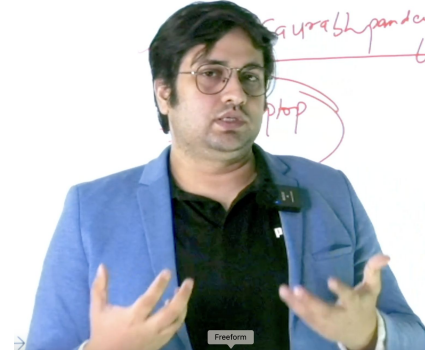


Topics - MINDS MAPS included

- The Tungabhadra River
- Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE)
- Radiocarbon
- Perseid meteors
- Overview of the Waqf Act
- GOOGLE Monopoly Antitrust
- Will Saudi's new law aid migrant workers?
- Gaganyaan:
- Deep Drill Core Insights into Earth's Mantle
- Gene responsible for prickles in eggplants discovered
- The emergence of mpox
- Antibiotics
- Mains



By saurabh Pandey



THE HINDU

Target Mains -2024/25 -

Q ‘‘Rights of Religious Minorities to administer religious institutions is not absolute’’ Examine

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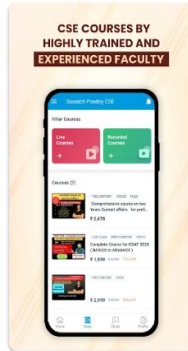
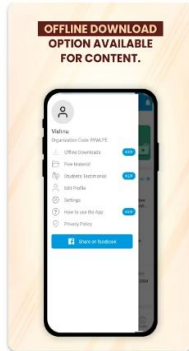
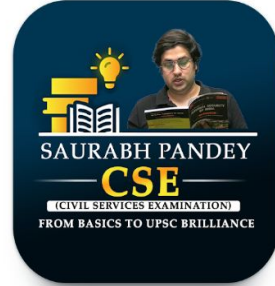
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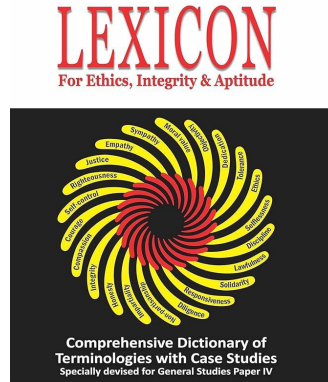
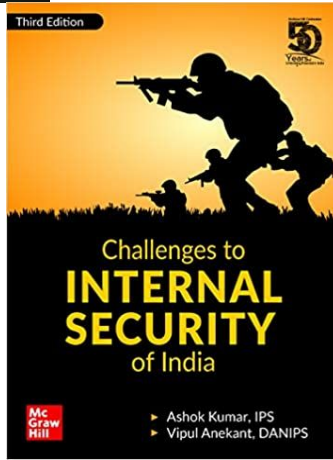
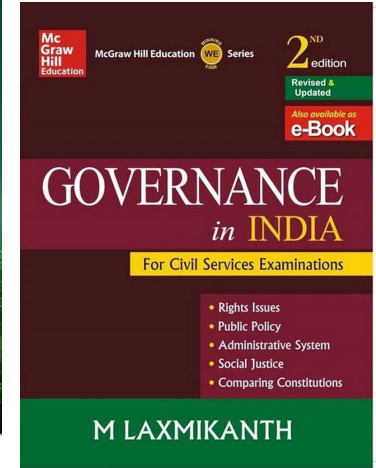
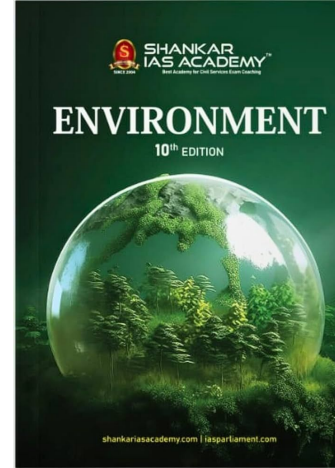
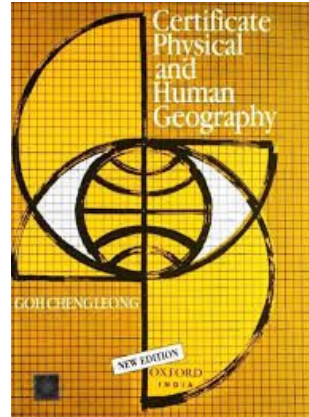
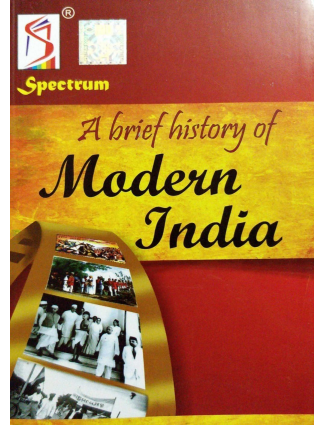
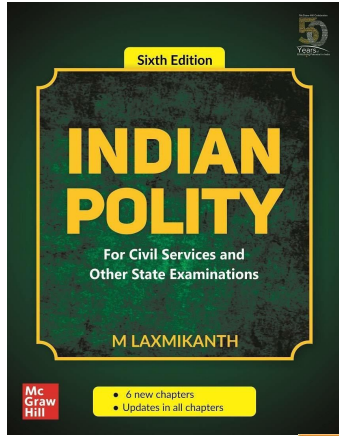
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Topic- The Tungabhadra River



