

CURRENT AFFAIRS

WITH MINDMAPS

HINGLISH



TH, IE

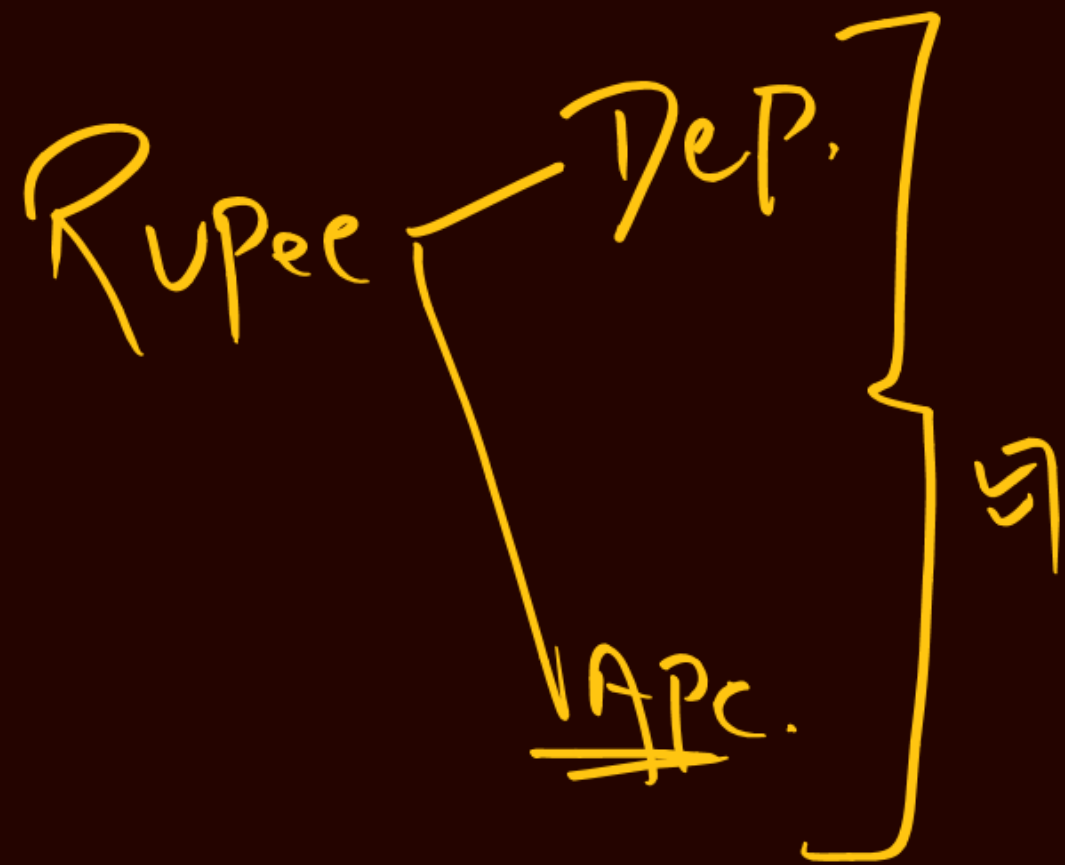
Gaza- Location ✓ IE

Myanmar-Location ✓ IE

Governor Issues ✓ TH

Renewable Energy ✓ IE

Practice Question-Polity ✓



निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति से संबंधित सरकारिया आयोग की सिफारिशों के बारे में सही है/हैं?

→ (क्र. वर्ष)!

1. राज्यपाल को राज्य के बाहर का व्यक्ति होना चाहिए।
2. राज्यपाल का राज्य की स्थानीय राजनीति से घनिष्ठ संबंध नहीं होना चाहिए।
3. राज्यपाल किसी क्षेत्र में प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति होना चाहिए।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3 ✓

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति से संबंधित सरकारिया आयोग की सिफारिशों के बारे में सही है/हैं?

1. राज्यपाल को राज्य के बाहर का व्यक्ति होना चाहिए।
2. राज्यपाल का राज्य की स्थानीय राजनीति से घनिष्ठ संबंध नहीं होना चाहिए।
3. राज्यपाल किसी क्षेत्र में प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति होना चाहिए।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3**

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से राज्यपाल के विवेकाधीन अधिकारों के अंतर्गत आता/आते हैं?

DP.

1. ऐसे समय में मुख्यमंत्री की नियुक्ति करना, जब न तो कोई एक दल और न ही दलों का गठबंधन स्पष्ट बहुमत लेकर चुनाव में उभरता है।
2. अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति को रिपोर्ट भेजना।
3. विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित रखना।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

30



निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से राज्यपाल के विवेकाधीन अधिकारों के अंतर्गत आता/आते हैं?

1. ऐसे समय में मुख्यमंत्री की नियुक्ति करना, जब न तो कोई एक दल और न ही दलों का गठबंधन स्पष्ट बहुमत लेकर चुनाव में उभरता है।
2. अनच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति को रिपोर्ट भेजना।
3. विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित रखना।

