



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

30th August 2026



Mining Amendment Act & Stepmother Treatment



CONTEXT: Former Odisha Chief Minister urged the State's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) MPs to challenge & call for a reversal of the Mines and Minerals Amendment Act, 2026

Mains Heading 1: Decoding the "Crux" Of Federal Problem :

Context of News :

- ❑ Former Odisha Chief Minister urged the State's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) MPs to challenge & call for a reversal of the **Mines and Minerals Amendment Act, 2026**
- ❑ **"BLACK DAY"** for Odisha
- ❑ Estimated loss would be **₹12,000 crore** as Odisha accounts for nearly **44%** of India's mineral wealth

Mines & Minerals Amendment Act 2026

States can NOT impose **tax or cess** on mineral rights or mineral bearing land

Union Govt's regulatory domain now extends to **"mineral bearing land"**

Unpaid & unrecovered State levies before commencement are treated as **Invalid**

MADA v. SAIL Judgement 2024 : State's Legislative power to tax mineral rights

Odisha's Mining & Quarrying Sector : **9.5%** of GSVA

Mains Heading 2: What is the "Rationale" Behind Central Govt's "Fed - Grip"?

Economic Survey 2026

Industrial sector displayed resilience despite persistent **global headwinds**

Indian economy shall prevent **"cost arbitrage"**

Focus on connecting with **Global Value Chains (GVCs)**

UNCTAD World Investment Report 2025 :

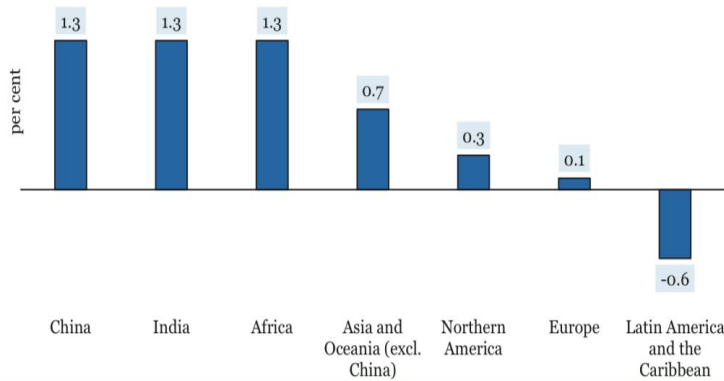
- ❑ World manufacturing output expanded by **0.7%** in Q3 of 2025
- ❑ Indian Industry Gross Value Added (GVA) grew by **7%**
- ❑ Medium and high technology activities = **46%** of India's total manufacturing value added



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Chart VIII.1: Quarter-on-Quarter Growth in Manufacturing Output for Q3 of 2025 (Select Countries and Regions), per cent



Source: UNIDO World Manufacturing Production and Trade- Quarterly Report, Q3 2025



A red trail is seen in the night sky as India's air defence system intercepts aerial objects during a suspected drone attack from the Pakistan side. Copper, carbon fibre, aluminium, plastic, lithium-ion, and silicon go into a drone. | Photo Credit: IMRAN NISSAR

Mains Heading 2: What is the "Rationale" Behind Central Govt's "Fed - Grip"?

Use of Critical Minerals in Key Industries :

Neodymium & Dysprosium	High strength magnets for motors in Drones, guidance system in missiles & radars
Titanium	Strong & Lightweight metal for Aircraft, Engines, Armour & Black Boxes
Tungsten	Used in armour piercing projectiles due to its high density
Cobalt, Lithium & Nickel	Crucial for advanced batteries powering electronics, EVs & Military hardware
Copper	Essential for wiring, electronics & electromagnetic protection in Ships & Aircrafts
Gallium & Germanium	Semiconductors for electronic warfare systems

Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2025 report by IEA

Lithium demand rose by 30% in 2024

Nickel, cobalt, graphite & REE : 8-15% growth

Aggregate value pegged at \$325 billion by 2030

Major Demand drivers : EVs, BESS, Renewable Energy & AI Data Centre

Pillar for Energy Security & achieving National Goals



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Mains Heading 2: What is the "Rationale" Behind Central Govt's "Fed - Grip"?

...

