

DEVELOP INDIA

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61ST MISS UNIVERSE PAGEANT 2012

Miss Universe 2012 is the 61st Miss Universe pageant, and was held on December 19, 2012, at the Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada, United States. Leila Lopes from Angola crowned her successor Olivia Culpo from USA at the end of this event. 89 countries and territories participated in this year's pageant and it was broadcasted live in participant countries and territories by NBC, Telemundo & the international broadcasters.



Final results :
USA – Olivia Culpo : Miss Universe 2012



Philippines – Janine Tugonon : 1st runner-up



Venezuela – Irene Esser : 2nd runner-up



Miss Universe 2012: India's hope dashed
Women from around the world squared off on Dec 19, 2012 night for the right to be called Miss Universe, but India's hope Shilpa Singh failed to make the top 10 as celebrity judges descended on the red carpet and brought some extra sparkle to the Las Vegas Strip.



Australia, Russia, Brazil, France, Venezuela, USA, Hungary, South Africa, Mexico and Philippines were the top 10 contenders.

India has been eyeing the most coveted beauty pageant since a decade now and this time around Shilpa Singh, a software engineer by profession, who was planning to make India proud at Miss Universe 2012 pageant.

Hailing from a small town in Bihar, Shilpa made her way to the I Am She - Miss Universe 2012 pageant and went onto become the first runner-up at the beauty pageant. However, later the winner of the pageant, Urvashi Rautela, was dethroned due to age conflict and the title was given to Shilpa Singh.

SACHIN TENDULKAR

ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT FROM ODI CRICKET

Sachin Tendulkar has retired from ODI cricket. Tendulkar finishes an illustrious career in the 50-over format, having played 463 ODIs, scored 18,426 runs and made 49 centuries, each of them a world record. His last ODI was against Pakistan in Dhaka during the Asia Cup, where he made a half-century in India's victory. "I have decided to retire from the One Day format of the game," he said in a statement. "I feel blessed to have fulfilled the dream of being part of a World Cup winning Indian team. The preparatory process to defend the World Cup in 2015 should begin early and in right earnest. I would like to wish the team all the very best for the future. I am eternally grateful to all my well wishers for their unconditional support and love over the years."

Tendulkar made his ODI debut on his first international tour, in 1989, against Pakistan in Gujranwala, where he got a duck. He scored his first half-century in his ninth ODI and made an immediate impact when promoted to open the batting in 1994, in an ODI against New Zealand in Auckland, where he smashed 82 in 49 balls. His first century took 79 ODIs to arrive but he kept piling them on with remarkable consistency.

Some of the batting highlights in his ODI career include back-to-back hundreds against Australia in 1998 in a triangular tournament in Sharjah, finishing as the highest run-getter in the 2003 World Cup in South Africa, and becoming the first batsman to score a double-century in the ODI format, against South Africa in February 2010. He was part of one of India's greatest ODI achievements over the last three decades, when they won the World Cup in 2011, beating Sri Lanka in the final on his home ground in Mumbai - it was his last ODI in India. In preparation for that World Cup, Tendulkar had curtailed the amount of ODI cricket in the year playing only four ODIs in the 12 months before the tournament. Since the end of the World Cup, Tendulkar has played 10 ODIs, seven in the CB Series against Australia and the last three of his career being played at the Asia Cup in Dhaka. His innings of 114 against Bangladesh on March 16 was his 100th international hundred in what turned out to be Tendulkar's penultimate ODI match for India.

Tendulkar's announcement of his ODI retirement came through a statement from the BCCI which stated that he had spoken to BCCI president N Srinivasan. His retirement was announced on the day the Indian selectors picked the teams to play in the five-match T20 and ODI series against Pakistan. "It was not sudden. He informed us before the selection about his decision," Sanjay Jagdale, the BCCI secretary, told reporters. "He spoke to me and the president about his decision. Naturally he must have been (emotional) I can't say we just spoke on the phone."

"What he has expressed is his concern that India has to prepare for the next World Cup," the BCCI's chief administrative officer Ratnakar Shetty added. "From that point of view, he felt that it was time that he retired."

One of the game's all-time greats, Sachin Tendulkar, on Sunday announced his retirement from one-day cricket, bringing to an end a glorious 23-year-old career in the format during which he rewrote numerous batting records. "I have decided to retire from the One-Day format of the game. I feel blessed to have fulfilled the dream of being part of a World Cup winning Indian team. The preparatory process to defend the World Cup in 2015 should begin early and in right earnest," the 39-year-old said in a statement released by the BCCI on Sunday. "I would like to wish the team all the very best for the future. I am eternally grateful to all my well wishers for their unconditional support and love over the years," he added.

Tendulkar, considered the most complete batsman in modern cricket and one who was considered next only to the legendary Sir Donald Bradman, retires from the ODI format at the top of the run-getters' list.

Tendulkar goes out after amassing 18,426 runs in 463 one-dayers at an average of 44.83.

The diminutive right-hander has an astonishing 49 hundreds in the format, including a double hundred -- the first in this form of the game.

Tendulkar made his ODI debut against Pakistan way back in 1989 and interestingly he is quitting the scene just ahead of another series against the arch-rivals. The Mumbaier, who made himself unavailable for Twenty20 after playing just one game in 2006, will now remain active in only the Test arena. The brightest moment of his ODI career came last year when he finally became part of a World Cup winning Indian team after five previous appearances.

Career averages												
Span	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s
overall 1989-2012	463	452	41	18426	200*	44.83	21367	86.23	49	96	20	2016

INDIA GATE RAPE PROTESTS TURN VIOLENT

“WE WANT JUSTICES”

What are becoming in India today, is indicate for all political class, that they are awaking otherwise it that kind of protest and silence of Governing class turn may be like Egypt and western world's "Arab Spring". It is also indicators for Indian civil war if situation will not change shortly.

Police have clashed with hundreds of protesters for the second straight day in the Indian capital New Delhi, after earlier imposing a ban on mass demonstrations against the gang rape of a medical student in the capital last weekend. Police fired tear gas and water cannon, and used batons to disperse the demonstrators gathered in central areas of the city on Sunday. Despite the police's efforts, however, the crowd at Delhi's landmark India Gate monument swelled into the thousands, witnesses said. Scuffles occurred between protesters and police near government buildings, with demonstrators shouting slogans against the authorities and throwing stones and bottles at their barricades. Angry protesters later overturned a vehicle and seized police vans. At least 30 people, including several policemen, have been treated for injuries at a nearby hospital, officials said. Areas close to the president's residence and the parliament had earlier been declared off-limits to protesters. Early on Sunday morning, police had cordoned off all routes leading to landmark government buildings, including metro stations. "Security has been tightened in the heart of New Delhi, with police in riot gear in every area of possible demonstration. Section 144, a criminal code that prohibits assembly of more than five people, has been imposed," reported Al Jazeera's Subina Shrestha in New Delhi. "The situation turned quite ugly [on December 22, 2012] after protesters clashed with police, and the police retaliated with water cannon and tear gas."

Suspects arrested

A delegation of protesters met Sonia Gandhi, the leader of the ruling Congress party, to convey their demands. Some female protesters were injured after the police charged them when they tried to approach a key federal government building near India Gate on Saturday.

The gang rape in New Delhi has sparked public outrage across India, bringing thousands of people onto city streets. Marches, demonstrations and candlelight vigils have spread during the last week. Six drunk men were joyriding in a bus when they picked up a physiotherapy student and her 28-year-old male companion last Sunday. They took turns raping her before throwing the pair off the speeding vehicle. During her ordeal the victim suffered serious intestinal injuries from being beaten with an iron rod. She remains in critical condition on respiratory support, but is responding to treatment, doctors said on Sunday. Five of the suspects in the case were arrested soon after the crime and a sixth was caught on Friday, the Press Trust of India reported. New Delhi has the highest number of sex crimes among India's major cities, with a rape reported on average every 18 hours, according to police figures.

Journalist shot dead

Meanwhile, in a separate incident at a rally against the sexual assault of a film actress in the country's northeast on Sunday, a television journalist was shot dead by police. The 36-year-old man, who worked for the Doordarshan network, was killed in Imphal, capital of Manipur state, after police opened fire on the rally, police spokesperson A Singh told the AFP news agency. Police fired on protesters when they attempted to torch a police bus. The area has been observing a general strike against the alleged molestation of the actress by local political party workers.



VOLCANO ALERT ON CHILE-ARGENTINA BORDER

Southern Chile's Copahue Volcano has begun spewing plumes of ash skyward, prompting authorities there and in neighbouring Argentina to issue a low-level alert. The 2,965-metre-high Copahue volcano, which straddles in Argentina's Neuquen province and Chile's Biobio region, began belching ash and gas early on Saturday, but officials said on Sunday it's still in an early eruption stage. Hernan de Solminihac, Chile's mining minister, said the volcano's smoke plume led Argentine emergency officials to issue a yellow alert and constantly monitor its activity in case of a full eruption.

Authorities alerted residents in a small nearby community, Biobio, and were monitoring the activity closely. Mayor Victor Lobos told the AFP news agency that locals were concerned but no lava or rocks have been expelled from the crater. "We need to stay calm," Lobos added. Officials said there was no need yet to evacuate people near the volcano, which is part of the Andes mountain chain. Flights expected to pass by the area around the volcano have been warned. A volcano in southern Chile erupted last year, forcing the cancellation of hundreds of flights and the evacuation of more than 600 people.



ASEAN-INDIA COMMEMORATIVE SUMMIT 2012

ASEAN, India conclude trade pact

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) and India on December 20, 2012 successfully concluded negotiations on a free trade agreement in services and investment. Speaking at an India-Asean commemorative summit in New Delhi, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said: "This represents a valuable milestone in our relationship. I am confident it will boost our economic ties in much the same way the FTA in goods has done."

The two parties reached a trade deal on goods in 2010 but India has pushed for extending the agreement to services and investment.

India and Asean have set a bilateral trade target of US\$100 billion (3 billion baht) by 2015. Two-way trade currently stands at \$80 billion.

The two sides also agreed on a vision document laying out a roadmap for future cooperation across all sectors.

The heads of state or governments of all the Asean member nations except the Philippines are attending the two-day summit. The latter member is being represented by its vice president, the Indian Foreign Ministry said. The summit commemorates the 10th anniversary of summit-level meetings between India and Asean and the 20th anniversary of formal engagement between the two.

To mark the 20th anniversary of the ASEAN-India dialogue partnership and the 10th anniversary of ASEAN-India Summit-level partnership, India is hosting the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in New Delhi on December 20-21, 2012. The theme of the summit is 'ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace and Shared Prosperity'.

The Summit is expected to result in the adoption of a Vision Statement which would chart the future direction of ASEAN-India relations. The ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Group (AIEPG) would be submitting their recommendations to the Leaders on future relations between ASEAN and India at the 10th ASEAN-India Summit in Phnom Penh.



Enhancing relations with ASEAN has been central to India's "Look East Policy" and there has been steady progress in the relationship with ASEAN countries since the policy was initiated in 1991. India became a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN in 1992, and a full dialogue partner in 1996. Since 2002, we have had annual Summits with ASEAN. Prime Minister of India would be meeting his ASEAN counterparts for the 10th ASEAN-India Summit at Phnom Penh on November 19, 2012.

The ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit will be the culmination of several events being organized in celebration of the partnership. These include a number of Ministerial level Meetings, people to people initiatives, B2B activities and cultural programmes both in India and the ASEAN countries.

The Logo for the Commemorative Summit was launched by External Affairs Minister at a special event organized on the sidelines of the 10th ASEAN-India Ministerial Meeting in Phnom Penh on July 11, 2012. (Details)

External Affairs Minister with his ASEAN Counterparts at the launch of the logo for the Special ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in Phnom Penh (July 11, 2012)

Two flagship events being organized as part of the commemorative year events are the Shipping Expedition of INS Sudarshini to ASEAN countries and the ASEAN-India Car Rally 2012.

The INS Sudarshini Shipping Expedition was flagged off on 15 September 2012 from Kochi and is scheduled to conclude on 29 March 2013. The shipping expedition traces the ancient trade route along the monsoon winds and is conceptualized to highlight India's traditional and current maritime linkages with South East Asia and emphasize connectivity and the continuous flow of intellectual ideas, economic trade and the civilizational interface between the people of the region. INS Sudarshini would call on ports in nine ASEAN countries during this expedition. Various "Marker" events – B2B events by FICCI and ICC, Kolkata and cultural events by ICCR – are being organized at various ports of call.

The 2nd edition of the ASEAN-India Car Rally 2012 was flagged off from Yogyakarta, Indonesia on November 26, 2012.

After passing through several capitals and cultural and commercial centres, covering a distance of 7448 kms over 19 days, the Rally would be flagged-down at Guwahati on December 17, 2012. The rally would be received by the Leaders of ASEAN and India in New Delhi on December 21, 2012, on the occasion of the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit. "Marker" events, including business seminars, tourism road-shows, cultural performances, etc. are also being organized along the route of the Car Rally by Indian Missions, CII, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Tourism and ICCR.

China successfully conducts test run of high-speed railway

China has successfully conducted test run of the world's longest 2,298-km long Beijing- Guangzhou high-speed railway, ahead of its formal launch. Running at an average speed of 300 km per hour, it only took two-and-a-half hours for the train on Saturday to cover the 693 km distance from Beijing to Zhengzhou, the northern section of the whole route that links the country's capital and the southern economic hub. Zhou Li, director general of science and technology with the Ministry of Railways (MOR), also aboard the train, told reporters that he was confident in the country's railway technologies. "We will keep tracking the condition of equipment in real time and report potential risks immediately," Zhou said.

The railway authorities have taken a string of targeted measures to guarantee a safe trip, such as intensifying the maintenance of fixed equipment and mobile devices on board and improving the control system to address possible problems under extreme weather, state-run Xinhua news agency quoted him as saying.

This is the longest high-speed network after China launched the Beijing-Shanghai bullet train last year which brought down travel time to around five hours covering over 1,300 km distance between two of China's largest cities. The new train covers Beijing with China's most industrialised province Guangdong which houses top developed cities like Guangzhou close to Hong Kong and Macau. Designed with a maximum speed of 350 km per hour, the railway has 35 stops in major cities, including Shijiazhuang, Zhengzhou, Wuhan and Changsha.