351

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

(a) केवल 1 और 2

(b) केवल 1 और 3

(c) केवल 3

(d) 1, 2 और 3

(b)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति राज्य सरकार के सभी या किसी भी कार्य को स्वयं ग्रहण कर सकते हैं।
2. राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने से संबंधित उद्घोषणा को जारी किए जाने की तिथि से 3 माह के भीतर संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना आवश्यक है।
3. राष्ट्रपति राज्यपाल को निहित कार्यों और शक्तियों को अपने अधीन ले सकते हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति राज्य सरकार के सभी या किसी भी कार्य को स्वयं ग्रहण कर सकते हैं।
2. राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने से संबंधित उद्घोषणा को जारी किए जाने की तिथि से 3 माह के भीतर संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना आवश्यक है।
3. राष्ट्रपति राज्यपाल को निहित कार्यों और शक्तियों को अपने अधीन ले सकते हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. सरकारिया आयोग ने अनुच्छेद 263 के अंतर्गत एक स्थायी अंतर-राज्य परिषद (Inter-State Council) की स्थापना की सिफारिश की थी।
2. सरकारिया आयोग के अनुसार, अनुच्छेद 356 से संबंधित राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट को व्यापक रूप से सार्वजनिक किया जाना चाहिए।
3. सरकारिया आयोग के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं (All India Services) को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. सरकारिया आयोग ने अनुच्छेद 263 के अंतर्गत एक स्थायी अंतर-राज्य परिषद (Inter-State Council) की स्थापना की सिफारिश की थी।
2. सरकारिया आयोग के अनुसार, अनुच्छेद 356 से संबंधित राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट को व्यापक रूप से सार्वजनिक किया जाना चाहिए।
3. सरकारिया आयोग के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं (All India Services) को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

निम्नलिखित में से प्रथम संशोधन अधिनियम (First Amendment Act) के बारे में कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(First Amendment Act)

→ 9th Sch.

3

1. खाद्य पदार्थों, कपास और पशु उत्पादों के व्यापार और वाणिज्य को समवर्ती सूची (Concurrent List) में रखा गया।
2. अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता (Freedom of Speech) पर युक्तिसंगत प्रतिबंध (Reasonable Restrictions) लगाए गए।
3. अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षण को सुगम बनाने हेतु प्रावधान जोड़े गए।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1 और 3
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

3

निम्नलिखित में से प्रथम संशोधन अधिनियम (First Amendment Act) के बारे में कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. खाद्य पदार्थों, कपास और पशु उत्पादों के व्यापार और वाणिज्य को समवर्ती सूची (Concurrent List) में रखा गया।
2. अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता (Freedom of Speech) पर युक्तिसंगत प्रतिबंध (Reasonable Restrictions) लगाए गए।
3. अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षण को सुगम बनाने हेतु प्रावधान जोड़े गए।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1 और 3
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2 और 3**
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा के परिणाम नहीं हैं?

- 1. राज्य विधानमंडल की शक्तियाँ संसद द्वारा प्रयोग की जाती हैं। ✓
- 2. राज्य विधानमंडल को अनिवार्य रूप से भंग कर दिया जाता है। ✓
- 3. संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानून राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि तक ही प्रभावी रहते हैं। ✓
- 4. मौलिक अधिकारों के ~~उपभोग~~ पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। ✓

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1 और 4
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 2, 3 और 4
- (d) केवल 1, 2 और 4

(b)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा के परिणाम नहीं हैं?

- 1.राज्य विधानमंडल की शक्तियाँ संसद द्वारा प्रयोग की जाती हैं।
- 2.राज्य विधानमंडल को अनिवार्य रूप से भंग कर दिया जाता है।
- 3.संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानून राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि तक ही प्रभावी रहते हैं।
- 4.मौलिक अधिकारों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- (a) केवल 1 और 4
- (b) केवल 2 और 3 ✓**
- (c) केवल 2, 3 और 4
- (d) केवल 1, 2 और 4

In numbers, death and destruction in Gaza

JULIA FRANKEL
JERUSALEM, OCTOBER 8

NUMBERS ALONE cannot capture the toll the Israel-Hamas war has taken on the Gaza Strip.

But they can help us understand how thoroughly the conflict has upended the lives of 2.1 million Palestinians living in the territory and decimated the territory's 365 square kilometers.

Out of every 10 people, one has been killed or injured in an Israeli strike. Nine are displaced. At least three have not eaten for days. Out of every 100 children, four have lost either one or both parents. Out of every 10 buildings that stood in Gaza prewar, eight are either damaged or flattened. Out of every 10 homes, nine are wrecked. Out of every 10 acres of cropland, eight are razed.

Cemeteries are overflowing. Mass graves dot the strip. Israeli airstrikes have killed entire families in their homes. More than 2,000 people seeking food have been killed, according to Gaza's Health Ministry. In some cases Israel has acknowledged firing warning shots at chaotic crowds attempting to obtain desperately needed aid.

The war is the deadliest conflict for journalists, health workers and UN aid workers in history, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists and the UN. The British Medical Journal says the prevalence of patients with injuries from explosives in Gaza

ISRAEL OCCUPIES MOST OF GAZA STRIP

■ Not under Israeli control ■ Israeli controlled



75% Land in Gaza occupied by Israel

Approximately 2 million Palestinians are now living in 36 square miles of land

92% Housing units damaged or destroyed

An estimated 1.5 million people are in need of emergency shelter items

78% Buildings damaged or destroyed

77% of Gaza's total road network has been damaged, destroyed or blocked as of July 2025

99% Agriculture land not accessible

At least 30% of people in Gaza go days without eating food

Map data as of Sept. 16, 2025. Source: Israeli government; UNOSAT; Gaza Civil Defense

compares to data on injured US combat forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In all, Israel's campaign has killed more than 67,000 Palestinians and wounded nearly

170,000, according to Gaza's Health Ministry. More than 40,000 of those wounded have life-altering injuries, according to the World Health Organisation.

The death toll does not include the thousands of people believed buried under the rubble.

Israel blames Hamas for the high civilian toll, saying the group's presence in residential areas has turned the population into human shields. Still, its strikes often hit homes, killing many inside with no word of who the target was.

