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Asian Games 2010

The 2010 Asian Games, also known as the XVI Asiad, are scheduled to take place in Guangzhou, China from November 12 to November 27, 2010. Guangzhou is the second city in China to host the Games after Beijing in 1990. A total of 476 events in 42 sports will be contested by athletes, making it the largest event in history of the Games. It will also be the last one to have presented such big events, as the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) has enforced new hosting rules for future games, beginning with the 2014 Games.

Guangzhou was awarded the right on July 1, 2004, as the sole bidding city. This came after the withdrawal of several cities, from Amman, Kuala Lumpur and Seoul. The games will also be co-

hosted by Dongguan, Foshan and Shanwei, the three neighbouring cities.

The Asian Games, officially known as Asiad, is a multi-sport event held every four years among athletes from all over the Asia. The Games were regulated by the Asian Games Federation (AGF) from the first Games in New Delhi, India until the 1982 Games. Since the 1982 they have been organised by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), after the break up of the Asian Games Federation. The Games are recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and are described as the second largest multi-sport event after the Olympic Games.

Thailand has hosted four Asian Games, more than any other nation, after twice having secured the Games from crisis. In

its history, only nine nations have hosted the Asian Games. 46 nations have participated in the Games, including Israel, which was expelled from the Games after their last participation in 1974.

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony will be held on November 12, 2010 on Haixinsha Island in the Pearl River. It will be directed by Chen Weiya, who was also the assistant director of the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing. Chen revealed in a special interview that the ceremony "will surprise the world". Opening ceremony will begin at 20:04 (UTC+8), with some 7,000 people contributing to the ceremony, the team parade will be held at 21:00 (UTC+8), while a "mysterious" lightning ceremony will be held at

21:42 (UTC+8). The ceremony will be held separately: at the sea and land.

Sports Events

Compared to the 28 events in the Olympic Games, the 2010 Asian Games will feature 42 events throughout the 16 days of the competition, with added disciplines in some events. Football will be held before the opening ceremony, 28 and 5 gold medalists will emerge during the opening day and final day respectively, while a total of 48 gold medalists will be awarded on November 25, 2010, the most in single day. Twenty20 cricket is among the debutant sports, with dancsport, dragon boat, weiqi and roller sport added as unique to the Games. Bodybuilding was dropped due to judging controversy in the 2006 Games.

Participating Countries

All 45 members of Olympic Council of Asia participating in the Games. According to the latest data from GAGOC, some 10,156 athletes and 4,202 team officials took part in the Games. Below is a list of all the participating NOCs and the number of competitors per delegation is indicated in brackets.

* Afghanistan (103)	* Myanmar (80)
* Bahrain (87)	* Nepal (140)
* Bangladesh (137)	* North Korea (199)
* Bhutan	* Oman
* Brunei (9)	* Pakistan (174)
* Cambodia (22)	* Palestine (67)
* China (977)	* Philippines (188)
* Hong Kong (395)	* Qatar (318)
* India (609)	* Saudi Arabia
* Indonesia (219)	* Singapore (241)
* Iran (397)	* South Korea (781)
* Iraq (42)	* Sri Lanka (104)
* Japan (729)	* Syria
* Jordan	* Chinese Taipei (397)
* Kazakhstan	* Tajikistan
* Kuwait	* Thailand (621)
* Kyrgyzstan	* Timor-Leste
* Laos	* Turkmenistan
* Lebanon (53)	* UAE (95)
* Macau	* Uzbekistan
* Malaysia (339)	* Vietnam (260)
* Maldives	* Yemen
* Mongolia	

NASA Astrobiologist discovers GFAJ-1

A team led by NASA astrobiologist Felisa Wolfe-Simon discovers GFAJ-1, the first life form thought capable of using arsenic instead of phosphorus in DNA and other key biomolecules. GFAJ-1 is a strain of rod-shaped bacterium in the family Halomonadaceae. The extremophile was isolated from the hypersaline and alkaline Mono Lake in eastern California, and reported as new to science by a research team led by NASA astrobiologist Felisa Wolfe-Simon in a

2010 Science publication. According to the authors, the microbe, when starved of phosphorus, is capable of incorporating the element arsenic in its proteins, lipids and metabolites such as ATP, as well as its DNA (arseno-DNA) and RNA, but direct evidence for this is still lacking. The mechanism by which, or indeed if, arsenic is integrated into the cell's biomolecular structures is not known, and the results have been met with skepticism by some scientists.

An Indian computer scientist Vinay Deolalikar claims to have solved the world's most complex mathematical riddle of P vs NP. Vinay works at the research arm of Hewlett-Packard (HP) in Palo Alto, California.

Deolalikar has released his papers online and is being reviewed by other computer scientists. In his paper, he claims that P, which refers to problems whose solutions are easy to find and verify, is not the same as NP, which refers to problems whose solutions are almost impossible to find but easy to verify. Thus, P≠NP, he said. The solution to the problem will definitely

change an Indian scientist's life, if his claim P≠NP will be proved. The problem P vs NP looks like the "most difficult" to solve, which was formalized in 1971 by two mathematicians Stephen Cook and Leonid Levin.

Vinay Deolalikar was born in 1971 in New Delhi, India. He completed his masters in Electrical Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay in July 1994, and obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Southern California in May 1999. He is married and has two children.

On August 6 2010, Vinay sent out a manuscript

claiming to be the proof to P=NP to various researchers with the following text

Deolalikar, along with Joel David Hamkins and Ralph Welch, had previously

proven that for infinite-time Turing machines, a model of hypercomputation, the analogous class P was smaller than either NP or Co-NP.

CSAT 2011

**New Pattern, Syllabus,
Sample Paper
& Model Paper**

Miss Universe 2010

The Miss Universe 2010 Pageant has been decided with a 22-year-old Mexican woman taking home the crown. Miss Mexico *Jimena Navarrete*, of Guadalajara, beat out 88 other women from six continents at the 59th annual pageant held in Las Vegas. *Miss Jamaica Yendi Philipps* took second place, *Miss Australia Jenista Campbell* took third, Miss



Ukraine Anna Poslavska got fourth, and Miss Philippines Venus Raj – the projected favorite coming into the competition – took fifth place.

Navarrete was the top scoring competitor in the evening gown component of the competition, and was the second-highest scorer in the swimsuit portion. Judges asked Navarrete about the effect that the Internet has on young people and she said it is an indispensable tool. Miss USA Rima Faikh, the first Muslim-American person to win the Miss USA competition, did not make it to the final round. Miss Venezuela Stefania Fernandez won the Miss Universe 2009 contest.

Miss Universe 2010, the 59th edition of the pageant, was held at the Mandalay Bay Events Center in the Mandalay Bay Resort and Casino, Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S. on August 23, 2010. It was hosted by Bret Michaels and Natalie Morales. Jimena Navarrete, Miss Mexico, was crowned Miss Universe 2010 by outgoing titleholder Stefanía Fernández from Venezuela.

Ushoshi Sengupta, Miss India Universe 2010, was among the 83 contestants of Miss Universe 2010 beauty pageant held in Las Vegas. There were times when Indian beauties queens were widely regarded and every year when the beauty pageants i.e. Miss Universe, Miss World, Miss Asia Pacific or any were held, their mention used to be done and they used to be the hottest among all and ofcourse they would many a time even consecutively take the crown home. After Sushmita Sen, Aishwarya Rai, Lara Dutta, Diana Hayden, Priyanka Chopra, Diya Mirza and Yukta Mukhey – no one dared to bring the title back home. What has happened to India? Has the country lost the talent? No, not at all there is something else that is lacking somewhere. Thus as usual, as it has been happening with Indian beauty queens that they return home empty handed, Ushoshi Sengupta too will now make the journey back home empty handedly.

UN Report

New York: An estimated 1,000 women die every day from complications during pregnancy and child birth, according to a United Nations report released ahead of the Millennium Development Goals Summit next week which will address ma-

