

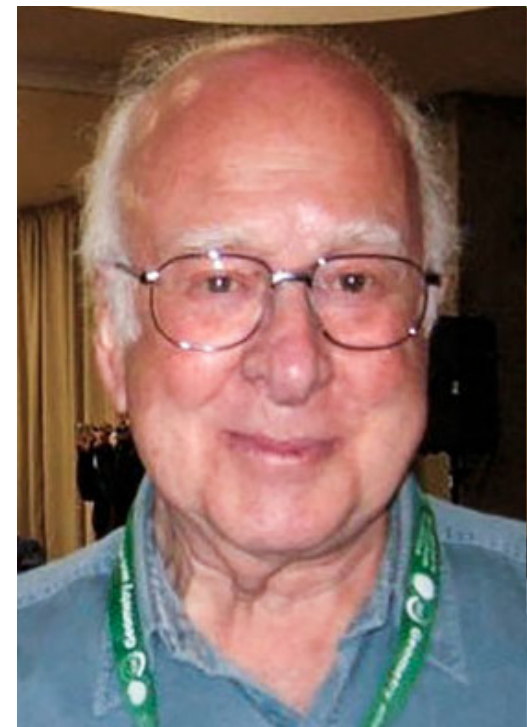
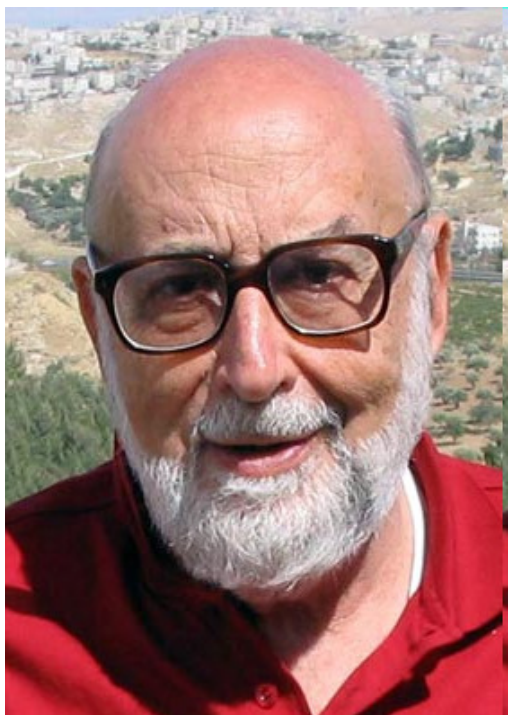
# Nobel Prizes

# 2013

..... more details on page

# 6

**The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013**  
François Englert and Peter W. Higgs



"for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider"

**The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2013**  
Martin Karplus, Michael Levitt and Arieh Warshel



"for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems"

**The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2013**  
James E. Rothman, Randy W. Schekman and Thomas C. Südhof



"for their discoveries of machinery regulating vesicle traffic, a major transport system in our cells"

**The Nobel Prize in Literature 2013**  
Alice Munro



"master of the contemporary short story"

**The Nobel Peace Prize 2013**  
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)



"for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons"

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2013 is to be awarded to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons. During World War One, chemical weapons were used to a considerable degree. The Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibited the use, but not the production or storage, of chemical weapons. During World War Two, chemical means were employed in Hitler's mass exterminations. Chemical weapons have subsequently been put to use on numerous occasions by both states and terrorists. In 1992-93 a convention was drawn up prohibiting also the production and storage of such weapons. It came into force in 1997. Since then the OPCW has, through inspections, destruction and by other means, sought the implementation of the convention. 189 states have acceded to the convention to date.

## Alfred Nobel

On November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his third and last will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris. When it was opened and read after his death, the will caused a lot of controversy both in Sweden and internationally, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize. His family opposed the establishment of the Nobel Prize, and the prize awarders he named refused to do what he had requested in his will. It was five years before the first Nobel Prize could be awarded in 1901.



**The Establishment of the Nobel Prize**

In this excerpt of the will, Alfred Nobel dictates that his entire remaining estate should be used to endow "prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind."

"The whole of my remaining realizable estate shall be dealt with in the following way: the capital, invested in safe securities by my executors, shall constitute a fund, the interest on which shall be annually distributed in the form of prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind. The said interest shall be divided into five equal parts, which shall be apportioned as follows: one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work in an ideal direction; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses. The prizes for physics and chemistry shall be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; that for physiology or medical works by the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm; that for literature by the Academy in Stockholm, and that for champions of peace by a committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Storting. It is my express wish that in awarding the prizes no consideration be given to the nationality of the candidates, but that the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he be Scandinavian or not."

**Biographical Information**

Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on October 21, 1833. His family was descended from Olof Rudbeck, the best-known technical genius in Sweden in the 17th century, an era in which Sweden was a great power in northern Europe. Nobel was fluent in several languages, and wrote poetry and drama. Nobel was also very interested in social and peace-related issues, and held views that were considered radical during his time. Alfred Nobel's interests are reflected in the prize he established. Learn more about his life and his interests - science, inventions, entrepreneurship, literature and peace work.

# PHAILIN

## Cyclone slams coast, heavy rains in Odisha, Andhra

Cyclonic storm Phailin Saturday night slammed east coast near Gopalpur in Odisha, triggering heavy rains and strong winds with speed reaching up to 200 km an hour while more than 500,000 people were shifted to safety in coastal Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Strong winds uprooted trees, electricity and communication poles and thatched roofs in coastal Odisha and north coastal Andhra. Seven deaths were reported from Odisha due to uprooting of trees and house collapse while there were no immediate reports of any casualty in neighbouring Andhra Pradesh.

Several parts of coastal Odisha and Srikakulam district of Andhra plunged into darkness at the time of landfall. Authorities have advised people to remain indoors till the cyclone completely crosses the coast.

Phailin is said to be the worst cyclone in 14 years and next only to 1999 super cyclone, which had killed 10,000 people in Odisha.

The exact extent of damage in the 150 km coastline affected by Phailin will be known only Sunday morning.

The eye of the storm touched the coast near Gopalpur and it will take an hour to completely cross the coast, India Meteorological Department (IMD) Director General L. S. Rathore told reporters in New Delhi.

He said the wind speed could increase by 10 to 15 km an hour and the very severe storm would maintain its intensity for six hours after crossing the coast. Storm surges of 3 to 3.5 meters are also likely along the coast. Another six hours, it is likely to continue as cyclonic storm.

Rathore said the threat was not over as heavy to very heavy rains in coming hours might trigger floods.

The IMD has forecast rains over the next 48 hours in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and adjoining states. Heavy to very heavy falls are likely at most places. The met office has forecast extremely heavy falls of 25 cm at few places.

The storm is expected to inundate low lying areas of Ganjam, Khurda, Puri and Jagatsinghpur districts of Odisha and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, said officials. Over 4.5 lakh people in Odisha and 1.29 lakh

people in north coastal Andhra were evacuated to safer places. This is said to be one of the biggest evacuation in recent times. The army, navy and air force and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) were on alert for rescue and relief work.

"On the whole, 12,000 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) personnel are deployed in Odisha and 600 in Andhra Pradesh," said National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Vice Chairman Shashidhar Reddy.

Twenty three teams of NDRF are deployed in Odisha, whereas there are 11 teams in Andhra Pradesh, he said.



"Crops will be the worst hit due to the cyclone," Reddy said. He also said that of all the resources available with the NDMA, 40 percent will be used in Ganjam district in

Odisha, which is likely to bear the maximum damage.

All flights were cancelled at Bhubaneswar airport while the railways cancelled 56 trains between Howrah and Visakhapatnam and diverted some trains.

Eighteen fishermen, who went for fishing in the Bay of Bengal in a trawler over a week ago, were stranded in the sea in Astaranga area of Puri district. The Coast Guard has been told to rescue them, police told IANS.

Andhra Pradesh's Disaster Management Commissioner T. Radha said winds with speed of 180 km an hour uprooted trees and electricity and communication poles in Srikakulam district. He said the electricity supply was also disrupted. He said there was not much impact of the cyclone so far in Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts.

Officials said 129,100 people were evacuated from 294 villages of north coastal Andhra districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam. The authorities opened 115 relief camps.

Chief Minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy, who reviewed the situation at a high level meeting Saturday night, directed the chief secretary and other officials to be on high alert. Nineteen teams of National Disaster Response Force, five columns of army personnel with engineers, communication specialists and medical teams have been kept ready for relief work.

## 11th ASEAN-India Summit

The 11th ASEAN-India Summit, chaired by His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, was held on 10 October 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The Summit was attended by all Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States and H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.





# Dr. Mulatu Teshome elected new President of Ethiopia

The joint session of the House of People’s Representatives and the House of Federation on Monday elected Dr. Mulatu Teshome the new President of Ethiopia. The houses in their joint opening session of the 4th working term elected Mulatu unanimously. On the occasion, the outgoing President Girma Woldegiorgis who has served for two terms for the last 12 years handed over his power to the new President.



The new President made his maiden speech as President after sworn in by the President of the Supreme Court, Tegene Getaneh before the two houses. Dr. Mulatu Teshome has served in several diplomatic and governmental leadership positions including a ministerial position before appointed as Ethiopia’s Ambassador to Turkey, a position he held until his election as a President. According to the Ethiopian Constitution article 70, the House of People’s Representatives shall nominate the President and the nominee shall be elected President if the joint session of the House of People’s Representatives and the House of Federation approves his candidacy by two thirds majority votes

# Deadlocked Congress takes U.S. government to brink of shutdown

The U.S. Congress, still in partisan deadlock on Monday over Republican efforts to halt President Barack Obama's healthcare reforms, was on the verge of shutting down most of the U.S. government starting on Tuesday morning. With the law funding thousands of routine government activities set to expire at midnight, Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives were still insisting that any temporary measure to fund the government include a delay of Obamacare, knowing that it would be rejected by the Democratic-controlled Senate, as it was Monday afternoon for second time in a week.



There was little doubt how it would end without a last-minute compromise - in a shutdown that would leave some essential functions like national security intact but cut many regulatory agencies back to a skeleton staff. Neither body wants to get stuck holding the funding measure at midnight, for fear of being identified as the one that ultimately didn't pass it, leading to the game of hot potato with rival funding bills that is in its second week.