Countless Palestinian families have fled the length of Gaza and back, forced to move every few months to dodge successive Israeli offensives. Displacements have separated families. Heavy bombardment has left thousands buried under the rubble. Troops round up and detain men, from dozens to several hundreds at a time, searching for any they suspect of Hamas ties.

Bombardment has carpeted the Gaza Strip in a blanket of rubble roughly 12 times the size of the Great Pyramid of Giza. Using imagery of Gaza from space, the UN's Satellite Center says that at least 1,02,067 buildings have been destroyed.

In the wreckage lie the ruins of schools, universities, clinics and mosques, greenhouses and family homes.

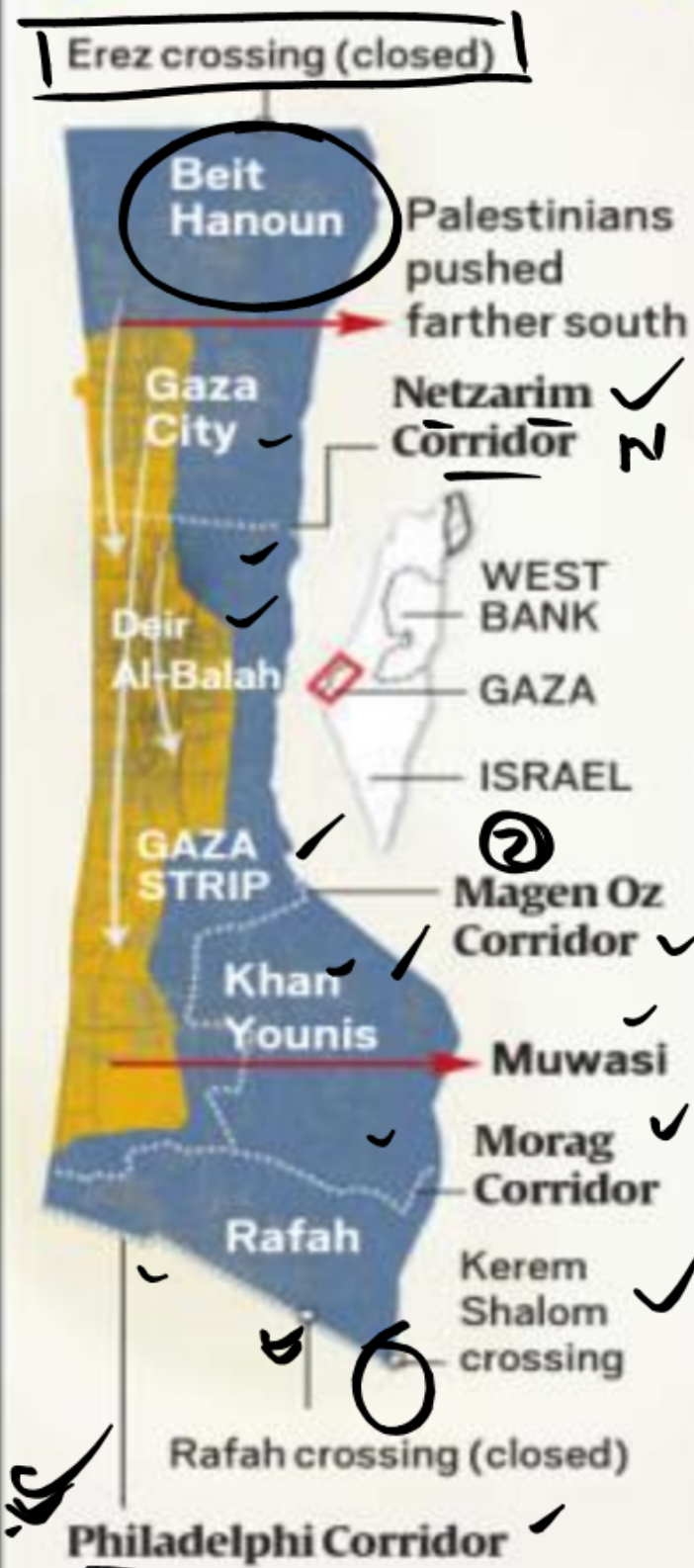
A new American peace plan is on the table, even as Israeli tanks and ground troops threaten the heart of Gaza City. **AP**



© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

ISRAEL OCCUPIES MOST OF GAZA STRIP

■ Not under Israeli control ■ Israeli controlled



75% Land in Gaza occupied by Israel

Approximately 2 million Palestinians are now living in 36 square miles of land

92% Housing units damaged or destroyed

An estimated 1.5 million people are in need of emergency shelter items

78% Buildings damaged or destroyed

77% of Gaza's total road network has been damaged, destroyed or blocked as of July 2025

