

DEVELOP INDIA

RNI : UPENG/2008/26617
Website : developindiagroup.com
E-mails : developindiamediagroup@gmail.com; developindia2011@gmail.com

English Weekly

Year 2, Vol. 1, Issue 122, December 5-12, 2010

Allahabad

Sunday

Pages 8

Rs.- 10/-

CSAT - 2011

new pattern

From Civil Service Examination 2011, Preliminary Examination would consist of two papers- Paper I and Paper II. The syllabus and pattern of the Preliminary Examination would be as under :

Paper 1 (200 marks) - Duration : Two hrs.

- Current events of national and international importance
- History of India and Indian national movement
- Indian and World Geography- physical, social, economic geography of India and the world
- Indian Polity and governance – constitution, political system, panchayati raj, public policy, Rights issues, etc.
- Economic and social development – sustainable development, poverty, inclusion, demographics, social sector initiatives etc.
- General issues on environmental ecology, bio-diversity and climate change-that donot require subject specialization
- General science

Paper II (200 marks) – Duration : Two hrs

- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability
- Decision making and problem solving
- General mental ability
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude etc. (Class X level),
- Data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc. –Class X level)
- English language comprehension skills (Class X level)

(Sources : Ministry of Personel, Public Grivances and UPSC)

RBI's move to inject Rs 48,000 cr into system

Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee has said that the Reserve Bank's move to inject 48,000 crore rupees into the system will help ease cash crunch, but will not add to inflationary pressure. Mukherjee told reporters in New Delhi yesterday that RBI is fully aware of the situation prevailing on the price front. RBI has announced plans to inject 48,000 crore rupees into the system through purchase of government securities, technically called open market operations. The Finance Minister appreciated that for the last two years the monetary policy which has been adjusted by RBI in tandem with the fiscal policy has helped in maintaining the level of growth to come up to the higher growth trajectory.

Result of NDA & Naval Academy Exam (I) 2010 Announced

The Union Public Service Commission has announced the results of National Defence Academy & Naval Academy Exam (I) 2010 on the basis of the results of written examination held by UPSC in August 2010 and the interviews held by the Services Selection Board of the Ministry of Defence. The examination was held for admission to the Army, Navy and Air Force Wings of National Defence Academy for the 125th Course and Naval Academy 10+2 (Executive Branch) for

45th Course.

The list contains names of 479 candidates. There are some common candidates in the three lists for Army/Navy, Air Force and Naval Academy. The number of vacancies as intimated by the Government of India is 335 (195 for the Army, 039 for the Navy, 066 for the Air Force and 035 for the Naval Academy (Executive Branch).

The result of Medical Examination of candidates has not been taken into account in preparing the merit list. The

candidature of all the candidates is provisional.

Candidates may obtain any information/clarification during working hours in person or over telephone No.011-23385271, 011-23381125 and 011-23098543. The result is available on PIB website i.e. www.pib.nic.in and also on the UPSC website i.e. www.upsc.gov.in. However, marks of the candidates will be available on the website after 30 days from the date of declaration of final results.

Sachin Tendulkar

becomes first cricketer to hit 50 test centuries

Cricket history was created at Super Sport Park in Centurion yesterday when Sachin Tendulkar posted his 50th Test century in the on-going first Test against South Africa. By achieving the feat, Tendulkar became the first batsman in the 133-year history of Test Cricket to complete a half-century of hundreds.

Besides being the only cricketer to score 50 Test centuries, Tendulkar also holds the record for most number of ODI hundreds. He has so far to his credit 46 centuries in one-day internationals. Tendulkar now has 96 international centuries, the most by any batsman.

Career statistics

Competition	Test	ODI	FC	LA
Matches	171	442	270	529
Runs scored	14,240	17,594	22,432	21,150
Batting average	58.68	45.12	59.03	45.87
100s/50s	50/59	46/93	74/101	57/111
Top score	248*	200*	248*	200*
Balls bowled	3,994	8,020	7,359	10,196
Wickets	44	154	69	201
Bowling average	52.25	44.26	60.73	42.01
5 wickets (innings)	0	2	0	2
10 wickets (match)	0	N/A	0	N/A
Best bowling	3/10	5/32	3/10	5/32
Catches/stumping	106/–	132/–	173/–	169/–

Note: Update till 19 December, 2010

BCCI announces 2011 World Cup cricketers

The BCCI has announced the much awaited list of 30 probables for 2011 World Cup. Irfan pathan, Rahul Dravid and Robin Uthappa were not included in the list of probables, but there were a few surprise entries like Parthiv Patel, Ajinkya Rahane, Cheteshwar Pujara, Shikhar Dhawan, Virat Kohli and R Ashwin. The selectors have opted for four wicket keepers, which include skipper MS Dhoni, Parthiv Patel, Dinesh Karthick and Wriddhiman Saha.

Chairman of the Selection Committee K Srikanth said in Mumbai yesterday that there are no big surprises in the selection for the team. He said that the players have been selected purely on basis of their merit and the final team will be selected in a month's time. The present list includes 12 batsmen, 7 pacers, 5 spinners and four wicket keepers. The list includes Sachin Tendulkar, MS Dhoni, Virendra Sehwag, Yuvraj Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Gautam Gambhir, Suresh Raina, Yusuf Pathan, Zaheer Khan, S Sreesanth and others.

IFS Exam, 2010 (Written Part) Result Announced

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has announced the result of the written part of the Indian Forest Service Examination, 2010 held in July 2010. 237 candidates have qualified for Interview/Personality Test.

The candidature of all these candidates is provisional subject to their being found eligible in all respects. In accordance with the condition(s) of their admission to the examination, the candidates should keep original certificates in support of their age, educational qualification, claim to belong to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC etc. in readiness for submission at the time of their interview.

In accordance with the Rules of the Examination, all these candidates have to fill up the Detailed Application Form (DAF). All the qualified candidates are required to download the DAF and Summary Sheet from Commission's Website and send the same by Speed Post to Under Secretary (IFoS), Room No. 427, Ayog Sachivalaya Building, Union Public Service Commission, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110069 within ten days from the date of declaration of result. The result is also available on the UPSC website <http://www.upsc.gov.in> and also on PIB website www.pib.nic.in.

Union Public Service Commission have a facilitation counter at its campus. Candidate may obtain any information/clarification regarding their examination/result during working hours in person or over telephone Nos. (011)-23385271/23381125/23098543.

Oil and Gas Sector Scales new heights in 2010

Year End Review - 2010

The Year 2010 has been remarkable for Oil and Gas sector as several important initiatives were taken by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for its development, growth and for improving customer services, quality and reach of the petroleum products. Apart from increase in oil and gas production, major steps were taken for accelerating efforts to explore new areas, for maintaining surplus refining capacity, for introducing better grade fuels (Bharat Stage III & IV) petrol and diesel, launching flexi-time LPG cylinder delivery scheme, etc. To tackle the situation arising out of volatile global oil prices, pricing reforms with equitable burden sharing were adopted. Significant successes were achieved on the oil-diplomacy front and the high point was securing interest for Indian consortium led by ONGC Videsh in oil rich Carabobo basin of Venezuela.

