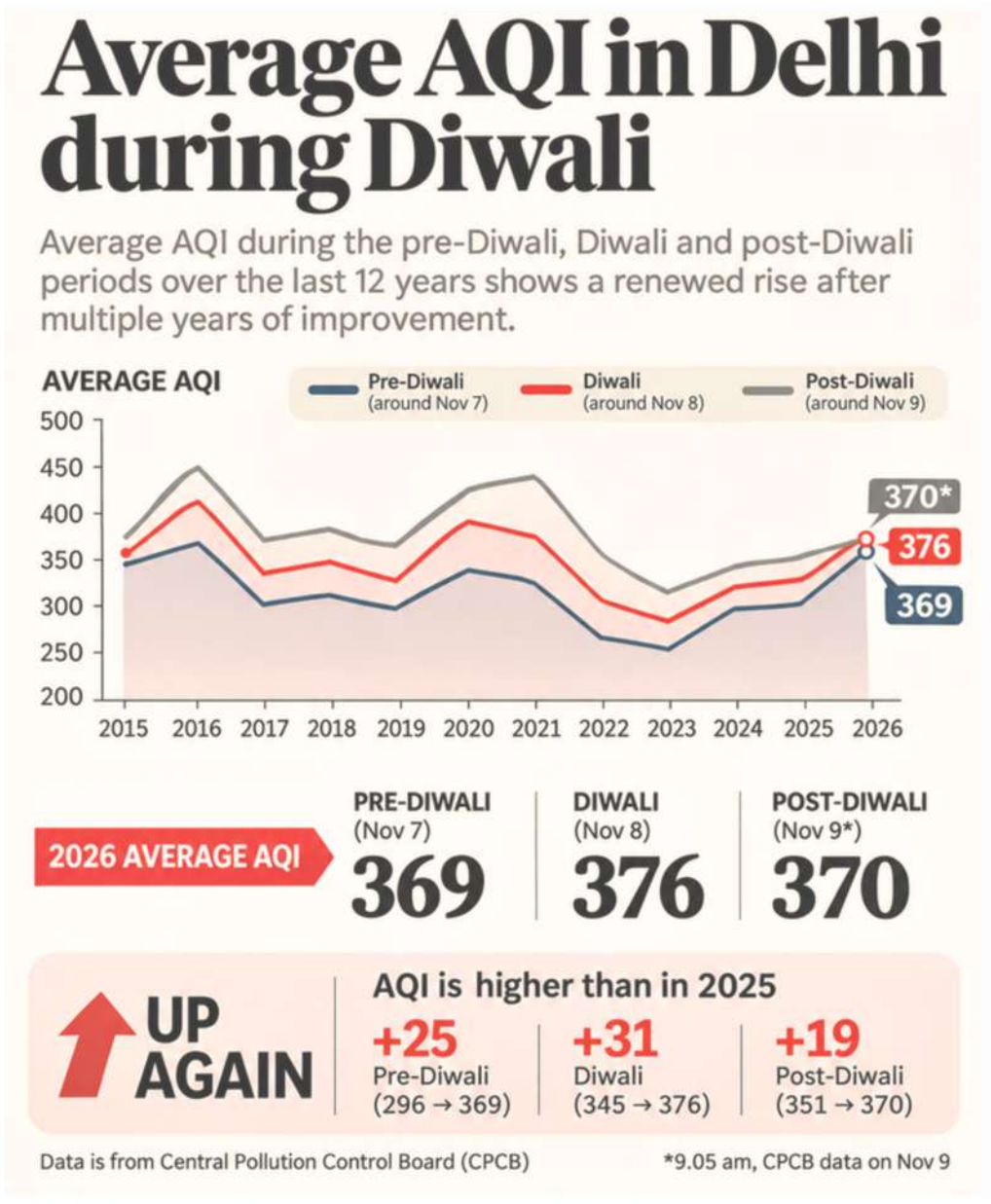
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Editor's Note

This edition of the Pala Civil Times opens with a closer look at India's agricultural sector, where market prices of several crops have risen above the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The discussion examines the factors behind this unusual price trend, including production shortfalls, climate uncertainties, fragmented global supply chains and geopolitical tensions.

It also explores the implications for farmers, consumers and food inflation, highlighting the challenges of balancing agricultural income security with market stability.

