

# DEVELOP INDIA

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## INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

### Manmohan Singh go to Pak till Dec 2012

### Pakistan's President Zardari Makes First Visit to India

Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari paid maiden visit to India on April 8, 2012, the first time the country's head of state has crossed the border since 2005, as the archrivals build on a peace process that resumed last year. He was met at Delhi's Palam air force base by India's parliamentary affairs minister Pawan Kumar Bansal. Mr Zardari is having lunch with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, before travelling to an important Muslim shrine in Rajasthan. It is hoped the meeting could boost economic ties between the two nations. But correspondents say little progress is expected on other - more contentious - issues. Mr Zardari is officially coming for private religious reasons, to visit the shrine of Sufi saint Moinudin Chishti in Ajmer, 350 kilometres (220 miles) southwest of Delhi. However, his Interior Minister Rehman Malik and son and political heir Bilawal Bhutto Zardari are reportedly among an entourage of at least 25 people who have travelled with him.

#### Sensitive issues

Mr Zardari was driven from the air base to the Indian prime minister's residence amid tight security. The two men were to meet privately before sitting down for lunch. Correspondents say that the focus of their talks is likely to be on issues that they can reach agreement on, such as trade. One Indian government source told Reuters news agency the "prime minister will talk only about issues related to trade, education and culture this time". Relations between the two countries have been gradually improving since peace talks were derailed after the Mumbai attacks in 2008. President Asif Ali Zardari is coming to India for "religious" reasons - to visit a key shrine - but squeezing in a "private" lunch with the prime minister at his Delhi residence. So sensitive is face-to-face contact for the two nuclear-armed rivals, they are still wary of holding official talks. But there are hopes this visit could signal a slight thaw in their bitter relationship - at least in economic ties, after President Zardari promised to boost cross-border trade.

Mr Zardari recently backed the lifting of trade restrictions on India, and Pakistan is also talking of dropping a restrictive list of what products it will buy from India. But tensions remain over more sensitive issues, such as the disputed region of Kashmir, and Pakistani militant activity against India. Only this week, India again called for Pakistan to hand over Hafiz Saeed, the man it alleges planned the Mumbai attacks, after Washington announced a \$10m bounty for his arrest. Pakistan has again refused, asking to see proof for the allegations. The shrine of Sufi saint Moinudin Chishti is one of the most popular pilgrimage sites in the region, receiving a constant flow of devotees.

#### Siachen Avalanche

A day before Zardari's visit, an avalanche struck a military post in the Siachen region burying 135 people and underscoring the cost of the countries' rivalry in what is called the world's highest battlefield. Pakistan's army said 124 soldiers were among those buried when the avalanche hit a military post. Pakistan's Cabinet in March approved a proposal to remove restrictions on the import of most items from India by December. While their focus has been on ways to promote bilateral trade, the neighbors have made less progress on addressing India's demands that Pakistan crack down on militant groups that have targeted India from Pakistani soil. In particular, Singh may press Zardari to take action against Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, the founder of the Lashkar-e-Taiba militant group that India and the U.S. have blamed for carrying out the Mumbai strike.

The U.S. has offered a \$10 million reward for help in arresting Saeed, who continues to address public rallies, increasing its pressure on Pakistan to move against the prominent politician and Islamic militant leader.

#### Talks Interrupted After Mumbai attack

The Mumbai attack shattered a dialogue that over five years had increased cross-border trade and strengthened transport and cultural links. Zardari became president in September 2008, replacing military leader Pervez Musharraf, who had visited India three years earlier for talks in New Delhi and a cricket match. While Singh and Zardari have battled to inject new energy to cross-border negotiations, both men have been damaged by controversies at home. Singh's administration has been assailed by opposition parties and allies over efforts to open the economy to more foreign investment. Alleged government corruption triggered street protests last year and contributed to defeats in recent regional elections.



Zardari, too, has been fighting on several fronts. His prime minister is on trial for contempt in Pakistan's high court for refusing to order the reopening of Swiss graft charges against the president. In separate hearings, the country's top judges are probing claims that Zardari sought U.S. assistance in May to ward off a feared military coup in the wake of Osama bin Laden's killing in an army garrison town by American special forces. Pakistan was carved out of India at independence from British colonial rule in 1947. Since then the countries have fought three wars, two of them over the divided territory of Kashmir, and several skirmishes.

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## ANNAN'S SIX-POINT peace plan on Syria

1. **Syrian-led political process to address** the aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people
2. **UN-supervised cessation of armed violence** in all its forms by all parties to protect civilians
3. All parties to **ensure provision of humanitarian** assistance to all areas affected by the fighting, and implement a daily two-hour humanitarian pause
4. **Authorities to intensify the pace and scale of release of arbitrarily detained persons**
5. **Authorities to ensure freedom of movement throughout** the country for journalists
6. Authorities to respect freedom of association and the right to demonstrate peacefully.



## Fourth BRICS Summit 2012

The Fourth BRICS Summit was hosted in New Delhi on 29 March 2012 under the overarching theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity." The Summit has imparted further momentum to the BRICS process.

BRICS, is a unique Grouping with shared opportunities and common challenges. Formalized with the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Brazil, Russia, India and China in New York on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2006, in a short span of time, the Grouping has come a long way and has evolved a number of mechanisms for consultation and cooperation in a number of sectors. South Africa joined the Grouping at the third Summit in Sanya, China in April 2011. The agenda of BRICS meetings has considerably widened over the years to encompass topical global challenges such as international terrorism, WMDs, climate change, food and energy security, MDGs, international economic and financial situation, etc. Four BRICS Summits and meetings of Foreign Ministers, Finance Ministers, Agriculture Ministers, Health Ministers, High Representatives on Security and other sectoral meetings have helped further deepening of cooperation amongst BRICS countries. The Delhi Declaration, capturing the essence of discussion as well as putting forth common position of BRICS countries on various economic and political issues of global and regional importance was issued at the end of the Summit. The Declaration included Delhi Action Plan which highlights the activities to be undertaken under India's chairmanship of BRICS to further cooperation. Two agreements namely- "*Master Agreement on Extending Credit Facility in Local Currencies*" and "*BRICS Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement*" - were signed by the Development Banks from BRICS countries. The Leaders also released "*The BRICS Report*" focusing on synergies and complementarities between the BRICS economies and highlighting their role as growth drivers of the world economy. An updated edition of BRICS Statistical Publication was also issued at the occasion.

## Ansar Dine Islamist group of Tuareg rebellion

Ansar Dine is an Islamist group led by Iyad Ag Ghaly, one of the most prominent figures of a Tuareg rebellion in the 1990s, who is thought to have links with a branch of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, a splinter group which is led by his cousin Hamada Ag Hama. Ansar Dine wants the imposition of Sharia (Islamic law) across Mali. The group was formed in 2012.

It has been accused of being affiliated with Al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb because of its leader Iyad Ag Ghaly, who was also previously associated with past Tuareg rebellions. It seeks to impose *sharia* law across Mali, including in the Azawad region. Witnesses have said Ansar Dine fighters wear long beards and fly black flags, at least some of them emblazoned with white Arabic lettering.

On 21 March 2012, the group claimed control of Mali's vast northeast regions. The AFP news agency reported that it claimed to occupy the towns of Tinzaouaten, Tessalit and Aguelhok, all close to the Algerian border, and that they have captured at least 110 civilian and military prisoners. France accused the group of summarily executing 82 soldiers and civilians in capturing Aguelhok, describing the group's tactics as "Al-Qaeda-style."

The **2012 Kufra conflict** started in the aftermath of the Libyan civil war, and involved armed clashes between the Tobu and Zuwayya tribes in the Kufra area of Cyrenaica, Libya.

On 12 and 13 February, 17 people were killed and 22 wounded in tribal fighting between the Tobu and Zuwayya tribes in Kufra. Nine were from the Zuwayya and eight were from the Tobu. Initially, only small-arms fire was used in the clashes when they started, but on the second day the situation escalated with RPGs and anti-aircraft guns being used. According to the Zuwayya, the fighting started when a young man from their tribe was killed three days before by three Tobu members. A head of the local NTC militia reported that the Zuwayya man was a smuggler and was killed after he opened fire on a Tobu militia, which was charged with combating illegal trafficking, killing five of the militiamen. The Tobu, on their part, stated that they were being attacked by the Zuwayya, who were supported by the NTC, with the intention of exterminating them. The Tobu claimed discrimination by the Zuwayya, due to them being dark-skinned, on an even higher level than during the Gaddafi-era. Farhat Abdel Karim Bu Hareg, the coordinator of social affairs in the local Kufra government said that they will have to declare independence of the region if the NTC does not act against attacks by mercenaries, referring to Tobu fighters. The region already experienced unrest during the rule of Muammar Gaddafi. In 2009, an uprising was suppressed by the Libyan army using helicopter gunships.

On 14 February, clashes continued around Kufra, with the NTC sending reinforcement to help the Zuwayya tribe. Tobu spokesman said that they were besieged and were being heavily shelled by the Zuwayya, and added that it was an attempt to exterminate the Tobu tribe with government participation. An NTC spokesman stated that it was a low-level fight between revolutionaries and weapons smugglers backed by foreign elements. A Tobu member claimed five of his comrades were killed in the new round of fighting, while another stated that there were no deaths, only injuries. The fighting continued, and on 15 and 16 February, another 15 Zuwayya were killed and 45 wounded. The Tobu reported that since the started of the clashes 55 of their members had been killed and 117 wounded, with the wounded not being able to be evacuated via the airport due to it being controlled by the Zuwayya.

On 18 February, more clashes in Kufra left another two people dead. At this point, it was reported that the military sent reinforcements to the region, in an attempt to stop the tribal fighting.

On 21 February, a Red crescent worker reported that 50 civilians were killed in the past 24 hours in Kufra due to mortar and rockets being fired on residential area. A spokesman of the Zuwayya tribe said that three people were killed and 25 injured.

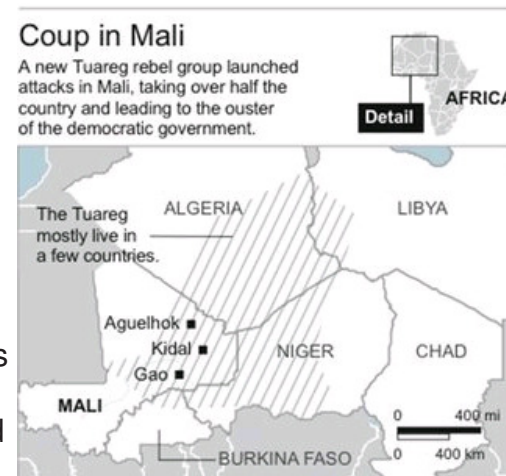
The leader of the Tobu tribe Issa Abdelmajid, stated that 113 Tobu were killed (including six children) and 241 wounded in 10 days of fighting. For their part, the Zuwayya said 23 of their tribesmen were killed and 53 wounded.

On 22 February, four people were killed and 10 injured in renewed fighting. NTC leader Abdul Jalil said that Gaddafi loyalists were seeding sedition in Kufra but did not elaborate.

On 23 February, the Libyan National Army was dispatched to Kufra to enforce the peace. Army commandos had reportedly taken control of the airport, city and whole region, according to Zuwayya tribal sources inside the city and both tribes used the renewed peace for evacuation of wounded to Tripoli.

On 24 February, fighting resumed in Kufra, injuring several people, according to both tribes, with each blaming the other for the renewed fighting. A security official from the Zuwayya tribe stated that the army had not done anything to prevent the clashes. Later during the day, a ICRC medic confirmed that fighting de-escalated but the situation remained tense. The ICRC also evacuated 28 wounded patients from both tribes to Tripoli hospital.

On 25 February, a United Nations team started providing relief supplies. Georg Charpentier, an UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Libya and chief of UNSMIL mission, confirmed that a ceasefire between the tribes was holding with the Libyan army contingent in place to prevent further clashes. NTC chairman Jalil urged both tribes to make peace.





# Weekly Current Affairs

## Operation Linda Nchi

Operation Linda Nchi is the codename for a coordinated military operation between the Somalian military, the Kenyan military,



the Ethiopian military, the French military, and allegedly the United States military that began on an unspecified date in mid-October 2011, when troops from Kenya crossed the border into the conflict zones of southern Somalia. The soldiers were in pursuit of Al-Shabaab militants that are alleged to have kidnapped several foreign tourists and aid workers inside Kenya. According to the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, the operation represents one of the final stages in the Islamist insurgency of the Somali Civil War.

## China Communist Party scandal triggered by British man's death: Source

The scandal shaking China's ruling Communist Party just as it readies for leadership change was triggered by claims that the wife of one ambitious candidate was involved in the



## 4th BRICS summit in New Delhi

Representing over 40 pc of the world's population, the leaders of five leading economies- Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) will meet in New Delhi on Thursday to discuss ways to enhance intra-BRICS trade and review the situation in the region. BRICS has no fixed agenda, but on certain issues like reform of the United Nations; greater representation in Bretton Woods institutions; managing global financial crisis and boosting intra-BRICS trade and cooperation, they mostly have common positions. Energy Security, situation in Syria, developments in West Asia and economic situation will be high on the agenda of one day BRICS Summit being held in New Delhi today. The fourth summit of the regional grouping of the leaders of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa will discuss steps to jointly respond to the common challenges. Some agreements are expected to be signed allowing individual development banks to extend credit to other members and boosting cooperation in the development of the infrastructure. India, China, Brazil, Russia and South Africa (BRICS) countries said they will not sever their trade ties with Iran, which is facing US sanctions against its nuclear programme. The issue came up for discussion at the meeting of BRICS trade ministers yesterday in New Delhi. Addressing a joint a press conference of BRICS trade ministers, Commerce and Industry Minister Anand Sharma said that BRICS countries respect UN resolutions but at the same time the resolution does not forbid countries to engage in trade in essential commodities and what is required for human good. Commerce Minister from China, Chen Deming said his country is not obliged to follow any domestic laws and rules of any particular country. BRIC Nations expressing concern over protectionism in a difficult economic environment, the BRICS countries on Wednesday said the developed nations are undermining the global food security by distorting trade through agriculture subsidies. Till 2011, it was BRIC and later with the inclusion of South Africa in a Summit in Sanya in April last year, the grouping became BRICS. BRICS accounts for 26 per cent of the world's landmass and 42 per cent of the global population, including India and China, two of the world's most populous countries. It accounts for 40 per cent of global GDP (USD 18.486 trillion) and its proportion is rapidly increasing. The first BRICS Summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia (2009), followed by Brasilia (2010) and Sanya, China(2011). The BRICS nations had during their last summit in Sanya in China had signed a framework agreement to enable them to grant credit in local currencies.