Accelerating exploration and production

The year saw consolidation and increase in production of crude oil and natural gas after two major discoveries were put on production last year gas productions KG D-6 field and crude oil production from Barmer field. Crude oil production which was stagnating around 33 Million Metric Tonne (MMT), is expected to be higher by about 10%. The natural gas production, which used to be around 80 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) has increased to 140 MMSCMD. In order to intensify efforts of exploration of hydrocarbon in the country as many as 31 exploration blocks were awarded under the 8th round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VIII) with the signing of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) on 30.6.2010. Similarly, 7 blocks were awarded for exploitation and production of 7 coal bid methane blocks in July. Buoyed by the success of NELP rounds with 87 discoveries so far, Government has further offered 34 blocks on 15.10.10 under NELP-IX.

Augmenting supply of natural gas

The supply of natural gas a preferred fuel and feedstock for industries has been augmented substantially. Besides domestic production, the options of trans-border imports were pursued. In order to augment long term supply of natural gas in the country an inter-governmental agreement was signed at Ashgabat for implementation of Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) in the month of December. The Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline project is also under consider-

The Prime Minister Confers ICPR Life Time Achievement Awards

The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh conferred the Indian Council for Philosophical Research (ICPR)'s lifetime achievement award to Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya and Prof. Balasubramanian, at a function, here today. Speaking on the occasion, he said that the scholarship and the intellectual accomplishments of both of these eminent philosophers are truly outstanding.

The Prime Minister underlined that there is an increasing need for interdisciplinary studies and for unified knowledge and Philosophy can play a pivotal role in ensuring this outcome. He said, "As the mother of all sciences, philosophy is necessarily inter-disciplinary. Therefore, it should be pursued not merely as a separate discipline, like economics or political science, but as a trans-disciplinary subject taught along with other subjects. Ethics should be an important element in the curriculum of professional schools. Again philosophies of law, education, history, politics, and science need to be studied for consummate and all-round preparation of our students enrolled in those respective fields."

In his address, Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Shri Kapil Sibal said that the government is moving towards compatibility between equivalent fellowships awarded by the ICPR and by the UGC. He said, "Young brilliant students opt for more lucrative professional streams leading to societal distortion reflected in our societal values. I believe the time is ripe to bring about a balance between the professional and applied disciplines on the one hand and basic ones on the other, that is between the 'outer' and 'inner' disciplines. This hiatus between professional and liberal programmes is evident even in the amount of fellowships that are accorded to ICPR fellows, which is far

lower than UGC fellowships. Sir, as a first step we are making the two compatible." Complimenting Professors Chattopadhyaya and Balasubramanian, he said that ICPR has been fortunate in having these two at its helm, as they have set an impeccable commitment to excellence and original thought. He said, "I salute the two architects of the ICPR and their successors for their contribution to nation building."

Oil diplomacy in higher gear

In order to achieve the objective of oil security, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas engaged several countries/fora in bilateral/multi-lateral talks. These include attending/holding international meets like International Energy Forum meet at Cancun, Mexico in March, 2010, Petro-tech 2010 in Delhi, 4th ASEAN Energy Ministers Summit at Dalat, Vietnam. Indian delegations also had bilateral talks with various other oil rich countries including Angola, Canada Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, etc.

Major successes in the oil diplomacy include signing of an agreement between national oil company of Venezuela (PDVSA) and a consortium of Indian oil PSUs comprising ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL), IOC and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) ONGC Videsh for development of project 1 in oil rich Carabobo basin in the month of May. The Ministry also signed inter-governmental agreements with US, Russia and Angola for enhancing cooperation in the oil and gas sector. The bilateral/multi-lateral engagement also helped in arriving at specific agreements with the oil companies of various countries. An agreement between ONGC Videsh and Sistema of Russia was signed on 21.12.2010 during the visit of the Russian President for consolidation/expanding exploration activities of OVL in Russia and CIS countries. The Indian proposal for formulating a joint strategy to maintain stability in global oil prices was endorsed by 60 odd countries at the International Energy Forum meet in Mexico.

Introduction of BS-IV/III petrol and diesel

Efforts of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to supply environment friendly green fuels crossed a significant milestone with introduction of Bharat Stage-IV (BS-IV) petrol and diesel in 13 major cities and Bharat Stage (BS-III) petrol and diesel in the entire country. Whereas introduction of BS-IV petrol and diesel was completed on single day i.e. on 1st April, 2010, in 13 major cities, the supply of BS-III petrol and diesel was fully implemented by 22nd September, 2010 in the rest of the country ahead of the deadline of 1st October, 2010. All the public sector oil companies invested an amount of about Rs. 32, 000 crore in the fuel upgradation projects to achieve this milestone.

Maintaining surplus refining capacity

The refining capacity in the country has been augmented to 186 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA), which is well above the annual demand of about 138 MMTPA. Oil sector has maintained a status of the highest export revenue earner amongst mercantile products with the country exporting about 51 MMTPA finished petroleum products valued at US\$ 31 billion during 2009-10. Whereas the refinery project at Bina, (6 MMPPA) is near commissioning, the Bhatinda refinery project is at advance stage of construction.

A delegation comprising of various Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh met Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh today and apprised him of the losses incurred by farmers in various regions of Andhra Pradesh that suffered cyclonic rains recently. The delegation apprised that the unprecedented rains have resulted in the extensive damage to cotton crops and tobacco. They also apprised the Prime Minister of the crop losses incurred by paddy cultivators since export is not permitted. Further, the delegation also raised the issue of crop damage to gram and groundnut. The Honorable MPs requested for urgent relief to be provided to the farmers including opening of paddy centres, purchase of cotton, waiver of interest on crop loans etc.

PM Announces a Rs.400 Crore Rupee Relief to Andhra Pradesh

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Mr. Kiran Reddy had also met the Prime Minister a few days ago and brought to the Prime Minister's attention the plight of the farmers in the states. The delegation was informed that Central share of the State Disaster Relief Fund amounting to Rs. 381.63 crore has been already released to the State. Taking into account the corresponding State share of SDRF, an amount of Rs.508.84 crore is thus available in the SDRF. Further a team from the Centre visited the State last week for an on-the-spot assessment of losses. Moreover, a team of NDRF comprising 35 personnel, along with necessary equipment like life saving

CSAT- 2011

TEST SERIES

Fee : 3000/- (3 months course)

Deposit fee on this account no.

003701546808

The Paradeep refinery project has also been progressing well.