57th NATIONAL FILM AWARDS FOR 2009

- Name of Award
- 1 BEST FEATURE FILM
- Name of Film
- Kutty Srank (Malayalam)
- Awardee
- Producer: Reliance Big Pictures
- Director : Shaji N. Karun
- Medal & Cash Prize
- Swarna Kamal
- Rs 2,50,000/-
- Each
- Citation
- For its vision and cinematic craft
- that express the different perspectives of three women about the truth of the man in their lives.
- 2 INDIRA GANDHI AWARD FOR BEST DEBUT FILM OF A DIRECTOR
- Lahore (Hindi) Producer:
- Vivek Khatkar
- Director : Sanjay Puran Singh Chauhan
- Swarna Kamal
- Rs 1,25,000/-
- Each
- For excellent control over the medium and using sport as a metaphor to tell a compelling story.
- 3 AWARD FOR BEST POPULAR FILM PROVIDING WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT
- 3 Idiots (Hindi) Producer:
- Vidhu Vinod Chopra
- Director : Raj Kumar Hirani
- Swarna Kamal
- Rs 2,00,000/-
- Each
- For an intelligent entertainer that touches upon the contemporary concerns of society with great humour and engaging performances.
- 4 NARGIS DUTT AWARD FOR BEST FEATURE FILM ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION
- Delhi 6 (Hindi) Producer:
- Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra
- Director : Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra
- Rajat Kamal
- Rs 1,50,000/-
- Each
- For its uncompromising stance towards communal divide and offering a humanistic solution of taking individual responsibility.
- 5 BEST FILM ON SOCIAL ISSUES
- Well Done Abba (Hindi)
- Producer: Reliance Big Pictures

ternal health. The report also found that the number of pregnant women dying has decreased by 34% from an estimated 5,46,000 in 1990 to 3,58,000 in 2008. The resulting 2.3 percent annual rate of decline, however, is less than half of what is needed to achieve the MDG of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by 75 percent between 1990 and 2015. “To achieve our global goal of improving maternal health and to save women’s lives we need to do more to reach those who are most at risk,” said Anthony Lake, head of UNICEF. “That means reaching women in rural areas and poorer households, women from ethnic minorities and indigenous groups, and women living with HIV and in conflict zones.” The four main causes of pregnancy related deaths have been identified as severe bleeding after childbirth, infections, hypertensive disorders, and unsafe abortion. Out of the 1,000 pregnant women who died in 2008, 570 lived in sub-Saharan Africa, 300 in South Asia and five in high-income countries, the UN said. The risk of a woman in a developing country dying from a pregnancy-related cause during her lifetime is about 36 times higher compared to a woman living in a developed country, according to the report. “Maternal deaths are both caused by poverty and are a cause of it. The costs of childbirth can quickly exhaust a family’s income, bringing with it even more financial hardship,” said Tamar Manuelyan Atinc, vice president for Human Development at the World Bank. Earlier this week, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced that he will launch a ‘Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health’ during the summit next week expected to attended by more than a hundred world leaders including US President Barack Obama. “We cannot accept this intolerable situation where many millions of women die needlessly in the course of their child birth or pregnancy, which can be easily be prevented,” Ban told journalists. “No area has more potential to set off a ripple effect — a virtuous cycle — across the Goals than women’s health and empowerment,” he added. To achieve the health MDGs, Ban noted that the international community had to invest an additional USD 26 billion by 2011 in 49 lowest income countries, and USD 42 billion by 2015.

India Pride Award

Navratna Defence PSU Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) has won the Gold prize in the Heavy Industries category of the DNA-Dainik Bhaskar India Pride Awards 2010 for “Excellence in PSUs”. Mr Ashwani Kumar Datt, Chairman & Managing Director, BEL, received the award from Mr Pranab Mukherjee, Union Finance Minister, at a ceremony held in New Delhi. BEL, India’s foremost defence electronics company, is a Rs. 5,000-crore multi-product, multi-technology, multi-Unit conglomerate with over 350 products in the areas of Military Communication, Radars, Naval Systems, Telecom & Broadcast, Electronic Warfare, Tank Electronics, Electro Optics, Professional Electronic Components and Solar Photovoltaic Systems. While defence continues to contribute to nearly 80 to 85% of its revenue, BEL has expanded its horizons beyond defence electronics and touched a chord with the common man through civilian products like solar traffic signals and Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). BEL’s customers include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Paramilitary, Coast Guard, Police, Doordarshan, All India Radio, Department of Telecommunications and consumers of professional electronic components. BEL offers customised network-centric solutions to the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Company is also working on prestigious weapon system programmes such as the Akash Missile System. A zero-debt company, BEL’s turnover has been on a steady rise. The Company recorded a turnover of Rs. 5,219.77 crores and Profit Before Tax of Rs. 1,045.02 crores in 2009-10.

Sushil wins Gold in World Wrestling

Sushil Kumar has created history by becoming the first Indian wrestler to win a gold medal at the World Championships in Moscow. Sushil was only the second Indian to win an Olympic medal when he grabbed a bronze at Beijing Games in 2008. Sushil Kumar overcame Russia’s Gogaev Alan 3-1 in the final to clinch the gold yesterday. He had defeated Azerbaijan’s Hasanov Jabrayil in the semifinal of the free style 66kg category event. All other Indian contenders had crashed out before the final in the championship.

India & Argentina sign

- Director : Shyam Benegal
- Rajat Kamal
- Rs 1,50,000/-
- Each
- A socio-political satire about a common man’s fight for justice against an all pervasive corrupt system.
- 6 BEST CHILDREN’S FILM
- Putani Party (Kannada) & Keshu (Malayalam)
- Producer: Children’s Film Society, India (for both films)
- Director : Ramchandra P.N. (Putani Party) & Sivan (Keshu)
- Swarna Kamal
- Rs 1,50,000/-
- Putani Party
- For the novel idea of empowering children to work as a Panchayat to combat alcoholism that destroys their future.
- Keshu
- For the sensitivity that explores the lonely world of a specially abled child and the inability of adults to recognize the genius in him.
- 7 BEST DIRECTION
- Abohoman (Bengali)
- Rituparno Ghosh
- Swarna Kamal
- Rs 2,50,000/-
- For the many layered narrative of emotional conflict, rich texture and ensemble performances.
- 8 BEST ACTOR Paa (Hindi) Amitabh Bachchan
- Rajat Kamal
- Rs 50,000/-
- For a rare performance that fuses the art and craft of an actor to create a character that lives with you long after the film is over.
- 9 BEST ACTRESS
- Abohoman (Bengali)
- Ananya Chatterjee
- Rajat Kamal
- Rs 50,000/-
- For the exquisite detailing of a complex character through different stages of the professional and personal life of an actress.
- 10 BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR
- Lahore (Hindi) Farooque Sheikh
- Rajat Kamal
- Rs 50,000/-
- For the consummate ease with which he persuades and inspires everyone around him while retaining his integrity and dignity.
- 11 BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS
- Paa (Hindi) Arundhati Naag
- Rajat Kamal
- Rs 50,000/-
- For the restraint with which

an agreement

India has signed an agreement with Argentina to cooperate in agriculture and allied sectors. Food and Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawar, who is on a tour to three Latin American countries, signed the memorandum of understanding with Argentinian Agriculture Minister Julian Andres Dominguez at Buenos Aires. An official statement said, India is a major importer of Argentina's soyabean oil and pulses. During 2009-10, the bilateral trade between the two countries stood at 942 million US dollars. India had asked Argentina to remove non-tariff restrictions on imports of pharmaceutical products from the country to boost the bilateral trade. Mr Pawar is accompanied by Deputy Chief Minister of Punjab, Haryana Agriculture Minister and Ministers for rural development and water resources from Maharashtra along with a delegation of businessmen. They will also be visiting Mexico and Brazil.

India &Canada to sign agreement

India and Canada will soon sign a bilateral social security agreement (SSA) under which their workers in either country need not contribute to social security schemes of the host nation on short term work visits.

"Under the proposed agreement, an expatriate in either country need not contribute to social security schemes of the host country," A Didar Singh, Secretary in the Ministry for Overseas Indian Affairs, said in Toronto Thursday.

Singh, who was in Canada to promote Canadian investment in India and woo Indo-Canadians to participate in the 9th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) in New Delhi from 7th-9th January next year, was addressing the community at a function organised by the Indian Consulate and the Panorama India. "The agreement, which once signed, would benefit thousands of Indian who are working in Canada and paying social security but are unable to get any benefit out of it," he said.

Referring to India's migration policy, Singh said, "India's 5,000-year history of migration has led us to a deep appreciation of the importance of migration to India's development as a modern economy and to its relations with countries around the globe."

Singh, who made a presentation about forthcoming PBD, said: "The PBD is celebration of 25 million of Global Indians who are living across 192 countries and are able to co-exist with different cultures, religions, and societies around the world."

It was celebrated every year on the day Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from Africa, Singh said. The Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) was looking forward from Indo-Canadians and a Canadian think tank for cooperation on migration policy issues like the impact of labour migration on economic development, he said. "India is a major force in international migration dynamics and represents one of the largest and most successful immigrant communities in the Canada."

The Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is expected to be opened by India's Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

Preeti Saran, Consul General of India, commended the efforts made by Panorama India, Canada India Foundation and Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce (ICCC) in strengthening economic and cultural ties between the two countries.

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's visit to Canada for the G-20 Summit in June, "infused vitality and content to our relationship (with Canada) and fostered closer cultural bonds between India and Canada," she said.

Saran urged the Indian diaspora in Canada to attend and participate in the forthcoming Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.

Ajit Khanna, co-chair, Panorama India, highlighted the contributions made by the Panorama India in strengthening bilateral ties between the two countries.

Brijeshwar Singh, chairman of the National Highway Authority of India pointed out investment opportunities in the Highway sector and highlighted the achievements of the authority.

UNICEF REPORT

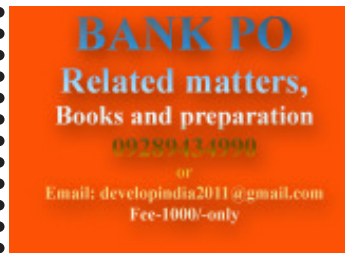
Fewer children are dying before they reach their fifth birthday with the total number of under-five deaths falling by one third in the past two decades, the UNICEF has said.

