

# THE PALA CIVIL TIMES



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EXPLAINED



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## Talks today, Trump says as Tehran blocks Strait

The United States has proposed a fresh round of negotiations with Iran in Pakistan ahead of the expiry of the ongoing ceasefire, though Iran has not formally confirmed participation. The talks come amid continued tensions, with the Strait of Hormuz effectively disrupted due to a U.S. naval blockade and Iranian restrictions, each side accusing the other of ceasefire violations. Key disagreements persist over Iran's nuclear programme, regional influence, and control of strategic waterways, with both sides maintaining firm positions despite signalling openness to diplomacy. The U.S. has issued strong warnings of escalation, while Iran has termed the blockade unlawful and a breach of the ceasefire. Pakistani mediation efforts are ongoing, reflecting attempts to prevent further deterioration, though the gap between the two sides remains significant.

*(Full report on Page 4)*

## On delimitation and Parliament seats

The proposed Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill and the Delimitation Bill, 2026 sought to reshape India's electoral framework by expanding Lok Sabha representation and advancing women's reservation. However, the Amendment Bill was defeated in the Lok Sabha, leading to the withdrawal of the Delimitation Bill, highlighting the political and constitutional sensitivity of the issue.



### Existing Constitutional Provisions on Delimitation

Delimitation refers to fixing the number and boundaries of constituencies, carried out by a Delimitation Commission constituted by Parliament. Past exercises were based on the 1951, 1961, and 1971 Censuses, with Lok Sabha seats fixed at 543 based on the 1971 population (54.8 crore). This freeze, introduced to incentivise population control, continues until after the next Census (post-2027). Additionally, the 106th Constitutional Amendment mandates one-third reservation for women, to be implemented after delimitation based on the next Census.

### Key Provisions of the 131st Amendment Bill

The Bill proposed three major changes. First, it sought to increase the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha from 550 to 850 seats. Second, it aimed to empower Parliament to decide the Census basis for delimitation. Third, it attempted to delink women's reservation from the post-2027 Census, enabling implementation based on earlier Census data (2011). The Delimitation Bill, 2026 proposed periodic constitution of a Delimitation Commission to allocate seats based on the latest Census, which, if enacted immediately, would have used 2011 population data.

### Opportunities and Concerns

The government justified the proposed expansion of Lok Sabha seats as a means to smoothly implement one-third women's reservation—potentially creating around 272 reserved seats—while assuring a pro-rata increase across States to preserve federal balance. In contrast, the Opposition argued that linking reservation to delimitation was unnecessary since it could be implemented within the existing House strength, raised concerns over the absence of a clear legal guarantee for proportional seat distribution, and criticised the lack of adequate parliamentary scrutiny on an issue with significant federal implications.

### Underlying Constitutional Principles

The issue engages core democratic and federal principles. Article 81 mandates that the ratio of population to seats should be uniform across States "as far as practicable." However, the freeze on delimitation since 1976 diluted the principle of "one person, one vote, one value" to incentivise population control. The upcoming delimitation must reconcile population-based representation with federal equity among States with differing demographic growth rates.

### Way Forward

If implemented, the reforms would significantly alter political representation, potentially increasing the influence of high-population States. While expanding seats could improve representational capacity and enable smoother implementation of reservations, it risks intensifying regional imbalances and political contestation. The method of embedding safeguards (constitutional vs legislative) would also determine the rigidity or flexibility of future changes. A balanced approach is required that harmonises democratic equality with federal stability. Proposals such as a constitutionally guaranteed pro-rata increase may offer a middle path, but require wider deliberation through parliamentary committees.

## Sabarimala and Beyond: Redefining Religious Freedom, Equality, and the Essential Religious Practices Doctrine in India

A nine-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India is currently revisiting the constitutional issues arising from the Indian Young Lawyers' Association v. State of Kerala judgment. The case centres on the tension between religious freedom and gender equality, particularly the validity of excluding women of menstruating age from the Sabarimala Temple. The 2018 judgment struck down such exclusion as unconstitutional, raising broader questions about the scope of judicial review in religious matters.



