

GS ANALYST

CURRENT AFFAIRS *Daily*

NEWS HEADLINE

- India plans to curb trade deficit
- NISAR satellite to map Himalayas' seismic zones
- Mercy plea decisions and Delays
- India-Armenia partnership

EDITORIAL

- The 'fact check' is that Indians will have little choice

SHORT NEWS

- Bohag Bihu
- India hosts first joint working group meeting on Chabahar port
- What is 'dabba trading'?
- World Chagas Disease Day
- New frog species found in Meghalaya Siju cave

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EDITORIAL

THE 'FACT CHECK' IS THAT INDIANS WILL HAVE LITTLE CHOICE

CONTEXT:

The amended IT Rules has allowed the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to determine "fake or false or misleading" Internet content about "any business of the Central Government".

● ABOUT:

- **Fact check body-** MeitY notified amendments to the Information Technology Rules, 2021, creating a regulatory regime that will allow a fact check body to label content related to the government on online platforms as "fake" or "misleading".
- **Condition to retain 'safe harbour'**-Content marked as such by the body will have to be taken down by online intermediaries if they wish to retain their 'safe harbour'.
- **Appeal Mechanism-** The government is also planning to establish an appeals mechanism when it notifies the unit.

● FACT CHECK BODY:

- **Four member body-** The Fact Check Unit (FCU) is likely to have four members — a representative from the IT Ministry and one from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, a "media expert" and a "legal expert".
- **Highest levels of professional and ethical standards-**The unit will uphold the highest levels of professional and ethical standards to ensure trustworthiness and neutrality.
- **Provision to "prominently display"** -The FCU is expected to require platforms to "prominently display" when they take content down on the basis of the unit's inputs.

● ISSUES:

- **Black Box-**Natural justice requires a transparent process. No such safeguard exists in the IT Rules, which could result in a black box of government censorship.
- **Vagueness in approach-**To make a "trusted" Internet, such fact checking comes without any details on the functioning of the "fact checking body".
- **Lack of Accountability-**Under the present system, the Union Government will become the sole arbiter of truth without proper accountability.

INDIA PLANS TO CURB TRADE DEFICIT

SYLLABUS MAPPING

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|------------------------------------|--|
| • Subject: Economy (GS-III) | • Sub-topic: Trade and Commerce |
|------------------------------------|--|

CONTEXT:

Recently, the Union government has informed that India is looking to cut down on cheap and non-essential imports through quality control orders (QCOs), as well as substitute imports through local production by incentivising manufacturers through Production linked Incentives (PLI) schemes.

About:

- **India's goods exports declined** for the second successive month in March, falling a sharp 13.9% while **imports dipped 7.9%**.
- Total **goods exports** in 2022-23 rose 6.03%, while the **import bill** surged by a steeper 16.5%.
- The **Commerce and Industry Ministry** pegged the **total trade deficit** for the year, 46% higher than the gap in 2021-22.

Trade Deficit:

- Trade deficit is said to take place **when the imports done by a country exceed that of the exports** done by a country in a fiscal year. The trade deficit is also termed as the **negative balance of trade**.
- Trade deficit is a way of measuring the extent to which **international trade** is happening between the countries of the world.
- Trade deficit can be calculated for different types and categories of **goods and services** and for international transactions such as **current account, financial account and capital account**.

Products-wise data for Exports:

- The top three of India's **five export items** registered insignificant growth including **Rice (up 1.5%), chemicals (1%), and drugs and pharmaceuticals (0.8%)**.
- **Petroleum exports** now account for 21.1% of total exports, up from 16% in 2021-22.
- **Engineering goods** declined by 5.1%.

Important segments like **engineering and gems and jewellery** witnessed negative growth and we may expect further slowdown in exports.

- **Non-oil exports** too contracted 0.5%, and goods shipments were also seen 2.8% lower than 2021-22 (excluding electronics exports).

Country-wise export data:

- The USA remained India's top export destination, followed by UAE.
- Netherlands emerged as the **third largest goods buyer**, displacing China to the fourth position in 2022-23.
- **Bangladesh and Hong Kong** remained in India's **top 10 export markets**.