2013 FORMULA 1™ AIRTEL INDIAN GRAND PRIX



Formula One championship leader Sebastian Vettel took pole position for the Indian Grand Prix on October 27, 2012, edging out team-mate Mark Webber by four-hundredths of a second for Red Bull's third straight front-row sweep. McLaren pair Lewis Hamilton and Jenson Button qualified third and fourth at the Buddh International Circuit, ahead of the Ferraris of Fernando Alonso and Felipe Massa. Alonso trails Vettel by six points in the drivers' championship. Vettel is primed for a fourth consecutive win as he chases a third straight F1 title; something only previously achieved by Juan Manuel Fangio and Michael Schumacher. Vettel also completed the double of pole and race victory in last year's inaugural Indian GP. "Fortunately, I got the lap together. I was very happy with the lap," Vettel said. "It's been a great weekend so far, no problem with the car." Pole position, coupled with his recent dominant form, suggests Vettel will be very hard to stop in Sunday's race — but he did add a note of caution. "Tomorrow is the major exercise," Vettel said. "The McLarens were very quick on the long runs in practice, along with the Ferraris." Located 60 kilometers away from New Delhi in the province of Greater Noida, Buddh International Circuit, the newest addition to the F1 family in October 2011 was conceived by the circuit architect Hermann Tilke, reknown for all the latest F1 circuits on the map — Sepang, Yas Marina, Valencia... The Indian Grand Prix circuit, which required the displacement of four million cubic tons of dirt, can welcome up to 130,000 spectators.

- Track Length 5,125 km
- Amount of laps 60
- Race distance 307,249 km
- Corners 15
- Top Speed 318 km/h
- Average Speed 210 km/h
- Lap Record Time 1:27.249 - Sebastian Vettel (2011)



Flags of Formula One

Marshals at various points around the circuit are issued with a number of standard flags, all used to communicate vital messages to the drivers as they race around the track. A special display in each driver's cockpit - known as a GPS marshalling system - also lights up with the relevant flag colour, as the driver passes the affected section of track. Travelling at such high speeds, it may be hard for a driver to spot a marshal's flag and this system helps them identify messages from race control more effectively.

Chequered flag

Indicates to drivers that the session has ended. During practice and qualifying sessions it is waved at the allotted time, during the race it is shown first to the winner and then to every car that crosses the line behind him.

Yellow flag

Indicates danger, such as a stranded car, ahead. A single waved yellow flag warns drivers to slow down, while two waved yellow flags at the same post means that drivers must slow down and be prepared to stop if necessary. Overtaking is prohibited.

Green flag

All clear. The driver has passed the potential danger point and prohibitions imposed by yellow flags have been lifted.

Red flag

The session has been stopped, usually due to an accident or poor track conditions.

Blue flag

Warns a driver that he is about to be lapped and to let the faster car overtake. Pass three blue flags without complying and the driver risks being penalised. Blue lights are also displayed at the end of the pit lane when the pit exit is open and a car on track is approaching.

Yellow and red striped flag

Warns drivers of a slippery track surface, usually due to oil or water.

Black with orange circle flag

Accompanied by a car number, it warns a driver that he has a mechanical problem and must return to his pit.

Half black, half white flag

Accompanied by a car number, it warns of unsporting behaviour. May be followed by a black flag if the driver does not heed the warning.

Black flag

Accompanied by a car number, it directs a driver to return to his pit and is most often used to signal to the driver that he has been excluded from the race.

White flag

Warns of a slow moving vehicle on track.



Hilary Mantel wins 2012 Man Booker Prize

The whittling has finished. The judges of this year's Man Booker Prize started with a daunting 145 novels and have winnowed, sifted, culled, and in some cases hurled, until there was only one left: Hilary Mantel's Bring up the Bodies. Hers is a story unique in Man Booker history. She becomes only the third author, after Peter Carey and J.M. Coetzee, to win the prize twice, which puts her in the empyrean. But she is also the first to win with a sequel (Wolf Hall won in 2009) and the first to win with such a brief interlude between books. Her resuscitation of Thomas Cromwell — and with him the historical novel — is one of the great achievements of modern literature. There is the last volume of her trilogy still to come so her Man Booker tale may yet have a further chapter. The writing will have to wait a bit though. She may have won before but the torrent of media interest will still knock her back as if she's been hit by a wave. In 2009 she confessed to feeling as though she were "flying through the air", well, she's soaring again. When she lands she won't have time to think and she will talk into microphones until her throat is sore. It comes with the territory: everyone wants a bit of the Man Booker winner. It has been a long and uniquely intense journey not just for her but for everyone associated with the prize. For the judges it has meant nine months of work, worry and pleasure. Their choices have been scrutinised and criticised and their thoughts and penchants imagined. They will have read the shortlisted books at least three times. They will await the public's verdict on their choice with sang froid mixed with curiosity. They needn't be worried, Bring Up the Bodies has had near universal praise from critics and reading public alike. The shortlisted authors meanwhile have felt the hot brightness of the media spotlight on them since July when the long-list was first announced. They can breathe out now. For Hilary Mantel all those middle-of-the-night moments when she had to tell herself not to think of what it would be like to win again, not to jinx herself, can stop. Indeed, spare a thought for the shortlisted authors; they will have had a day unlike any other they have known. How do you take your mind off the fact that in a matter of hours you might be the winner of arguably the world's most high-profile literary prize? Of course it is an honour and validation to be shortlisted but they will have known that at 11.30 this morning the judges closed the door of a room somewhere in London — possibly near to where they themselves were standing/

ICC World Twenty20, 2012 world cup West Indies won by 36 runs

There was no fairytale finish for the host nation, no culmination of a dream for its brave captain. Instead, international cricket's most admired team walked away with the spoils, as West Indies justified pre-tournament favourite status by lifting the ICC World Twenty20 2012 crown in sensational fashion. West Indies' first global title since it won the ICC Champions Trophy 2004 at The Oval in London thus consigned Sri Lanka to a fourth consecutive defeat in the final of an ICC tournament, a miserable run that dates back to 2007. A fourth of the way into the title clash in front of a capacity 35,000-strong crowd — including Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa — at the R Premadasa Stadium on Sunday night, the West Indies had all but batted itself out of the game. Then, it found a timely hero in Marlon Samuels. Batting like a man possessed, Samuels single-handedly resurrected an innings that had been stifled by the parsimony of Angelo Mathews and the prolific wicket-taking ways of Ajantha Mendis. Samuels tore into Lasith Malinga, arguably the best Twenty20 bowler of the past few seasons, on his way to a stirring 78 off 56 deliveries. In the process, he carried West Indies to 137 for 6. It wasn't the most intimidating total, but on a slowing surface that cried out to be exploited by the spin resources at Darren Sammy's disposal, it needed some getting. Through brilliance with the ball, commitment in the field and fuelled by the desire to do it for the Caribbean people, the West Indies beat Sri Lanka at its own game, bowling the host out for 101 to complete an emotion-soaked and comprehensive 36-run victory.

Sri Lanka needed at least one of its top three — the experienced unit of Mahela Jayawardena, its inspirational captain, Tillakaratne Dilshan and Kumar Sangakkara — to anchor the chase. Dilshan was knocked over in the second over by a beauty from Ravi Rampaul, and while Jayawardena and Sangakkara did put on 42, they took 50 deliveries in doing so as West Indies kept things remarkably tight. Sangakkara's dismissal, trying to force the tempo, set in motion an extraordinary passage of play as wickets tumbled in a rush. There is no greater advantage in a cup final than scoreboard pressure; Sri Lanka completely succumbed to it, especially after Jayawardena's second-gear effort was terminated by Sunil Narine, who sowed the early seeds of doubt by ripping his first couple of deliveries past Sangakkara's hopeful blade.

Sri Lanka completely lost its head after its captain's dismissal and played itself out of contention through two silly run-outs. The sound of silence gripped the stadium but the West Indies, Gangnam Style and all, couldn't be bothered. Until Samuels's blitzkrieg, though, the West Indian innings was headed nowhere. Runs came in a trickle as Sri Lanka began brilliantly, keeping up the pressure through Mathews and Nuwan Kulasekara. Johnson Charles fell prey to frustration in the first over from Mathews, a wicket-maiden, after four dot balls, while Kulasekara conceded only wide in his first over to Chris Gayle.

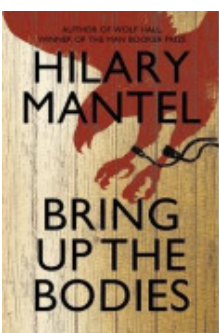
The West Indies had limped to 12 for 1 after five, and when Ajantha snared Gayle with a straighter one in his first over — Gayle had never looked like he was in any control, taking 16 deliveries for a tortured three — the West Indies finished the Power Play at 14 for 2, easily its lowest ever. The first ten overs yielded just one four; otherwise, forget the boundaries, even the twos had completely dried up. At 32 for 2 after 10, Sri Lanka had a serious stranglehold.



In the final analysis, the 11th over proved the most critical one of the game. It only produced six runs, but it was the over in which Samuels was reprieved, by Kulasekara running round to his right from long-off as the batsman tried to drive Jeevan Mendis's leg-spin over the boundary. Samuels was then on 20, out of 33 for 2. Taking that as the cue to stamp his authority on the final, Samuels cut loose in some style. His assault on Malinga had to be seen to be believed. It wasn't as if Malinga bowled too badly; Samuels, though, was in the zone, unleashing a bucketful of fury on the hapless bowler. What was pleasing about Samuels's pyrotechnics was that he played fabulous cricketing shots. There was one gorgeous drive over cover and a top-edged pull, both easily clearing the boundary rope, but otherwise his breathtaking innings was characterised by brilliant use of the straight field.

Dwayne Bravo played no more than a bit part in the only partnership of substance, 59 off 49 for the third wicket, until he was adjudged leg before to Ajantha, but that association had given the West Indies renewed hope. That hope burgeoned the longer Samuels stayed at the wicket. Having taken 21 off Malinga's second over, he smashed Jeevan for 14 in his second, then picked up 19 off Malinga's third, with two more sixes and a peach of a cut-drive behind point. In all, he hammered one four and five sixes off Malinga alone, leaving him with figures of none for 54 from four overs. Contrast this with Mathews, who bowled four overs for 11 and Ajantha, who finished with 4 for 12 from his quota, and it puts the Samuels innings in perspective. Ajantha did cut a swathe through the middle order, but even after Samuels fell playing one stroke too many to give Akila Dananjaya his only success, the West Indies was far from finished. Sammy dented Kulasekara's figures in the last over by alternating between helter-skelter running and two beefy hits to pick up 16. At the break, the West Indies total appeared competitive but gettable. By the end, it was a mile too far, again, for Sri Lanka.

shopping/chomping their nails — and settled down to decide their future. They will have wondered what that group literary holy men and women, like the conclave of cardinals in the Sistine Chapel choosing a new Pope, were talking about and wondered whether the puff of white smoke that finally emerged was for them. They may be writers but they're only human.



The nerves will have continued all through the prize dinner, even a phalanx of loved ones, publisher and agent can't keep them away. They chatted amicably, a drink — but perhaps just the one — to steady the beating heart. I doubt they tasted their food. Who would have wanted to be them as Sir Peter Stothard took to the rostrum and opened his mouth to enunciate the first syllable of the winner's name? She may qualify as an old hand but Hilary Mantel confessed that her nerves this time round were infinitely worse than in 2009.

This is not the end of the process, however. For Hilary Mantel it is the moment of coronation before she confronts the wider horizons that have suddenly opened up before her. For the other shortlisted authors who came so agonisingly close they have the knowledge that every publisher in the land will bite their hand off for the chance to publish their next book and that, whatever they write, they will have a wide and eager audience. Their names are now known to readers who may have had no idea of them only a few months ago.

Perhaps the real object of envy is not the winner — she thoroughly deserves her triumph — but the readers who have yet to open Bring up the Bodies. They have just won a prize too.

The Man Booker International Prize recognises one writer for his or her achievement in fiction. Worth £60,000, the prize is awarded every two years to a living author who has published fiction either originally in English or whose work is generally available in translation in the English language. The winner is chosen solely at the discretion of the judging panel and there are no submissions from publishers. The Man Booker International Prize is significantly different from the annual Man Booker Prize for Fiction. In seeking out literary excellence, the judges consider a writer's body of work rather than a single novel.

Direct Cash Transfer scheme from Jan next year

The ambitious electronic Direct Cash Transfer scheme for beneficiaries of subsidised items will be rolled out from January next year and is expected to cover 16 states by April 2014, the government announced on November 16, 2012. The scheme, which is aimed at curtailing corruption and pilferage of subsidised items, will be based on the payment platform of Aadhaar which is also to be rolled out speedily in line with it. These decisions were taken at a meeting held by the Prime Minister's Principal Secretary Pulok Chatterjee with secretaries and representatives of various ministries and departments concerned. As per the roadmap, the scheme will be rolled out in 51 districts from January one next year. It will cover 16 states from April one 2014, according to a PMO statement. "It was decided that all departments engaged in transferring benefits to individual beneficiaries will quickly move to an electronic Direct Cash Transfer system, based on an Aadhaar Pay-

ment Bridge/Platform," the statement said. "They will identify the schemes to move to this system and also prepare a roadmap with timelines so that the rollout is smooth and fast," it said. The list of schemes, roadmaps and timelines will be sent to the Planning Commission and PMO by 20 November 2012.

UIDAI will set up a dedicated cell of technical experts in UIDAI to facilitate Aadhaar enabled Direct Cash Transfers and help individual ministries. Department of Financial Services will go for universal financial inclusion through individual bank accounts for all in line with the roadmap. UIDAI will rollout Aadhaar speedily in line with the roadmap, it said. Departments will work towards digitising their databases quickly, particularly at the state level, with the help of state governments, Department of IT and NIC to ensure convergence.