### Constitutional Framework: Articles 25 and 26

The debate is anchored in Article 25 and Article 26 of the Constitution. Article 25 guarantees all individuals the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise, and propagate religion, subject to public order, morality, health, and other fundamental rights. Article 26, on the other hand, grants religious denominations the autonomy to manage their religious affairs, establish institutions, and administer property. While Article 25 is explicitly subject to other fundamental rights, Article 26 provides relatively stronger protection to denominational autonomy, creating a complex constitutional balance.

### Essential Religious Practices (ERP) Doctrine

The debate is anchored in Article 25 and Article 26 of the Constitution. Article 25 guarantees all individuals the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise, and propagate religion, subject to public order, morality, health, and other fundamental rights. Article 26, on the other hand, grants religious denominations the autonomy to manage their religious affairs, establish institutions, and administer property. While Article 25 is explicitly subject to other fundamental rights, Article 26 provides relatively stronger protection to denominational autonomy, creating a complex constitutional balance.

### Sabarimala Judgment (2018): Key Findings

In the 2018 ruling, the Supreme Court held that the exclusion of women violated equality, non-discrimination, and dignity. It ruled that Ayyappa devotees do not constitute a separate religious denomination under Article 26 and that the practice of exclusion does not qualify as an essential religious practice. The judgment emphasised constitutional morality and prioritised fundamental rights over discriminatory customs.

### Union Government's Arguments

The Union government has raised significant concerns regarding the 2018 judgment. It argues that constitutional morality is subjective and should not be an independent ground for judicial review. It also contends that courts should not act as social reformers and that determining essential religious practices is beyond judicial competence. Additionally, it emphasises that Article 26 extends protection to "any section" of a denomination, thereby supporting the claim for denominational autonomy of Ayyappa devotees.