- **The Tungabhadra River is a significant river in India, flowing through the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.**
- **It is formed by the confluence of two rivers, the Tunga and the Bhadra, near Kudli in the Shimoga district of Karnataka.**
- **The Tunga originates near the Western Ghats in the Balekundri village, while the Bhadra rises near Gangamoola in the Western Ghats.**
- **After their confluence, the combined river is known as the Tungabhadra.**
- **The Tungabhadra River is about 355 kilometers (220 miles) long and is an important source of water for irrigation, drinking water supply, and hydroelectric power generation.**
- **Several dams have been built across the river, the most notable being the Tungabhadra Dam, which is situated near Hosapete (formerly Hospet) in Karnataka.**
- **The dam creates a large reservoir, the Tungabhadra Reservoir, which is used for irrigation and power generation.**



- **The river basin is home to a diverse population and supports agriculture, with the river playing a crucial role in the livelihoods of the people in the region.**
- **The Tungabhadra River also has cultural and historical significance, with several historical sites and temples located along its banks, including the famous Vijayanagara Empire ruins at Hampi, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.**



- **The river is also known for its ecological importance, supporting a variety of flora and fauna, including several species of fish, birds, and other wildlife.**
- **However, like many rivers in India, the Tungabhadra faces challenges such as pollution, siltation, and over-extraction of water, which impact its ecological health and the well-being of the communities that depend on it.**
- **Efforts are being made to manage and conserve the river's resources to ensure its sustainability for future generations.**



Topic-Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE)

Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) in crops refers to the ability of plants to take up nitrogen from the soil and convert it into usable forms for growth and development, and ultimately into yield.

It is a critical aspect of sustainable agriculture, as nitrogen is one of the essential nutrients for plant growth, and its efficient use can lead to higher crop productivity while minimizing environmental impacts and reducing costs for farmers.

Factors Affecting Nitrogen Use Efficiency:

Genetic Factors: Different crop varieties have varying abilities to take up and utilize nitrogen. Plant breeding programs focus on developing varieties with higher NUE.

Soil Conditions: Soil type, pH, organic matter content, and the presence of other nutrients can affect how efficiently plants can take up nitrogen.



- **Nitrogen Availability:** The form and timing of nitrogen application, as well as the total amount, influence NUE. Excessive nitrogen application can lead to leaching, runoff, and environmental pollution.
- **Crop Management Practices:** Techniques such as no-till farming, cover cropping, and integrated nutrient management can improve NUE by enhancing soil health and reducing nitrogen losses.
- **Climatic Conditions:** Temperature, precipitation, and humidity affect nitrogen cycling in the soil and can impact the efficiency with which crops use nitrogen.



Measuring Nitrogen Use Efficiency:

NUE is often expressed as the ratio of crop yield to the amount of nitrogen applied or taken up by the plant. It can be measured in several ways, including:

Agronomic Nitrogen Use Efficiency (ANUE): The increase in yield per unit of nitrogen applied.

Physiological Nitrogen Use Efficiency (PNUE): The increase in yield per unit of nitrogen taken up by the plant.

Internal Nitrogen Use Efficiency (INUE): The efficiency with which plants convert absorbed nitrogen into biomass or yield.



Strategies to Improve Nitrogen Use Efficiency:

Precision Agriculture: Using tools like GPS and field data maps to apply nitrogen only where and when it is needed.

Crop Rotation: Alternating crops with different nitrogen requirements can improve soil nitrogen levels and reduce the need for fertilizer.

Use of Nitrogen-Fixing Crops: Legumes and other nitrogen-fixing plants can replenish soil nitrogen through symbiotic relationships with bacteria.

Advanced Fertilizers: Slow-release and controlled-release fertilizers can improve NUE by matching nitrogen release to crop demand.



- **Improving nitrogen use efficiency is a complex challenge that requires a multifaceted approach, involving plant breeding, agronomic practices, and policy measures.**
- **By enhancing NUE, agriculture can become more sustainable, reducing its environmental footprint while maintaining or increasing productivity**

Facts

- **“Cereals consume two thirds of all urea in India, led by rice. Poor nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) wastes N (nitrogen)-fertilizers worth ₹1 trillion a year in India and over \$170 billion per year globally.**
- **N-fertilizers are the main source of nitrous oxide and ammonia pollution of air and nitrate/ammonium pollution of water, affecting our health, biodiversity, and climate change.**



Topic- Radiocarbon

- **Radiocarbon released into the atmosphere from nuclear tests bonds with oxygen to form CO₂.**
- **Plants absorb this CO₂ during photosynthesis to produce food and, ultimately, energy Models show carbon stored in vegetation ranges from 43–76 billion to 80 billion tonnes per year.**
- **If the higher value is accurate, plants must be shedding carbon sooner.**



- **‘The whole system is cycling faster than we thought before’ Scientists agree that radiocarbon needs to be better represented in climate predictions.**
- **So far it has been plagued by ‘limited resources available for model development and observational research’**

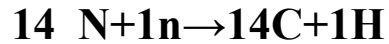


- **Radiocarbon, also known as carbon-14 (^{14}C), is a radioactive isotope of carbon. It is naturally present in trace amounts in the Earth's atmosphere and is constantly being produced in the upper atmosphere by the interaction of cosmic rays with nitrogen-14 (^{14}N) atoms.**
- **Radiocarbon is important in the field of archaeology and geology for its use in radiocarbon dating, a method used to determine the age of organic materials**



Production and Cycle:

The production of radiocarbon in the atmosphere involves the following nuclear reaction:



Here, a neutron (^1_0n) from cosmic radiation collides with a nitrogen-14 ($^{14}_7\text{N}$) atom, resulting in the formation of carbon-14 ($^{14}_6\text{C}$) and a hydrogen atom (^1_1H).