The Prime Minister had recently constituted a National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers under his chairmanship and an Executive Committee on Direct Cash Transfers to give a thrust to roll out a cash transfer programme across the country, leveraging the Aadhaar platform. Dr. Singh will be holding the first meeting of the Committee on November 26 where the roadmap and timelines will be presented. The purpose of Friday's meeting was to move forward and operationalise Direct Cash Transfers for which many steps need to be taken, the PMO statement said. The necessary steps include identification of areas where Direct Cash Transfers can be introduced, establishing mechanisms for preparing rollout plans for these areas and ensuring rapid rollout of Aadhaar to achieve better coverage of at least 80 per cent. The steps also include ensuring universal access to banking and financial inclusion and setting up of mechanisms to enable cash transfers to actually take place. "To facilitate all this, there is a need to constitute other committees including a Technology Committee, a Financial Inclusion Committee and Implementation Committees within each Ministry so as to ensure coordination and quick implementation," the statement said. The agenda for the meeting was to explain to all committee members the rationale and purpose of Direct Cash Transfers and the institutional architecture that has been put in place for the rollout. Its agenda also included finalisation of the constitution and composition of the implementation committees, identification of areas for introducing Direct Cash Transfers and make arrangements for finalising roadmaps for rollout in each area, keeping in view the roadmap already prepared for Direct Cash Transfers of LPG Subsidy.

Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2012-13

"First of all, on behalf of the Reserve Bank, I want to welcome you all to this Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy for 2012-13.

2. A short while ago, we put out the Second Quarter Review. Based on an assessment of the current macroeconomic situation, we have decided to:

Cut the cash reserve ratio (CRR) of scheduled banks by 25 basis points from 4.5 per cent to 4.25 per cent of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) effective the fortnight beginning November 3, 2012. The reduction in the CRR, will inject around `175 billion of primary liquidity into the banking system.

3. There is no change in policy interest rate. Accordingly, the repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility remains at 8.0 per cent.

4. Consequently, the reverse repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF), determined

with a spread of 100 basis points below the repo rate, will continue at 7.0 per cent, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate, determined with a spread of 100 bps above the repo rate, at 9.0 per cent.



Considerations Behind the Policy Move

5. Let me begin with an explanation of the rationale behind this monetary policy action.
6. The decision to cut the CRR and keep the policy interest rate unchanged draws from our assessment of the evolving liquidity situation and the growth-inflation dynamic.
First on liquidity. Systemic liquidity deficit has been high because of several factors: the wedge between deposit and credit growth, the build-up of Government's cash balances from mid-September and the drainage of liquidity on account of festival-related step-up in currency demand. This high systemic deficit will have adverse implications for the flow of credit to productive sectors and for the overall growth of the economy going forward.
As regards the growth-inflation balance, headline WPI inflation moderated from its peak of 10.9 per cent in April 2010 to an average rate of 7.5 per cent over the period January-August 2012. During this time, growth has slowed and is currently below trend. This slowdown is due to a host of factors, including monetary tightening.
Since April 2012, the Reserve Bank's monetary policy stance has sought to balance the growth-inflation dynamic through calibrated easing. The transmission of these policy impulses through the economy is still underway. In conjunction with the fiscal and other measures recently announced by the Government, the Reserve Bank's monetary policy stance should work towards arresting the loss of growth momentum over the next few months. Yesterday's statement by the Finance Minister reaffirming commitment to fiscal consolidation will open up space for monetary policy to restrain inflation and support growth.

Now coming to inflation. It turned up again in September, reflecting the partial pass-through of adjustment of diesel and electricity prices, and elevated inflation in non-food manufactured products. It is, therefore, critical that even as the monetary policy stance shifts further towards addressing growth risks, the objective of containing inflation and anchoring inflation expectations is not de-emphasised.

Monetary Policy Stance

7. The policy document spells out the three broad contours of our monetary policy stance. These are :
first, to manage liquidity to ensure adequate flow of credit to the productive sectors of the economy; second, to reinforce the positive impact of government policy actions on growth as inflation risks moderate; and third, to maintain an interest rate environment to contain inflation and anchor inflation expectations.

Guidance

8. As in the past, we have also given guidance for the period forward.
9. In reducing CRR, the Reserve Bank intended to pre-empt a prospective tightening of liquidity conditions, thereby keeping liquidity comfortable and supportive of growth. The policy stance anticipates the projected inflation trajectory which indicates a rise in inflation over the next few months before easing in the last quarter. While there are risks to this trajectory, the baseline scenario suggests a reasonable likelihood of further policy easing in the fourth quarter of this fiscal year. Let me add though that this guidance will, however, be conditioned by the evolving growth-inflation dynamic.

Expected Outcomes

10. We expect that today's policy actions, and the guidance that we have given, will result in the following three outcomes:
first, liquidity conditions will facilitate a turnaround in credit growth to productive sectors so as to support growth;
second, as inflation risks moderate, the growth stimulus of the policy actions announced by the Government will be reinforced;
and, finally, the policy action will anchor medium-term inflation expectations on the basis of a credible commitment to low and stable inflation.

Global and Domestic Developments

11. As always, our policy action has been based on a careful assessment of the global and domestic macroeconomic situation. Let me comment first on the global economy.

Global Economy

12. Over the last quarter, policymakers around the world have confronted increasingly difficult challenges. Globally, even as the growth momentum has slowed, governments have had to manage the balance between fiscal consolidation and growth stimulus amidst visible signs that the two objectives are in conflict with each other. As the advanced economies deal with these tensions and global demand conditions weaken, emerging and developing economies are also slowing down.
13. Liquidity infusions by central banks in advanced economies during the quarter have contributed to some stability in global financial markets. It is important to note though that liquidity infusions are only a stop-gap measure intended to maintain financial stability and arrest further downturn. They cannot substitute for robust structural solutions that can return the advanced economies to the path of recovery. At this stage, growth risks have risen and could well overwhelm the positive effects of enhanced liquidity. Moreover, notwithstanding some muted softening recently, commodity prices are still at elevated levels. Consequently, there is a significant risk of liquidity-driven price increases. Even as the global recovery process moves forward, the months ahead will be a period of heightened uncertainty for the global economy.

Indian Economy

14. Let me now turn to the domestic macroeconomic situation. Growth decelerated over four successive quarters, from 9.2 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2010-11 to 5.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2011-12. In the first quarter of this year, growth was marginally higher at 5.5 per cent. This slight improvement in GDP growth in the first quarter was mainly driven by growth in construction, and supported by better than expected growth in agriculture. On the demand side, the growth of gross fixed capital formation decelerated, while the slowdown in growth of private consumption expenditure continued. The external demand conditions and crude oil prices also remained unfavourable, adversely impacting net exports.
15. Over the last quarter, global risks have increased and domestic risks have become accentuated owing to halted investment demand, moderation in consumption spending and continuing erosion in export competitiveness accompanied by weakening business and consumer confidence. The industrial outlook remains uncertain. Notwithstanding the improvement in rainfall in the months of August and September, the first advance estimates of the 2012 kharif production are about 10 per cent lower than last year's production.
16. On the basis of the above considerations, the baseline projection of GDP growth for 2012-13 is revised downwards from 6.5 per cent to 5.8 per cent.
Inflation
17. Moving on to inflation. Headline WPI inflation remained sticky, at above 7.5 per cent on a y-o-y basis, through the first half of the current year. Furthermore, in September there was a pick-up in the momentum of headline inflation owing to the increase in fuel prices and elevated price levels of non-food manufactured products. This is, in part, attributable to some suppressed inflation in the form of earlier under-pricing being corrected. However, even after adjusting for this, the momentum remains firm.
18. While WPI primary food articles moderated since July due to the softening of prices of vegetables, prices of cereal and protein items edged up. WPI food products inflation increased in September, mainly due to the firming up of the prices of sugar, edible oils and grain mill products.
19. Fuel group inflation registered a significant rise in September, reflecting the sharp increase in prices of electricity effected from June, the partial impact of the increase in prices of diesel in mid-September and significant increase in non-administered fuel prices on account of rising global crude

prices.

20. Non-food manufactured products inflation was persistent at 5.6 per cent through July-September. This upside pressure was a result of firm prices of metal products and other inputs and intermediates, especially goods with high import content due to a depreciating rupee.
21. Consumer price inflation, as measured by the new CPI, remained elevated, reflecting the build-up of food price pressures. CPI inflation excluding food and fuel groups ebbed slightly during June-September, from double digits earlier.
22. Looking ahead, the path of inflation will be shaped by two sets of counteracting forces. First, on the downside, slower growth and excess capacity in some sectors will help moderate core inflation. Stable, or in the best case scenario, declining commodity prices will reinforce this tendency. An appreciating rupee will also help to contain inflationary pressures by bringing down the rupee cost of imports, especially of commodities.
Balancing those downside forces are some on the upside. Persistent supply constraints may aggravate as demand revives, resulting in price pressures. Global financial instability could put downward pressure on the rupee and that will add to imported inflation. Also, the upsurge in both rural and urban wages will exert cost-push pressures on inflation.
Finally, as under-pricing in several products is corrected as part of the fiscal consolidation process, suppressed inflation is being brought into the open. This correction is necessary and important. Nevertheless, it will result in higher inflation readings.
23. Taking the above factors into consideration, the baseline projection for headline WPI inflation for March 2013 is raised to 7.5 per cent from 7.0 per cent indicated in July. Importantly, inflation is expected to rise somewhat in the third quarter before beginning to ease in the fourth quarter.
Monetary and Liquidity Conditions
24. Let me now move on to monetary and liquidity conditions. Money supply (M3), deposit and credit growth have so far trailed below the indicative trajectories of the Reserve Bank indicated in the April Policy and reiterated in the July Review. Deposit growth has decelerated with the moderation in interest rates, especially term deposits. Credit growth has ebbed with the slowdown in investment demand, especially with regard to infrastructure, and lower absorption of credit by industry, in general. Keeping in view the developments during the year so far and the usual year-end pick-up, the trajectories of the monetary aggregates for 2012-13 are projected at 14 per cent for M3, 15 per cent for deposit growth and 16 per cent for growth of non-food credit.
25. Liquidity conditions, as reflected in the average net borrowing under the LAF at '486 billion during July-September, remained within the comfort zone of (+/-) one per cent of NDTL. However, liquidity conditions tightened in October, mainly on account of the build-up in the Government's cash balances and the seasonal increase in currency demand, taking the average LAF borrowing to '871 billion during October 15-25, well above the band of (+/-) one per cent of NDTL
Risk Factors
26. Now, let me highlight the risks to our growth and inflation projections:
First, the downside risks to growth stemming from the global macroeconomic environment now seem likely to be stronger than earlier thought. Domestically, a revival in investment activity, which is key to stimulating growth, depends particularly on the recent policy announcements by the Government being translated into effective actions;
Second, despite recent moderation, global commodity prices remain high. Also, under recoveries in domestic prices of administered petroleum products persist and will need to be corrected. While corrections are welcome from the viewpoint of overall macroeconomic stability, we will have to guard against their second-round effects on inflation.
Third, the behaviour of food inflation will depend on the supply response in respect of commodities characterised by structural imbalances, particularly protein items;
Fourth, the persistent increase in rural and urban wages, unaccompanied by commensurate productivity increase, has been and will continue to be a source of inflationary pressures;
Fifth, the large twin deficits, i.e., the current account deficit and the fiscal deficit pose significant risks to both growth and macroeconomic stability; and
Finally, while liquidity pressures pose risks to credit availability for productive purposes and could adversely affect overall investment, excess liquidity could aggravate inflation risks.
Developmental and Regulatory Policies
27. This review also includes developmental and regulatory policies which focus on carrying forward the initiatives taken for strengthening the financial system and for efficiently providing financial services to the widest sections of society. Let me briefly indicate some of the important initiatives in this regard.
28. I will begin with financial markets and market infrastructure. Some important measures contained in the policy are the following:
The settlement cycle of the primary auction in Treasury Bills (T-Bills) will be reduced from T+2 to T+1.
IRS contracts will be standardised to facilitate centralised clearing and settlement of these contracts.
We will move towards developing a trade repository for OTC derivatives.
29. Now let me move on to initiatives for financial inclusion, credit delivery and customer service. Drawing on extensive consultation with banks, we have rationalised the guidelines on priority sector lending. Important initiatives in this regard are the following:
Loans up to '20 million to partnership firms, cooperatives and corporates directly engaged in agriculture and allied activities under partnership, rural co-operative and corporate categories will also be classified as direct finance to agriculture.
Bank loans to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) for on-lending for housing up to '1 million per borrower will be included under the priority sector, provided the interest rate charged to the ultimate borrower by the HFC does not exceed two percentage points above the lowest interest rate of the lending bank for housing loans.
30. As regards the cooperative sector, scheduled urban cooperative banks (UCBs) have been allowed to undertake repo transactions in corporate bonds.
31. Another important step relates to micro and small enterprises. The definition of sickness of these enterprises is modified to facilitate early rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units and to lay down a procedure for assessing viability of sick units in the sector.
32. Moving on to regulation and supervision, we are carrying forward the implementation of Basel III capital regulations by issuing draft guidelines on capital requirements for bank exposures to central counterparties by mid-November 2012 and on composition of capital disclosure requirements by end-December 2012.
33. Given the larger objectives of financial stability, and keeping in view international best practices to ensure that banks have sufficient provisioning buffer, the provision for restructured standard accounts is being raised from the existing 2 per cent to 2.75 per cent.
34. To address the issue of rise in NPAs and restructured advances of banks, and with a view to improving effective information sharing among banks on credit, derivatives and unhedged foreign currency exposures, banks are being advised to put in place, by end-December 2012, an effective mechanism for information sharing. Any sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers with effect from January 1, 2013 should be made only after obtaining/ sharing necessary information.
35. Turning to unhedged foreign currency exposures of corporates, which is a source of risk to them as well as to the financing banks and the financial system, we are advising banks to put in place a proper mechanism to rigorously evaluate the risks arising out of unhedged foreign currency exposures of corporates, and price them in the credit risk premium. Banks are also being advised to consider stipulating a limit on the unhedged position of corporates on the basis of bank's Board-approved policy.
36. We are in the process of strengthening the regulatory framework for dealing with Systemically Important Financial Institutions (SIFIs) which may come under stress and may require resolution. Accordingly, the Government and the Reserve Bank are setting up a High Level Working Group to recommend a comprehensive resolution regime for all types of financial institutions in India.
37. Before I close, let me note that the persistence of inflation pressures, even as growth has moderated, remains a key challenge. Of particular concern is the stickiness of core inflation, mainly on account of supply constraints and the cost-push of rupee depreciation. Consequently, managing inflation and inflation expectations must remain the primary focus of monetary policy. A central premise of monetary policy is that low and stable inflation and well-anchored inflation expectations contribute to a conducive investment climate and consumer confidence, which is key to sustained growth on a higher trajectory in the medium-term.
38. Accordingly, over the past few quarters, monetary policy had to focus on inflation, even as growth risks have increased. As recent policy initiatives by the Government start yielding results in terms of revitalising activity, they will open up space for monetary policy to work in concert to stimulate growth. However, in doing so, it is important not to lose sight of the primary objective of managing inflation and inflation expectations.