99% Agriculture land not accessible

At least 30% of people in Gaza go days without eating food

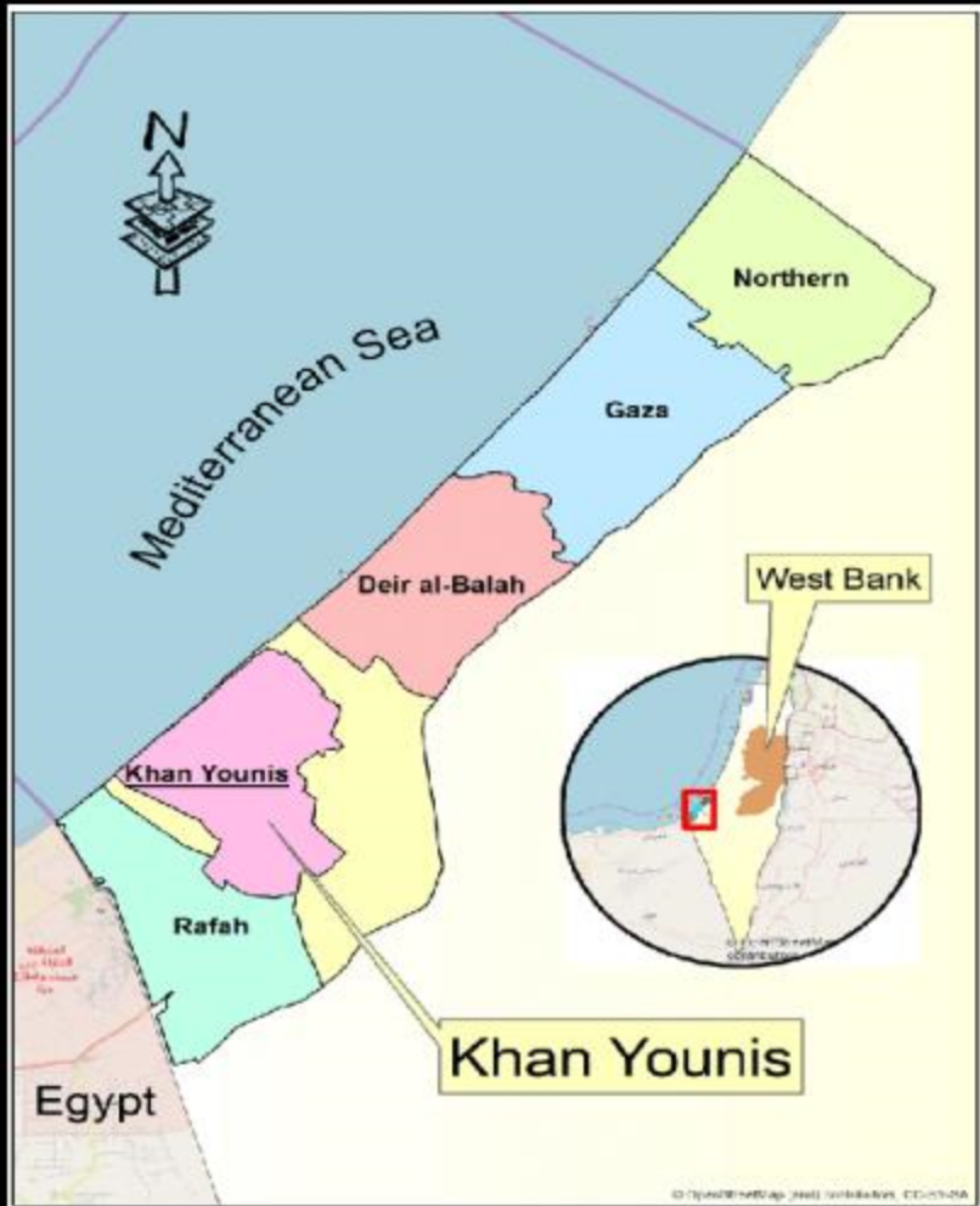
Map data as of Sept. 16, 2025 Source: Israeli government; UNOSAT; Gaza Civil Defense