Between 1990 and 2009, the number of children below the age of five who died annually fell from 12.4 million to 8.1 million. The global under-five mortality rate dipped from 89 deaths per 1,000 live births to 60 during that period.

"The good news is that these estimates suggest that 12,000 fewer children are dying each day around the world compared to 1990," UNICEF said in a release accompanying the data, issued ahead of next week's UN-hosted world leaders' summit in New York on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

However, the agency stressed "the tragedy of preventable child deaths continues."

Some 22,000 children under the age of five continue to die every day, with 70 per cent of these deaths occurring within



she conveys strength, compassion and understanding to her daughter, a single mother, bringing up a son stricken with a rare degenerative disease.

12 BEST CHILD ARTIST

Pasanga (Tamil) Film Characters

Jeeva & Anba Karasu

Rajat Kamal

Rs 50,000/-

For the spirited performance

of a protagonist and an

antagonist who are

incomplete without each

other. The two young

shoulders carry the narrative

through a

delightful journey.

13 BEST MALE

PLAYBACK

SINGER

Mahanager @ Kolkata

(Bengali)

Rupam Islam

Rajat Kamal

Rs 50,000/-

For the deeply felt emotional

resonance and a haunting lilt

that evokes the thematic

ambience of the film.

14 BEST FEMALE

PLAYBACK SINGER

Houseful (Bengali)

Neelanjana Sarkar

Rajat Kamal

Rs 50,000/-

For the haunting texture of a

voice that blends the melody,

words and rhythm.

15 BEST

CINEMATOGRAPHY

Kutty Srunk (Malayalam)

Cameraman : Anjuli Shukla

Laboratory Processing :

Adlabs Films Ltd.

Rajat Kamal

Rs 50,000/- Each

For the breathtaking sweep

that captures the magical

mystery of a multilayered

narrative.

16. BEST EDITING

Abohomaan (Bengali)

Arghyakamal Mitra

Rajat Kamal

Rs 50,000/-

17. BEST MUSIC

DIRECTION

Dev D (Hindi)

Kerala Verma

Pazasi Raja

Music Director (Songs) :

Amit Trivedi

Music Director (Background

Score) : Ilayaraja

Rajat Kamal

Rs 50,000/- each

their first year of life.

Under-five mortality increasingly becoming concentrated in a few countries, with half of all deaths of children below five occurring in just five countries in 2009: India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Pakistan and China. Sub-Saharan Africa where one in eight children do not live to see their fifth birthday continues to be home to the highest rates of child mortality.

That is nearly 20 times the average for developed regions. UNICEF cautioned that although the pace of decline of child mortality has picked up in the past decade, it is still not enough to meet the MDG target of a two-thirds decline between 1990 and 2015.

The new figures were published in this year's Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, issued by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, bringing together several UN entities.

4th Regional Pravasi Bhartiya Divas to be held on 1-2 October this Year at Durban

The 4th Regional Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (Regional-PBD) to be held at Durban, South Africa on 1st and 2nd October, 2010. The theme of this event is 'India and Africa: Building Bridges'. This is being organized in partnership with the Provincial Government of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) and Government of South Africa. Around 600 to 800 delegates from all over Africa are expected to participate in the conference.

A large Indian diaspora lives in Africa. This conference aims to bring all of them together. The Premier of Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN) province, the Mayor of Durban Municipality, PIO community leaders, prominent businessmen, dignitaries and other distinguished persons from entire African Continent to be participated in the convention.

The event coincides with Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and will also be a part of the year-long celebrations to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Indian immigrants in South Africa from India. Durban has historic significance because Mahatma Gandhi lived in Durban from 1893 to 1914 and first experimented with non-violence and passive resistance based on truth as potent and novel tool of struggle against apartheid and imperialism in South Africa. The South African Indian origin community currently numbers around 1.28 million and constitutes about 2.5% of its total population. About 80% of the people of Indian origin live in the province of KwaZulu-Natal. Pietermaritzburg, the capital of KZN is noted for its link with Mahatma Gandhi. During his 21-year stay in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi fought against the racist regime and founded the Natal Indian Congress.

The International Convention Centre in Durban is the venue of the Conference. The pre-convention events on 1st October are 'Business Round Table Conference' and an Academic Seminar on 'Diaspora: Heritage in the Context of Globalisation'. There would be five Plenary Sessions on 2nd October beginning with the Opening Plenary. 'The Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi in the 21st Century' followed by sessions on 'Business: Opportunity in Africa, 'Education, Youth and Gender: Leveraging Knowledge and Technology for Social Development,' 'Diaspora: Heritage in the Context of Globalisation'. cultural troupe organized by ICCR will perform on the first day at the inaugural function. The programme of local cultural troupes for the second day would be sponsored by Government of KZN.

The first ever Regional-PBD outside India was organized at New York in September, 2007 and the second one was held at Singapore in October, 2008 and the third 'PBD-Europe' was held in September, 2009 in The Hague.

RBI raises key rates to tame inflation

Home, auto and corporate loans are likely to become expensive, with the RBI raising key short-term lending and borrowing rates by 0.25 and 0.50 percentage points, respectively, to combat inflation. In its maiden mid-quarterly monetary policy review on Thursday, the central bank upped repo, under which it lends short-term funds to banks, to six percent and reverse repo, the short-term borrowing mechanism, to five percent.

The hike in the policy rates, the fifth this year, to cool inflation that is hovering at 8.5 percent may lead to an increase in commercial lending and deposit rates.

"In early October, interest rates could be revised and chances are there it could be revised upwards," state-run Bank of Baroda's Executive Director R K Bakshi said.

Bankers said they will hold on to the rates till 30th September, which is the half yearly closing of the banks.

High interest rates could temper demand for loans and thus curtail consumption, while on the other hand fixed deposits could earn better returns.

18. BEST LYRICS 3 Idiots

(Hindi) Swanand Kirkire "

Behti Hawa Sa

Tha Woh....."

Rajat Kamal

Rs 50,000/-

19. SPECIAL JURY

AWARD Kaminey (Hindi)

& Kutty Srunk (Malayalam)

& Kerala Varma Pazhassi

Raja (Malayalam) Sreekar

Prasad

Rajat Kamal

Rs 2,00,000/-

20. BEST FEATURE FILM

IN EACH OF THE

LANGUAGE SPECIFIED

IN THE SCHEDULE VIII

OF THE CONSTITUTION

I. BEST ASSAMESE FILM

Basundhara Producer:

Hiren Bora

Director : Hiren Bora

Rajat Kamal

Rs 1,00,000/- Each

II. BEST BENGALI FILM

Abohomaan Producer:

Reliance Big

Pictures

Director : Rituparno Ghosh

III. BEST HINDI FILM

Paa Producer: AB Corp

Limited

Director : R. Balakrishnan

Rajat Kamal

Rs 1,00,000/- Each

IV. BEST ENVIRONMENT

FILM INCLUDING

AGRICULTURE

In For Motion Producer:

Amlan Dutta

Director : Anirban Dutta

RAJAT Kamal

Rs 50,000/- Each

V. BEST FILM ON

SOCIAL ISSUES

Mr. India

Producer: Haobam Paban

Kumar

Director : Haobam Paban

Kumar

RAJAT Kamal

Rs 50,000/- Each

21. SPECIAL JURY

AWARD

Kelkkunnundo Child artist

:Aasna Aslam

RAJAT Kamal

Rs 1,00,000/-

Awarded to child artist Aasna

Aslam for her natural,

sensitive

and touching performance in

the film Kelkkunnundo.

22. BEST FILM CRITIC

C.S. Venkiteswaran

(Malayalam)

Swarna Kamal

Rs 75,000

For his response to the

multiplicity inherent in the

cinematic form from an

evolved consciousness of the

medium and a historical

sense of its overt/subliminal

ideologies, articulated in a

controlled and expressive

World Nuclear Industry

My presentation today is about opportunities and challenges for the nuclear industry in the 21 century. Challenges and opportunities are polarities, and as opposite poles of the magnet they do not exist separately. And moreover an opportunity for some can be a challenge for others, or a challenge today can become an opportunity tomorrow. All these complexities are fully applicable to the nuclear industry and its future.

Current world challenges such as energy demand, climate change, and energy security are opportunities for the nuclear industry. The IEA projects that the energy consumption will grow about 50% by 2030 with electricity use doubling globally and tripling in developing countries. The growth will be mainly based on the growing use of fossil fuels leading the world to a future which the Secretary General of the IEA described as dirty, expensive and unstable. Another concern is energy security which is already a primary challenge for many countries. Competition for natural resources leads to rising prices for fossil fuel. As the IAEA DG Dr. ElBaradei said at the G-8 Summit, "if we ignore insecurities of others, they eventually become our own".

Increase in fossil fuel use is a leading concern regarding the impact of human activities on climate change. The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Mr. Yvo de Boer, said he has never seen a credible scenario for reducing emissions that did not include nuclear energy.

All these world challenges have tended to increase the opportunities for the nuclear power and strengthen the achievements in NP development, including its safe operation.