death of a British businessman, said a source with close ties to key individuals involved. The comments, corroborated by two other sources who also spoke on condition of anonymity, are the first direct account of events which eventually led to this month's downfall of Chongqing mega-city chief Mr Bo Xilai who had very publicly bid for a place in the Party's inner circle later this year. The source, citing accounts coming from an unfinished central investigation, said it was unclear how much truth there was to the claim by Mr Bo's former police chief, Mr Wang Lijun, but he told Reuters he had "no doubt" that Mr Wang had raised it with Mr Bo. Mr Wang told Mr Bo in late January that he believed Mr Bo's wife, Ms Gu Kailai, was involved in the death of British businessman Mr Neil Heywood in the southwest Chinese city in mid-November, the source said. The account helps explain the apparent rupture between the city chief and Mr Wang, who led Mr Bo's widely applauded crackdown on crime in China's most populous metropolis. In early February, Mr Wang briefly sought refuge in the US consulate in Chengdu, several hours' drive from Chongqing, which suddenly made the growing scandal public. Mr Bo, 62, and his wife have disappeared from public view since his abrupt removal on March 15 as party chief of Chongqing, and they cannot respond publicly to the rumours and reports. Nor can Mr Wang, who is under investigation. The Chongqing government has not answered repeated phone calls and faxed questions from Reuters about the circumstances of Mr Bo's downfall and Mr Heywood's death. The central government has said the results of its investigation into Mr Wang's flight to the consulate will be released, but to date it has not offered a detailed account. The Foreign Ministry has also not answered questions about Mr Heywood, with a spokesman saying that he had no information. In a news conference days before his dismissal, Mr Bo scorned as nonsense unspecified accusations of misdeeds by his wife and said some people were pouring "filth on

my family". Ms Gu was formerly a high-powered lawyer. "Wang Lijun has told central investigators that Gu Kailai turned on the British man because of economic interests and that she wanted to destroy him (Mr Heywood)," said the source, who is generally sympathetic to Mr Bo. Beijing- and London-based relatives of Mr Heywood told Reuters in separate interviews that they did not suspect foul play in his death. They Mr Both spoke on condition of anonymity. "It's preposterous. The more description (in the media), the darker it becomes," the family member said, occasionally breaking into tears in an interview in the lobby lounge of a hotel on the outskirts of Beijing late on Thursday. The family denied reports that Mr Heywood was a spy and that he was cremated against their wishes. "We requested the cremation. We were not forced to do so. We have no doubts about the police report," said one family member. The British Embassy in Beijing has asked the Chinese government to reinvestigate his death, attributed by Chongqing police to cardiac arrest due to over-consumption of alcohol. Mr Heywood, 41, was not a heavy drinker, but was a chain smoker. His father, Peter, also died of a heart attack after drinks over dinner at his London home in 2004 at age 63, the family members said. Mr Bo's dismissal has also raised questions over whether China's leaders will start to attack his popular "Chongqing model" that he said promoted more equitable development in the world's second biggest economy but where much of the population still struggles to make a living. "The split in the public reflects rifts among leaders over views of Chongqing," said the source. "Bo Xilai was a bold experimenter who was like a catfish stirring up China's stagnant political pond. His enemies couldn't catch him until now," said the source, who knows Mr Bo and his family and has close ties to other senior leaders. He said that according to Mr Wang, Ms Gu believed Mr Heywood had abused or taken Bo family funds to which the Briton might have had

access. Mr Heywood's family members said he had no business dealings with the Bos. The source's account of Mr Wang Lijun's accusations tallies with details that have emerged about the drama that unfolded before he took flight to the US consulate in Chengdu, where he stayed for 24 hours before officials coaxed him out. The emerging accounts help explain why central leaders decided to risk the aftershocks triggered by unseating Mr Bo, an ex-commerce minister known both for revolutionary style populism and for his courting of multinationals. By the time Mr Wang arrived at the US consulate, his relationship with his long-time patron, Mr Bo, had already curdled into mutual distrust, said the source. According to the source and previous accounts reported by Reuters, Mr Wang feared that Mr Bo, eager to preserve his reputation and chances for a spot in the next central leadership, could turn on him after central party investigators began probing Mr Wang's past. About a week before his flight to the consulate, Mr Wang told Mr Bo about his suspicions about the death of Mr Heywood, a business consultant who was instrumental in Mr Bo's son attending Harrow, an exclusive private school in England. Mr Heywood knew the Bo family from the time when he lived in China's northeastern port city of Dalian, where Mr Bo was mayor from 1993 to 2000. "(Mr Wang) told Bo that the problem couldn't be covered up," said the source. Mr Bo was outraged, said the source, who has met both men. Days later, Mr Bo demoted Mr Wang to the much less powerful role of vice mayor for education, culture and science. Mr Bo initially tried to muffle the allegations, but the former police chief's flight to the consulate brought the rupture between the men into the open, said the source. Even if Mr Wang's suspicions over Mr Heywood's death prove unfounded, Mr Bo's initial failure to report the case could end his political career, said the source. "In the central leadership's view, that was too late. They said he should have reported the problem as soon as Wang Lijun raised allegations about Gu Kailai."

## UN asks India to repeal Armed Forces Special Powers Act

The United Nations has asked India to repeal the controversial Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, saying it had no role to play in a democracy. This comes amid clamour for withdrawal of AFSPA from Kashmir. A United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur today urged India to repeal the controversial law that gives its military special powers to act in troubled areas. Christof Heyns, UN's Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, told reporters here that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act has become a "symbol of excessive state power" and "has no role to play in a democracy". His comments came after the conclusion of his 12-day fact-finding mission to examine situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary

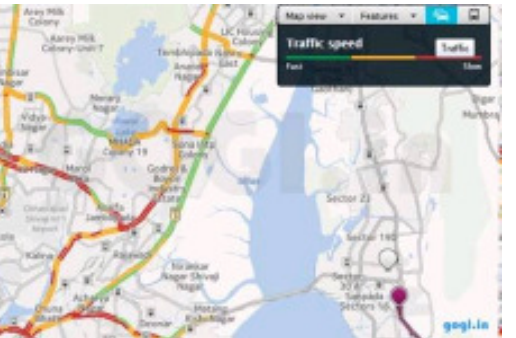


executions in India. "During my visit to Kashmir, AFSPA was described to me as 'hated' and 'draconian'. It clearly violates International Law. A number of UN treaty bodies have pronounced it to be in violation of International Law as well," said Heynes. Accountability is circumvented by invoking AFSPA's requirement of obtaining prior sanction from the Central government before any civil prosecutions can be initiated against armed forces personnel, he said, quoting the report. "Information received through RTI applications show that this immunity provision effectively blocks any prosecution of members of the armed forces," he added, recommending immediate repeal of the law. As part of his fact-finding mission Heyns visited Gujarat, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and West Bengal and met secretaries of various ministries, police officers, human rights activists and other officials in these states. The UN Special Rapporteur's final conclusions and recommendations will be submitted as a comprehensive report to the Human Rights Council at a future session in 2013. "The main finding in my report is that despite constitutional guarantees and robust human rights jurisprudence, extrajudicial killings continue in India and it is a matter of serious concern," Heyns said. Salutory guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court, many of which have been incorporated through amendments in the Code of Criminal procedure are not sufficiently complied with, he claimed. Prevalence of communal violence, encounter killings, custodial deaths, 'honour' killings and plight of dalits and adivasis are other areas of concern mentioned in the report. In the report, Heyns proposed a number of provisional steps to be taken to address these concerns, including the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of respected lawyers and other community leaders. "India also should ratify a number of international treaties, including the Convention Against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All persons from Enforced Disappearance," he said. Heyns' visit is the first mission to India by an expert mandated by the UN Human Rights Council to monitor and report on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions. A new doctrine of intervention Henry A. Kissinger was secretary of state from 1973 to 1977 and is the author, most recently, of "On China." Not the least significant aspect of the Arab Spring is the redefinition of heretofore prevalent principles of foreign policy. As the United States is withdrawing from military efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan undertaken on the basis (however disputed) of American national security, it is reengaging in several other states in the region (albeit uncertainly) in the name of humanitarian intervention. Will democratic reconstruction replace national interest as the lodestar of Middle East policy? Is democratic reconstruction what the Arab Spring in fact represents? The evolving consensus is that the United States is morally obliged to align with revolutionary movements in the Middle East as a kind of compensation for Cold War policies - invariably described as "misguided" - in which it cooperated with non-democratic governments in the region for security objectives. Then, it is alleged, supporting fragile governments in the name of international stability generated long-term instability. Even granting that some of those policies were continued beyond their utility, the Cold War structure lasted 30 years and induced decisive strategic transformations, such as Egypt's abandonment

of its alliance with the Soviet Union and the signing of the Camp David accords. The pattern now emerging, if it fails to establish an appropriate relationship to its proclaimed goals, risks being inherently unstable from inception, which could submerge the values it proclaimed. The Arab Spring is widely presented as a regional, youth-led revolution on behalf of liberal democratic principles. Yet Libya is not ruled by such forces; it hardly continues as a state. Neither is Egypt, whose electoral majority (possibly permanent) is overwhelmingly Islamist. Nor do democrats seem to predominate in the Syrian opposition. The Arab League consensus on Syria is not shaped by countries previously distinguished by the practice or advocacy of democracy. Rather, it largely reflects the millennium-old conflict between Shiite and Sunni and an attempt to reclaim Sunni dominance from a Shiite minority. It is also precisely why so many minority groups, such as Druzes, Kurds and Christians, are uneasy about regime change in Syria. The confluence of many disparate grievances avowing general slogans is not yet a democratic outcome. With victory comes the need to distill a democratic evolution and establish a new locus of authority. The more sweeping the destruction of the existing order, the more difficult establishment of domestic authority is likely to prove and the more likely is the resort to force or the imposition of a universal ideology. The more fragmented a society grows, the greater the temptation to foster unity by appeals to a vision of a merged nationalism and Islamism targeting Western values. We must take care lest, in an era of shortened attention spans, revolutions turn, for the outside world, into a transitory Internet experience - watched intently for a few key moments, then tuned out once the main event is deemed over. The revolution will have to be judged by its destination, not its origin; its outcome, not its proclamations.

## Nokia adds Traffic Feature on Nokia maps

Nokia has added the Traffic Update feature to the Location Services portfolio on Nokia Maps. At the moment, this is available for users in Delhi and Mumbai. The service is powered by NAVTEQ Traffic Pro, and will depend on data collected from users.



Before setting off, users can feed in the destination into Nokia Drive or Nokia Maps, and get an idea of the traffic situation along the way. The service refreshes every two minutes, and will re-route on the fly in case the situation changes. "The launch of this traffic feature on Nokia smartphones reflects the ever-growing consumer appetite for more interactive location based services beyond the traditional turn by turn navigation. Going forward, we will continue to introduce more location-aware services that represent the future of mobility for consumers in India", said Rajat Tandon Director Sales, Nokia, Location & Commerce. The update is available as a free download for all Symbian-based Nokia smartphones, as well as the Nokia Lumia 710 and the Lumia 800.



## Ayurveda scam: SC notice to UP minister

The Supreme Court has issued a notice to the UP Panchayati Raj Minister Balram Yadav of the newly formed Samajwadi Party Govern-



ment in the Ayurveda scam. A Division Bench comprising Justices HL Dattu and CK Prasad issued the notice while hearing a CBI petition seeking his prosecution in the 1996 multi-crore Ayurveda scam. The probe agency has approached the apex court challenging the Allahabad High Court order of quashing criminal proceeding against the Minister, who was the state's Health Minister in the Mulayam Singh Yadav government at the time of the scam. The High Court had last year quashed the proceedings against Yadav, saying that proper sanction was not taken from the competent authority to prosecute him. Meanwhile, the state unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party has demanded Yadav's resignation on moral grounds. Talking to media persons at Lucknow, BJP state spokesman Rajendra Tiwari said after the Supreme Court's notice, Yadav should be dropped from the Ministry. Balram Yadav, who was then the health minister in the Mulayam Singh Yadav government, had allegedly forced the officers of the state Ayurveda and Unani department to release inflated funds. But when the officers refused, he turned to Mulayam to get those budgetary proposals cleared. There were allegations that the documents were destroyed or fabricated and notings were made in back dates. The health department had registered a case at Lucknow's Hazratganj police station in August 1996 alleging largescale financial embezzlement in the supply of medicines and medical kits. It was also alleged that the department had disbursed much more than the actual rate of medi-

cines. For example, liquid paraffin was bought at Rs 110 per bottle whereas the market rate was Rs 18 around that time. The Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court had handed over the case to the CBI. While the CBI had chargesheeted Yadav and then secretary, medical education, R. K. Sharma, they came out clean because of lack of prosecution sanction. Subsequently, the CBI moved the apex court. The court had convicted and sentenced a person named Subhash Singh to four years in jail and handed a two year jail sentence to his father Prem Pratap Singh for supplying medicines and medical equipment by forging documents with the help of the officers of the department in Basti district. Last year, the CBI arrested Shivraj Singh, former director of the Ayurveda department and attached his property in Muzaffarnagar. The investigating agency has so far filed 35 chargesheets against over 205 accused. Yadav said he would reply after going through the notice which he has yet to receive. "It is a routine process and I'll come out clean," he said. But his presence in the government is bound to give a tough time to chief minister Akhilesh Yadav - voted to power in the hope that he would eliminate corruption and crime in the state. Yadav's name had also cropped up in the multi-crore food scam in UP. He is also an accused in a double murder in Azamgarh in 2011. His son and SP MLA, Sangram Singh, is a co-accused in the killing.

## Odisha abduction case: CM calls Chaisi Mulia Adivasi Sangh for talks

Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik has invited the Chaisi Mulia Adivasi Sangh for dialogue. An official statement said that he has invited them because the demands of the Maoists, who have abducted his party MLA Jhinna Hikaka, is



## India-Russia to scale up co-operation in nuclear power generation

India and Russia have decided to scale up co-operation in the field of nuclear power generation. The two countries asserted that their co-operation on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant will continue. The work on the power plant was suspended after some protests and has resumed recently.



The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh discussed agreements for the unit third and fourth of Kudankulam plant with the Russian president. Russian Ambassador in India, Alexander M. Kadakain said that the pacts are almost ready for signing. The two leaders decided to strengthen trade ties. They will explore the possibility of a comprehensive economic co-operation agreement to maximise the bilateral trade . In his meeting with the Chinese President Hu Jintao ,Dr Manmohan Singh reviewed bilateral ties. The two leaders expressed satisfaction on achieving 100 billion US dollar trade target by 2015. The Chinese President assured Dr. Singh to facilitate access of Indian goods to Chinese markets to reduce the trade imbalance. The two sides decided to continue the dialogue to resolve all outstanding issues. They **declared 2012 as a the year of India-China Friendship.**

similar to their demands. He has asked the Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangh (CMAS) to name their representatives for talks. As far as the demands of the two negotiators Dandpani Mohanty and B D Sharma nominated by the Maoists, who have abducted the Italian tourist are concerned, he said the Government was further examining their demands. He also appealed to the Maoists to release the young MLA and the Italian unharmed.