LPG to rural households-Dealer selection made transparent

To provide clean cooking fuel in rural areas and to achieve 75% population coverage, with domestic LPG, Rajeev Gandhi Rural LPG Vitrak Yojna was formally launched at Laxmangarh, Rajasthan in March 2010 for setting up small size LPG Distribution agencies in rural areas. To mark transparency in distributor selection, draw of lots held to select the distributors under the scheme. The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) plans to open LPG agencies in 2239 locations under this scheme, 49 RGGLVs have already been commissioned. This will greatly improve the cooking conditions in the kitchens of rural house-holds. The scheme will also provide new employment opportunities for the rural population leading to overall economic prosperity. Youth in the age group of 21-45 years are being appointed as distributors under the scheme.

The Ministry of P&NG has also approved a more transparent selection procedure through draw of lots for all the LPG Distributors in the country.

Initiatives for better services & delivery of right quality and quantity

On the occasion of the Oil & Gas Conservation Fortnight, a Check & Fill Campaign has been launched on 26th January, 2010 for ensuring consumer involvement in ensuring pure and full supply of petroleum products. The Government also introduced an innovative scheme for LPG consumers to be able to take delivery of the cylinders as per their desired time. The scheme has been launched in major cities initially including Delhi and surrounding towns and is being expanded to other cities. The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 30th July with UIDAI with a view to better targeting of subsidized products like LPG and kerosene and avoid diversion of the products as well as improve customer services in the country.

Equitable burden-sharing marks pricing reforms

Major pricing reforms were initiated during the year in the light of highly volatile crude oil prices globally. This was done with a view to both protecting the health of OMCs and keeping prices at affordable levels in respect of sensitive petroleum products – petrol, diesel, LPG-domestic and SKO-PDS. As around 80% of the domestic needs for crude oil is met from imports and keeping in view the recommendations of a High Powered Kirit Parikh Committee, the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) decided to deregulate petrol prices in June 2010. An in-principle decision was taken for de-regulation of diesel prices alongwith marginal hikes in LPG and SKO prices. The Government and PSUs continued to shoulder the major part of the burden of higher under-recoveries during 2010-11, estimated around Rs. 70,000 crore against about Rs. 46,000 crore in 2009-10. The year closes with crude oil prices reaching the highest levels this year prices Indian basket touching US \$91.58 on 22.12.2010.

Promoting Ethanol blending with petrol

The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme earlier launched by the Government could not sus-

tain owing to non-availability of ethanol in required quantity and other state specific issues. Later, to give fillip to the programme, Government gave fresh relook and decided on 16.8.2010 to implement the EBP programme to the extent of the ethanol made available by the domestic ethanol producers at the ex-factory declared price decided by the Government. As per the Government decision, after ascertaining the actual availability of ethanol in the country, percentage of blend from 0-10% would be recommended area-wise by the working group of officers constituted for the purpose. Government fixed provisional price of ethanol at Rs. 27 per litre. The programme was re-launched in November, 2010 after fresh tenders issued by the OMCs for sourcing ethanol.

Vindication of Government's decisions on KG D-6 Gas

In a major development during the year the Hon'ble Supreme Court in May, 2010 upheld Government's decisions and jurisdiction in respect of the pricing and allocation of the natural gas discovered in KG D-6 field. The Supreme Court ruled that PSC is supreme and the natural resources belong to the Government. The decision vindicated the position taken by the government and allocations made by the EGOM constituted by the Government for the purpose.

2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups

On 2 December 2010, Russia and Qatar were selected as the locations for the 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups respectively. The bidding process for the 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups was the process by which the locations for the 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups would be selected. The process began officially in March 2009; eleven bids from thirteen countries were received, including a withdrawn bid and a rejected bid. Five of the remaining nine bids applied only to the 2022 World Cup, while the rest were applications for both. Bids for the 2018 World Cup consisted of a joint bid from Belgium and Netherlands, England, a joint bid from Portugal and Spain, and the winning bid from Russia. Bids for the 2022 World Cup came from Australia, Japan, and the winning bid from Qatar, South Korea, and the United States. Indonesia's bid was disqualified for lack of governmental support. Mexico withdrew its bid due to financial reasons.

Vindication of Government's decisions on KG D-6 Gas

In a major development during the year the Hon'ble Supreme Court in May, 2010 upheld Government's decisions and jurisdiction in respect of the pricing and allocation of the natural gas discovered in KG D-6 field. The Supreme Court ruled that PSC is supreme and the natural resources belong to the Government. The decision vindicated the position taken by the government and allocations made by the EGOM constituted by the Government for the purpose.

Encouraging sporting talents – Awards to CWG medal winners

The Ministry encouraged Indian sports persons by giving awards to the medal winners in the Delhi Commonwealth Games held in October 2010. The cash awards were announced by the Petroleum Minister on the eve of the inauguration of CWG 2010 to motivate the sportspersons of the country to give their best during the prestigious event hosted by India. The Ministry also provided oil sector facilities/space at retail outlets for spreading awareness about the CWG 2010 besides.

Maintaining supplies in the wake of Oil spill off Mumbai Port

The oil spill in August, 2010 off-Mumbai coast had caused a petro-product-supply scare in and around Mumbai. Immediate steps were taken under supervision of the Ministry to ensure sufficient maintenance the stocks by oil companies. The supply points were activated in neighbouring states to ensure quick availability of the products in the region. This resulted in maintaining supply-line of petro-products.

The year 2010 has been highly successfully in terms of intensifying efforts for domestic exploration and production of hydrocarbons, effective harnessing of oil diplomacy for oil security, augmenting natural gas supplies, introducing better grade fuels and maximizing customers' satisfaction in

Qatar, with a population of 841,000, has not only never hosted a World Cup but not even played in one. FIFA inspectors who toured the country, which is half the size of Israel and slightly smaller than Connecticut, cautioned that the intense heat in summer, when the tournament will be played, posed a potential health risk for players and fans.

Qatar is promising to spend \$50 billion on infrastructure upgrades and \$4 billion to build nine stadiums and renovate three others. It also is promising more sports for women — in contrast to the hostility shown to female athletes in neighboring Saudi Arabia.

Davis Cup

Serbia wins the 2010 Davis Cup, beating France, after Viktor Troicki beats Michaël Llodra in the decisive match, the first time Serbia has won the cup. Viktor Troicki was the hero for Serbia as he thrashed France's Michael Llodra in the decisive rubber to give the home side their first Davis Cup victory. Troicki came in for the higher-ranked Janko Tipsarevic with the tie level at 2-2 and played superbly to defeat Llodra 6-2 6-2 6-3 in Belgrade.

World number three Novak Djokovic had earlier brought Serbia level with a 6-2 6-2 6-4 win over Gael Monfils. Serbia is the 13th nation to win the Davis Cup since its inception in 1900.