The Editorial Decoder turns to two important issues at the intersection of public policy, constitutional safeguards and citizens' rights. The first examines Delhi's worsening air pollution during the Diwali period, placing the debate over firecracker restrictions within the wider context of urban emissions, public health and environmental governance. The second unpacks the Supreme Court's recent clarification on the 24-hour limit for detention under Article 22 of the Constitution, focusing on the protection of personal liberty and the limits of investigative powers.

The World section shifts attention to international security through the United States' establishment of Task Force Iron Gate, examining its expanded strategy to restrict Iran's access to military supplies and resources. Together, these discussions offer a connected overview of agricultural markets, environmental challenges, constitutional rights and geopolitical developments, bringing essential concepts and current affairs into focus for the upcoming competitive examinations. Happy reading!

P6. WORLD



Task Force Iron Gate: US Move to Block Iran's Land-Based Supply Routes

Explores the United States' expanded strategy to restrict Iran's access to military supplies, resources and financial networks.

Editorials Decoded

THE HINDU

The Indian EXPRESS



Cracker conundrum

Explores the impact of firecrackers and other pollution sources, highlighting the challenges of balancing public health, religious practices and environmental protection.



Court's relook at detention protects liberty

Examines the Supreme Court's clarification on the constitutional limit on detention under Article 22 and its implications for personal liberty and investigative powers.

Kharif Crop Prices Above MSP: Impact of Weather and Market Conditions

Prices of most Indian kharif crops are currently ruling above their Minimum Support Prices (MSP), with a few exceptions such as groundnut. Weather-related production losses, particularly due to El Niño-induced drought and untimely rainfall, along with rising import and freight costs, have tightened domestic supplies and pushed up market prices. The trend offers the possibility of higher returns for farmers but also raises concerns about food inflation and increased input costs for industries dependent on agricultural produce.



Why Are Market Prices Rising Above MSP?

Weather-related production losses: El Niño-induced drought and untimely rainfall have affected crop yields, reducing market supplies.

Decline in pulse production: Urad production, initially estimated at 15 lakh tonnes, is now expected to fall to 8–9 lakh tonnes due to untimely rainfall in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

International supply constraints: Production losses in Myanmar have affected urad availability, although supplies from Brazil have helped ease the shortage. Geopolitical tensions have disrupted imports and increased freight costs, contributing to higher domestic prices.

Market expectations: Cotton growers and traders are holding back stocks in anticipation of further price increases.

Agriculture contributes around 15–17% of India's GDP while supporting approximately 45–46% of its workforce, making MSP and agricultural subsidies important safeguards for rural livelihoods.

Crop-Wise Price Trends

Maize: Prices have increased by around 30–40% over 4–5 weeks due to domestic production shortages, reaching historic highs.

Urad and tur: Prices are expected to remain elevated due to supply constraints despite zero import duty.

Cotton: Lower production and stockholding by farmers, ginners and traders have supported domestic prices. However, duty-free imports permitted until December could moderate prices.

Moong and bajra: Despite the broader trend of prices exceeding MSP, the best varieties of moong and bajra are reportedly selling below MSP in some markets.

Rice and paddy: Prices have been relatively strong, although increased arrivals during the peak marketing period could bring them down.

Wheat and gram: Prices of these rabi crops are also reportedly ruling above MSP.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. The economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is Minimum Support Price and bonus (if any) paid to the farmers plus (2019)

a) Transportation cost only

b) Interest cost only

c) Procurement incidentals and distribution cost

d) Procurement incidentals and charges for godowns

Economic Implications

Higher farm income: Prices above MSP can provide farmers with better returns through open-market sales, encouraging rural consumption and economic growth.

Lower procurement burden: Higher market prices may reduce farmers' dependence on government procurement, particularly for pulses and oilseeds, easing the pressure on government purchases.

Food inflation: Elevated agricultural prices can increase food inflation and affect household purchasing power.

Higher industrial costs: Rising maize and soybean prices have increased input costs for the poultry and livestock feed industries, affecting their profitability.

Limited impact on food subsidies: The immediate impact on food subsidies may remain relatively small because government procurement is concentrated mainly on rice and wheat

Challenges in India's MSP and Agricultural Support System

Uneven price realisation: Even when national market prices exceed MSP, farmers in particular regions and markets may receive prices below the announced minimum.