India ranked 7th largest player in global services trade

India has been ranked by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) as the seventh largest player in the global services trade with value of exports and imports aggregating 261 billion dollars in 2011. According to a WTO report, with exports at 137 billion dollar and imports at 124 billion dollar, India is among the five countries out of the top ten players which ended the year 2011 with a surplus of trade in commercial services. The Indian economy is mainly driven by services with the sector contributing over 55 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



Obama on Thailand tour to boost US economy

Seeking to boost America's economic and strategic ties with Asia, President Obama is visiting Thailand as part of a three-day trip of Asia-Pacific region. His visit gains importance as it is seen to counter China's rise in the region. Obama is also seeking to open new markets for US businesses; the United States is Thailand's third biggest trading partner, behind China and Japan. It is Obama's first trip abroad after winning his second term. Obama terms alliance with Thailand as cornerstones of his administration's deeper commitment to the Asia-Pacific region. Obama called on Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej and held a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra. His three-day tour to southeast Asia will also take him to Myanmar, the first by a US president.



Mysore gets country's first Intelligent Transport System

The cultural capital of Karnataka, Mysore boasts of country's first Intelligent Transport System, launched yesterday with the help of central government. At present 500 buses, 105 bus stops and six major bus stands with 45 platforms are covered under the system in Mysore city. It is implemented in Mysore as a pilot project at a cost of 23 crore rupees. AIR correspondent reports that once successful, the project will be replicated in other cities of the country.

GAAR amendments finalised: Chidambaram

Finance Minister P Chidambaram disclosed that amendments to General Anti-Avoidance Rules, GAAR, the law against tax avoidance through foreign investments, have been finalised. He said that the Finance Ministry has finalised the amendments to the Chapter 10A of the Income Tax Act. Chapter 10A of the Income Tax Act deals with taxation of investments. GAAR which was proposed in 2012-13 budget with a view to preventing tax evasion, evoked sharp reactions from foreign as well as domestic investors who feared that unbridled powers to taxmen would result in harassment of investors.
The government later appointed a committee headed by tax expert Parthasarathi Shome to look into their concerns.
Chidambaram, during a interview, spoke on a variety of subjects including his optimism on meeting disinvestment and spectrum sales target, confidence on pushing through with reforms measures and the relationship with RBI which he said was not antagonistic. Speaking over the issue of subsidised LPG Cylinders, Finance Minister said that it is for Petroleum Ministry to consider raising the cap. Chidambaram also indicated that the proposal to set up the National Investment Board for expediting clearance to large projects will soon come up for approval before the Cabinet.

John Kerry nominated as next US secretary of state

US President Barack Obama has nominated Senator John Kerry to succeed Hillary Clinton as his next secretary of state. Mr Obama said Mr Kerry's "entire life" prepared him for the role, and praised him for the "respect and confidence" he has earned from world leaders. Mr Kerry ran as Democratic presidential candidate in 2004 and is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His nomination comes after the US ambassador to the UN, Susan Rice, withdrew from consideration last week.
Republicans had fiercely criticised her role in the aftermath of the deadly attack on the US consulate in Benghazi, Libya, in September.
Influential senator
Speaking at the White House, Mr Obama said Mr Kerry understood the need to "harness all elements of American power", and said the veteran senator was "not going to need a lot of on-the-job training". The president added that he was sure Mr Kerry would be swiftly confirmed in the Senate. Mrs Clinton, who is still recuperating from a stomach virus and concussion, was not present for the announcement. But in a statement, Mrs Clinton said Mr Kerry was an "excellent choice" of head for the state department. "He will be able to sustain and extend America's global leadership," she said. Mr Kerry, 69, becomes Mr Obama's first new cabinet nomination since he won a second term in November.
The president will also have to name a new defence secretary to replace Leon Panetta, and a new director of the CIA to take over from David Petraeus, who quit last month after admitting an affair. Mr Kerry, a decorated Vietnam veteran, lost a close presidential election to George W Bush in 2004 and had been a contender for the state department in 2008, before Mrs Clinton was chosen. Mr Kerry is well-steeped in the details of world affairs and diplomacy. She says he has been the Obama administration's unofficial envoy to various hotspots, from Pakistan to Afghanistan. If confirmed, he will face the problem of ongoing Syrian unrest and continuing concern over Iran's nuclear programme.
Senator John Kerry
● Graduated from Yale University in 1966
● Enlisted in the US Navy and served in the Vietnam War. Honoured with a Silver Star, Bronze Star and three Purple Hearts
● Attended Boston College Law School, graduating in 1976
● Elected lieutenant governor of Massachusetts in 1982
● Entered the US Senate in 1984
● Ran as Democratic party candidate for the White House in 2004. Narrowly defeated by incumbent George W Bush
● Member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate

Virbhadra Singh to be Himachal CM for 6th time

Virbhadra Singh, who successfully spearheaded the Congress campaign in the Assembly polls, will be the next Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. 78-year-old Singh, President of the Himachal Pradesh Congress Committee (HPCC), was named leader of the Congress Legislature Party (CLP) by AICC General Secretary Janardan Dwivedi after his appointment was approved by Sonia Gandhi. Earlier, the CLP attended by 34 out of 36 Congress members, authorised Gandhi to appoint the CLP leader. Dwivedi, who was the central observer, made the announcement after a four-hour-long meeting of the CLP.
A five-time Chief Minister, Singh first took over the top post on 8th April 1983 and again became CM on 5th March 1985 after mid term polls. Congress lost the elections in 1990 under his leadership but he again brought the party back in power and took over as CM for the third time on 3rd December 1993.
The Congress emerged a single largest party in the hung assembly in 1998 and Singh was again sworn in as CM on 5th March 1998 but he failed to win the trust vote and resigned.
In 2003 polls, the Congress bounced back to power and Singh was again elected as leader of the CLP and assumed office of the CM on 6th March 2003. Singh was elected to Assembly in December 2007 polls but the party failed to win majority. He contested the Lok Sabha polls in 2009 from Mandi and was inducted as cabinet minister in the Manmohan Singh government. He resigned from the Cabinet on 26th June 2012 after framing of charges against him by a local court.
Italian president dissolves parliament for fresh elections in February
Italy's parliament has been dissolved by President Giorgio Napolitano following caretaker Prime Minister Mario Monti's resignation. After meeting political leaders, President Napolitano called for a measured and constructive electoral campaign. Soon after, the cabinet announced that the election would be held over two days, on 24-25 February. Mr. Monti, brought in last year to form a technocratic government, stepped down on Friday after MPs passed his budget. It followed the withdrawal of support from former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's party. Mr Berlusconi is to run again. Mr Monti, who remains head of an interim administration until the elections, is expected to announce later today whether he will run again.

Sahara-Sebi case: Tribunal dismisses deadline extension plea

In the high-profile case involving repayment of money to bondholders of two Sahara group firms,

TENDULKAR'S CUMULATIVE ODI RECORD																	
Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s	6s	Opposition	Start Date			
1	1	0	0	0	0.00	2	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	v Pakistan	18 Dec 1989	ODI # 593		
2	2	0	0	0	0.00	4	0.00	0	0	2	0	0	v New Zealand	1 Mar 1990	ODI # 612		
3	3	0	36	36	12.00	43	83.72	0	0	2	5	0	v New Zealand	6 Mar 1990	ODI # 616		
4	4	0	46	36	11.50	55	83.63	0	0	2	5	0	v Sri Lanka	25 Apr 1990	ODI # 623		
5	5	0	66	36	13.20	80	82.50	0	0	2	6	0	v Pakistan	27 Apr 1990	ODI # 625		
6	6	0	85	36	14.16	115	73.91	0	0	2	7	1	v England	18 Jul 1990	ODI # 634		
7	7	0	116	36	16.57	141	82.26	0	0	2	10	1	v England	20 Jul 1990	ODI # 635		
8	8	0	152	36	19.00	163	93.25	0	0	2	13	3	v Sri Lanka	1 Dec 1990	ODI # 644		
9	9	0	205	53	22.77	204	100.49	0	1	2	20	4	v Sri Lanka	5 Dec 1990	ODI # 646		
10	10	0	235	53	23.50	233	100.85	0	1	2	21	6	v Sri Lanka	8 Dec 1990	ODI # 648		
11	10	0	235	53	23.50	233	100.85	0	1	2	21	6	v Bangladesh	25 Dec 1990	ODI # 657		
12	11	0	239	53	21.72	244	97.95	0	1	2	21	6	v Sri Lanka	28 Dec 1990	ODI # 658		
13	12	0	292	53	24.33	314	92.99	0	2	2	23	6	v Sri Lanka	4 Jan 1991	ODI # 661		
14	13	1	344	53	28.66	354	97.17	0	3	2	28	6	v Pakistan	18 Oct 1991	ODI # 680		
15	14	1	366	53	28.15	381	96.06	0	3	2	31	6	v West Indies	19 Oct 1991	ODI # 681		
16	15	2	377	53	29.00	408	92.40	0	3	2	32	6	v West Indies	22 Oct 1991	ODI # 683		
17	16	2	426	53	30.42	446	95.51	0	3	2	35	8	v Pakistan	23 Oct 1991	ODI # 684		
18	17	2	426	53	28.40	447	95.30	0	3	3	35	8	v Pakistan	25 Oct 1991	ODI # 685		
19	18	2	488	62	30.50	520	93.84	0	4	3	43	9	v South Africa	10 Nov 1991	ODI # 686		
20	19	2	492	62	28.94	528	93.18	0	4	3	43	9	v South Africa	12 Nov 1991	ODI # 687		
21	20	2	493	62	27.38	531	92.84	0	4	3	43	9	v South Africa	14 Nov 1991	ODI # 688		
22	21	2	494	62	26.00	540	91.48	0	4	3	43	9	v West Indies	6 Dec 1991	ODI # 692		
23	22	2	530	62	26.50	605	87.60	0	4	3	46	9	v Australia	8 Dec 1991	ODI # 693		
24	23	2	587	62	27.95	712	82.44	0	5	3	49	9	v Australia	10 Dec 1991	ODI # 694		
25	24	2	635	62	28.86	769	82.57	0	5	3	51	9	v West Indies	14 Dec 1991	ODI # 696		
26	25	2	656	62	28.52	804	81.59	0	5	3	54	9	v Australia	15 Dec 1991	ODI # 697		
27	26	2	733	77	30.54	931	78.73	0	6	3	59	9	v West Indies	11 Jan 1992	ODI # 702		
28	27	2	764	77	30.56	975	78.35	0	6	3	60	9	v Australia	14 Jan 1992	ODI # 705		
29	28	3	821	77	32.84	1063	77.23	0	7	3	62	9	v West Indies	16 Jan 1992	ODI # 707		
30	29	3	825	77	31.73	1073	76.88	0	7	3	62	9	v Australia	18 Jan 1992	ODI # 709		
31	30	3	894	77	33.11	1173	76.21	0	8	3	65	9	v Australia	20 Jan 1992	ODI # 711		
32	31	3	929	77	33.17	1217	76.33	0	8	3	70	9	v England	22 Feb 1992	ODI # 715		
33	31	3	929	77	33.17	1217	76.33	0	8	3	70	9	v Sri Lanka	28 Feb 1992	ODI # 722		
34	32	3	940	77	32.41	1236	76.05	0	8	3	71	9	v Australia	1 Mar 1992	ODI # 725		
35	33	4	994	77	34.27	1298	76.57	0	9	3	74	9	v Pakistan	4 Mar 1992	ODI # 729		
36	34	4	1075	81	35.83	1375	78.18	0	10	3	82	10	v Zimbabwe	7 Mar 1992	ODI # 732		
37	35	4	1079	81	34.80	1386	77.84	0	10	3	82	10	v West Indies	10 Mar 1992	ODI # 737		
38	36	4	1163	84	36.34	1493	77.89	0	11	3	88	10	v New Zealand	12 Mar 1992	ODI # 740		
39	37	4	1177	84	35.66	1507	78.10	0	11	3	89	10	v South Africa	15 Mar 1992	ODI # 745		
40	38	4	1216	84	35.76	1563	77.79	0	11	3	96	10	v Zimbabwe	25 Oct 1992	ODI # 764		
41	39	4	1231	84	35.17	1590	77.42	0	11	3	97	10	v South Africa	7 Dec 1992	ODI # 770		
42	40	4	1241	84	34.47	1626	76.32	0	11	3	97	10	v South Africa	9 Dec 1992	ODI # 772		
43	41	4	1263	84	34.13	1650	76.54	0	11	3	99	10	v South Africa	11 Dec 1992	ODI # 774		
44	42	4	1284	84	33.78	1694	75.79	0	11	3	100	10	v South Africa	13 Dec 1992	ODI # 779		
45	43	4	1316	84	33.74	1746	75.37	0	11	3	101	10	v South Africa	15 Dec 1992	ODI # 781		
46	44	4	1339	84	33.47	1785	75.01	0	11	3	101	10	v South Africa	17 Dec 1992	ODI # 783		
47	45	4	1360	84	33.17	1823	74.60	0	11	3	104	10	v South Africa	19 Dec 1992	ODI # 784		
48	46	5	1442	84	35.17	1904	75.73	0	12	3	110	11	v England	18 Jan 1993	ODI # 794		
49	47	5	1443	84	34.35	1909	75.58	0	12	3	110	11	v England	21 Jan 1993	ODI # 795		
50	48	5	1446	84	33.62	1915	75.50	0	12	3	110	11	v England	26 Feb 1993	ODI # 809		
51	49	5	1470	84	33.40	1947	75.50	0	12	3	111	11	v England	1 Mar 1993	ODI # 811		
52	50	5	1475	84	32.77	1953	75.52	0	12	3	112	11	v England	4 Mar 1993	ODI # 813		
53	51	5	1509	84	32.80	1983	76.09	0	12	3	114	12	v England	5 Mar 1993	ODI # 814		
54	52	5	1512	84	32.17	1992	75.90	0	12	3	114	12	v Zimbabwe	19 Mar 1993	ODI # 817		
55	53	6	1520	84	32.34	1998	76.07	0	12	3	114	12	v Zimbabwe	22 Mar 1993	ODI # 820		
56	53	6	1520	84	32.34	1998	76.07	0	12	3	114	12	v Zimbabwe	25 Mar 1993	ODI # 823		
57	54	6	1541	84	32.10	2037	75.65	0	12	3	115	12	v Sri Lanka	25 Jul 1993	ODI # 833		
58	55	6	1556	84	31.75	2067	75.27	0	12	3	115	12	v Sri Lanka	12 Aug 1993	ODI # 834		
59	56	6	1581	84	31.62	2106	75.07	0	12	3	116	12	v Sri Lanka	14 Aug 1993	ODI # 835		
60	57	7	1607	84	32.14	2136	75.23	0	12	3	120	12	v Sri Lanka	7 Nov 1993	ODI # 846		
61	58	7	1609	84	31.54	2144	75.04	0	12	3	120	12	v West Indies	16 Nov 1993	ODI # 851		
62	59	7	1633	84	31.40	2160	75.60	0	12	3	121	13	v Zimbabwe	18 Nov 1993	ODI # 852		
63	60	7	1636	84	30.86	2185	74.87	0	12	3	121	13	v South Africa	22 Nov 1993	ODI # 855		
64	61	7	1651	84	30.57	2216	74.50	0	12	3	124	13	v South Africa	24 Nov 1993	ODI # 856		
65	62	8	1679	84	31.09	2259	74.32	0	12	3	126	13	v West Indies	27 Nov 1993	ODI # 858		
66	63	8	1680	84	30.54	2264	74.20	0	12	3	126	13	v Sri Lanka	15 Feb 1994	ODI # 879		
67	64	9	1691	84	30.74	2282	74.10	0	12	3	126	13	v Sri Lanka	18 Feb 1994	ODI # 881		
68	65	9	1743	84	31.12	2345	74.32	0	13	3	129	13	v Sri Lanka	20 Feb 1994	ODI # 883		
69	66	9	1758	84	30.84	2364	74.36	0	13	3	130	13	v New Zealand	25 Mar 1994	ODI # 896		
70	67	9	1840	84	31.72	2413	76.25	0	14	3	145	15	v New Zealand	27 Mar 1994	ODI # 897		
71	68	9	1903	84	32.25	2488	76.48	0	15	3	154	15	v New Zealand	30 Mar 1994	ODI # 898		
72	69	9	1943	84	32.38	2514	77.28	0	15	3	162	15	v New Zealand	2 Apr 1994	ODI # 899		
73	70	9	2006	84	32.88	2591	77.42	0	16	3	169	16	v U.A.E.	13 Apr 1994	ODI # 904		
74	71	9	2079	84	33.53	2655	78.30	0	17	3	179	19	v Pakistan	15 Apr 1994	ODI # 906		
75	72	9	2085	84	33.09	2662	78.32	0	17	3	180	19	v Australia	19 Apr 1994	ODI # 910		
76	73	9	2109	84	32.95	2688	78.45	0	17	3	184	19	v Pakistan	22 Apr 1994	ODI # 912		
77	74	10	2120	84	33.12	2704	78.40	0	17	3	186	19	v Sri Lanka	4 Sep 1994	ODI # 921		
78	75	10	2126	84	32.70	2709	78.47	0	17	3	186	19	v Sri Lanka	5 Sep 1994	ODI # 922		
79	76	10	2236	110	33.87	2839	78.76	1	17	3	194	21	v Australia	9 Sep 1994	ODI # 924		
80	77	10	2236	110	33.37	2841	78.70	1	17	4	194	21	v Sri Lanka	17 Sep 1994	ODI # 927		
81	78	10	2236	110	32.88	2845	78.59	1	17	5	194	21	v West Indies	17 Oct 1994	ODI # 931		
82	79	10	2236	110	32.40	2849	78.48	1	17	6	194	21	v West Indies	20 Oct 1994	ODI # 933		
83	80	10	2244	110	32.05	2873	78.10	1	17	6	194	21	v West Indies	23 Oct 1994	ODI # 936		
84	81	10	2359	115	33.22	3009	78.39	2	17	6	203	24	v New Zealand	28 Oct 1994	ODI # 939		
85	82	10	2393	115	33.23	3056	78.30	2	17	6	210	24	v West Indies	30 Oct 1994	ODI # 941		

