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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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INDIAN EXPRESS

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CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (IDENTIFICATION) BILL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Context: The government has notified the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, which empowers police to obtain physical and biological samples of convicts and those accused of crime.

Bill empowering police to obtain convicts' physical samples notified

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 19

THE GOVERNMENT has notified the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, which empowers police to obtain physical and biological samples of convicts and those accused of crime.

As per new notification, measurements of protesters violating Section 144 and arrested during protests can be taken if they are charged with any other offence punishable under any other law for the time being in force.

Earlier, former President Ram Nath Kovind had given his assent to the Bill. The Act, which replaces the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920, was passed by Lok Sabha on April 4 and Rajya Sabha on April 6.

A comparision between the two Identification Acts

The previous Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 and the freshly notified Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 have similarities as well as major differences. A quick look at how "measurements" of convicts and arrested persons will be collected from now on

Relevant provisions	Identification of Prisoners Act	Criminal Procedure Identification Act
Persons whose measurements can be taken	should be convicted of an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment of one year or upwards	if convicted of an offence punishable under any law
	should be arrested for an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment of one year or upwards	if arrested for an offence punishable under any law or if detained under preventive detention laws
	if directed by the Magistrate for measurements to be taken for the purposes of investigation of proceedings under the CrPC, provided the person has been arrested in connection with such investigation previously	if directed by the Magistrate for measurements to be taken for the purposes of investigation of proceedings under the CrPC or any other law in force; there is no requirement for the person to have been arrested in connection with such proceedings previously
	ordered to give security for his good behaviour under CrPC	ordered to give security for his good behaviour under CrPC
Measurements that can be taken	finger impressions, foot impressions, measurements and photographs	finger-impressions, palm-print impressions, foot-print impressions, photographs; iris and retina scan; physical, biological samples and their analysis; behavioural attributes including signatures, handwriting or any other examination referred to in section 53 or section 53A of the CrPC, 1973
Destruction of measurements	in case of acquittal, discharge or release, if not previously convicted of any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment of one year or upwards	in case of acquittal, discharge or release, if not previously convicted of any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for any term. For convicts, records are to be destroyed from 75 years of collection

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 8

CRITERIA FOR MONSOON WITHDRAWAL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Geography)

Monsoon to withdraw from Northwest India, Kutch regions in two days: IMD

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
PUNE, SEPTEMBER 19

AFTER ITS four-month-long sojourn, the Southwest monsoon will start withdrawing from northwest India and Kutch regions of Gujarat in the coming two days, the India Meteorological Department said on Monday.

The Met department said that dry weather is likely to prevail over northwest India covering Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana along with the anti-cyclonic wind flow to prevail over this region.

As a result, "Conditions are becoming favourable for the withdrawal of the Southwest monsoon from parts of Northwest India during the next two days," an IMD official said.

This year, the northwest India region has received 538.7mm which was quantitatively 4 per cent below normal rain till September 18. Barring Punjab, most states in this region including Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, have received either normal or above rain.

Context: The India Meteorological Department (IMD) said that the withdrawal of the southwest monsoon is likely to commence early next week.

Criteria for Monsoon withdrawal

- According to the IMD, like the onset criteria, the criteria for the withdrawal of monsoon have also undergone changes.
- The current operational criteria used by IMD for declaring the withdrawal from extreme north-western parts of the country was adopted in 2006 and consist of the following major synoptic features which will be considered only after 1st September:
    - Cessation of rainfall activity over the area for continuous 5 days.
    - Establishment of anticyclone in the lower troposphere (850 hPa and below).
    - Considerable reduction in moisture content as inferred from satellite water vapour imageries and tephigrams.
- Further withdrawal from the country is declared keeping the spatial continuity, reduction in moisture as seen in the water vapour imageries and prevalence of dry weather for 5 days.
- Southwest monsoon is withdrawn from the southern peninsula and hence from the entire country around 15 th October, when the circulation pattern indicates a change over from the south-westerly wind regime.