## Chinese president starts visit to Cambodia

Chinese President Hu Jintao arrived here Friday for a state visit aimed at enhancing the comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation between China and Cambodia. Hu was warmly greeted at the airport by Prince Ranariddh, chief adviser to the Privy Council, Princess Buppha Devi and Prince Chivanmonirak on behalf of King Norodom Sihamoni. In a statement released at the airport, Hu said he was delighted to visit the country at the king's invitation. He lauded the China-Cambodia friendly relationship as a good example of equality and sincere cooperation between countries, adding it served the fundamental



interests of the two countries and their people, and also contributed to the stability and prosperity of the region. The good-neighborly friendship, nurtured by the older generations of leaders of both countries, had withstood the test of time and entered a new historic period after the establishment of a comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation in 2010, Hu said. "I am ready to have an in-depth exchange of views with Cambodian leaders on issues of mutual interest in a spirit of consolidating the traditional friendship, deepening the mutually beneficial cooperation and promoting common development," he said in the statement. During the visit, the first by a Chinese head of state in 12 years, Hu will meet King Sihamoni, Senate President Chea Sim, National Assembly President Heng Samrin and Prime Minister Hun Sen. "I'm also looking forward to learning more about the time-honored history and brilliant culture of Cambodia as well as the great progress and changes the country has achieved," Hu said. The Chinese leader also expressed confidence his visit would bear rich fruit and contribute to the long-term and steady growth of the comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation between the two countries. Cambodia is the third and final leg of Hu's three-nation trip. He flew into the Cambodian capital from New Delhi after attending a meeting of BRICS, which groups the world's top emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Before that, he participated in the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul. China and Cambodia have developed growing ties, with fruitful cooperation in the fields of trade and economy, security and culture among others. The two sides have maintained close communication and coordination in regional and international affairs.

## MHA Report

## Card

MHA Report Card for March ; 265 Posts Created in NIA 70,220 Projects worth Rs.3,480 Crore Sanctioned under IAP in 2011-12. 70,220 projects at a cost of Rs.3,480 crore were sanctioned and funds released under the IAP Scheme in 78 selected districts, of which 45,652 projects have been completed and the remaining 24,568 projects are expected to be completed by May/June, 2012. This was stated by Union Home Minister Shri P.Chidambaram while presenting the Report Card for the Ministry of Home Affairs for the month March 2012 in New Delhi today. He also gave details of the major tasks accomplished by the Ministry during 2011-12. Rs.2,485 crore was spent under five provisioning heads for purchase of arms and ammunition and equipment for the CAPFs andRs.2,128 crore was sanctioned for land acquisition, buildings and BOPs of CAPFs. During March 2012, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams comprising 132 personnel and 16 boats were deployed for rescue and relief operations during floods and other emergencies in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Delhi. Orders was issued for creation of 265 posts in NIA and for setting up of new offices at Mumbai, Kochi and Lucknow. Following is the text of the Home Minister's statement: "On March 12, 2012, the National Security Advisor of Israel called on me and discussed issues related to bilateral security cooperation. During March 14-20, 2012, the Judicial Commission from Pakistan visited Mumbai to record statements of prosecution witnesses in the Mumbai Terror Attack case.

**Internal Security** On March 2, 2012, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and I held a video conference with the District Collectors of 78 LWE-affected districts and reviewed the implementation of the Integrated Action Plan. On March 9, 2012, Rs.5.52 crore was reimbursed to Chhattisgarh Government being expenditure incurred by them on anti-naxal operations under the SRE Scheme. During the month, Rs.9.28 crore was sanctioned to CAPFs deployed in LWE-affected States for carrying out programmes under Civic Action Plan for the year 2011-12. A sum of Rs.1.08 crore was sanctioned as assistance to 36 beneficiaries at the rate of Rs.3 lakh each under the Central scheme of assistance to the victims of terror-ist/communal/naxal violence.

**North East** On March 24, 2012, a Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement was signed by the Government of India and the Government of Manipur with the United Tribal Liberation Army (UTLA) and the Pakan Reunification Army (PRA) [both under the umbrella of Kuki National Organisation (KNO)] for a period of six months. **Jammu and Kashmir** On March 2, 2012, the Approval Committee of Special Industry Initiatives (SII), J&K, approved the proposal of Wipro (BPO) and HCL Infosystems Ltd to train 4390 candidates and 400 candidates, respectively, over a period of five years. On March 26, 2012, I inaugurated the website-'Udaan' of the Special Industry Initiatives (SII) for J&K at New Delhi in the presence of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and Shri Omar Abdullah, Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir. On March 2, 2012, sanction worth Rs.15.51 crore was given for augmentation of infrastructure for enhancing the training capacity of National Training Centre for Dog, BTC Bhanu, ITBP. On March 7, 2012, approval worth Rs.17.97 lakh was given to the North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) for the procurement of Gym equipments. On March 9, 2012, Rs.75 lakh was

# Hostage crisis in Odisha

Bowing to Maoists' demands, for securing the release of a BJD MLA and an Italian from the captivity of ultra-Left activists' captivity, Odisha government today said it would facilitate the release of 27 persons, including 8 Naxals, from jails. There names are likely to be announced in a press conference to be held by the state Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik. The Chief Minister had yesterday said that 15 activists of the **Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangh** of Koraput, eight left wing extremists and four others belonging to Odisha state organizing committee of the CPI-Maoist, would be released.



The Odisha government made efforts for the release of the two hostages held by two separate groups of Maoists and its repeated appeals to free the hostages were rejected. The government had even invited the Maoist-backed Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangh President Nachika Linga for talks to resolve the hostage crisis involving Hikaka, Patnaik said. The hostages were still in Maoists' captivity as the abductors did not want negotiations, he said. Names of the persons to be released from jails were likely to be announced on Thursday. While 37-year-old Hikaka was abducted by Maoists in Koraput district on March 24, Paolo Bosusco was kidnapped along with another Italian Claudio Colangelo while they were trekking in tribal Kandhamal district on March 14. Colangelo was freed by Maoists as a "goodwill gesture" on March 25. Paolo Bosusco was kidnapped along with another Italian Claudio Colangelo while they were trekking in tribal Kandhamal district on March 14. Colangelo was freed by Maoists as a "goodwill gesture" on March 25. The 'surrender' to extremists did not stop Patnaik from holding a meeting with National Conference leader Farooq Abdullah on NCTC. Patnaik has been one of the most vocal chief ministers who contends that theNational Counter Terrorism Centre would bestow overarching powers to the Centre, at the cost of states.

Maoists have been a threat to national unity, with the red corridor stretching through several states, from Andhra Pradesh to West Bengal. It has underlined the need for a coordinated mechanism to deal with the menace. Patnaik's meeting with National Conference president came barely two days after his talks here with Union minister of state for Rural Development and NCP leader Agatha Sangma. While Patnaik met leaders of two non-Congress and non-BJP leaders in a span of three days, his scheduled meeting with Tamil Nadu chief minister and AIADMK supremo J Jayalalithaa on April 6 was postponed. Patnaik was earlier scheduled to go to Chennai on Thursday to attend the foundation stone laying ceremony of Odisha Bhawan there in the presence of Jayalalithaa. The meeting of non-Congress and non-BJP leaders ahead of chief ministers meet on NCTC was significant in view of Patnaik's February 15 statement that there was need for an alternative alliance to the 'discredited' and 'scam-ridden' Congress-led UPA and 'communally tainted' BJP-headed NDA. Abdullah, during a nationwide debate over NCTC had sided with Patnaik and dubbed the Centre's act of notifying the formation of NCTC without consulting states as a mistake. Patnaik's closing rank with NC and NCP, both partners of Congress-led UPA, was viewed politically significant in the backdrop of his move to unite non-Congress and non-BJP parties in the campaign against NCTC. Ten non-Congress CMs, including West Bengal's Mamata Banerjee (UPA ally) and TDP president Chandrababu Naidu, had backed Patnaik's stand, forcing the UPA government to defer functioning of NCTC from March 16.

released to the Government of West Bengal for construction of Model Police Stations. On March 12, 2012, administrative approval for Rs.8.89 crore was accorded to NSG for a proposal for an Integrated Security System for HQ NSG Complex, Palam and NSG Garrison, Manesar. On March 12, 2012, administrative approval for Rs.5.16 crore was accorded to BSF for extending video conferencing system up to sector level. On March 15, 2012, approval was given for the contractual appointment of 51 Medical Officers (28 GDMOs & 11 Specialists in BSF and 12 GDMOs in CISF). Further, to make the career prospects of the doctors in CAPFs and Assam Rifles more attractive, policy guidelines have been issued for pursuing PG courses/short term courses and fellowships/super specialty courses. During the month, Rs.69.93 crore was released under the MPF Scheme to various States. As on date, the total grant of Rs.800 crore has been released. Lump sum ex-gratia compensation amounting to Rs.3.10 crore was sanctioned to the next of kin of 27 deceased CAPF personnel. During the month, a total of Rs.96.30 crore was released to States/UTs under CCTNS project of which Rs.13.42 crore was for net-working and Rs.82.88 crore was for System Integrators (SI). Lols for System Integrators were issued by the Governments of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura. As of now, 16 Lols have been issued to SIs out of which 9 Contracts have been signed. Fur-

ther, 5000 personnel have been trained until now under capacity building. Sanction was issued for creation of 217 posts in CISF for induction at the following installations/establishments: **Border Management** India-Bangladesh Border: In March 2012, 7 kms of fencing and 5 kms of road works were completed under phase II of the project and 2 kms of fencing were replaced under phase III of the project. Poles for floodlighting were erected on a length of 70 kms and cables were laid on 40 kms stretch during the month. Coastal Security: Land identification for 111 (out of 131) Coastal Police Stations has been finalized and land acquisition process in 74 cases has been initiated till March, 2012. An amount of Rs.44.37 crore has been released to the coastal States/UTs for construction of Coastal Police Stations and Jetties. India-China Border: Out of 27 ITBP priority roads along India-China border, construction work on one road has been completed and the work on 22 roads is in progress. No progress could be made during the month because of non working season. So far, a total of 511.69 Kms of formation works and 173.73 Kms of surfacing works have been completed. **Border Area Development** Programme (BADP): The total amount released to the 17 States in the current financial year at the end of March 2012 stands at Rs.1003.22 crore [100% of the total allocation of Rs.1003.22 crore (RE)], including Rs.85.58 crore released during the



month.  
Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI):  
The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been set up and notified with effect from 1.3.2012.

Immigration

Integrated on-line visa application system under the Mission Mode Project on IVFRT (Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking) was made operational at the Indian missions at New York and San Francisco. This facility is now operational at 52 Indian Missions abroad.  
The online registration application system for Foreigners was operationalized at the office of the FRO, Chandigarh. This facility is now operational at the offices of all the 7 FRROs and 3 FROs.  
2 Pakistani prisoners were repatriated to Pakistan on completion of their sentences.

IPS  
Shri Prakash Mishra, IPS (OR:77) was appointed as Director General, National Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence (NDRF & CD). During the month, notifications were issued for the induction of 6 State Police Service (SPS) Officers of Maharashtra, 12 SPS Officers of Tamil Nadu and 10 SPS officers of Tripura segment from State Police Service (SPS) to Indian Police Service (IPS).

Appointments Committee of the Cabinet approved the empanelment of 21 IPS officers of 1981 batch to hold Addl. Director General/equivalent level posts at the Centre. It also approved the empanelment of 8 IPS officers of 1985 batch to hold Joint Secretary/equivalent level posts under the Central Staffing Scheme. Union Territories

On March 6, 2012, sanction amounting to Rs.4.18 crore and Rs.4.16 crore were given for the installation of CCTV surveillance systems at the periphery of the Supreme Court of India and High Court of Delhi, respectively.  
Disaster Relief

During March 2012, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams comprising 132 personnel and 16 boats were deployed for rescue and relief operations during floods and other emergencies in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Delhi. During the month, NIDM conducted 11 training programmes with 274 participants on different aspects of Disaster Management.

NIA

On March 6, 2012, orders was issued for creation of 265 posts in NIA and for setting up of new offices at Mumbai, Kochi and Lucknow. On March 13, 2012, a charge-sheet against six accused was filed in case no. RC 09/2011 of NIA relating to Delhi High Court Bomb blast case of 7.9.2011.  
On March 27, 2012, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Special Court at Ahmedabad, Gujarat was notified.

Census 2011 and National Population Register (NPR)

The results of Houselisting and Housing Census phase of Population Census 2011 have been released, giving data on quality and quantity of Census House, amenities available and the assets possessed by the households across the Country. It is notable that the

results have been released one year ahead of schedule.  
Scanning of Population Enumeration schedules has been completed for 24.5 crore out of the total of 27 crore schedules. The data processing of more than 13.3 crore schedules has been completed.  
The creation of the National Population Register (NPR) in 3331 coastal villages covering a population of 1.2 crore persons has been completed. The production of Resident Identity Cards (RIC) for this population is currently underway and 27 lakh RICs have been produced so far. The capture of biometrics for the NPR in the rest of the country is in progress and as on date, data entry of 54 crore persons and biometrics of 1.51 crore persons have been completed.

Field work for 2nd round of Annual Health Survey has been completed in 125 districts and the same is in progress in another 75 districts across all the 9 Annual Health Survey States (viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh) Judicial  
During the month, the President gave her assent to the following bills:  
" The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 2009  
" The Gorkha land Territorial Administration Bill, 2011

Other matters

On March 1, 2012, Government constituted the "Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal" under Justice Sh. V. K. Shali for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring SIMI as an unlawful association.  
On March 12, 2012, a Conference of Chief Secretaries and DGPs of States was held to discuss issues regarding setting up the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). The drive to implement the judgments of Courts in relation to pension to freedom fighters continued. During the month, 61 judgments were implemented and 109 judgments are pending for implementation.  
63,930 records of claims and compensation paid to displaced persons were computerized in March, 2012. The database now has 994,442 records.