Asked late in the day if Republicans would send an anti-Obamacare version of the funding measure back to the Senate for a third time, Representative Marsha Blackburn of Tennessee said, "Oh my goodness gracious, we're going to keep going. We're keeping the government open." At 5 p.m. (2100 GMT) Obama appeared resigned to a shutdown, stepping into the White House press room to reiterate that the shutdown would be the fault of the "extreme right wing" of the Republican Party, referring to the conservative Tea Party. He also reassured the public that while poor people and seniors, among others, would continue to receive benefit checks in the event of a shutdown, many other functions of government would grind to a halt, throwing "a wrench into the gears of our economy." And he taunted Republicans about the health reforms known as Obamacare. It "takes effect tomorrow no matter no matter what Congress decides to do today ... you can't shut it down." Americans are split over whether funding for Obama's signature healthcare law should be linked to measures that pay for U.S. government operations, but more will blame Republicans if the government has to shut down on Tuesday, according to a new Reuters/Ipsos poll. The duration of the "funding gap," the bureaucratic term for a partial government shutdown, would depend on when lawmakers finally approve a funding bill. Some functions deemed essential, such as U.S. Department of Agriculture meat inspections, would continue. Other agencies, like the En-

vironmental Protection Agency, will furlough most of their workers. A shutdown would continue until Congress resolves its differences. That could be a matter of days, or weeks. The standoff did not bode well for the next political battle, a far-more consequential bill to raise the federal government's borrowing authority. Failure to raise the \$16.7 trillion debt ceiling by mid-October would force the United States to default on some payment obligations - an event that could cripple its economy and send shockwaves around the globe. Global stock markets fell on Monday as investors worried about the prospects of a partial U.S. government shutdown. The Dow Jones industrial average ended 0.8 percent lower. The dollar, which had been down 0.4 percent against a basket of six major currencies, was down just .07 percent in late Monday trade as some traders saw hope for a last-minute deal. "The government is such an important part of the entire economy, between the people it employs and the impact it has on consumer confidence," said Nicholas Colas, chief market strategist at the ConvergeX Group in New York. "The size of the selloff is logical given the stakes."

# India Post Launches ‘Instant Cash’ International Money Transfer Service

India Post (Department of Posts) has signed an agreement with Wall Street Exchange (a company of the Emirates Post Group of UAE) for launch of an International Electronic Money Transfer service through 'Instant Cash' product of the Emirates Post Group. The service was launched here this week by Ms. P. Gopinath, Secretary, Department of Posts, by receiving the first payment from United Arab Emirates at a function organized by her Department for signing the tie-up between the Department of Posts and the Emirates Post Group. The service will be rolled out nationally in a phased manner and will be made available at approximately 17,500 post offices across India by next month. The service will be provided through the International Financial System (IFS) of Universal Postal Union. This tie-up offers the Indian diaspora worldwide - especially in the gulf region - a safe, secure and reliable money transfer service for their families back home. This new service has its own significance going by the fact that globally, India is the largest recipient of remittances with over USD70 billion annually, half of which come from the Gulf. 'Instant Cash' is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Emirates Post Group, and its services are available in 59 countries through more than 60,000 locations. They provide instant money transfer service so that the money is available to the customers within minutes of completing the transaction. *The salient features of the service are as follows :*

- Recipients will be able to receive their payment at any of the identified 17,500 post offices by producing the unique transaction number along with their identity and KYC documents;
- Money will be available for payment immediately;
- Safe and secure transactions through established International Financial System of Universal Postal Union.

India Post is the largest postal network in the world and has completed 158 years of existence. During this long journey it has undergone continuous transformation according to the needs of the citizens. It boasts a network of 1.55 lakh Post Offices in the country, of which more than 1.39 lakh are in the rural area. Besides mail, it also provides various financial services like small savings instruments under Post Office Savings Bank and Money Remittance, both domestic and international.

# Two new consumer empowering initiatives Launched by MOPNG

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas today launched two new consumer empowering initiatives. A novel scheme of sale of 5 kg LPG cylinders at market price with minimal documentation through Company Owned Retail Outlets (Petrol Stations) and the Inter-Company LPG Portability scheme for consumers was launched by the Minister of Petroleum Dr. M. Veerappa Moily in Bangalore and by Minister of State Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi in Chennai. The Schemes will not be implemented in cities/districts of the States going to Polls announced yesterday, due implementation of Model Code of Conduct.

**5 Kg Sale through COCO ROs**  
Presently, OMCs are marketing LPG filled cylinders to various customers through LPG distributor network all over India from their own LPG bottling Plants supplied to the Distributors godown. All such customers are being enrolled by collecting Proof of Identity (POI), Proof of Address (POA) and a deposit for the cylinder and regulator and in turn issuing a Subscription Voucher thereby loaning the equipment to the customer in lieu of the deposit received. Such customers are registered into OMC database as customers and subsequent refills are issued to only such customers who place their booking against the above customer number. The cylinder is home delivered by LPG distributor in case of regular distributors and in case of RGGLV it is on Cash and Carry basis.

There is an emerging segment of new consumers like IT professionals, BPO employees who want LPG but in absence of proper proof of address (POA) cannot access the same. Further, because of their highly irregular work timings, they may not be able to visit the distributor or be at home to receive cylinders during normal working hours. For some consumers, the need is in small parcels or arises at odd times of the day when distributors may be closed.

This initiative allows sale of 5 kg LPG cylinders at market price with merely any Proof of Identity (POI) through Company Owned Retail Outlets (Petrol Stations) to attend to demand of such consumers. The Sale of 5 kg cylinders will be done (Equipment + Product) at Non Domestic rates with /without regulator for the first time by charging Rs. 1000/- plus applicable taxes for the cylinder and Rs. 250/- plus applicable taxes for regulator. The cost of product and refills i.e. Cost of LPG will be as per non domestic rates applicable in the market.

This scheme is expected to be a boon to migratory population such as students, IT professionals, BPO employees and persons with odd duty timings as it would provide them the flexibility to pick up cylinders and obtain subsequent refills at time of their choice as Petrol Stations are open for longer hours. This scheme is being launched on 5.10.13 in the cities of Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Bangalore on a pilot basis through select Retail Outlets. Upon completion of the pilot, the facility would be extended to other towns and cities also. The total no. of outlets covered would be 11 outlets to begin with and a few more are expected to be added soon.

*The 11 outlets are :*

1. BPC COCO Bannarghatta Bangalore
2. HPC COCO HBR Bangalore
3. IOC COCO Whitefield, K.R. Puram, Bangalore
4. HPC COCO Vile Parle (West) Mumbai
5. BPC COCO Sanpada, Navi Mumbai
6. HPC COCO Acharya J C Road Kolkata
7. HPC COCO Rajarhat, New Town Kolkata
8. BPC COCO Alipore, Kolkata
9. HPC COMCO, Madhavaram, Chennai
10. IOC COCO Indiranagar Chennai
11. BPC COCO Mogappair, Chennai

# US troop immunity unresolved

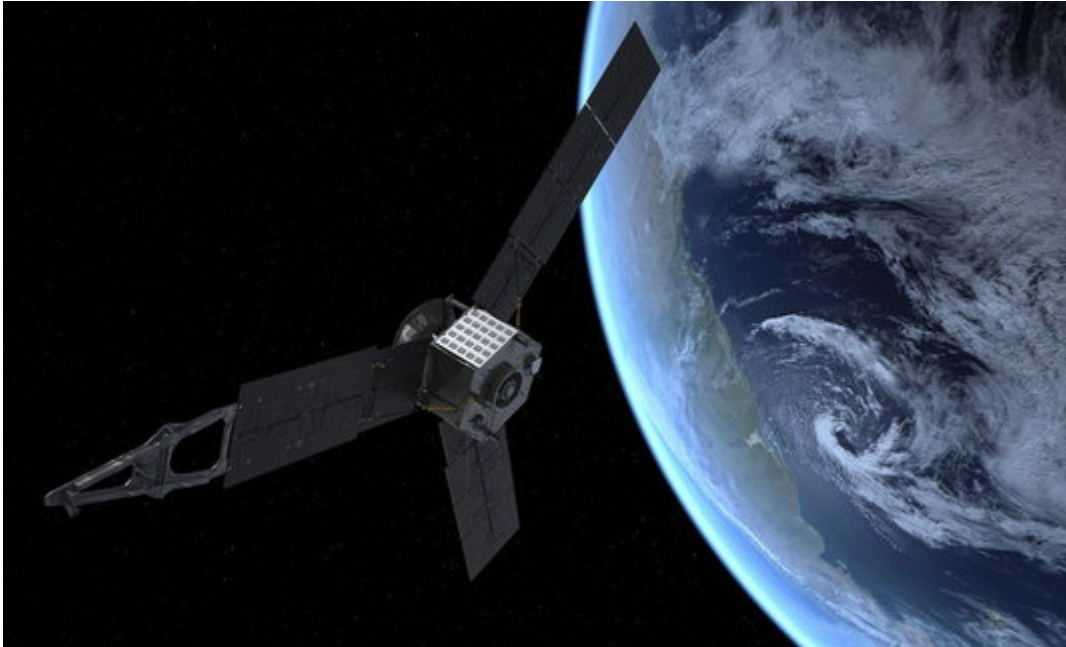
US Secretary of State John Kerry and Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai have said that major issues over a bilateral security agreement had been resolved but the question of immunity for US troops would have to be decided by a assembly of elders and leaders. The agreement would help determine, among other things, how many US troops remain in Afghanistan after 2014 when most foreign combat troops are due to leave. US officials have previously said they want the pact finalised by the end of the month.



Currently, there are 52,000 American troops in Afghanistan and the US wants to keep as many as 10,000 soldiers there. If no agreement is signed, all US troops would have to leave. Kerry began negotiations with Karzai on Saturday morning, the second day of talks after he arrived late on Friday. Kerry's unannounced overnight visit to Kabul came after talks were repeatedly stalled in recent weeks. Karzai is demanding US guarantees in defending Afghanistan against foreign intervention, an allusion to neighbouring Pakistan. The US wants any post-2014 forces to be able to conduct counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations. Karzai had outlined Afghan demands, including a provision for the protection of civilians from US forces and agreement that the US must seek permission from Afghan authorities for future military operations. The talks, that began a year ago, have been deadlocked over sovereignty issues and the safety of Afghan citizens at the hands of American and allied troops. "If this thing can come together, this will put the Taliban on their heels," said Karzai spokesman Aimal Faizi. The agreement is necessary to give the US a legal basis for keeping forces in Afghanistan after 2014 and also to allow it to lease bases in the country. It would be an executive agreement, meaning the US Senate would not have to ratify it.

