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MK Yadav Sir

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LIVE MINT

Page 3

INDIA OF TOMORROW PROGRAMME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy

Sidbi joins IIM Ahmedabad accelerator fund

Malvika Maloo
malvika.maloo@livemint.com
BENGALURU



The new accelerator fund will aim to invest in pre-seed stage deeptech startups in the country. ISTOCK

The Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE.CO), IIM Ahmedabad's startup incubator and investor, said on Wednesday it has brought on board Small Industries Development Bank of India (Sidbi) as a limited partner to back its new accelerator fund for investing in early-stage deeptech startups.

CIIE.CO, an investor in more than 300 startups in India, floated the accelerator fund last week with a corpus of ₹40 crore.

The government-owned lender will contribute ₹20 crore, or half of the fund's total corpus. CIIE.CO will provide the rest, it said in a statement.

The fund will aim to invest in pre-seed stage deep-tech startups in the country.

"Both CIIE.CO and Sidbi are strongly committed to fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in India, and this collaboration is a step towards boosting these endeavours," according to CIIE.CO.

VCCIRCLE

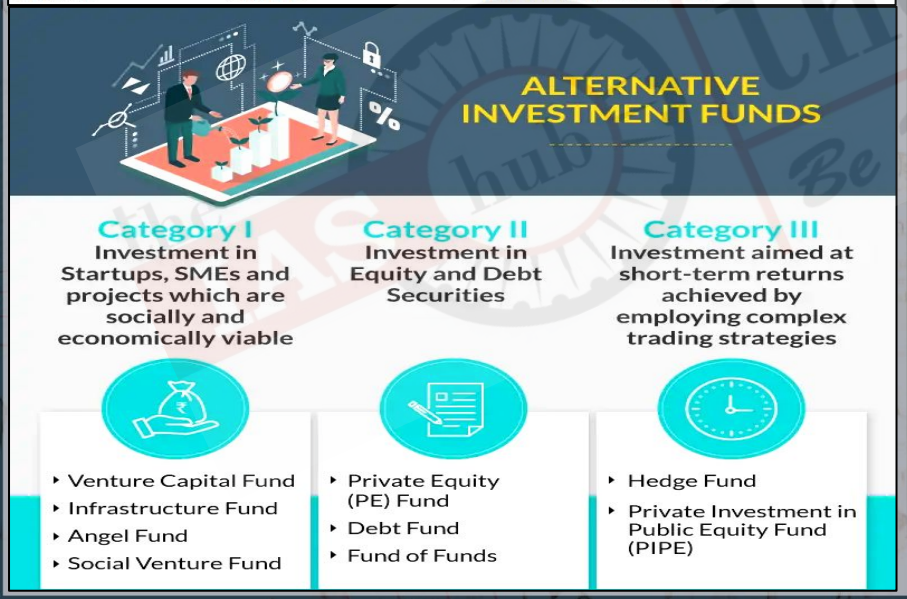
CIIE.CO was founded in 2002, initially as an academic centre, and it has also been involved in incubation, acceleration, seed and growth funding, and research. It is a sector-agnostic investor, but focuses on broader themes of deep-tech, digitization and climate technology.

CIIE.CO has backed startups such as spacetech firm Agnikul, artificial intelligence (AI)-based platform Entropik, and augmented reality technology startup Playshifu, among others.

Sidbi manages a ₹10,000 crore fund-of-funds for startups and has backed VC firms such as Blume Ventures, Chiratae Ventures and Omnivore, among others.

On Monday, it committed ₹50 crore to Singapore-based investment firm Lighthouse Canton's early-stage fund LC Nueva Alternate Investment Fund. Lighthouse floated the fund in collaboration with investment firm Nueva Capital.

Last week, Sidbi anchored a debt fund managed by Vivriti Asset Management, in one of its largest allocations to an alternative investment vehicle.



Context: The Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE.CO), IIM Ahmedabad's startup incubator and investor, has brought on board **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)** as a limited partner to back its new accelerator fund for investing in early-stage deeptech startups.