You are aware that this is the last day of the current financial year. I thought it would be appropriate if I recall the major tasks accomplished during the financial year:

- Rs.2,485 crore was spent under five provisioning heads for purchase of arms and ammunition and equipment for the CAPFs
- Rs.2,128 crore was sanctioned for land acquisition, buildings and BOPs of CAPFs
- An amount of Rs.800 crore was released to the States under the MPF Scheme
- 70,220 projects at a cost of Rs.3,480 crore were sanctioned and funds released under the IAP Scheme in 78 selected districts, of which 45,652 projects have been completed and the remaining 24,568 projects are expected to be completed by May/June, 2012
- Rs.200.78 crore under SRE and Rs.185.82 crore under SIS were

- released to LWE-affected States
- Rs.210 crore was released to take up construction of 400 model police stations at a cost of Rs.2 crore per police station in LWE-affected States
- Special Industry Initiative Scheme for J&K was launched; 8 corporates have signed up to impart training to 8,290 youth; website UDAAN inaugurated
- Rs.460.68 crore was released to J&K under SRE Scheme
- Agreement between Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha was signed for setting up of a new Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) for the hill areas of Darjeeling district.
- Memorandum of Settlement was signed with UPDS of Karbi Anglong district in Assam
- SoO was signed with ULFA, United Tribal Liberation Army (UTLA) and the Pakan Reunification Army (PRA) [both under the umbrella of Kuki National Organisation (KNO)]
- Tripartite talks with DHD(N), DHD(J) and NDFB (Progressive) are in progress
- 1,695 cadres belonging to nine different outfits surrendered with their weapons to the Government of Assam
- Rs.350 crore was released to the North Eastern States under SRE Scheme
- Approval was given to raising of 10 new Specialised India Reserve Battalions and conversion of 3 sanctioned IRBs into SIRBs
- 3,477 additional posts was sanctioned to CAPFs
- 53,646 Constables (GD) was recruited in 2011-12
- 31 new BOPs were constructed, work in progress in 92 new BOPs
- On India-Bangladesh border, 79 kms of fencing and 69 kms of roads were completed. 30 kms of fencing was replaced
- On India-Pakistan border, 28 kms of fencing was completed
- On India-China border, 275 kms of formation work and 134 kms of surfacing work were completed on border roads
- Rs.44.37 crore was released for 131 new coastal police stations and jetties
- For the National Police Academy, 274 posts were created and Rs.85 crore was released (against a sanction of Rs.200 crore) for augmenting infrastructure
- For the North Eastern Police Academy, Rs.35.36 crore was released (against a sanction of Rs.82.13 crore) for augmenting infrastructure
- Approval was given for 21 CIAT Schools, out of which 17 are functional; 13,713 police personnel trained so far
- Sanction was given for 6 new RTCs, 1 new CIJW School and upgradation of 9 STCs, 2 BTCs and BSF Academy, at a cost of Rs.493.70 crore
- Orders were issued for setting up of new offices of NIA at Mumbai, Lucknow and Kochi. 35 cases were assigned to NIA for investigation out of which charge sheets have been filed in 21 cases. 2 cases have resulted in conviction. 265 new posts were sanctioned.
- Integrated Online Visa Application System is now operational at 52 Indian Missions.
- Online registration module has been operationalised in 7 FRROs and 3 FROs
- Computer hardware and software installed in all 77 ICPs. 72 of them are connected with Central Foreigners Bureau
- 1971 new organisations were granted Registration Certificate under the FCRA. 'Prior permission' was granted in 316 cases.
- 8430 NDRF personnel were deployed in rescue and relief work, 19488 human lives were saved.
- High Level Committee approved Rs.3,679 crore to States for disaster relief, out of which States accessed NDRF to the extent of Rs.2,201 crore.
- Pension was sanctioned to 204 freedom fighters in 2011-12. As on

- date, 51,000 freedom fighters and their eligible dependants are drawing pension.
- The data base of claims and compensation paid to displaced persons has 994,442 records
- CCTNS project continued to make progress, but it is 9 months behind schedule.
- NATGRID received in principle approval and is making progress, but it is 5 months behind schedule."

Indo-US Naval exercise 'Malabar'

The Annual India-US Bilateral Naval exercise 'Malabar' will commence in the Bay of Bengal from today. Front-line units from the navies of the two countries will take part in the 10-day exercise.  
The harbour phase of the event, to be held for three days, begins in Chennai where both navies will participate in seminars on professional techniques. Wide spectrum of exercises, ranging from conventional war fight mission to asymmetric warfare, will be part of the sea phase of the exercise. The sea phase will also include boarding operations, air defence exercises, helicopter cross-deck operations and co-ordinated anti-submarine warfare.  
The Indian Navy will be represented by indigenously built guided missile frigate INS Satpur, guided missile destroyers INS Ranvijay and INS Ranvir, missile corvette INS Kulish and fleet tanker INS Shakti. Maritime patrol aircraft Tu-142M and other rotary wing aircraft will also take part in the event.  
The US Navy will be represented by three US war ships, including aircraft carrier USS Carl Vision, guided missile cruiser USS Bunkerhill, guided missile destroyer USS Halsey, logistics ship UNNS Bridge and a submarine. Malabar' 2012 will be the 16th in the series of structured bilateral India US naval exercise since 1992.

BRAHMOS Supersonic Cruise Missile

BRAHMOS is a two-stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine as its first stage which brings it to supersonic speed and then gets separated. The liquid ramjet or the second stage then takes the missile closer to 3 Mach speed in cruise phase. Stealth technology and guidance system with advanced embedded software provides the missile with special features.  
The missile has flight range of up to 290-km with supersonic speed all through the flight, leading to shorter flight time, consequently ensuring lower dispersion of targets, quicker engagement time and non-interception by any known weapon system in the world.  
It operates on 'Fire and Forget Principle', adopting varieties of flights on its way to the target. Its destructive power is enhanced due to large kinetic energy on impact. Its cruising altitude could be up to 15 km and terminal altitude is as low as 10 meters. It carries a conventional warhead weighing 200 to 300 kgs. Compared to existing state-of-the-art subsonic cruise missiles, BRAHMOS has:  
" 3 times more velocity  
" 2.5 to 3 times more flight range  
" 3 to 4 times more seeker range  
" 9 times more kinetic energy  
The missile has identical configuration for land, sea and sub-sea platforms and uses a Transport Launch Canister (TLC) for transportation, storage and launch.  
Special Features  
" Universal for multiple platforms  
" "Fire and Forget" principle of operation  
" High supersonic speed all through the flight  
" Long flight range with varieties of flight trajectories  
" Low radar signature  
" Shorter flight times leading to

BRAHMOS cruise missile test fired successfully

Surface to surface supersonic cruise missile BRAHMOS has been again test fired today from the Intrim Test Range, Chandipur off Odisha coast. The test comes two days after defence scientists conducted a similar trial from the same site. A Sivathanu Pillai, CEO and Managing Director of the Brahmos Aerospace, an Indo-Russian joint venture company developing the missile system, said that today's launch was a developmental trial of the land version of Brahmos incorporating certain new systems. Brahmos can hit the enemy target upto a distance of two hundred ninety kilometers. The missile can carry two hundred to Three hundred kilograms of conventional and nuclear warheads. Brahmos has already been inducted into Army and Navy of the Indian Armed Forces.



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lower target dispersion and quicker engagement

" Pin point accuracy with high lethal power aided by large kinetic energy on impact

Status  
BRAHMOS is the first supersonic cruise missile known to be in service. Induction of the first version of BRAHMOS Weapon Complex (N1) in the Indian Navy commenced from 2005 with INS Rajput as the first ship. All future ships being built and ships coming for mid-life upgradation will be fitted with the missile.  
The Indian Army has also received the first regiment of BRAHMOS missile, Block I (A1), with the formation of N816 missile regiments and commencement of deliveries from 2007.

In Service

" Ship based Weapon Complex (Inclined & Vertical Configuration)  
" Land based Weapon Complex ( Vertical Launch Configuration from Mobile Autonomous Launcher)  
In Progress

" Air launch version  
" Submarine launch version  
The cannisterised missile is capable of being launched vertically from underwater state and will be tested soon from a submerged platform. Deployment depends on the requirement of the Indian Navy or navies of friendly countries.

The air launched version has been developed and has lesser weight and additional rear fins for aerodynamic stability during separation from the aircraft and launch. The missile has gone through complete cycle of ground trials. The required modifications in SU-30 MKI for interface with the missile launcher and integration with the weapon control of the aircraft are being carried out together with Indian Air Force and Sukhoi Design Bureau. The air-trials will commence in 2010 with deployment in Indian Air Force by 2012.

Joyce Banda takes over sworn in as Malawi president

Malawi's Vice President Joyce Banda took over power in the south-



ern African country on Saturday following the official announcement of the death of President Bingu wa Mutharika.

In a news conference in Lilongwe, she brushed aside questions of whether she was now head of state, but said the constitution prevailed. Under Malawi's Constitution the Vice President takes over in the absence of the president. Mutharika died of a heart attack hours after he was rushed to the country's Kamuzu Central Hospital on Friday.

Malawi's government confirmed on Saturday that President Bingu wa Mutharika is dead, and the vice president moved to take charge after more than a day of uncertainty over who was running this impoverished southern African country. In a statement, Malawi's Chief Secretary Bright Msaka said 78-year-old Mutharika died on Thursday.

Vice President Joyce Banda on Saturday moved to take charge of the country by holding a news conference at which the Cabinet ministers appeared and by calling for 10 days of national mourning. ``I wish to direct that all national flags at public buildings be flown at half mast and that the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation and private media of goodwill will play somber music," she said at a press conference at her official Area 12 residence in the capital, Lilongwe. Under the constitution, the vice president should take over to complete Mutharika's term, due to end in early 2014.

Banda has clashed with Mutharika and had been expelled from his party. The delay in announcing his death had led to speculation politicians were squabbling over succession.

Mutharika had favored his brother, Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Arthur Mutharika, over Banda, appointing him acting president when he traveled. Friday, Mutharika's party had named Peter Arthur Mutharika its acting head, though the party did not then confirm Mutharika's death. Mutharika was a former World Bank official once heralded for his stewardship of one of the world's poorest countries. In recent years, he had been accused of trampling on democratic rights. Mutharika first came to power in a 2004 election, and was overwhelmingly re-elected five years later.

During his first term, Mutharika persisted with a program to help farmers buy fertilizer even though Western donor nations and agencies said subsidies should be avoided in a free market. His subsidies were credited with boosting Malawi's economy. ●●●



OPINION - EDITORIAL

SEOUL NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2012

Chitra Singh Rajput

53 heads of state and government, as well as representatives of the United Nations (UN), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), European Union (EU) and INTERPOL, attended the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. Compared to the 2010 Washington Summit, there were seven new participants: Azerbaijan, Denmark, Gabon, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania and INTERPOL. The EU was represented by both the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission, making the number of participating leaders 58 in total.

The Seoul Summit was held on March 26-27 at the COEX Centre. The Summit officially began with a Welcome Reception and a Working Dinner on the night of the 26th, and on the 27th there was a Morning Session, a Working Luncheon and an Afternoon Session.

Seoul Communiqué

The Seoul Communiqué builds on the objectives and measures set out in the 2010 Washington Communiqué to identify 11 areas of priority and importance in nuclear security and presents specific actions in each area.

The 11 areas are as follows: the global nuclear security architecture; the role of the IAEA; nuclear materials; radioactive sources; nuclear security and safety; transportation security; combatting illicit trafficking; nuclear forensics; nuclear security culture; information security; and international cooperation.

The Seoul Communiqué sets out the following specific actions in the above 11 areas:

- Eliminating and disposing of highly enriched uranium (HEU) no longer in use
- Minimizing the use of HEU Encouraging voluntary announcements by the end of 2013 of specific actions to minimize the use of HEU
- Welcoming international efforts to develop high-density low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuel for the purpose of replacing HEU fuels in research reactors and medical isotope production facilities
- Seeking to bring the 2005 amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM) into effect by 2014
- Welcoming an international conference in 2013 organized by the IAEA to coordinate nuclear security activities
- Encouraging voluntary contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund
- Developing options for national policies on HEU management within the framework of the IAEA
- Encouraging national measures and international cooperation to prevent radiological terrorism
- Strengthening the physical protection of nuclear facilities and enhancing emergency response capabilities in the case of radiological accidents while comprehensively addressing nuclear security and nuclear safety concerns
- Strengthening the management of spent nuclear fuels and radioactive wastes
- Strengthening the protection of nuclear materials and radioactive sources in transport Encouraging the establishment of a system to effectively manage and track such materials on a national level
- Preventing the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials Strengthening technical capabilities to search for and detect illicitly trafficked nuclear materials and encouraging the sharing of information on persons involved in such activities by cooperating with the INTERPOL Building nuclear forensics capacity to

identify the source of illicitly trafficked nuclear materials Welcoming the establishment of Centers of Excellence for training and education in nuclear security, and supporting networking activities between each Center Strengthening the nuclear security culture Encouraging the participation of industry, academia, the media, NGOs and other civil actors in the discussions on nuclear security Strengthening the protection of sensitive nuclear security-related information and enhancing cyber security at nuclear facilities

Promoting international cooperation, such as the provision of assistance to countries for the enhancement of national nuclear security capabilities upon request

The hosting of the next Nuclear Security Summit in the Netherlands

There are a number of points particularly worthy of note in the Seoul Communiqué. Firstly, it provides important timelines for advancing nuclear security objectives, such as the target year (end of 2013) for states to announce voluntary actions on minimizing the use of HEU and the goal year (2014) for bringing the amended CPPNM into effect. Secondly, it reflects the need to address both the issues of nuclear security and nuclear safety in a coherent manner for the sustainable peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It also emphasizes the need to better secure spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste. Thirdly, it sets out specific measures to prevent radiological terrorism, an issue which was only briefly touched upon at the Washington Summit.

Achievements and Commitments by Participating Countries

32 countries made over 70 commitments on specific actions to enhance nuclear security at the Washington Summit, and the national progress reports submitted by the participating countries have shown that nearly all of these have been achieved. Many commitments were made from participating countries at the Seoul Summit as was at the Washington Summit. The following is a summary of the progress made on the commitments announced at the Washington Summit, as well as new commitments made at the Seoul Summit.

Since the Washington Summit, around 480 kilograms of HEU from eight countries have been removed for disposal, an amount enough to produce about 19 nuclear weapons. In addition, several countries newly committed to repatriate their unneeded HEU.

● particular, Ukraine and Mexico accomplished a total "cleanout" of all stockpiles of HEU just prior to the Seoul Summit by returning them to Russia and the US, respectively. During the past two years since the Washington Summit, HEU equivalent to around 3,000 nuclear weapons in Russia and the US has been downblended to LEU. On the minimization of the use of HEU, the Seoul Communiqué encourages participants by the end of 2013 to announce voluntary specific actions to minimize HEU.

It also recognizes that the development, within the framework of the IAEA, of options for national policies on HEU management will advance nuclear security objectives. Russia and the US are working on implementing the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement signed between the two countries at

the Washington Summit, which, when implemented, will result in the disposal of 68 metric tons of plutonium, enough for 17,000 nuclear weapons. Kazakhstan, in cooperation with Russia, the US, the UK and the IAEA, secured spent nuclear fuel which contained enough HEU and plutonium to make several hundreds of nuclear weapons by moving them to a new facility for a long-term storage in November 2010.