Most Exported Products from India:

- **Leather and Its Products:** Indian leather manufactures items such as purses, coats, cricket balls, shoes, jackets, and more.

- **Petroleum Products:** Petroleum products like **Petrol, diesel, gasoline**, jet fuel and LPG are very demanding in countries like the US, China, and the Netherlands.
- **Gems and Jewellery:** India is the world's fifth-largest exporter of such materials. And because of that, India owns almost 6% of shares in global exports.
- **Automobiles and Equipment:** India is a rich country in terms of iron and steel. Due to this, India is a leading exporting country of machinery, parts, and, most importantly, automobiles.
- **Pharmaceutical Products:** Some of the most exported products include active ingredients, biopharmaceuticals, and finished drugs. India was also an active exporter of the covid vaccines in 2020-21.
- **Electronic Goods:** Mobiles, laptops, computers, and other electronic accessories are always in increasing demand, and India has been fulfilling it for multiple countries for a long time.
- **Dairy Products:** India primarily is an agricultural state, which is why the dairy and agricultural exports in India are popular across the globe.
- **Cereal (Rice, wheat etc.):** Much like China and Ukraine, India is famous for its abundant amount of production of wheat and maida.

Rise in Imports:

- China's share of **goods imports** dipped to 13.8% in the year gone by from 15.4% in 2021-22.

Indian shipments to China now account for just **3.4% of total exports**, from over 5% in 2021-22.

- While **petroleum imports** jumped about 30% to nearly \$210 billion in 2022-23.
- **Coal imports** grew at a faster 57% to touch almost \$50 billion.
- **Gold imports**, on the other hand, fell around 24% as global prices for the metal surged and the Rupee turned weaker.

Implications:

- As the present situation is giving rise to more imports than exports for India, it can lead to Trade deficit for the economy.
- Inflation
- Rise in Bank rates
- Increase in price of commodities

Government interventions:

The Government has taken the following measures to boost **exports and reduce trade deficit**:

- **Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)** extended up to 31-03-2023.
- **Interest Equalization Scheme** on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has also been extended up to 31-03-2024.
- Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.
- Rebate of **State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme** to promote labour oriented textile export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.
- Remission of **Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP)** scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021.
- **Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin** has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.

- **Districts as Export Hubs** has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.
- Package announced in light of the COVID pandemic to support domestic industry through various banking and financial sector relief measures, especially for MSMEs, which constitute a major share in exports.

NISAR SATELLITE TO MAP HIMALAYAS' SEISMIC ZONES

SYLLABUS MAPPING

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Subject: Geography (GS-I) | • Sub-topic: Physiography |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

CONTEXT:

NISAR satellite is going to map the most earthquake-prone regions in the Himalayas with unprecedented regularity and aims to build an advance warning system of land subsidence and earthquakes.

- NISAR satellite was jointly developed by the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** and the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** of the U.S.
- NISAR is expected to be launched in **January 2024** from **Satish Dhawan Space Centre** into a near-polar orbit.

About the map:

- **Need of the initiative:**
 - A large section of the Himalayan region falls in **Zone V**, implying the highest risk of strong earthquakes.
- The NISAR satellite will use **two frequency bands**: the **L-band and S-band** to image the Himalayan region.
- These two frequency bands will together provide high-resolution, all-weather data from the satellite that is expected to follow a **sun-synchronous orbit**.
- **Frequency to map**: The seismically active Himalayan region that will, **every 12 days**, create a "**deformation map**".
- The map is going to map the Strain which refers to the **deformation that occurs in rocks when it is under pressure from other rocks**, usually due to movements of continental plates that are sliding, colliding, or subducting against each other.

The **Indian Plate collided into the Eurasian plate** forming the Himalayas and continues to incrementally push it upwards.

- Scientists from the **Geological Survey of India in 2021** published a "**strain map**" of the Himalayas based on data from 1,252 GPS stations along the Himalayas.
- It identified regions that had the greatest odds of generating **earthquakes of magnitude above 8** and their extent.