Unequal benefits: MSP procurement benefits are concentrated in certain crops and regions, limiting its reach across India's diverse agricultural economy.

Fiscal burden: Large-scale procurement and agricultural subsidies place pressure on government finances and fiscal sustainability.

Market and climate risks: Farmers remain vulnerable to weather-related crop losses, price volatility and fluctuations in international trade.

Need for sustainable support: Agricultural policy must balance farmers' income security with food affordability, fiscal discipline and long-term agricultural resilience.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. In India, which of the following can be considered as public investment in agriculture? (2020)

1. Fixing Minimum Support Price for agriculture produce of all crops
2. Computerization of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies
3. Social Capital development
4. Free electricity supply of farmers
5. Waiver of agriculture loans by the banking system
6. Setting up of cold storage facilities by the governments

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1, 2 and 5 only
b) 1,3, 4 and 5 only
c) 2, 3 and 6 only
d)1, 2, 3,4, 5 and 6

Q. What do you mean by Minimum Support Price (MSP)? How will MSP rescue the farmers from the low-income trap? (GS III - 2018)

Q. How do subsidies affect the cropping pattern, crop diversity economy of farmers? What is the significance of crop insurance, minimum support price and food processing for small and marginal farmers? (GS III - 2017)

Q. In what way could the replacement of price subsidy with Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) change the scenario of subsidies in India? Discuss (GS III - 2015)

Cracker conundrum

Delhi witnessed a sharp deterioration in air quality during Deepavali 2026, with the average Air Quality Index (AQI) reaching 376 on Diwali day. Several monitoring stations recorded severe pollution, while PM2.5 concentrations crossed 1,000 µg/m³ at some locations. The Supreme Court's temporary relaxation of the firecracker ban has renewed debate over the balance between religious practices, public health and environmental protection.

Supreme Court's Position on Firecracker Restrictions

Difficulty in establishing causation: The Court has sought quantitative evidence of the specific contribution of firecrackers to overall pollution. However, isolating their precise contribution is difficult because of other emission sources and unfavourable weather conditions.

Seasonal pollution build-up: Low wind speeds and post-monsoon atmospheric dryness trap pollutants from vehicles, industries, construction activities and stubble burning.

Limitations of green crackers: Developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research–National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), green crackers reduce emissions by approximately 30–45% under controlled laboratory conditions but do not eliminate pollution.

Enforcement challenges: A complete ban could encourage illegal cracker sales, complicating enforcement.

Need for a final policy: Clear, time-bound restrictions on the manufacture, sale and use of firecrackers are needed instead of repeated temporary relaxations.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. In the cities of our country, which among the following atmospheric gases are normally considered in calculating the value of the Air Quality Index? (2016)
1. Carbon dioxide
2. Carbon monoxide
3. Nitrogen dioxide
4. Sulphur Dioxide
5. Methane
Select the correct answer using the code given below
a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 2, 3 and 4 Only
c) 1, 4 and 5 Only d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Diwali Pollution Spike: Recent Evidence

AQI trend: Delhi's average AQI reached 376 on Diwali 2026, compared with 345 in 2025, 328 in 2024, 218 in 2023 and 312 in 2022.

PM2.5 concentration: The hourly average declined to around 117 µg/m³ by 5 pm on November 8 but rose to 493.17 µg/m³ by 11 pm and 584.2 µg/m³ by 1 am on November 9.

PM10 concentration: The hourly average reached 519.12 µg/m³ at 2 am, declined during the afternoon and rose to 644.64 µg/m³ by midnight.

Historical comparison: The 2026 Diwali AQI remained below the 2021 reading of 382, 2020 reading of 414 and 2016 reading of 435.

RISE OF URBAN AIR POLLUTION

Urban emissions: Traffic, industries, construction and unplanned urbanisation intensify pollution.
Meteorological and geographical factors: Temperature inversion, low wind speeds and Indo-Gangetic Plain topography restrict pollutant dispersion.
Regional influences: Stubble burning and dust storms worsen urban pollution.

Status of Air Pollution in India

According to the World Air Quality Report 2025 by IQAir:

National concentration: India's annual average PM2.5 concentration was 48.9 µg/m³, down 3% from 2024.

Global ranking: India ranked sixth among the world's most polluted countries.