# JUNO flies by Earth on its way to orbit Jupiter

A NASA spacecraft bound for Jupiter went into a precautionary safe mode on Oct. 9, 2013 shortly after completing a speed-boosting flyby of Earth. NASA's Juno probe detected an anomalous condition and went into safe mode this afternoon after slingshotting around Earth to gain momentum for the long trip to the solar system's largest planet, according to media reports. While Juno's handlers are still trying to figure out what went wrong and how to fix it, they're hopeful that the problem won't threaten the \$1.1 billion mission. Juno is a NASA New Frontiers mission to the planet Jupiter. Juno was launched from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station on August 5, 2011. The spacecraft is to be placed in a polar orbit to study the planet's composition, gravity field, magnetic field, and polar magnetosphere. Juno will also search for clues about how Jupiter formed, including whether the planet has a rocky core, the amount of water present within the deep atmosphere, and how the planet's mass is distributed. It will also study Jupiter's deep winds, which can reach speeds of 618 kilometers per hour (384 mph).



The spacecraft's name comes from Greco-Roman mythology. The god Jupiter drew a veil of clouds around himself to hide his mischief, but his wife, the goddess Juno, was able to peer through the clouds and see Jupiter's true nature.

**JUNO Mission for Jupiter**

Juno requires a five-year cruise to Jupiter, arriving around July 4, 2016. The spacecraft will travel over a total distance of roughly 2.8 billion kilometers (18.7 AU; 1.74 billion miles). The spacecraft will orbit Jupiter 33 times during one Earth year. Juno's trajectory utilized a gravity assist speed boost from Earth, accomplished through an Earth flyby two years (October 2013) after its August 5, 2011 launch. Shortly after the Earth flyby, Juno entered into a safe mode. Nonetheless, it remains on track for its encounter with Jupiter. In August 2016, the spacecraft will perform an orbit insertion burn to slow the spacecraft enough to allow capture into an 11-day polar orbit. Once Juno enters into its orbit, infrared and microwave instruments will begin to measure the thermal radiation emanating from deep within Jupiter's atmosphere. These observations will complement previous studies of the planet's composition by assessing the abundance and distribution of water, and therefore oxygen. While filling missing pieces of the puzzle of Jupiter's composition, these data will also provide insight into the planet's origins. Juno will also investigate the convection that drives general circulation patterns in Jupiter's atmosphere. Meanwhile, other instruments aboard Juno will gather data about the planet's gravitational field and polar magnetosphere. The Juno mission is set to conclude in October 2017, after completing 33 orbits around Jupiter, when the probe will be de-orbited to crash into Jupiter so as to avoid any possibility of it impacting its moons.

*The Juno spacecraft's suite of science instruments will :*

- Determine the ratio of oxygen to hydrogen, effectively measuring the abundance of water in Jupiter, which will help distinguish among prevailing theories linking the gas giant's formation to the Solar System.
- Obtain a better estimate of Jupiter's core mass, which will also help distinguish among prevailing theories linking the gas giant's formation to the Solar System.
- Precisely map Jupiter's gravity to assess the distribution of mass in Jupiter's interior, including properties of the planet's structure and dynamics.



- Precisely map Jupiter's magnetic field to assess the origin and structure of the field and how deep in Jupiter the magnetic field is created. This experiment also will help scientists understand the fundamental physics of dynamo theory.
- Map the variation in atmospheric composition, temperature, structure, cloud opacity and dynamics to pressures far greater than 100 bars (10 MPa; 1450 pound/sq inch) at all latitudes.
- Characterize and explore the three-dimensional structure of Jupiter's polar magnetosphere and its auroras.
- Measure the general relativistic orbital frame-dragging, known also as Lense–Thirring precession, caused by the angular momentum of Jupiter, and other general relativistic effects connected with the Jovian rotation.

## Indonesia agrees to resolve bottlenecks to Indian investments

Indonesia on Friday agreed to address the concerns of Indian companies investing here and is willing to set up a joint high-level task force in this regard. Indian companies have made some big investments in Indonesia in sectors like coal, mining and infrastructure. However, some of them have been facing some problems. During their extensive meetings with Indonesian counterparts, visiting Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and other senior leaders and officials today raised these issues and these matters were received positively by their Indonesian counterparts. A number of Indian power companies have been looking at Indonesia for coal imports due to problems in the sector back home. Briefing the media after these meetings, top officials said that Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono told the Indian Prime Minister that these issues would be addressed suitably.



"There are some issues regarding the investments by Indian companies in Indonesia and the President agreed that a joint high level task force will be set up to look into these issues," a top official said.

This will help in boosting two-way investments between the two countries, he added. Explaining this further, officials said that some Indian companies have made big investments into Indonesia in sectors like coal mining and these are very critical to power projects in India. They said that the experiences of Indian investors have been mixed, as progress of investments in some areas has been very good and slow for some others.

There are some regulatory issues here in the coal mining sector, while there are also problems related to international pricing, an official said, adding that what Indian companies want are a stable and predictable business regime on issues like regulations and pricing. They expressed the hope that the new task force would resolve these concerns and help further expand Indian investments into Indonesia.

## 68th Session of the UN General Assembly

### PM's statement

Let me first of all congratulate you, Mr. President, on your election to the presidency of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly. We wish you every success and we assure you of our fullest co-operation.

At a time when the world is facing multiple challenges, there is renewed attention on the role of the United Nations in advancing international peace, security and prosperity. However, never has scepticism about the UN's capacity to do so been higher, or the external environment less propitious for multilateralism.

Nearly seven decades of the work of the United Nations hold one simple lesson and that is this: we are most successful when we adhere to the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, basing our decisions on the widest possible consent and balancing equitably the needs and responsibilities of nations at different stages of development.

In these seven decades, the world has changed in fundamental ways. Asia and Africa are independent and resurgent. Countries are now not only more interdependent, but also face new and increasingly complex challenges. For multilateralism to remain relevant and effective in the future, multilateral institutions need to be reformed urgently.

The UN Security Council must be reformed and restructured to reflect current political realities. More developing countries should be included as both permanent and non-permanent members. Multilateral Financial Institutions should also enable an enhanced voice for developing countries in their decision making structures.

Multilateral efforts must guide our quest for peace and security, wherever they are threatened. And the centrality and contribution of the UN system to development must be restored. These objectives require the building of a new international consensus, suited to our time and rooted in today's realities. It is only such a plan of action that will enable the UN to meet the twin tests of legitimacy and effectiveness and efficiency.

We commend your choice for the theme of this session. Setting the stage for the post-2015 Development Agenda is especially important as we deal with a lingering global economic slowdown and continuing volatility in financial markets. These have imposed disproportionately heavy costs on developing countries and vulnerable groups within them.

Growth and inclusive development are naturally important for all our countries. They require a supportive international economic environment, enhanced investment flows, including from multilateral development banks, transfer of technology, and an open multilateral trading regime. But the problems of over a billion people living in abject poverty around the world need to be attacked more directly. Poverty remains a major political and economic challenge and its eradication requires special attention and a new collective thrust. This priority should anchor the post-2015 Development Agenda, which should be shaped by the member states so that it enjoys the broadest possible support and acceptance. Issues of peace, security, human rights and governance are important and need to be addressed. But we will fall short of realizing an ambitious post-2015 development agenda if we focus merely on governance issues at the cost of robust economic growth.

This agenda should not be merely about reprioritizing domestic spending, but also about fostering genuine international partnership between the developing and developed countries to bring about change. All of us need the policy space necessary to set our own domestic priorities. No one knows the condition of developing countries better than the developing countries themselves.

It is, therefore, important that the UN set clear and concise goals and provide practical and well-defined means of implementation, including adequate flow of resources and transfer of

technology, taking the views of developing countries fully into account.



A meaningful post-2015 agenda must place equally high priority on food and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, water, sanitation, energy and discrimination against women. Especially critical is women's equal access to economic opportunities, and that they do not become victims of violence or targets of prejudice.

In India, we have sought to promote inclusive development in multiple ways. Legislation has broadened access to education and secured rural livelihoods. We are now building the world's largest programme for food security. Digital technology is being harnessed to improve the delivery of public services and benefits to the people.

India is proud of its partnerships with developing countries. Using modest resources, we have built strong ties with Africa and the Least Developed Countries. We are committed to building 100 institutions in Africa, have offered capacity building support including thousands of scholarships, and made available concessional assistance of over 9.5 billion US dollars. India and Africa are engaging through the India-Africa Forum Summit process. We also look forward to participating actively in the 3rd Conference on the Small Island Developing States in Samoa in 2014 and contributing to its outcome.

Climate change is one of the defining challenges of our times. We must summon the necessary political will for crafting a robust global response to climate change on the basis of equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

We are deeply concerned about the future of West Asia, a region with which India shares deep bonds of history, and one that is critical for our energy security as well as the livelihoods of nearly seven million Indians who work and live in the region.

The increasingly lethal conflict in Syria is not only a tragedy for the people of Syria, but also threatens stability and security in the region and beyond. It has been made worse by the use of chemical weapons. The use of chemical weapons, whose ever may have deployed them, must be condemned in the strongest terms. India supports strongly the elimination of chemical weapons material and equipment in Syria.

There is no military solution to this conflict. We must intensify efforts to end the conflict and seek a political settlement. It is essential that the Geneva-2 conference be convened at the earliest.

We are encouraged that direct talks have resumed between Israel and Palestine. India supports an early realisation of a sovereign, independent, viable and united State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, living within secure and recognised borders side-by-side and at peace with Israel. We also remain committed to the Palestinian quest for full membership of the UN. In our own region, Afghanistan prepares for a historic political, security and economic transition. The international community must support the people of Afghanistan through this transition and beyond in combating terrorism, preserving the progress of the past decade and creating a stable, united and prosperous Afghanistan.

Terrorism remains a grave threat to security and stability everywhere and extracts a heavy toll of innocent lives around the world. From Africa to Asia, we have seen several manifestations of this menace in the last few days alone. State-sponsored cross-border terrorism is of particular concern to India, also on account of the fact that the epicentre of terrorism in our region is located in our neighbourhood in Pakistan.

Speaking from this podium yesterday, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan spoke of making a new beginning. I reciprocate his sentiments and am looking forward to meeting him tomorrow. India is committed sincerely to resolving all issues with Pakistan, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, through bilateral dialogue on the basis of the Shimla Agreement. However, for progress to be made, it is imperative that the territory of Pakistan and the areas under its control are not utilized for aiding and abetting terrorism directed against India. It is equally important that the terrorist machinery that draws its sustenance from Pakistan be shut down. There must be a clear understanding of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and that there can never, ever, be a compromise with the unity and territorial integrity of India.

We need to renew our commitment, especially here at the UN, for concerted, cohesive and continuing global action against terrorism. There can be no tolerance for states sheltering, arming, training or financing terrorists. Nor can they absolve themselves of the responsibility to prevent their territories from being used to launch acts of terrorism.

The increasingly complex challenges to international peace and security require a new international consensus to be built, whether it is in cyber security, non proliferation or terrorism. This year, 25 years after Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi put forward a comprehensive Action Plan for a Nuclear Weapon-free and Non-violent World Order, we must strengthen efforts against nuclear proliferation and pursue time-bound, universal, non-discriminatory, phased and verifiable nuclear disarmament. We must also guard against terrorists and non-state actors gaining access to sensitive materials and technologies.