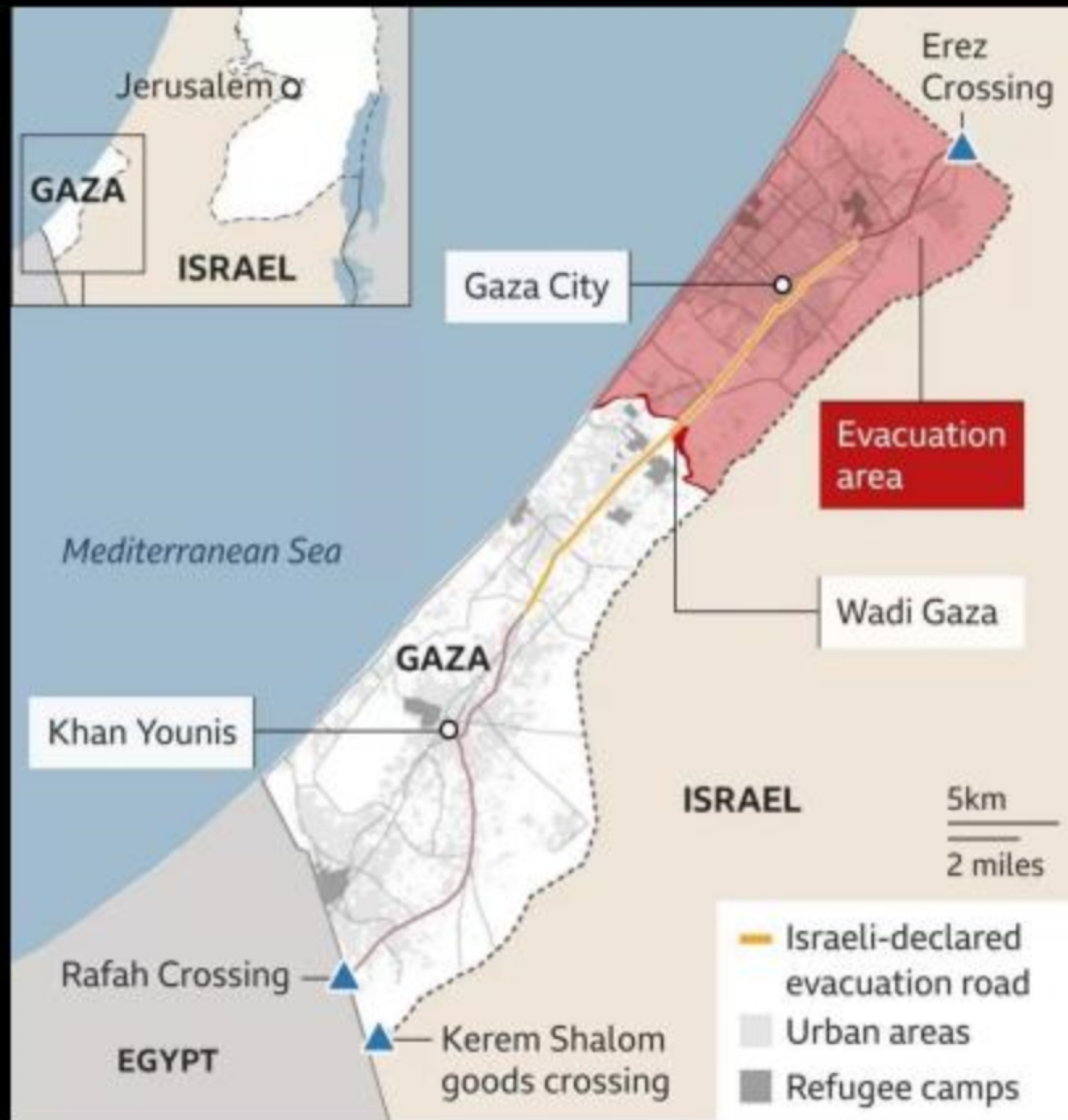
1949 Armistice Lines

■ Jordanian occupied ■ Egyptian occupied □ Armistice lines









Myanmar military strikes village, kills at least 24, injures 50

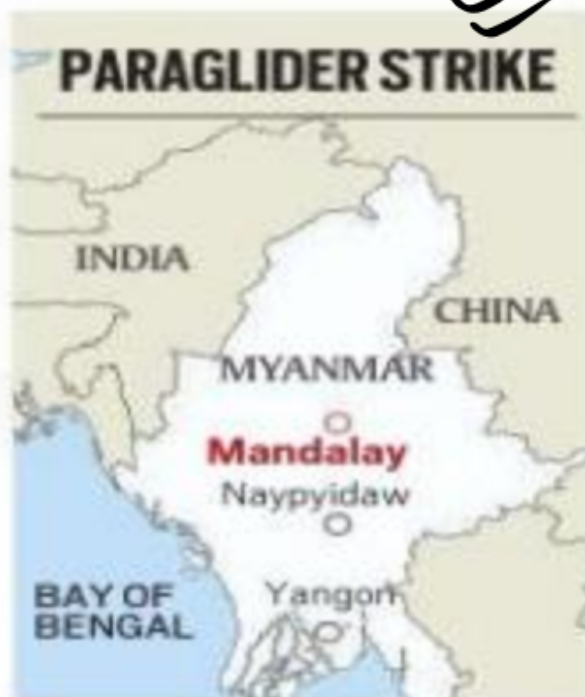
GRANT PECK
BANGKOK, OCTOBER 8

MYANMAR'S MILITARY carried out a paraglider strike on a village that killed at least 24 people including children, and wounded more than 50 others, according to a member of a resistance group, villagers and media reports.

The Monday night attack was carried out by a motorized paraglider, and targeted a village in the country's central Sagaing region that was celebrating a Buddhist festival that included a rally calling for the release of political prisoners held by Myanmar's military government, the reports said.

Myanmar is in a civil war that began after the army seized power in February 2021 from the elected government of Aung San Suu Kyi. Much of the country, including the village of Bon To village where the attack took place, is under the control of resistance forces. The area is about 90 kilometers west of Mandalay, the country's second-largest city.

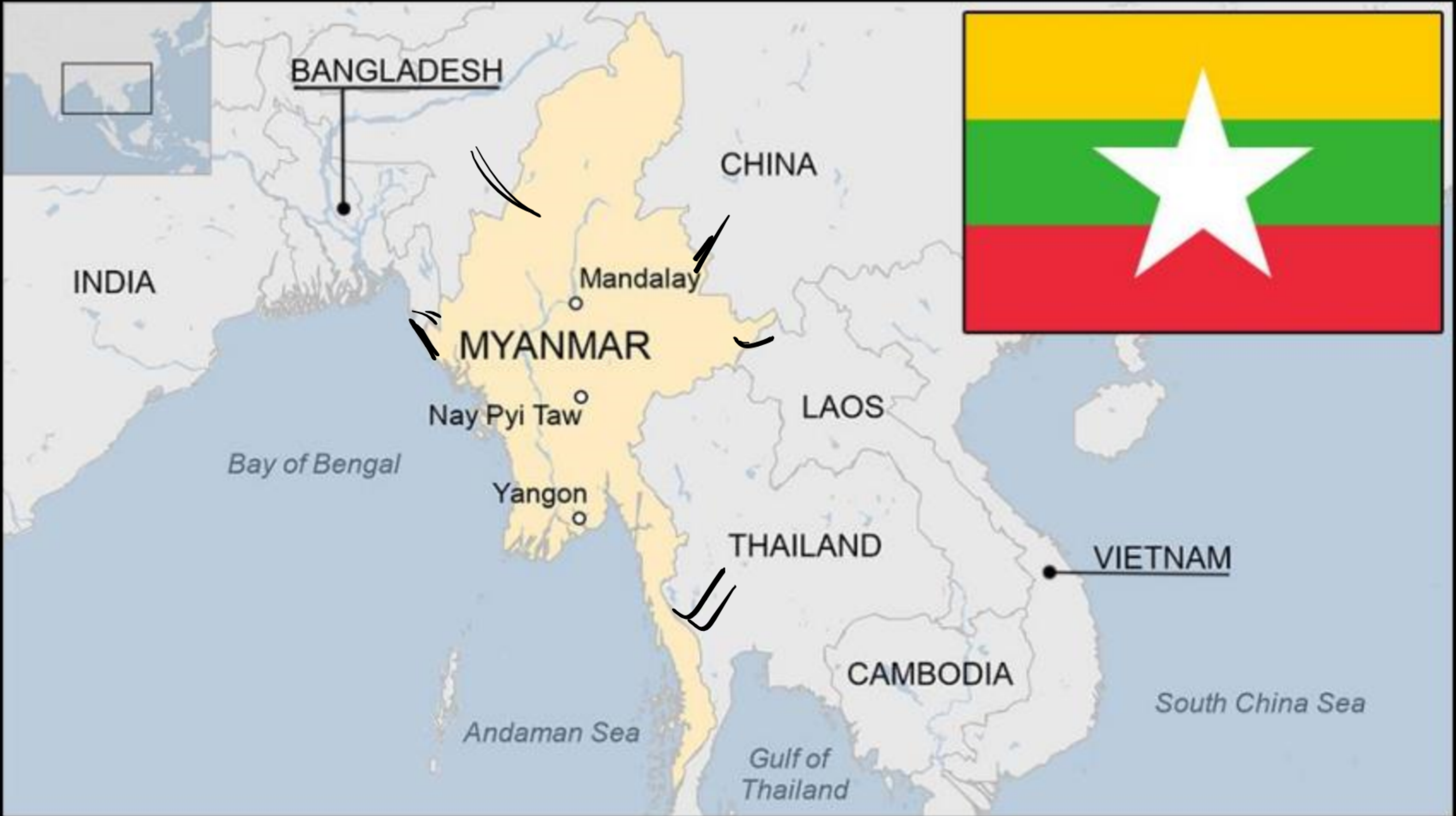
"The sickening reports emerging from the ground in central Myanmar following a nighttime