Once formed, the radiocarbon atoms become part of the carbon cycle. They are oxidized to form carbon dioxide (CO_2), which is then absorbed by plants during photosynthesis.

Animals, in turn, consume these plants, incorporating the radiocarbon into their tissues. When an organism dies, it stops exchanging carbon with the environment, and the radiocarbon within its remains starts to decay.



Radiocarbon Dating:

Radiocarbon dating is based on the fact that ^{14}C decays over time with a half-life of about 5,730 years.

This decay occurs through beta decay, where the ^{14}C atom emits an electron and an antineutrino, transforming into a nitrogen-14 (^{14}N) atom:

By measuring the amount of ^{14}C remaining in a sample and comparing it to the amount expected in a living organism, scientists can estimate the age of the sample.

This technique is particularly useful for dating organic materials like wood, charcoal, bone, and plant remains that are up to about 50,000 years old.



Limitations:

Radiocarbon dating has its limitations.

It cannot be used for materials older than about 50,000 years, as the amount of ^{14}C remaining becomes too small to measure accurately.

Additionally, the method assumes that the rate of ^{14}C production in the atmosphere has been constant over time, which is not entirely accurate.

Fluctuations in solar activity and the Earth's magnetic field can influence the production rate of ^{14}C , necessitating calibration against other dating methods and reference materials to achieve accurate results.

Despite these limitations, radiocarbon dating remains a vital tool in archaeology, geology, and other fields for determining the ages of organic materials and understanding past environmental and climatic conditions.



Topic-Perseid meteors

A meteor shower is a raining-down of meteors over the earth from space at a particular time of year.

The Perseid meteors are debris left behind by the comet Swift-Tuttle, which orbits the Sun in an elliptical path that takes 133 years to complete once.

When the earth moves through the cloud of debris intersecting its path around the Sun, its gravity pulls the debris towards itself, producing the meteor shower.

The Perseids shower itself doesn't threaten the earth: most meteors burn up in the atmosphere.



- **The Perseid meteor shower is one of the most popular and celebrated meteor showers of the year, known for its reliability and the number of meteors visible during its peak.**
- **It occurs every year in mid-July to late August, with its peak typically occurring around August 12 or 13.**
- **The Perseids are associated with the comet Swift-Tuttle, and they are named after the constellation Perseus, from which the meteors appear to originate.**

Here are some key points about the Perseid meteor shower:

- **Origin:** The Perseids are the result of the Earth passing through the debris left behind by the comet Swift-Tuttle, which orbits the Sun once every 133 years.
- **As the Earth moves through this debris field, small particles (meteoroids) enter the Earth's atmosphere at high speeds, causing them to burn up and create bright streaks of light across the sky, known as meteors or "shooting stars."**



Peak Activity: The peak activity of the Perseids can produce up to 60 to 70 meteors per hour under ideal conditions, with clear, dark skies and the radiant (the point from which the meteors appear to originate) high in the sky. However, the number of meteors visible can be significantly lower in locations with light pollution or under less than ideal weather conditions.

Bright Meteors: The Perseids are known for producing bright meteors, and it is not uncommon to see fireballs (brighter meteors) during the peak of the shower.

Moon Phase: The visibility of meteors during the Perseids can be affected by the phase of the Moon. A bright Moon can wash out the fainter meteors, making them harder to see. In years when the Moon is new or waxing crescent around the peak of the shower, the viewing conditions are optimal.



Environmental Factors: Weather conditions can greatly affect the visibility of meteors. Clear, cloudless skies are essential for a good view. Additionally, the shower can be affected by dust or debris in the Earth's atmosphere, such as from volcanic eruptions or space events.

The Perseid meteor shower is a celestial event that offers a spectacular display for skywatchers around the world, providing a unique opportunity to witness the collision of cometary debris with our planet's atmosphere.