The way in which Nuclear Power has developed in Korea is a clear demonstration of how the challenges can become opportunities. After 30 years of operation in Korea, 20 units of operating NPPs are maintained at a high level of performance and safety, with an average capacity factor of more than 90% compared to the global average of 77.8 percent.

But before speaking about the challenges and their solutions we have to agree about the principles under which nuclear power has to be developed and used. Clearly demonstrating compliance with such principles is of special concern to the countries introducing nuclear power programs.

Many projections forecast significant growth in nuclear power both in countries currently using it and in countries considering its use for the first time. The 2007 IAEA projections indicate that nuclear electricity generation may grow by 15 to 45% by 2020 and by 25 to 95% by 2030. The number of nuclear power reactors is predicted to increase by up to 60% and associated fuel cycle facilities by up to 45% by 2030.

For the global nuclear power to be sustainable and to contribute to the world's energy supply mix in the long term, it must respond to the challenges of further development. Among these challenges are the availability of uranium resources, management of waste, safety, public acceptance, aging of the facilities and workforce, complex infrastructure, and non-proliferation.

In my presentation I will focus on those challenges that are marked with the red colour.

Uranium Resources

My conclusion (and the Red Book confirms it) is that there are enough resources, 16-22 Mt. Increased exploration is needed. I would say even more, we have too much uranium. I cannot imagine that we will continue to use uranium as we do now until we have accumulated 16 Mt of SF. Closing the fuel cycle will resolve the issue of availability of resources and in addition can help decrease the radiotoxicity of the nuclear waste. Technical solutions for LL and ILW exist. And just last week a remarkable announcement was made, an application for the licensing of Yucca Mountain was sent to the NRC.

Public perception of nuclear power is changing. This is partly due to the successful operation of nuclear energy over the last 20 years and partly to the perception that nuclear energy can make a valuable contribution to reducing global warming. In some countries public perception may be heavily influenced by the lack of

practical and affordable alternatives as well as observations that nuclear power has made valuable contributions to raising living standards in countries like the Republic of Korea and India.

I would stress that even though I have a positive tone in my coverage of this issue, it remains a challenge, and our joint efforts are needed to make this positive tone a reality.

Rising expectations for nuclear power have focused attention on the human resource and industrial capabilities needed to meet these expectations.

The nuclear facilities and workforce are aging as well as a decline in research potential has taken place as shown on this slide. The total number of nuclear power plants in operation worldwide is estimated to employ more than 250 000 people. Over one million people are estimated to have been engaged in supporting the nuclear industry worldwide in 2007. For its sustainable development the nuclear industry must address shortages of experienced personnel, the loss of knowledge and research potential due to retirement in countries with established nuclear programs, as well as the building of capabilities in countries starting nuclear program.

The complexity of nuclear technology requires a highly educated and specifically trained workforce. In some countries, the government has provided incentives to develop academic programs and recruit students to nuclear fields. The Agency is also active in this area.

With the support of the Agency several networks (Asian Network on Education in NT, European Nuclear Engineering Network, WNU, etc) have been established for information sharing and attraction of young generation to nuclear activity.

Questions have been raised about whether there is available nuclear industrial capacity to meet the near term demand if high growth projections for nuclear power come true. The nuclear industry in the 1980s was able to support construction of more than two hundred nuclear power plants, which is more than the high projection now foresees, and the world's industrial capacity was a lot smaller then. Manufacturing capability and capacity will need to be rebuilt to service the expected growth in new nuclear power plants. This may already be happening

Needs of Developing Countries

According to IAEA data, 47 countries have expressed an interest in the introduction of nuclear power: 16 are from the Asia/Pacific region (from the Middle East to the Pacific), 15 are from Africa, 10 from Europe and 6 from Latin America. Expansion of existing nuclear programmes is currently largely centred in Asia, where the greatest expansion in energy production is also expected. Many countries in Europe and North America also expect to expand their nuclear programmes, though new construction starts remain to be seen.

Regional cooperation for the introduction of new nuclear power plants is also being planned. The Baltic States are planning a regional project at the Ignalina site in Lithuania. The Gulf Cooperation Council states are considering the possibility of a regional approach to the introduction of a nuclear programme

International support for States introducing nuclear power is important to ensure they are making informed decisions on the role of nuclear power in their energy mixes. The IAEA helps countries prepare for the introduction or expansion of nuclear power by 1) helping them ensure that nuclear energy is used safely, securely and with minimal proliferation risk, and 2) meeting the needs of developing countries to build capacity in terms of human resources, energy analysis, regulatory capabilities and other infrastructure necessary for nuclear power.

The Agency has taken an integrated approach to all the issues that have to be taken into account for the introduction of a nuclear power programme, including in providing guiding documents, forums for sharing information, consultancies and technical meetings and sending multidisciplinary teams to countries requesting assistance with nuclear power infrastructure.

The process also includes specific assistance and

review services in the areas of infrastructure readiness, feasibility studies, draft nuclear law, regulatory frameworks and organization, siting issues, human resource development and planning, bid evaluation and technology assessment, owner/operator competence, and safety and security.

Innovations in nuclear technology are necessary to achieve an increase in nuclear energy's long term contribution to sustainable development. There are a number of international initiatives to ensure and strengthen the future sustainability of nuclear power such as the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) and the Generation IV International Forum (GIF).

The IAEA's project, INPRO, assembles expertise, facilitates information exchange and catalyzes coordinated research among technology holders and technology users including potential users to ensure that new designs meet the needs of all countries, and especially developing ones.

Improvements in sustainability are considered by INPRO in the context of developments in the areas of safety, economics, proliferation resistance, waste management, environment, resources utilization security and infrastructure. INPRO methodology provides a method for the holistic assessment of innovative nuclear systems.

The expansion of nuclear power will increase the nuclear material in use and may increase the risk of proliferation or terrorism. The need to consider the challenges associated with the expansion of nuclear power has led to a number of international initiatives based on the idea of strengthening multinational control over, and assurance of, the supply of nuclear technology and materials. The IAEA Director General Dr. ElBaradei has proposed as the first step establishment of a mechanism to assure the supply of nuclear fuel. This back-up mechanism in which the IAEA becomes "a guarantor for the supply of fissile materials to civilian nuclear users" could add further confidence by helping to protect against political disruptions.

The DG established a group of experts to review multilateral arrangements relevant to the front-end and back-end of the nuclear fuel cycle as well as the policy, legal, security, economic and technological elements of cooperation. Two factors dominate the assessments made by this group: assurance of non-proliferation and assurance of supply. Five steps were identified, including establishment of a fuel bank, a role for the IAEA as a guarantor of service supply, and further steps toward multilateral control over the sensitive FC technologies.

Practical proposals for the introduction of mechanisms to ensure supply have been offered by Russia, USA, Germany, Japan and an NGO. Specifically, the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) offered M\$50 for the establishment of a fuel bank.

Russia, Kazakhstan and Armenia have established an International Uranium Enrichment Center at Angarsk to provide access to the benefits of nuclear energy to interested countries in compliance with non-proliferation. An agreement on a fuel bank under the IAEA's control at Angarsk is also under development.

In addition, the USA launched the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) to foster the expansion of nuclear energy while enhancing security and non-proliferation, focusing on reliable fuel services and the closed fuel cycle with technology without separated plutonium. As of February 2008, GNEP has 21 partners, and 3 observing international organizations. The fully developed framework is a complex endeavour to be developed in stages.

In conclusion, nuclear power, by itself, is not a panacea for global energy security. It has the potential to be a significant, reliable, sustainable and environmentally friendly energy source that can contribute to providing access to affordable energy services in all interested countries for present and future generations. To realize this potential any use of nuclear energy should be designed to be *beneficial, responsible and sustainable*, and undertaken with due regard to safety, environmental impact, non-proliferation and social acceptance.

Two "rising stars" 21st century

Chitra Singh Rajput

A HUNDRED years ago it was perhaps already possible to discern the rising powers whose interaction and competition would shape the 20th century. The sun that shone on the British empire had passed midday. Vigorous new forces were flexing their muscles on the global stage, notably America, Japan and Germany. Their emergence brought undreamed-of prosperity; but also carnage on a scale hitherto unimaginable.