attack late on Monday should serve as a gruesome wake-up call that civilians in Myanmar need urgent protection," the human rights group Amnesty International said in a statement.

More than 100 people from Bon To and nearby villages had gathered at a primary school compound for an oil lamp lighting ceremony to mark the end of Buddhist Lent and to call for the release of political prisoners including Suu Kyi, said a member of a local resistance group who attended the event. **AP**

Location
↓
Sagaing



BANGLADESH

INDIA

CHINA

Mandalay

MYANMAR

Nay Pyi Taw

Yangon

LAOS

THAILAND

VIETNAM

CAMBODIA

Bay of Bengal

Andaman Sea

Gulf of Thailand

South China Sea

MYANMAR

BHUTAN

CHINA

BANGLADESH

INDIA

MYANMAR

VIETNAM

NAYPYTAW

LAOS

RAKHINE STATE

THAILAND

INDIAN OCEAN

CAMBODIA





China

Arunachal Pradesh

ANMm

India

Nagaland

Manipur

Mizoram

1,643 km Border

Myanmar



Q. In the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation, an initiative of six countries, which of the following is/are not a participant/ participants? (2015)

1. Bangladesh
2. Cambodia
3. China
4. Myanmar
5. Thailand

2024 ⇒

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Bengal Governor meets President, says 'anarchy' cannot continue in State

Bose evades questions on imposition of President's Rule but says Constitution has 'enough provisions' to deal with situation; adds he will send report on attack on MP, MLA to Centre

Shiv Sahay Singh
KOLKATA

West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose on Wednesday called on President Droupadi Murmu at Rashtrapati Bhavan and later said that law and order in the State is being strangled by the protectors of the law themselves.

The Governor's visit to the national capital came two days after a Bharatiya Janata Party MP and party MLA were attacked at Nagrakata in north Bengal while visiting flood-affected areas. The MP, Khagen Murmu, sustained serious injuries in the attack while MLA Sankar Ghosh was also admitted to hospital. Mr. Bose had on Tuesday said the State government should arrest those behind the attack on the MP and the MLA within 24 hours.

"In Bengal, law and order is being strangled by the protectors of law and order - the police themselves... it appears those who are supposed to control the situation need



President Droupadi Murmu being greeted by West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on Wednesday. X/IRASHTRAPATI BHAVAN

to be controlled by others. This situation cannot continue in a democratic set-up. This kind of anarchy, near-anarchy, cannot continue even in an isolated pocket of Bengal. Bengal deserves better policing," the Governor told media-persons in Delhi.

He evaded questions on the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 in the State but said the Constitution has "enough provisions" to deal with the situation. He also added that he has cordial relations with the Chief Minister and had reached out

to her over the attack.

'Goonda Raj in places'

The Governor used strong words to target the Trinamool Congress (TMC) government. "Bengal has to protect its people under the Constitution of India. Right to life is a fundamental right. But people are scared. They are scared of goondas (goons). There is a kind of Goonda Raj in many places in Bengal," he said. The Governor also added that he will send a report to the high Constitutional offices, including the President of India, but re-

fused to reveal what the contents of the report would be.

In May 2025, after communal riots had rocked Murshidabad, the Governor had in a report to the Union government suggested that it consider "Constitutional options not only to put a check on the current situation but also to generate confidence of people in the rule of law".

The attack on the BJP MP has triggered strong reactions from the BJP rank and file and evoked a strong reaction even from Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who posted on social media that it "highlights the insensitivity of the TMC as well as the absolutely pathetic law and order situation in the State". Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, who on Tuesday met Mr. Murmu at a hospital, said it was "unfortunate and deeply concerning that the Prime Minister of India has chosen to politicise a natural disaster [Darjeeling floods] without waiting for a proper investigation".