Criteria for Monsoon onset

- The onset of the monsoon over Kerala marks the beginning of the four-month - June-September - southwest monsoon season over India, which brings more than 70 per cent of the country's annual rainfall.
- This marks a significant day in India's economic calendar.
- According to the IMD, the onset of the monsoon marks a significant transition in the large-scale atmospheric and ocean circulations in the Indo-Pacific region, and the IMD announces it only after certain newly defined and measurable parameters, adopted in 2016, are met.
- The IMD declares the onset of the monsoon if at least 60% of 14 designated meteorological stations in Kerala and Lakshadweep record at least 2.5 mm of rain for two consecutive days at any time after May 10.
- The depth of westerlies should be up to 600 hectopascal (1 hPa is equal to 1 millibar of pressure) in the area bound by the equator to 10ºN latitude, and from longitude 55ºE to 80ºE.
- According to IMD, the INSAT-derived Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) value (a measure of the energy emitted to space by the Earth's surface, oceans, and atmosphere) should be below 200 watt per sq m (wm2) in the box confined by 5-10ºN latitude and 70-75ºE latitude.

LIVEMINT Page 6

SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

'India can be a large mkt for sustainable fuel'

Anu Sharma
anu.sharma@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

India has all the ingredients to become a large market for sustainable aviation fuel, said Julien Manhes, head of sustainable fuel projects at Airbus.

The use of SAF gives unique opportunity to countries to reduce their dependence on fossil fuel and it needs a regulator to implement policies and airlines which are willing, Manhes said.

"Sustainable aviation fuel is at the beginning of becoming larger at scale..globally currently it has less than 1% of overall fuel consumption," he said.

Globally, airlines like United, Air France, EasyJet, Qantas, Lufthansa have been quicker in adapting to SAF; others are a bit slower but Airbus expects that by 2050, nearly 70% of the global ATF consumption should be SAF driven.

Fuel efficiency is also one of the steps towards energy conservation, Manhes said, adding that 63% of Indian fleet comprises fuel-efficient new generation aircraft, Manhes said.

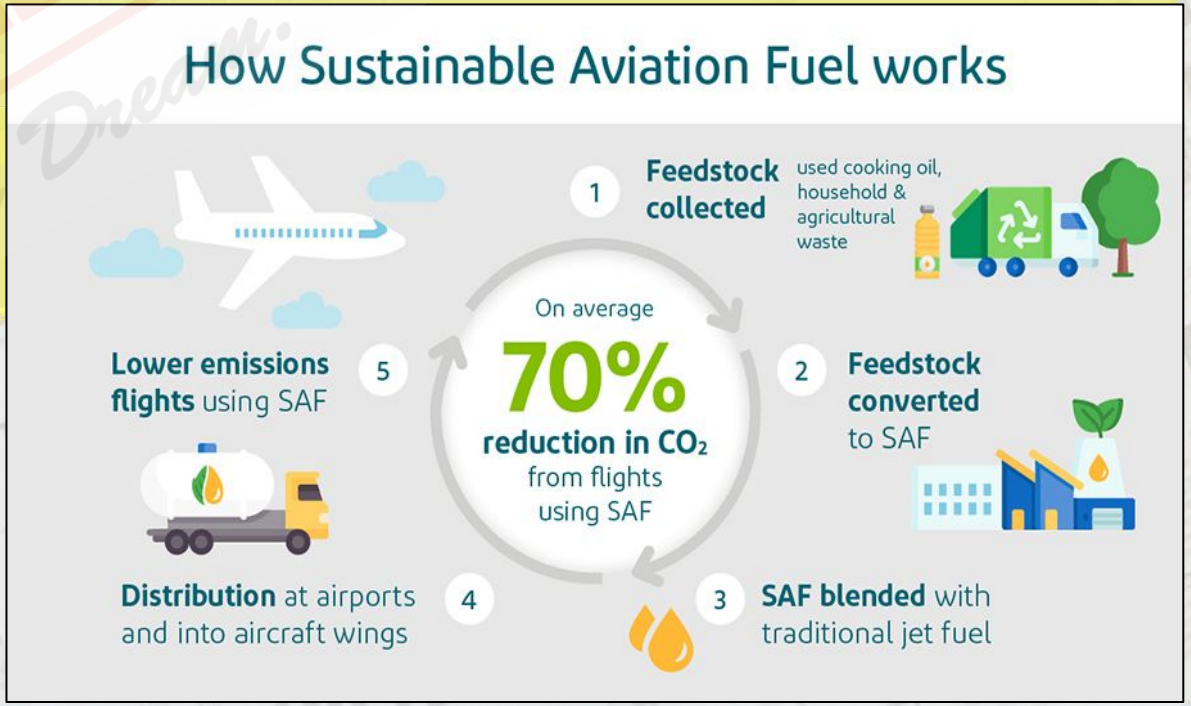
Airbus is working on changes to the aerodynamic, avionic and other small changes to aircraft technology to gain better fuel efficiency, Manhes added.