The Czech Republic, Mexico and Viet Nam have converted their research reactors using HEU fuel to LEU fuel since the Washington Summit. In addition, several countries have presented their plans to this end.

In particular, it is worthy of note that Belgium, France, the Republic of Korea and the US announced a joint project on developing high-density LEU fuel which aims to replace HEU fuels in high performance research reactors. If the technology, which is based on the centrifugal atomization method developed by the Republic of Korea, is proven to be effective, it will significantly contribute to the minimization of the use of civilian HEU worldwide.

Furthermore, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the US announced a joint project to convert the production of medical isotope molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) from the use of HEU targets to LEU targets. This effort represents a meaningful progress both in terms of enhancing human welfare and eliminating the threat of nuclear terrorism. During the past two years since the Washington Summit, 20 additional countries have ratified the amended Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), making the total number of states party to the Convention 55. Meanwhile, 14 countries have newly ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT), increasing the number of states party to the Convention to 79. Among the 34 countries which have newly joined the two Conventions, 18 countries are participants in the Nuclear Security Summit. Over 10 additional countries are proceeding with the process of the ratification of the two Conventions. As for the Republic of Korea, it obtained the approval of the National Assembly for the ratification of both Conventions in December 2011 and is in the process of amending its domestic law to deposit the instrument of ratification.

With regard to the amended CPPNM, participating states agreed to work together to bring it into force by 2014 as stated in the Seoul Communiqué. Six countries - Argentina, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam - have followed through on their pledges made at the Washington Summit to join the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), thereby making the number of partners to the GICNT 82 in total. In addition, Algeria and Malaysia have indicated their intention to join the GICNT. Kazakhstan became the 24th member to join the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction in January 2012. The decision to extend the mandate of the Global Partnership and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004) was made in 2011; the Seoul Communiqué welcomes the extension and encourages wider participation in both initiatives.

The IAEA plans to organize an international conference in 2013 aimed at strengthening coordination and complementarity among the activities

of nuclear security-related international initiatives.

Since the Washington Summit, countries are establishing Centers of Excellence (CoE) to enhance national nuclear security capabilities. In addition to the six countries - China, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea - which have announced plans to establish a CoE at the Washington Summit, around ten countries are either establishing a CoE or have plans in this regard.

The IAEA is working to establish an international network between the CoEs to facilitate the sharing of experience, and in so doing, create a synergy effect.

A number of countries, including Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Netherlands and the UK, have pledged contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund.

Four countries - France, Netherlands, Sweden and the UK - have received a review mission of the IAEA's International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) since the Washington Summit, and Australia, Finland, the Republic of Korea, Romania and the US have presented plans in this regard.

51 countries out of the 53 Summit participants are participants in the IAEA's Illicit Trafficking Database; Singapore became the newest participant early this March.

A number of joint proposals were made on countering nuclear smuggling and on the security of radioactive sources; Japan released a statement on transport security jointly with France, the Republic of Korea, the UK and the US. Participants agreed to enhance international cooperation on nuclear forensics which will enable the identification of the origin of stolen nuclear materials. A number of countries have explained their activities in the Megaport Initiative led by the US to prevent the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radioactive sources through seaports. The Republic of Korea and Viet Nam are working on a pilot project on establishing within Viet Nam a system to track radiological materials using GPS technology in cooperation with the IAEA. The project will contribute to securing and preventing the theft of radiological materials.

The US presented its intention to host a first "International Regulators Conference on Nuclear Security" by the end of 2012; France plans to host an international conference in 2012 to assist the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540; Sweden presented its plan to host the second INTERPOL Radiological and Nuclear Trafficking and Terrorism Analysis Conference in April 2012; Mexico announced that it will be hosting the 2013 GICNT Plenary Meeting; and the Netherlands revealed that it would organize a tabletop exercise in November 2012 to foster international cooperation in the field of nuclear forensics. Finland introduced its plan to host IAEA International Workshop on Nuclear Security Culture in the fall of 2012. In addition, several countries proposed plans to host conferences and events related to nuclear security.

Future Plans

The next Nuclear Security Summit will be held in 2014 in the Netherlands. Several Sherpa Meetings and Sous-Sherpa Meetings will be held in the lead up to the Netherlands Summit.

EDITORIAL  
DEVELOP INDIA

English Weekly Newspaper  
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New Era in Myanmar

Pro-democracy icon Aung San Suu Kyi has struck an optimistic note about Myanmar's future, saying this week's by-elections, which her party claimed to have won overwhelmingly, could be the harbinger of a "new era". Her National League for Democracy (NLD) says it won all 44 parliamentary seats it contested, including the one Suu Kyi was standing for. The veteran activist's election to political office, if confirmed, would mark the latest change in the country after decades of outright military rule ended last year. It would also be the Nobel laureate's first foray into parliament. More than six million people were eligible to vote on Sunday, with a total of 160 candidates from 17 parties, including six new to the political stage, for 45 seats. The number of seats at stake is not enough to threaten the military-backed ruling party's overwhelming majority, secured in full elections in 2010. The government for the first time invited teams of foreign observers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, European Union and the US, and journalists to witness the elections. Since taking office a year ago, President Thein Sein has carried out reforms including releasing hundreds of political prisoners, easing media restrictions and welcoming the opposition back into mainstream politics. The NLD won a landslide election victory in 1990 but the ruling military never allowed it to take office. The party also boycotted the 2010 polls that swept the army's political proxies to power and were marred by complaints of cheating and intimidation. Hillary Clinton has said the US hopes to start talks with Myanmar on upgrading diplomatic relations and boosting aid as a way to ease its isolation. After landmark meetings in the remote capital Naypyidaw on Thursday, Clinton said that the US would take small steps including discussing possible searches with Myanmar for the remains of American soldiers killed during the second world war. Clinton also invited Myanmar to join as an observer the Lower Mekong Initiative, a US programme that offers co-operation on health and the environment in Southeast Asian nations. It marks a new engagement with the nation. For nearly two decades, since the regime's brutal crackdown on the 1988 pro-democracy demonstrations and its refusal to honour the 1990 election results, the US has attempted to isolate Myanmar, imposing tough sanctions. In November 2010, an election took place which led to a nominally civilian government. But its ranks are filled with former generals including President Thein Sein. And in recent months, the new regime has begun a series of reforms. First of all, the government began dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi, who had spent 22 years under house arrest until her release in November 2010. Ethnic minorities make up 40 per cent of Myanmar's population and they have been demanding either independence or regional autonomy from the Burman-dominated government for decades. As part of the reforms that have led the US administration to order the restoration of full diplomatic ties with Myanmar, the government has also pardoned hundreds of imprisoned dissidents. Around 200 political prisoners were released. That step that was hailed by **Hillary Clinton**, who said: "... The United States will meet action with action. Based on the steps taken so far, we will now begin. In consultation with members of congress and at the direction of **US President Obama**, we will start the process of exchanging ambassadors with Burma [Myanmar]. We will identify a candidate to serve as US ambassador to represent the United States government and our broader efforts to strengthen and deepen our ties with both the people and the government." On this episode of Inside Story Americas we ask: Why is the US reaching out to Myanmar and what does it stand to gain from doing so? And is Myanmar's president committed to meaningful progress or is he simply serving as the public face of the old junta in its quest to retain power? To discuss this we are joined by: Kyaw Win, who was the second most senior diplomat in the Myanmar embassy in Washington DC but defected in July 2011 and has since been granted political asylum in the US; Doug Bandom from the CATO Institute and; Aung Din, the co-founder of the US Campaign for Burma - an organisation which promotes human rights and campaigns to bring an end to the military dictatorship. Asian bloc calls for end to Myanmar sanctions Southeast Asian leaders have urged Western countries to immediately lift sanctions imposed on Myanmar after a regional summit in the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh. Wednesday's call, which followed the meeting of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) leaders, came amid praise from regional leaders for Myanmar's staging of parliamentary by-elections last weekend which resulted in pro-democracy campaigner Aung San Suu Kyi's election to parliament. Hun Sen, the prime minister of Cambodia, which currently chairs ASEAN, said the appeal for sanctions to be lifted would first be relayed to the EU, which imposed the measures over alleged human rights violations by the former military regime. **Myanmar President Thein Sein**, who heads the country's military-backed civilian government, told other leaders that the elections had seen a huge turnout of voters and were held peacefully, drawing praise from counterparts. "Normally the Myanmar issue is discussed as a problem but now it's seen as very much different," said Marty Natalegawa, the Indonesian foreign minister. "Certainly there was no condemnation; there were lots of commendations." Representing almost 600 million people from disparate economic and political systems, the ASEAN bloc comprises Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Myanmar has been censured by the ASEAN bloc in the past, with other member countries repeatedly reprimanding it for its failure to move forward on a promised road map to democracy, including the freeing of Suu Kyi from years of house arrest. At the last ASEAN summit in November, the country was rewarded for its efforts by being promised the bloc's chairmanship in 2014. Myanmar is also eager to attract greater foreign investment with the prospect of sanctions being lifted. **MYANMAR'S POLITICAL PARTIES** A total of 17 parties competed in the by-election, with four main contenders for the 45 seats on offer **National League for Democracy** The NLD was founded in 1988 by Aung San Suu Kyi after a popular uprising against military rule **Union Solidarity and Development Party** The USDP won about 80 per cent of the seats available in 2010, and is backed by the military **National Democratic Force** The NDF is made up of breakaway NLD leaders, who opposed Suu Kyi's decision not to run in 2010 **Shan Nationalities Democratic Party** The SNDP represents Myanmar's second-largest ethnic group, and had a strong showing in 2010



# SEOUL NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT

We, the leaders, gathered in Seoul on March 26-27, 2012, renew the political commitments generated from the 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit to work toward strengthening nuclear security, reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism, and preventing terrorists, criminals, or other unauthorized actors from acquiring nuclear materials. Nuclear terrorism continues to be one of the most challenging threats to international security. Defeating this threat requires strong national measures and international cooperation given its potential global political, economic, social, and psychological consequences. We reaffirm our shared goals of nuclear disarmament, nuclear nonproliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Committed to seeking a safer world for all, we also all share the objective of nuclear security. We recognize that the Nuclear Security Summit is a valuable process at the highest political level, supporting our joint call to secure all vulnerable nuclear material in four years. In this regard, we welcome the substantive progress being made on the political commitments of Participating States since the Washington Summit. We stress the fundamental responsibility of States, consistent with their respective national and international obligations, to maintain effective security of all nuclear material, which includes nuclear materials used in nuclear weapons, and nuclear facilities under their control, and to prevent non-state actors from acquiring such materials and from obtaining information or technology required to use them for malicious purposes. We likewise recognize the fundamental responsibility of States to maintain effective security of other radioactive materials. We reaffirm that measures to strengthen nuclear security will not hamper the rights of States to develop and utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Noting the essential role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in facilitating international cooperation and supporting the efforts of States to fulfill their nuclear security responsibilities, we further stress the importance of regional and international cooperation, and encourage States to promote cooperation with and outreach activities to international partners. Noting the Fukushima accident of March 2011 and the nexus between nuclear security and nuclear safety, we consider that sustained efforts are required to address the issues of nuclear safety and nuclear security in a coherent manner that will help ensure the safe and secure peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We will continue to use the Washington Communiqué and Work Plan as a basis for our future work in advancing our nuclear security objectives. At this Seoul Summit, we agree that we will make every possible effort to achieve further progress in the following important areas.

**Global Nuclear Security Architecture**

1. We recognize the importance of multilateral instruments that address nuclear security, such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), as amended, and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT). We therefore encourage the universal adherence to these Conventions. We urge states in a position to do so to accelerate their domestic approval of the 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM, seeking to bring the Amendment into force by 2014. We acknowledge the important role of the United Nations (UN) in promoting nuclear security, support the UN Security Council Resolutions 1540 and 1977 in strengthening global nuclear security, and welcome the extension of its mandate. We will strive to use the IAEA Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5) document and related Nuclear Security Series documents, and reflect them into national practice.

2. We recognize the contributions since the 2010 Summit of international initiatives and processes such as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, within their respective mandates and memberships. We welcome the wider participation in the GICNT and the

Global Partnership and value its extension beyond 2012. Noting the importance of strengthening coordination and complementarity among nuclear security activities, we welcome the proposal of the IAEA to organize an international conference in 2013. We welcome contributions from the industry, academia, institutes and civil society that promote nuclear security.

**Role of the IAEA**

3. We reaffirm the essential responsibility and central role of the IAEA in strengthening the international nuclear security framework, and recognize the value of the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013. We will work to ensure that the IAEA continues to have the appropriate structure, resources and expertise needed to support the implementation of nuclear security objectives. To this end, we encourage States in a position to do so and the nuclear industry to increase voluntary contributions to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund, as well as in-kind contributions. We also encourage continued IAEA activities to assist, upon request, national efforts to establish and enhance nuclear security infrastructure through its various support programs, and encourage States to make use of these IAEA resources.

**Nuclear Materials**

4. Recognizing that highly enriched uranium (HEU) and separated plutonium require special precautions, we reemphasize the importance of appropriately securing, accounting for and consolidating these materials. We also encourage States to consider the safe, secure and timely removal and disposition of nuclear materials from facilities no longer using them, as appropriate, and consistent with national security considerations and development objectives.

5. We recognize that the development, within the framework of the IAEA, of options for national policies on HEU management will advance nuclear security objectives. We encourage States to take measures to minimize the use of HEU, including through the conversion of reactors from highly enriched to low enriched uranium (LEU) fuel, where technically and economically feasible, taking into account the need for assured supplies of medical isotopes, and encourage States in a position to do so, by the end of 2013, to announce voluntary specific actions intended to minimize the use of HEU. We also encourage States to promote the use of LEU fuels and targets in commercial applications such as isotope production, and in this regard, welcome relevant international cooperation on high-density LEU fuel to support the conversion of research and test reactors.

**Radioactive Sources**

6. Taking into account that radioactive sources are widely used and can be vulnerable to malicious acts, we urge States to secure these materials, while bearing in mind their uses in industrial, medical, agricultural and research applications. To this end, we encourage States in a position to do so to continue to work towards the process of ratifying or acceding to the ICSANT; reflect into national practices relevant IAEA Nuclear Security Series documents, the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary document on the IAEA Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources; and establish national registers of high-activity radioactive sources where required. We also commit to work closely with the IAEA to encourage cooperation on advanced technologies and systems, share best practices on the management of radioactive sources, and provide technical assistance to States upon their request. In addition, we encourage continued national efforts and international cooperation to recover lost, missing or stolen sources and to maintain control over disused sources.