Polluted cities: India accounted for 66 of the world's 100 most polluted cities. Loni, Ghaziabad, recorded the highest concentration at 112.5 µg/m³.

Capital city: New Delhi, with an annual PM2.5 concentration of 82.2 µg/m³, remained the world's most polluted capital.

Court's relook at detention protects liberty

The Indian EXPRESS

On November 5, 2026, the Supreme Court, in **Sujit Das and Others v. Union of India**, set aside the Tripura High Court's refusal of bail in an Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act case. The Bench held that the constitutional 24-hour deadline for producing an arrested person before a magistrate begins from the moment their personal liberty is effectively curtailed.

Constitutional and Legal Framework

Article 22(2) of the Constitution – Production before a Magistrate

24-hour rule: Every person who is arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.

Exclusion of travel time: The time necessary for travelling from the place of arrest to the magistrate's court is excluded from the 24-hour calculation.

Judicial authorisation: No person can be detained beyond this period without the authority of a magistrate.

Section 58 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 : It prohibits detention of a person arrested without a warrant beyond a reasonable period and reinforces the constitutional requirement of production before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding journey time.

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 : It empowers authorised officers to search, seize and arrest persons suspected of drug-related offences.

Section 37 imposes stringent conditions for granting bail in cases involving specified serious drug offences.

Article 22(2) further provides that the person arrested or detained in custody must be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest or detention. This time period does not include the time taken to travel from the place of arrest to the court of the Magistrate. Further, it provides that no person can be detained in custody after the above-mentioned period has passed, without the permission of the Magistrate.

The Court rejected the distinction between preliminary detention and formal arrest, observing that ***"there is no such thing called temporary disruption of liberty."*** The judgment reinforces the constitutional protection against arbitrary detention and strengthens judicial oversight over police custody.

When Does the 24-Hour Clock Begin?

The Supreme Court clarified that the 24-hour period under Article 22(2) begins when a person's liberty is effectively curtailed, not when the police formally record the arrest.

Detention amounts to arrest: The expressions "arrested" and "detained in custody" must be read together. Police cannot create a separate period of custody before formally recording an arrest.

Investigation cannot delay the deadline: Searches, seizures and questioning after a person is taken into effective custody count towards the 24-hour period.

Only journey time is excluded: The time required to travel to the magistrate's court is excluded. No additional investigative period is permissible.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean? (2023)

(a) The principle of natural justice
(b) The procedure established by law
(c) Fair application of law
(d) Equality before law

Role of Magistrates: Ensuring Lawful Custody

The judgment clarified that producing an accused before a magistrate within 24 hours does not automatically make the preceding detention lawful.

Reasonableness of detention: Under Section 58 of the BNSS, custody must not only comply with the 24-hour limit but must also remain reasonable.

Independent judicial scrutiny: Magistrates must examine when the person's liberty was first curtailed and whether the intervening period of custody was justified.

Remand cannot be mechanical: A magistrate must independently assess the legality and reasonableness of custody before authorising further detention.

The Court recalled Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer's observations in Niranjan Singh (1980), which cautioned against using technical distinctions to justify keeping a person in informal custody without formally recording an arrest.

Fundamental Rights and Special Criminal Laws

The Supreme Court reiterated that stringent provisions under special criminal laws cannot override fundamental rights or justify violations of personal liberty.

Constitutional supremacy: Restrictions on bail under special laws cannot legitimise detention that violates fundamental rights, particularly Article 21.

Judicial precedents

NIA v. Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali (2019): prosecution's version should be accepted prima facie while considering bail under the UAPA.

Union of India v. K. A. Najeeb (2021): Recognised that prolonged incarceration and delayed trials could justify bail despite restrictions under special laws.

Prabir Purkayastha v. State of Delhi (2024): Invalidated an arrest under the UAPA for failure to follow essential legal procedures.

Sheikh Javed Iqbal v. State of Uttar Pradesh (2024): Clarified that Watali cannot be treated as an absolute precedent for denying bail

Custodial Violence and CCTV Surveillance

The Supreme Court connected the requirement of timely judicial oversight with the prevention of custodial abuse.

Risk of custodial violence: The Court observed that serious human rights violations often occur during prolonged detention and investigation, particularly when coercive methods are used to obtain evidence or confessions.