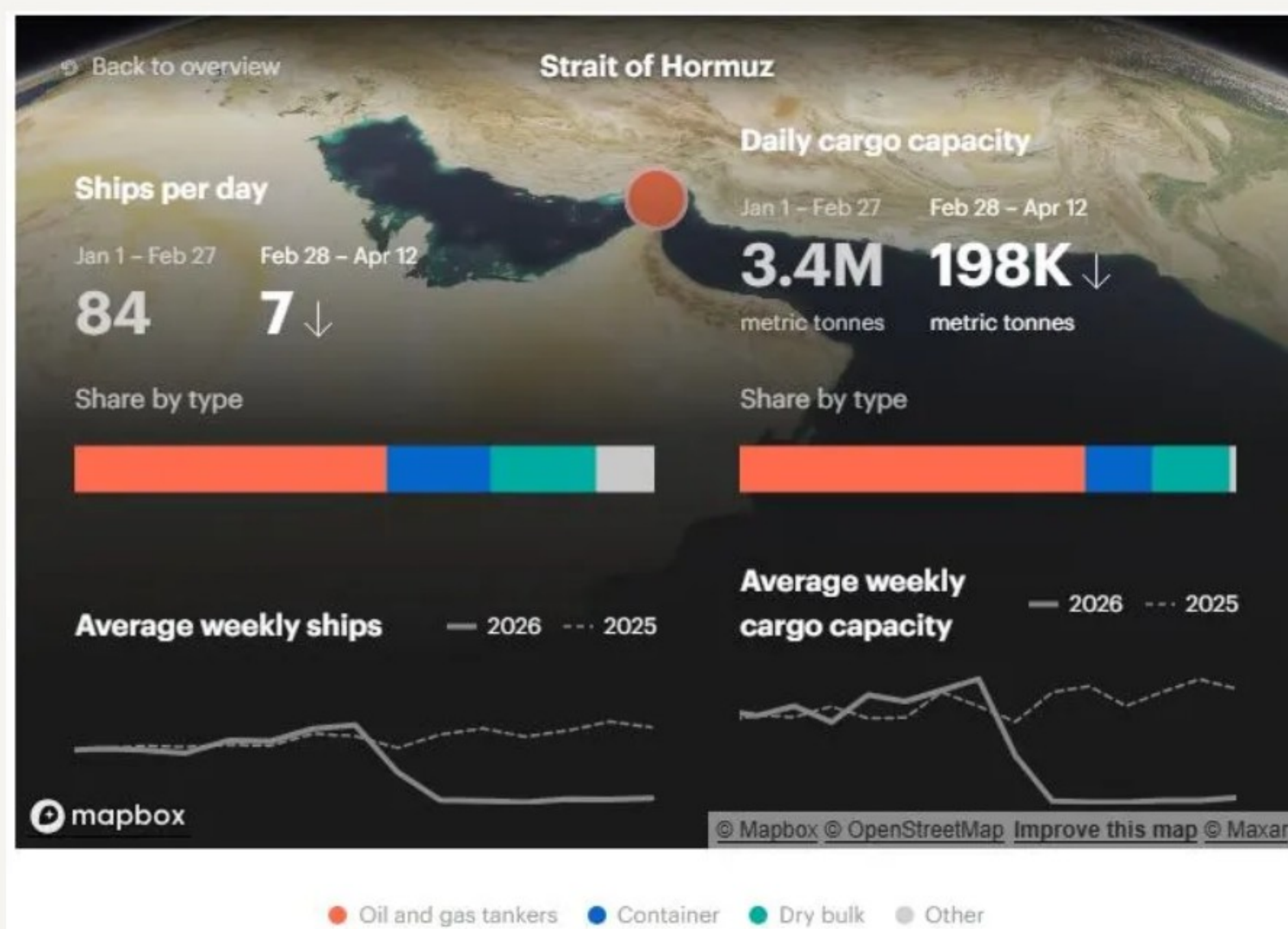
### Reform vs Religious Autonomy

The Constitution permits reform through Article 25(2), which allows the State to regulate secular aspects of religion and enact social welfare measures. Historically, this provision was intended to address caste-based exclusion rather than gender-based restrictions. Thus, gender equality claims are often better grounded in Articles 14 and 15. In Sabarimala, the Court held that Ayyappa devotees do not form a "separate denomination" as they are part of the broader Hindu community. However, the phrase "any section thereof" in Article 26 suggests that even sub-groups within a religion may claim denominational rights, complicating the issue in the context of Hinduism's diverse and non-centralised structure.

At the heart of the issue lies a fundamental tension between religious autonomy and constitutional values of equality and dignity. The evolving jurisprudence reflects a gradual shift towards prioritising individual rights over group-based religious practices, while still attempting to preserve the pluralistic fabric of Indian society.

## Talks today, Trump says as Tehran blocks Strait

The proposed U.S.–Iran talks in Islamabad follow an inconclusive first round, reflecting a deep trust deficit and conflicting strategic objectives. The negotiations are shaped by both a long-standing dispute over Iran's nuclear programme and the recent conflict centred on control of the Strait of Hormuz.



### Dual Nature of Negotiations

Two parallel but overlapping tracks define the engagement: the nuclear issue, involving sanctions relief and enrichment limits, and the ceasefire-related concerns over Hormuz. The U.S. seeks to treat Strait access as a temporary wartime issue, while Iran views it as strategic leverage to secure broader concessions, including sanctions relief and security guarantees.



### Points of Divergence

The failure of earlier talks highlights fundamental differences, with the U.S. demanding rollback of Iran's nuclear capabilities and free navigation, while Iran links any concessions to wider geopolitical and economic outcomes. This divergence has stalled progress and complicated ceasefire extension efforts.

### Evolving Strategic Complications

Developments such as the Israel-Lebanon ceasefire and U.S. pressure on Israel have altered the negotiating environment but have not resolved core issues like Hezbollah's role or regional security concerns. Additionally, the U.S. naval blockade has prompted Iran to harden its stance, making reopening of Hormuz conditional on lifting the blockade.

### Impact of Sand Mining on Biodiversity

Both sides aim for a negotiated exit but seek to preserve strategic dominance, creating an escalation trap. Misinterpretation of signals, including public statements by U.S. leadership, has reinforced hardline positions in Iran, reducing scope for compromise.

### Escalation Risks and Miscalculations

The situation underscores the limits of coercive diplomacy in resolving complex geopolitical disputes. With multiple variables—blockades, regional dynamics, and strategic mistrust—affecting negotiations, the prospects for a durable agreement remain uncertain, though diplomatic engagement continues as the primary pathway forward.

