyber safety drills, peer mentor programmes, and mandatory daily physical activity can build resilience.
 - **E.g., New Zealand’s “Online Safety in Schools” model.**
- **Setting healthy boundaries:**
 - Parental workshops should be provided through schools and community centres to train guardians in setting healthy boundaries, recognising signs of addiction, and using parental control tools effectively.
- **Promoting simpler devices for children,** such as basic phones or education-only tablets, along with enforced usage limits and content filters.

Mains Practise Question

“In the context of growing concerns over children’s mental health and online safety, discuss whether banning social media for minors is a viable policy option.”

(15 Marks, 250 words)



Rights, Justice, actions for Indian women farmers



CONTEXT: The year 2026 is being observed as the International Year of the Woman Farmer.

What is feminization of agriculture?

- refers to increasing participation of women in agricultural activities.
- **According to PLFS 2023-24:**
 - 76.9% of rural women workers are engaged in agriculture, and women constitute roughly **one-third (~33%) of India's agricultural workforce.**

Causes of Feminization of Indian Agriculture:

- **Male Out-Migration:** Rural males migrate for better job opportunities, leaving women to manage farms. (**Economic Survey 2017-18**)
- **Economic Distress:** In Odisha, women turn to subsistence farming and animal husbandry due to a lack of alternative jobs and income sources.
- **Mechanization of agriculture:** men have moved to other non-farm activities while women have been confined to traditional roles such as winnowing, harvesting, sowing seeds and rearing livestock.
- **Limited Mobility: (Census, 2011)**- about 33.7% of rural males migrate for reasons of employment and better economic opportunities. However, in the case of females, it is as low as 3.6% for rural females.

Challenges to Empowering Women in

Agriculture:

- **Low Land Ownership:** Agricultural Census (2015-16) - share of female operational holders is only 13.87%.
 - patrilineal inheritance practices, limited legal awareness
- **Lack formal recognition as farmers:** farmers identity linked with land ownership
- **Lack access to Institutional support:** credit, crop insurance, irrigation schemes, agricultural extension services, climate-resilient technologies and many flagship programmes that hinge on documentation.
- **Dual work burden:** heavy agricultural workloads, and the absence of a supportive care ecosystem place immense pressure on them to *balance both productive and reproductive responsibilities.*
- **Micronutrient deficiency:** high anaemia rates among women of reproductive age & intergenerational consequences.
- **National Food Security Act:** Public Distribution Systems are **cereal-centric**, with uneven integration of pulses, millets, and nutrient-dense foods.



Rights, Justice, actions for Indian women farmers



CONTEXT: The year 2026 is being observed as the International Year of the Woman Farmer.

Way Ahead:

- **Ensure visibility of women farmers in law, data, and policy:**
 - granular, gender-disaggregated data
 - **Use definition of a farmer set out in the National Policy for Farmers**, which delinks a farmer's identity from land ownership and emphasises the activities they perform.
- **Secure women's rights to land:**
 - accelerating the implementation of equal inheritance provisions, promoting joint spousal titles, providing incentives to register land and housing in women's names.
- **Aligning Food safety systems with nutritional objectives:**
 - promote the cultivation of nutri-cereals, pulses, fruits, and vegetables by small-scale and women farmers, and effectively distribute these products through public distribution channels, Anganwadis, and school meal programmes.
- **Enhance women's roles in transforming dietary patterns:**
 - Community-driven approaches such as kitchen gardens, women's seed banks, and localised food planning.

- **Access to technologies and extension services:**

- ensures that women receive timely information, training and market insights tailored to their needs.
- When equipped with knowledge and appropriate technologies, women can **make informed choices about crop selection**.

On this International Women's Day, the call for "Rights. Justice. Action. For All women and girls" should go beyond mere symbolism.

Recognising women as farmers, ensuring their rights to land and productive resources, and allowing them to claim their right to food and nutrition are crucial steps toward **creating a more equitable, resilient, and nourished India**.