India's Global standing:

Crude Steel	2nd
Aluminium	2nd
Limestone	3rd
Iron Ore	4th
Coal	2nd

Mineral	Importance	Import Dependency
Bismuth	Pharmaceutical and chemicals	85.6%
Lithium	EV batteries and energy storage	82%
Silicon	Semiconductor & solar panels	76%
Titanium	Aerospace & defence applications	50%
Tellurium	Solar power & thermoelectric devices	42%

95. Which of the following statements about Rare Earth Elements (REEs) and Critical Minerals is/are correct ?

- Modern technological innovations including Artificial Intelligence, robotics and space exploration extensively utilise Rare Earth Elements (REEs).
- China has the highest share in mining of REEs followed by India.
- The Government of India launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) in 2025 to establish a robust framework for self-reliance in the critical mineral sector.
- Rare Earth Elements are a set of 13 metallic elements.

Select the answer using the code given below :

- 1 and 3 only
- 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4



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Mains Heading 3: Status of "Self - Sufficiency" in Critical Minerals :

Ministry of Mines Report 2023 : 30 essential critical minerals of which complete **import dependency** for 10 minerals

China : World's Largest mining Nation

Exploration investment :
\$19.4 Billion

87% of Rare earth elements processing

58% of world's lithium refining

68% of Silicon processing

Inadequate exploration & tapping of Reserves : Case study of Ilmenite

Deep seated minerals : High risk investment in exploration & mining

Lack of incentive for Private sector

Case Study : Discovery of 5.9 million tonnes of Lithium Deposit in J & K

Villagers show lithium stones discovered in Reasi district, Jammu and Kashmir. | Photo Credit: PTI

Mains Heading 4: What has been Govt's Response?

Steps taken :

KABIL : To secure overseas Mineral assets

GSI + CSIR = Promotion of Circular Economy

PLI for extraction of Critical Minerals

100% FDI under Automatic route

National Critical Mineral Mission 2024

- Fast track regulatory approval process
- **Financial incentive** to private companies
- FDI policy for Investments from **Land Bordering Countries (LBCs)**
- Applications from REEs sector shall process within **60 days**
- **Centre for Excellence** on Critical Minerals

Mines & Minerals Act 2023:

- Private sector = **6 out of 12** atomic minerals
- **Prospective stage exploration :** Allow drilling & subsurface excavation
- **National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) :** Funding G4-G1 explorations
- Under Single License : Explore area upto **1000 km²**
- Mine Owners : Sell **50% of annual mineral** including coal in open market



Mining Amendment Act & Stepmother Treatment



CONTEXT: Former Odisha Chief Minister urged the State's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) MPs to challenge & call for a reversal of the Mines and Minerals Amendment Act, 2026

Mains Practise Question

Question : What do you understand by Critical minerals? Why Critical minerals are essential for **India's Energy & National Security**? What are the **steps taken** by Government of India? (150 words, 10 marks)



Rapid infra development in Ecological Sensitive areas

CONTEXT: The article highlights the issue of landslides in the Western Ghats and suggests for the implementation of Eco - Sensitive Zone & "Disaster Tourism"

Chapter 1: Importance of "Western Ghats":

Discuss how the contradiction between 'rapid infrastructure development' and 'disaster-risk reduction' in ecologically-sensitive areas of India can be managed, with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Context of News :

- ❑ Western Ghats are "Living Ecological Spine" of India
- ❑ 1 / 8 Hottest Biodiversity Hotspots : Hornbills, Mountain imperial pigeons & Eagle owls
- ❑ Nearly 50% of India's Flowering plant species & >300 globally threatened species
- ❑ Lifeblood of Deccan : Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri & Tungabhadra
- ❑ Amazon of India : Sequester 138 mt CO₂ / year basis

"Tourist hub for misty blue hills & forests"

"Declared as "fragile eco-zone" by State since Wayanad landslide 2024"

"No human settlements allowed anymore"

Gadgil Report 2011 : Entire Wayanad as Eco - Sensitive Zone

No State policy for "Disaster Tourism"

Western Ghats

- ❑ 6 states : Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka (Longest), Tamil Nadu & Kerala
- ❑ 1600+ km long
- ❑ Tapi Estuary to Kanyakumari
- ❑ Gaps : Goa, Palghat & Shencottah
- ❑ 1 out of 45 UNESCO WHS
- ❑ 1 out of 36 Biodiversity Hotspots
- ❑ What is importance of Western Ghat?