Two years from now, the United Nations will be seventy years old. Every new state that was born during this period took its place in this Assembly not just with pride but also with hope. 2015 will be a moment to celebrate our successes and to ensure that the UN is ready for this century by completing the much needed reforms of the United Nations and its Security Council, by developing an ambitious and balanced post-2015 Development Agenda and by demonstrating our capacity to cooperate effectively for durable peace and security in this world.

## Joint Declaration on Defence Cooperation (India-US)

India-United States defence cooperation and engagement has increased significantly over the past decade, in step with the overall deepening of India-US relations. We continue to work towards achieving the full vision of expanded defence cooperation set forth in the 2005 New Framework Agreement.

In this context, India and the United States endorse the following general principles for fulfilling this vision :

- The United States and India share common security interests and place each other at the same level as their closest partners. This principle will apply with respect to defence technology transfer, trade, research, co-development and co-production for defence articles and services, including the most advanced and sophisticated technology. They will work to improve licensing processes, and, where applicable, follow expedited license approval processes to facilitate this cooperation. The U.S and India are also committed to protecting each other's sensitive technology and information.
- The U.S. continues to fully support India's full membership in the four international export control regimes, which would further facilitate technology sharing.
- The two sides will continue their efforts to strengthen mutual understanding of their respective procurement systems and approval processes, and to address process-related difficulties in defence trade, technology transfer and collaboration.
- The two sides look forward to the identification of specific opportunities for cooperative and collaborative projects in advanced defence technologies and systems, within the next year. Such opportunities will be pursued by both sides in accordance with their national policies and procedures, in a manner that would reflect the full potential of the relationship.

## Joint Statement on PM's Summit Meeting with President Barack Obama in Washington DC

The Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh and the President of the United States of America Barack Obama met this morning followed by a working luncheon at the White House. Marking their third bilateral summit, the two leaders reflected proudly on the transformation of United States-India relations during the last decade, affirming that the partnership between the two democratic nations is stronger today than at any point in their 67-year history. Rooted in common democratic values and strong people to people ties, the United States and India have developed a comprehensive global strategic partnership, both in name and in substance that has made their citizens safer and more prosperous.

President Obama and Prime Minister Singh pledged to make the next decade equally as transformative, challenging their governments to reach the full potential of this partnership, particularly in the areas of security cooperation, bilateral trade and investment, energy and environment, higher education, and global architecture.

The Leaders called for expanding security cooperation between the United States and India to address 21st century challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, cyber, space, and global health security.

Applauding bilateral defense cooperation, including trade and military exercises, President Obama and Prime Minister Singh expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved to date in defence relations. They emphasized the need for more intensive defense cooperation on both sides. The Leaders reaffirmed their desire to further strengthen defence trade cooperation endorsing a Joint Declaration on Defence Cooperation as a means of enhancing their partnership in defence technology transfer, joint research, co-development and co-production. President Obama encouraged the further participation of US firms in partnering India's efforts to enhance its defence capacities. President Obama also welcomed India's decision to participate in the Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) naval exercise hosted by U.S. Pacific Command in 2014.

Affirming their deep concern over the continuing threat posed by terrorism, President Obama and Prime Minister Singh stressed the need for joint and concerted effort, including dismantling of terrorist safe havens, and disrupting all financial and tactical support for terrorism. The Leaders decided to significantly expand information sharing and intelligence cooperation to address threats to their respective nations including strengthening the bilateral relationship to exchange information on known and suspected terrorists. The Leaders emphasized the importance of expanding homeland security cooperation to enhance exchanges on megacity policing strategies, securing the global supply chain and anti-counterfeiting efforts. India welcomed the U.S. offer of membership in the US 'Global Entry' Trusted Traveler Network Program, to facilitate expedited entry of Indian travelers to the United States.

Noting that two-way trade has increased fivefold since 2001 to nearly \$100 billion, President Obama and Prime Minister Singh agreed that there are no insurmountable impediments to bilateral trade increasing an additional fivefold. President Obama expressed confidence that the ongoing Indian economic reforms and policy measures to liberalize India's economy would accelerate economic growth, opening greater avenues for trade and creating jobs in both countries. In this respect, the Leaders recognized in particular the role and contribution of the Indian and U.S. Information Technology industry and the IT enabled service industry in strengthening India-US trade and investment relations.

The Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to concluding a high-standard Bilateral Investment Treaty that will foster openness to investment, transparency, and predictability, and thereby support economic growth and job creation in both countries. The Leaders welcomed progress towards increased engagement by experts from both governments, underlining the need for expeditious progress to address all trade and investment policy issues of bilateral concern so as to remove obstacles and improve the business environment in both countries. In this respect, both sides agreed to consider establishing a Joint Committee on Investment in Manufacturing. The Leaders also committed their officials to work toward a successful outcome at the World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference in Bali.

The Leaders welcomed the robust cooperation in cutting-edge scientific research and joint collaboration in science, innovation, and entrepreneurship, for the benefit of citizens in both countries. The United States welcomed the invitation by India for the United States to be Partner Country in India's Science and Technology Summit in 2014.

President Obama and Prime Minister Singh discussed ways to strengthen bilateral efforts to promote energy efficiency, clean energy, and address climate change.

In the civil nuclear power sector, President Obama and Prime Minister Singh noted that, with government-to-government procedures agreed, commercial negotiations between U.S. companies and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) are proceeding. They welcomed the announcement that NPCIL and U.S. nuclear company Westinghouse have concluded a Preliminary Contract to develop a nuclear power plant in Gujarat in India. Building on this, the Leaders urged NPCIL and U.S. companies Westinghouse and General Electric-Hitachi to expedite the necessary work to establish nuclear power plants in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Both sides reaffirm their commitment to the full and timely implementation of the India-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

The U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE), launched by the two Leaders in 2009, is expected to pave the way for energy to millions of Indian households. To expand the availability of clean energy resources to more people, President Obama and Prime Minister Singh endorsed the proposal to launch Promoting Energy Access through Clean Energy (PEACE), a PACE initiative, to rapidly deploy innovative renewable energy solutions to those who currently lack access to energy.

Recognizing that climate change is a defining challenge of our time and that there are mutual benefits to intensifying cooperation, President Obama and Prime Minister Singh announced the establishment of an India-U.S. Climate Change Working Group to develop and advance action-oriented cooperation, as well as to begin an enhanced dialogue focusing on working closely in developing an ambitious climate change agreement for the post-2020 period, and on strengthening bilateral efforts in this regard.

The two leaders agreed to immediately convene the India-U.S. Task Force on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to discuss, inter alia, multilateral approaches that include using the expertise and the institutions of the Montreal Protocol to phase down the consumption and production of HFCs, based on economically-viable and technically feasible alternatives, and include HFCs within the scope of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol for accounting and reporting of emissions.

The Leaders are committed to support the full implementation of the agreed outcomes under the UNFCCC with its ongoing negotiations. They strongly welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to mobilize political will through 2014 towards the successful adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the convention applicable to all parties by 2015, during COP-21 that France stands ready to host. They also supported complementary initiatives, through multilateral approaches that include using the expertise and the institutions of the Montreal Protocol to phase down the production and the consumption of HFCs, based on the examination of economically viable and technically feasible alternatives. They will continue to include HFCs within the scope of UNFCCC and its Kyoto protocol for accounting and reporting of emissions.







PM's statement at the 8th East Asia Summit in Brunei Darussalam

"I join other speakers in thanking His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah for the excellent arrangements made for the 8th East Asia Summit and the warm welcome we have received in this beautiful country. We gather in Brunei when the need for collective action, cooperation and collaboration in the Asia Pacific region has never been felt more acutely. Global economic uncertainty and political turmoil in other parts of the world have impacted countries in our region equally. In addition, this vast region faces challenges arising not only from its diversity, but also from differences. Clearly, the potential of unprecedented prosperity for our peoples can be realized only by inculcating a cooperative temper. The East Asia Summit is a forum that is, in my view, ideally placed to help us realize our common goals for advancing security and prosperity in a cooperative framework.

In terms of priorities, the implementation of the 6th East Asia Summit Declaration on ASEAN Connectivity requires a sense of greater urgency. Building of physical infrastructure needs to go hand-in-hand with creation of soft infrastructure along the connectivity corridors. India welcomes dialogue and cooperation with like-minded countries on innovative means of financing these infrastructure requirements. We welcome Brunei Darussalam's initiative to hold a meeting between the ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee and the East Asia Summit later this year.

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, launched in Phnom Penh last year, has given us a roadmap for regional economic integration that can reinforce growth and accelerate development across the region, besides enhancing mutual stakes in regional stability and security. India remains fully engaged in and committed to the RCEP process.

We must supplement this effort with cooperation on the challenges of energy, food, health and human resource development. We, therefore, welcome the adoption of the Declaration of the 8th East Asia Summit on Food Security. We support Australia and Vietnam as co-Chairs of the launch of the Asia-Pacific Leaders' Malaria Alliance. We are happy to co-chair with Australia the Task Force on Access to Quality Medicines to combat malaria. We have also proposed a new initiative for cooperation among East Asia Summit members in trauma care and nursing.

I would like to thank the East Asia Summit participating countries for their support for the establishment of Nalanda University as an international institution of excellence. I am happy that the process of signing the inter-governmental Memorandum of Understanding on the Nalanda University has begun. Academic sessions at the University are set to begin next year. I hope students and faculty from all EAS countries will participate in this exciting venture.

A stable maritime environment is essential to realize our collective regional aspirations. We should reaffirm the principles of maritime security, including the right of passage and unimpeded commerce, in accordance with international law, and peaceful settlement of maritime disputes. We welcome the collective commitment by the concerned countries to abide by and implement the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and to work towards the adoption of a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea on the basis of consensus. We also welcome the establishment of the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum for developing maritime norms that would reinforce existing international law relating to maritime security. Cooperative mechanisms in disaster management would not only fulfil a humanitarian need, but also foster broader confidence and cooperation in the region. India has initiated the process of establishing a Virtual Knowledge Centre as well as a network of round-the-clock Points of Contact among EAS countries. We hope to strengthen these initiatives further with your support. We should also strengthen efforts to counter threats of piracy, international terrorism, transnational crimes and drug trafficking.

Your Majesty, Excellencies, Asia has been a late starter in terms of building regional architectures of cooperation. We have embarked on this collective journey in large part because of the outstanding vision and leadership of ASEAN, first in pursuing ASEAN integration and then expanding it to the wider region. We will be successful if we adhere to the principles of unity, cooperation and integration that have guided ASEAN and if ASEAN centrality continues to shape the East Asia Summit processes. I reaffirm India's commitment to contribute to this process."