Airbus is working on a new project on hydrogen and expects the commercial entry of such an aircraft into service by 2035. The aim is to have "a good double-digit" saving when it comes to fuel efficiency as compared to the current product, he said.

Context: India has all the ingredients to become a large market for sustainable aviation fuel (SAF).

Sustainable Aviation Fuel

- SAF stands for sustainable aviation fuel. It's produced from sustainable feedstocks and is very similar in its chemistry to traditional fossil jet fuel.
- Using SAF results in a reduction in carbon emissions compared to the traditional jet fuel it replaces over the lifecycle of the fuel.
- Some typical feedstocks used are:
  - cooking oil and other non-palm waste oils from animals or plants;
  - solid waste from homes and businesses, such as packaging, paper, textiles, and food scraps that would otherwise go to landfill or incineration.
- Other potential sources include forestry waste, such as waste wood, and energy crops, including fast growing plants and algae.
- SAF gives an impressive reduction of up to 80% in carbon emissions over the lifecycle of the fuel compared to traditional jet fuel it replaces, depending on the sustainable feedstock used, production method and the supply chain to the airport.
- SAF can be blended at up to 50% with traditional jet fuel and all quality tests are completed as per a traditional jet fuel. The blend is then re-certified as Jet A or Jet A-1.
- It can be handled in the same way as a traditional jet fuel, so no changes are required in the fuelling infrastructure or for an aircraft wanting to use SAF.



LIVEMINT Page 9

SOCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE (SSE)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)



Social enterprises can register with SSEs. MINT

Sebi models social stock exchange

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) on Monday issued framework for social stock exchange (SSE), a concept ideated by finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman in her budget speech for FY20. Essentially, social enterprises (SEs) eligible to participate in the SSE will be entities —non-profit organisations (NPOs) and for-profit social enterprises—having social intent and impact as their primary goal. Also, such an intent should be demonstrated through their focus on eligible social objectives for the underserved or less privileged populations or regions. The minimum requirements for NPOs to registered on SSE includes a valid registration certificate for next 12 years at the time for seeking registration. The SSEs shall ensure the documents contain minimum disclosures pertaining to the NPOs vision, target segment , strategy, risks and social impact. Moreover, the SSE must also have details of key managerial staff such as those in charge of programmes, fundraising , marketing, communication and human resource should be disclosed.

PRIYANKA GAWANDE

Context: The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) issued framework for social stock exchange (SSE).

Social stock exchange (SSE)

- Social Stock Exchange (SSE) is a new idea in India.
- The idea was floated by Finance Minister in her Budget Speech 2019-20.
- SSE, basically, is for the listing of Not for Profit Organisation (NPO) on stock exchanges.
- SSE aims to provide them with an alternative fund-raising instrument.
- SSE, touted to be a novel concept, under the regulatory ambit of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) will serve private and non-profit sector providers by channelling greater capital to them.
- One example of SSE is the Cancer Fund by HDFC Mutual Fund. It operates as a standard mutual fund. The only exception here is that the returns generated are channelled for the financing of NPOs. In simple words, any profit generated is donated to the NPO. The investor gets his money back from the Asset Management Company.

Tax benefits

- Investors can claim a tax benefits under Section 80G.
- Under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, a taxpayer is allowed to claim a deduction for making contributions to certain relief funds and charitable institutions.
- The government in the run up to setting up SSE recently declared 'zero coupon zero principal instruments' as securities. Zero coupon zero principal instrument means an instrument issued by a NPO which will be registered with the SSE.
- These instruments will be governed by rules drafted by the SEBI, according to an official notification issued by the government last week.