[Gov. Issues]

Maxim

Basics
⇓
भाग-VI

असत → 153
A#154-162

असत (100)

SC

10

Tamilnadu
⇓
T.N Ravi

SC

प्रसिद्धि
जुलिस

मधुना
उमादे

1 मीठे

सिधवाट
⇓
लोगो वी
अभिनव
समि.

उत्प्रेरणा

राज्यपाल

- 2019 (A.P)
- 2005-सिधु
- 2019-महारा.

S. R. Bommai : 7 रा. शासन से पहले बहुमत परीक्षण अनिवार्य

सरकारिया आयोग
पुस्तिका

SP

Feed-Forward

USE

Centre-State Relation

↳ Gov. - use.

State - Gov. → ✓

Gov. - use.

Renewables surpass coal as world's leading power source: Many positives, some concerns

ANIL SASI
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 8

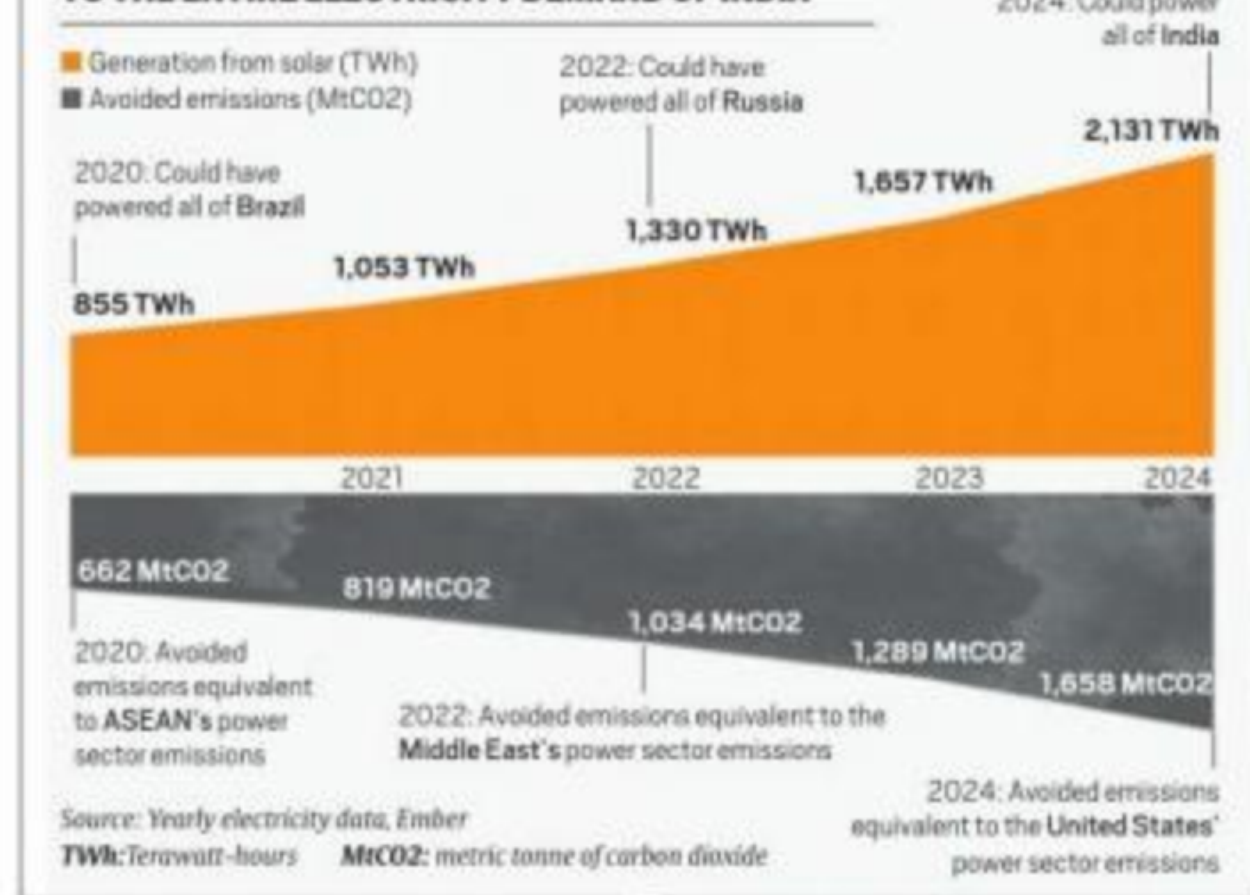
THE FIRST half of this year saw something significant — for the first time ever, renewable energy eclipsed coal as the world's leading source of electricity, according to new data from the UK-based energy think tank Ember.

India's grid has broadly mirrored this trend, with separate government data up to June 30 showing that non-fossil fuel sources in the country accounted for 50.1 per cent of its installed electricity capacity, displacing thermal. These sources — including nuclear, large hydro, and renewables — made up just 30 per cent of installed capacity in India up to 2015 and 38 per cent in 2020, before surging sharply over the last five years, on the back of solar and wind power.

When the Paris Agreement was signed in 2015, India had committed to achieving 40 per cent non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030, a target hiked to 50 per cent in 2022. The new Ember report, which analysed changes in global electricity generation from January to June 2025 compared with the same period last year, said that while coal fell in both China and India, the dip in India was deemed as "temporary" while it was cited as "more structural" in China.

While power demand is growing around the world, the growth in solar and wind was so robust that it met 100 per cent of the extra electricity demand, even helping drive a slight decline in

GLOBAL SOLAR GENERATION IS NOW EQUIVALENT TO THE ENTIRE ELECTRICITY DEMAND OF INDIA



coal and gas use. The report also had a deeper analysis of the top four carbon dioxide-emitting economies — China, the US, India and the EU — together accounting for 63 per cent of the world's electricity output and 64 per cent of global power sector CO2 emissions.