CCTV surveillance: Earlier Supreme Court directions require CCTV cameras with audio and video recording and night-vision capabilities in police stations and offices of investigating agencies where interrogation and detention take place.

Agencies covered: These include the National Investigation Agency (NIA), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Enforcement Directorate (ED).

Preservation of recordings: CCTV footage must be preserved for at least 18 months and longer where complaints of custodial violence arise.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. With reference to India, consider the following statements : (2021)

1. Judicial custody means an accused is in the custody of the concerned A magistrate and such accused is locked up in a police station, not in jail.
2. During judicial custody, the police officer in charge of the case is not allowed to interrogate the suspect without the approval of the court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Task Force Iron Gate: US Move to Block Iran's Land-Based Supply Routes

On November 7, 2026, the United States Central Command (CENTCOM) announced the establishment of Task Force Iron Gate to prevent Iran from using land-based routes to transport advanced weapons and other materials. The initiative expands the existing US naval blockade of Iranian ports in the Strait of Hormuz to include Iran's land borders and the Caspian Sea.

What is Task Force Iron Gate?

Establishment: CENTCOM directed the creation of the task force on November 7, 2026, to strengthen US efforts to restrict Iran's military and economic supply networks.

Coordination: Based in Tampa, Florida, it will coordinate with other US government agencies to monitor and disrupt cross-border movements.

Scope: It will target the movement of advanced weapons systems, dual-use technologies, sanctioned materials and illegal revenue streams across Iran's land borders and the Caspian Sea.

Strategic objective: It aims to restrict Iran's ability to replenish its military, rebuild weapons factories and generate funds for its activities.

How Does It Expand the Existing Blockade?

Naval blockade: The US has been enforcing a blockade of Iranian ports previously.

Land-based restrictions: Task Force Iron Gate extends these efforts to Iran's land-based transit routes and the Caspian Sea.

Maritime enforcement: CENTCOM reported that its enforcement actions since July had redirected 147 commercial vessels and disabled five merchant ships that refused to comply.

Recent action: On November 7, US forces disabled the St. Kitts-flagged commercial vessel M/V Huda in the Gulf of Oman using precision munitions after directing its crew to leave the targeted areas.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. Ships from which of the following countries have to cross the Strait of Hormuz to reach out to the Indian Ocean?
1. Bahrain 2. Syria 3. Qatar 4. Egypt
Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 and 4

Strategic Significance and US Objectives

Military containment: Restricting the movement of weapons and dual-use technologies could weaken Iran's ability to replenish its military capabilities.

Economic pressure: Disrupting trade and revenue flows aims to constrain Iran's capacity to finance military operations and rebuild its defence infrastructure.

Broader pressure strategy: The initiative extends pressure beyond direct military targets to economic and logistical networks supporting the Iranian government.

Escalation potential: Former US Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence Michael Mulroy suggested that economic and infrastructure targets could become potential targets if the US decides to escalate its military campaign.



Related Developments

Strikes on Qeshm Island: On November 6, US President Donald Trump confirmed new strikes on Iran's Qeshm Island, describing them as minor.

Reported explosions: On November 7, Iran's state news agency IRNA reported explosions on Qeshm Island and in Jask, Sirik and Bandar Abbas.

Sea mine incidents: Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Navy reported that two oil tankers sustained severe damage after striking sea mines near the Strait of Hormuz.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. The economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is Minimum Support Price and bonus (if any) paid to the farmers plus (2019)

a) Transportation cost only

b) Interest cost only

c) Procurement incidentals and distribution cost

d) Procurement incidentals and charges for godowns

Ans : C

The economic cost of food grains procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is a total of Minimum Support Price and bonus (if any) paid to the farmers plus the procurement incidentals and distribution cost.