SSE participation eligibility

- Social enterprises eligible to participate in the SSE should be entities having social intent and impact as their primary goal.
- Also, such an intent should be demonstrated through its focus on eligible social objectives for the underserved or less privileged populations or regions. The social enterprises should engage in a social activity out of the list of 15 broad activities approved by the regulator.
- With regard to fund raising, it has been proposed that eligible NPOs may raise funds through equity, zero coupon zero principal bonds, mutual funds, social impact funds and development impact bonds.

THE HINDU Page 2

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 & 2 - Issues Related to Women)

Law against workplace harassment poorly implemented: DCW

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The sorry state of affairs in the implementation of the law in the city is distressing: Commission

The Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) submitted a report to the city government pointing out the "sorry state of affairs" in the implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act.

The law mandates the constitution and proper functioning of a Local Complaints Committee (LCC) in every district.

The DCW chief Swati Maliwal in her report to the government stated that between 2019 and 2021, only 40 complaints were received by all the LCCs. It added that even the small number of complaints received by the LCCs were not dealt with in a time-bound manner.

The Commission also stated that the committees have not been provided dedicated office space, budget, and staff.

"This cripples their functioning. For instance, South, West and Shahdara districts have informed that there is no dedicated room or staff allocated for the functioning of the committees," the report stated.

The DCW also flagged the lack of awareness about the existence of these committees. It recommended that an efficient complaint receiving mechanism be set up online as well as offline.

"The sorry state of affairs in the implementation of the law against sexual harassment at workplace in the Capital is distressing," the DCW chief stated.

Context: The Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) submitted a report to the city government pointing out the "sorry state of affairs" in the implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act.

The law against sexual harassment

- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act was passed in 2013.
- It defined sexual harassment, lay down the procedures for a complaint and inquiry, and the action to be taken.
- It broadened the Vishaka guidelines, which were already in place.
- The Vishaka guidelines were laid down by the Supreme Court in a judgment in 1997.
- The Visakha guidelines, which were legally binding, defined sexual harassment and imposed three key obligations on institutions - prohibition, prevention, redress.
- The Supreme Court directed that they should establish a Complaints Committee, which would look into matters of sexual harassment of women at the workplace.
- The 2013 Act broadened these guidelines.
    - It mandated that every employer must constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) at each office or branch with 10 or more employees.
    - It lay down procedures and defined various aspects of sexual harassment, including the aggrieved victim, who could be a woman "of any age whether employed or not", who "alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment".
- **Definition of sexual harassment:** Under the 2013 law, sexual harassment includes "any one or more" of the following "unwelcome acts or behaviour" committed directly or by implication:
    - Physical contact and advances
    - A demand or request for sexual favours
    - Sexually coloured remarks
    - Showing pornography
    - Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.

THE HINDU Page 10

POLITICAL FUNDING IN INDIA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

ECI seeks restriction on cash donations to parties, writes to govt.

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

The Election Commission has proposed reducing anonymous political donations to ₹2,000 from ₹20,000 and cap cash donations at 20% or at a maximum of ₹20 crore to cleanse election funding of black money, sources said on Monday.

Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Rajiv Kumar has written a letter to Union Law Minister Kiren Rijiju, recommending a slew of amendments in the Representation of the People (RP) Act, sources said.

The proposals are aimed at ushering in reforms and transparency in donations received by political parties, and also the expenditure incurred by candidates trying their luck at the hustings, they said. As per rules in force currently, political parties have to disclose all donations above ₹20,000 through their contribution report that is submitted to the EC. If the EC's proposal is approved by the Law Ministry, all donations above ₹2,000 shall be reported, thereby enhancing transparency in funding, sources said.

Context: The Election Commission has proposed reducing anonymous political donations to ₹2,000 from ₹20,000 and cap cash donations at 20% or at a maximum of ₹20 crore to cleanse election funding of black money.