Topic- Apui

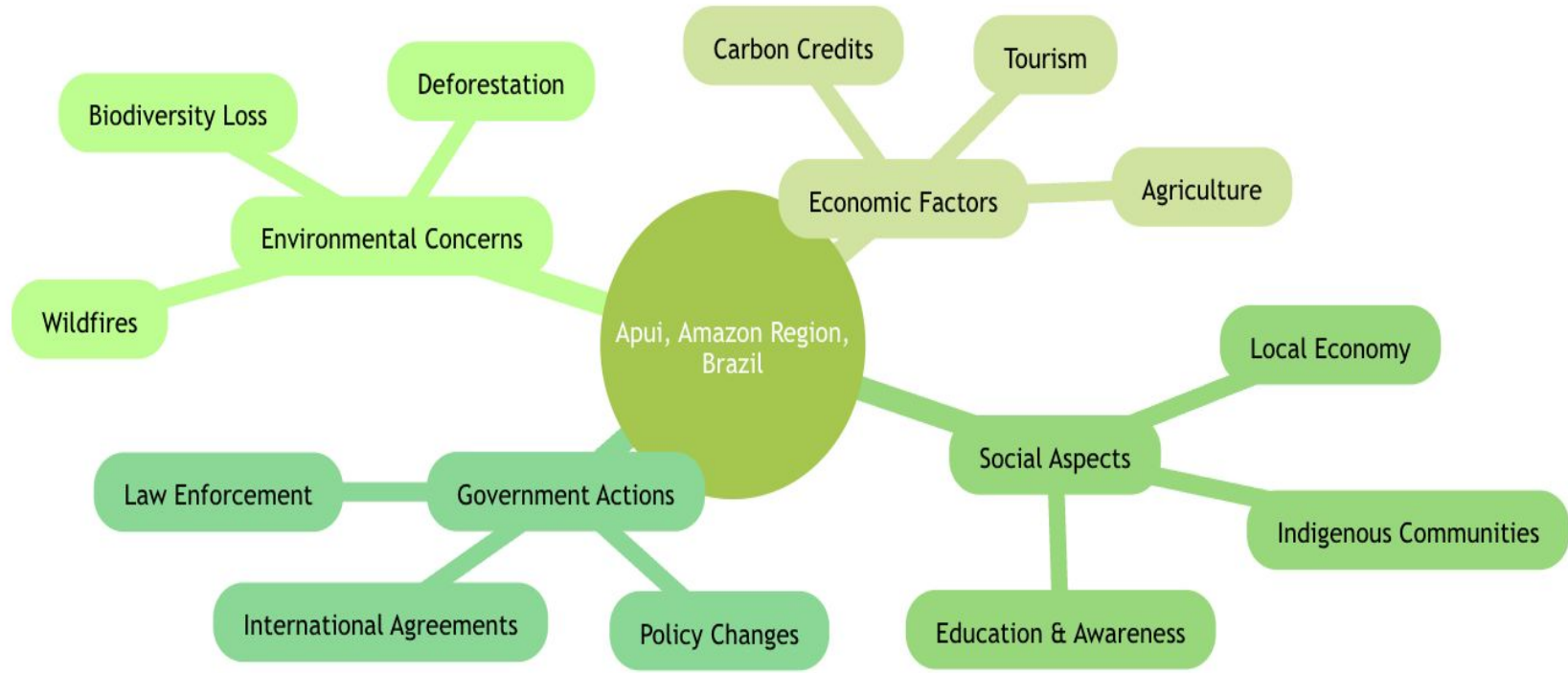


figure 1.2: table

Quick revision summary - Waqf Board of India

Working of Waqf Board in India

Overview

Waqf Board: An organization managing properties donated for Islamic purposes.

Purpose: To promote social welfare through the management of waqf properties.

Key Functions

Property Management: Oversees the maintenance and utilization of waqf properties.

Legal Affairs: Handles litigations related to waqf properties.

Revenue Generation: Aims to generate income for charitable purposes.

Recent Developments

Waqf Amendment Bill, 2024: Proposes changes to strengthen governance and inclusivity.

Tighter Control: New regulations impose stricter oversight on waqf property management.

Inclusivity: More women and non-Muslims to be included in the board.

Challenges Faced

Litigations: Ongoing legal disputes over property claims.

Mismanagement: Some boards are criticized for poor management practices.

Political Controversies: Recent political debates surrounding waqf property governance

Topic-Overview of the Waqf Act



Overview of the Waqf Act

What is the Waqf Act?

- **Definition and Purpose of Waqf:** The Waqf Act, 1995, governs the administration and regulation of waqf properties, which are religious endowments under Islamic law, established for charitable purposes. It plays a crucial role in societal welfare and preservation of cultural heritage.
- **Role of Waqf Boards:** The Act establishes Waqf Boards to manage and supervise waqf properties, ensuring their proper utilization for the benefit of the Muslim community and other beneficiaries. This section will delve into the historical significance and the fundamental principles of waqf properties.
- **Challenges and Governance:** Over the years, the Act has faced challenges related to transparency, governance, and the effective management of waqf properties. Understanding these challenges is essential for comprehending the need for amendments.



Significance of Waqf Properties

- **Cultural and Religious Heritage:** These properties often hold significant historical and religious value, representing an integral part of the cultural and religious heritage of the Muslim community. Exploring the historical and cultural significance will provide students with a deeper understanding of waqf properties.
- **Legal Framework and Governance:** The Waqf Act provides the legal framework for the governance and administration of these properties, ensuring their preservation and effective utilization. This section will focus on the legal aspects and the governance framework of waqf properties.



Role of Waqf Boards

- **Administrative Functions:** Waqf Boards are responsible for the management, maintenance, and protection of waqf properties, as well as the generation of revenue for charitable and religious purposes. This section will detail the specific administrative functions and responsibilities of Waqf Boards.
- **Community Representation:** The boards represent the interests of the Muslim community and other beneficiaries, safeguarding the rights and welfare associated with waqf properties. Exploring the representation and community involvement will provide insights into the inclusive nature of waqf governance.
- **Regulatory Oversight:** They exercise regulatory authority to prevent encroachment, misuse, and unauthorized transactions related to waqf properties, ensuring their sustained benefit to society. This section will highlight the regulatory role of Waqf Boards in preserving the integrity of waqf properties.



Challenges and Reforms

- **Transparency and Accountability:** The existing framework has faced challenges related to transparency, accountability, and the prevention of mismanagement and encroachment of waqf properties. This section will delve into the specific challenges and the need for reforms to address these issues.
- **Need for Modernization:** The changing socio-economic landscape necessitates reforms to enhance the governance, utilization, and preservation of waqf properties in a more efficient and transparent manner. Exploring the need for modernization will provide context for the proposed amendments.
- **Community Empowerment:** Reforms should aim to empower the Muslim community and other beneficiaries, ensuring their active participation in the management and decision-making processes related to waqf properties. This section will focus on the empowerment aspect of the proposed reforms.