Rapid infra development in Ecological Sensitive areas

CONTEXT: The article highlights the issue of landslides in the Western Ghats and suggests for the implementation of Eco - Sensitive Zone & "Disaster Tourism"

Chapter 2: Why Western Ghats are prone to Landslide?

Landslide Atlas of India - ISRO

Published: 13 July 2022

The tale of three landslides in the Western Ghats, India: lessons to be learnt

Conditioning Factors:

- ❑ Soil Topography
- ❑ Rock Geomorphology
- ❑ Slope Angle

Triggering Factors:

- ❑ Extreme Weather Events
- ❑ Land use changes
- ❑ Unscientific construction
- ❑ Mining activities
- ❑ Blockage of Stream networks
- ❑ Large scale Hydropower projects



Issue of Deforestation

Impact of Deforestation

- ① Commercial exploitation due to "growing economic hunger"

- Iron
- Bauxite
- Manganese



Illegal Mining

- ② Plantation of Commercial Crops & unchecked livestock grazing



(+)

- ③ Anthropogenic pressure: Urbanisation, Dams, Infrastructure



Loss of fertile soil cover



Decline of food productivity



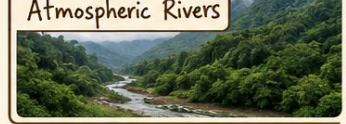
Loss of sink of CO₂: Increased Greenhouse gases



Loss of Habitat for wildlife



Release moisture in air – creates Atmospheric Rivers



Loss of precipitation



(a)



Stable
(In plains and gentler slopes)

(b)



Meta-stable
(In steeper slope)

(c)



Meta-stable changed to Unstable
(During storm in steeper slope)



Unconsolidated soil



Massive crystalline Precambrian rocks



Rapid infra development in Ecological Sensitive areas

CONTEXT: The article highlights the issue of landslides in the Western Ghats and suggests for the implementation of Eco – Sensitive Zone & “Disaster Tourism”

Why Karnataka rejected the Kasturirangan report on the Western Ghats

State cites economic concerns and political pressure from local representatives, despite growing ecological threats to the biodiversity-rich region.

Published : Oct 09, 2024 17:16 IST

VIKHAR AHMED SAYEED



Personnel from the Mysuru Division of South Western Railway at work on the Hassan-Mangaluru line, near Kadagaravalli, Karnataka, on July 28, 2024. | Photo Credit: By Special Arrangement

Status check

The table shows State-wise physical progress under the Green India Mission. It lists the targeted increase in tree cover, achievement and shortfall for select States



Green cover: A view of a forest in Andhra Pradesh.

State	Target	Achievement	Shortfall
Uttarakhand	6,446	1,505	-4,941
Madhya Pradesh	5,858	1,882	-3,976
Kerala	1,686	616	-1,070
West Bengal	558	175	-383
Maharashtra	1,316	933	-383
Andhra Pradesh	186	75	-111

All figures are in hectares

Chapter 3 : Government appointed Committees & Recommendations :

Gadgil Committee 2011	Kasturirangan 2013
Each state responsible for their share of WGs	90% of Natural landscape shall be protected
Convert entire Western Ghats into Eco – Sensitive Zone (ESZ)	37% Western Ghats : Eco – Sensitive Zone (ESZ)
No new environmental clearance for mining	Business shall continue : Provide incentive to move towards “Greener practise”
Phase out mining completely by 2015 No new Red & Orange industries	Ban on all new “polluting industries”
Demarcation of ESZ : Inputs from local communities	Projects allowed only after consent of Gram Sabhas
WG Ecological Authority as Statutory body	Rights of Displaced recognised Under Forest Rights Act 2006

Rapid infra development in Ecological Sensitive areas



CONTEXT: The article highlights the issue of landslides in the Western Ghats and suggests for the implementation of Eco - Sensitive Zone & "Disaster Tourism"

Chapter 4 : Affirmative action taken by GOI :