A sustainable resolution will likely require phased confidence-building measures, credible security assurances, and alignment between military de-escalation and political negotiations. Ultimately, the success of any agreement will depend on both sides' willingness to balance strategic interests with long-term regional stability.

**The Indian EXPRESS**

## Picking up the pieces, after the collapse

The failure of the constitutional amendment on women's reservation, linked to delimitation and seat expansion, has intensified political contestation, with the government attributing blame to the Opposition while concerns over process and consultation persist. The Prime Minister's subsequent address, marked by strong political rhetoric, has been criticised for deepening distrust rather than fostering dialogue. The episode reflects a governance approach perceived as majoritarian, with limited efforts to build consensus through institutional mechanisms such as all-party consultations, despite the complex constitutional and federal implications involved.

At the same time, broad political agreement on women's reservation continues, though key concerns remain unresolved, including the sequencing of delimitation, federal balance, and representation across regions and social groups. The situation highlights the need for a more inclusive and consultative legislative process to address structural reforms of this scale. Moving forward, meaningful engagement and institutional dialogue will be essential to reconcile competing interests.

**Editorial to Exam - Most probable question from this editorial**

*Examine the challenges in implementing women's reservation in India in the context of delimitation, federal balance, and the need for political consensus.*



## Costs and Wages

The ongoing protests by factory workers in Noida highlight rising labour unrest driven by low wages, rising living costs, and concerns over working conditions. Workers have demanded increased pay, regulated working hours, and overtime compensation, which were not fully met by the Uttar Pradesh government's interim hike. The new Labour Codes has intensified concerns, as they permit longer working hours and leave wage determination largely to States, enabling employers to extract more labour at minimal pay. The increasing reliance on contract labour and limits on strikes have further weakened job security and collective bargaining.

Similar labour actions across sectors indicate a broader pattern of dissatisfaction under the current labour regime. The protests also reflect gaps in institutional mechanisms, such as the absence of worker consultation and weak enforcement of labour rights. The situation underscores the tension between labour flexibility and worker protection, pointing to the need for balanced reforms ensuring fair wages, humane working conditions, and effective institutional dialogue.

**Editorial to Exam - Most probable question from this editorial**

*"Recent labour unrest in India reflects structural challenges in balancing labour flexibility with worker welfare." Discuss in the context of the new Labour Codes and emerging industrial protests.*

thehindu**businessline.**

TUESDAY - MARCH 31, 2026

## Clear the smoke

The draft Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE 3) norms for passenger vehicles seek to tighten fuel consumption and emission standards by moderating the weight-based relaxation that earlier favoured larger vehicles. This revision addresses concerns of small car manufacturers but places pressure on SUV producers, potentially pushing them towards greater electric vehicle (EV) adoption. However, concerns persist regarding the methodology for calculating EV emissions, particularly the inclusion of power generation emissions and the use of "super credits," which may inadvertently reduce the incentive to produce more EVs. While hybrid incentives have been rationalised, questions remain on whether the proposed emission targets are sufficiently ambitious to address air quality challenges. The policy debate also reflects broader issues in balancing environmental goals with industrial competitiveness and technological transitions. Falling battery costs and improving EV viability offer an opportunity to accelerate the shift, but effective implementation requires accurate emission accounting and robust market mechanisms.

**Editorial to Exam - Most probable question from this editorial**

*"Evaluate the effectiveness of Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) norms in promoting sustainable mobility in India. Discuss the challenges related to emission accounting, electric vehicle incentives, and regulatory design."*

## West Asia war: Impact of disruptions on global fuel supply

The West Asia conflict has transformed the Strait of Hormuz into a critical geopolitical flashpoint, exposing how a narrow maritime corridor can disrupt the \$117 trillion global economy. The crisis is not only a supply shock but a structural stress test for global energy security and economic resilience.

### Unprecedented Energy Supply Disruption

The conflict has triggered one of the largest disruptions in global oil and gas markets. With over 80 energy facilities damaged—many severely—restoring production could take months or even years. Even if hostilities end soon, delayed tanker movements and infrastructure losses will prolong supply instability, keeping global energy markets volatile.

### Asia at the Epicentre of Impact

Asia is the worst affected region, as nearly 80% of oil and about 90% of LNG passing through the Strait is destined for Asian economies. Countries heavily dependent on imports, including India, face immediate challenges in securing alternative energy supplies, highlighting the vulnerability of regionally concentrated supply chains.