Section 2: Proposed Amendments to the Waqf Act

: Key Changes in the Waqf (Amendment) Bill

- **Amendment of the Waqf Act:** The proposed amendments seek to substantially alter the existing framework of the Waqf Act, 1995, to address governance, transparency, and administrative issues. This section will outline the key changes proposed in the Amendment Bill.
- **Unified Waqf Management:** The draft legislation aims to rename the Act as the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency, and Development Act, 2024, heralding a comprehensive approach to waqf management. Exploring the unified approach will provide insights into the comprehensive nature of the proposed amendments.
- **Government Oversight:** The amendments introduce provisions for increased government oversight and regulatory control over waqf properties, aiming to enhance transparency and accountability. This section will focus on the implications of increased government oversight.



Reforms in Property Management

- **Revocation of Clauses:** The bill proposes to revoke several clauses in the existing Waqf Act, particularly those related to the powers of Waqf Boards, with the intention of streamlining and strengthening property management. This section will detail the specific clauses targeted for revocation and their implications.
- **Enhanced Governance Framework:** The amendments aim to establish a more robust governance framework, addressing issues of encroachment, misuse, and mismanagement of waqf properties, ensuring their effective utilization for charitable purposes. This section will focus on the enhanced governance framework proposed in the amendments.
- **Inclusion of Women and Non-Muslim Members:** The bill introduces provisions for the inclusion of women and non-Muslim members in Waqf Boards, reflecting a more inclusive and diverse approach to waqf administration. Exploring the inclusive nature of the proposed amendments will provide students with insights into the broader representation in waqf governance.

Implications for Community Representation

- **Empowerment and Participation:** The proposed amendments seek to empower the Muslim community and other beneficiaries, ensuring their active representation and participation in the decision-making processes related to waqf properties. This section will emphasize the empowerment aspect and the implications for community participation.
- **Inclusive Governance:** The inclusion of women and non-Muslim members in Waqf Boards reflects a more inclusive and diverse approach to governance, fostering broader community representation and engagement. Exploring the inclusive nature of governance will provide students with insights into the broader representation in waqf governance.
- **Strengthening Social Welfare:** The reforms aim to strengthen the social welfare impact of waqf properties, ensuring their sustained contribution to education, healthcare, and support for the underprivileged. This section will focus on the social welfare impact of the proposed amendment

Addressing Controversies



- **Concerns and Criticisms:** The proposed amendments have sparked debates and controversies, particularly regarding the extent of government oversight, the revocation of existing clauses, and the implications for community representation. This section will outline the specific concerns and criticisms raised in response to the proposed amendments.
- **Balancing Government Control:** The bill aims to strike a balance between government oversight and community autonomy, ensuring effective governance while safeguarding the interests and rights of the Muslim community and other beneficiaries. This section will focus on the need for a balanced approach in waqf governance.
- **Dialogue and Consultation:** The controversies surrounding the amendments highlight the need for constructive dialogue and consultation to address concerns and ensure the equitable and effective management of waqf properties. This section will emphasize the importance of dialogue and consultation in addressing controversies.



Implications and Controversies

Page 3.1: Impact on Waqf Property Management

- **Enhanced Transparency:** The amendments aim to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of waqf properties, addressing historical challenges related to governance and misuse. This section will focus on the implications of enhanced transparency in waqf property management.
- **Government Oversight:** The increased regulatory control by the government raises questions about the balance between oversight and community autonomy in the administration of waqf properties. This section will explore the implications of increased government oversight on community autonomy.
- **Community Empowerment:** The reforms seek to empower the Muslim community and other beneficiaries, ensuring their active participation in the decision-making processes related to waqf properties. This section will emphasize the empowerment aspect and its implications.



Topic- GOOGLE Monopoly Antitrust

Overview

Key Issues: Illegal monopoly, search engine dominance, antitrust laws

Recent Developments: Court rulings, implications for Big Tech

Stakeholders: Google, DOJ, users, competitors

Recent court rulings have affirmed that Google maintains an illegal monopoly over internet search, leading to significant implications for antitrust enforcement against Big Tech companies.

Key Findings

Court Rulings:

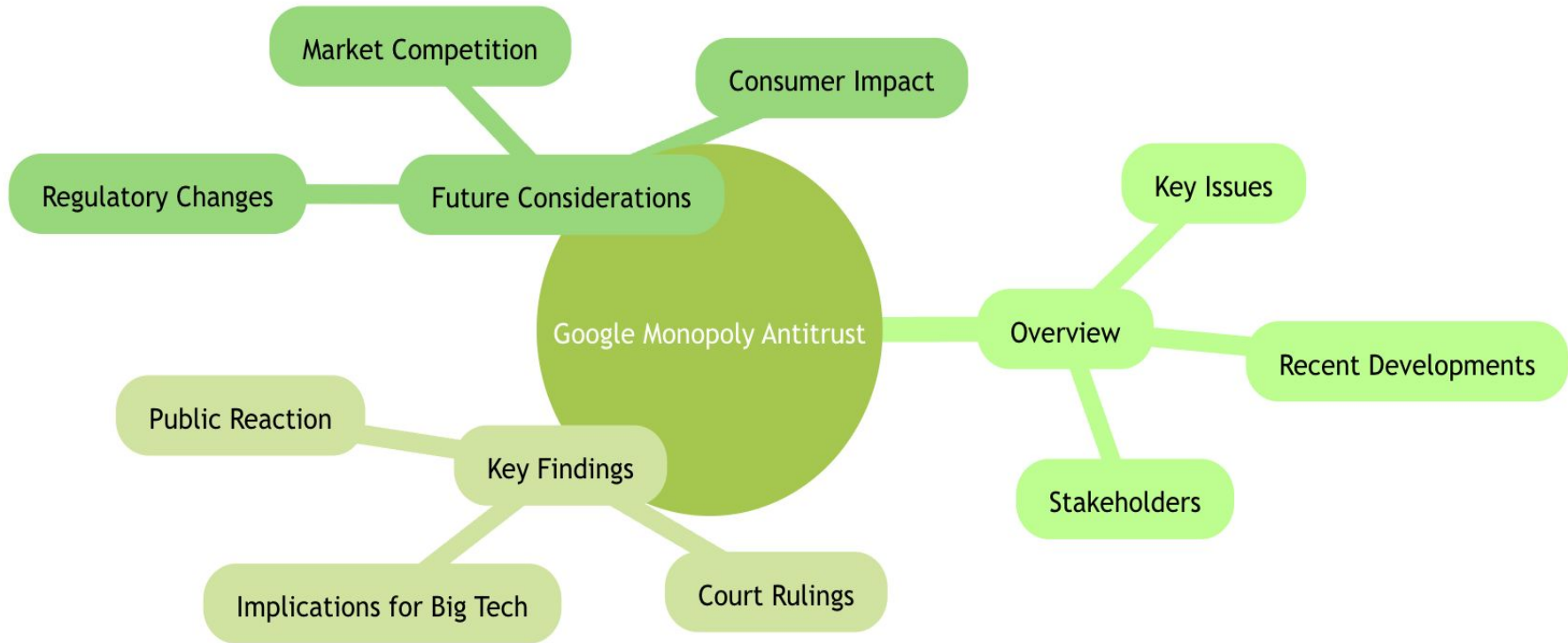
Judges have ruled that Google has violated antitrust laws. Landmark cases emphasize the need for regulatory action against monopolistic practices.

Implications for Big Tech:

The ruling sets a precedent for future antitrust cases. Potential changes in market dynamics and competition levels.

Public Reaction:

Mixed responses from users, some concerned about the implications for service quality and choice





Topic- Tactical Index Fund Explained

Overview

Definition: A tactical index fund is a fund that combines elements of tactical asset allocation (TAA) with traditional indexing strategies.

Objective: To capitalize on market trends or economic conditions by actively shifting portfolio allocations.

Key Features

Active Management:

Adjusts holdings based on market conditions.

Seeks to enhance returns compared to static index funds.

Asset Class Diversification:

Invests across various asset classes (stocks, bonds, etc.).

Utilizes low-cost, passive index funds.

Benefits



Potential for Higher Returns:

Aims to outperform traditional index funds by adapting to market changes.

Risk Management:

Combines passive and active strategies to reduce potential losses.

Challenges

Performance Variability:

Tactical funds may underperform static index funds in certain market conditions.

Higher Costs:

Active management may lead to increased fees compared to passive index funds.