A separate report by the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) noted that global renewables could more than double by the end of the decade, with 80 per cent of new clean

energy capacity expected to come from solar power. The IEA said China would remain the world's biggest growth market for renewables, with India emerging as the second largest over the decade. Fatih Birol, the IEA's executive director, said: "The growth in global renewable capacity in the coming years will be dominated by solar PV — but with wind, hydropower, bioenergy and geothermal all contributing, too."



Key takeaways from Ember report

■ Global electricity demand grew by 2.6 per cent overall in the first half of 2025, with this increase more than met by increases in solar (31 per cent) and wind (7.7 per cent) generation.

Hydro fell significantly while bioenergy output dipped slightly, and nuclear rose modestly, while overall fossil generation fell marginally. Solar's growth effectively increased the share of solar power in the global electricity mix from 6.9 per cent to 8.8 per cent. China

accounted for 55 per cent of global solar generation growth, followed by the US (14 per cent), the EU (12 per cent), India (5.6 per cent) and Brazil (3.2 per cent).

■ As the strong rise in solar led to renewables overtaking coal generation for the first time on record in the first half of 2025, renewable's share of global electricity rose to 34.3 per cent while coal's share fell to 33.1 per cent.

Among major economies, fossil fuel generation decreased in China and India, where clean generation outpaced demand growth, while in the US, clean sources did not keep pace with demand rise, so fossil generation increased, the study said. In the EU, both coal and gas inched up to offset lower wind, hydro and bioenergy output.

■ Despite the rise in global power demand, emissions slipped in the first half of 2025. Declines in China and India reflected clean generation growth outpacing demand, while emissions rose in the EU and the US on a year-on-year basis.

As of June 2025, India's total installed capacity stood at 485 GW, of which renewables — solar, wind, small hydro, and biogas — accounted for 185 GW, according to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Large hydro contributed 49 GW, and nuclear 9 GW, taking the total non-fossil fuel capacity just over the halfway mark. Thermal power, mostly coal- and gas-based, made up the remaining 242 GW, or 49.9 per cent. In 2015, thermal's share was 70 per cent. **FULL REPORT ON** www.indianexpress.com

5

वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की स्थिति

- पहली बार, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (34.3%) ने कोयले (33.1%) को पीछे छोड़कर विश्व की सबसे बड़ी बिजली स्रोत का दर्जा प्राप्त किया है।
- भारत में, गैर-जीवाश्म (Non-fossil) स्रोतों की हिस्सेदारी 50.1% तक पहुँच गई है।
- अनुमान है कि दशक के अंत तक वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता दोगुनी से अधिक हो जाएगी, और नई स्वच्छ ऊर्जा क्षमता का 80% योगदान सौर ऊर्जा (Solar Power) से आएगा।
- चीन आने वाले वर्षों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का सबसे बड़ा बाजार बना रहेगा, जबकि भारत दूसरा सबसे बड़ा केंद्र बनकर उभरेगा।

भारत के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा लक्ष्य

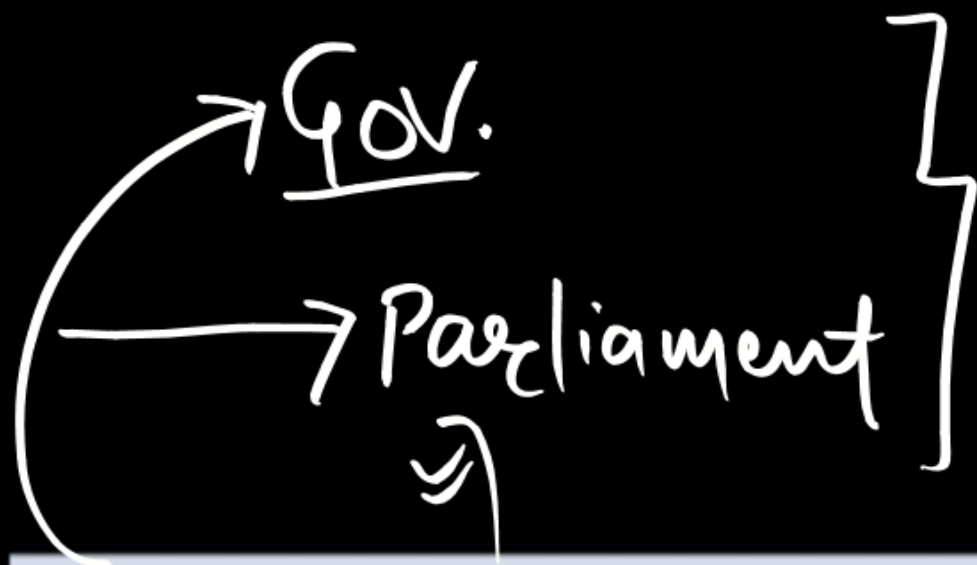
- ❖ **2030 लक्ष्य:** 500 गीगावाट (GW) गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित ऊर्जा क्षमता हासिल करना।
- ❖ **अल्पकालिक लक्ष्य:** 2030 तक कुल ऊर्जा क्षमता का 50% नवीकरणीय स्रोतों से प्राप्त करना।
- ❖ **वर्तमान उपलब्धि (जनवरी 2025):** भारत ने 217.62 GW गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता हासिल कर ली है।
- ❖ **नेट जीरो प्रतिबद्धता:** वर्ष 2070 तक शून्य कार्बन उत्सर्जन (Net Zero Emissions) प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य।

लक्ष्य प्राप्त

सरकारी योजनाएँ?



कुशलिया



Daily Targets

Thank

you