M.S. Swaminathan said, "Somewhere between farmer's field and dinner table, women hold the key to food security."

Mains Practise Question

"What do you understand by the feminisation of agriculture in India? Discuss its major drivers and analyse its socio-economic impacts. Suggest measures to make this transition more equitable and productive."

(15 Marks, 250 words)



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Current events of national & International importance
Newspaper: The Indian Express **Page Number : 17**

About The News

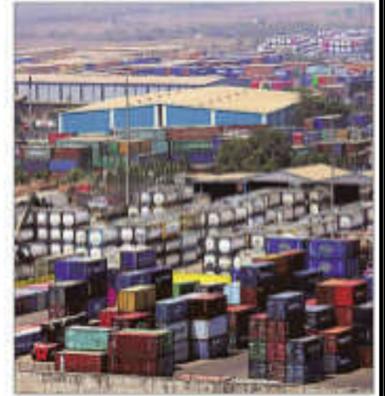
- **West Asian region includes:**
 - **Gulf Cooperation Council countries** – Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.
 - Other regional economies such as Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen.
- Possibility of a closure of the **Strait of Hormuz** one of the world's most critical energy and trade routes – **concerns of a wider global energy supply shock.**
 - **Global Energy Dependence:** carrying about **20% of the world's total oil supply.**
 - **2024** – approximately 20 million barrels per day passed through it.
 - **India's Dependence:**
 - Approximately **55% of India's oil** imports.
 - **Over 50% of India's LNG imports** mainly from **Qatar** are shipped through the region.
- **Presently:** Indian refiners have begun **increasing purchases of discounted Russian oil.** Gas companies, too, are weighing the possibility of **curbing industrial supplies** if disruptions to LNG shipments from Qatar persist.

● LOOMING THREAT ON IMPORTS

OVER 40% of India's rough diamonds came from West Asia in FY25, which are processed in diamond cutting and polishing hubs before being exported

THE COUNTRY imported 68.5% of its limestone and 62.1% gypsum needs from West Asia. Both minerals are crucial for the construction ecosystem

IT IMPORTED 65.8% of its sulphur needs from West Asia, used to produce sulphuric acid, an essential input for fertilisers and several chemical industries



REUTERS PHOTO

INDIA ALSO imported 59.1% of its direct reduced iron — a key input in steelmaking

Operation Sankalp is an Indian Navy mission started in **June 2019** to protect Indian merchant ships in the Gulf region, especially through the **Strait of Hormuz**. It ensures safe passage of vessels and safeguards India's maritime interests.



Impact of West Asia conflict on India's core industries



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Current events of national & International importance
Newspaper: The Indian Express **Page Number :** 17



Watch: Tankers FRONT EAGLE and ADALYNN Collide in Strait of Hormuz

A collision between two crude oil tanker ships occurred in the Strait of Hormuz, and it is affecting ships and safe navigation in the Arabian Gulf.

17 Jun 2025



USA allows India to buy Russian oil



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Places in News & Economy
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number :01**

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
Saptaparno Ghosh
NEW DELHI

The U.S. Treasury Department on Friday issued an order that would “allow” India to import Russian oil for 30 days, U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said while sharing the order on X.

Analysts say this will help mitigate the spike in the price of oil and delays in oil shipments to import-dependent India.

However, government sources confirmed that Russian oil may no longer come at a discount and that China was also competing for it. The government is currently studying the legal order, they added.

Mr. Bessent said the U.S.



was granting India this reprieve to “alleviate pressure caused by Iran’s attempt to take global energy hostage”.

“This deliberately short-term measure will not provide significant financial

benefit to the Russian government as it only authorises transactions involving oil already stranded at sea,” Mr. Bessent said.