The 2010 Davis Cup was the 99th edition of the most important annual tournament between national teams in men's tennis worldwide. In the dramatic final, Serbia defeated France 3–2 to win its first Davis Cup title. The draw for the World Group, Zonal Groups I and Zonal Groups II took place in Geneva on 23 September 2009. The competition started with the First Round

READERS OF DEVELOP INDIA ENGLISH WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

**HAPPY
NEW YEAR**

2011

Chinese premier Wen Jiabao visit to India

The recent visit by Chinese premier Wen Jiabao to India with a large delegation of business leaders is indeed a significant step towards greater co-operation between Asia's two rising economic giants. Modern-day India and China account for about one-third of the world population and this highlights the extensive market possibilities between them.

Indeed even as China has become the world's largest manufacturer of daily goods, India has made a name for itself as a leader in cutting-edge service industries like IT, medical-pharmacy and bio-technology. The new strategic economic alliance between China and India will no doubt further enable both nations to move towards greater heights in a new friendship and social renewal of its people which is very much needed for global prosperity. The good relationship between China and India will ensure the resurgence of Asia to be an equal partner in a world where teamwork brings better benefits for all.

India, China to resolve outstanding differences

In a bid to ease irritants which have crept in the last one year, India and China reached broad consensus on several issues and pledged firm commitment to resolve outstanding differences, including the boundary issue at the earliest through peaceful negotiations.

After holding talks on key security and strategic matters, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and his Chinese counterpart Wen Jiabao issued a joint statement which said, "There is enough space in the world for the development of both India and China and indeed, enough areas for India and China to cooperate."

Noting that resolution of the boundary question is one of the ten-pronged strategies agreed by leaders of the two countries, the leaders

decided that pending its resolution, the two sides shall work together to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas in line with the previous agreements.

The two sides also noted the good cooperation between China and India in the field of trans-border rivers with the Indian side appreciating the assistance provided by the Chinese side on the flood-season hydrological data and emergency management.

Underlining their unequivocal opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, the two countries stressed that there is no justification for any act of terrorism anywhere. Recognizing common interests and similar concerns on major regional and international issues, the two sides decided to enhance their coordination and cooperation in multilateral forums.

The two sides also agreed to further broaden and balance trade and economic cooperation and identify new opportunities to realise the vast potential for future growth.

Indo-China sign six pacts

1. Programme of Cultural Exchange for the years 2010-2012

2. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Green Technologies

3. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China on Media Exchanges

4. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China on Provision of Hydrological Data on the Sutlej River in Flood Season by China to India

5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Reserve Bank of India and the China Banking Regulatory Commission

6. Memorandum of

Understanding between Export-Import Bank of India and China Development Bank Corporation

Sino-Indian trade target set at US\$ 100b by 2015

India and China today set a trade target of 100 billion US dollars by 2015 and signed six pacts to give a further impetus to their bilateral cooperation. In a joint communique issued at the end of the delegation level talks, the two countries agreed to take measures to promote greater Indian exports to China with the aim to reduce India's trade deficit. These measures include enhancing exchange in pharmaceutical sector and stronger relationship between Chinese enterprises and Indian IT companies. In a bid to boost trade and business, the two countries have also decided to set up a joint CEOs forum. The agreements and MOUs are in the fields of green technologies, cultural exchange, media exchanges, hydrological data exchange and banking. The agreements were signed after the delegation level talks between the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and his Chinese counterpart Wen Jiabao. Deals worth 16 billion dollars were signed yesterday between the companies and institutions of the two countries.

The joint communique also says that the two sides have reiterated their commitment to resolving outstanding differences including the boundary question at an early date through peaceful negotiations. Pending the resolution of boundary question, the two sides will work to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas. Strongly denouncing terrorism in its all forms and manifestation, India and China also pledged to cooperate in counter terrorism through joint efforts including disrupting the financing of terrorism. Without committing its open support to India's quest for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council the

China says that it understands India's aspirations to play its role in the UN body including the Security Council.

Earlier, speaking to reporters after he was accorded ceremonial reception at the forecourt of Rashtrapati Bhavan. Wen Jiabao said that the two countries can reach important strategic consensus for deepening friendship and expanding bilateral partnership for peace and prosperity of the two countries. He also advocated for enhanced people to people contact.

Calling India a great neighbour of China, Wen Jiabao said that his visit will help increase bilateral cooperation in wide range of fields and raise it to higher levels for common development goals.

Wen Jiabao went to Rajghat and paid homage to the Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi. Wen will also address Indian Council of World Affairs later in the day to spell out his vision on India China relations. He will attend Celebration of 60th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries and closing ceremony of Chinese Festival in India in the evening.

Vice President Releases "India-China Boundary Problems, 1846 to 1947"

The Vice President of India, Shri M. Hamid Ansari released a book titled "India - China Boundary Problems, 1846 to 1947" written by Shri A.G. Noorani, an eminent lawyer, historian and political commentator.

2011 declared as 'Year of India-China Exchange'

India and China have declared the year 2011 as the "Year of India-China Exchange". Both the countries will encourage, during this period, greater exchanges between civil society organizations, youth, media, scholars & thinkers, artistes and cultural personalities. Speaking at the Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between India and China in New Delhi last evening, both Premier

Wen Jiabao and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh declared that the 21st Century is the "Asian Century" where mutual understanding and friendship between India and China will be of utmost significance. Both the leaders attended the cultural function last night which also marked the Closing Ceremony of the Festival of China in India which had begun earlier in April this year.

Origins of the Sino-Indian border dispute *Aksai Chin*

One of the earliest treaties regarding the boundaries in the western sector was issued in 1842. The Sikh Confederacy of the Punjab region in India had annexed Ladakh into the state of Jammu in 1834. In 1841, they invaded Tibet with an army. Chinese forces defeated the Sikh army and in turn entered Ladakh and besieged Leh. After being checked by the Sikh forces, the Chinese and the Sikhs signed a treaty in September 1842, which stipulated no transgressions or interference in the other country's frontiers. The British defeat of the Sikhs in 1846 resulted in transfer of sovereignty over Ladakh to the British, and British commissioners attempted to meet with Chinese officials to discuss the border they now shared. However, both sides were apparently sufficiently satisfied that a traditional border was recognized and defined by natural elements, and the border was not demarcated. The boundaries at the two extremities, Pangong Lake and Karakoram Pass, were well-defined, but the Aksai Chin area in between lay undefined.

The Johnson Line Map of Central Asia (1878) showing Khotan (near top right corner). The previous border claimed by the British Indian Empire is shown in the two-toned purple and pink band with Shahidulla and the Kilik, Kilian and Sanju Passes clearly north of the border.