**Nuclear Security and Safety**

7. Acknowledging that safety measures and security measures have in common the aim of protecting human life and health and the environment, we affirm that nuclear security and nuclear safety measures should be designed, implemented and managed in nuclear facilities in a coherent and synergistic manner. We also affirm the need to maintain effective emergency preparedness, response and mitigation capabilities in a manner that addresses both nuclear security and nuclear safety. In this regard, we welcome the efforts of the IAEA

to organize meetings to provide relevant recommendations on the interface between nuclear security and nuclear safety so that neither security nor safety is compromised. We also welcome the convening of the High Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security initiated by the UN Secretary-General, held in New York on 22 September 2011. Noting that the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials also includes spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, we encourage States to consider establishing appropriate plans for the management of these materials.

**Transportation Security**

8. We will continue efforts to enhance the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials while in domestic and international transport, and encourage States to share best practices and cooperate in acquiring the necessary technologies to this end. Recognizing the importance of a national layered defense against the loss or theft of nuclear and other radioactive materials, we encourage the establishment of effective national nuclear material inventory management and domestic tracking mechanisms, where required, that enable States to take appropriate measures to recover lost and stolen materials.

**Combating Illicit Trafficking**

9. We underscore the need to develop national capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to and prosecute illicit nuclear trafficking. In this regard, we encourage action-oriented coordination among national capacities to combat illicit trafficking, consistent with national laws and regulations. We will work to enhance technical capabilities in the field of national inspection and detection of nuclear and other radioactive materials at the borders. Noting that several countries have passed export control laws to regulate nuclear transfers, we encourage further utilization of legal, intelligence and financial tools to effectively prosecute offenses, as appropriate and consistent with national laws. In addition, we encourage States to participate in the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database program and to provide necessary information relating to nuclear and other radioactive materials outside of regulatory control. We will work to strengthen cooperation among States and encourage them to share information, consistent with national regulations, on individuals involved in trafficking offenses of nuclear and other radioactive materials, including through INTERPOL's Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit and the World Customs Organization.

**Nuclear Forensics**

10. We recognize that nuclear forensics can be an effective tool in determining the origin of detected nuclear and other radioactive materials and in providing evidence for the prosecution of acts of illicit trafficking and malicious uses. In this regard, we encourage States to work with one another, as well as with the IAEA, to develop and enhance nuclear forensics capabilities. In this regard, they may combine the skills of both traditional and nuclear forensics through the development of a common set of definitions and standards, undertake research and share information and best practices, as appropriate. We also underscore the importance of international cooperation both in technology and human resource development to advance nuclear forensics.

**Nuclear Security Culture**

11. Recognizing that investment in human capacity building is fundamental to promoting and sustaining a strong nuclear security culture, we encourage States to share best practices and build national capabilities, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation. At the national level, we encourage all stakeholders, including the government, regulatory bodies, industry, academia, non-governmental organizations and the media, to fully commit to enhancing security culture and to maintain robust communication and coordination of activities. We also encourage States to promote human resource development through education and training. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of Centers of Excellence and other nuclear security training and support centers since the Washington Summit, and encourage the establishment of new centers. Furthermore, we welcome the effort by the IAEA to promote networking among such centers to share experience and lessons learned and to optimize available

resources. We also note the holding of the Nuclear Industry Summit and the Nuclear Security Symposium on the eve of the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.

**Information Security**

12. We recognize the importance of preventing non-state actors from obtaining information, technology or expertise required to acquire or use nuclear materials for malicious purposes, or to disrupt information technology based control systems at nuclear facilities. We therefore encourage States to: continue to develop and strengthen national and facility-level measures for the effective management of such information, including information on the procedures and protocols to protect nuclear materials and facilities; to support relevant capacity building projects; and to enhance cyber security measures concerning nuclear facilities, consistent with the IAEA General Conference Resolution on Nuclear Security(GC(55)/Res/10) and bearing in mind the International Telecommunication Union Resolution 174. We also encourage States to: promote a security culture that emphasizes the need to protect nuclear security related information; engage with scientific, industrial and academic communities in the pursuit of common solutions; and support the IAEA in producing and disseminating improved guidance on protecting information.

**International Cooperation**

13. We encourage all States to enhance their physical protection of and accounting system for nuclear materials, emergency preparedness and response capabilities and relevant legal and regulatory framework. In this context, we encourage the international community to increase international cooperation and to provide assistance, upon request, to countries in need on a bilateral, regional, and multilateral level, as appropriate. In particular, we welcome the intent by the IAEA to continue to lead efforts to assist States, upon request. We also reaffirm the need for various public diplomacy and outreach efforts to enhance public awareness of actions taken and capacities built to address threats to nuclear security, including the threat of nuclear terrorism. We will continue to make voluntary and substantive efforts toward strengthening nuclear security and implementing political commitments made in this regard. We welcome the information on the progress made in the field of nuclear security since the Washington Summit provided by the participants at this Seoul Summit. The next Nuclear Security Summit will be held in [the Netherlands] in 2014.

**Nuclear Security Summit National Progress Report India**

1) International Legal Instruments: India is party to all the 13 universal instruments accepted as benchmarks for a State's commitment to combat international terrorism. India is party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and is amongst the few countries which have also ratified the 2005 amendment to the Convention. India looks forward to early entry into force of the 2005 Amendment. India is also Party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. India supports efforts for promoting the universality of these two Conventions.

2) International Atomic Energy Agency: India has consistently supported IAEA's central role in facilitating national efforts to strengthen nuclear security and in fostering effective international cooperation. India is a member of the IAEA Commission on Nuclear Safety Standards and the Advisory Group on Nuclear Security. India has been actively involved in the preparation of the Nuclear Security Series documents produced by the IAEA. India has actively contributed to IAEA's Action Plans on Nuclear Security, including third plan for 2010-2013. India as a partner to the IAEA-US Regional Radiological Security Partnership (RRSP) has been organizing international training courses in India under the aegis of the IAEA. India offered assistance through the IAEA for search

and recovery of orphan radioactive sources in countries which were unable to effectively deal with them and had sought such assistance. India commends the Agency's efforts to develop a Nuclear Security Information Portal and its efforts in developing a comprehensive set of guidance documents under the Nuclear Security Series. We support the fifth revision of the recommendations contained in INFCIRC/225. We look forward to sustainable Agency activities in the area of nuclear security training and education and appreciate the assistance provided by the Agency to educational institutions in the area of Nuclear Security. India is a participant in the IAEA's Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB), which was established in 1995 and disseminates information on confirmed reports about illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities and events involving nuclear radioactive materials to the States. India has been supportive of the 2003 IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and voluntarily adopted its provisions. India has also conducted 9 regional training seminars on nuclear security in cooperation with the IAEA. Conclusion of Practical Arrangements between GCNEP and the IAEA would reinforce India's cooperation with the Agency.

3) UN and other mechanisms: Since 2002, India has piloted a resolution at the United Nations General Assembly on measures to prevent terrorists gaining access to Weapons of Mass Destruction. This resolution has been adopted by the General Assembly by consensus. India fully supports the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, its extension resolution 1977, and the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. India is also a party to Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and has participated in its working groups on nuclear detection, nuclear forensics and response and mitigation. While nuclear security is being addressed at different forums, there is need to ensure that these efforts are mutually complementary and reinforce the related activities of the IAEA. We also cooperate with the Interpol's Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit and the World Customs Organization. India participated in the High Level Meeting called by the UN Secretary General on Nuclear Safety and Security on 22 September 2011.

4) National legal framework: The Indian Atomic Energy Act 1962 provides the legal framework for securing nuclear materials and facilities. Amendments to this Act are under consideration to further strengthen the legal basis for nuclear security measures. In June 2005, India enacted the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005. Updating of the export control lists and related regulations are undertaken as a continuous ongoing process. India has adhered to NSG Guidelines and has expressed interest in full membership of the NSG and other international export control regimes. India is taking a number of measures to strengthen nuclear security. The Government has introduced a bill in Parliament for the establishment of an independent Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority which will also enhance oversight of nuclear security and strengthen synergy between safety and security.

**5) Reducing Nuclear Material:** With regard to minimization of use of civilian HEU, the enriched uranium based fuel in the APSARA reactor was placed in a safeguarded facility in December 2010. APSARA will use indigenous fuel which is not high enriched uranium. However, there is a growing demand for large-scale production of isotopes for a range of applications-healthcare, industry, food and agriculture. India's three stage nuclear programme is based on a closed nuclear fuel cycle, the principle of 'reprocess-to-reuse' and ensuring control over nuclear material at all stages. It is also important that technology is continually upgraded to develop nuclear systems that are intrinsically safe, secure and proliferation resistant. We have recently developed an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor based on Low Enriched Uranium and thorium with new safety and proliferation-resistant features.

**6) International Cooperation:** India has close cooperation with the IAEA's Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT). India has signed tripartite Agreements with IAEA and Sri Lanka and Namibia to donate our ingeniously developed Cobalt teletherapy machine (Bhabhatron II) to these two countries as a step towards affordable treatment of Cancer. A similar machine was donated to Vietnam in 2008.

**7) Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP):** At the first Nuclear Security Summit, India announced that it would establish a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership. We visualize this to be a state of the art facility based on international participation from the IAEA and other interested foreign partners. (Cooperation MOUs/Practical Arrangements have been concluded with some countries and the IAEA). To begin with, the Centre will consist of four Schools dealing with Advanced Nuclear Energy System Studies, Nuclear Security, Radiation Safety, and the application of Radioisotopes and Radiation Technology in the areas of healthcare, agriculture and food. The Centre will conduct research and development of design systems that are intrinsically safe, secure, proliferation resistant and sustainable, as we believe such technological solutions will strengthen nuclear security in the long run. The Centre will carry out research and development in radiation monitoring including development of detectors and nuclear emergency management. The Centre will also have state of the art training facilities for Indian and international participants and research by Indian and visiting international scientists. We are interested in development and conduct of courses in association with interested countries and the IAEA. An "off-campus" training course on Physical Protection was organized under GCNEP auspices in November 2011 for 25 participants, including 17 foreign nationals. Further courses planned for 2012 include: Prevention, Preparedness and Responses involving malicious acts with radioactive materials, Medical Management, Safeguard Practices etc.

**8) Nuclear Security Summit Process:** India supports implementation of the Washington Summit Communiqué and Work Plan. India contributed to the NSS process, including by hosting a meeting of the Sherpas in New Delhi 16-17 January 2012.



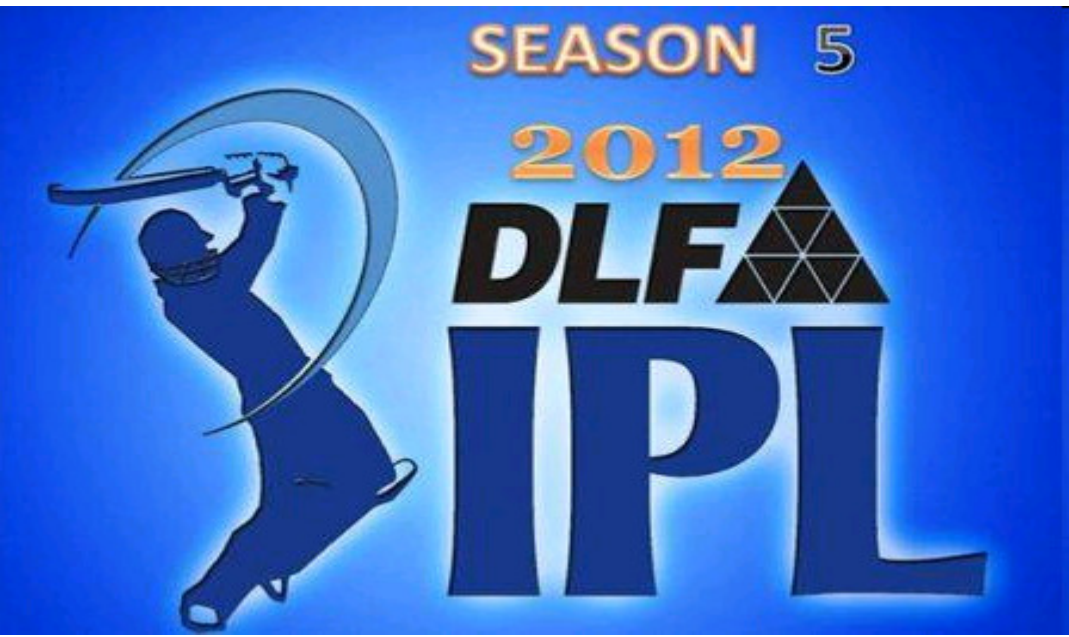


# INDIAN PREMIER LEAGUE SEASON-5

The 2012 Indian Premier League season, abbreviated as IPL 5 or the IPL 2012, will be the fifth season of the Indian Premier League, established by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) in 2007. The opening and closing ceremonies will be held in M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai, the home venue of the reigning champions Chennai Super Kings. The tournament will begin on 4 April and end on 27 May 2012. This season the number of teams in the league went from ten to nine with the termination of Kochi Tuskers Kerala. The fifth season this time with 9 teams is set to start on 4 April 2012 in Chennai, for which the players auction was held on 4 February 2012 in Bangalore. The season saw IPL authority increasing the number of players in each squad to 33 from the previous limit of 30 and also increased the salary cap by \$2 million. A new trophy was designed for IPL 4 in view of the two new teams which are now in the fray. It has been changed to a large cup instead of a map of India. The Indian Premier League (IPL) is a professional league for Twenty20 cricket competition in India. It was initiated by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), headquartered in Mumbai, and is supervised by BCCI Vice President Rajeev Shukla, who serves as the league's Chairman and Commissioner. It is currently contested by nine teams, consisting of players from around the world. It was started after an altercation between the BCCI and the Indian Cricket League. In 2010, IPL became the first sporting event ever to be broadcast live on YouTube in association with Indiatimes. Its brand value is estimated to be around \$3.67 billion in fourth season. According to the Annual Review of Global Sports Salaries by sportingintelligence.com, IPL is the second highest-paid league, based on first-team salaries on a pro rata basis, second only to the NBA. It is estimated that the average salary of an IPL player over a year would be \$3.84 million. The winning bidders for the eight franchises were announced on 24 January 2008. While the total base price for auction was US \$400 million, the auction fetched US \$723.59 million. On 21 March 2010, Pune and Kochi were unveiled as the two new franchises for the fourth edition of the Indian Premier League. The base price was \$225 million. While Pune was bought by Sahara Adventure Sports Group for \$370 million, the Kochi franchise was bought by Rendezvous Sports World Limited for \$333.3 million. The process was to have been completed on March 7 but was postponed by two weeks after many bidders and the BCCI objected to stiff financial clauses. The second franchise auction fetched total \$703 million.