Key Points

- The development bank currently holds a corpus of INR 10,000 Cr under its Fund of **Funds for Startups (FFS) scheme** launched in 2016, investing in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups.
- The **government-owned lender** will contribute ₹20 crore, or half of the fund's total corpus. CIIE.CO will provide the rest.
- The fund will aim to invest in **pre-seed stage deep-tech startups** in the country.
- The partnership is a part of **SIDBI's programme titled India of Tomorrow,** under which it collaborates with different incubators in India
- Through this, SIDBI **aims to enable seed funding to startups** in exchange for equity and promote deeptech and science-led innovation
- The primary focus of the initiative is to **support the startups with mentorship,** ideas and technologies needed for India's 2047 goal of becoming self-reliant in tech-based products and services space.

BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 1

ONLINE GAMING INDUSTRY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

28% GST on casinos, online gaming stays

- **Tax to be levied on entry-level** amount, not on each bet
- **Likely to take effect from Oct 1;** review after six months
- **Delhi, Goa and Sikkim** express dissent over the decision

SHRIMI CHOUDHARY
New Delhi, 2 August

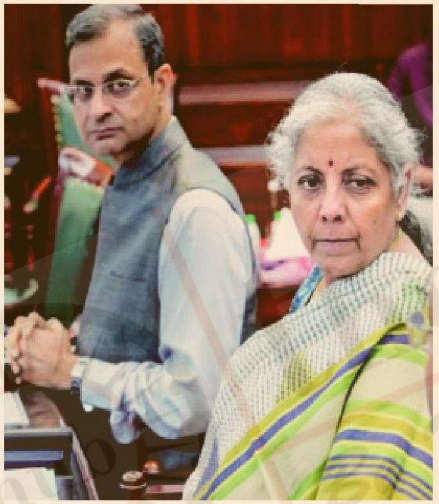
Softening its stance, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council on Wednesday decided to implement a 28 per cent tax on electronic gaming, casinos, and horse racing, but this would be applied on the initial amount paid upon entry, and not on the total value of each bet placed.

Despite dissent from a few states, including Goa, Sikkim, and Delhi, the Council proceeded with the decision without a vote, as the majority of states were in agreement.

The proposed amendments are likely to be introduced from October 1, with a comprehensive review to be conducted six months after implementation, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said at a media briefing following the Council meeting.

Sitharaman noted that the provision to enforce the higher taxation on online gaming would likely be considered in the ongoing session of Parliament. After the necessary modifications to the central and state laws, the new tax is expected to come into effect from October 1.

PHOTO: PTI



Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman with Revenue Secretary Sanjay Malhotra during the 51st GST Council meeting in New Delhi

The decision follows a previous Council meeting on July 11, where it was decided that a uniform 28 per cent tax would be imposed on the total value of money paid by users to online games, making no distinction between games of skill and chance.

Turn to Page 6

Context: Softening its stance, the **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council** decided to implement a **28 percent tax on electronic gaming, casinos, and horse racing,** but this would be applied on the initial amount paid upon entry, and not on the total value of each bet placed.

- The **proposed amendments are likely to be introduced from October 1,** with a comprehensive review to be conducted six months after implementation.
- Despite **dissent from a few states,** including Goa, Sikkim, and Delhi, the Council proceeded with the decision without a vote, as the majority of states were in agreement.

Size of this gaming industry

- India's gaming industry is **expected to become a $5 billion industry by 2025,** growing at a compounded annual growth rate of 28-30 per cent.
- The real-money gaming segment generated **over ₹10,000 crore in revenue** in 2022.
- Some of the prominent companies in the sector are **Games 24*7** which also operates Rummy Circle, Dream 11, MPL, Ace2Three, Gameskraft, apart from several others.
- Currently, **online gaming companies pay the government a GST of 18 per cent** levied on the Gross Gaming Revenue (GGR) or the platform fee. Besides this, TDS of 30 per cent is deducted on the winnings.
- **Online gamers and poker players** did not have any additional impact of GST on the value of bets placed by them, except for the platform fee collected by the online gaming company, till now.
- The **high tax rate** will make it more expensive for players to participate in online gaming.
    - This could **lead to players seeking out offshore** or illegitimate platforms that do not charge GST, or that charge a lower rate.
    - This would be a **major setback for the legitimate online gaming industry** in India, as it would allow these offshore and illegitimate platforms to gain an unfair advantage.
    - This could have **several negative consequences,** including the proliferation of gambling addiction and the loss of government revenue

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 11

15% of desi unicorns have at least one woman founder: PM

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

PTI



Economic empowerment of women fuels growth, the PM said

New Delhi: Emphasising that economic empowerment of women fuels growth, PM Narendra Modi on Wednesday highlighted that at 1.4 million, 46% of elected representatives in India's rural local bodies are women, and an increasing number of women joining self-help groups has also been a powerful force for change.