PM's opening statement at 11th India-ASEAN Summit in Brunei Darussalam

"It is indeed a great pleasure to join all of you in this beautiful country for the 11th India-ASEAN Summit. I am grateful to His Majesty the Sultan and the people of Brunei Darussalam for the warm welcome and gracious hospitality accorded to my delegation and me and the excellent arrangements made for our meeting today. I also thank all of you for a memorable Commemorative Summit in New Delhi last December. Our decision at that Summit to elevate India-ASEAN relations to a Strategic Partnership has set the stage for a truly enriching relationship between us. Excellencies, all our countries have equal stakes in the security and prosperity of our shared Asian neighbourhood. The global economic crisis and turmoil in different parts of the world underscore the salience of our robust partnership. The scope of India's engagement with East and Southeast Asia has grown steadily in the last two decades. We seek to promote not only mutually beneficial bilateral relations, but also to work institutionally with regional partners and foster a climate that is conducive to stability, security and economic development in our region.

Joint Statement on five initiatives for strengthening the India-Indonesia Strategic Partnership

- The President of Indonesia, H. E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono welcomed the Prime Minister of India H. E. Dr. Manmohan Singh on an official visit to Indonesia from 10 to 12 October 2013. This is the first bilateral visit to Indonesia by H. E. Dr. Manmohan Singh; earlier, he had visited Indonesia for the Asian-African Summit and the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference of 1955, held in Bandung in April 2005 and for the 9th ASEAN-India Summit and the 6th East Asia Summit in November 2011. The two Leaders held extensive talks on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest on 11 October 2013.
- The Leaders acknowledged that both India and Indonesia were friendly neighbours, have close historical and cultural contacts, a shared commitment to the values of democracy, pluralism and diversity, and as large, dynamic economies with strong complementarities and common challenges, were natural partners.
- The Leaders noted that the development in the relationship had acquired a new momentum following the establishment of a Strategic Partnership during the State Visit of the President of Indonesia H. E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to India in November 2005 and received a fillip after the adoption of a Joint Statement for defining the 'Vision for the India-Indonesia New Strategic Partnership over the coming decade' during the visit of the President of Indonesia to India in January 2011.
- The Leaders agreed to adopt a five-pronged initiative for strengthening the Strategic Partnership with the objective of taking the robust, multifaceted cooperation to even greater heights.

I. Strategic Engagement

- The President of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of India agreed to hold Annual Summits, including on the margins of multilateral events. They stressed the importance of continuing regular bilateral consultations through the robust architecture of dialogue in place, including the Ministerial and Working Group Mechanisms. They expressed satisfaction at the regular convening of the Joint Commission Meeting and the launch of Foreign Office Consultations. It was agreed to hold the Joint Commission Meeting on an annual basis. They directed the two Foreign Ministries to continue to hold regular consultations on bilateral, regional, multilateral and international issues and to coordinate cooperation activities. The Leaders noted that the sectoral Joint Working Groups on Education, Tour-

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ism, Coal, Oil and Gas, Agriculture, Counter Terrorism and Science & Technology were functioning well and had come up with concrete outcomes. They urged them to focus on time-bound implementation of the agreed measures to boost sectoral cooperation.

- The Leaders noted with satisfaction that regular exchange of delegations between the two Parliaments have helped in sharing views, experiences and best practices. They encouraged regular exchange of visits by judicial institutions, Election Commissions and political parties, which would contribute to the further strengthening of bilateral ties and democratic values. They welcomed the signing of Memorandum of Understanding for International Cooperation on Combating Corruption between the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) of India and the Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) of Indonesia.
- The Leaders welcomed the constitution of the India-Indonesia Eminent Persons Group (EPG) and tasked the Group to prepare, within a year, a Vision Document 2025 for India-Indonesia relations. In this regard, they welcomed the agreed Terms of Reference to constitute the EPG and directed an early meeting of the Group.



- The Leaders acknowledged the increasing intensity of collaboration between the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space of Indonesia (LAPAN). They encouraged LAPAN and ISRO to expedite the conclusion of the Inter-Governmental Framework Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes with a broader scope to replace the 2002 MoU on Co-operation in the field of Outer Space Research and Development, as well as the Agreement on Transfer of Title of the Integrated Biak Telemetry, Tracking and Command (TTC) Station, and the Implementing Agreement for the Utilisation of the Biak TTC Facility for ISRO's Satellite and Launch Vehicles Programmes. Indonesia welcomed India's offer of further up-gradation of the Biak TTC - to receive data from its OceanSat and ResourceSat satellites that have applications in hydrography, weather forecasting, disaster management, crop forecasting and resource mapping; and training programmes for Indonesian officials at the Center for Space Science Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP), under ASEAN-India Space Cooperation project. ISRO and LAPAN would work towards launch of Indonesian micro satellites into space using Indian launch vehicles.
- The two sides agreed to renew the Agreement on Cooperation regarding the Utilisation of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes.

II. Defence and Security Cooperation

- The Leaders reaffirmed that India and Indonesia as strategic partners and maritime neighbours with a common interest in the maintenance of regional peace and security must work to further strengthen and broaden the already robust defence cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that the commencement of the Defence Ministers' Dialogue and regular convening of the Joint Defence Cooperation Committee (JDCC) Meetings and Staff Talks established between the Armies and the Navies of the two countries have resulted in enhancement of defence cooperation between the two countries. The two sides agreed to enhance exchanges between their respective Air Forces, including the establishment of Staff Talks, as necessary. They also agreed to continue sharing of information and intelligence, as well as to increase the frequency of exchanges, training and joint exercises, including among Special Forces. They decided to explore collaboration in sale and co-production of defence equipment, mutually agreed defence-related research activities and training and capacity building cooperation between both sides.
- The two sides agreed to establish linkages between the Center for UN Peacekeeping (CUNPK) of India and the Indonesia Peace and Security Center (IPSC) on United Nations Peacekeeping.
- They stressed the importance of closer collaboration on capacity building and exchange of best practices in the field of maritime security and hold joint exercises. They also agreed to enhance the existing cooperation and capacity building in the fields of hydrography, joint surveys, and maritime domain awareness.
- The Leaders noted that the completion of ratification procedure of the Extradition Treaty and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters signed between the two countries in 2011 would strengthen juridical cooperation. The two sides shall explore the possibility to establish cooperation on the issue of transfer of sentenced persons.
- Recognizing the common threats to national security from global terrorism and other transnational crimes, the Leaders resolved to significantly enhance bilateral cooperation in combating terrorism, terrorist financing, money laundering, arms smuggling, trafficking in human beings, and cyber crime. They reiterated the shared commitment to enhance liaison between the intelligence and law enforcement agencies of both countries and to provide each other with assistance, where needed, to fight these menaces. They commended the Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism, which has met regularly. They welcomed the signing of the MoU on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors. They directed relevant Agencies from both sides to launch a dialogue on cyber security issues.
- The Leaders directed officials to work towards a comprehensive action plan on security cooperation.
- The Leaders welcomed the signing of the MoU on Cooperation in Disaster Management, which will institutionalize regular joint exercises, training cooperation and exchange of delegations to share experiences and best practices, thus augmenting capacities to respond to natural disasters in a more efficient and effective way.

III. Comprehensive Economic Partnership

- The Leaders expressed satisfaction at the growing trade and investment ties between India and Indonesia and expressed confidence in achieving the bilateral trade target of US\$ 25 billion by 2015. They welcomed the commitment of ASEAN and India during the meeting of the 11th ASEAN Economic Minister-India Consultations in Brunei in August 2013 to sign the ASEAN-India Trade-in-Services Agreement and ASEAN-India Investment Agreement and noted that following up on that commitment, the Agreements would be signed on the sidelines of the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Bali from 3-6 December 2013. The Leaders directed an early launch of negotiations on an India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) that would build upon the ASEAN-India FTA by bringing more depth and coverage.
- The Leaders desired the early convening of the 2nd meeting of Biennial Trade Ministers' Forum (BTMF) and the inaugural meeting of the Energy Forum. These Forums should foster continuous dialogue on economic policies with an aim to remove impediments to trade and investment.



- The Leaders welcomed the meeting between prominent business leaders from both sides for the India-Indonesia CEOs' Forum in Jakarta on 10 October 2013. They urged the CEOs' Forum to hold regular dialogue and provide the Leaders with their candid and constructive advice on measures to further enhance bilateral trade and investment relations.
- The Leaders agreed to establish a High-Level Task Force to effectively monitor implementation of Business-to-Business MoUs; facilitate investment in each other's national infrastructure development plans, including through PPP mode; and identify specific projects for joint investment in India, Indonesia or third countries. They encouraged the relevant Ministries, Agencies, Research Associations and Think Tanks to work together on organizing regular seminars, workshops and business exploration tours, especially focusing on micro, small and medium industries. They urged relevant Ministries to expedite the negotiations of the MoU on Cooperation in Roads, Highways and Transport Sector to provide an enabling framework for investment in each other's road transport and highways sector.
- The Leaders also stressed that bilateral cooperation on standards and conformance is important to facilitate trade between the two countries. In this regard, the Indonesian National Standardization Agency (BSN) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) should intensify work towards an MoU on Standardisation and Conformity Assessment Cooperation. Both India and Indonesia agreed to cooperate in promotion of energy efficiency technologies, new and renewable energy technologies, with the shared aspiration to ensure energy security.
- With a view to facing the challenges in food security, the Leaders encouraged the implementation of recommendations of the Joint Working Group on Agriculture and the Joint Technical Committee on Fisheries in a holistic manner. They directed that steps be taken to provide mutual access facilitation for agro-products, fish and fishery products and called for collaboration in the areas of joint research, technology development, capacity building and exchange of scientists.
- The Leaders welcomed the signing of the MoU on Health Cooperation that would pave the way for closer collaboration in tackling common health challenges. They also directed both sides to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector. They also agreed that both countries forge closer cooperation in generic medication. Noting that both countries faced common development challenges of poverty alleviation, child protection, women empowerment, environmental conservation, and urbanization-related issues, they urged both sides to continue discussions to address these challenges.
- The Leaders highlighted the importance of food security for the peoples of both countries and agreed to work together and with other partners towards concrete actions in food security mechanisms, research and development and in international bodies.
- The Leaders stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation in the areas of science and technology and directed that the Programme of Cooperation be finalized at the earliest and to develop a road map for concrete collaboration in the agreed areas of cooperation, such as biotechnology, marine, agriculture, information and communication technology, health and medicine, energy, disaster management, aeronautics and space technology.
- Recognizing the significance of connectivity for enhancement of trade and tourism, the Leaders welcomed the agreement to establish direct flights by Batik Air and code sharing services between Jet Airways and Garuda Indonesia. They also encouraged promotion of direct shipping links and private sector investment in port development projects, including through Public-Private Partnerships.
- The Leaders noted the agreement to establish a Joint Working Group to promote cooperation in the fields of meteorology, climatology, including climate variability and change, geophysics and early warning of coastal hazards as well as related issues through development of science and technology applications and creating disaster risk management community effectively in a timely manner. Both sides agreed to work both bilaterally and within the ASEAN framework for closer cooperation in the field of environmental conservation and biodiversity preservation.