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About The News

Impacts on Economy:

- Costly energy imports would weaken the rupee.
- Raise inflation
- Worsen the current account balance – could stretch to 1.4% of GDP (Currently – CAD moderated to 0.8% of GDP)
- Complicate monetary policy as well as fiscal management

Impacts on Economy:

- Costly energy imports would **weaken the rupee.**
- **Raise inflation:** Cost push inflation
- Worsen the **current account balance:**
 - could stretch to 1.4% of GDP
 - Currently – CAD moderated to 0.8% of GDP
- Complicate **monetary policy as well as fiscal management.**



USA allows India to buy Russian oil



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Places in News & Economy
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number :01**

The price of Brent crude has increased to nearly \$88 a barrel, a jump of about 20% in a week. Global oil supplies are currently constrained due to Iran's blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, and tankers avoiding the region due to the conflict.

This comes at a time when the Indian government has made assurances that the country has adequate amounts of crude oil, petrol and diesel in reserve. According to sources, India currently has 25 days of crude oil in reserve, and 25 days of petrol and diesel each. The order also follows a relatively sustained period where India has been cutting back on its Russian oil imports and increasing oil imports from the U.S.



About Brent Crude:

- It serves as the most widely used benchmark that defines oil prices around the world.
- The term "Brent" refers to the Brent oil field, which was discovered in the 1970s and became a significant source of oil production.
- About two-thirds of all internationally traded crude oil supplies are priced relative to Brent, making it the most widely used marker of all.
- It is a light, sweet crude oil extracted from different oil fields in the North Sea.
- Its unique properties, low density and low sulphur content, make Brent crude oil simpler to process into products such as gasoline.
- As its supply is water-borne, Brent crude oil is easy to transport to distant locations.
- The Brent Crude oil price is influenced by various factors, including supply and demand dynamics, geopolitical events, production disruptions, and economic factors.

What is Sweet Crude?

- It refers to crude oil that is extracted that is found to contain very low amounts of sulfur.

- **Sweet crude** → Sulfur content < 0.5%
- **Sour crude** → Sulfur content > 0.5%
- **Sulfur is undesirable in crude oil** because it causes corrosion, increases refining costs, and produces ***harmful sulfur dioxide emissions*** when burned.



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Polity

Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number :** 01

About Speaker's Removal

94. Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People--

- (a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House of the People;
- (b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and
- (c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution:

Provided further that, whenever the House of the People is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the House of the People after the dissolution.

→ Speaker status during Discussion for his removal:

- ◆ Cannot preside over the House.
- ◆ However, they have the right to speak, take part in proceedings, and vote in the first instance (but **not a casting vote** in case of a tie).

→ Past instances include notices against *G.V. Mavalankar (1954)*, *Sardar Hukam Singh (1966)*, and *Balram Jakhar (1987)*.

- ◆ None of them lost the Speaker chair because of the motion.



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Polity
Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number : 01

PYQ (2025)

Q. Consider the following statements:

I. On the dissolution of the House of the People, the Speaker shall not vacate his/her office until immediately before the first meeting of the House of the People after the dissolution.

II. According to the provisions of the Constitution of India, a Member of the House of the People on being elected as Speaker shall resign from his/her political party immediately.

III. The Speaker of the House of the People may be removed from his/her office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then Members of the House, provided that no resolution shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

PYQ (2024)

With reference to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements :

While any resolution for the **removal of the Speaker** of the Lok Sabha is under consideration

1. He/She shall not preside.
2. He/She shall not have the right to speak.
3. He/She shall not be entitled to vote on the resolution in the first instance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Economy
Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number : 15

Govt. invokes Essential Commodities Act, tells oil companies to prioritise domestic supply; order seeks to re-prioritise allocation of propane, butane streams for cooking gas production

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI/CHENNAI

Despite assuring Indians that the country has “comfortable” stocks of crude, diesel, petrol and LPG, the Centre on Wednesday invoked the **Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955**, directing domestic oil refiners to **prioritise the production of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)** – a tacit admission that there are supply bottlenecks that could affect distribution in the near future.