W. H. Johnson, a civil servant with the

Survey of India proposed the "Johnson Line" in 1865, which put Aksai Chin in Kashmir. This was the time of the Dungan revolt, when China did not control Turkestan, so this line was never presented to the Chinese. Johnson presented this line to the Maharaja of Kashmir, who then claimed the 18,000 square kilometres contained within, and by some accounts territory further north as far as the Sanju Pass in the Kun Lun Mountains. The British government had some doubts on the validity of the Johnson Line and Johnson was censured. The Maharajah of Kashmir apparently sent a few soldiers to man the abandoned fort at Shahidulla, modern-day Xaidulla, at one point, by the time most sources placed Shahidulla and the upper Karakash River firmly within the territory of East Turkestan (see accompanying map). According to Francis Younghusband, who explored the region in the late 1880s, there was only an abandoned fort and not one inhabited house at Shahidulla when he was there - it was just a convenient staging post and a convenient headquarters for the nomadic Kirghiz. The abandoned fort had apparently been built a few years earlier by the Kashmiris. In 1878 the Chinese had reconquered Turkestan, and by 1890 they already had Shahidulla before the issue was decided. By 1892, China had erected boundary markets at Karakoram Pass.

In 1897 a British military officer, Sir John Ardagh, proposed a boundary line along the crest of the Kun Lun Mountains north of the Yarkand River. At the time Britain was concerned at the danger of Russian expansion as China weakened, and Ardagh argued that his line was more defensible. The Ardagh line was effectively a modification of the Johnson line, and became known as the "Johnson-Ardagh Line".

.....continue in next issue

After the leaks of wikileaks

Chitra Singh Rajput

The international politics has entered a peculiar phase where the balance of power is in transition. The picture at present is increasingly murky. The current leaks from Wikileaks represent a reset button in international relations, especially, ties of different countries to the United States. In the emerging multi-polar world, the status of US as the sole super-power is being challenged, and it is not clear if traditional alliances can be relied upon in the future. It is crucial for America to narrow down the variance in public and private stances of various governments and leaders, and to create a realistic assessment of where these countries actually stand on policies and matters of international significance. The latest disclosures by

WikiLeaks, an organization that publishes leaked material founded by Julian Assange, who has embarrassed the U.S. government and foreign leaders with his online releases, and is wanted for questioning in a rape case. They welcome timely and unfiltered information about world affairs, but not the possibility that fewer government officials will have access to information or willing to put their thoughts in writings. The secret communications show that the U.S. is still confounded about North Korea's nuclear military ambitions, that Iran is believed to have received advanced missiles capable of targeting Western Europe and that the State Department asked its diplomats to collect DNA samples and other personal information about foreign

leaders.

In Washington, the State Department severed its computer files from the government's classified network, officials said. By temporarily pulling the plug, the U.S. significantly reduced the number of government employees who can read important diplomatic messages. The WikiLeaks documents have been compared to the Pentagon Papers, an internal government study of U.S. involvement in Vietnam that was completed in 1967. The documents were leaked in 1971 by former Defense Department aide Daniel Ellsberg and included many damaging revelations, including a memo that stated the reason for fighting in Vietnam was based far more on preserving U.S. prestige than preventing

communism or helping the Vietnamese.

But this time it is extremely dangerous, given the imperatives of diplomacy. Is there some profound deception of the American people and the world going on which, as with Ellsberg, requires an insider to, in effect, blow the whistle? I don't get that sense. I get the sense that there are people out there, like the WikiLeaks people, who have a simpleminded idea of secrecy and transparency, who are simply offended by any state actions that are cloaked. The public benefits by understanding what's going on. There will always be a struggle between what the government knows and what the public can find out. That's the reporter's job, to find out. What's happening now is about free expression.

JAPANESE LAB FINDS 'MINUTE PARTICLES'

Suraj Singh Rajput

Japan's space agency said on Monday it has found "minute particles" of what it hopes is asteroid dust in the capsule of the space probe Hayabusa which returned to Earth last month. Scientists hope any dust samples from the potato-shaped asteroid Itokawa could help reveal secrets about the origins of the solar system. "We have started the opening process of the sample container of Hayabusa since 24th June, 2010 and confirmed there are minute particles," the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) said. But the agency added it remained unclear whether the particles are contaminants from Earth or come from Itokawa which the space probe landed on during its multi-billion-kilometre (mile) journey. It is expected to take months to get the final results of the analysis. When Hayabusa was launched in 2003, the canister was

open, meaning it may contain materials that originated on Earth, a JAXA spokesman said.

Technical problems plagued the journey of Hayabusa, which at one stage spun out of control and lost contact with JAXA for seven weeks, delaying the mission for three years until the asteroid and Earth re-aligned. When it finally latched onto the Itokawa asteroid, a pellet-firing system designed to stir up dust malfunctioned, leaving it unclear how much material the probe was able to gather.

After a seven-year space odyssey, the heat-proof pod was fired back to Earth by the Hayabusa probe in June. Researchers at the Sagami-hara Campus near Tokyo, have been opening the multi-layered canister in cooperation with US space agency NASA. Scientists expect to recover at least some asteroid dust from the world-first mission.

Get Online subscription of

DEVELOP INDIA

English weekly newspaper

Contact

09289434990

Or

deposit 500/- in our accounts no. 003701546808 or 22750100006086 for one year

Editorial

DEVELOP INDIA

Year 2, Vol. 1, Issue 122, December 5-12, 2010

Hacktivism

What is Hacktivism? And why is in the news: Hacktivism is a portmanteau, a linguistic blend, of hack and activism. This leads to a controversy of meaning because both the terms Hacker and Activism are morally broad terms. Hacking, which originally (in relation to computers), meant "elegant computer programming" has been used, in the mainstream media, almost exclusively to mean "illegally breaking into computers". Activism similarly includes both explicitly non-violent action (Martin Luther King and Mahatma Gandhi) and violent revolutionary activities (Malcolm X and Che Guevara). If Hacking as "illegally breaking into computers" is assumed then hacktivism could be defined as "the nonviolent use of illegal or legally ambiguous digital tools in pursuit of political ends". These tools include web site defacements, redirects, denial-of-service attacks, information theft, web site parodies, virtual sit-ins, virtual sabotage, and software development." It is often understood as the writing of code to promote political ideology - promoting expressive politics, free speech, human rights, or information ethics. Acts of hacktivism are carried out in the belief that proper use of code will be able to produce similar results to those produced by regular activism or civil disobedience. Hacktivist activities span many political ideals and issues. Freenet is a prime example of translating political thought (anyone should be able to speak) into code. Hacktivism is an offshoot of Cult of the Dead Cow; its beliefs include access to information as a basic human right. The loose network of programmers, artists and radical militants 1984 network liberty alliance is more concerned with issues of free speech, surveillance and privacy in an era of increased technological surveillance.

Hacktivism is a controversial term, and can often be misconstrued as cyberterrorism. What separates hacktivism from cyberterrorism is a distinctly political or social cause behind the "haction". Some argue it was coined to describe how electronic direct action might work toward social change by combining programming skills with critical thinking. Others use it as practically synonymous with malicious, destructive acts that undermine the security of the Internet as a technical, economic, and political platform. Essentially, the controversy reflects two divergent philosophical strands within the hacktivist movement. One strand thinks that malicious cyber-attacks are an acceptable form of direct action. The other strand thinks that all protest should be peaceful, refraining from destruction.