Significance:

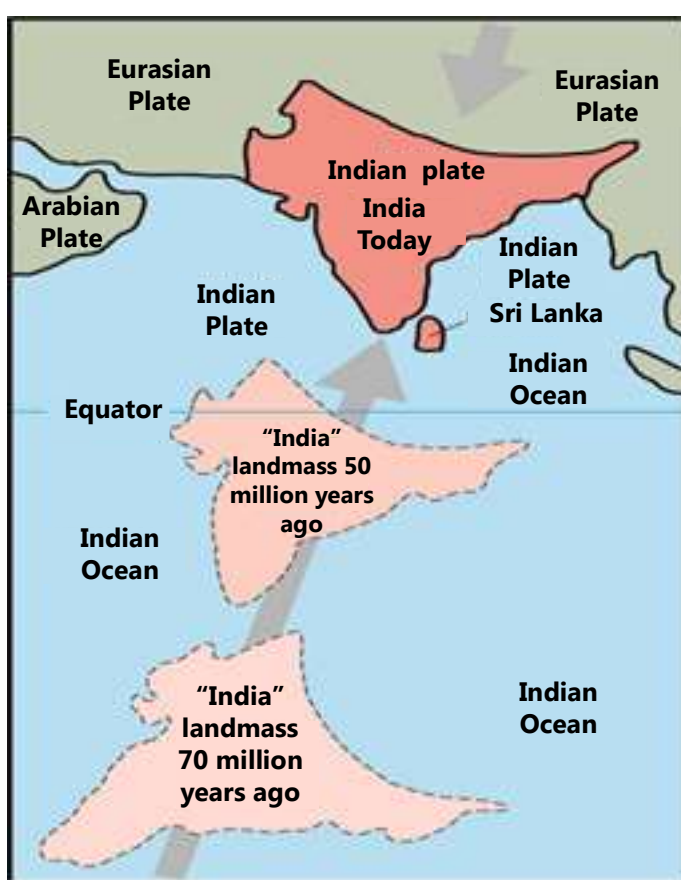
- It will also serve as a valuable tool to give warning of land subsidence as scientists can use the data collected and **under all-weather conditions** to study deformation patterns.
- The geoscience community can use this to determine how strain is building up in various parts of the Himalayas.

About NISAR:

- NISAR stands for **NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar**.
- It is an **Earth observation satellite**.
- The 2,800 kilograms satellite consists of both L-band and S-band synthetic aperture radar (SAR) instruments, which makes it a dual-frequency imaging radar satellite.
- NASA has provided the L-band radar, GPS, a high-capacity solid-state recorder to store data, and a payload data subsystem.
- And the ISRO has provided the S-band radar, the GSLV launch system and spacecraft.
- Another important component of the satellite is its large 39-foot stationary antenna reflector
- It is made of a gold-plated wire mesh, the reflector will be used to focus the radar signals emitted and received by the upward-facing feed on the instrument structure.

Emergence of Himalayas:

- About 225 million years ago, India was a large island still situated off the Australian coast, and a vast ocean (called Tethys Sea) separated India from the Asian continent.
- When Pangaea broke apart about 200 million years ago, India began to forge northward.
- By studying the history -- and ultimately the closing-- of the Tethys, scientists have reconstructed India's northward journey.
- About 80 million years ago, India was located roughly 6,400 km south of the Asian continent, moving northward at a rate of about 9 m a century.
- When India rammed into Asia about 40 to 50 million years ago, its northward advance slowed by about half.
- The collision and associated decrease in the rate of plate movement are interpreted to mark the beginning of the rapid uplift of the Himalayas.



Himalayas and vulnerability:

- The Himalaya is a **fragile mountain range** that is still rising as the Indian plate continues to push into the Asian plate.
- The mountains are mainly the **shale upwelling of the sea**, which makes them quite unstable.
- In fact, they are largely held together by the forests that they support.