Political Funding in India

- **Section 29B of the Representation of People Act, 1951**: Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), every political party may accept any amount of contribution voluntarily offered to it by any person or company other than a Government company.
- **Section 29C of the Representation of People Act, 1951**: This Act says that political parties are required to submit contribution details received more than Rs 20,000 from any person or a company.
- **State funding**: The government provides funds to parties for election related purposes. State Funding is of two types:
  - The government provides funds directly to the political parties. Direct funding by tax is prohibited in India.
  - It includes other methods except direct funding, like free access to media, free access to public places for rallies, free or subsidized transport facilities. It is allowed in India in a regulated manner.
- **Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Act)** deals with the prohibitions and restrictions regarding political contribution by a corporate.
  - **Section 293A of Company's Act, 1956 and Section 293A (1)(a) of Companies Act** state that no Government company shall contribute any amount or amounts, directly or indirectly to any political party or for any political purpose to any person.
- **Electoral Trusts:** A non-profit company created in India for orderly receipt of voluntary contributions from any person like an individual or a domestic company.
- **Finance Act 2017:** In the new amendments to Finance Act 2017, it has brought a set of new reforms to the political donations through electoral bonds and other measures.
  - The limit for cash donations to political parties is from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2,000 and corporations to refrain from giving cash, requiring them to donate through cheque or digital payment.

TIMES OF INDIA

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KONARK SUN TEMPLE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Art & Culture)

CBI to host Interpol gen assembly, logo inspired by Konark chariot

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New Delhi: The CBI in New Delhi is all set to host the 90th Interpol general assembly meet to be attended by law enforcement representatives of 195 countries.

This year, the event, which will be held on October 18-21, will focus on financial crimes and corruption, child sexual abuse material circulated online and cyber crimes.

Interpol's new "i-Familia database", which uses family DNA matching to identify missing persons, will also be on the agenda.

Motifs inspired by the chariot wheels of the 13th-century architectural marvel Konark Sun Temple will be the logo of this year's general assembly, said officials.

EVENT TO BE HELD FROM OCT 18 TO 21

The logo unveiled recently by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), organising the general assembly, shows a motif with tricoloured leaves arranged in a circular fashion with Konark wheel in the middle. The CBI, which is the national central bureau for India to liaison with the Interpol conceived the idea of the logo from the stone-carved Odisha temple in the form of a chariot of Sun God with 24 individual wheels and 16 spokes, officials added.

The general assembly is organised by each member country on a rotation basis but India is getting to host it out of turn just after 25 years with intervention from the PM and home minister, officials in the know said.



Context: Motifs inspired by the chariot wheels of the 13th-century architectural marvel Konark Sun Temple will be the logo of 90th Interpol general assembly meet.

Interpol general assembly

- The General Assembly is INTERPOL's supreme governing body and comprises delegates appointed by the governments of our member countries.
- It meets once a year and takes all the major decisions affecting general policy, the resources needed for international cooperation, working methods, finances and programmes of activities. These decisions are in the form of resolutions.
- This year, the General Assembly will meet for its 90th session in New Delhi, India.
- The agenda is expected to include presentations, workshops and discussions on the various subjects.

Konark Sun Temple

- The Konark or Konarak Sun temple is dedicated to the Hindu sun god Surya, and, conceived as a giant stone chariot with 12 wheels, it is the most famous of the few sun temples built in India.
- There are two rows of 12 wheels on each side of the Konark sun temple.
- Some say the wheels represent the 24 hours in a day and others say the 12 months.
- The seven horses are said to symbolize the seven days of the week.
- It is located about 35 km northeast of the city of Puri on the coastline in the state of Odisha (earlier Orissa).
- It was built c. 1250 CE by King Narasimhadeva I (r. 1238-1264 CE) of the Eastern Ganga dynasty (8th century CE - 15th century CE).
- The temple in its present state was declared by UNESCO a World Heritage Site in 1984 CE.
- Although many portions are now in ruins, what remains of the temple complex continues to draw not only tourists but also Hindu pilgrims.
- Konarak stands as a classic example of Hindu temple architecture, complete with a colossal structure, sculptures and artwork on myriad themes.