India, too, is unnerved. Its humiliation at Chinese hands in a brief war nearly 50 years ago still rankles. A tradition of strategic mistrust of China is deeply ingrained. India sees China as working to undermine it at every level: by pre-empting it in securing supplies of the energy both must import; through manoeuvres to block a permanent seat for India on the United Nations Security Council; and, above all, through friendships with its smaller South Asian neighbours, notably Pakistan. India also notes that China, after decades of setting their border quarrels to one side in the interests of the broader relationship, has in recent years hardened its position on the disputes in

Tibet and Kashmir that in 1962 led to war. This unease has pushed India strategically closer to America-most notably in a controversial deal on nuclear co-operation. Autocrats in Beijing are contemptuous of India for its messy, indecisive democracy. But they must see it as a serious long-term rival-especially if it continues to tilt towards America. As recently as the early 1990s, India was as rich, in terms of national income per head. China then hurtled so far ahead that it seemed India could never catch up. But India's long-term prospects now look stronger. While China is about to see its working-age population shrink (see article), India is enjoying the sort of bulge in manpower which brought sustained booms elsewhere in Asia. It is no longer inconceivable that its growth could outpace China's for a considerable time. It has the advantage of democracy-at least as a pressure valve for discontent. And India's army is, in numbers, second only to China's and America's: it has 100,000 soldiers in disputed Arunachal Pradesh (twice as many as America will soon have in Iraq). And because

India does not threaten the West, it has powerful friends both on its own merits and as a counterweight to China. The prospect of renewed war between India and China is, for now, something that disturbs the sleep only of virulent nationalists in the Chinese press and retired colonels in Indian think-tanks. Optimists prefer to hail the \$60 billion in trade the two are expected to do with each other this year (230 times the total in 1990). But the 20th century taught the world that blatantly foreseeable conflicts of interest can become increasingly foreseeable wars with unforeseeable dreadful consequences. Relying on prosperity and more democracy in China to sort things out thus seems unwise. Two things need to be done. First, the slow progress towards a border settlement needs to resume. The main onus here is on China. It has the territory it really wants and has maintained its claim to Arunachal Pradesh only as a bargaining chip. It has, after all, solved intractable boundary quarrels with Russia, Mongolia, Myanmar and Vietnam. Surely it cannot be so difficult to treat with India?

That points to a second, deeper need, one that it took Europe two world wars to come close to solving: emerging Asia's lack of serious institutions to bolster such deals. A regional forum run by the Association of South-East Asian Nations is rendered toothless by China's aversion to multilateral diplomacy. Like any bully, it prefers to pick off its antagonists one by one. It would be better if China and India-and Japan-could start building regional forums to channel their inevitable rivalries into collaboration and healthy competition. Globally, the rules-based system that the West set up in the second half of the 20th century brought huge benefits to emerging powers. But it reflects an out-of-date world order, not the current global balance, let alone a future one. China and India should be playing a bigger role in shaping the rules that will govern the 21st century. That requires concessions from the West. But it also requires commitment to a rules-based international order from China and India. A serious effort to solve their own disagreements is a good place to start.

GAGAN

(GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation)

Suraj Singh Rajput

To Provide Satellite Based Augmentation System Services over India and neighbouring regions the GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) - a Satellite Based Navigation System (SBNS) is being launched on August 10, 2010 by the Union Minister for Civil Aviation, Shri Praful Patel. This system is expected to provide enhanced navigation performance for critical applications like Civil Aviation, Marine Navigation, Train & Road Transport, Precision Farming, Search and Rescue (SAR) operations, Surveying and Mapping (Geodetic & Geodynamic), Mining etc. GAGAN is a planned implementation of a Satellite Based Navigation System developed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), to deploy and certify an operational SBAS for the Indian Flight Information Region, with expansion capability to neighbouring Flight Information Regions (FIRs). When commissioned for service, GAGAN is expected to

provide a civil aeronautical navigation signal consistent with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) as established by the Global Navigation Satellite System Panel (GNSSP). ICAO has endorsed Global Navigation Satellite System as Future Air Navigation System (FANS) for civil aviation. The project involves establishment of a full complement of Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) consisting of 15 Indian Reference Stations (INRES), 3 Indian Navigation Land Uplink Stations (INLUS), 3 Indian Mission Control Centers (INMCC), 3 Geostationary Navigation payload in C and L bands and with all the associated Software and Communication links.

Global Positioning System (GPS) : The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite navigation system designed to provide instantaneous position, velocity and time information anywhere on the globe and in its vicinity. The baseline satellite constellation consists of 24 satellites positioned in six earth-centered orbital planes. The orbital period of a GPS satellite is one-half of a sidereal day or 11 hours 58 minutes. The orbits are nearly circular and equally

spaced about the equator at a 60-degree separation with an inclination of 55 degrees relative to the equator. The orbital radius is approximately 26,600 km. With the baseline satellite constellation, users with a clear view of the sky have a minimum of four satellites in view. Current GPS constellation cannot support requirements for all phases of flight. Integrity is not guaranteed (all satellites are not monitored at all times; time-to-alarm is from minutes to hours, no indication of quality of service). Accuracy is not sufficient (even with Selective Availability off, vertical accuracy > 10m). Availability and continuity must be met.

How GAGAN works : The Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) data is received and processed at widely dispersed INRES which are strategically located to provide coverage over the required service volume. Data is forwarded to the INMCC, which process the data from multiple INRES to determine the differential corrections and residual errors for each monitored satellite and for each predetermined ionospheric grid point (IGP). Information from the INMCC is sent to the INLUS and uplinked along with the GEO navigation

message to the GAGAN GEO satellite. The GAGAN GEO satellite downlinks this data to the users via two L-band ranging signal frequencies (L1 and L5), with GPS type modulation, to improve the accuracy and availability and provide integrity.

GAGAN Benefits To Civil Aviation Sector : Improved Efficiency/Economy
 Ø Direct Routes
 Ø Increased Fuel savings
 Ø Precision approach at all Runways
 Ø Significant cost savings due to withdrawal of ground aids
 Ø Reduced workload of Flight Crew and ATCOs
 Ø Improved Capacity through reduced aircraft separation
 Ø Higher Accuracy, Global Coverage- Improved Safety
 Ø Controlled Flight into Terrain (CFIT)
 Ø Enhanced Air-to-Air Surveillance: ADS-B
 Ø Availability of MSAW facility (Min. Safe Altitude Warning)
 Ø Reduced Noise Pollution To Non-Civil Aviation Sector
 Ø Marine Navigation
 Ø Train & Road transport
 Ø Precision Farming
 Ø Search and Rescue (SAR) operations
 Ø Surveying (Geodetic & Geodynamic)
 Ø Scientific community.

Editorial

DEVELOP INDIA

Year 2, Vol. 1, Issue 113, October 3-10, 2010

Scientists identify new superbug

Scientists have warned that a new superbug identified in the United Kingdom could spread around the world after arriving from India. Researchers said on Wednesday they had found a gene called New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase, or NDM-1, in patients in South Asia and in Britain.

NDM-1 makes bacteria highly resistant to almost all antibiotics, including the most powerful class called carbapenems, and experts say there are no new drugs on the horizon to tackle it.

In a study published in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* journal on Wednesday, the researchers found that NDM-1 is becoming more common in Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.

But with increasing numbers of people embarking on so-called 'health tourism' trips to India and Pakistan for cheaper treatment the superbug could quickly spread, the scientists warned.

"At a global level, this is a real concern," Timothy Walsh, who led the study, said.

"Because of medical tourism and international travel in general, resistance to these types of bacteria has the potential to spread around the world very, very quickly. And there is nothing in the [drug development] pipeline to tackle it."

Positive samples

Multi drug-resistant bacteria are already a growing problem in hospitals across the world, marked by the rise of superbug infections like methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA].

Walsh and his international team collected bacteria samples from hospital patients in two places in India - Chennai and Haryana - and from patients referred to Britain's national reference laboratory between 2007 and 2009.

They found 44 NDM-1-positive bacteria in Chennai, 26 in Haryana, 37 in Britain, and 73 in other sites in Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.

Several of the British NDM-1 positive patients had recently travelled to India or Pakistan for hospital treatment, including cosmetic surgery, they said.

Experts commenting on Walsh's findings said it was important to be alert to the new bug and start screening for it early.

"We are potentially at the beginning of another wave of antibiotic resistance, though we still have the power to stop it," Christopher Thomas, a professor of molecular genetics at the University of Birmingham who was not linked to the study, said.

Thomas said better surveillance and infection control procedures might halt the gene's spread.

He said while people checking into British hospitals were unlikely to encounter the superbug gene, they should remain vigilant about standard hygiene measures like properly washing their hands.



Year 2, Vol. 1, Issue 113, October 3-10, 2010

The government expects inflation to cool to six percent by December. "Rate of interest may have to go up. Pressure is there to increase rates in the near term," Bank of Maharashtra CMD Allen Pereira said.

Short-term funds would get little costlier and there is possibility that the short-term (deposit) rates could also go up in the future, bankers said.

Central Bank of India CMD S Sridhar said, "Bankers will adopt a calibrated approach. The examination of interest rates is on cards as cost of funds for banks is increasing."

However, a few bankers ruled out increase from 1st October as they will wait for further policy action of RBI.

"EMIs are not going to go up from October 1. The quarter percentage increase in policy rates were expected. Further rate hikes by bank will depend on the next policy review," HDFC Chief Executive Keki Mistry said.

He said a further increase in rate in the second quarter review in November could lead to higher rates.

Following an identical hike in repo and reverse repo rates in July, 40 banks raised deposit rates and 29 lending rates.

The RBI too wants deposit rates to go up as there is a need to make the real interest rates, the difference between inflation and deposit rate, positive. "...real interest rates need to move in the direction of encouraging bank deposits", the central bank said.

Industry chamber Ficci also expressed the fear that rising interest rates would hit business.

"Increasing repo rate is another signal of rising the cost of borrowing...hopefully it is the last such... restrictive action towards growth. We hope to see this restrictive policy eased in the next round", said Ficci secretary general Amit Mitra.