Forms of Hacktivism

In order to carry out their operations, hacktivists use a variety of software tools readily available on the Internet. In many cases the software can be downloaded from a popular website, or launched from a website with click of a button. Some of the better known hacktivist tools are below:

1. Defacing Web Pages: Between 1995-1999 Attrition.org reported 5,000 website defacements. In such a scenario, the hacktivist will significantly alter the front page of a company's or governmental agency's website.
2. Web Sit-ins: In this form of hacktivism, hackers attempt to send so much traffic to the site that the overwhelmed site becomes inaccessible to other users in a variation on a denial of service.
3. E-mail Bombing: Hacktivists send scores of e-mails with large file attachments to their target's e-mail address.

oil and gas sector.

Horticulture : A Key to All Round Growth of Agriculture

Horticulture is perhaps the most profitable venture of all farming activities as it provides ample employment opportunities and scope to raise the income of the farming community. It also has tremendous potential to push the overall agriculture growth to more than the targetted 4 per cent.

The climatic conditions prevailing in our country are favourable for a large number of horticulture crops such as fruits, vegetables, roots and tuber crops, ornamental, medicinal and aromatic plants. Production of horticultural crops has witnessed a significant improvement over the years, of the 11 per cent of the total cropped area, horticulture accounts for about 28 per cent of agriculture GDP in India.

India ranks second in the global production of fruits and vegetables next to China. It's share in the World fruit and vegetable production is about 9.2 per cent and 9.24 per cent respectively. India is the largest producer of mango, banana, sapota and acid lime and has the highest productivity of grapes per unit area in the World. Despite this, India's share in fruits and vegetables trade in the World is very low.

The Government has taken many initiatives to boost horticulture sector in the country. These include National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board, Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-East and Himalayan States and financial assistance to private sector and Government agencies to set up post-harvest infrastructure such as warehouses and cold storages etc.

At present, 371 districts in 18 States and 3 Union Territories are covered under the National Horticulture Mission. Apart from States and Union Territories, 13 National Level Agencies have been included for providing support to the developmental efforts which require inputs at the national level.

The total approved outlay for the National Horticulture Mission for the 11th Plan is Rs. 8809 crore. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 3200 crore has been spent during first 3 years of the Plan. NHM is a centrally sponsored scheme in which the Centre's contribution is 85 per cent and the remaining 15 per cent is met by State Governments. Production of planting material, vegetable seed, seed infrastructure in public and private sector, establishment of new gardens in farmers' land, rejuvenation/replacement of senile plantation, technology dissemination through front line demonstrations, post-harvest management etc., are covered under the scheme.

From 2010-11 the National Horticulture Mission guidelines have been revised to accommodate new interventions such as High Density Plantations, mushroom cultivation, horticulture mechanisation, and certification of good agricultural practices. Cost norms of some of the activities like setting up of nurseries, area expansion and protected cultivation have been enhanced to provide better incentives to the farmers adopting improved technologies. The cost norms and assistance for post-harvest management have been

on 5-7 March.

On 6-8 March, 2010 Novak Djokovic played the key role in bringing Serbia to World Group quarterfinals for the first time in its independent history, winning both singles matches in the home tie against United States (against Sam Querrey and John Isner). Later, Serbia progressed to the Davis Cup final, following the victories over Croatia (4-1) and Czech Republic (3-2). Serbia came from 1-2 down to defeat France in the final tie 3-2 in Belgrade to win the nation's first Davis Cup Championship. In the final, Djokovic scored two singles points for Serbia, defeating Gilles Simon and Gael Monfils, while the last match was won by Viktor Troicki who beat Michaël Llodra. Serbia became the 13th nation in history to win the Cup, was passed to them from the previous year winner Spain. France missed the opportunity to win its 10th title and surpass Great Britain by total number of titles won. The Serbian team celebrated the trophy by fulfilling their bet to shave their hair off in case of victory.

N.C. Saxena Committee

The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty at the National and State levels. As per latest official poverty estimates for the year 2004-05, the total number of persons living below poverty line (BPL) for the year 2004-05 is 301.7 million accounting for 27.5% of the total population. The Planning Commission in December, 2005 constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review alternate concepts of poverty and to recommend changes in the existing procedure used for official estimates of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009 and recommended the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) equivalent Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to urban poverty ratio of 25.7% at all India level as the new reference PLB. This new reference PLB has been

enhanced and new components introduced to encourage private sector participation in creating NHM infrastructure.

States have also been advised to ensure holistic development of horticulture sector by convergence of schemes implemented by other Government Departments. At the national level, efforts are being made to ensure convergence by dovetailing the resources of the concerned Departments viz. ICAR for research, Ministry of Food Processing Industries for coordinated development of Agri-Export Zone (AEZ) for horticultural crops and Department of Rural Development with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme and also for providing road connectivity to the crop clusters in the NHM districts. At the level of the Ministry of Agriculture, convergence is ensured with the scheme on micro-irrigation, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and Watershed Development Programmes.

During 2005-09, 2192 new nurseries have been set up. Additional area of about 16.57 lakh hectares was brought under new gardens of various horticultural crops. 2.78 lakh hectare of old and senile orchards was rejuvenated to enhance productivity. An area of 1.37 lakh hectare was covered under organic farming. Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) were adopted in 7.48 lakh hectare apart from setting up of 66 disease forecasting units, 78 bio-control laboratories, 98 plant health clinics and 67 leaf/tissue analysis laboratories.

Funds have been provided for setting up of 1093 pack houses, 285 cold storage units, 14 refrigerated vans and 264 mobile/primary processing units, under post harvest management. Nine wholesale markets and 163 rural markets have been set up to ensure proper handling and marketing of agricultural produce. Apart from this, 7.74 lakh farmers have been trained under various horticultural activities.

As per mid-term evaluation study conducted by the National Productivity Council during 2007-08, area under horticultural crops increased by 12.4 per cent. According to the study, availability of planting material has also improved substantially in almost all the States. In addition, 190 million man days employment opportunities have been generated and organic farming has been gaining popularity.