### Shifts in Global Energy Consumption Patterns

The crisis is accelerating structural shifts in energy usage. According to the International Energy Agency, countries are increasing reliance on coal in the short term while simultaneously pushing for renewables, nuclear energy expansion, and electric vehicles. This reflects a broader strategic move to reduce dependence on geopolitically sensitive fossil fuel routes.

Rising fuel prices, supply constraints, and shipping disruptions are contributing to inflationary pressures globally. Energy price spikes affect transportation, manufacturing, and consumption, amplifying economic instability across economies. The crisis marks a critical inflection point, revealing deep structural vulnerabilities in global energy systems and trade routes. It is accelerating the transition towards diversified energy sources while simultaneously reshaping geopolitical alignments, making energy security a central pillar of economic and strategic policy worldwide.

### Fragility of Natural Gas Supply Chains

Unlike oil, natural gas is more constrained by geography and infrastructure, making it harder to reroute during disruptions. The heavy dependence on West Asian LNG exports has intensified concerns about supply reliability, forcing countries to rethink long-term energy diversification strategies.

### Geoeconomic Concerns: Critical Minerals and Supply Chains

The crisis also underscores vulnerabilities beyond energy, particularly in critical minerals essential for defence, electronics, and pharmaceuticals. The dominance of China in these sectors raises concerns about overdependence and the need for diversified supply chains in a fragmented geopolitical environment.

### Geopolitical Dynamics and Strategic Leverage

The conflict has enhanced Iran's strategic leverage by demonstrating its ability to disrupt global shipping. The possibility of controlling or restricting access to the Strait introduces a long-term geopolitical risk, shifting bargaining power and complicating international negotiations, including those involving the JCPOA framework.

### Limited Pathways to Conflict Resolution

Two broad scenarios emerge: a negotiated settlement similar to pre-war terms or a prolonged conflict with no clear resolution. However, declining trust, hardened political positions, and competing global interests make a swift resolution unlikely, prolonging uncertainty in both geopolitical and economic domains.

# SCIENCE

## How AI companies are quietly becoming the world's cybersecurity gatekeepers

The launch of Project Glasswing by Anthropic marks a significant shift in global cybersecurity, where artificial intelligence is no longer just a tool but a central actor in identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities. Positioned as a collaborative defence initiative, it also raises deeper concerns about the concentration of cyber power among a few large technology firms.

### What is Project Glasswing?

Project Glasswing is a coalition-led cybersecurity initiative that brings together major global technology firms, including Amazon Web Services, Apple, Google, Microsoft, Nvidia, and JPMorgan Chase, among others. It aims to secure critical global software infrastructure using advanced AI tools, particularly for detecting hidden vulnerabilities in widely used systems.

### AI-driven Vulnerability Detection

At the heart of the initiative is an advanced AI model called Claude Mythos Preview. This system can autonomously identify and exploit “zero-day vulnerabilities”—previously unknown flaws in software—at unprecedented speed and scale. Unlike traditional methods requiring weeks of expert effort, the model can detect such vulnerabilities overnight, even uncovering decades-old flaws in widely used systems like operating systems and open-source libraries. The initiative focuses on proactively identifying vulnerabilities, notifying developers, and strengthening open-source ecosystems.

The evolution of AI-driven cybersecurity suggests both opportunities and risks. On one hand, it enables faster and more effective threat detection, strengthening digital resilience. On the other, it risks creating dependency on a few dominant players, raising concerns about fairness, accessibility, and strategic control over critical infrastructure. The challenge ahead lies in balancing innovation with decentralisation and ensuring that cybersecurity remains a global public good rather than a concentrated corporate asset.



### Concerns: Concentration of Cyber Power

Despite its defensive framing, Project Glasswing raises concerns about centralisation. Access to the most powerful cybersecurity tools is restricted to a select group of corporations, effectively creating a gatekeeping mechanism. This could lead to a “cartel-like” structure where a few firms control both the discovery of vulnerabilities and the solutions to address them, potentially shaping global cybersecurity norms and access.