## Revenue and Profits

The UK-based brand consultancy, Brand Finance, has valued the IPL at \$4.13 billion (Rs 18,998 crore) in 2010. It was valued at U\$2.01 billion in 2009 by the same consultancy. There are disputed figures for the profitability of the teams. One analyst said that four teams out of the eight made a profit in 2009. While the The



Times said that all but Kings XI Punjab made a profit. In 2010, the IPL expects to have 80 official merchandising deals. It has signed a deal with Swiss watchmaker Banelier to make official watches for the IPL. According to a recent study by a UK-based brand valuation consultancy, the brand value of the IPL has more than doubled to USD 4.13 billion (over Rs 18,000 crore) from USD 2.01 billion in 2009. The franchises have been a part of this growth. The Chennai Super Kings have a brand value of USD 79.13 million which places them at the top of the table. The MI franchise has moved up the ladder with a valuation of USD 63.58 million. Kolkata Knight Riders co-owned by Bollywood actor Shahrukh Khan comes in third with a valuation of USD 57.57 million and the Rajasthan Royals, co-owned by Bollywood actress Shilpa Shetty comes in last with USD 33.78 million. The Royal Challengers Bangalore, owned by Vijay Malliya, is ranked fourth with a valuation of USD 55.13 million and is followed by the, Delhi Daredevils (USD 40.85 million) and Kings XI Punjab ( USD 35.75 million). The Deccan Chargers are at the sixth with a valuation of USD 38.76 million.

## Schedule

**4 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 1  
R.K.DINESH Stadium, Chennai  
**5 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 2  
RAJSEKHAR, AP  
**6 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Mumbai Indians (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 3  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**6 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 4  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**7 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Royal Challengers Bangalore (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 5  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**7 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 6  
ACA-VDCA Stadium, Visakhapatnam  
**8 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders

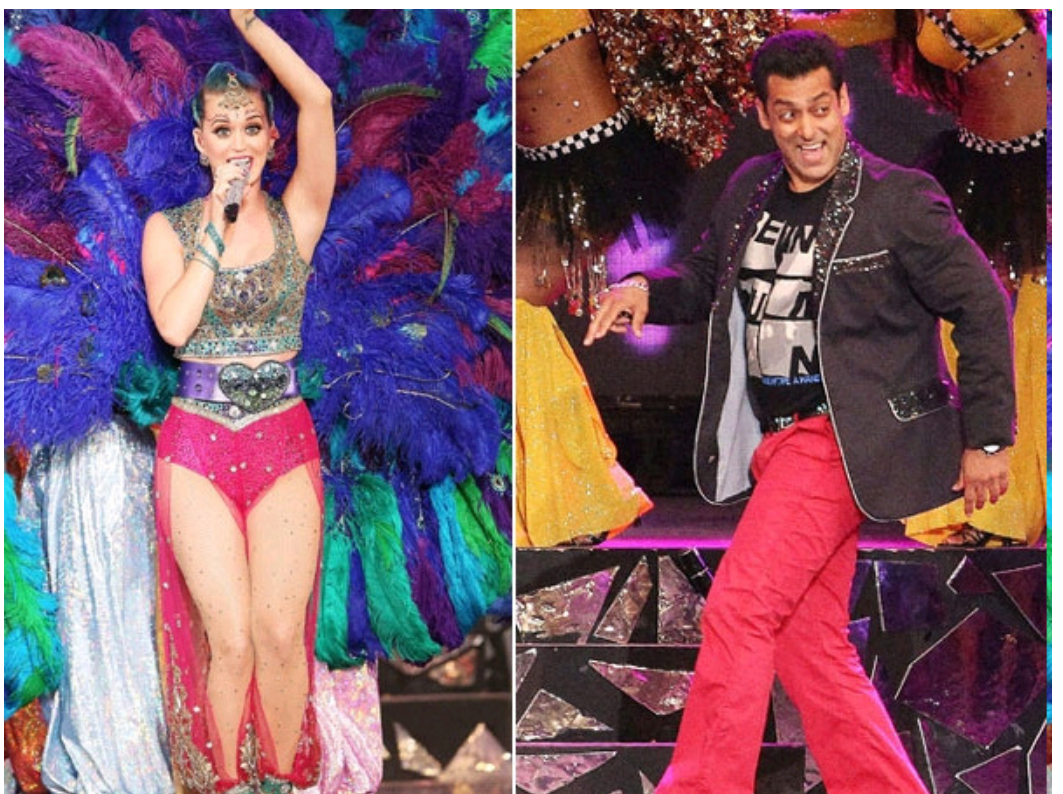


## Winners

Season	Winners	Runners-up	Teams
2008	Rajasthan Royals	Chennai Super Kings	8
2009	Hyderabad Deccan Chargers	Royal Challengers Bangalore	8
2010	Chennai Super Kings	Mumbai Indians	8
2011	Chennai Super Kings	Royal Challengers Bangalore	10
2012	TBD	TBD	9

Match 7  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**8 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 8  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**9 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 9  
ACA-VDCA Stadium, Visakhapatnam  
**10 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Royal Challengers Bangalore (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders  
Match 10  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**10 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Delhi Daredevils (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 11  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**11 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Mumbai Indians (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 12  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**12 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 13  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**12 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 14  
Punjab Cricket Association Stadium, Mohali, Chandigarh  
**13 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 15  
Eden Gardens, Kolkata  
**14 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 16  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**15 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 17  
Eden Gardens, Kolkata  
**15 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Royal Challengers Bangalore (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 18  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**16 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Mumbai Indians (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 19  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**17 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Deccan Chargers  
Match 20  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**17 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Royal Challengers Bangalore (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 21  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**18 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders  
Match 22  
Punjab Cricket Association Stadium, Mohali, Chandigarh  
**19 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Delhi Daredevils (H) v Deccan Chargers  
Match 23  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**19 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 24  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**20 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 25  
Punjab Cricket Association Stadium, Mohali, Chandigarh  
21 April 2012 (D/N)  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 26

M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**21 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Scorecard Delhi Daredevils (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 27  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**22 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Mumbai Indians (H) v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 28  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**22 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders  
Match 29  
Barabati Stadium, Cuttack  
**23 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 30  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**24 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 31  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**24 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Deccan Chargers  
Match 32  
Eden Gardens, Kolkata  
**25 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 33  
Punjab Cricket Association Stadium, Mohali, Chandigarh  
**25 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Royal Challengers Bangalore (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 34  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**26 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Deccan Chargers  
Match 35  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**27 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Delhi Daredevils (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 36  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**28 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 37  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**28 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 38  
Eden Gardens, Kolkata  
**29 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Scorecard Delhi Daredevils (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 39  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**29 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Mumbai Indians (H) v Deccan Chargers  
Match 40  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**30 April 2012 (D/N)**  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders  
Match 41  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**1 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 42  
Barabati Stadium, Cuttack  
**1 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 43  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**2 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Royal Challengers Bangalore (H) v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 44  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**3 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 45  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**4 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Deccan Chargers  
Match 46  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**5 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 47  
Eden Gardens, Kolkata  
**5 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 48  
Punjab Cricket Association Stadium, Mohali, Chandigarh  
**6 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Scorecard Mumbai Indians (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 49  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**6 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Royal Challengers Bangalore (H)



v Deccan Chargers  
Match 50  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**7 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Delhi Daredevils (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders  
Match 51  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**8 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 52  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**8 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 53  
Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium, Hyderabad  
**9 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Mumbai Indians (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 54  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**10 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 55  
Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium, Hyderabad  
**10 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 56  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**11 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 57  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**12 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 58  
Eden Gardens, Kolkata  
**12 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Chennai Super Kings (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 59  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**13 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Pune Warriors India  
Match 60  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**13 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Deccan Chargers  
Match 61  
Punjab Cricket Association Stadium, Mohali, Chandigarh  
**14 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Scorecard Royal Challengers Bangalore (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 62  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**14 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Kolkata Knight Riders (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 63  
Eden Gardens, Kolkata  
**15 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Delhi Daredevils (H)

v Kings XI Punjab  
Match 64  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**16 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Mumbai Indians (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders  
Match 65  
Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai  
**17 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Chennai Super Kings  
Match 66  
HPCA Stadium, Dharamsala  
**17 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Delhi Daredevils (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 67  
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi  
**18 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Rajasthan Royals  
Match 68  
Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium, Hyderabad  
**19 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Kings XI Punjab (H) v Delhi Daredevils  
Match 69  
HPCA Stadium, Dharamsala  
**19 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Pune Warriors India (H) v Kolkata Knight Riders  
Match 70  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**20 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Deccan Chargers (H) v Royal Challengers Bangalore  
Match 71  
Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium, Hyderabad  
**20 May 2012 (D/N)**  
Rajasthan Royals (H) v Mumbai Indians  
Match 72  
Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur  
**Playoff stage**  
**Qualifier 1**  
22 May 2012  
20:00 (D/N)  
TBC v TBC  
Qualifier 1 or Eliminator  
MCA Stadium, Pune  
**Eliminator**  
23 May 2012  
20:00 (D/N)  
TBC v TBC  
Eliminator or Qualifier 1  
M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore  
**Qualifier 2**  
25 May 2012  
20:00 (D/N)  
TBC v TBC  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai  
**Final**  
**27 May 2012**  
20:00 (D/N)  
TBC v TBC  
M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai

● ● ●





# G.K. Test Series - 4

These questions are very useful for you

1. Consider the following statements using the code given below identify the personality with whom these statements are associated

1. He won Malaysian Grand Prix on 25 March 2012
  2. He is the Ferrari driver
  3. He is a Spanish national
  4. On 25 September 2005, he won the *Formula One World Driver's Championship title at the age of 24 years*
- (a) Lewis Hamilton  
(b) Fernando Alonso  
(c) Sergio Perez  
(d) Sebastian Vettel  
Answer: (b)

2. Which one of the following statements is wrong

- (a) Lewis Hamilton is Formula One player  
(b) He is a British national  
(c) He is the Red Bull's driver  
(d) He finished third in the Malaysian Grand Prix 2012  
Answer: (c)

3. Who among the following tennis players won Qnet ITF Women's Tennis Championship Title?

- (a) Donna Vekic  
(b) Andrea Koch-Benvenuto  
(c) Martina Navratilova  
(d) Serena Williams  
Answer: (a)

4. Which of the following state won the National Inter-State Tennis Championship?

- (a) Maharashtra  
(b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Tamil Nadu  
(d) Karnataka  
Answer: (c)

5. Virat Kohli has been slated the vice captain of Indian cricket team, he represents which of the following states?

- (a) Delhi  
(b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Gujarat  
(d) Rajasthan  
Answer: (a)

6. Consider the following statements and using the code given below identify the personality with whom these statements are associated

1. He the CEO of Mahindra Satyam
  2. He is to be appointed as the CEO of Mahindra Satyam-Tech Mahindra
  3. He was instrumental in recreating the image of fraud-hit firm and giving it a new lease of life Satyam
  4. In 2007, he was nominated for the Entrepreneur of the Year Award bestowed by Ernst & Young.
- (a) AM Naik  
(b) CP Gurnani  
(c) Shiv Nadar  
(d) Anand Mahindra  
Answer: (c)

7. Which of the following car company on 23 March 2012 hiked the price of its cars by 2.2 – 5.1 per cent

- (a) Skoda India  
(b) Volkswagen India  
(c) Tata Motors  
(d) Hyundai  
Answer: (a)

8. Indigo Manza is the car manufactured by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Tata Motors  
(b) Honda Motors  
(c) Hyundai Motors  
(d) Nissan Motors  
Answer: (a)

9. Which of the following banks on 20 March 2012, launched its new card product named Sapphire

- (a) HDFC  
(b) State Bank of India  
(c) Kotak Mahindra  
(d) ICICI  
Answer: (a)

10. Which of the following companies on 12 March 2012 unveiled India's first CDMA network technology driven tablet computers

- (a) Airtel  
(b) Dell  
(c) Reliance Communications  
(d) Idea Cellular  
Answer: (c)

11. Report of the probe by the income-tax department into the allegations that relatives of former chief justice had amassed huge wealth during his tenure was submitted on 12 March 2012 to the Supreme Court. Identify the CJI in question.

- (a) KG Balakrishnan  
(b) R.C. Lahoti  
(c) GB Pattanaik  
(d) B.N. Kripal  
Answer: (a)

12. Union Rural Development Minister Jairam Ramesh during his tour of Maharashtra's Satara district announced on 11 March 2012 a national award for sanitation and water in the name of which of the following Maharashtrian saints?

- (a) Bhaktha Pundarikar  
(b) Sant Gadge Baba  
(c) Sant Yoga Paramanandar  
(d) Bhaktha Goma Bai  
Answer: (b)

13. The Chief Election Commissioner of India, on 17 march 2012 lead a delegation to Amman in response to an invitation by the Prime Minister of Jordan, to explore modalities of supporting Jordan's electoral process against the backdrop of political reforms. Who is the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) Montek Singh Ahluwalia  
(b) S M Krishna  
(c) Dr. S. Y. Quraishi

d. Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Answer: (c)

14. Defence Minister AK Antony inaugurated the 36th DRDO Directors' Conference on 19 March 2012. What was the theme of the conference?

- a. Self-Reliance Strategy in Globalised World  
b. World Disarmament Strategy  
c. Emerging War Scenarios and Strategies  
d. Information Warfare / Electronic Warfare  
Answer: (a)

15. Akali Dal chief Parkash Singh Badal, sworn in as the chief minister of Punjab on 14 March 2012. Badal became the chief minister of the state for \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Fourth time  
b. Second time  
c. Third time  
d. Fifth time  
Answer: (d)

16. Marathi poet and Sahitya Akademi awardwinner, Manik Godghate passed away in Pune on 26 March 2012 after battling liver cancer for a year. For which of his work did he receive the Sahitya Akademi Award in 2012?

- a. Waryane Halte Raan  
b. Sandhyakalchya Kavita  
c. Chandramadhavichya Pradeshat  
d. Sandhyaparvatil Vaishnavi  
Answer: (a)

17. Name the Tamil author who was announced the winner of the Saraswati Samman 2011 by K K Birla Foundation announced on 22 March 2012 for his book Irama Kathaiyum Iramayakalum.

- a. Dhanushkodi Ramasamy  
b. Jeyamohan  
c. Sundara Ramasami  
d. A A Manavalan  
Answer: (d)

18. Which legendary versatile Bengali actor was on 21 March 2012 selected for India's highest film honour - the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 2012?

- a. Prasanjeet Chatterjee  
b. Soumitra Chatterjee  
c. Ranjit Mallick  
d. Suwendu Chakraborty  
Answer: (b)

19. Name the Union Minister who on 20 March 2012 was sworn in as the Union Railway Minister by President Pratibha Patil in New Delhi following the resignation of Dinesh Trivedi.