ESA under Section 3 of EPA 1986

Prohibited Activities	Regulated Activities
- Commercial Mining - Commercial use of Timber - Polluting Industries - Major Hydroelectric Projects - Discharge of Solid wastes	- Felling of Trees - Establishment of Recreational Infrastructure - Commercial use of Natural water - Underground cables "Drastic" change in cropping patterns

Forest & Tree Cover

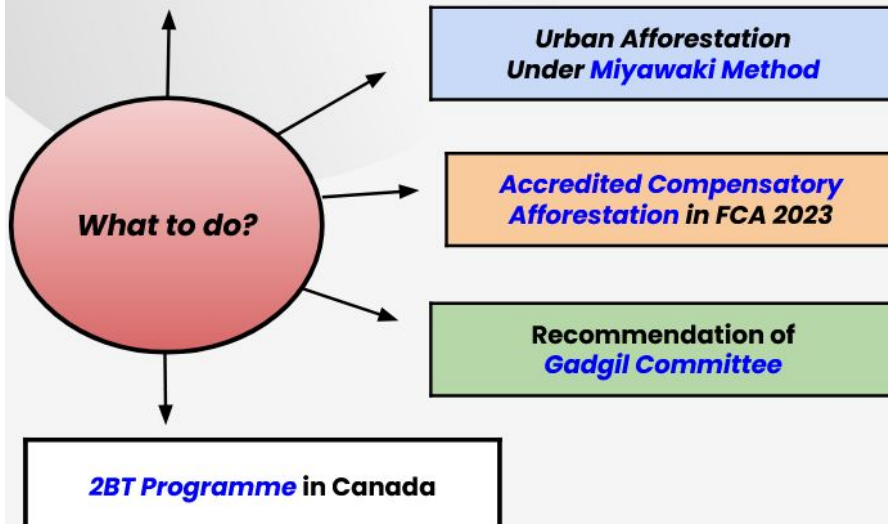
- Total F & T Cover : **25.17%**
- NFP 1988 : **33%** of area under Forest Cover
- Increase in Forest Cover : **156.4 Km²**

Largest decrease in Forest Cover

- Madhya Pradesh
- Karnataka**
- Ladakh
- Nagaland

Chapter 4 : Affirmative action taken by GOI :

Concept of **Agroforestry** Under NMSA



Green India Mission

- Launched in 2014
- Centrally **Sponsored** Scheme
- Increased forest cover on **5 million hectare** of forest & Non - Forest land
- Improve quality of Forest cover on additional 5 million hectare of forested land
- Enhance CO₂ Sequestration by **60 million tonnes by 2030**



Rapid infra development in Ecological Sensitive areas



CONTEXT: The article highlights the issue of landslides in the Western Ghats and suggests for the implementation of Eco – Sensitive Zone & “Disaster Tourism”

Mains Practise Question

**Question : What do you understand by the term *Ecologically Sensitive areas*? Illustrate the need of application of Ecologically Sensitive areas in the Western Ghats.
(10 Marks, 150 words)**

Discuss how the contradiction between ‘rapid infrastructure development’ and ‘disaster-risk reduction’ in ecologically-sensitive areas of India can be managed, with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10



Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No :** 7

"Value Additions" for Mains 2027:

Lessons from Tokyo, New York, 3-pronged plan in focus as Capital races to clear legacy waste

Newspaper	Indian Express
Page Number	7

Context of News :

In race to meet deadlines to clear "**Legacy waste**" piled up over decades at Landfills in capitals, MCD is discussing about "**informal sector**" worker integration, utility tariff rollouts & global best practices

The Issue & Solution?

The Menace of Solid Waste in India

- ❑ India : **1.85 Lakh tonnes** of waste daily
- ❑ 96% collected > 61% treated > **21% landfilled**
- ❑ Surpass Germany (4th position) by 2030

Global Best Practices

- ❑ 23 Waste to Energy plants in **Tokyo, Japan**
- ❑ Private agency incorporation in "Externalised Waste Management" plan of **New York**
- ❑ Decentralised Waste Management in **Barcelona**

What are the challenges to solid waste management in India? Discuss the governmental policy framework on solid waste management. Discuss the success/failure cases of Delhi and Indore cities highlighting the salient feature of their solid waste management initiatives. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Solid Waste Management Rules 2026