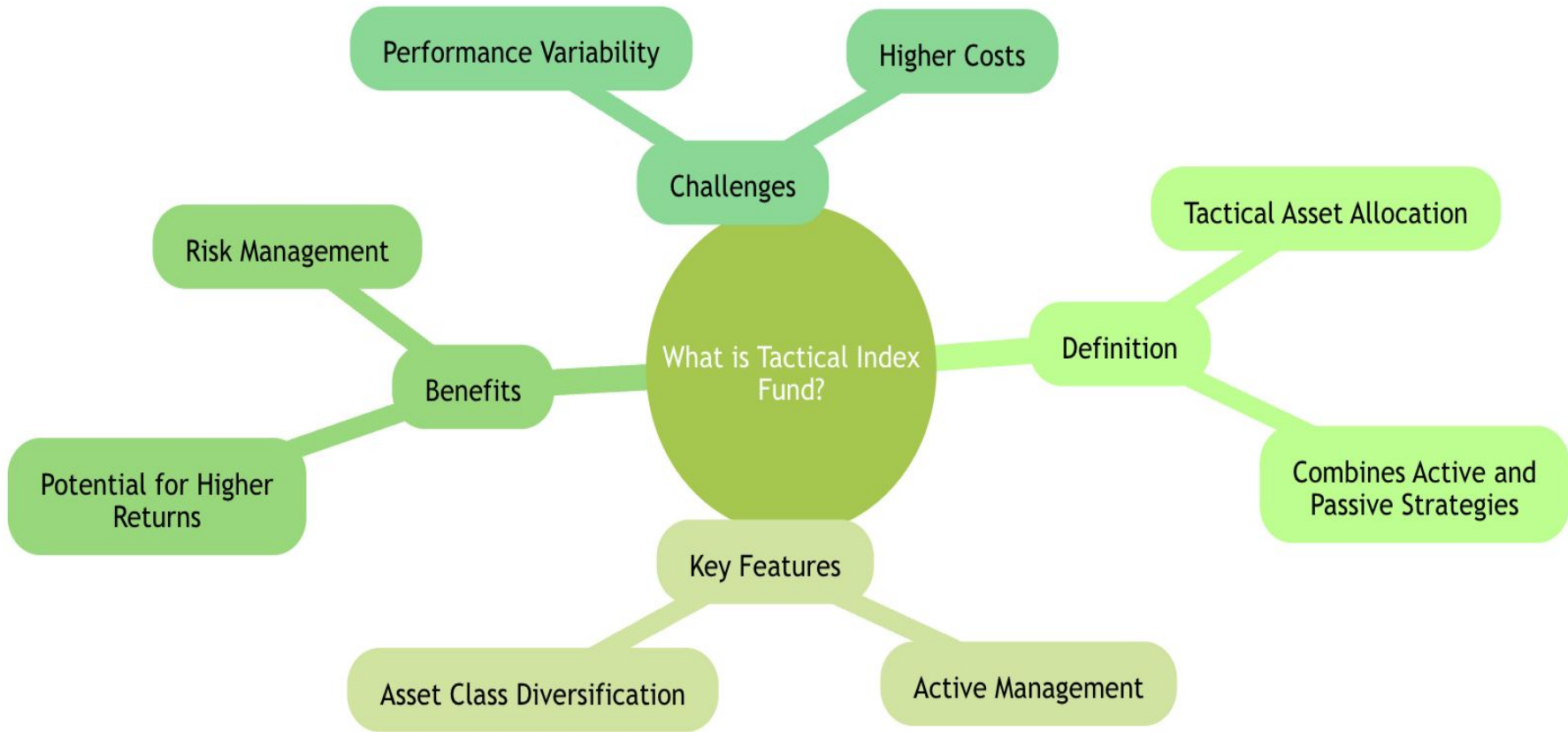


Figure 1.2: Table



Topic-Will Saudi's new law aid migrant workers?

- **The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, one of the world's largest recipients of migrant domestic workers (MDWs), will roll out a new domestic workers law in September.**
- **The six GCC states (Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, and Bahrain) employ close to 5.5 million migrant domestic workers, and all of them exclude MDWs from labour laws, with only four having passed specific domestic worker laws**

Is the new MDW law better?

- **Some notable features of the new law are a maximum of 10 working hours a day and entitlement to a weekly off day;**
- **prohibition of confiscation of identity documents; emphasis on workers' right to communication;**
- **workers have a right to terminate the contract without losing entitlements under certain conditions;**
- **compensation for unjust termination; one month paid leave yearly and employer must pay for the annual ticket home.**



- **Saudi also introduced insurance on all new MDW contracts to protect workers and employers, the cost of which is built into the recruitment fees.**
- **More recently and quite significantly, the kingdom included all new MDWs in its WPS from July, and will gradually cover all existing MDWs by the end of 2025.**

What are the persisting concerns?

Saudi has a poor record of implementation, especially when it comes to protecting the rights of migrant workers.

Wage theft and labour exploitation are rampant, but employers are rarely held to account.

When it comes to MDWs, especially women, they cannot leave the employer's household without permission and there's a risk of being reported as absconding (huroob)

Topic- **Gaganyaan:**



Overview

Gaganyaan: India's first crewed space mission aiming for human spaceflight.

Objective: Demonstrate India's capabilities in human space exploration.

Launch Timeline:

Uncrewed test flight in July 2024

Crewed flight anticipated in 2025

Crew: Four astronauts selected for the mission

Significance: Strengthening international collaborations and enhancing technological capabilities

Key Components



Mission Phases

Preparation

Astronaut Training

Vehicle Design

Launch

Launch Vehicle: GSLV Mk III

Launch Site: Satish Dhawan Space Centre

Orbit

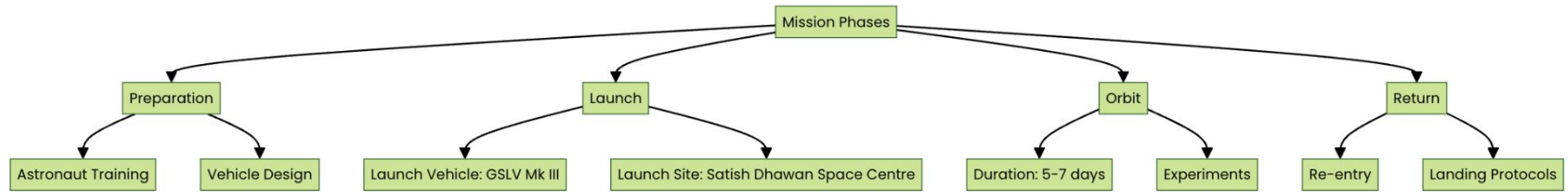
Duration: 5-7 days in low Earth orbit

Experiments: Scientific and technological experiments

Return

Safe re-entry and landing protocols

Mission Phases Breakdown:





On February 27, Mr. Modi announced the names of the four astronaut candidates for the Gaganyaan mission. The other two, apart from Mr. Shukla and Mr. Nair, were Group Captains Ajit Krishnan and Angad Pratap.

What are mission parameters?

According to ISRO's statement, its Human Spaceflight Centre has signed an agreement with Axiom Space, Inc. "for its upcoming Axiom-4 mission to the ISS".

The mission, colloquially called Ax-4, is the fourth crewed mission to the ISS organised by Axiom Space, a private company based in Houston. I



- **Axiom plans to operate the world's first commercial space station and currently offers human space flight services.**



Topic- Deep Drill Core Insights into Earth's Mantle

Overview

Understanding the Earth's mantle

Importance of deep drilling

New geological insights



Recent Findings:

1.2km drill core provides unique insight into Earth's mantle

Deepest-ever samples of rock from Earth's mantle unveiled

Scientists uncover clues to life's origins through deep drilling



Finding

A record-breaking 1,268-metre drill core into Earth's mantle, collected from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge in the North Atlantic, has provided a detailed mineralogical glimpse of the oceanic mantle.

The findings reveal new insights into mantle composition and earth's deep geology. Contrary to common models, melt migration was found to be oblique to mantle upwelling.