IV. Cultural and People-to-People Links

- The Leaders committed to build upon the close historical and cultural links through promotion of art, literature, music and dance under the Cultural Exchange Programme. Recognizing the popularity and impact of films on the youth and in tourism promotion, the two sides agreed to encourage cooperation between two film industries in production and post-production activities.
- The Leaders underscored the importance of investment in education and human resource development to harness the youth dividend that India and Indonesia enjoyed. Both sides agreed to work on the institutionalization of university-to-university linkages to facilitate faculty exchange, teachers' training, double-degree programmes under the framework of the Joint Working Group on Education. They agreed to establish Chairs for Indian Studies in Indonesian Universities and for Indonesian Studies in Indian Universities. They agreed to extend scholarships for studies in tourism and hospitality sector, and promote familiarization trips for travel writers and tour operators in a bid to promote tourism. They also agreed to expand the scholarships offered to students by each other for both short-term training and regular degree courses.
- Indonesia appreciated the inauguration of the Vocational Training Centre constructed by the Indian side in Aceh, and warmly welcomed the offer by India to establish another Vocational Training Centre in Papua.
- The Leaders recognised the importance of Nalanda University as an international institution of excellence, and welcomed the decision of the East Asia Summit endorsing the Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of the Nalanda University. The Indonesian side expressed its desire to be associated with the development of the Nalanda University.
- The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), India and National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA), Indonesia signed an MoU to institutionalize the ongoing training exchanges of civil servants between the two countries.
- Both sides agreed to enhance concrete cooperation on youth and sports affairs, including in the fields of sports science and technology, sports industry, and to promote greater interaction among coaches, players, experts, and relevant Government agencies.

V. Cooperation in Responding to Common Challenges

- The Leaders recalled the elevation of the ASEAN-India relations to the level of a Strategic Partnership during the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit, held in New Delhi in December 2012. They reiterated the commitment of the two countries to work towards realization of the Vision Statement, adopted on that occasion. Both sides agreed to continue close coordination in the ASEAN-related mechanisms such as the East Asia Summit (EAS), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM+). They also noted the outcomes of the 2nd Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum, as a forum to strengthen ASEAN sectoral bodies and to discuss important maritime issues.
- The Indonesian side welcomed the announcement by India of the appointment of an Ambassador of India to ASEAN.
- Realizing that the international community faced common challenges of increasing the momentum of global economic recovery, both sides agreed that as key members of the international community, India and Indonesia must work together effectively in fora like the UN, UNFCC, WMO, WTO and the G-20 to help achieve consensus on common and collective approaches to these important issues.
- The Leaders noted that India and Indonesia, as two large countries straddling the Indian Ocean, have a high stake in ensuring the effectiveness of Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IORARC) in promoting regional cooperation in the fields of Maritime Safety & Security, Trade and Investment Facilitation, Fisheries Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, Academic and Science & Technology Cooperation, and Tourism Promotion and Cultural Exchanges; and the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS). They welcomed the launch of India-Indonesia-Australia Trilateral Track II Dialogue on Indian Ocean in New Delhi on 19 September 2013.
- The President of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of India concluded their meeting with a reiteration of the strong commitment of India and Indonesia, as two leading emerging nations and as Strategic Partners, of their resolve to work towards forging ever closer links in politico-security, economic and socio-cultural spheres between the two countries to ensure regional peace, progress and prosperity.



# Phailin

## Cyclonic Storm hit the Thailand, Myanmar and in the India : Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal

C.S. Rajput

On October 4, the Japan Meteorological Agency began monitoring a tropical depression that developed in the Gulf of Thailand, about 400 km (250 mi) west of Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam. Over the next couple of days the system moved westward within an area of low to moderate vertical wind shear. As it passed over the Malay Peninsula, it moved out of the Western Pacific Basin on October 6. The system subsequently emerged into the Andaman Sea during the next day, before the India Meteorological Department (IMD) started to monitor the system as Depression BOB 04 early on October 8. During that day the system moved towards the west-northwest into an environment for further development. The IMD reported that the system had become a deep depression early on October 9 as it intensified and consolidated further. The United States Joint Typhoon Warning Center subsequently initiated advisories on the depression and designated it as Tropical Cyclone 02B, before the system slightly weakened, as it passed near to Mayabunder in the Andaman Islands and moved into the Bay of Bengal. After moving into the Bay of Bengal, the system quickly reorganized as it moved along the southern edge of a subtropical ridge of high pressure. The IMD reported that the system had intensified into a cyclonic storm and named it Phailin.

After it was named, Phailin rapidly intensified further, and became equivalent to a category 1 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane wind scale (SSHWS) early on October 10, after bands of atmospheric convection had wrapped into the systems low level circulation center and formed an eye feature. Later that day the IMD reported that the system had become a very severe cyclonic storm, before the JTWC reported that Phailin had become equivalent to a category 4 hurricane on the SSHWS, after it had rapidly intensified throughout that day. Early the next day the system underwent an eyewall replacement cycle and formed a new eyewall which subsequently consolidated. After the new eyewall had consolidated the system slightly intensified further with the JTWC reporting that the system had reached its peak intensity, with 1-minute sustained windspeeds of 260 km/h (160 mph) which made it equivalent to a category 5 hurricane on the SSHWS. Early on October 12, the system started to weaken with the Phailins eye starting to rapidly deteriorated as the system moved towards the Indian coast. The system subsequently made landfall later that day near Gopalpur in the Indian state of Odisha, at around 2130 IST (1600 UTC) as a very severe cyclonic storm.

Cyclonic Storm Phailin is a tropical cyclone that has affected Thailand, Myanmar and the Indian provinces of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The system was first noted as a tropical depression within the Gulf of Thailand, to the west of Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam. Over the next few days, the system moved westwards within an area of low to moderate vertical wind shear, before as it passed over the Malay Peninsula, it moved out of the Western Pacific Basin on October 6. The system emerged into the

Andaman Sea during the next day and moved west-northwest into an improving environment for further development. The system was subsequently named Phailin on October 9, after it had developed into a cyclonic storm and passed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands into the Bay of Bengal. After it was named, Phailin rapidly intensified and developed an eye, and became a very severe cyclonic storm on October 10, equivalent to a category 1 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane wind scale (SSHWS). During October 11, Phailin became equivalent to a category 5 hurricane on the SSHWS before it started to weaken during the next day as it approached the Indian state of Orissa. The system subsequently made landfall later that day, near Gopalpur on Odisha coast at around 2130 IST (1600 UTC). Officials said around 12 million people may be affected, 600 buildings have been identified as cyclone shelters, and people are being evacuated from areas near the coast, including Ganjam, Puri, Khordha and Jagatsinghapur districts in Odisha. The cyclone has prompted the country's biggest evacuation in 23 years with more than 550,000 people moved up from the coastline in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh to safer places.

### What is Tropical depression

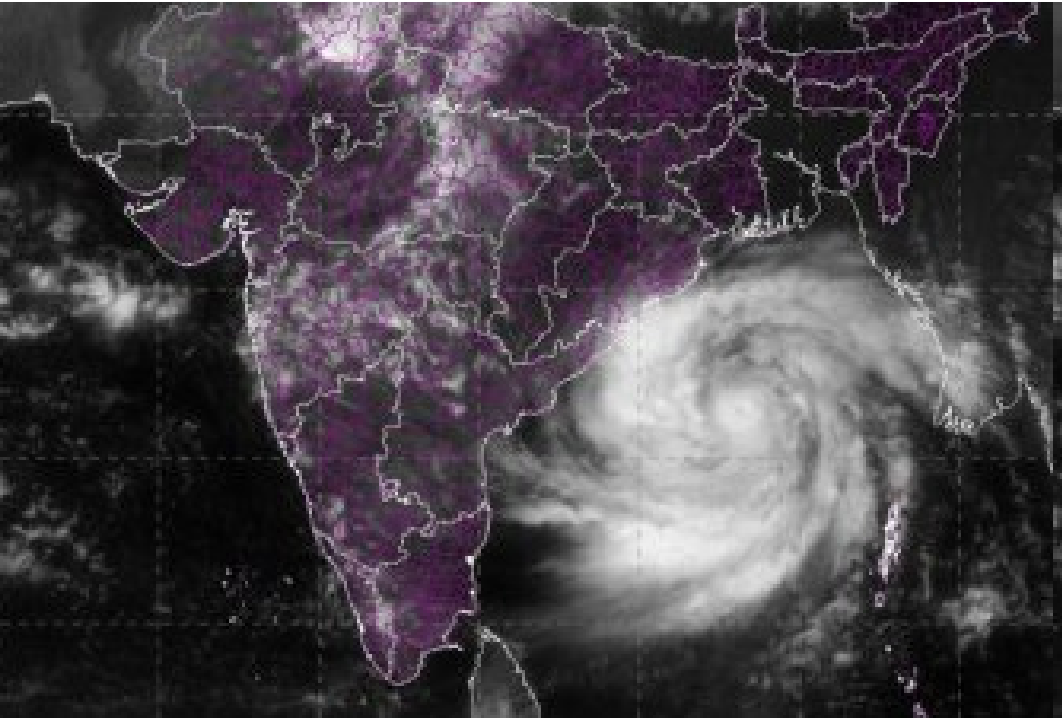
A tropical depression is an organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined, closed surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of less than 34 knots (39 mph). It has no eye and does not typically have the organization or the spiral shape of more powerful storms. However, it is already a low-pressure system, hence the name "depression". In the Philippines, the practice is to name tropical depressions from their own naming convention when the depressions are within the country's area of responsibility.

### What are Tropical storms

A tropical storm is an organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds between 34 knots (39 mph) and 64 knots (74 mph). At this point, the distinctive cyclonic shape starts to develop, although an eye is not usually present. Government weather services first assign names to systems that reach this intensity (thus the term named storm).