MoEFCC under **EPA 1986** & **Article 253** : Stockholm Declaration

Waste Generators must segregate waste in 4 streams

Bulk Waste Generators

Segregate waste at source & hand recyclable material to authorities

Polluter Pay Principle : Environmental compensation for improper waste handling

Building with floor area : >**20,000 m²**

Water consumption of **40,000 litres** or more

Electricity generation of **100 kg/day** waste or more

Societies, malls, colleges, hotels, RWAs etc

Segregation of Waste :

Wet waste : biodegradable kitchen waste

Dry waste : plastic, paper, metal & glass

Sanitary waste : used diapers or sanitary pads

Special care waste : paint cans, bulbs or expired medicines/batteries



30th August 2026

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Government Policies & Interventions
Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No : 7**

Hexagonal Label for Unhealthy Packaged Snacks

Context of News :

- ❑ **Supreme Court :** "Right to life under **Article 21** encompasses right to health"
- ❑ "Casts a corresponding duty on the State to **not only refrain from actions that impair health** but also to take affirmative steps to protect it"
- ❑ **Article 47 :** Casts a duty on the State to improve public health as its primary duty

Steps envisaged by FSSAI

Introduce Front of Pack
Nutrition Labelling (**FOPNL**)

Red hexagonal labels on packaged
foods high in **salt, sugar or fat**

1st Phase : High in 2 Nutrients
2nd Phase : High in even Nutrient

Based on thresholds specified
under the **Dietary Guidelines for
Indians 2024** by ICMR

Exempted Products : Ghee, edible
oil, salt, sugar, jaggery & honey

INGREDIENTS:

Tepary Beans (Moth Dal) Flour, Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Bengal Gram Flour (Besan), Iodised Salt, Red Chilli Powder, Clove Powder, Black Pepper, Dried Ginger Powder, Cardamom, Bay Leaves, Nutmeg & Cinnamon

* Nutritional Information Per 100 g

1. Energy	592 kcal
2. Carbohydrate	37.14 g
Sugar	0 g
3. Total Fat	43.50 g
Saturated Fatty Acids	11.5 g
Monounsaturated Fatty Acids	7.7 g
Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids	18.85 g
Trans Fatty Acids	0 g
4. Protein	12.93 g
5. Dietary Fiber	4.85 g
6. Sodium	771 mg
7. Cholesterol	0 mg

*These are approximate values
PROPRIETARY FOOD
15.1 SNACKS
NAMKEEN
"KEEP AWAY FROM DIRECT SUNLIGHT"
STORE IN A COOL AND DRY PLACE

NUTRITION INFORMATION

Serving Per Package : 20 Serving Size : 50 g		
	Average Quantity per Serving	Average Quantity per 100 g
Energy	1239 kJ	2478 kJ
Protein	6.46 g	12.93 g
Fat, total	21.75 g	43.50 g
-saturated	5.75 g	11.5 g
Carbohydrate	18.57 g	37.14 g
-sugar	0 g	0 g
Sodium	385 mg	771 mg

All values are considered averages unless otherwise indicated.

fssai

Lic. No. 10012022000308

Manufactured & Packed By:

HALDIRAM FOODS INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD. (UNIT - KASANA)
20 Km Stone, Kh. No. 405, Vill. Gumthala, Tah. Kamptee,
Bhandara Road, Nagpur - 441 104 (M.S.) India



Hexagonal Label for Unhealthy Packaged Snacks

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Government Policies & Interventions
Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No : 7**

Unhealthy Food? Decode what you eat :

Refined cottonseed oil	Harmful indicators for Health	Saturated Fat (SFA)
- Refined Vegetable Oil - Substantial Contributor to 43.5g/100 g fat - Contains Omega - 6 Poly - Unsaturated fat	- Deep frying & excessive Oil absorption 771 mg of Sodium / 100 g = Increase blood pressure	Hydrogenated Fat for Longevity of Products Raises Low Density Lipoproteins (LDP) Atherosclerosis = Cholesterol accumulate in Artery walls

#Harlabelkuchkahtahai

DART:

Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test

Food Safety Magic Box

H - FAST:

Hyderabad Fast Adulteration Surveillance Team

Eat Right India:
Aaj se thoda kam

Detection of rhodamine B in ragi

Testing method:

- Take cotton ball soaked in water or vegetable oil. (conduct the test separately)
- Rub the outer surface of the ragi.
- If cotton absorbs colour, then it indicates the adulteration of rhodamine B for colouring the outer surface of ragi.