Expressing concern over the RBI move, PHD Chamber said, "This will adversely impact the cost of borrowing by the industry from the banks, especially by the SMEs. It may also the cost of home loan as well as consumer loans."

For RBI the major concern in inflation as "headline inflation remains significantly above the trend of 5.0-5.5 per cent in the 2000s.

"I think it (the RBI move) is in the right direction because now the corridor (difference between repo and reverse repo) has been narrowed down and still inflationary pressure is there in the system," Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee told reporters in New Delhi on Thursday.

The 100 basis points gap between repo and reverse repo marks the return to the pre global financial meltdown level.

Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Montek Singh Ahluwalia said: "This (hike) is in the right direction and on the expected lines. This is not going to affect the economic growth."

Government data last month showed that the economy grew by an impressive 8.8 percent in the April-June quarter, driven by a robust manufacturing sector.

However, the central bank wondered if the industrial expansion data was reflecting the reality.

"Although the year-on-year growth rate for the first four months of the year remains robust at 11.4 per cent, the high volatility over the past two months raises some doubts about how effectively the index reflects the underlying momentum in the industrial sector," RBI said.

The data on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) showed that industrial growth accelerated to 13.8 percent in July from 7.2 percent a year ago, belying all expectations of slowdown.

RBI described the data as volatile since the previous month it was just 7.1 percent, which was further revised down to 5.6 percent, analysts said.

FMC bill gets cabinet clearance

After a chequered history, a bill which promises to electrify the seven-year old commodity futures market and put the commodity regulator on a par with its capital market counterpart, Sebi, will be tabled in Parliament during the winter session.

The Cabinet on Thursday approved amendments to the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act 1952, paving the way for the introduction of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 in Parliament. If passed by the both the Houses, it will pave the way for local and foreign institutional investors in commodity futures and bring in new products. Significantly, such a law can also transform the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) from a department, overseen by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, into an independent body with regulatory and financial autonomy.

* Futures trading in commodities was restarted in 2002-03, after almost four decades, with the establishment of three national level exchanges, including MCX, NCDEX and NMCE.

* At present, the parent ministry frames policy for the commodity futures market, consisting of four national and 17 regional commexes, while FMC implements it. Under the amended Act, FMC will be able to raise fees from transactions undertaken on the commodity exchanges, recognise and derecognise exchanges, increases its manpower on lines similar to that of Sebi, facilitate the entry of foreign and domestic

prose where the insight allows him to remain nonjudgmental and suggestive.

First of its kind 'walk-in show' at Red Fort from Oct

Aiming at showcasing India's cultural heritage, a first of its kind 'walk-in show' will unfold at Red Fort for visitors during the Commonwealth Games. Conceived and prepared by Aamir Reza Hussain, the one-hour show will include multi-media and water projections.

Unlike the earlier light and sound show before the Diwan-e-Khas, the new event is a "walk-in show" which begins from the Nahabat Khana, the entry point of the Fort itself.

"The show set up at an estimated cost of about Rs 6 crore will engage the visitors right from the entry gate and continue upto the Sawan Bhado premise in front of the fountain at the Red Fort," said the official.

The trial will begin on 27th September and it will become operational before the Games.

"The show will feature India's cultural heritage during Mughal period," the official said.

Besides, a light and sound show that includes monument-based multimedia projection will become operational at the Old Fort during the Games.

Ministry of Tourism Wins PATA Grand Award & Two PATA Gold Awards

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has won a PATA Grand Award and two PATA Gold Awards during the Pacific Asia Travel

Association (PATA) Travel Mart 2010 which concluded in Macau today. The PATA Grand Award was given under the Heritage category for the Rural Tourism Project at Hodka village in Kutch District of Gujarat. The citation said, "The scale of this project is very welcome and could have major positive impacts on the community."

The two PATA Gold Awards were bestowed on the Ministry under the Marketing Media – Travel Advertisement Print Media and Marketing – Primary Government Destination

institutional investors such as banks, mutual funds and FIIs into the commodities market and introduce user-friendly products such as options and indices in a market which currently offers only plain vanilla futures contracts to participants. While FMC has suspension powers of up to three years under the present act, its penal powers are muted. This will also change under the amended act.

* The FCRA Amendment bill was first tabled in the Rajya Sabha in 2003-04 but could not be passed due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Subsequently, an ordinance passed in January 2008 lapsed since it could not be taken up by Parliament. An ordinance lapses if it is not introduced within six weeks from the time Parliament convenes.

* In the financial year to August, cumulative commodity futures turnover grew by 57% to Rs 42.76 lakh crore. Over the same period, turnover on BSE and NSE, including cash & F&O segments, was Rs 116 lakh crore.

ASEAN dragging its feet on RTA for services with India

Most countries in the powerful economic bloc fear "being swamped" with professionals from the country, especially in areas such as education, health, IT and accountancy. New Delhi feels the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) is getting panic attacks in the midst of trade talks aimed at opening up its services segment to players from India. Experts watching the situation say Indian negotiators made a big mistake by entering into a deal on goods before signing a pact on services. They add that while Asean stood to gain a lot from the agreement already signed, India still awaits a breakthrough in talks to sign a services deal, which will be manna for its services industry.

Bad economics behind carbon emissions reduction

We have been avidly following the writings of Bjorn Lomborg for quite some time. He has been consistently arguing that emission reductions would not make sense -- economically. Now his ideas seem to have been endorsed by R&D undertaken by a thinktank. A prominent finding of that research goes like this:

Trying to keep temperature increases under 2°C, as the G-8 industrialised nations have promised to do, would require emissions reductions of about 80% by midcentury. Based on conventional estimates, this would avoid total climate damages of about \$1.1 trillion across the century. However, it would cut economic growth by around \$40 trillion a year. In other words, we would effectively be spending \$40 trillion every year by the end of the century to do just over \$1 trillion worth of total good.

He goes on to add that this estimate is wildly optimistic. The calculation assumes that over 100 years, politicians everywhere in the world will consistently enact the most efficient, effective laws imaginable to reduce carbon emissions. Dump that far-fetched assumption and the cost could jump by a factor of ten or even 100.

To put it starkly, such drastic carbon cuts are likely to do a lot more damage than climate change to our quality of life (especially for those in the developing world).

Rehashed of land acquisition bill

The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill sets aside three categories of projects for which the government can acquire 100% land. These include establishment of installations pertaining to national security, infrastructure and facilities designated as "social infrastructure," such as health, education and space research.

For any project other than the above, land could be acquired in the 70:30 ratio, with the company planning to set up the facility on that land being asked to purchase 70% of it. The state government would step into the picture only after the private player had done its bit, by agreeing to take over the remaining 30% if it felt the project fell in the "public purpose" domain.

On the compensation package, the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill wanted the displaced persons to be granted 60% solatium over and above the market rate of the land being taken over. Market rate was defined as the average of the highest transactions in the last three in the same area on a similar tract of land.

Even these highly liberalised provisions are not going to convince the Trinamool Congress as it has been saying that it is opposed to the governments -- either at the Centre or at the State level having anything to do with land acquisition.

categories. The Eco-tourism Marketing Campaign, which won India, the Gold Award under Primary Government Destination was judged as an "Excellent Objective".

"Targeting the World Climate Summit held in Copenhagen was an innovative idea to contribute to the Summit's Debate" the judges said while selecting the entry for the Award.

The Awards were given away at a glittering function held in Macau today by the Chairman – PATA, CEO - PATA and the Director, Macau Government Tourist Office, in the presence of over 1000 buyer and seller delegates from across the world. Shri R. H. Khwaja, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India who headed the delegation from India to the PATA Travel Mart 2010 received the PATA Grand Award and Shri Anand Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India received the two Gold Awards.

The PATA Travel Mart 2011 will be held in Delhi in September 2011.

Cambridge tops world university rankings

The University of Cambridge, where several top Indian leaders including Prime Minister Manmohan Singh have studied, has been named number one university in the world in the 2010 QS World University Rankings.

Cambridge University has edged out Harvard to become the first non-US university ever to top the list. QS World University Rankings measure university research quality, graduate employability, teaching commitment and international commitment, using a combination of global surveys and audited data, including citation counts. The University was voted the best for research quality, as selected by more than 15,000 academics around the world.

Seychelles join International Criminal Court

11 August 2010 – The Indian Ocean archipelago of Seychelles has become the latest country to ratify the

Skill Development Program
for personality development
or
Email: developindia2011@gmail.com
[Free only 10000/- for three months]

Massive protests in Berlin against the government's nuclear energy policy

Anti-nuclear protestors took to the streets of Berlin on Saturday to voice their anger over the government's decision to extend the lifespans of Germany's atomic reactors. Organizers say around 100,000 people took part.

At least 30,000 people marched through the streets of Berlin to voice their anger over the government's decision to keep nuclear reactors in use beyond a deadline set by the previous government.

The demonstration was organized by various environmental and anti-nuclear groups, with high-ranking politicians from opposition parties also taking part.