The order issued on Wednesday read: “All oil refining companies operating in India shall maximise and ensure that **propane and butane streams produced, recovered, fractionated or otherwise available with them are utilised for production of LPG and make it available to the three public sector oil marketing companies.**”

The order said that all public sector oil marketing



Allaying concerns: IOCL issued a statement seeking to reassure consumers that the country has adequate reserves. FILE PHOTO

companies (OMCs) shall ensure that LPG so produced is supplied or marketed solely to consumers of domestic LPG.

The order further states that oil refining companies “**shall not divert, utilise, process, crack, convert or otherwise employ propane or butane streams for manufacture of petrochemical products or other such downstream derivatives.**”

The cooking fuel is formed from a combination of propane and bu-

tane and liquefied under pressure. It may contain trace quantities of higher hydrocarbons as well.

“LPG is largely a mixture of propane and butane. These gases are found along with natural gas, but are also produced in the crude oil refining process. The refining process can be tweaked to increase the butane-propane content of the output and rebalance the other output products, thereby boosting the production of

liquefied petroleum gas for use as cooking fuel,” said Prashant Vasisht, Senior Vice-President at ICRA.

Mr. Vasisht added that the government is **prioritising the availability of LPG for household cooking gas use rather than supplying it to vehicles or commercial establishments.**

Some 60% of India’s LPG is imported, much of it from Persian Gulf countries such as **Saudi Arabia and Qatar.** With the Strait of Hormuz closed since March 1, LPG imports have been badly hit. **OMCs such as Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation produce roughly 40% of India’s LPG requirement domestically.**

The fuel is then bottled and distributed across the country.

Separately, IOCL issued a statement seeking to reassure consumers that the country has adequate reserves, dismissing social media chatter about a “fuel shortage” as “rumours”.

About Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Background:

- The **Essential Commodities Act, 1955** was enacted when India faced severe food shortages and low food-grain production.
- The country depended on imports and aid such as **Public Law 480** wheat supplies from the **United States.**
- The Act aimed to prevent **hoarding and black-marketing of essential goods.**

Essential Commodity:

- The Act does **not define “essential commodity” explicitly.**

- Under **Section 2(A)**, it refers to commodities **listed in the Schedule of the Act.**

Objective:

- The Act helps **control inflation** by allowing regulation of **trade and distribution of key commodities.**

Impact:

Once declared essential, the government can **regulate production, supply, distribution, and impose stock limits.**



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Economy
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number :** 15

About Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Legal Jurisdiction:

- The **Central Government** can **add or remove commodities** from the Schedule.
- It may declare a commodity essential **in public interest**, usually **in consultation with state governments**.

2020: Parliament **amended the Act to limit the Centre's powers** to regulate cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oilseeds and oils **only under extraordinary circumstances** such as war, famine, extraordinary price rise and natural calamity of grave nature.

- **Regulating stock limit** of any agricultural produce only in case of a *100% rise in retail price of horticultural produce or 50% increase in retail price of non-perishable agricultural foodstuffs.*
- The order **invokes clauses 3 and 5 of the Essential Commodities Act** which empowers the Centre to **regulate production levels of Oil refining companies** and set **supply limits for OMCs**.



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Regulatory Bodies
Newspaper: The Indian Express **Page Number : 08**