Q. In India, which of the following can be considered as public investment in agriculture? (2020)

1. Fixing Minimum Support Price for agriculture produce of all crops
2. Computerization of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies
3. Social Capital development
4. Free electricity supply of farmers
5. Waiver of agriculture loans by the banking system
6. Setting up of cold storage facilities by the governments

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1, 2 and 5 only

b) 1,3, 4 and 5 only

c) 2, 3 and 6 only

d)1, 2, 3,4, 5 and 6

Ans: c

Fixing Minimum Support Price for agriculture produce of all crops, free electricity supply of farmers, Waiver of agriculture loans by the banking system do not qualify to be public investment, rather they come under the category of subsidies.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) : *MSP is a government-announced minimum price intended to protect farmers against sharp price falls, distress sales and market exploitation. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) announces MSP for various crops at the beginning of each sowing season, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).*

PYQ COMPASS

Q. In the cities of our country, which among the following atmospheric gases are normally considered in calculating the value of the Air Quality Index? (2016)

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Carbon monoxide
3. Nitrogen dioxide
4. Sulphur Dioxide
5. Methane

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Ans : b

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is used to communicate how polluted the air currently is or how polluted it is forecast to become. The AQI takes into account specific atmospheric gases that affect human health, including:

1. Carbon monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless gas that is harmful when inhaled in large amounts. It is a significant pollutant from vehicles and industrial processes.

2. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2): This gas is a result of burning fossil fuels, especially from vehicles and power plants. It contributes to smog and acid rain, affecting lung function.

3. Sulphur dioxide (SO2): A gas produced by burning fossil fuels and by industrial processes, especially the burning of coal and oil at power plants and refineries. SO2 can lead to respiratory problems and acid rain.

While carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4) are also important greenhouse gases and contribute to climate change, they are not considered in the calculation of AQI because they do not have the same immediate health impacts as the other gases listed. Instead, CO2 and methane are more focused on long-term climate change impacts, rather than short-term air pollution health effects.

Thus, the gases considered in calculating the AQI are primarily carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

Hence, option b) 2, 3, and 4 only is the correct answer.

PYQ COMPASS

Q. With reference to India, consider the following statements : (2021)

1. Judicial custody means an accused is in the custody of the concerned magistrate and such accused is locked up in a police station, not in jail.
2. During judicial custody, the police officer in charge of the case is not allowed to interrogate the suspect without the approval of the court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans : b

Statement 1: This is incorrect. Judicial custody means that the accused is under the custody of the magistrate and is typically detained in jail, not in a police station. In contrast, police custody refers to when the accused is held in a police station under the supervision of the police. ***Statement 2: This is correct.*** During judicial custody, the police officer in charge of the case cannot interrogate the suspect without the prior approval of the court. This safeguard ensures that the rights of the accused are protected, as judicial custody is intended to prevent undue influence or coercion by the police.

Q. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean? (2023)

(a) The principle of natural justice
(b) The procedure established by law
(c) Fair application of law
(d) Equality before law

Ans : a

The concept of due process is fundamental to ensuring justice and fairness in legal proceedings. Due process refers to the legal requirement that the state must respect all legal rights owed to a person. This includes the right to fair procedures and protections before depriving an individual of life, liberty, or property. The principle of natural justice is closely linked to due process, emphasizing the need for fairness, impartiality, and the opportunity to present a defense. It ensures that decisions are made based on unbiased and just procedures, which upholds public confidence in the legal system.