Pure



Adulterated

IFFCO KISAN

Credit:- DART

Food Safety Enforcement Strengthened Through 259 Accredited Laboratories, 24 Referral Labs and 305 Mobile Testing Units

47 State Food Testing Laboratories Upgraded Under SoFTeL Scheme to Strengthen Food Testing Infrastructure

Regular Review of Food Safety Officers and Enforcement Measures Strengthens Implementation of Food Safety Laws

Consumer Awareness Campaigns, DART Book and Food Safety Magic Box Promote Food Adulteration Detection and Informed Food Choices



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important National Awards
Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No : 6**

National Unity Award

Context of News :

- **FIRST** Sardar Patel National Unity Award to be announced on **31st October**
- **150th Birth anniversary** in 2025
- Given by the **President** of India
- Equivalent to **Padma Vibhushan**

• For contribution to unity and integrity of India

THE AWARD will be given by the President alongside the Padma Awards next year, sources said, adding that it will be considered equivalent to the Padma Vibhushan

OVER 150 names learnt to have been received so far. A panel is set to be notified by MHA for going through the nominations



The medal will have a portrait of Patel on one side and the national emblem on the other. SOURCE: PIB

Integration of 562 Princely States

Plebiscite in Junagadh & Instrument of Accession in Kashmir

Operation Polo in Hyderabad

All India Services : Steel frame of India

Rehabilitation of Refugees : Nehru - Liaquat Pact

Strong Military & Border Security

Prelims Snapshot on Sardar Patel :

Curious Case of "V. J. Patel"

Gujarat Political Conference in Godhra, 1917

Kheda Satyagraha 1917 : Chappania Famine

Non - Cooperation Movement & Member of "No Changers"

Bardoli Satyagraha 1928 : Brought Gandhi out of Retirement

Dandi March 1930 : Patel arrested in village of Ras

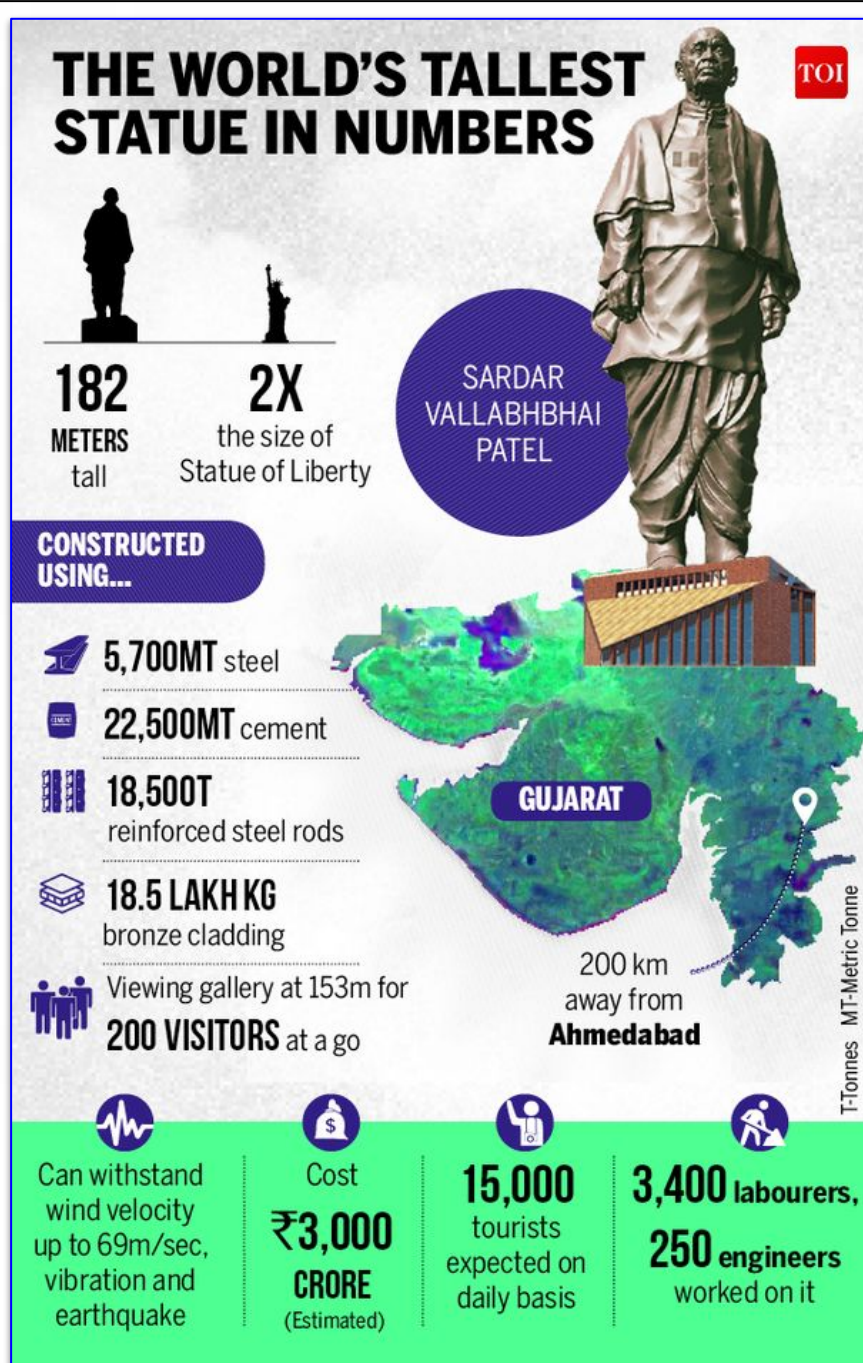
Presided Karachi Session 1931 : Resolution on FR & National Economic Plan