YEAR END REVIEW-WATER RESOURCES

C.S. Rajput

Following are the salient features of the initiatives taken by the Union Ministry of Water Resources during the year 2012:

Draft National Water Policy (2012) Released for Comments

In pursuance of the strategies identified in National Water Mission Document as well as deliberations in National Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources had initiated the process of reviewing the National Water Policy, 2002. Accordingly, Drafting Committee on National Water Policy released the draft policy on January 2nd, 2012 after taking into consideration recommendations of various stake holders.

1st Meeting of India-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources held

The 1st meeting of India-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water held on 15th February 2012. It was jointly led by the then Union Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Energy of Nepal Shri Posta Bahadur Bogati and Minister of Irrigation of Nepal Shri Mahendra Prasad Yadav. Union Minister of State for Water Resources and Minority Affairs Shri Vincent H. Pala, Minister of Water Resources Department of Bihar Shri Vijay Kumar Chaudhary, senior officers of the Government of India, State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal were present in the meeting.

Survey of Ground Water

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has conducted 13 conjunctive use studies for optimal utilization of Ground Water in various irrigation commands in the country. The details of conjunctive use studies carried out by CGWB are as under:

1. Indira Gandhi Nahar Paryojna, Stage - I, Rajasthan 2. Sarda Sahayak Irrigation Project, U.P.
3. Tungabhadra Canal Command Area, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka 4. Ghataprabha Canal Command Area, Karnataka 5. Hirakud Canal Command Area, Orissa 6. Mahi- Kadana Canal Command Area, Gujarat 7. Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Andhra Pradesh 8. Indira Gandhi Nahar Paryojna Stage - II, Rajasthan 9. Kosi Canal Command Area, Bihar 10. Gandak Canal Command, Bihar 11. Sriram Sagar Canal Command Area, Andhra Pradesh 12. Western Yamuna Canal Command Area, Haryana 13. Rushikulia Canal Command Area, Orissa

In pursuance of the strategies identified in National Water Mission Document as well as deliberations in National Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources had initiated the process of reviewing the National Water Policy, 2002. Accordingly, Drafting Committee on National Water Policy released the draft policy on January 2nd, 2012 after taking into consideration recommendations of various stake holders.

NPCC Sets up A Turnover Target of Rs.1280 Crores in 2012-13

National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd, a Public Sector Enterprise signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for 2012-13 with the Ministry of Water Resources on March 15, 2012. The MoU was signed by Shri Dhruv Vijai Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources and Shri A.K. Jhamb, CMD, NPCC. It has set an ambitious target of Rs.1280 crores as turnover and other dynamic specific parameter for Excellence in Performance during 2012-13.

Inter linking of Rivers

The examination of Supreme Court Order of dated 27th February, 2012 directing the Union of India and particularly Ministry of Water Resources to forthwith constitute a committee to be called 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers' underway.

The Supreme Court in the order mentioned that "time is a very material factor in the effective execution of the Interlinking of Rivers project. As pointed out in the Report by NCAER and by the Standing Committee, the delay has adversely affected the financial benefits that could have accrued to the concerned parties and the people at large and is in fact now putting a financial strain on all concerned" The initial cost of the Inter Linking projects assessed at prefeasibility stage was Rs.5.60 Lakh crore at 2002 Price Level. The Cost of individual project including the cost of land required to be acquired for project can be finalised only after completion of Detailed Project Report.

India Water Week to be celebrated as Annual International Event

The Ministry of Water Resources since this year has endeavoured to celebrate India Water Week annually as an international event to focus on

water issues. It would provide a global platform for water related issues that will bring policy makers, industry leaders, experts, professionals and practitioners together to address the challenges, showcase technologies, discover opportunities, recognizing the excellence of professionals/organizations and celebrate their achievements. As a part of the event, besides the technical and special sessions, there would also be an exhibition to focus on the various aspects of the main theme.

Prime Minister inaugurates India Water Week
Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has underlined that the planning, development and management of water resources has to keep pace with current realities. He was inaugurating the India Water Week at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi On April 10, 2012. Dr. Singh said one of the problems in achieving better management of water is that the current institutional and legal structures that deal with water in the country are inadequate, fragmented and therefore need urgent reform.

109.77 Million Hectare Irrigation Potential Created

The vision for Integrated Water Resources Development & Management, proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources in 2003 inter-alia stipulates to add an additional irrigation potential of 20 million ha. in the next 15 years to meet the food and fibre requirements for a projected population of 1200 million by 2015 and 1600 million by 2050, ensuring food security. The Ministry is providing Central Assistance to State Governments for Creation/ Utilisation of irrigation potential, through the schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) and Repairs, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies. Out of 139.89 million ha. of Ultimate irrigation potential, 109.77 million ha. have been created till 2010-11.

Agreement with Nepal for Floods Control of Kosi River

The Government of India maintains the flood protection works of Kosi Barrage in Nepal through the State Government of Bihar. During the 1st meeting of India- Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR), JMCWR recommended that the maintenance of 15 Km length of eastern Kosi embankment presently being maintained by the Government of Nepal, may also be taken up by the Government of India. In addition, SaptaKosi High Dam Multipurpose Project on river Kosi in Nepal, is planned, which on implementation will also mitigate floods due to Kosi river.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project is scheduled to be completed by February, 2013. .

Mapping of Groundwater

Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources has taken up pilot projects on aquifer mapping during the Twelfth Plan, which will lead to more accurate assessment of ground water resources, defining aquifer geometry and potential including water quality. Aquifer mapping will provide better insight for ground water management. However, it has not been linked to water pricing by the primary or any category of water user/ stakeholders.

Pilot projects on aquifer mapping have been taken up in parts of five States namely Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Based on the outcome of these projects, successful techniques will be replicated in other areas of the country.

Contract Signed for Micro Level Aquifer Mapping

Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources signed a contract with Council of Scientific Industrial Research – National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI) to implement the pilot project on "Aquifer characterization using advanced geophysical techniques in representative hydrogeological terrains of India" on May 21, 2012. The contract was signed in the presence of Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. Also present on the occasion were Minister of State for Water Resources and Minority Affairs, Shri Vincent H. Pala, Secretary, Water Resources Shri Dhruv Vijai Singh and Director General, CSIR, Prof. Samir K. Brahmachari.

Conference of State Secretaries Decides to Prioritise Water Conservation Activities and Increase Water use Efficiency During 12th Plan Period

A one-day Conference of the Principal Secretar-

ies and Secretaries of the Departments of Irrigation, Water Resources and Command Area Development of the States/Union Territories was held in New Delhi today which deliberated on issues concerning development and management of water resources. In this one-day Conference, the States Secretaries were apprised of the various Central Government Schemes on development of water resources including the newly launched National Water Mission (NWM) and the capacity building scheme. Under the NWM the States were requested to prepare State Specific Action Plans and set up State Water Mission Cells. The State Secretaries also appreciated the Central Scheme on Human Resource Development and capacity building in water sector.

Modification in the Guidelines of the scheme of National Projects

The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure approved the inclusion of Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) projects envisaging restoration of lost potential of 2 lakh ha. or more under the category of National Projects in its meeting on August 03, 2012. Under the scheme of National Projects, such projects would become eligible for 90% funding of the cost of works of the irrigation and drinking water components of the project from the Central Government.

Inclusion of Saryu Nahar Paryojana of Uttar Pradesh in the scheme of National Projects
The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure today approved the inclusion of "Saryu Nahar Paryojana" of Uttar Pradesh in the scheme of National Projects. Under the scheme of National Projects, this project would become eligible for 90% funding from the Central Government.

Modification in National Water Policy

The Draft National Water Policy (2012) inter-alia recommends that for the pre-emptive and high priority uses of water for sustaining life and ecosystem for ensuring food security and supporting livelihood for the poor, the principle of differential pricing may have to be retained. Over and above these uses, water should increasingly be subjected to allocation and pricing on economic principles.

The Draft National Water Policy (2012) recommends that there is a need for comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to facilitate inter-State coordination ensuring scientific planning of land and water resources taking basin/sub-basin as unit with unified perspectives of water in all its forms (including precipitation, soil moisture, ground and surface water) and ensuring holistic and balanced development of both the catchment and the command areas.

Water Resource Management

Keeping in view the possibility of delay in the onset of monsoon and also uneven spatial distribution which may result in some areas getting less than normal rainfall, the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India issued an advisory on 9th July 2012 to the States/ Union Territories requesting them inter-alia to make judicious use of available water in the reservoirs and to use ground water to meet the situation to the extent necessary.

It is within the competence of State Governments to fix appropriate charges for water sourced from the ground by bottled water / beverage companies.

Water being a State subject, the State Governments have the competence to consider hiking the water tariff for irrigation and urban water supply systems.

Terms of Reference to Study in Bangladesh the Impact of Tipaimukh Hydroelectric Project Finalised

In pursuance to the decision taken at the first meeting of the India-Bangladesh Joint Consultative Commission (JCC), held in New Delhi, on May 07, 2012, the first meeting of the Sub-Group on Tipaimukh Hydroelectric Project under the India-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held in New Delhi on August 27-28, 2012.

Both sides finalized the Terms of Reference under which study in Bangladesh territory to assess the impact of Tipaimukh Hydroelectric Project would be conducted. During the meeting, India restated its offer to Bangladesh to take a stake in the Tipaimukh project and in this context handed over the Detailed Project Report to the Bangladesh delegation. India also reiterated the assurance, given at the highest level, that it would not take steps on the Tipaimukh project that would adversely impact on Bangladesh.

Ruling on Cauvery Waters After C R A Meeting

The 7th meeting of the Cauvery River Authority

was held today under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Puducherry were among the attendees. Kerala was represented by the Minister of Water Resources.

In the meeting, the States raised the problems being faced by them because of less than expected rainfall and the consequent distress being caused to the farmers in the Cauvery basin. After discussion, and based on the principle that distress needs to be shared among the basin States, the Prime Minister ruled that it was appropriate that Karnataka releases 9,000 cusecs of water daily from 20th September to 15th October 2012. It has been releasing 10,000 cusecs daily from 12th Sept on the directions of the Supreme Court.

Minister for Water Resources Releases Atlas on Aquifer systems of India

Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal released Atlas for six states viz Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya in New Delhi on September 28, 2012. Central Ground Water Board has generated enormous data on various aspects of ground water since its inception; the same has been compiled and integrated to bring out the publication in the form of atlas entitled "Aquifer systems of India."