People formed a human chain around Germany's parliament building, the Reichstag, and the chancellery, while using whistles and hooters to stage a "nuclear alarm." There was also a rally at Berlin's central railway station.

"We will show the government that it won't get very far with its nuclear energy policy," said one of the organizers Jochen Stay.

Organizers say around 100,000 people took part in the demonstrations, far more than expected. The police say, there were at least 40,000 protestors.

The previous government decided in 2000 to shut down all nuclear plants by 2021, but the current governing coalition of Angela Merkel's Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party now wants to extend that deadline by 10 or 15 years as a stop-gap measure until renewable energy sources are more developed.

The opposition parties as well as environmental and some renewable energy groups accuse the government of pandering to the big energy providers.

Barrels with atomic sign on them stacked up by Brandenburg gateBildunterschrift: Großansicht des Bildes mit der Bildunterschrift: Germany has no permanent storage facility for nuclear waste

"The government's decision to extend the lifespans of nuclear reactors is a dirty deal and it favors companies like RWE, E.On, EnBW and Vattenfall," Juergen Trittin, the head of the Greens in parliament and former environment minister, said at the rally.

But the government defended its policy on Saturday, accusing the opposition parties of playing into people's fear of atomic energy without offering real solutions.

"Back then, the former governing coalition of Greens and Social Democrats decided to turn its back on nuclear energy without thinking it through," Hermann Groehe, secretary general of the Christian Democrats said.

Beijing buys more US debt

China increased its holdings of United States treasury debt in July after two months of net sales and economists say it is unlikely Beijing's appetite for US assets will fade in the near future as two of the world's largest economies become increasingly interdependent. China's holdings of treasury bonds rose slightly to \$846.7 billion in July after two months of declines, the US Department of Treasury reported on Thursday.

The news allayed concerns that Washington's largest creditor was moving away from investing in dollar assets.

Coincidentally, the debt data came out at the same time as two congressional hearings were being held in the US on China's exchange rate policy. The hearings were attended by Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner, who called for "a significant and sustained appreciation of the yuan over time" and "a more balanced economic relationship".

Economists said the ongoing debate over China's exchange rate and fears about dwindling demand for US treasuries reflected increasing interdependence between the US and China, which is likely to become the world's second largest economy this year.

In the testimony to the hearing at the House Committee of Ways and Means, Geithner acknowledged that the two countries "have significant economic interests" in their relationship and highlighted the importance of the Chinese market on the US economic recovery. "A strong and growing China benefits the US, just as a strong and growing US is good for China," Geithner said. During the first seven months of this year, US exports to China surged 36 percent year-on-year. At the same time, China's exports to the US grew by 21 percent.

China has become the US' third-largest export market and now accounts for 6.8 percent of the country's total overseas sales. Yao Jian, the Ministry of Commerce spokesman, said on Wednesday the two economies are highly complementary and pledged to boost bilateral economic ties by purchasing more goods from the US. Yao said a Chinese trade delegation

pact establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC), which is tasked with trying people accused of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Seychelles ratified the 1998 Rome Statute yesterday, which means it will enter into force for that country on 1 November, according to a press release issued by the court in The Hague, the Dutch city where it is headquartered.

The ICC said the ratification means Seychelles has joined "the growing group of States determined to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole, for the sake of present and future generations."

The ICC was set up in 2002 after the number of ratifications passed 60 that year. Seychelles' move means there are now 112 States Parties to the statute.

An independent, permanent court, the ICC is currently investigating events in five countries or regions: Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan's Darfur region, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Kenya. An individual State or the Security Council can refer cases to the court for investigation.

Colombia and Venezuela re-store ties

Venezuela and Colombia re-establish diplomatic relations after a meeting between recently inaugurated President of Colombia Juan Manuel Santos and Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez in Santa Marta, Colombia, mediated by UNASUR Secretary General Néstor Kirchner.

The presidents of Colombia and Venezuela have agreed to restore diplomatic ties after a dispute over allegations that Caracas shelters Colombian leftist rebels.

Presidents Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia and Hugo Chaves of Venezuela agreed to "relaunch bilateral relations and re-establish diplomatic

ties between the two countries based on transparent and direct dialogue," a joint statement issued after Tuesday's meeting said.

The two leaders expressed optimism that their first meeting would produce positive results.

Santos said he also received assurances from Chavez that the Venezuelan leader would not allow guerrilla groups to set up camp inside his borders.

Chavez severed diplomatic relations with Colombia on July 22 after the government

led by Wang Chao, the vice-minister of commerce, is visiting the US and seeking trade and investment opportunities in the energy and technology sectors. Given the uncertain global and European economic prospects, however, China is not likely to make major adjustments to its US debt investments, predicted Zhang Xiaojing, an economist with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. "China's holdings of US debt may not fluctuate much in the coming months," Zhang said. And economists said the fact that China had bought more treasury bonds does not mean it has stopped diversifying its foreign exchange reserve portfolio.

China has been a major buyer of Japanese debt this year, having snapped up \$27 billion worth in the first seven months. It also doubled its holdings of South Korean debt, to \$3.4 billion in the first half of this year. "Though there is no direct relationship between China buying into the yen and dumping dollar assets during the past few months, it was a good option to diversify the country's colossal foreign exchange reserves on the debts of countries with strong trade ties to China," said Jinny Yan, an economist at Standard Chartered Bank.

Experts also noted that it is essential to make sure that cooperation between China and the US is not derailed by exchange rate disputes. "If the benign relationship in economic areas is dampened due to the exchange rate rift, it is highly likely that there will be a negative impact on China and US cooperation in other crucial areas, such as security and diplomacy," said Shi Yinhong, a senior scholar in American studies at the Beijing-based Renmin University of China. "China and the US maintain a relatively low level of cooperation and limited strategic trust on security issues. The increasing interdependence of China and the US is mainly in the area of economy and finance," he added.

Hanif Kureishi scoops PEN Pinter prize

Courageous and irreverent" novelist and playwright Hanif Kureishi has won this year's PEN Pinter prize, which goes to a writer who – in the words of Harold Pinter's Nobel speech – casts an "unflinching, unswerving" gaze upon the world.

Pinter's widow, Lady Antonia Fraser, and a panel of judges including Lisa Appignanesi and Mariella Frostrup chose Kureishi as winner of the award established last year by English PEN in memory of the Novel-winning dramatist, its former vice-president. The prize aims to honour a writer of "outstanding literary merit" who exemplifies Pinter's own "fierce intellectual determination ... to define the real truth of our lives and our societies".

Fraser said Pinter "would have been proud" of the selection of Kureishi, author of the Whitbread award-winning novel The Buddha of Suburbia and the Oscar-nominated screenplay My Beautiful Laundrette. "Hanif Kureishi courageously and irreverently speaks the truth about life in our multicultural world, beyond any platitudes of political correctness," she said.

Kureishi will receive his prize on 20 October, when he will also present the International Writer of Courage prize – for an author who has been persecuted for speaking out about his or her beliefs – to Mexican journalist and human rights activist Lydia Cacho. Cacho, a columnist for the Mexico City newspaper El Universal, was imprisoned, harassed and tortured after publishing a book exposing a child pornography ring in 2005. Although she has now been cleared of defamation charges, she is still subjected to death threats and harassment.

Last year, poet and playwright Tony Harrison won the inaugural PEN Pinter prize, worth £1,000.

Babri Verdict

India's one of the most divisive and sensitive Babri dispute, will come after a sixty year trial. The High Court in Lucknow is scheduled to give its verdict on September 24, 2010.

The government has been gearing up to prevent that. Nearly 1.5 lakh policemen will patrol the streets. 4000 paramilitary men will support them. Districts that have been identified as hyper-sensitive will get special protection. The three judges who will deliver the verdict and the High Court will be covered by a thousand policemen.

The government appealed for "the people of India to ensure that the delivery of the judgment is seen as part of the judicial process."

Information and Broadcasting Minister Ambika Soni said, "All must maintain equanimity and tranquility in aftermath of the judgment. No section must provoke another section."

On December 6, 1992, thousands of *kar sevaks*, led by BJP and RSS leaders, demolished the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, in what they described as their fight to reclaim the birthplace of Lord Ram. Communal riots followed.

The Prime Minister is said to be monitoring the security

of Alvaro Uribe, Santos' predecessor, publicly presented photos, videos and maps of what it said were camps inside Venezuela that belonged to the Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (Farc) rebel group. Chavez accused Uribe of lying and trying to stir up a conflict in his final days in office.

Al Jazeera's Teresa Bo, reporting from Santa Marta said that the topic of Venezuelan support for the Farc was not discussed.

"It is a very sensitive topic at this point in time, and this meeting was mainly a

common pledge to restore diplomatic relation between the countries."

Trade between the neighbouring countries had already fallen dramatically in the past year as relations deteriorated.

Tense relations Relations between Colombia and Venezuela already

suffered in July 2009, when Chavez froze ties after Bogota agreed to give the United States access to seven military bases to fight cocaine production and trafficking.