Legal battle with SC Bose & Tripuri Congress 1939

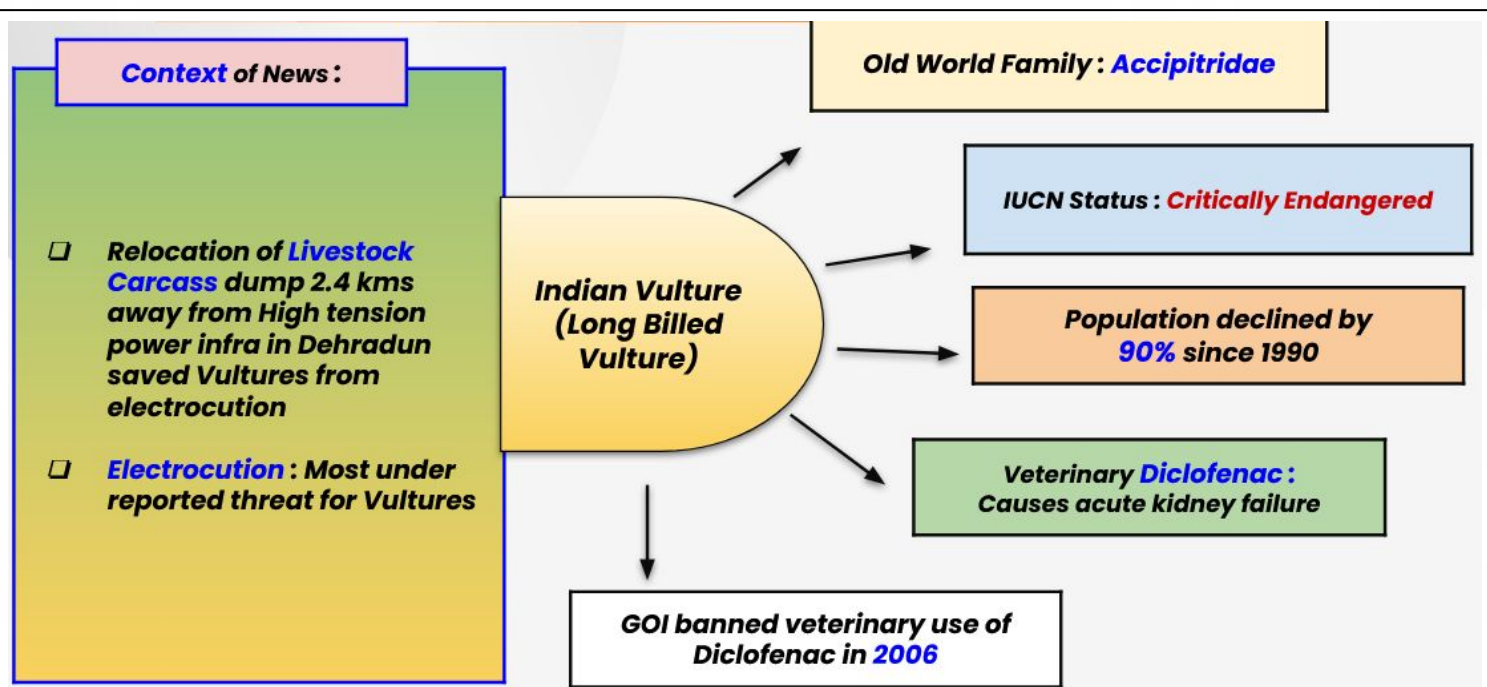
Madhyama Marga with Nehru During QIM 1942