DOWN TO EARTH

Sept 20

PLANT TREATY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)



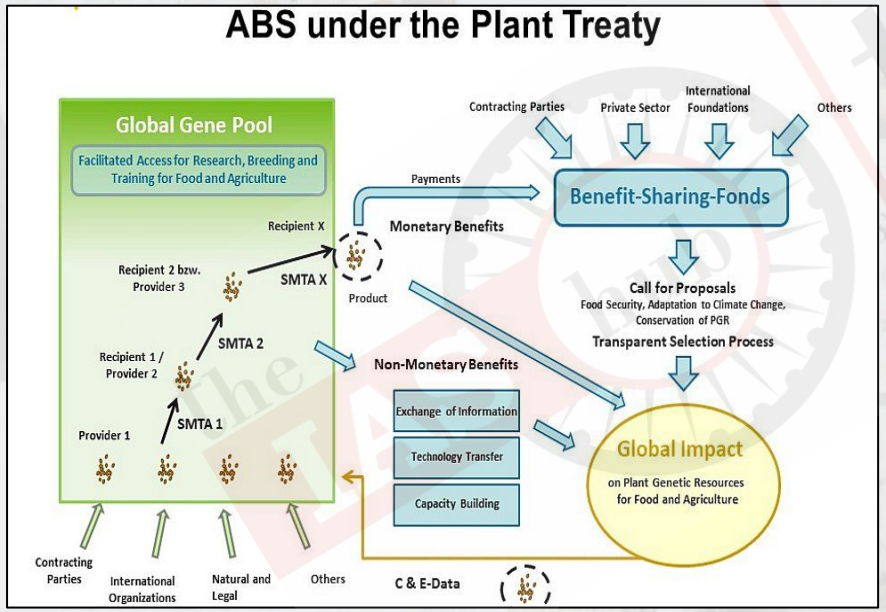
AGRICULTURE

Plant treaty: Ways to benefit custodians of agricultural biodiversity in focus

Treaty calls on nations to protect, promote their rights to save and use traditional seeds

By Vibha Varshney

Published: Monday 19 September 2022



Context: The ninth session of the governing body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) began September 19, 2022 in Delhi.

- India will host the 9th Session of Governing Body of the 'International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture' (ITPGRFA) from 19-24th September, 2022 in New Delhi.

Key points

- The parties to this treaty have come together after nearly three years to discuss governance of agricultural biodiversity and global food security.
- The theme of the meeting is 'Celebrating the Guardians of Crop Diversity: Towards an Inclusive Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework'.
- The discussions here would inform the deliberations on global biodiversity governance in December 2022 at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Montreal, Canada.
- The issue of access and benefit-sharing is among other subjects that would be discussed at the governing body meeting.
- While this subject was discussed extensively at the eighth session of the Governing Body too, the group was unable to reach consensus on measures to enhance the functioning of the Multilateral System.
- The multilateral system supports agricultural research and development as well as global food security by providing each member access to important food and forage crops.
- Under this system, a global pool of plant genetic resources has been created and made available to all members.

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

- The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (also known as ITPGRFA, International Seed Treaty or Plant Treaty), is a comprehensive international agreement in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- It aims at guaranteeing food security through the conservation, exchange and sustainable use of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA), the fair and equitable benefit sharing arising from its use, as well as the recognition of farmers' rights.
- It was signed in 2001 in Madrid, and entered into force on 29 June 2004.
- The International Treaty is the first legally-binding international instrument to formally acknowledge the enormous contribution of indigenous people and small-holder farmers as traditional custodians of the world's food crops.
- It also calls on nations to protect and promote their rights to save and use the seeds they have taken care of for millennia.

PIB

Sept 20

GOVERNMENT E-MARKETPLACE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Volume of business has grown ever since registering with Government e-Marketplace: GeM Sellers

GeM Seller Samvad held in Mumbai

Context: A number of Government e-Marketplace vendors shared their experiences in GeM Seller Samvad held in Mumbai.

Government e-Marketplace

- The Government e Marketplace (or e-Marketplace) (GeM) is an online platform for public procurement in India.
- The initiative was launched on August 9, 2016 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India with the objective to create an open and transparent procurement platform for government buyers.
- It was created in a record time of 5 months to facilitate online procurement of goods and Services.
- The purchases through GeM by Government users has been authorized and made mandatory by the Ministry of Finance by adding a new Rule in the General Financial Rules, 2017.
- The platform is owned by GeM SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) which is a 100 per cent Government-owned, non-profit company under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India.
- GeM is a contactless, paperless and cashless online marketplace that replaced the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) in 2016.
- Since its inception, GeM has brought in the visibility and transparency in public procurement.
- The portal has transformed public procurement in India[1] by driving its three pillars, namely, inclusion, usability and transparency and efficiency and cost savings.
- According to an independent assessment made by the World Bank, average savings for buyers in Government e Marketplace portal is about 9.75% on the median price.
- The Government of India has made it mandatory for sellers to display the 'country of origin' on products to be sold on GeM portal.