Transfer of 200 square meters of Farakka Barrage Project Land at Farakka in West Bengal to Government of West Bengal and subsequent handing over to Government of Jharkhand

The Union Cabinet approved the proposal for transfer of 200 square metres of Farakka Barrage Project (FBP) land at Farakka (West Bengal) to the Government of West Bengal, and subsequent handing over to Government of Jharkhand, for construction of Sump House and residential facility at Pakur town to be constructed by the Nagar Panchayat, Pakur.

This would facilitate taking 13.65 MLD (5.58 cusec) water from Farakka Barrage Canal for drinking water supply to Pakur town of Jharkhand, which is located near the border of West Bengal and is facing acute water crisis.

Shri Harish Rawat takes Charge as Union Minister of Water Resources

Shri Harish Rawat took over as Union Minister of Water Resources on 30 October 2012. On his arrival at the office of the Ministry of Water Resources in Shram Shakti Bhavan in New Delhi, Shri Rawat was received by Secretary, Water Resources, Shri D.V. Singh and other senior officers of the Ministry. Shri Singh briefed the Minister about the functioning and priorities of the Ministry.

Later talking to Media persons, Shri Rawat said that his priority will be to increase availability of water and promote its conservation. Emphasizing that the water bodies in the States have to be preserved in active coordination with the States, he said the Ministry of Water Resources has formulated certain national projects which will be implemented on priority basis with 90% Central assistance.

Bangla Desh Minister of Agriculture Begum Matia Chowdhury calls on Union Minister of Water Resources Shri Harish Rawat Matters of Common Interest Including Sharing of Waters of Teesta and Other Common Rivers Discussed

The Bangladesh Minister of Agriculture, Begum Matia Chowdhury today called on the Union Minister of Water Resources, Shri Harish Rawat here in New Delhi. During the meeting, discussions were held on matters of common interest including sharing of waters of Teesta and other common rivers, irrigation projects in Bangladesh, Tipaimukh Hydro-Electric Project, dredging of rivers and other issues of cooperation.

Water Resources Ministry to Notify the Final Award of CWDT this Month

The Ministry of Water Resources will notify the final Award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) this month. This was decided during the 31st meeting of the Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) held under the chairmanship of Water Resources Secretary Shri Dhruv Vijai Singh here in New Delhi on December 07, 2012. After it, institutions like Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) and Cauvery River Authority (CRA) will not be required..The meeting was convened after a Supreme Court direction to call a meeting of the Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) in a hearing on 5th of this month to determine the requirement of water for the standing crops in the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, and take a decision on that very day.

EDITORIAL DEVELOP INDIA

English Weekly Newspaper
Year 4, Vol. 1, Issue 228, 16-23 December, 2012

Top Burning Issues India

Though India is the largest democracy, we can derive satisfaction about the fact that we have retained our unity and sense of nationality in spite of often bewildering diversities. The self-sufficiency we have achieved in food is also no small feat. We can also legitimately be proud of some of our achievement in the frontier areas of science and technology. All of these are important element in assessing the strength of the foundation on which we hope to build the edifice of our future.

However there is something contrary to the feel good picture. We must look beyond what we want to see, to see what the reality is. The reality is disturbing. Indeed it is so disturbing that it should infuse in us an imminent sense of crisis. Fifty five years after independence we have over 300 million people who live below the poverty line and go hungry to bed every night. This means that the entire population of India in 1947 is today living in poverty which is by any standard the starkest definition of deprivation. It is a matter of considerable shame that in our capital Delhi, illiteracy is as high 46 percent. The situation in the field of primary health care should also give us sleepless night. Every three minute a child dies in India of a disease as elementary as diarrhea. A staggering 50 percent of the children below the age of five years are victims of malnutrition.

Whether we notice or not, these realities are likely to pose danger for the future of India. It can not be kept at bay. Even in Delhi if 40 percent of the people live in the slum, and 35 percent of the people in the city defecate in the open, and 4500 tons of garbage in the city is not lifted every day, how long can we not notice this situations? What he or she notes, we don't? In fact, many foreigners wonder why educated Indians, who are secure and sophisticated in their bearing, and who claim to be the end product of a 5000 year old civilization can be so completely blind to the transparent suffering and deprivation around them. There may be millions of things that Indian Government needs to fix but these are few of them that I feel will decide upon our country's future in the coming years.

India Gate Protest against rapist

Violence erupted at India Gate on Dec 23, 2012, when protesters pelted stones and fought pitched battles using rods with the police which repeatedly lobbed teargas shells, resorted to use of water jets and used force to disperse the agitators.

Inflation

With the most of India's vast population living close to or below the poverty line, inflation acts as a 'Poor Man's Tax'. This effect is amplified when food prices rise, since food represents more than half of the expenditure of this group.

Terrorism

I know it should have been on the top of the list however I chose it to be on the 2nd place because people are any which ways dying due to not being able to feed themselves because of the rise in price of the consumable commodities. We spend a huge amount of money on defense but where is the defense. We have been preparing for WW III for I don't know how long. And in that process we have forgotten to spend money in the right direction.

Unemployment

Not a big deal in the rural areas but a huge concern for the people living in the urban areas. It seems to have deteriorated in the past 1 year but we need to go miles from here. We are no where near what a developed country should be. Unemployment rate as of now is around 10%

Infrastructure

We need around 100 CWG games organized in our country for the infrastructure to improve. After writing the last sentence, I pondered over it for a couple of seconds and this funny thought occurred to me that we would have 100 more corrupt events and millions of rupees will go into our politicians' pockets again.

Indo-Pak Relation

To be absolutely frank, we have to take a stand if we really want to solve this problem. It may not be a problem for the neighboring country but it is affecting us as a country, a lot. We have enough army to defeat a country like Pakistan. At the least give the opponent something to think about before they try or think about doing something which brings disgrace to our country. We keep sitting idle and wait for their response all the time after someone takes responsibility to attack India.

Indian Constitution

I feel the root of all the problems is our constitution. Written over 60 years ago. Things are bound to change. We are still living in the same 60 year old world. We were a developing country then and are still a developing country. There hasn't been any change, moreover our politicians and constitution has brought nothing but misery to our country.

Uneducated Politicians

We are living in a country where an uneducated/illiterate (politically) person can enter the world of politics. We are living in a state of spiritual disbelief of which our politicians are taking undue advantage. We need to get out of this situation, and pretty fast. But the concern is who will bell the cat. These people are strong and powerful because of their unlawful deeds and its hard to reverse the effects for good.

Division of States

If we can divide the states then it's imminent that we would have around 30 countries within India in the next 10 years. Dividing states further was the first weakness shown by a weak leadership of our country. People will demand unethical things, it does not mean you mess up with the idea of peace and forget what you are supposed to do.

Communal Riots: We are the world's second largest standing army in the world. It definitely means something. But a bunch of people take over a state. Terrorize it. I am not convinced with the fact that a million armed forces can't take down these Naxalites or any other Maoist groups. We declared them as terrorist groups but we can't fight them. Over 30% of Indian states are affected by these groups in one way or the other.

Education

40% of world's illiterate population is from India. Nothing much to say about this one. These are my thoughts. There are so many good things to point out. And the web is flooded with information like that but till the time we don't highlight the bad it won't turn into good. That's my theory. We can't make something right till the time we don't believe that there is something wrong.

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114	111	12	3984	137	40.24	4837	82.36	8	25	6	395	39	v Pakistan	15 Apr 1996	ODI # 1098
115	112	12	4001	137	40.01	4863	82.27	8	25	6	397	39	v South Africa	17 Apr 1996	ODI # 1100
116	113	12	4058	137	40.17	4934	82.24	8	26	6	403	39	v South Africa	19 Apr 1996	ODI # 1101
117	114	12	4088	137	40.07	4953	82.53	8	26	6	408	40	v England	23 May 1996	ODI # 1102
118	115	12	4094	137	39.74	4972	82.34	8	26	6	408	40	v England	25 May 1996	ODI # 1103
119	116	12	4095	137	39.37	4983	82.17	8	26	6	408	40	v England	26 May 1996	ODI # 1104
120	117	12	4205	137	40.04	5121	82.11	9	26	6	413	41	v Sri Lanka	28 Aug 1996	ODI # 1106
121	118	12	4245	137	40.04	5167	82.15	9	26	6	421	41	v Zimbabwe	1 Sep 1996	ODI # 1110
122	119	12	4252	137	39.73	5178	82.11	9	26	6	422	41	v Australia	6 Sep 1996	ODI # 1113
123	120	13	4341	137	40.57	5267	82.41	9	27	6	431	44	v Pakistan	16 Sep 1996	ODI # 1115
124	121	13	4361	137	40.37	5290	82.43	9	27	6	434	44	v Pakistan	17 Sep 1996	ODI # 1116
125	122	13	4363	137	40.02	5303	82.27	9	27	6	434	44	v Pakistan	18 Sep 1996	ODI # 1117
126	123	13	4366	137	39.69	5312	82.19	9	27	6	434	44	v Pakistan	21 Sep 1996	ODI # 1118
127	124	13	4389	137	39.54	5356	81.94	9	27	6	434	45	v Pakistan	23 Sep 1996	ODI # 1119
128	125	13	4400	137	39.28	5364	82.02	9	27	6	436	45	v South Africa	17 Oct 1996	ODI # 1127
129	126	13	4488	137	39.71	5475	81.97	9	28	6	445	45	v Australia	21 Oct 1996	ODI # 1129
130	127	13	4552	137	39.92	5568	81.75	9	29	6	448	45	v South Africa	23 Oct 1996	ODI # 1130
131	128	13	4580	137	39.82	5606	81.69	9	29	6	453	45	v South Africa	29 Oct 1996	ODI # 1132
132	129	13	4642	137	40.01	5666	81.92	9	30	6	461	45	v Australia	3 Nov 1996	ODI # 1137
133	130	13	4709	137	40.24	5754	81.83	9	31	6	467	45	v South Africa	6 Nov 1996	ODI # 1138
134	131	13	4823	137	40.87	5880	82.02	10	31	6	481	45	v South Africa	14 Dec 1996	ODI # 1151
135	132	13	4823	137	40.52	5884	81.96	10	31	7	481	45	v South Africa	23 Jan 1997	ODI # 1167
136	133	13	4829	137	40.24	5892	81.95	10	31	7	482	45	v Zimbabwe	27 Jan 1997	ODI # 1169
137	134	13	4830	137	39.91	5906	81.78	10	31	7	482	45	v South Africa	2 Feb 1997	ODI # 1172
138	135	13	4844	137	39.70	5930	81.68	10	31	7	484	45	v South Africa	4 Feb 1997	ODI # 1173
139	136	13	4885	137	39.71	5986	81.60	10	31	7	485	46	v Zimbabwe	7 Feb 1997	ODI # 1174
140	137	13	4989	137	40.23	6083	82.01	11	31	7	493	47	v Zimbabwe	9 Feb 1997	ODI # 1175
141	138	13	5021	137	40.16	6110	82.17	11	31	7	499	47	v South Africa	12 Feb 1997	ODI # 1176
142	139	13	5066	137	40.20	6143	82.46	11	31	7	506	48	v South Africa	13 Feb 1997	ODI # 1177
143	140	13	5079	137	39.99	6158	82.47	11	31	7	506	49	v Zimbabwe	15 Feb 1997	ODI # 1178
144	141	13	5123	137	40.02	6201	82.61	11	31	7	516	49	v West Indies	26 Apr 1997	ODI # 1200
145	142	14	5188	137	40.53	6271	82.73	11	32	7	523	49	v West Indies	27 Apr 1997	ODI # 1201
146	143	14	5197	137	40.28	6286	82.67	11	32	7	524	49	v West Indies	30 Apr 1997	ODI # 1202
147	144	14	5198	137	39.98	6297	82.54	11	32	7	524	49	v West Indies	3 May 1997	ODI # 1203
148	145	14	5315	137	40.57	6434	82.60	12	32	7	537	51	v New Zealand	14 May 1997	ODI # 1206
149	146	14	5317	137	40.28	6438	82.58	12	32	7	537	51	v Sri Lanka	17 May 1997	ODI # 1207
150	147	14	5321	137	40.00	6445	82.56	12	32	7	538	51	v Pakistan	21 May 1997	ODI # 1209
151	148	14	5342	137	39.86	6473	82.52	12	32	7	541	51	v Sri Lanka	18 Jul 1997	ODI # 1218
152	148	14	5342	137	39.86	6473	82.52	12	32	7	541	51	v Pakistan	20 Jul 1997	ODI # 1219
153	149	14	5370	137	39.77	6494	82.69	12	32	7	546	51	v Bangladesh	24 Jul 1997	ODI # 1221
154	150	14	5423	137	39.87	6561	82.65	12	33	7	548	51	v Sri Lanka	26 Jul 1997	ODI # 1222
155	151	14	5450	137	39.78	6589	82.71	12	33	7	551	51	v Sri Lanka	17 Aug 1997	ODI # 1223
156	152	14	5456	137	39.53	6595	82.72	12	33	7	552	51	v Sri Lanka	20 Aug 1997	ODI # 1224
157	153	14	5483	137	39.44	6626	82.74	12	33	7	556	51	v Sri Lanka	23 Aug 1997	ODI # 1225
158	154	14	5522	137	39.44	6658	82.93	12	33	7	559	53	v Sri Lanka	24 Aug 1997	ODI # 1226
159	155	14	5539	137	39.28	6712	82.52	12	33	7	561	53	v Pakistan	13 Sep 1997	ODI # 1227
160	156	15	5564	137	39.46	6757	82.34	12	33	7	564	53	v Pakistan	14 Sep 1997	ODI # 1228
161	156	15	5564	137	39.46	6757	82.34	12	33	7	564	53	v Pakistan	17 Sep 1997	ODI # 1229
162	157	15	5564	137	39.18	6767	82.22	12	33	8	564	53	v Pakistan	18 Sep 1997	ODI # 1230
163	158	15	5570	137	38.95	6774	82.22	12	33	8	565	53	v Pakistan	20 Sep 1997	ODI # 1231
164	159	15	5621	137	39.03	6838	82.20	12	34	8	569	54	v Pakistan	21 Sep 1997	ODI # 1232
165	160	15	5623	137	38.77	6849	82.09	12	34	8	569	54	v Pakistan	28 Sep 1997	ODI # 1233
166	161	15	5644	137	38.65	6867	82.19	12	34	8	571	55	v Pakistan	30 Sep 1997	ODI # 1234
167	162	15	5651	137	38.44	6878	82.16	12	34	8	572	55	v Pakistan	2 Oct 1997	ODI # 1236
168	163	15	5742	137	38.79	6965	82.44	12	35	8	576	57	v England	11 Dec 1997	ODI # 1259
169	164	15	5745	137	38.55	6969	82.43	12	35	8	576	57	v Pakistan	14 Dec 1997	ODI # 1262
170	165	15	5746	137	38.30	6971	82.42	12	35	8	576	57	v West Indies	16 Dec 1997	ODI # 1264
171	166	16	5828	137	38.85	7057	82.58	12	36	8	582	57	v Sri Lanka	22 Dec 1997	ODI # 1267
172	166	16	5828	137	38.85	7057	82.58	12	36	8	582	57	v Sri Lanka	25 Dec 1997	ODI # 1268
173	167	16	5834	137	38.63	7070	82.51	12	36	8	582	57	v Sri Lanka	28 Dec 1997	ODI # 1269
174	168	16	5888	137	38.73	7146	82.39	12	37	8	586	57	v Bangladesh	10 Jan 1998	ODI # 1271
175	169	16	5955	137	38.92	7190	82.82	12	38	8	597	57	v Pakistan	11 Jan 1998	ODI # 1273
176	170	16	6050	137	39.28	7268	83.24	12	39	8	603	62	v Pakistan	14 Jan 1998	ODI # 1276
177	171	16	6051	137	39.03	7274	83.18	12	39	8	603	62	v Pakistan	16 Jan 1998	ODI # 1277
178	172	16	6092	137	39.05	7300	83.45	12	39	8	610	63	v Pakistan	18 Jan 1998	ODI # 1279
179	173	16	6100	137	38.85	7311	83.43	12	39	8	611	63	v Australia	1 Apr 1998	ODI # 1300
180	174	16	6105	137	38.63	7328	83.31	12	39	8	611	63	v Zimbabwe	5 Apr 1998	ODI # 1305
181	175	16	6205	137	39.02	7417	83.65	13	39	8	616	70	v Australia	7 Apr 1998	ODI # 1308
182	176	16	6206	137	38.78	7419	83.65	13	39	8	616	70	v Zimbabwe	9 Apr 1998	ODI # 1311
183	177	16	6221	137	38.63	7443	83.58	13	39	8	618	70	v Australia	14 Apr 1998	ODI # 1316
184	178	16	6261	137	38.64	7484	83.65	13	39	8	623	71	v New Zealand	17 Apr 1998	ODI # 1319
185	179	16	6341	137	38.90	7556	83.92	13	40	8	632	71	v Australia	19 Apr 1998	ODI # 1322
186	180	16	6379	137	38.89	7614	83.77	13	40	8	634	71	v New Zealand	20 Apr 1998	ODI # 1323
187	181	16	6522	143	39.52	7745	84.20	14	40	8	643	76	v Australia	22 Apr 1998	ODI # 1325
188	182	16	6656	143	40.09	7876	84.50	15	40	8	655	79	v Australia	24 Apr 1998	ODI # 1327
189	183	16	6689	143	40.05	7905	84.61	15	40	8	661	79	v Bangladesh	25 May 1998	ODI # 1335
190	184	16	6707	143	39.92	7930	84.57	15	40	8	663	79	v Kenya	28 May 1998	ODI # 1336
191	185	17	6807	143	40.51	8033	84.73	16	40	8	676	79	v Kenya	31 May 1998	ODI # 1337
192	186	17	6872	143	40.66	8083	85.01	16	41	8	685	79	v Sri Lanka	19 Jun 1998	ODI # 1338
193	187	17	6925	143	40.73	8119	85.29	16	42	8	688	82	v New Zealand	23 Jun 1998	ODI # 1340
194	188	17	6942	143	40.59	8135	85.33	16	42	8	692	82	v Sri Lanka	1 Jul 1998	ODI # 1341
195	188	17	6942	143	40.59	8135	85.33	16	42	8	692	82	v New Zealand	3 Jul 1998	ODI # 1342
196	189	17	7070	143	41.10	8266	85.53	17	42	8	700	84	v Sri Lanka	7 Jul 1998	ODI # 1344
197	190	17	7147	143	41.31	8375	85.33	17	43	8	709	84	v Pakistan	20 Sep 1998	ODI # 1353
198	191	18	7274	143	42.04	8505	85.52	18	43	8	722	85	v Zimbabwe	26 Sep 1998	ODI # 1354
199	192	18	7303	143	41.97	8526	85.65	18	43	8	726	86	v Zimbabwe	27 Sep 1998	ODI # 1355
200	193	18	7305	143	41.74	8532	85.61	18	43	8	726	86	v Zimbabwe	30 Sep 1998	ODI # 1356
201	194	18	7446	143	42.30	8660	85.98	19	43	8	739	89</			