### What are Hurricane or Typhoon

A hurricane or typhoon (sometimes simply referred to as a tropical cyclone, as opposed to a depression or storm) is a system with sustained winds of at least 34 metres per second (66 kn) or 74 miles per hour (119 km/h). A cyclone of this intensity tends to develop an eye, an area of relative calm (and lowest atmospheric pressure) at the center of circulation. The eye is often visible in satellite images as a small, circular, cloud-free spot. Surrounding the eye is the eyewall, an area about 16 kilometres (9.9 mi) to 80 kilometres (50 mi) wide in which the strongest thunderstorms and winds circulate around the storm's center. Maximum sustained winds in the strongest tropical cyclones have been estimated at about 85 metres per second (165 kn) or 195 miles per hour (314 km/h).



### ODISHA CYCLONE IN 1999

The 1999 Odisha cyclone, also known as Cyclone 05B, and Paradwip cyclone, was the strongest tropical cyclone ever recorded in the North Indian Ocean. It was also the deadliest tropical cyclone in the Indian Ocean since the 1991 Bangladesh cyclone, and deadliest Indian storm since 1971. The Category Five storm made landfall just weeks after a category 4 storm hit the same general area.

A tropical depression formed over the Malay Peninsula on October 25. It moved to the northwest and became a tropical storm on October 26. It continued to strengthen into a cyclone on October 27. On October 28, it became a severe cyclone with a peak of 190 mph (305 km/h) winds. It hit India the next day as a 155 mph (250 km/h) cyclone. It caused the deaths of 15,000 people, and heavy to extreme damage in its path of destruction.

A tropical disturbance developed in the South China Sea in mid-to-late October. It tracked westward and organized itself enough to have the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) issue a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert (TCFA) on October 23. But the system failed to organize itself any further in the Pacific, and the TCFA was cancelled. When the system reached the Andaman Sea on October 25, another TCFA was issued. Shortly after, the convective area consolidated, and it became Tropical Depression 5B on October 25 over the Malay Peninsula. The depression tracked northwestward under the influence of the Subtropical ridge to its north. Warm water temperatures and favorable upper level winds allowed further strengthening, and it became Tropical Storm 5B on October 26, 210 miles (345 km) south-southwest of Yangon, Myanmar.

The storm passed to the south of Myanmar and continued to strengthen, and intensified to a cyclone on the 27th in the open Bay of Bengal. On October 28, the cyclone rapidly intensified to a peak of 160 mph (260 km/h) winds, the equivalent of a Category 5 hurricane. The system was the first storm to be given the new meteorological label "super cyclonic storm" by the IMD.

Just prior to its Indian landfall, the cyclone weakened slightly to a 155 mph (250 km/h) cyclone with an estimated minimum central pressure of 912 mbar. On October 29, the cyclone hit the Indian state of Odisha near the city of Bhubaneswar. The ridge to the north blocked further inland movement, and the cyclone stalled about 30 miles (50 km) inland of the ocean. It slowly weakened, maintaining tropical storm strength as it drifted southward. The cyclone re-emerged into the Bay of Bengal on October 31, and dissipated on November 3 over the open waters.

### Impacts

The cyclone dumped heavy torrential rain over southeast India, causing record breaking flooding in the low-lying areas. The storm surge was 26 feet (8 meters). struck the coast of Odisha, traveling up to 20 km inland. 17,110 km² (6,600 mi²) of crops were destroyed, and an additional 90 million trees were either uprooted or had snapped. Approximately 275,000 homes were destroyed, leaving 1.67 million people homeless. Another 19.5 million people were affected by the supercyclone to some degree. A total of 9,803 people officially died from the storm, with 40 others still missing, though it is believed that 45,000 people died. 8,119 of those fatalities were from the Jagatsinghpur district. Another 3,312 people were injured. 2,043 out of 5,700, or 36% of the residents of Padmapur perished. The number of domestic animals fatalities was around 2.5 million, though the number of livestock that perished in the cyclone amounted to only 406,000. The high number of domestic animal deaths may have possibly had to do with around 5 million farmers losing their livelihood. The damage across fourteen districts in India resulted from the storm was approximately \$4.5 billion (1999 USD, \$5.1 billion 2005 USD). Ten people in Myanmar were reported to have been killed by the tropical cyclone, while another 20,000 families were left homeless. When Cyclone 05B reached its peak intensity of 912 mb, it became the most intense Tropical Cyclone of the North Indian Basin.

## IMD

### India Meteorological Department

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) is an agency of the Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Government of India. It is the principal agency responsible for meteorological observations, weather forecasting and seismology. IMD is headquartered in New Delhi and operates hundreds of observation stations across India and Antarctica. IMD is also one of the six Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers of the World Meteorological Organization. It has the responsibility for forecasting, naming and distribution of warnings for tropical cyclones in the Northern Indian Straits, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. IMD undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather services. In collaboration with the Indian Space Research Organisation, the IMD also uses the IRS series and the Indian weather monitoring of the Indian sub-bureau of a developing country to develop and maintain its own satellite system. IMD is one of the 6 worldwide Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers of the Tropical Cyclone Programme of the World Weather Watch of the World Meteorological Organization. It is regional nodal agency for forecasting, naming and disseminating warnings about tropical cyclone in the Indian Ocean north of the Equator.



# EDITORIAL

## DEVELOP INDIA

English Weekly Newspaper  
ear 5, Vol. 1, Issue 270, 6-13 October, 2013

## Stampede at MP's Ratangarh Temple, dozens killed

Dozens of people have been killed and over 30 injured in a stampede at Ratangarh Temple in Datia district on Sunday, said police officials. Many people are feared to have fallen in Sindh river and their whereabouts are unknown. As per the reports, the incident happened when the pilgrims were crossing the Sindh river bridge to attend a religious ritual on the last day of Navaratra festival at Mandula Devi temple. Police also had resorted to mild lathicharge to control the crowd moving towards the shrine. While rescue operations are on, MP Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chauhan appeals all for calm. Similar stampede incident had occurred at the same place five years back. Moreover, on October 20, 2012, three women were killed and 35 others were injured in a stampede at the Salkanpur Devi Temple in Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh.

## India calls for urgent completion of IMF quota reform

Expressing disappointment over delay in quota and governance reforms in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, Finance Minister P Chidambaram has said that this is impacting their credibility, legitimacy and effectiveness. "We are disappointed that the deadline for the 2010 Quota and Governance Reform of the Fund has not been met. There is no clarity, even after the passage of a year, as to when this will be finally achieved," Chidambaram said during his intervention at the annual plenary meeting of the IMF Committee in Washington on Saturday.

Chidambaram urged the member countries not to forget that IMF is essentially a quota based organisation. "In the absence of ratification of the 14th Quota review, and given its current commitments and possible needs in the future, it has had to place increasing reliance on the NAB and bilateral resources," he said. "The delay in ratification of the 14th Quota Review will only mean that the reliance on borrowed resources will increase. This is not desirable," he added.

Noting that governance and quota reforms are imperative to ensure IMF's credibility, legitimacy and effectiveness, Chidambaram said that the international body must immediately conclude the 2010 IMF Quota and Governance Reform, as well as complete the 15th General Review of Quotas and arrive at a new quota formula, by the due date of January 2014. In a separate speech, Chidambaram said that reform of IMF and World Bank is long overdue.

"Only a reformed World Bank and International Monetary Fund will reflect correctly the expectations and aspirations of the world as it is today," he said.

A communique issued at the end of the plenary meeting, said the member countries continue to attach the highest priority to the IMF governance and quota reform to enhance the Fund's credibility, legitimacy and effectiveness.

### India asks WB and MDBs to ensure infra dev finance

India has asked World Bank and other Multilateral Development Banks to create special windows for ensuring finance for infrastructure development which should include provision to help projects that face a sudden scarcity of funds due to volatile capital flows.

"Special windows need to be created in the World Bank and other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) for ensuring finance in support of infrastructure development, including provision of finance for ongoing projects which face a sudden scarcity of funds owing to volatile capital flows," Finance Minister P Chidambaram said during his intervention at the G-20 meeting of finance ministers in Washington on Friday.

"Access to this window should be beyond the normal country limits, which otherwise introduce inflexibility," Chidambaram said.

The aim of such a provision should be to create mechanisms which can increase the flow of infrastructure financing at times when other investments are slowing down, he said.

"We should also have a greater involvement of the IFC in infrastructure financing to help catalyse private sector flows into the sector," Chidambaram said.

Underscoring the critical role that investment, particularly in infrastructure, can play in sustaining the global recovery and re-balancing, Chidambaram said larger investments in infrastructure in emerging markets will increase the potential of these countries to grow more rapidly in the medium run and will also contribute to a much needed global demand in the short run.

Welcoming the proposal to set up a new and dedicated financing facility called the Global Infrastructure Facility at the World Bank to serve the financing needs for infrastructure, particularly in emerging and developing economies, he said.

India would like to see the detailed proposal for its establishment with specific timelines by the December Deputies meeting.

Chidambaram said the G-20 is well placed to coordinate various stakeholders, including governments, especially the ones that have large surpluses, the private sector and multi-lateral development banks for investment in developing countries through innovative ways to recycle global savings and development of viable strategies that overcome the presumed hurdle of 'lack of enabling environment' for infrastructure investment.

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# Nobel Prize 2013

Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by Swedish and Norwegian committees in recognition of cultural and/or scientific advances. The will of the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel established the prizes in 1895. The prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace were first awarded in 1901. The related Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences was created in 1968. Between 1901 and 2012, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 555 times to 863 people and organizations. With some receiving the Nobel Prize more than once, this makes a total of 835 individuals and 21 organizations. The Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway, while the other prizes are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden. The Nobel Prize is widely regarded as the most prestigious award available in the fields of literature, medicine, physics, chemistry, peace, and economics.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awards the Nobel Prize in Physics, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences; the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet awards the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy grants the Nobel Prize in Literature; and the Nobel Peace Prize is not awarded by a Swedish organisation but by the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

The various prizes are awarded yearly. Each recipient, or laureate, receives a gold medal, a diploma and a sum of money, which is decided by the Nobel Foundation. As of 2012, each prize was worth 8 million SEK (c. US\$1.2 million, •0.93 million). The prize is not awarded posthumously; however, if a person is awarded a prize and dies before receiving it, the prize may still be presented. Though the average number of laureates per prize increased substantially during the 20th century, a prize may not be shared among more than three people.

Nobel wrote several wills during his lifetime. He composed the last over a year before he died, signing it at the Swedish–Norwegian Club in Paris on 27 November 1895. To widespread astonishment, Nobel's last will specified that his fortune be used to create a series of prizes for those who confer the "greatest benefit on mankind" in physics, chemistry, peace, physiology or medicine, and literature. Nobel bequeathed 94% of his total assets, 31 million SEK (c. US\$186 million, •150 million in 2008), to establish the five Nobel Prizes. Because of scepticism surrounding the will, it was not until 26 April 1897 that it was approved by the Storting in Norway. The executors of Nobel's will, Ragnar Sohlman and Rudolf Lilljequist, formed the Nobel Foundation to take care of Nobel's fortune and organise the award of prizes.