### Response of OpenAI and ChatGPT Ecosystem

Notably absent from the coalition is OpenAI. In response, it has expanded its Trusted Access for Cyber programme and introduced specialised models for cybersecurity tasks. Unlike Anthropic’s restricted-access approach, OpenAI has emphasised broader and more decentralised access to defensive tools, arguing against centralised control over cybersecurity capabilities.

### Challenges and Limitations

A clear pattern is emerging where the same companies are developing AI models, controlling cloud infrastructure, and offering cybersecurity solutions. This vertical integration enhances efficiency and capability but also consolidates influence, making these firms indispensable to global digital security systems.

**PRELIMS CORNER :**

1) With reference to investments, consider the following:

- I. Bonds
- II. Hedge Funds
- III. Stocks
- IV. Venture Capital

How many of the above are treated as Alternative Investment Funds?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All the four

2) Consider the following statements:

I. The Reserve Bank of India mandates all the listed companies in India to submit a Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR).

II. In India, a company submitting a BRSR makes disclosures in the report that are largely non-financial in nature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

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**- Sri Sri Ravi Shankar**

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**11 Days to go - 11 model questions**

1. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many states in India?
2. Who is known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?
3. The Battle of Plassey took place in which year?
4. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by which Amendment?
5. The river Narmada flows into which sea?
6. The Ryotwari system was introduced by which Governor-General?
7. The Quit India Movement was launched in which year?
8. The Constitution of India was adopted on which date?
9. The Sanchi Stupa was built by which ruler?
10. The Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from which country?
11. The Godavari River originates in which state?

# Prelims Corner: Explanations

1) Answer is option b

Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) are pooled investment vehicles that provide investors with opportunities beyond traditional asset classes such as stocks and bonds. Regulated in India by the **Securities and Exchange Board of India**, AIFs collect funds from investors and deploy them into diverse assets including private equity, **hedge funds, real estate, and other non-traditional investments.**

AIFs involve **lower liquidity and more complex strategies aimed at achieving higher returns.** AIFs in India can be structured as trusts, companies, limited liability partnerships (LLPs), or other corporate bodies.

Private equity represents a type of investment asset, whereas an AIF serves as the vehicle through which such investments are pooled and managed.

AIFs in India are classified into three categories :

- **Category I AIFs** focus on investments that promote economic development, job creation, and social impact. Example : venture capital funds, SME funds, social venture funds that target businesses with social or environmental objectives, and infrastructure funds that finance large-scale projects such as roads, railways, and airports.
- **Category II AIFs** includes debt funds that invest in the debt instruments of unlisted companies and often carry higher risk due to lower credit ratings, and fund of funds that diversify investments by allocating capital across multiple AIFs.
- **Category III AIFs** are characterised by high-risk, high-return strategies and make use of advanced trading techniques to maximise returns. Example : Hedge Fund. A hedge fund is a private, unregistered investment fund. Hedge funds pool money from investors and invest in securities or other types of assets with the goal of getting positive returns.

2) In India, the Business Responsibility Report (BRR) was introduced by the Securities and Exchange Board of India for listed entities in 2012. This framework was later strengthened in May 2021 with the introduction of the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR), which standardized both qualitative and quantitative ESG disclosures.

**Statement I : The Reserve Bank of India mandates all the listed companies in India to submit a Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR).**

This is incorrect.

The mandate for submitting BRSR does not come from the Reserve Bank of India. Instead, it is issued by SEBI. Moreover, even SEBI has not mandated it for all listed companies. It is currently compulsory only for the top 1,000 listed entities by market capitalization (from FY 2022-23 onwards).

**Statement II : In India, a company submitting a BRSR makes disclosures in the report that are largely non-financial in nature. This is correct.**

- BRSR focuses largely on non-financial disclosures, particularly related to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) aspects. These include data on:
  1. Environmental impact (emissions, resource use)
  2. Social responsibility (employee welfare, gender equality)
  3. Governance practices (ethics, transparency)

While some quantitative metrics are included, the overall nature of the report is non-financial, aimed at improving transparency, comparability, and accountability beyond traditional financial reporting.





Sri Rishiraj Singh IPS

From 2026 April 30 to May 03



Smt. Sunitha Bhasker ISS

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