229	222	22	8571	186*	42.85	9875	86.79	24	44	12	854	111	v New Zealand	17 Nov 1999	ODI # 1526
230	223	22	8584	186*	42.70	9901	86.69	24	44	12	856	111	v Pakistan	10 Jan 2000	ODI # 1537
231	224	22	8596	186*	42.55	9912	86.72	24	44	12	858	111	v Australia	12 Jan 2000	ODI # 1539
232	225	22	8597	186*	42.34	9923	86.63	24	44	12	858	111	v Australia	14 Jan 2000	ODI # 1540
233	226	22	8690	186*	42.59	10026	86.67	24	45	12	868	111	v Pakistan	21 Jan 2000	ODI # 1543
234	227	22	8731	186*	42.59	10072	86.68	24	45	12	873	111	v Pakistan	25 Jan 2000	ODI # 1547
235	228	22	8749	186*	42.47	10100	86.62	24	45	12	875	111	v Australia	26 Jan 2000	ODI # 1548
236	229	22	8766	186*	42.34	10114	86.67	24	45	12	879	111	v Pakistan	28 Jan 2000	ODI # 1550
237	230	22	8769	186*	42.15	10135	86.52	24	45	12	879	111	v Australia	30 Jan 2000	ODI # 1552
238	231	22	8795	186*	42.08	10160	86.56	24	45	12	883	111	v South Africa	9 Mar 2000	ODI # 1572
239	232	22	8816	186*	41.98	10191	86.50	24	45	12	886	111	v South Africa	12 Mar 2000	ODI # 1573
240	233	22	8828	186*	41.83	10219	86.38	24	45	12	887	111	v South Africa	15 Mar 2000	ODI # 1574
241	234	22	8950	186*	42.21	10357	86.41	25	45	12	899	111	v South Africa	17 Mar 2000	ODI # 1575
242	235	22	9043	186*	42.45	10446	86.56	25	46	12	906	115	v South Africa	19 Mar 2000	ODI # 1576
243	236	22	9048	186*	42.28	10454	86.55	25	46	12	906	115	v South Africa	22 Mar 2000	ODI # 1577
244	237	22	9059	186*	42.13	10482	86.42	25	46	12	907	115	v Pakistan	23 Mar 2000	ODI # 1578
245	238	22	9069	186*	41.98	10500	86.37	25	46	12	908	115	v Pakistan	26 Mar 2000	ODI # 1580
246	239	22	9108	186*	41.97	10568	86.18	25	46	12	911	115	v South Africa	27 Mar 2000	ODI # 1581
247	240	22	9144	186*	41.94	10593	86.32	25	46	12	915	117	v Bangladesh	30 May 2000	ODI # 1597
248	241	22	9237	186*	42.17	10688	86.42	25	47	12	925	117	v Sri Lanka	1 Jun 2000	ODI # 1598
249	242	22	9262	186*	42.10	10718	86.41	25	47	12	929	117	v Pakistan	3 Jun 2000	ODI # 1600
250	243	22	9287	186*	42.02	10753	86.36	25	47	12	933	117	v Kenya	3 Oct 2000	ODI # 1630
251	244	22	9325	186*	42.00	10790	86.42	25	47	12	936	120	v Australia	7 Oct 2000	ODI # 1633
252	245	22	9364	186*	41.99	10840	86.38	25	47	12	940	120	v South Africa	13 Oct 2000	ODI # 1638
253	246	22	9433	186*	42.11	10923	86.35	25	48	12	950	121	v New Zealand	15 Oct 2000	ODI # 1639
254	247	22	9534	186*	42.37	11063	86.17	26	48	12	953	122	v Sri Lanka	20 Oct 2000	ODI # 1640
255	248	22	9542	186*	42.22	11078	86.13	26	48	12	954	122	v Zimbabwe	22 Oct 2000	ODI # 1644
256	249	22	9546	186*	42.05	11088	86.09	26	48	12	954	122	v Zimbabwe	26 Oct 2000	ODI # 1648
257	250	22	9607	186*	42.13	11142	86.22	26	49	12	961	122	v Sri Lanka	27 Oct 2000	ODI # 1650
258	251	22	9612	186*	41.97	11153	86.18	26	49	12	961	122	v Sri Lanka	29 Oct 2000	ODI # 1652
259	252	22	9656	186*	41.98	11202	86.19	26	49	12	968	122	v Zimbabwe	2 Dec 2000	ODI # 1656
260	253	22	9664	186*	41.83	11222	86.11	26	49	12	968	122	v Zimbabwe	5 Dec 2000	ODI # 1657
261	254	22	9810	186*	42.28	11375	86.24	27	49	12	983	124	v Zimbabwe	8 Dec 2000	ODI # 1658
262	255	22	9872	186*	42.36	11461	86.13	27	50	12	992	124	v Zimbabwe	11 Dec 2000	ODI # 1659
263	256	22	9899	186*	42.30	11499	86.08	27	50	12	997	124	v Zimbabwe	14 Dec 2000	ODI # 1660
264	257	22	9934	186*	42.27	11525	86.19	27	50	12	1003	125	v Australia	25 Mar 2001	ODI # 1696
265	258	22	9966	186*	42.22	11554	86.25	27	50	12	1009	126	v Australia	28 Mar 2001	ODI # 1698
266	259	22	10105	186*	42.63	11679	86.52	28	50	12	1028	126	v Australia	31 Mar 2001	ODI # 1699
267	260	22	10167	186*	42.71	11717	86.77	28	51	12	1039	126	v Australia	3 Apr 2001	ODI # 1700
268	261	22	10179	186*	42.58	11732	86.76	28	51	12	1041	126	v Australia	6 Apr 2001	ODI # 1701
269	262	23	10249	186*	42.88	11802	86.84	28	52	12	1054	126	v Zimbabwe	24 Jun 2001	ODI # 1729
270	263	23	10258	186*	42.74	11829	86.71	28	52	12	1054	126	v Zimbabwe	27 Jun 2001	ODI # 1730
271	264	24	10339	186*	43.07	11939	86.59	28	53	12	1062	126	v West Indies	30 Jun 2001	ODI # 1731
272	265	25	10461	186*	43.58	12070	86.66	29	53	12	1074	127	v West Indies	4 Jul 2001	ODI # 1733
273	266	25	10461	186*	43.40	12074	86.64	29	53	13	1074	127	v West Indies	7 Jul 2001	ODI # 1734
274	267	25	10562	186*	43.64	12203	86.55	30	53	13	1083	127	v South Africa	5 Oct 2001	ODI # 1752
275	268	25	10600	186*	43.62	12260	86.46	30	53	13	1088	127	v South Africa	10 Oct 2001	ODI # 1757
276	268	25	10600	186*	43.62	12260	86.46	30	53	13	1088	127	v Kenya	12 Oct 2001	ODI # 1758
277	269	25	10603	186*	43.45	12280	86.34	30	53	13	1088	127	v Kenya	17 Oct 2001	ODI # 1761
278	270	25	10640	186*	43.42	12315	86.39	30	53	13	1093	127	v South Africa	19 Oct 2001	ODI # 1762
279	271	25	10786	186*	43.84	12447	86.65	31	53	13	1110	127	v Kenya	24 Oct 2001	ODI # 1764
280	272	25	10803	186*	43.73	12489	86.50	31	53	13	1113	127	v South Africa	26 Oct 2001	ODI # 1766
281	273	25	10839	186*	43.70	12532	86.49	31	53	13	1119	127	v England	19 Jan 2002	ODI # 1788
282	274	25	10884	186*	43.71	12592	86.43	31	53	13	1125	127	v England	22 Jan 2002	ODI # 1792
283	275	25	10952	186*	43.80	12671	86.43	31	54	13	1135	127	v England	25 Jan 2002	ODI # 1795
284	276	26	11039	186*	44.15	12738	86.66	31	55	13	1148	128	v England	28 Jan 2002	ODI # 1798
285	277	26	11057	186*	44.05	12754	86.69	31	55	13	1151	128	v England	31 Jan 2002	ODI # 1800
286	278	26	11069	186*	43.92	12772	86.66	31	55	13	1152	129	v England	3 Feb 2002	ODI # 1803
287	279	27	11103	186*	44.05	12817	86.62	31	55	13	1154	129	v West Indies	29 May 2002	ODI # 1836
288	280	27	11168	186*	44.14	12887	86.66	31	56	13	1157	130	v West Indies	2 Jun 2002	ODI # 1838
289	281	27	11169	186*	43.97	12896	86.60	31	56	13	1157	130	v England	29 Jun 2002	ODI # 1848
290	282	27	11218	186*	43.99	12966	86.51	31	56	13	1160	131	v Sri Lanka	30 Jun 2002	ODI # 1849
291	283	28	11323	186*	44.40	13074	86.60	32	56	13	1168	132	v England	4 Jul 2002	ODI # 1851
292	284	28	11342	186*	44.30	13099	86.58	32	56	13	1171	132	v Sri Lanka	6 Jul 2002	ODI # 1852
293	285	28	11378	186*	44.27	13128	86.66	32	56	13	1176	132	v England	9 Jul 2002	ODI # 1854
294	286	28	11491	186*	44.53	13230	86.85	33	56	13	1188	133	v Sri Lanka	11 Jul 2002	ODI # 1855
295	287	28	11505	186*	44.42	13249	86.83	33	56	13	1189	133	v England	13 Jul 2002	ODI # 1856
296	288	28	11512	186*	44.27	13265	86.78	33	56	13	1189	133	v Zimbabwe	14 Sep 2002	ODI # 1876
297	289	29	11521	186*	44.31	13285	86.72	33	56	13	1189	133	v England	22 Sep 2002	ODI # 1884
298	290	29	11537	186*	44.20	13314	86.65	33	56	13	1190	133	v South Africa	25 Sep 2002	ODI # 1886
299	290	29	11537	186*	44.20	13314	86.65	33	56	13	1190	133	v Sri Lanka	29 Sep 2002	ODI # 1888
300	291	30	11544	186*	44.22	13336	86.56	33	56	13	1191	133	v Sri Lanka	30 Sep 2002	ODI # 1889
301	292	30	11544	186*	44.06	13346	86.49	33	56	14	1191	133	v New Zealand	8 Jan 2003	ODI # 1930
302	293	30	11545	186*	43.89	13359	86.42	33	56	14	1191	133	v New Zealand	11 Jan 2003	ODI # 1933
303	294	30	11546	186*	43.73	13365	86.38	33	56	14	1191	133	v New Zealand	14 Jan 2003	ODI # 1935
304	295	30	11598	186*	43.76	13437	86.31	33	57	14	1198	133	v Netherlands	12 Feb 2003	ODI # 1948
305	296	30	11634	186*	43.73	13496	86.20	33	57	14	1201	133	v Australia	15 Feb 2003	ODI # 1951
306	297	30	11715	186*	43.87	13587	86.22	33	58	14	1211	133	v Zimbabwe	19 Feb 2003	ODI # 1957
307	298	30	11867	186*	44.27	13738	86.38	34	58	14	1229	133	v Namibia	23 Feb 2003	ODI # 1964
308	299	30	11917	186*	44.30	13790	86.41	34	59	14	1237	134	v England	26 Feb 2003	ODI # 1969
309	300	30	12015	186*	44.50	13865	86.65	34	60	14	1249	135	v Pakistan	1 Mar 2003	ODI # 1975
310	301	30	12020	186*	44.35	13877	86.61	34	60	14	1250	135	v Kenya	7 Mar 2003	ODI # 1983
311	302	30	12117	186*	44.54	13997	86.56	34	61	14	1257	136	v Sri Lanka	10 Mar 2003	ODI # 1985
312	303	30	12132	186*	44.43	14013	86.57	34	61	14	1260	136	v New Zealand	14 Mar 2003	ODI # 1988
313	304	30	12215	186*	44.58	14114	86.54	34	62	14	1265	137	v Kenya	20 Mar 2003	ODI # 1992
314	305														