Concerns:

- **Extreme weather events** - With the consequent loss of forest cover and extreme weather events (the 2013 Kedarnath flood), catastrophes have occurred at a steady beat in all of Uttarakhand.
- **Soil and water degradation** - The local soil and water have been degraded.
- **Decline in natural springs** - The number of natural mineral water springs is declining.
- **Increasing landslides** - The number of landslides is also shooting up.

MERCY PLEA DECISIONS AND DELAYS

SYLLABUS MAPPING

- **Subject:** Polity and Governance (GS-II)
- **Sub-topic:** Judiciary

CONTEXT:

While asking states/appropriate authorities to decide on mercy petitions at the earliest, the Supreme Court has mentioned that inordinate delay in not deciding on mercy pleas will “frustrate the object and purpose of the death sentence.”

What is the Case?

- The apex court has highlighted that **death row convicts** were taking advantage of an inordinate delay in deciding mercy petitions.
- The efforts shall be made by the state government and/or the concerned authorities to see that the mercy petitions are decided and disposed of at the earliest, so that even the accused can also know his fate and even justice is also done to the victim.
- The court while directing the states also relied on the SC ruling on **Jagdish vs. State of Madhya Pradesh** wherein the court commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment after taking into consideration the delay in disposal of the **mercy petition of above five years**.

MERCY PETITIONS: A RECAP

<p>Since 1948</p> <p>a total of 4,825 mercy petitions are disposed of by the President, of which 3,256 were rejected. In 1,569 petitions, the death penalty was commuted to life sentence</p>	<p>On February 8, 2022 Lok Sabha was informed that 4 mercy pleas, including one since 2012, are pending with the government</p> <p>Kovind's predecessor Pranab Mukherjee (2012-17) rejected 30 mercy petitions and pardoned four convicts from the 34 cases referred to him</p>	<p>Four mercy pleas includes one of former Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh's assassin Balwant Singh Rajoana, are pending with the Centre. Of the three remaining petitions, one is pending since 2015 and two from</p>
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In 2020, President Ram Nath Kovind rejected the mercy plea of Mukesh Singh, Vinay Sharma, Akshay Kumar Singh, Pawan Gupta, four of the six convicted in the **2012 Nirbhaya** gangrape & murder

2021

What is a Mercy petition?

- The mercy petition talks about the **power to pardon the convict** under a few sections of the **criminal code of procedure**.
- Mercy Petition lies in saving **an innocent person** from being punished due to **miscarriage of justice** or in **cases of doubtful conviction**.

Constitutional backing:

- **Under Article 72 of the Constitution**, the **President** has the **power to grant pardons** and decide on mercy petitions.
- **Under Article 161** of the Indian Constitution, the **Governor of State** also possess the **power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites and remission or suspend, remit or commute the sentence of a convict against state law**.

Procedure to apply for mercy petition:

- A convict under the sentence of death is allowed to file a mercy petition within a **period of seven days** after the date on which the **Superintendent of Jail informs** him about the dismissal of the appeal or special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court.
- The petitions are to be presented to the President of India. The President office seeks the **cabinet advice**.

- The appeal is examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry before giving recommendations to the President, takes the view **of State concerned**.
- There is no written procedure to deal with mercy petition.
- **Judicial review:**
 - ▶ President's **pardon/rejection/delay is also subjected to judicial review**.
 - ▶ However, if a court finds that the process of the decision taken by the President under Article 72 was **not arbitrary or unreasonable**; the decision then cannot be interfered with.

A curative petition is the last judicial corrective measure which can be pleaded in any judgment or decision passed by the Supreme Court which is normally decided by Judges in-chamber.

Who else can give pardon?

- In **Dhananjoy Chatterjee alias Dhana v State of West Bengal**, 1994 case the Supreme Court has said that "The power under **Articles 72 and 161 of the Constitution can** be exercised by the Central and State Governments, not by the President or Governor on their own".
- The advice of the appropriate Government binds the Head of the state.

Difference between the pardoning power of President and Governor:

- **Death sentence:** President can pardon the death sentence but the Governor has no power to pardon the death sentence.
- **Court-martial:** The President can pardon in case of Court-martial. But the Governor cannot pardon in the court-martial.
- **Jurisdiction:** President exercises his judicial powers for the punishment which is given under the law made by the Union. Whereas the Governor exercises his judicial powers for the punishment which is given under the law made by the State.