The researchers observed hydrothermal fluid-rock interaction throughout the core, with oxidative weathering down to 200 metres.





Topic-Gene responsible for prickles in eggplants discovered

Scientists have discovered the gene responsible for prickles in eggplants, a trait that complicates farming.

They identified the Prickly Eggplant gene on chromosome 6 and pinpointed SmLOG1 gene as the key factor.

CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing confirmed that disabling the gene SmLOG1 eliminates prickles, paving the way for prickle-free eggplant varieties.

This not only sheds light on prickle development but promises to streamline cultivation and harvesting



Topic-The emergence of mpox

The emergence of mpox in the DRC is caused by a new clade of the virus, clade Ib, which emerged late last year and is characterised by severe disease and higher mortality. Broadly, the monkeypox virus has two clades.

Clade I has been present in the DRC for several years causing sporadic outbreaks, while clade II (previously the West African clade) and specifically Ib emerged during the global mpox outbreak that attracted global attention in 2022.

The clades are also characterised by distinct disease severity, with clade I known to be associated with severe disease and mortality compared to clade II, which has a mortality rate of less than 4%.

Topic- Antibiotics

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Overlooked consequences of antibiotics use

Beyond antimicrobial resistance, irrational use of antibiotics can cause profound disruption to the microbiome

Antibiotics are a prime example of the medicine-poison paradox

Broad-spectrum antibiotics can wipe out a large portion of the gut bacteria, known as dysbiosis

Dysbiosis can cause severe conditions like inflammatory bowel disease and irritable bowel syndrome, and can impair the immune function



Since the gut-brain axis links the gut microbiome with the brain, dysbiosis can alter neurotransmitter levels and brain chemistry



Antibiotics can impact colonisation resistance, allowing harmful bacteria to take hold and proliferate thus increasing the risk of infections



Alternative practices such as better hygiene, vaccination, and the use of bacteriophages can reduce the reliance on antibiotics



Judicious use of antibiotics is essential to preserve microbiome balance for maintaining good health

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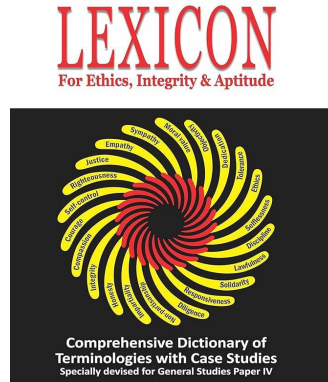
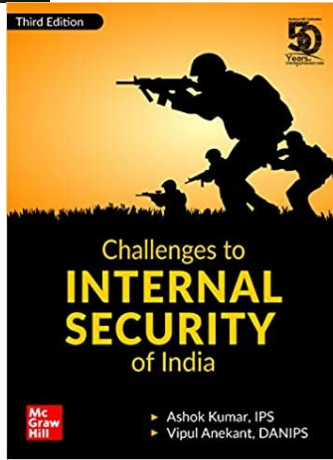
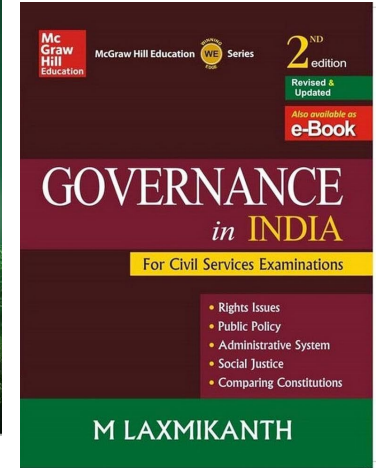
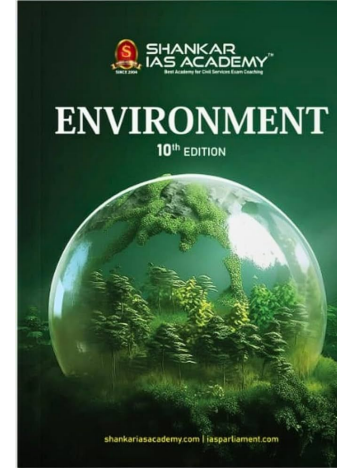
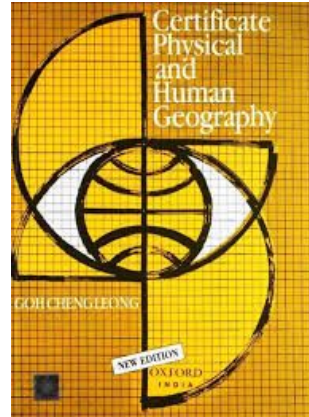
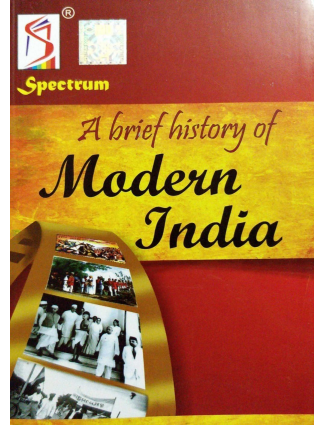
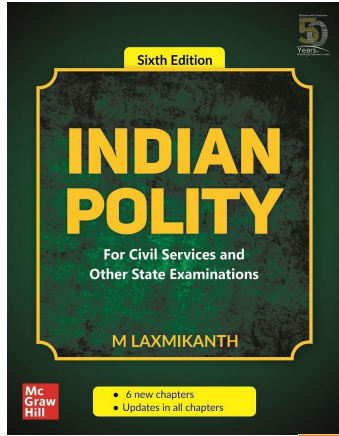
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