345	336	32	13509	186*	44.43	15679	86.15	37	69	15	1425	145	v Pakistan	9 Apr 2005	ODI # 2237
346	337	32	13632	186*	44.69	15809	86.22	38	69	15	1437	147	v Pakistan	12 Apr 2005	ODI # 2238
347	338	32	13633	186*	44.55	15819	86.18	38	69	15	1437	147	v Pakistan	15 Apr 2005	ODI # 2239
348	339	32	13642	186*	44.43	15834	86.15	38	69	15	1437	147	v Pakistan	17 Apr 2005	ODI # 2240
349	340	32	13735	186*	44.59	15930	86.22	38	70	15	1446	149	v Sri Lanka	25 Oct 2005	ODI # 2286
350	341	33	13802	186*	44.81	15999	86.26	38	71	15	1457	149	v Sri Lanka	28 Oct 2005	ODI # 2287
351	342	33	13804	186*	44.67	16002	86.26	38	71	15	1457	149	v Sri Lanka	31 Oct 2005	ODI # 2290
352	343	33	13815	186*	44.56	16021	86.23	38	71	15	1458	150	v Sri Lanka	3 Nov 2005	ODI # 2291
353	344	33	13834	186*	44.48	16051	86.18	38	71	15	1461	150	v Sri Lanka	9 Nov 2005	ODI # 2295
354	345	33	13873	186*	44.46	16099	86.17	38	71	15	1469	150	v Sri Lanka	12 Nov 2005	ODI # 2296
355	346	33	13875	186*	44.32	16108	86.13	38	71	15	1469	150	v South Africa	16 Nov 2005	ODI # 2297
356	347	33	13877	186*	44.19	16130	86.03	38	71	15	1469	150	v South Africa	19 Nov 2005	ODI # 2298
357	348	33	13879	186*	44.06	16145	85.96	38	71	15	1469	150	v South Africa	25 Nov 2005	ODI # 2299
358	349	33	13909	186*	44.01	16189	85.91	38	71	15	1474	150	v South Africa	28 Nov 2005	ODI # 2300
359	350	33	14009	186*	44.19	16302	85.93	39	71	15	1484	151	v Pakistan	6 Feb 2006	ODI # 2324
360	351	33	14051	186*	44.18	16345	85.96	39	71	15	1492	151	v Pakistan	11 Feb 2006	ODI # 2327
361	352	33	14146	186*	44.34	16449	85.99	39	72	15	1508	152	v Pakistan	13 Feb 2006	ODI # 2329
362	353	33	14146	186*	44.20	16452	85.98	39	72	16	1508	152	v Pakistan	16 Feb 2006	ODI # 2331
363	354	34	14148	186*	44.21	16455	85.97	39	72	16	1508	152	v Sri Lanka	18 Aug 2006	ODI # 2405
364	355	35	14289	186*	44.65	16603	86.06	40	72	16	1521	157	v West Indies	14 Sep 2006	ODI # 2414
365	356	35	14301	186*	44.55	16620	86.04	40	72	16	1523	157	v Australia	16 Sep 2006	ODI # 2416
366	357	35	14366	186*	44.61	16722	85.91	40	73	16	1530	157	v West Indies	20 Sep 2006	ODI # 2419
367	358	35	14370	186*	44.48	16732	85.88	40	73	16	1531	157	v Australia	22 Sep 2006	ODI # 2421
368	359	35	14405	186*	44.45	16773	85.88	40	73	16	1536	157	v England	15 Oct 2006	ODI # 2429
369	360	35	14434	186*	44.41	16818	85.82	40	73	16	1540	157	v West Indies	26 Oct 2006	ODI # 2437
370	361	35	14444	186*	44.30	16844	85.75	40	73	16	1542	157	v Australia	29 Oct 2006	ODI # 2440
371	362	35	14479	186*	44.27	16895	85.69	40	73	16	1547	157	v South Africa	22 Nov 2006	ODI # 2447
372	363	35	14481	186*	44.14	16904	85.66	40	73	16	1547	157	v South Africa	26 Nov 2006	ODI # 2449
373	364	35	14482	186*	44.01	16907	85.65	40	73	16	1547	157	v South Africa	29 Nov 2006	ODI # 2452
374	365	35	14537	186*	44.05	17004	85.49	40	74	16	1555	157	v South Africa	3 Dec 2006	ODI # 2458
375	366	35	14568	186*	44.01	17042	85.48	40	74	16	1558	157	v West Indies	21 Jan 2007	ODI # 2480
376	367	35	14568	186*	43.87	17048	85.45	40	74	17	1558	157	v West Indies	24 Jan 2007	ODI # 2485
377	368	35	14628	186*	43.92	17114	85.47	40	75	17	1560	157	v West Indies	27 Jan 2007	ODI # 2487
378	369	36	14728	186*	44.22	17190	85.67	41	75	17	1570	158	v West Indies	31 Jan 2007	ODI # 2493
379	369	36	14728	186*	44.22	17190	85.67	41	75	17	1570	158	v Sri Lanka	8 Feb 2007	ODI # 2514
380	370	36	14782	186*	44.25	17251	85.68	41	76	17	1579	158	v Sri Lanka	11 Feb 2007	ODI # 2520
381	371	36	14783	186*	44.12	17259	85.65	41	76	17	1579	158	v Sri Lanka	14 Feb 2007	ODI # 2522
382	372	36	14790	186*	44.01	17285	85.56	41	76	17	1580	158	v Bangladesh	17 Mar 2007	ODI # 2538
383	373	37	14847	186*	44.18	17314	85.75	41	77	17	1582	162	v Bermuda	19 Mar 2007	ODI # 2542
384	374	37	14847	186*	44.05	17317	85.73	41	77	18	1582	162	v Sri Lanka	23 Mar 2007	ODI # 2550
385	375	37	14851	186*	43.93	17320	85.74	41	77	18	1583	162	v Ireland	23 Jun 2007	ODI # 2590
386	376	37	14950	186*	44.10	17463	85.60	41	78	18	1595	162	v South Africa	26 Jun 2007	ODI # 2592
387	377	37	15043	186*	44.24	17569	85.62	41	79	18	1608	164	v South Africa	29 Jun 2007	ODI # 2593
388	378	37	15051	186*	44.13	17577	85.62	41	79	18	1610	164	v South Africa	1 Jul 2007	ODI # 2595
389	379	37	15068	186*	44.05	17610	85.56	41	79	18	1611	164	v England	21 Aug 2007	ODI # 2611
390	380	37	15167	186*	44.21	17722	85.58	41	80	18	1626	165	v England	24 Aug 2007	ODI # 2613
391	381	37	15175	186*	44.11	17741	85.53	41	80	18	1627	165	v England	27 Aug 2007	ODI # 2616
392	382	37	15230	186*	44.14	17827	85.43	41	81	18	1636	165	v England	30 Aug 2007	ODI # 2617
393	383	37	15301	186*	44.22	17886	85.54	41	82	18	1649	165	v England	2 Sep 2007	ODI # 2618
394	384	37	15395	186*	44.36	17967	85.68	41	83	18	1665	166	v England	5 Sep 2007	ODI # 2619
395	385	37	15425	186*	44.32	18013	85.63	41	83	18	1669	166	v England	8 Sep 2007	ODI # 2620
396	386	37	15425	186*	44.19	18019	85.60	41	83	19	1669	166	v Australia	29 Sep 2007	ODI # 2621
397	387	37	15441	186*	44.11	18044	85.57	41	83	19	1670	167	v Australia	2 Oct 2007	ODI # 2623
398	388	37	15484	186*	44.11	18115	85.47	41	83	19	1676	167	v Australia	5 Oct 2007	ODI # 2625
399	389	37	15563	186*	44.21	18234	85.35	41	84	19	1683	167	v Australia	8 Oct 2007	ODI # 2627
400	390	37	15610	186*	44.22	18307	85.26	41	84	19	1692	167	v Australia	11 Oct 2007	ODI # 2629
401	391	37	15682	186*	44.29	18379	85.32	41	85	19	1701	168	v Australia	14 Oct 2007	ODI # 2631
402	392	37	15703	186*	44.23	18415	85.27	41	85	19	1705	168	v Australia	17 Oct 2007	ODI # 2632
403	393	37	15707	186*	44.12	18422	85.26	41	85	19	1706	168	v Pakistan	5 Nov 2007	ODI # 2643
404	394	37	15806	186*	44.27	18513	85.37	41	86	19	1720	169	v Pakistan	8 Nov 2007	ODI # 2644
405	395	37	15835	186*	44.23	18540	85.40	41	86	19	1725	169	v Pakistan	11 Nov 2007	ODI # 2645
406	396	37	15932	186*	44.37	18642	85.46	41	87	19	1741	169	v Pakistan	15 Nov 2007	ODI # 2646
407	397	37	15962	186*	44.33	18669	85.50	41	87	19	1747	169	v Pakistan	18 Nov 2007	ODI # 2647
408	398	37	15972	186*	44.24	18686	85.47	41	87	19	1748	169	v Australia	3 Feb 2008	ODI # 2670
409	399	37	16007	186*	44.21	18738	85.42	41	87	19	1750	169	v Sri Lanka	5 Feb 2008	ODI # 2672
410	400	37	16051	186*	44.21	18792	85.41	41	87	19	1753	169	v Australia	10 Feb 2008	ODI # 2675
411	401	37	16083	186*	44.18	18822	85.44	41	87	19	1757	169	v Sri Lanka	12 Feb 2008	ODI # 2676
412	402	37	16088	186*	44.07	18837	85.40	41	87	19	1758	169	v Australia	17 Feb 2008	ODI # 2680
413	403	37	16088	186*	43.95	18839	85.39	41	87	20	1758	169	v Sri Lanka	19 Feb 2008	ODI # 2681
414	404	37	16090	186*	43.84	18842	85.39	41	87	20	1758	169	v Australia	24 Feb 2008	ODI # 2685
415	405	37	16153	186*	43.89	18896	85.48	41	88	20	1768	169	v Sri Lanka	26 Feb 2008	ODI # 2686
416	406	38	16270	186*	44.21	19016	85.55	42	88	20	1778	169	v Australia	2 Mar 2008	ODI # 2688
417	407	38	16361	186*	44.33	19137	85.49	42	89	20	1785	169	v Australia	4 Mar 2008	ODI # 2689
418	408	38	16372	186*	44.24	19158	85.45	42	89	20	1787	169	v England	23 Nov 2008	ODI # 2781
419	409	38	16422	186*	44.26	19215	85.46	42	90	20	1793	169	v England	26 Nov 2008	ODI # 2783
420	410	38	16427	186*	44.15	19231	85.41	42	90	20	1793	169	v Sri Lanka	28 Jan 2009	ODI # 2806
421	411	38	16433	186*	44.05	19240	85.41	42	90	20	1793	169	v Sri Lanka	31 Jan 2009	ODI # 2810
422	412	38	16440	186*	43.95	19252	85.39	42	90	20	1793	170	v Sri Lanka	3 Feb 2009	ODI # 2813
423	413	38	16460	186*	43.89	19275	85.39	42	90	20	1795	170	v New Zealand	3 Mar 2009	ODI # 2821
424	414	38	16521	186*	43.93	19344	85.40	42	91	20	1802	171	v New Zealand	6 Mar 2009	ODI # 2822
425	415	39	16684	186*	44.37	19477	85.66	43	91	20	1818	176	v New Zealand	8 Mar 2009	ODI # 2823
426	416	39	16730	186*	44.37	19532	85.65	43	91	20	1824	176	v New Zealand	11 Sep 2009	ODI # 2886
427	417	39	16757	186*	44.33	19565	85.64	43	91	20	1829	176	v Sri Lanka	12 Sep 2009	ODI # 2887
428	418	39	16895	186*	44.57	19698	85.77	44	91	20	1839	177	v Sri Lanka	14 Sep 2009	ODI # 2889
429	419	39	16903	186*	44.48	19712	85.74	44	91						