In his virtual address to the G20 ministerial conference on women empowerment at Gandhi Nagar in Gujarat, he also highlighted that during the pandemic, SHGs and elected women representatives at the grassroots emerged as "pillars of support" for communities. He further highlighted that around 70% of loans under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana have been sanctioned to women. These loans of up to Rs 10 lakhs are given to support micro-level units.

The PM highlighted that 15% of India's unicorn startups have at least one woman founder, with a total wealth of $40 billion. Nearly, 80% of 'Stand-Up India' beneficiaries are women who secured bank loans for greenfield projects.

"When women prosper, the world prospers. Their economic empowerment fuels growth. Their access to education drives global progress. Their leadership fosters inclusivity. And, their voices inspire positive change. The most effective way to empower women is through a women-led development approach. India is making strides in this direction," the PM said. He also mentioned that under India's G20 presidency, a new working group on women empowerment is being established.

He asserted that "our goal should be to create a level platform where women achievers become the norm. We must work to remove the barriers that restrict their access to markets, global value-chains, and affordable finance. At the same time, we need to ensure that the burden of care and domestic work is appropriately addressed."

The PM cited how President Droupadi Murmu sets an inspiring example herself. "She comes from a humble tribal background. But now leads the world's largest democracy and serves as the Commander-in-Chief of the world's second largest defence force," he said.

UNICORN STARTUP

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Context: Emphasising that **economic empowerment of women fuels growth,** PM highlighted that at 1.4 million, 46% of elected representatives in India's rural local bodies are women, and an increasing number of women joining self help groups has also been a powerful force for change.

- The PM highlighted that **15% of India's unicorn startups** have at least one woman founder, with a total wealth of $40 billion.
- Nearly, **80% of 'Stand-Up India' beneficiaries are women** who secured bank loans for greenfield projects.

Unicorn startup

- **About**: Unicorns are **privately held, venture-capital backed startups** that have reached a **value of $1 billion**.
  - The term was first popularised by venture capitalist **Aileen Lee.**
- **Very rare and require innovation**: Because of their sheer size, **unicorn investors tend to be private investors or venture capitalists,** which means they are out of the reach of retail investors.
- **Based on growth potential**: The valuation of unicorns is not expressly linked to their current financial performance, but **largely based on their growth potential as perceived by investors** and venture capitalists who have taken part in various funding rounds.

PIB

August 3

DISTRIBUTION OF MILLETS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Food Security)

Govt. undertaking special efforts for popularizing millets; Millets Awareness Programme being conducted and millets being promoted during India's G20 Presidency

Context: The Government has planned to increase distribution of Millets under **public distribution scheme.**

The distribution is under:

- Advance planning for achieving **higher procurement targets of coarse grains** with major contribution of Bajra and Ragi.
- State to include millet for distribution under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKAY) in lieu of wheat/rice.
- Procuring States are advised to convey the surplus quantity well in advance. **Deficit States are advised to convey their requirement** of coarse grains/millets well in advance.
- **States are requested to encourage the diversification of crops** by enhancing the production of more coarse grains/millets
- To improve the level of nutrition among the beneficiaries covered under **NFSA**, all the States/ UTs have been requested to procure millets and distribute for NFSA beneficiaries as per local consumption preference and as per the guidelines issued by this Department from time to time.
    - Government of India has made special efforts for popularizing millets.
    - **Department of Food & Public Distribution and field offices** i.e. Food Corporation India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) have conducted awareness about the millets through organizing Millets Awareness Programme/Competition/Seminars etc.
    - **Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW**) is promoting millets during India's G20 presidency. Millets are also showcased in various events such as International Trade Fair, Surajkund Mela, etc.
    - A key event organized towards **International Year of Millets** was the Global Millets (Shree Anna) Conference, held from 18th -19th March 2023 at IARI Pusa campus, New Delhi.
    - In continuation to the efforts towards mainstreaming millets, a **'Millets Experience Centre (MEC)'** has been opened in Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi with an aim to raise awareness on Millets and encouraging its adoption among general public.
    - In order to **encourage consumption of millets snacks** in Departmental trainings/ meetings and millet based food items in Departmental canteens.
    - DA&FW has also installed vending machines for millet products through **National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)** to various Ministries/ Departments.
    - Millet and its product have been identified as **One District One Product (ODOP)** in 19 Districts of 10 States.
    - The Indian Council of Agriculture Research- **Indian Institute of Millet Research (ICAR-IIMR)**, Hyderabad is also regularly conducting workshop on millets recipe/ millet sweets like kheer and cookies/ cooking with millets for all sector of people including chefs.
    - IIMR through its **nutri hub** is conducting relevant entrepreneurial programme like nutri-cereals entrepreneurship and startup training programme (NEST).
    - ICAR/IIMR Hyderabad has developed various ready to eat and ready to cook millet based foods.
    - **"Eatrite" branding of millet foods** have been successfully built through campaigning, popularization and awareness programmes.