About Television Rating Point

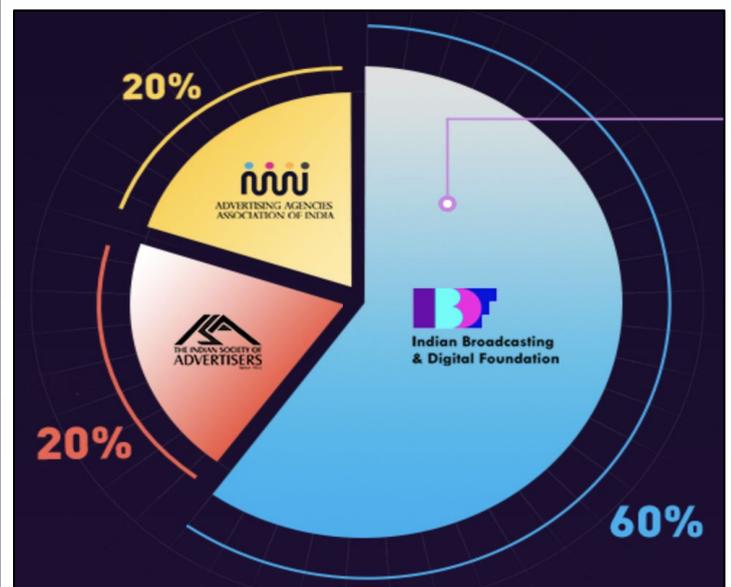
- It is a metric used to measure the popularity and viewership of television programs.
- The more viewers a program has, the higher its TRP rating.
- It is calculated by measuring the viewership of a particular program over a period of time, usually a week.
- TRP ratings are used by broadcasters and advertisers to determine the popularity of different TV programs.
- According to the TRP of a TV channel or programme, advertisers decide where to display their advertisements, and investors will decide about the investment of the money.

How is TRP Calculated in India?

- TRP is calculated by the Indian agency the Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) using "BAR-O-meters", that are installed in televisions in selected households.
 - BARC India is a joint industry company founded by stakeholder bodies that represent broadcasters, advertisers, and advertising, and Media Agencies.
- BARC has installed "BAR-O-meters" in over 58,000 impanelled households.
- These gadgets record data about the channel or programme watched by the family members or selected people. This method is called the People meters.
- In this way, some thousand viewers are surveyed in the form of justice and sampling.
- The data is then extrapolated to estimate the viewership of the entire population.

About Broadcast Audience Research Council

- BARC was established as an **autonomous 'not for profit' body** duly registered under the **Companies Act, 2013**.
- BARC was constituted comprising representatives from all relevant industry associations being **Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF)**, **Indian Society of Advertisers (ISA)** and **Advertising Agencies Association of India (AAAI)**.



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Regulatory Bodies
Newspaper: The Indian Express **Page Number :** 08

Emergence of Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC)

- In the 2000s, TV ratings in India were provided by **Television Audience Measurement (TAM)** and **INTAM**, but their data often conflicted, leading to disputes.
- In **2001, TAM acquired INTAM**, creating a near-monopoly in the TRP measurement system and raising concerns about transparency.
- Several controversies emerged, including Doordarshan channels not appearing in top rankings despite high viewership claims.
- The issue was raised in **Parliament in 2008**, after which the **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting** asked the **Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)** to recommend guidelines for TV rating agencies.
- TRAI suggested **self-regulation through an industry-led body**, leading to the creation of **BARC**.
- In **2014**, the government issued **Policy Guidelines for Television Rating Agencies**, and in **2015 BARC was accredited** to provide TV ratings in India.
- By **2016, TAM exited TV viewership measurement**, leaving **BARC as the primary television rating agency**.



Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. Brent crude serves as a widely used benchmark for pricing crude oil in international markets.
2. Brent crude has low sulphur content, which makes it simpler to process into Gasoline.
3. Sweet crude refers to crude oil with a low sulphur content.

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

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

Answer: b

Q2. With reference to the office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha vacates office if they cease to be a member of the House.
2. The Speaker may be removed from office by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present and voting in the House.
3. During a discussion on a resolution for their removal, the Speaker cannot vote in the first instance.

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

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

Answer: a

Q3. Which of the following countries are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)?

1. Bahrain
2. Iraq
3. Oman
4. Jordan
5. Saudi Arabia

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- c) 1, 3 and 5 only
- d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

Answer: c

Q4. With reference to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, consider the following statements:

1. The Act does not define "essential commodity" explicitly.
2. The Act helps control inflation by allowing the regulation of trade and distribution of key commodities.
3. The Central and State Governments can add or remove commodities from the Schedule.

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

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

Answer: b

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) is a statutory body created under the Information Technology Act, 2000.
2. BARC is the agency entrusted with calculating Television Rating Points (TRPs) in India.

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: b





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