Under the new component of Terminal Market Complex (TMC), which envisages a hub and spoke model for the development of markets under PPP, one TMC has been approved for Patna in Bihar during the current financial year with NHM subsidy of Rs. 33 crore. Three such TMCs have also been approved in Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

The projected production of horticultural crops during 2009-10 has gone up to 226.87 million tonnes. It includes 73.53 million tonne of fruits and 136.19 million tonne of vegetables from an area of about 21 million hectares. The growth rate in horticulture production between 2004-05 and 2008-09 has been to the tune of 7.2 per cent. Cultivation of horticultural crops is now increasingly becoming an option to improve livelihood security, enhance employment generation, to attain food and nutritional security, and increase income through value addition. Cost of horticulture prod-

applied to rural as well as urban population in all the States. The resulting estimate of the all-India rural poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 was placed at 41.8 percent, urban poverty head count ratio at 25.7 percent and 37.2 percent at all-India level which accounts for 407.6 million persons. The poverty lines for rural and urban areas based on per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.446.68 and Rs.578.80 per month respectively for the year 2004-05 recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission. Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee was set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to advise it on the suitable methodology for BPL Census and not for estimation of poverty. However, in the Report submitted by the Expert Group on 21st August 2009 it is mentioned that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be revised upwards to at least 50%. The committee has suggested proportionate increase in the state level poverty estimates also. The recommendations of the Expert Group and other alternative methodologies are being tested through a pilot socio-economic survey and a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise in order to finalize the methodology for the final BPL Census.

Ajka alumina plant accident

The Ajka alumina sludge spill was an industrial accident at a caustic waste reservoir chain of the Ajkai Timföldgyár alumina plant in Ajka, Veszprém County, in western Hungary. On 4 October 2010, the northwestern corner of the dam of reservoir no. 10 collapsed, freeing about a million cubic metres (35 million cubic feet) of liquid waste from red mud lakes. The mud was released as a 1–2 m (3–7 ft) wave, flooding several nearby localities, including the village of Kolontár and the town of Devecser. At least nine people died, and 122 people were injured. About 40 square kilometres (15 square miles) of land were initially affected. The spill reached the Danube river on 7

ucts being less than half of those in other parts of the World due to relatively cheap and skilled manpower, Indian farmers are in an advantageous position to exploit the untapped potential.

Nikki Haley is South Carolina Governor

Republican party member Nikki Haley, the daughter of Sikh immigrant parents from Amritsar, will be the new Governor of South Carolina state, after she defeated her Democratic rival Vincent Sheheen in a close race. The results of election show Haley with 51 percent of the votes to Sheheen’s 47 percent, with 75 percent of the precincts reporting. She’ll be the first woman chief executive of the state and America’s second Indian-American Governor after Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal, also a Republican, who became the first with his election three years ago.

Haley, born Nimrata (Nikki) Randhawa emerged victorious as the South Carolina State Election Commission reported heavy voter turnout at many precincts throughout the state shortly after polls opened.

The race for governor between Republican Haley and Democrat Vincent Sheheen, to replace Governor Mark Sanford was believed to the most expensive in state history.

Haley saw quite a bit of controversy surround her campaign before the primary earlier this year. From a racial slur from a fellow lawmaker to unproven accusations of an affair by a political blogger, Haley still snagged the Republican nomination.

Elsewhere, Democrat Kamala Harris, San Francisco District Attorney, is giving a tough fight to Republican Steve Cooley, Los Angeles County District Attorney for California attorney general.

But five other Indian-Americans face uphill election bids for the US Congress in California, Kansas, Louisiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Lawyer and State Representative, Raj Goyle, 35, of Wichita, Kansas, is running in an open seat against Republican Mike Pompeo.

Attorney Ravi Sangisetty, 28, of Houma, Louisiana, whose rural district takes in 13 southeastern parishes, is running in an open seat against Republican Jeff Landry of New Iberia.

Manan Trivedi, a former Navy surgeon who served in the Iraq war as an officer in a unit which experienced the first war casualty, is giving a tough challenge to four-time Representative Jim Gerlach in Pennsylvania’s 6th District.

And Surya Yalamanchili, 28, a Procter & Gamble marketing executive in eastern Cincinnati, is challenging Republican Jean Schmidt seeking her third full term in Congress.

Venezuela harbours rebel groups

The Colombian defence minister has said that intelligence sources now have irrefutable evidence of rebel bases in neighbouring Venezuela. Gabriel Silva said that intelligence agencies had gathered grid references of rebel camps in Venezuela. He said the evidence proved the “permanent toleration” of rebel groups like the Farc and ELN by Caracas.

The minister added that the guerrilla presence there was a direct threat to the national security of

October 2010. The ruptured and weakened wall of the reservoir which released the caustic sludge is in danger of collapsing entirely, which could release an additional 500,000 cubic metres of sludge.

It was not initially clear how the containment at the reservoir had been breached, although the accident came after a particularly wet summer in Hungary, as in other parts of central Europe.

Police have seized documents from the Ajkai Timföldgyár plant, although a spokesman for MAL Hungarian Aluminium (MAL Magyar Alumínium Termelő és Kereskedelmi Zrt.), the company that operates the plant, said the last inspection of the pond had shown “nothing untoward”.

Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán claimed that the cause of the spill was presumably human error.

Tupi oil field

A newly-tapped oil field off the coast of Brazil could contain up to 15 billion barrels of oil, officials say. Brazil’s national petroleum agency said the Libra field most probably held around 8 billion barrels. That matches the size of the giant Tupi oil field, whose discovery in 2007 drew attention to Brazil’s potential as a major oil producer.

If the 15 billion barrel figure were confirmed it would double Brazil’s known oil reserves.

It would also be the biggest oil field discovered in the Americas since 1976, when Mexico found the giant Cantarell field in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Libra exploratory well is located 183km (114 miles) offshore from Rio de Janeiro.

“The volume of recoverable oil belonging to the nation could vary from 3.7 billion to 15 billion barrels, with the most likely estimate being 7.9 billion barrels,” the national petroleum agency (ANP) said in a statement. Brazil has discovered billions of barrels of oil in the last few years, mostly in deep, pre-salt fields off its southeastern coast. The discoveries should make Brazil one of the world’s top 10 oil producers.

Colombia.

“We have overwhelming evidence of the presence, including from today, of a terrorist presence in Venezuela,” announced Mr Silva.

He said that Bogota has video recordings and the exact grid coordinates not only of Farc (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) camps, but those of the smaller ELN (National Liberation Army).

He asserted that he knew of a member of the Farc ruling body who goes by the name of Ivan Marquez conducting a meeting of rebel leaders in Venezuela even as he spoke.

Colombian President Alvaro Uribe hands over power to his successor and his former Defence Minister Juan Manuel Santos in less than three weeks.

It seems with these declarations that he has decided to cast diplomatic caution aside and to try to force Venezuela into taking action against the Marxist rebels.

Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez froze diplomatic relations with Bogota in July last year over the issue of US military bases in Colombia.

Mr Chavez is unlikely to respond positively to this new public and high-profile onslaught from Colombia.

Goldman Sachs

US bank Goldman Sachs has agreed to pay \$550m (£356m) to settle civil fraud charges of misleading investors. The charges concerned Goldman’s marketing of mortgage investments as the US housing market faltered.