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 6

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance

136 arrests, 2 convictions under OSA in 2019-21, Rajya Sabha told

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 2

BETWEEN 2019 and 2021, 136 people were arrested under the Official Secrets Act (OSA) and two were convicted, the government told the Rajya Sabha Wednesday.

In a written reply to a question by MP and CPI leader Binoy Viswam, Union Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai said a chargesheet has been filed in 110 cases while trial is pending in 354 cases. The minister said 39 cases were registered in 2019, 39 cases in 2020, and 55 cases in 2021.

"Highest cases were registered in Maharashtra where six cases were lodged in 2019, 10 cases in 2020 and 21 cases in 2021. Maharashtra was followed by Punjab where seven cases were lodged in 2019, four cases in 2020 and 8 cases in 2021. In Uttar Pradesh, four cases were registered in 2019, six cases in 2020 and five cases lodged in 2021," Rai said.

Responding to the answer, Viswam said: "(PM) Narendra Modi makes bold claims on National Security. The reality is that the government's record on national security is very poor. Several cases of espionage, honey trap and compromised officials have come to light but no action is in sight. Laws concerning national security are being misused to harass activists. The truth is out in courts where the government could get conviction in 1 per cent of cases only."

Of the two convicted persons, one was convicted in Maharashtra in 2020, while another was convicted in Punjab in 2021, Rai said.

The OSA has its roots in the Colonial era. The original version was The Indian Official Secrets Act (Act XIV), 1889. This was brought in with the main objective of muzzling the voice of a large number of newspapers that were opposing the British Raj's policies.

- For **classifying a document,** a government Ministry or Department follows the Manual of Departmental Security Instructions, 1994, not under OSA.
- Also, OSA itself does not say what a **"secret" document** is. It is the government's discretion to decide what falls under the ambit of a "secret" document to be charged under OSA.
- It has often been argued that the law is in direct conflict with the **Right to Information Act, 2005.**

Context: Between 2019 and 2021, 136 people were arrested under the **Official Secrets Act (OSA)** and two were convicted, the government told the Rajya Sabha

Official Secrets Act (OSA)

- The OSA has its roots in the **Colonial era.**
- The original version was The **Indian Official Secrets Act (Act XIV), 1889.**
- This was brought in with the **main objective of muzzling the voice of a large number of newspapers** that had come up in several languages, and were opposing the Raj's policies, building political consciousness and facing police crackdowns and prison terms.
- It was amended and made more stringent in the form of **The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1904**, during Lord Curzon's tenure as Viceroy of India.
- In 1923, a newer version was notified.
- The **Indian Official Secrets Act (Act No XIX of 1923)** was extended to all matters of secrecy and confidentiality in governance in the country.
- It broadly **deals with two aspects - spying or espionage,** covered under Section 3, and disclosure of other secret information of the government, under Section 5.
- **Secret information** can be any official code, password, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information.
- Under **Section 5,** both the person communicating the information and the person receiving the information can be punished.
- **Punishments under the Act** range from three years to life imprisonment (if the intent is to declare war against India - section 5).
- A person **prosecuted under this Act** can be charged with the crime even if the action was unintentional and not intended to endanger the security of the state.
- The **Act only empowers persons in positions of authority** to handle official secrets, and others who handle it in prohibited areas or outside them are liable for punishment.