INDIA-ARMENIA PARTNERSHIP

SYLLABUS MAPPING	
• Subject: International Relations (GS-II)	• Sub-topic: Bilateral Relations

CONTEXT:

As informed by the Armenian envoy in India, amid expanding defence cooperation, Armenia to soon have a Defence Attache at its embassy also in the country.

India-Armenia Relations:

- **Background:**
 - ▶ After the breakup of the USSR, India recognized Armenia on December 26, 1991.
 - ▶ The Protocol on establishment of Diplomatic relations between India and Armenia was signed on 31 August 1992.
 - ▶ India opened its Embassy in 2 Yerevan on 01 March 1999.
- **Historical ties:**
 - ▶ Indian settlements in Armenia existed as early as 149 BC. Thomas Cana is said to be the first Armenian to have landed on the Malabar coast in 780 AD.

- ▶ Long before the **Dutch and the English** appeared in India, a few Armenian traders had come to Agra during the Mughal Empire.
- ▶ Emperor Akbar, highly appreciative of the commercial talents and integrity of the Armenians, granted them numerous privileges and considerable religious freedom as also an opportunity to serve in his empire in various capacities.
- ▶ The Armenian colony in India increased in size, wealth and importance throughout the 17th century.
- ▶ During British government, they also entered Indian trade in varying relationships to the East India Company.
- ▶ The Armenians made some contributions in the areas of artisanship including **gun-making and printing**.
- **Cultural ties:**
 - ▶ Indian classical singer Gohar Jaan, the first to be recorded on gramophone in 1902 was of Armenian origin.
- **People-to-people ties:**
 - ▶ The Armenian language journal "Azdarar" published in Madras (Chennai) in 1794 was the first ever Armenian journal published anywhere in the world.
 - ▶ After India's independence, many Armenians migrated to Australia, USA and other places. The vestigial Armenian community in India is now mainly settled in Calcutta with sprinkling in Mumbai, Delhi, Agra and Chennai.
- **Defence ties:**
 - ▶ Armenia recently signed a major defence deal with India for procurement of **Pinaka multi-rocket launch systems and their ammunition**, among others, in a deal worth around ₹2,500 crore.
 - ▶ At present neither country has a dedicated DA in the other country.
- **Developmental cooperation:**
 - ▶ Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme.

ITEC programme is an on-going programme under which every year on average 35 slots are earmarked for Armenia for short and medium term courses which are extremely popular amongst Government and Public Sector officials.

- **Bilateral agreements:**
 - ▶ India and Armenia signed a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation on 14 December 1995 in New Delhi.
 - ▶ In addition, there are over **30 Agreements/MoUs covering diverse areas of possible cooperation** such as trade & commerce, culture, tourism, education, defense, science & technology, information technology, double tax avoidance, academic cooperation between institutes and Think Tanks.

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SHORT NEWS

Bohag Bihu



Bohag Bihu, a 7-day festival will be celebrated from **April 14, 2023 (Friday) to April 20, 2023 in Assam.**

About the event:

- The seven days of **Bohag Bihu** are celebrated differently.
- The **first day or Garu Bihu** is dedicated to cattle and on this day people take their cattle to river, bathe them, adorn them with garlands, pain their horns and hoofs and pray for their well-being.
- The second day of the festival is called **Manuh Bihu**, wherein people wake up early in the morning, apply turmeric paste on their bodies and take bath.
- Delicious traditional dishes like **Til Laru, Pitha, Murir Laru, Ghila Pitha, Poka Mithoi** among others are made.
- People meet and greet each other and exchange gifts.
- The third day of the festival is called **Guxai Bihu, dedicated to worshipping household deities.**
- The fourth day is called **Taator Bihu** or Bihu for the handlooms.
- The fifth day is called **Nangolor Bihu**, dedicated to farm equipment, while the sixth day is called GharosiaJibar Bihu, which is celebrated for domestic animals.
- The final day of the festival is celebrated as **Chera Bihu** which is celebrated with much enthusiasm.