PIB

Sept 20

RED SANDERS (RED SANDALWOOD)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

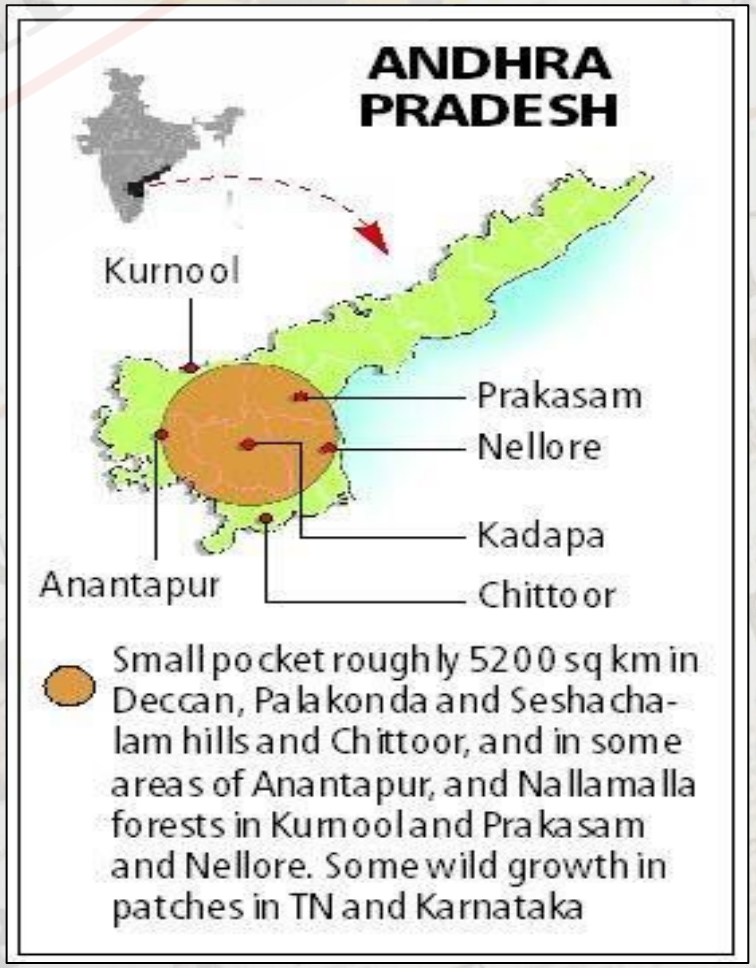
DRI and Customs seize 10,230 kg of Red Sanders (Red Sandalwood), with estimated worth of Rs 6 crore, at ICD Palwal, Haryana

Context: Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has recovered 10.23 MT of Red Sanders, estimated at Rs 6 crore in the international market, from an export consignment that was destined for Singapore.

- The export of red sanders from India is prohibited/restricted, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.
- It is mentioned in the Appendix II of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

Red Sanders (Red Sandalwood)

- Red Sanders, botanical name Pterocarpus santalinus, is a non-fragrant variety of sandalwood that mostly grows in rocky, hilly regions.
- Saplings reach 8 to 10 m in 3-4 years, but growth slows down after that.
- The trunks are slender, and it takes at least 20-25 years for the tree's beautiful, deep red wood to be of use.
- Andhra Pradesh forest department officials say this particular type of Red Sanders grows nowhere else in the world.
- In the thorny scrub/dry deciduous forests of the central Deccan, between 500 ft and 3000 ft.
- Geographically, only in a small pocket roughly 5,200 sq km in the Palakonda and Seshachalam hills in the districts of Kadapa and Chittoor, in some contiguous areas of Anantapur district, in the Nallamalla forests in Kurnool and Prakasam, and in parts of Nellore district.
- Some contiguous patches in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka see some wild growth.
- Red Sanders is a protected species under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- Until 2014, auction or trade of even seized logs was banned.
- The ban was lifted because over 10,000 tonnes of logs had accumulated in Andhra Pradesh government godowns.
- Only e-auction is allowed.



THANK YOU!

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