DTE

August 3

PESA ACT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2- Polity & Governance)



Implementing PESA Act in Jharkhand is not an easy task

The Act recognising the right of tribal communities in Scheduled Areas was enacted in 1996. Despite being formed 22 years ago, Jharkhand is yet to implement PESA

NEXT NEWS >

By Anand Dutt

Published: Wednesday 02 August 2023

Context: The Department of Panchayati Raj under the Jharkhand government recently published the draft rules for wide-ranging public consultation for implementing the provisions of the **Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 or PESA in the state.**

Key provisions of the draft

- People living in **Scheduled Areas** in Jharkhand will be able to self-govern through Gram Sabhas.
- **Gram Sabhas** will be able to form committees on their own for education, health, agriculture, public property, village defence, infrastructure, among others.
- The **rights for use of forest land, minor water bodies, minor minerals, intoxicants and natural resources** have also been defined under the PESA Act.
- This will mean **Gram Sabhas could make plans** for minor minerals like soil, stone, sand, moram etc. and use them.
- It will be the operator of the **"sand ghat"** (where sand is mined), or can use it for local needs at its own level.
- **Permission from Gram Sabhas** will also be mandatory for mining of any mineral, meaning no mining lease or opencast mining permit for minor minerals will be issued without prior consultation with it.
- All residents shall have **equal rights to fish and collect resources** like fox nuts in natural water resources like ponds.
- The **Sabhas can also reject rules** by the central and state governments that harm traditional customs and practices of the areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.
- Any tribal land can be a**cquired only after the Gram Sabha** gives its permission.

Forest (Conservation) Amendment Billl vs PESA Act

- The PESA Act has been implemented in Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra o**ut of the 10 states under the Fifth Schedule,** but Odisha and Jharkhand are still out of its purview.
- However, the **Rajya Sabha passed the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023,** according to which the permission of the Gram Sabha will no longer be necessary for any kind of construction or development work in non-notified forest areas.
- If the government passes and implements the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, there will be **no coordination between its own two laws.**
- The flow of money will be affected too.
- Not a square inch of land in **Fifth Schedule regions** belongs to state or central governments.

THE HINDU

Page 1

ARTICLE 370

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity)

Post-1957, President retains power to scrap Article 370: SC

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday raised the question whether the President's power to declare inoperative Article 370 of the Constitution, which granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, will not continue to hold the field after the dissolution of the erstwhile State's Constituent Assembly on January 26, 1957.

Clause (3) of Article 370 gave the President power to notify the Article "inoperative" or modify it. But a proviso had made it "necessary" that such a move would have to be recommended by the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Constituent Assembly.

"A Constituent Assembly is not a permanent body like the Parliament and the Supreme Court. No Constituent Assembly can have an indefinite life... The J&K Constituent Assembly was constituted for a specific purpose – to draft the Constitution of J&K. It became *functus officio* once the J&K Constitution was framed... This proviso making the Constituent Assembly's 'recommendation' necessary before abrogation has no application. If the proviso ceased to operate, surely the substantive part of Clause 3 in Article 370 will remain," Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, heading a Constitution Bench, observed orally on the first day of hearing.

CJI Chandrachud was responding to an argument by senior advocate Kapil Sibal that following the dissolution of the J&K Constituent Assembly, Article 370 cannot be revoked, as its concurrence was necessary to do so.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 10

Context: The Supreme Court raised the question whether the President's power to declare inoperative **Article 370 of the Constitution,** which granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, will not continue to hold the field after the dissolution of the erstwhile State's Constituent Assembly on January 26, 1957.

Article 370

- The **Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir** was empowered to recommend which articles of the Indian Constitution should apply to the state.
- The J&K Constituent Assembly was dissolved after it drafted the state's constitution.
- **Clause 3 of the article 370** gives the President of India the power to amend its provisions and scope.
- **Removal of Article 370:**
  - It commenced with a **presidential order** issued nearly four years ago.
  - Amendments were made to make applicable the entirety of **India's Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).**
  - The State was also sundered into two Union Territories: **J&K and Ladakh.**
  - It was done when the State was under President's Rule with **no elected Legislative Assembly in place.**

DTE

August 3

WORLD BREASTFEEDING WEEK

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Health)



Context: Many countries have made significant strides towards increasing the rate of exclusive breastfeeding, the **World Health Organization (WHO)** said on the first day of **World Breastfeeding Week, August 1, 2023.**

- **Exclusive breastfeeding** means feeding your baby only breast milk, not any other foods or liquids (including infant formula or water), except for medications or vitamin and mineral supplements.