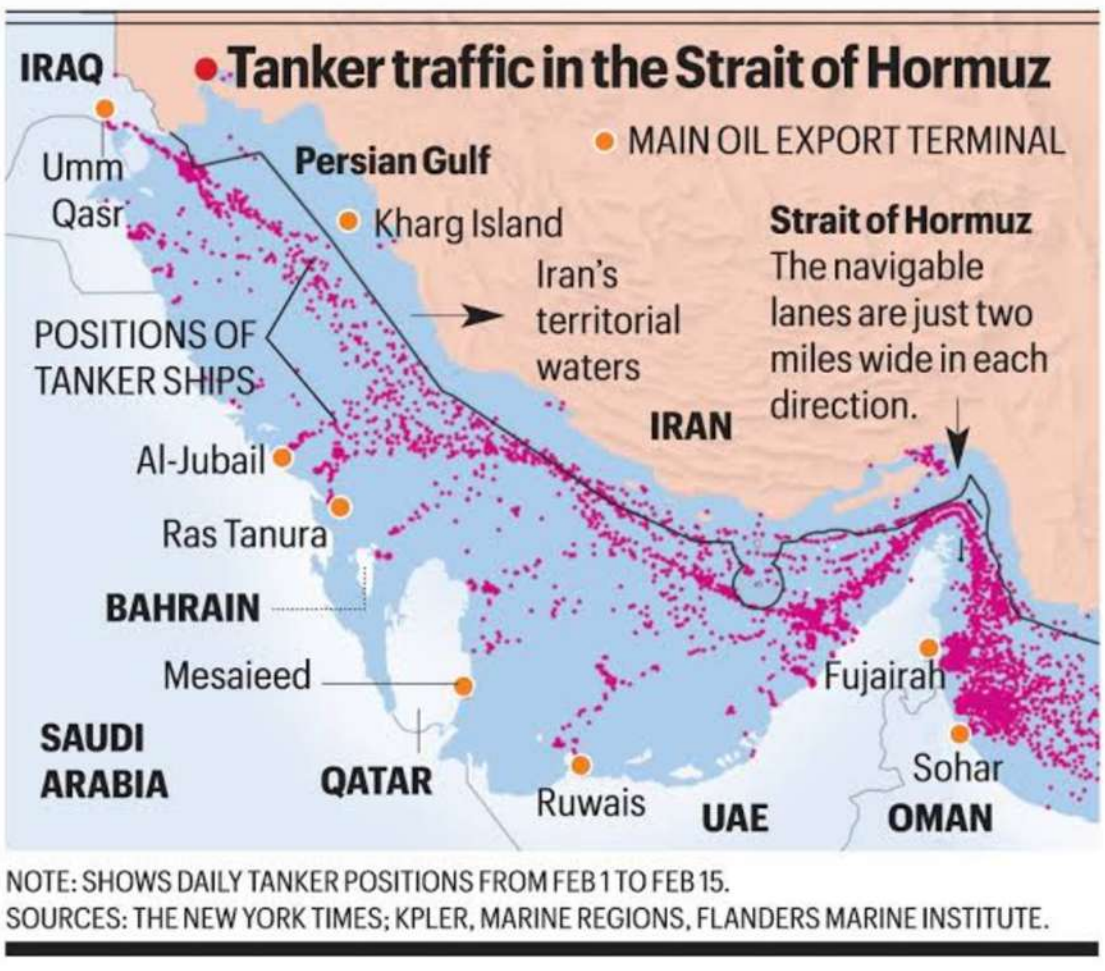
PYQ COMPASS

Q. Ships from which of the following countries have to cross the Strait of Hormuz to reach out to the Indian Ocean? (2026)
1. Bahrain 2. Syria 3. Qatar 4. Egypt
Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 3 and 4

Ans : b
The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf → Gulf of Oman → Arabian Sea → Indian Ocean. So, any country located inside the Persian Gulf must pass through Hormuz to reach the Indian Ocean. Hence option 1 and 3 are correct.

Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.
- At its narrowest point, the strait is only about 20 miles wide, with designated shipping lanes only a few miles across.
- Roughly 20 million barrels of oil pass through the strait each day, representing a significant portion of global oil trade.
- The corridor is bordered by Iran, Oman, and the UAE, placing it at the center of regional geopolitical tensions.
- Conflicts or disruptions in the strait can quickly affect global energy prices, maritime insurance risk, and tanker routing decisions.



Significance to India

A secure and open Strait of Hormuz ensures uninterrupted crude oil supplies to India, which imports over 80% of its oil needs, while helping stabilise global oil prices, reduce import costs and contain domestic inflation.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Q. With reference to Task Force Iron Gate, consider the following statements:

1. It was established by the United States Central Command (CENTCOM).
2. It aims to prevent Iran from using land routes to transport advanced weapons and related materials.
3. Its operational scope extends beyond maritime restrictions to include land borders and the Caspian Sea.
4. It is primarily intended to supervise international nuclear disarmament negotiations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Statement 1 is correct: CENTCOM established Task Force Iron Gate on November 7, 2026.

Statement 2 is correct: Its objective is to restrict Iran's access to advanced weapons and related materials through land-based supply networks.

Statement 3 is correct: Its strategy extends the maritime restrictions to land routes and the Caspian Sea.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Its stated purpose is to constrain Iran's military replenishment and related financial networks.

Q. With reference to Article 22 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Every person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the time necessary for the journey.
2. The 24-hour period begins only when the police formally record the arrest.
3. The detention of an arrested person beyond 24 hours requires the authority of a magistrate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Supreme Court clarified that the clock begins when personal liberty is effectively curtailed, not merely when formal arrest is recorded.