Bihu festival:

- It is one of the biggest festivals of Assam and marks the first day of **Hindu unipolar calendar**, and the beginning of **Assamese New Year.**
- Bihu is celebrated **thrice in a year.**
- Bohag Bihu marks the beginning of the **seeding period and falls in the second week of April every year.**
- The other two - **Kati Bihu and Magh Bihu** are celebrated in October and January respectively.
- Rong means joy in Assamese and **Rongali Bihu** is the time for joy and happiness for Assamese community as they celebrate each day of the festival with great fervour and enthusiasm.

India hosts first joint working group meeting on Chabahar port

The **first joint working group** meeting on the Chabahar port is going to be hosted by India.

About the meet:

- India has been pushing for **the Chabahar port project** to boost regional trade, especially for its connectivity to Afghanistan.



- At the meeting, the country representative for the **UN World Food Programme (UNWFP)** made a presentation on the on-going cooperation between India and the UNWFP in Afghanistan for the delivery of wheat assistance.
- The consul general of Afghanistan emphasised the significance of the Chabahar port for the delivery of **humanitarian assistance for the Afghan people and providing economic opportunities for Afghan businessmen and traders.**

Significance:

- India and the central Asian nations reaffirmed that connectivity initiatives should comply with global norms, transparency, local priorities, financial sustainability and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries.

What is 'dabba trading'?



The **National Stock Exchange (NSE)** issued a string of notices naming entities involved in '**dabba trading**'.

About:

- Dabba trading is an **illegal form of trading in shares that operates outside the purview of recognized stock exchanges.**
- It has been banned by the **Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).**
- **It involves a parallel stock market where traders can speculate on** the direction of share prices and stock indices without a **trading account, demat account, or providing KYC details.**
- According to the **Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (SCRA)**, trading in shares of companies between persons other than members of a **recognized stock exchange is illegal.**
- SEBI has **prohibited activity** under regulations 3 and 4 of SEBI Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices. Dabba trading is also punishable under the **Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act of 2000.**
- Despite the risk involved, dabba trading can be profitable since it is not governed by any rules and regulations.
- Transactions are settled in cash and orders are taken personally by the operators of the dabba system.
- Since it is illegal, profits earned through **dabba trading are not subject to income tax.**

World Chagas Disease Day

Every year **on April 14th, World Chagas Disease Day** is observed to raise awareness about a **life-threatening illness** that can cause severe heart and digestive problems.



About the Disease:

- The disease, also known as **American trypanosomiasis**, silent disease, or silenced disease, is caused by the *Trypanosoma cruzi* parasite, which is **transmitted to humans by the triatomine bug, commonly known as the kissing bug**.
- The disease primarily affects individuals living in rural areas with poor hygiene conditions, particularly those who are impoverished. It is more common in regions like Central America, Mexico, and South America.

World Chagas Disease Day 2023: Theme

- The theme for 2023 is Time to integrate Chagas disease into primary health care, so that universal care and surveillance start at the most decentralized level of the health system.

New frog species found in Meghalaya Siju cave



Researchers from the **Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)** have discovered a **new species of frog** from deep inside a cave in **Meghalaya's South Garo Hills district**.

About the Species:

- It has been named after the **Suji cave** where it was discovered.
- It belongs to the **cascade Ranidae family** and genus *Amolops*.
- Genus *Amolops* is among the largest groups of ranid frogs (family *Ranidae*) with 73 known species widely distributed across **India's North East and north, Nepal, Bhutan, China, the Indochina region and the Malaya Peninsula**.
- Cascade frogs are named so because they prefer small waterfalls.
- It is the second time that a frog was discovered from inside a cave in the country, the first being the discovery of the *Micrixalus spelunca* in 2014 from a cave in Tamil Nadu.

Key facts about the Suji caves:

- It is one of the longest cave systems in the world situated in the state of Meghalaya.
- It is a 4 km long natural limestone cave.



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