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important National Awards
Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No : 6**



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important Flora & Fauna
Newspaper : The Hindu, **Page No : 8**



Pinjore Centre	Haryana	Asia's first Vulture care & breeding facility
Gorakhpur Centre	Uttar Pradesh	World's first dedicated conservation centre for Red Headed Vulture
Madhav NP	Madhya Pradesh	Active nests of Red Headed & Long Billed Vulture
Buxa TR	West Bengal	Important Raptor & Vulture Habitat
Tadoba - Andhari TR	Maharashtra	Conservation of White rumped & Long Billed Vulture



30th August 2026

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important Flora & Fauna
Newspaper : The Hindu, **Page No : 8**

Sr. No.	Name of the Vulture Species	IUCN status	Pictorial Representation
1.	Oriental White-backed Vulture (Gyps Bengalensis)	Critically Endangered 	
2.	Slender-billed Vulture (Gyps Tenuirostris)	Critically Endangered 	
3.	Long-billed Vulture (Gyps Indicus)	Critically Endangered 	
4.	Egyptian Vulture (Neophron Percnopterus)	Endangered 	
5.	Red-Headed Vulture (Sarcogyps Calvus)	Critically Endangered 	
6.	Indian Griffon Vulture (Gyps Fulvus)	Least Concerned 	
7.	Himalayan Griffon (Gyps Himalayanesis)	Near Threatened 	
8.	Cinereous Vulture (Aegypius Monachus)	Near Threatened 	
9.	Bearded Vulture or Lammergeier (Gypaetus Barbatus)	Near Threatened 	



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important International Institutions
Newspaper : The Indian Express, **Page No : 1**



"Eurasian Political, Economic & International Security Organisation":

Established in 2001 &
India joined in 2017

Importance : 24% area, 42%
population & 23% GDP

Official languages :
Russian & Chinese

Highest Decision Making body :
Heads of State Council

**Regional Anti - Terror
Structure (RATS)**



Q1. With reference to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, consider the following statements:

1. He presided over the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress in 1931.
2. The Karachi Session adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme.
3. During the Dandi March (1930), Patel was arrested in the village of Ras.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: d

Q2. Rhodamine B is best described as:

- a) A 4th line Antibiotic
- b) A chemical used as an adulterant to colour the outer surface of ragi
- c) A bio-fertiliser used to enhance crop yield
- d) A preservative used in processed foods

Answer: b

Q3. With reference to the Indian Vulture, consider the following statements:

1. It belongs to the Old World vulture family Accipitridae.
2. Its conservation status is Vulnerable according to IUCN.
3. Its population has declined by around 90% since 1990.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q4. With reference to the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 2001, while India became a member in 2017.
2. Its official languages are English and Chinese.
3. The Heads of State Council is its highest decision-making body.
4. Belarus joined the SCO in 2024.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: c

Q5. Which of the following committees are related to conservation of the Western Ghats?

1. Gadgil Committee
2. Kasturirangan Committee
3. Swaminathan Committee
4. Ranganath Misra Committee

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: a





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