Colombian foreign minister Maria Angela Holguin said the leaders were likely to discuss the bases, but that the sensitive issue of the alleged presence of the Farc leadership on Venezuelan soil was unlikely to arise yet. More immediate concerns of the return of ambassadors and the reopening pf borders to bilateral trade were expected to be the main focus.

Trade between the South American neighbours - \$6bn in 2008 - fell precipitously during the dispute, hurting economies on both sides of their 2,000km border.

Nepal and China agree on Mount Everest's height

China and Nepal have agreed a solution to a long-running disagreement over the height of Mount Everest. They agreed that the world's highest mountain - which traverses the border of the two countries - should be recognised as being 8,848m tall. The Chinese previously argued it should be measured by its rock height. Nepal said it should be measured by its snow height - this is four metres higher. During talks in Nepal's capital Kathmandu, China accepted that claim. This means the official overall height of Everest is now designated as 8,848m. Nepal also recognises China's claim that the rock height of Everest is 8,844m. Correspondents say that while thousands of people have climbed the mountain since the first ascent in 1953

preparations ahead of this month’s verdict.

As the Ayodhya title suit verdict date nears, the News Broadcasters Association has set guidelines for electronic media asking them not to speculate about the judgement and not to show the footage of 1992 Babri Masjid demolition.

The guidelines say that the Ayodhya issue is a matter in which "extra care" is necessary to ensure that the telecast of any news relating to it should not be sensational, provocative or inflammatory.

"The basic guideline to be adhered to is that all such news should conform strictly to sub-serving the public interest of maintaining communal harmony and preservation of the secular ethos of our plural society and it should influence the formation of the correct public opinion," the guidelines said.

It said no broadcast should be made of any speculation of the judgement before it is pronounced and of its likely consequence thereafter which may be sensational, inflammatory or provocative.

"No footage of the demolition of the Babri Masjid is to be shown in any news item relating to the judgement," it said, adding no visuals need be shown depicting celebration or protest of the judgement.

The judgement in the Ramjanambhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute will be delivered on 24th September with the Allahabad High Court on Friday rejecting a petition for mediation on the ground that it was aimed at "creating obstruction" in the final disposal of the matter.

The Uttar Pradesh Government is also beefing up security across the state to deal with any law and order problem that may arise after the court verdict.

The NBA Guidelines said in view of the "ultra sensitive nature" of the Ayodhya issue, the reporting of the judgement in this case requires adherence to the Code of Ethics and certain specific guidelines issued from time to time.

"In view of the sensitivity of news reporting on this issue extra care should be taken to ensure accuracy by vetting and clearance at the highest editorial level," it said.

The NBA said it expects strict adherence to these guidelines to avoid any violation which may attract strict action.

China has become the centre of a big industry

China’s wealthy elite have for many years developed a taste for Western food, wine and culture.

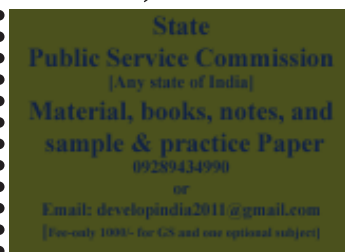
The demand for recreations of classical European works of art has also been steadily rising.

The village of Dafen in southern China has become the centre of a big industry, with about 8,000 artists responsible for creating 60 per cent of the world’s oil paintings.

But for the workers painting the fakes, it is all about bringing industrial efficiency to their art.

Southern China is the world’s leading center for mass-produced works of art. One village of artists exports about five million paintings every year — most of them copies of famous masterpieces. The fastest workers can paint up to 30 paintings a day.

A giant hand raises an impressive paintbrush into the sky at the entrance to the art village. The bronze sculpture outside the gates of Dafen in southern China leaves no visitor in doubt as to what the people do here. The “village” is in fact a modern suburb of Shenzhen, a city with 10 million inhabitants northeast of Hong Kong, and it has achieved unexpected fame and relative prosperity. But the city’s ostentatiously advertized success has little to



by Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary, its exact height has been disputed ever since the first measurement was made in 1856.

The broadly-accepted height of 8,848m was first recorded by an Indian survey in 1955. It measured the mountain's snow cap, rather than the rock beneath it.

But geologists say that the estimates of both countries over the height of Mount Everest could be wrong. They say that the mountain is becoming higher as India is gradually pushed beneath China and Nepal because of shifting continental plates. In May 1999 an American team used GPS technology to record a height of 8,850m — a figure that is now used by the US National Geographic Society — although it has not been officially accepted by Nepal.

Second International Conference on Climate Change

The second International Conference on Climate, Sustainability and Development in Semi-Arid Regions organised in Fortaleza, capital of the Brazilian state of Ceara. The meeting brings together policy makers, scientists and members of civil society to promote safe and sustainable development in semi-arid regions of the world. To support the possible Rio+20 in 2012 and other global public policy forums, ICID 2010 aims at maximizing the development effects of the existing conventions of the United Nations on climate change, biodiversity protection and the fight against desertification. The opening ceremony was attended by Coordinator of ICID 2010 Antonio Rocha Magalhaes, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Luc Gnacadja, World Bank Director Makhtar Diop, Executive Secretary of Brazil’s Ministry of Environment Jose Machado, and Governor of Ceara Cid Gomes. During the Conference, the Decade on Deserts and Combating Desertification will be launched. The initiative aims at promoting global discussion up to 2021 in search of alternatives to reduce environmental impacts in semi-arid ecosystems and desertification on the planet.

do with creativity: It’s based on the reproduction of famous artworks on an industrial scale.

In just a few years, Dafen has become the leading production center for cheap oil paintings. An estimated 60 percent of the world’s cheap oil paintings are produced within Dafen’s four square kilometers (1.5 square miles). Last year, the local art factories exported paintings worth •28 million (\$36 million). Foreign art dealers travel to the factory in the south of the communist country from as far away as Europe and the United States, ordering copies of famous paintings by the container.

According to experts, at present, China Painting and Calligraphy Works of Art return on investment, keeping above 20%. Moreover, compared with the stock market, investment art market, the risk is much lower. Prevent the infiltration of a large number of fake. However, more and more popular with the art market, copying who rushed from counterfeiters.

Harishankar Brahma appointed as Election Commissioner

A 1975 IAS officer of Andhra Pradesh cadre, Brahma (60), who hails from Assam, is a former Union Power Secretary. “The President is pleased to appoint Shri Harishankar Brahma as the Election Commissioner in the Election Commission of India with effect from the date he assumes the Office,” said a notification issued by the Law Ministry.

Brahma was appointed Election Commissioner following the elevation of S Y Quraishi as the Commission’s head. It is understood that Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was keen to appoint an officer from the North East to the key post.

Brahma is the second person from the North East after J M Lyngdoh, who retired as Chief Election Commissioner in 2004, to become Election Commissioner. V S Sampath is the other Election Commissioner.

Google to acquire Indian co-founded Like.com

Bangalore: Search giant Google is on the verge of acquiring Like.com, a visual search and e-commerce company that allows users to search for products using images, reports Michael Arrington from the TechCrunch.

According to the deal is estimated for \$100 million. The technology being eyed up by Google is visual search. In 2005 Google made an attempt to acquire Like.com’s predecessor, Riya.com. Like.com uses core technology that was developed by Riya, which was focused on facial recognition.

Like.com was co-founded by Munjal Shah together with Burak Gokturk in August 2004. Like.com has been named as one of the best startup companies by many. The image-matching technology company was formerly known as Riya. Since the company has some very important patents, Google is expected to gain both economically and legally by acquiring it.

The U.S. based Like.com has shown interest in developing visual search technology. Google provides a similar feature on its own search engine and in December launched a visual search application for mobile phones.

In April, Google has acquired U.K. based startup Plink, which develops mobile visual search applications, for an undisclosed sum.

Rwanda President Kagame wins election with 93% of vote

Rwandan President Paul Kagame won Monday’s presidential election with 93% of the vote, the country’s electoral commission has announced. The full provisional result secures a second seven-year term for Mr Kagame and his party, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). Supporters began celebrating on Monday after early results had shown the president winning 92.9% of the ballot. Turnout for the election, the second since the 1994 genocide, was 97.5%.

Spain & Eta

The Spanish government has dismissed as “insufficient” a ceasefire by Eta, saying the Basque separatist group must renounce violence forever. Interior Minister Alfredo Perez Rubalcaba said the group was weaker than ever and his government would continue to pursue its members. At the weekend Eta said it would no longer carry out “armed actions”. Its campaign for a separate Basque state has led to more than 820 deaths over the past 40 years. Eta has called two ceasefires in the past but abandoned them both. It is unclear whether the latest is meant as a permanent or temporary move. Mr Rubalcaba said Eta had broken too many ceasefires to be trusted and the days of declaring a truce and starting a dialogue had passed. “I think the word insufficient reflects quite well the position not (just) of the government but of all the democratic parties,” he told Spain’s state-run TVE television station on Monday. ‘Dead concept’ Mr Rubalcaba demanded “a definitive and unconditional abandonment” of Eta’s violent campaign. This is a hardline response that effectively rules out peace talks. In a video handed to the BBC and broadcast on Sunday, three hooded Eta fighters are shown sitting behind a desk with the Eta flag pinned up behind them.

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