US finance watchdog the Securities and Exchange Commission said it was the biggest fine for a bank in its history. The UK’s Royal Bank of Scotland, which is now 84% owned by the UK taxpayer and lost about \$840m in investments, will receive \$100m compensation. German bank IKB Deutsche Industriebank will receive \$150m, with the remaining \$300m going to the US Treasury. Terms of the settlement are subject to approval by a federal judge.

The SEC said Goldman had acknowledged that marketing material contained “incomplete information”. In a statement, Goldman did not admit legal wrongdoing but said the move was “the right outcome for our firm, our shareholders and our clients”.

Despite the record fine, Goldman shares rose by 4.5%, reflecting the fact that many analysts felt the firm had got off lightly.

“They pay \$550 million and they get an \$800 million pop in their stock price... they got off easy,” said Kevin Caron at Stifel, Nicolaus & Co.

Goldman made a profit of \$3.5bn in the first three months of this year.

In April, the SEC charged Goldman with failing to disclose “vital information” that one of its clients, Paulson & Co, helped to choose which securities were packaged into a mortgage portfolio that was then sold to investors in 2007. It claimed Goldman did not disclose that Paulson, one of the world’s largest hedge funds, had bet that the value of the securities would fall.

The SEC alleged that investors in the mortgage securities, packaged into a vehicle called Abacus, lost more than \$1bn (£650m) in the US housing market collapse. Goldman, arguably the world’s most prestigious investment bank, had escaped relatively unscathed from the global financial meltdown.

World’s largest gold coin auction

The world’s largest gold coin ‘Maple Leaf 2007’

Outgoing President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva has said future oil revenues will be used to eradicate poverty and invest in education and technology.

In September the Brazilian oil company Petrobras, which is partly owned by the state, raised \$70bn (£44.7bn) to develop the new fields in the world’s largest ever public share offering.

Google to acquire 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.

Cancun Summit

As pressure builds on China and India to accept greater obligations to cut down carbon emissions, both countries have asserted that measures to combat climate change need to factor in the

was sold at auction for USD 4.03 million. Spanish precious metals trading company Oro Direct bought the 100-kilogram Canadian coin which has a face value of CAD 1 million.

Measuring 53 centimetres in diameter and with a purity of 99.999 per cent, it is listed in the current edition of the Guinness Book of Records as the world's biggest gold coin. The front side of the coin displays Queen Elisabeth II and the reverse shows three maple leaves, the national symbol for Canada. There are five Maple Leaf 2007 coins worldwide. One is owned by Queen Elisabeth II, two belong to unidentified investors in Dubai and the whereabouts of the fifth is unknown. The former owner, the Austrian investment group AvW Invest, which filed for insolvency earlier this year, ordered the auction in the Vienna-based Dorotheum, which is central Europe's largest auction house.

Two Indian-Americans appointed in White House

Two Indian-Americans - Pat Basu and Sunny Ramchandani - were among 13 candidates who were selected for the prestigious White House Fellow for the year 2010-2011. While Pat Basu is a radiologist at Stanford University and the Palo Alto Virginia, Sunny Ramchandani is a Lieutenant Commander and physician in the United States Navy.

This unique position in our nation's government encourages active citizenship and service to the nation. The Fellows also take part in an education programme designed to broaden their knowledge of leadership, policy formulation, military operations, and current affairs. Community service is another important component of the programme, and Fellows participate in service projects throughout the year. At Stanford, Basu is Course Director of Health Policy, Finance and Economics, and lectures nationally and internationally on these areas of expertise. He was named the Consultant Physician of the Year at Stanford in 2009, where he served as Chief Resident Physician in 2008. He received the AMA's National Excellence in Medicine Award for Leadership in 2007.

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,

principle of equitable access to development opportunities. Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh said developing countries have to strike a balance between growth objectives and emission mitigation as experts reminded that developed nations have over-used their fair share. "I want to reiterate that we are not talking about the right to pollute... Sustainable development is a fundamental right," said Ramesh at an event hosted by India on the sidelines of climate talks in Cancun. The larger developing countries, he said, "needed to ensure that the commitments that they take or have taken does not come in the way of these growth objectives," the Minister said. He pointed out that academic work on equitable access was not being factored into negotiations. "Somehow the negotiating committed is oblivious of this work," he added.

China, the largest emitter of greenhouse gases, has also maintained that developed countries should take major responsibility for climate change and shoulder due obligations as the unrestrained emission during their 200-year industrialisation process was largely to blame for the global warming.

Michael Khor, executive director of South Center, said that between 1850 and today about 1300 gigatonnes of CO2 have been emitted, and in the next five years the world could only afford to pump 600 gigatonnes more, if global average temperature rise had to be limited to 2 degree Celsius. "What is the historical situation and who has put it into the atmosphere... the developed countries have over-used what is their fair share (by 500 gigatonnes from 1850 to 2008)," he said, defining fair share as the share in accordance with the country's share in the world's population. "We need the environment, we need development and we need equity to clinch the two," he added. Most developed countries, however, do not see the vast amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as their fault since for the majority phase

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 Stefania 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.

China 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 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.

**WHAT'S YOUR
REQUIRED
FOR COMPETITION**

of their development, they did not realise the long-term impact of their actions, he said.

New president of Ivory Coast

Alassane Ouattara won the Ivory Coast's presidential run-off election on Thursday according to the country's electoral commission. However the Constitutional Council has contested the announcement. Ouattara was the challenger in the run-off against President Laurent Gbagbo. Supporters of Gbagbo have claimed that the vote should be blocked because of fraud in the north of the country. The head of the electoral commission, Youssouf Bakayoko, released the results of the vote while under armed guard. He announced that Ouattara had won 54% of the vote, while Gbagbo took 46%. Bakayoko was speaking from a hotel rather than the headquarters of the commission.

World leaders have voiced their support for Ivory Coast opposition candidate Alassane Ouattara, saying he is the true winner of a presidential run-off. The US, UN and France - the former colonial power - have urged Mr Gbagbo to accept defeat.

Ivory Coast most recognize as:
☛ World's largest cocoa producer country.
☛ Once hailed as a model of stability, slipped into strife several years after death of first President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in 1993.
☛ An armed rebellion in 2002 split the country between rebel north and government south.
☛ Power-sharing government took over in 2007 with the ex-rebel leader as prime minister.
☛ 2010: First presidential elections in 10 years - culmination of the peace process.

Editorial & Corporate Office
First floor, D-55, West Vinod Nagar, Delhi-92
RNI
UPENG/2008/26617
Publisher, Editor & Owner
D.S.Rajput
Year 2, Vol. 1, Issue 122,
December 5-12, 2010
Place of Publication & Registered Office
331/240 A, Stainly road Nayapura, Allahabad (N.P.)
Printing Press and address
Academy press, Daraganj, Allahabad (U.P.)
website: developindiagroup.com
E-mails
developindiamediagroup@gmail.com
developindia2011@gmail.com
civilservicesminerva@gmail.com
Editorial No.
09289434990