Key Points

- Each year, the **first week of August** is designated as World Breastfeeding Week.
- The week-long event aims to raise awareness about the **significance of breastfeeding** for infant development.
- The theme for this year is **"Let's make breastfeeding at work, work",** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the WHO announced, emphasising the need for greater breastfeeding support across all workplaces to sustain and improve progress on breastfeeding rates globally.
- Globally, the rate of **exclusive breastfeeding has increased by a remarkable 10 percentage points** over the past decade, reaching 48 per cent.
- **Breastfeeding is the ultimate child survival** and development intervention, from the earliest moments of a child's life.
- It **protects babies from common infectious diseases** and boosts children's immune systems, providing the key nutrients children need to grow and develop to their full potential.
- Babies who are **not breastfed are 14 times more likely to die** before they reach their first birthday than babies who are exclusively breastfed.

'MAA' (Mothers' Absolute Affection) Programme

- The Government of India launched the **MAA Programme in 2016**, to support the efforts towards promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding practices through health systems to achieve higher breastfeeding rates.
- It is a nationwide programme of the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**
- The objectives of the MAA Programme;
  - Build a **positive environment for breastfeeding** through awareness generation activities, targeting pregnant and lactating mothers, family members and society to promote optimal breastfeeding practices.
  - **Strengthen lactation support services** at public health facilities through trained healthcare providers and skilled community health workers.

PIB

August 3

UNMESHA AND UNMESHA FESTIVAL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Art & Culture)

President of India to inaugurate 'UNMESHA' and 'UTKARSH' festivals in Bhopal tomorrow

Context: The President of India visited Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) to inaugurate 'Unmesha' - International Literature Festival and c-Festival of Folk and Tribal Performing Arts, being organised by the Ministry of Culture in association with Sahitya Akademi and Sangeet Natak Akademi respectively.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

- **About**: The national level academy for performing arts **set up by the Government of India.**
- **Origin**: It was set up by the **Indian education ministry** on 31 May 1952 and became functional the following year, with the appointment of its first chairman, Dr. P. V. Rajamannar.
- **Current Status**: It is presently an **Autonomous Body of the Ministry of Culture**, Government of India and is fully funded by the Government for implementation of its schemes and programmes.
- **Functions**: The academy functions as the **apex body of the performing arts** in the country to preserve and promote the vast cultural heritage of India expressed in music, dance and drama.

Sahitya Akademi

- The Sahitya Akademi was formally **inaugurated by the Government of India on 12th March, 1954.**
- Though it was set up by the Government, the **Akademi functions as an autonomous organisation.** It was registered as a society in January 1956, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- **Sahitya Akademi**, India's National Academy of Letters, is the central institution for literary dialogue, publication and promotion in the country and the only institution that undertakes literary activities in 24 Indian languages, including English.
- **Akademi gives 24 awards** annually to literary works in the languages it has recognized and an equal number of awards to **literary** translations from and into the languages of India, both after a year-long process of scrutiny, discussion and selection.
- It also undertakes **literary exchange programmes** with various countries across the globe to promote Indian literature.
- The **Sahitya Akademi award** is the second-highest literary honour by the Government of India, after the Jnanpith award.

DST

August 3

BISI BELE BATH DISH

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

DNA-based tools suggest re-classification of Capers, an important natural component of Liv 52 medicine

Context: A new study which retraced the phytogeographic history of **Kapok buds or Capers,** a spice used in South Indian rice dish **"Bisi Bele Bath**" and also a natural component of Liv 52 medicine, found that the genus has undergone a protracted evolution and has suggested its reclassification.

Key Points

- India, with its rich biodiversity and diverse ecosystems, is home to many plant species. **Capers (Capparis spp.)** occupy a special position among these fascinating botanical marvels.
- Capers, which **belong to the family Capparaceae,** have a long history interwoven with human culture, culinary traditions, and medicinal applications.
- In addition, they have been an **essential element of Indian culture for centuries.**
- The **unopened flower buds, fruit, and juvenile shoots** are used to add flavour to pickles, chutneys, and other traditional dishes.
- Their distinctive sour and salty character imparts a distinctive flavour to **various dishes, making them highly desirable** in regional and international cuisines.
- Since ancient times, **traditional Indian medical systems** such as Ayurveda and Siddha have acknowledged the therapeutic value of capers.
- The **root, bark, and fruit of the plant** are used to manufacture herbal remedies for ailments such as digestive disorders, skin diseases, and respiratory disorders.

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