- a. Mukul Roy  
b. Subodh Kant Sahay  
c. M.K. Alagiri  
d. Kishore Chandra Deo  
Answer: (a)

20. Matanhy Saldanha, the tourism minister of Goa died of a heart attack on 21 March 2012. He also held the portfolio of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Health  
b. Finance  
c. Science and Environment  
d. Home  
Answer: (c)

21. According to data released by the government on 19 March 2012, retail inflation stood at what per cent in February 2012 as a result of higher prices of protein based items, edible oil products and manufactured goods?

- a. 8.83%  
b. 8%  
c. 7.79%  
d. 7%  
Answer: (a)

22. Finance ministry concerned over the steep rise in bad loans, set up a committee to suggest sector-specific mechanisms to address rising issue. With respect to the statement which of the following statement is not true?

1. The ministry decided to set up the committee after rating agency Moody's downgraded the Union Bank of India one notch on 19 March 2012 due to its high level of troubled assets and low provisions for coverage
2. The committee will have representation from the finance ministry, the Reserve Bank of India and some banks.
3. Finance Minister in Budget 2012-13 allowed \$1-billion external commercial borrowing (ECB) for the airline industry for one year, and allowed foreign debt to part-finance rupee debt taken by power companies and also for affordable housing.
4. Rise in bad loans affected farm sector lending as well. In November 2010, the share of farm loans was 13.10%, and dropped to 9.18% in November 2011

- a. 1 & 3  
b. Only 3  
c. Only 4  
d. Only 1  
Answer: (c)

23. Union Railway Minister Mukul Roy rolled back the railway fare hike as proposed by Dinesh Trivedi in the first Union Rail Budget 2012-13 presented on 14 March 2012. Which of the following statement is not true with respect to the roll back?

1. Roy withdrew the hike for second class suburban and non-suburban, and sleeper class travel fare by 2 paise, 3 paise and 5 paise per km
2. All railway reform measures suggested by Trivedi such as setting up of an independent tariff regulator, restructuring of Railway Board on professional lines, and creation of posts of Member PPP and Member Safety was also ignored

3. Roy's budget paved the way for the cash-strapped railways to earn a mere Rs 450 crore from increased passenger fares instead of Rs 1000 crore that Trivedi budgeted for

4. Following the rollback proposed by Roy the railways can now generate only Rs 1000 crore more.

- a. 2 & 4  
b. Only 3  
c. 1 & 4  
d. Only 4  
Answer: (b)

24. According to comptroller and auditor general's draft report titled 'Performance Audit Of Coal Block Allocations', the government lost what amount of money by not auctioning coal blocks between 2004 and 2009?

- a. Rs 10 lakh crore  
b. Rs 8.7 lakh crore  
c. Rs 7.75 lakh crore  
d. Rs 10.67 lakh crore  
Answer: (d)

25. Union government raised interest rates on post office-operated small savings like Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and Public Provident Fund (PPF) by what per cent in March 2012?

- a. 0.5%  
b. 1.1%  
c. 0.75%  
d. 1.75%  
Answer: (a)

26. Consider the following statements using the code given below identify the personality with whom these statements are associated.

1. He won Miami Opens on 1 April 2012
  2. He defeated Andy Murray in the final
  3. He holds number 1 rank in world tennis ranking
  4. He is a Serbian National
- (a) Rafael Nadal  
(b) Roger Federer  
(c) Novak Djokovic  
(d) Letan Hewitt  
Answer: (b)

27. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

- (a) Andy Murray is a British National  
(b) He was the runner-up in the Miami Opens  
(c) He is the number four of world tennis ranking  
(d) His highest career ranking is one  
Answer: (d)

28. NKP Salve who passed away on 1 April 2012 was the president of BCCI, when the Indian cricket team won the cricket world cup in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1987  
(b) 1996  
(c) 2011  
(d) 1983  
Answer: (d)

29. Geeta Poghat, who on 1 April 2012 qualified for London Olympics 2012 belongs to which of the following sports?

- (a) Wrestling  
(b) Boxing  
(c) Gymnastic  
(d) Weight-Lifting  
Answer: (c)

30. Lender Paes clinched his 50 career title at Miami Opens, Paes won the doubles title with \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Radek Stepanek  
(b) Max Mirnyi  
(c) Daniel Nestor  
(d) Mahesh Bhupati  
Answer: (a)

31. Union Power Ministry did not approve of the gas price pooling mechanism within the power sector as proposed by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. With reference to the statement which of the following facts are not true?

1. The Power Ministry deemed the pooling price mechanism with 7 mmscmd of additional RLNG to be non-workable
  2. As per the Power Ministry the pool proposed to be formed could only envisage 20-25 per cent of RLNG with 75-80 per cent of domestic gas
  3. Petroleum Ministry specifically stated that no new power plants will be considered for gas allocation till 2019-20
  4. Until 2013-14, only around 7 mmscmd of RLNG is expected to be imported due to infrastructure constraints
- a. Only 1  
b. 2 & 3  
c. Only 3  
d. Only 2  
Answer: (c)

32. Union government on 23 March 2012 reduced the import tariff value of which metal from USD 573 per 10 grams to USD 530 per 10 grams?

- a. Gold  
b. Silver  
c. Copper  
d. Iron  
Answer: (a)

33. The empowered group of ministers (EGoM) on 28 March 2012 fixed the issue price for the National Buildings Construction Corporation's public offer at what amount per share?

- a. Rs 100 per share  
b. Rs 106 per share  
c. Rs 110 per share  
d. Rs 115 per share  
Answer: (b)

34. As per the data on the core industries

released on 29 March 2012, eight core infrastructure industries registered a robust growth in output in February 2012. What was the growth recorded in February 2012?

- a. 6.8 %  
b. 7.5%  
c. 8.2%  
d. 9%  
Answer: (a)

35. Which body notified in March 2012 that premium rates for motor third party liability only cover will undergo an upward revision beginning 1 April 2012?

- a. CII  
b. SEBI  
c. IRDA  
d. FICCI  
Answer: (c)

36. Following RBI's decision to hike bank rate, the Food Ministry increased the interest rate on loans provided to sugar factories from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) to what per cent from the earlier 4% from 14 February 2012?

- a. 7%  
b. 7.5%  
c. 8%  
d. 8.8%  
Answer: (b)

37. Consider the following statements and using the code given below identify the personality with whom these statements are associated

1. He is the deputy chairman of Tata Group
  2. He is to be appointed as the Chairman of Tata Group in December 2012
  3. He was appointed on the Board of Directors of TCS on 1 April 2012
  4. He is the first person out of Tata family, who has selected to head the Tata group after Ratan Tata
- (a) OP Bhatt  
(b) Cyrus Mistry  
(c) Noel Tata  
(d) Kumar Mangalam Birla  
Answer: (b)

38. Which of the following nationalized bank on 1 April 2012 appointed D Sarkar as chairman and Managing Director

- (a) Indian Bank  
(b) Allahabad Bank  
(c) Union Bank of India  
(d) Canara Bank  
Answer: (c)

39. Naresh Goyal is the chairman of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Jet Airways  
(b) Indigo Airlines  
(c) Air India  
(d) Go Indigo  
Answer: (a)

40. S. Narsing Rao has been appointed as the CMD of Coal India Limited. Which of the following statements related to Coal India Limited is wrong?

- (a) Coal India Limited is an Indian state-controlled coal mining company  
(b) It acquired the Maharatna status in April 2011  
(c) Coal India Limited was formed in 1973 as Coal Mines Authority Limited  
(d) All the statements are wrong  
Answer: (d)

41. Volkswagen launched the new IPL edition of Vento and Polo. Volkswagen is a carmaker headquartered in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) South Korea  
(b) Italy  
(c) Japan  
(d) Germany  
Answer: (d)

42. Name the Nobel Peace Prize winner who was named the winner of one of the world's leading religion prizes, Templeton Prize for 2012 by the John Templeton Foundation on 29 March 2012.

- a. The Dalai Lama  
b. Tawakkol Karman  
c. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf  
d. Baba Ram Dev  
Answer: (a)

43. US Senate on 30 March 2012 confirmed career diplomat as ambassador to India. Identify the person in question.

- a. William Clark, Jr.  
b. Albert Peter Burleigh  
c. Robert Blackwill  
d. Nancy Powell  
Answer: (d)

44. Amadou Toumani Toure, who was ousted from his position following a military coup, was the president of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Tunisia  
b. Azerbaijan  
c. Mali  
d. Maldives  
Answer: (c)

45. A former Director of Kashmiri American Council (KAC) was sentenced to two years in prison in a District Court in Eastern District of Virginia. Identify the person the statement is related with.

- a. Hafeez Saeed  
b. Mushtaq Ahmed  
c. David Coleman Headley  
d. Gulam Nabi Fai  
Answer: (d)

46. Macky Sall became the new president of Senegal. Sall replaced \_\_\_\_\_ to the top post.

- a. Abdoulaye Wade  
b. Naseer Abdullah  
c. Erich Sherry  
d. None of the above  
Answer: (a)

47. Consider the following statements

using the code given below identify the personality with whom these statements are associated

1. He has recently been appointed as the Chairman of Mindtree Limited
  2. He is also the co-founder of Mindtree limited
  3. He has replaced Ashok Soota as the Chairman of Mindtree Limited
  4. He has also served as the Vice Chairman of Mindtree
- (a) Subroto Bagchi  
(b) Vivek Hooda  
(c) Ashok Malik  
(d) Pradeep Rungta  
Answer: (a)

48. Which one of the following statements is wrong

- (a) Varun Berry resigned from the Pepsi Co India on 29 February 2012  
(b) He was the Chief Executive Officer of PepsiCo India Food  
(c) He joined the company in 2006  
(d) As the CEO of PepsiCo India Foods, he promoted brands like Lay's, Quaker, Kurkure and Lehar  
Answer: (c)

49. Who has been appointed the new Managing Director of Hyundai India?

- (a) Bo Shin Seo  
(b) Andrew Mark  
(c) Anil Aggarwal  
(d) Anand Mahindra  
Answer: (a)

50. Company Law Board on 1 March 2012, returned the petitions of

- (a) Telenor and Unitech  
(b) Reliance Telecom  
(c) Etisalat DB  
(d) STel  
Answer: (a)

51. Which of the following public sector bank has appointed Madhukant Girdharlal Sanghvi as its new Chairman

- (a) Bank of Baroda  
(b) Allahabad Bank  
(c) State Bank of Maharashtra  
(d) Syndicate Bank  
Answer: (d)

52. Consider the following statements and using the code given below identify the personality with whom these statements are associated

1. He has recently joined the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited as its Chairman
  2. He is one of the few outsiders to head HAL
  3. He started his career with ONGC in 1976
  4. He has also served as the head of Pawan Hans Limited
- (a) RK Sharma  
(b) RK Tyagi  
(c) AM Naik  
(d) Pratip Chaudhury  
Answer: (b)

53. Which of the following Indian company has formed a joint venture with South African firm Exxaro

- (a) Reliance Industries  
(b) Essar  
(c) Tata Power  
(d) Vodafone India  
Answer: (c)

54. Who has been appointed the new Managing Director of Hyundai India?

- (a) Bo Shin Seo  
(b) Andrew Mark  
(c) Anil Aggarwal  
(d) Anand Mahindra  
Answer: (a)

55. Admax, South Asia's largest digital media network was acquired by which Indian company

- (a) Komli Media  
(b) Mindtree  
(c) Tata Teleservices  
(d) Google India  
Answer: (a)

56. James Murdoch, who on 29 February 2012 stepped down as Executive Chairman of News International is son of

- (a) Rupert Grint  
(b) Steve Murdoch  
(c) Mark Rupert  
(d) Rupert Murdoch  
Answer: (d)

57. Grand Central Terminal, Park Avenue, New York is the world's

- A. largest railway station  
B. highest railway station  
C. longest railway station  
D. None of the above  
Answer: Option A

58. Entomology is the science that studies

- A. Behavior of human beings  
B. Insects  
C. The origin and history of technical and scientific terms  
D. The formation of rocks  
Answer: Option B

59. Eritrea, which became the 182nd member of the UN in 1993, is in the continent of

- A. Asia  
B. Africa  
C. Europe  
D. Australia  
Answer: B

60. Garampani sanctuary is located at

- A. Junagarh, Gujarat  
B. Diphu, Assam  
C. Kohima, Nagaland

D. Gangtok, Sikkim  
Answer: Option B

61. For which of the following disciplines is Nobel Prize awarded?

- A. Physics and Chemistry  
B. Physiology or Medicine  
C. Literature, Peace and Economics  
D. All of the above  
Answer: D

62. Hitler party which came into power in 1933 is known as

- A. Labour Party  
B. Nazi Party  
C. Ku-Klux-Klan  
D. Democratic Party  
Answer: B

63. FFC stands for

- A. Foreign Finance Corporation  
B. Film Finance Corporation  
C. Federation of Football Council  
D. None of the above  
Answer: B

64. Fastest shorthand writer was

- A. Dr. G. D. Bist  
B. J.R.D. Tata  
C. J.M. Tagore  
D. Khudada Khan  
Answer: A

65. Epsom (England) is the place associated with

- A. Horse racing  
B. Polo  
C. Shooting  
D. Snooker  
Answer: A

66. First human heart transplant operation conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard on Louis Washkansky, was conducted in

- A. 1967  
B. 1968  
C. 1958  
D. 1922  
Answer: A

67. Galileo was an Italian astronomer who

- A. developed the telescope  
B. discovered four satellites of Jupiter  
C. discovered that the movement of pendulum produces a regular time measurement  
D. All of the above  
Answer: D

68. Habeas Corpus Act 1679

- A. states that no one was to be imprisoned without a writ or warrant stating the charge against him  
B. provided facilities to a prisoner to obtain either speedy trial or release in bail  
C. safeguarded the personal liberties of the people against arbitrary imprisonment by the king's orders  
D. All of the above  
Answer: D

69. Which of the followings is/are associated with the formation of the Indian States?

1. Fazal Ali
  2. SK Ghar
  3. JBP Committee
  4. KM Panikkar
- (a) 1 & 2  
(b) 1, 2, & 3  
(c) all of the above  
(d) none of these  
Answer: b

70. With which one of the following movements is the slogan "Do or die" associated?

- (a) Swadeshi Movement  
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(d) Quit India Movement  
Answer: d

71. Which gas contributes the highest in the Green House gases?

- (1) CO<sub>2</sub> (2) Methane (3) SO<sub>2</sub> (4) Chlorofluorocarbon  
(a) 1 & 2  
(b) only 1  
(c) only 2  
(d) all of the above  
Answer: c

72. The deepest oceanic trench Mariana is located in -

- (a) Atlantic Ocean  
(b) Arctic Ocean  
(c) Pacific Ocean  
(d) Indian Ocean  
Answer: c



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