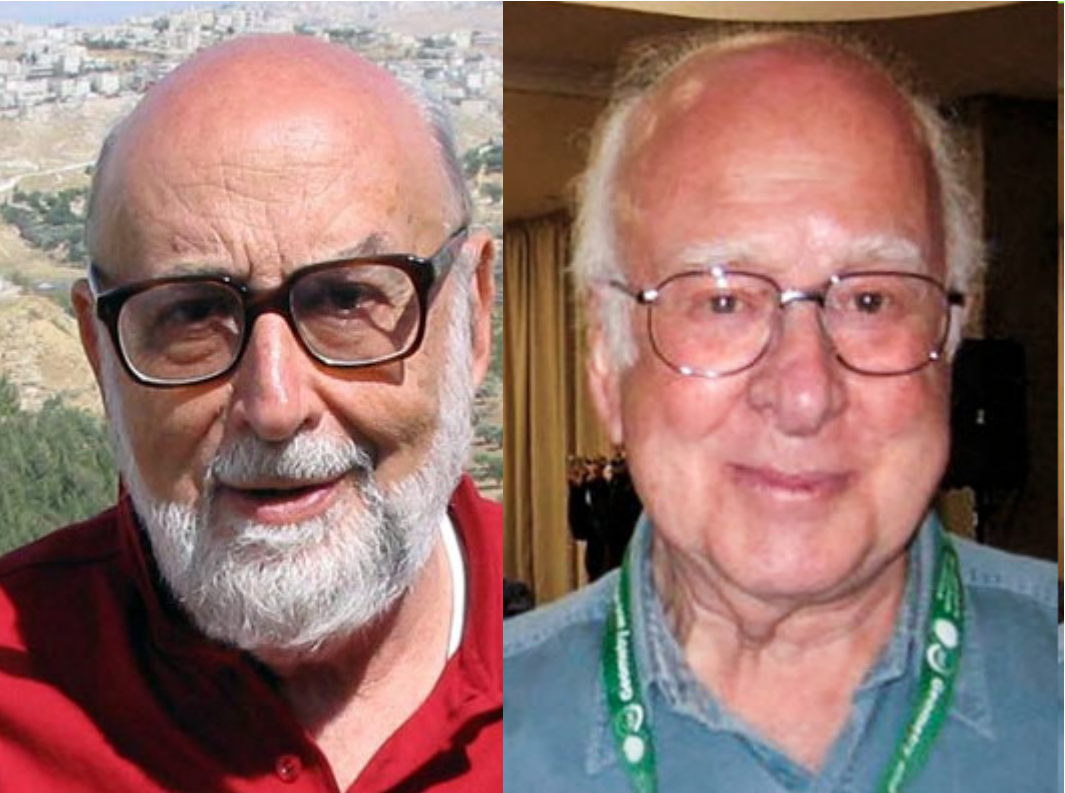
Nobel's instructions named a Norwegian Nobel Committee to award the Peace Prize, the members of whom were appointed shortly after the will was approved in April 1897. Soon thereafter, the other prize-awarding organisations were designated or established. These were the Karolinska Institutet on 7 June, the Swedish Academy on 9 June, and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences on 11 June. The Nobel Foundation reached an agreement on guidelines for how the prizes should be awarded; and, in 1900, the Nobel Foundation's newly created statutes were promulgated by King Oscar II. In 1905, the personal union between Sweden and Norway was dissolved. Thereafter, Norway's Nobel Committee was responsible for awarding the Nobel Peace Prize and the Swedish institutions retained responsibility for the other prizes.

Nobel found that when nitroglycerin was incorporated in an absorbent inert substance like kieselguhr (diatomaceous earth) it became safer and more convenient to handle, and this mixture he patented in 1867 as 'dynamite'. Nobel demonstrated his explosive for the first time that year, at a quarry in Redhill, Surrey, England. In order to help reestablish his name and improve the image of his business from the earlier controversies associated with the dangerous explosives, Nobel had also considered naming the highly powerful substance "Nobel's Safety Powder", but settled with Dynamite instead, referring to the Greek word for 'power'.

Nobel later on combined **nitroglycerin** with various nitrocellulose compounds, similar to collo-dion, but settled on a more efficient recipe combining another nitrate explosive, and obtained a transparent, jelly-like substance, which was a more powerful explosive than dynamite. 'Gelignite', or blasting gelatin, as it was named, was patented in 1876; and was followed by a host of similar combinations, modified by the addition of potassium nitrate and various other substances. Gelignite was more stable, transportable and conveniently formed to fit into bored holes, like those used in drilling and mining, than the previously used compounds and was adopted as the standard technology for mining in the Age of Engineering bringing Nobel a great amount of financial success, though at a significant cost to his health. An off-shoot of this research resulted in Nobel's invention of ballistite, the precursor of many modern smokeless powder explosives and still used as a rocket propellant.

### The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

**Winners** are : Francois Englert and Peter W. Higgs



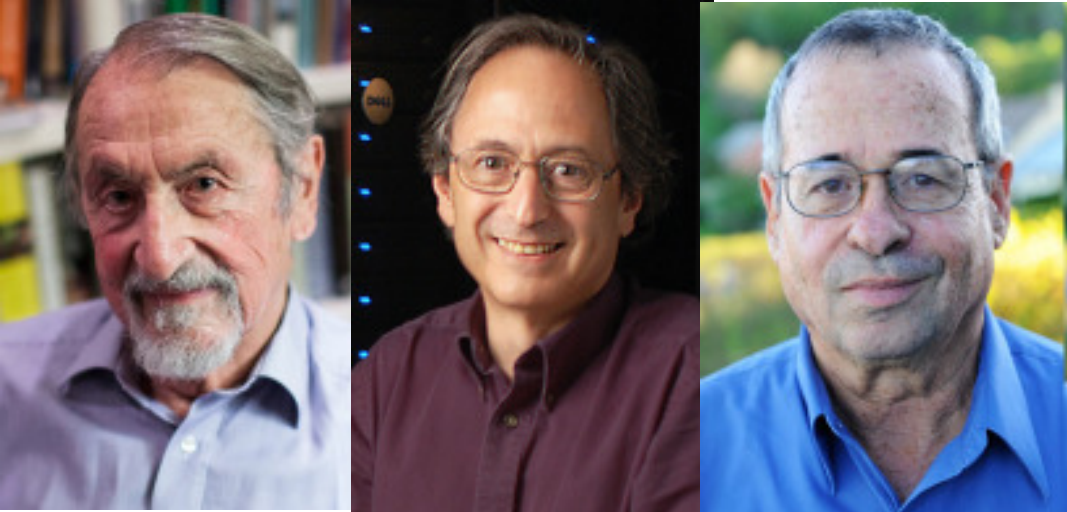
*"for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider"*

### Most Popular Physics Laureates:

1. Albert Einstein
2. Niels Bohr
3. Marie Curie
4. J.J. Thomson
5. James Chadwick
6. Erwin Schrödinger
7. Robert A. Millikan
8. Werner Heisenberg
9. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen
10. Max Planck

### The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2013

**Winners** are : Martin Karplus, Michael Levitt and Arieh Warshel



*"for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems"*

### The computer — your Virgil in the world of atoms

Chemists used to create models of molecules using plastic balls and sticks. Today, the modelling is carried out in computers. In the 1970s, Martin Karplus, Michael Levitt and Arieh Warshel laid the foundation for the powerful programs that are used to understand and predict chemical processes. Computer models mirroring real life have become crucial for most advances made in chemistry today.

Chemical reactions occur at lightning speed. In a fraction of a millisecond, electrons jump from one atomic nucleus to the other. Classical chemistry has a hard time keeping up; it is virtually impossible to experimentally map every little step in a chemical process. Aided by the methods now awarded with the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, scientists let computers unveil chemical processes, such as a catalyst's purification of exhaust fumes or the photosynthesis in green leaves. The work of Karplus, Levitt and Warshel is ground-breaking in that they managed to make Newton's classical physics work side-by-side with the fundamentally different quantum physics. Previously, chemists had to choose to use either or. The strength of classical physics was that calculations were simple and could be used to model really large molecules. Its weakness, it offered no way to simulate chemical reactions. For that purpose, chemists instead had to use quantum physics. But such calculations required enormous computing power and could therefore only be carried out for small molecules.

This year's Nobel Laureates in chemistry took the best from both worlds and devised methods that use both classical and quantum physics. For instance, in simulations of how a drug couples to its target protein in the body, the computer performs quantum theoretical calculations on those atoms in the target protein that interact with the drug. The rest of the large protein is simulated using less demanding classical physics.

Today the computer is just as important a tool for chemists as the test tube. Simulations are so realistic that they predict the outcome of traditional experiments.

### Most Popular Chemistry Laureates:

1. Ernest Rutherford
2. Marie Curie
3. Brian K. Kobilka
4. Robert J. Lefkowitz
5. Linus Pauling
6. Mario J. Molina
7. Irène Joliot-Curie
8. Peter Agre
9. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
10. Glenn T. Seaborg

### The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2013

**Winners** are : James E. Rothman, Randy W. Schekman and Thomas C. Südhof



*"for their discoveries of machinery regulating vesicle traffic, a major transport system in our cells"*

The 2013 Nobel Prize honours three scientists who have solved the mystery of how the cell organizes its transport system. Each cell is a factory that produces and exports molecules. For instance, insulin is manufactured and released into the blood and signaling molecules called neurotransmitters are sent from one nerve cell to another. These molecules are transported around the cell in small packages called vesicles. The three Nobel Laureates have discovered the molecular principles that govern how this cargo is delivered to the right place at the right time in the cell.

Randy Schekman discovered a set of genes that were required for vesicle traffic. James Rothman

unravelling protein machinery that allows vesicles to fuse with their targets to permit transfer of cargo. Thomas Südhof revealed how signals instruct vesicles to release their cargo with precision.

Through their discoveries, Rothman, Schekman and Südhof have revealed the exquisitely precise control system for the transport and delivery of cellular cargo. Disturbances in this system have deleterious effects and contribute to conditions such as neurological diseases, diabetes, and immunological disorders.

### How cargo is transported in the cell

In a large and busy port, systems are required to ensure that the correct cargo is shipped to the correct destination at the right time. The cell, with its different compartments called organelles, faces a similar problem: cells produce molecules such as hormones, neurotransmitters, cytokines and enzymes that have to be delivered to other places inside the cell, or exported out of the cell, at exactly the right moment. Timing and location are everything. Miniature bubble-like vesicles, surrounded by membranes, shuttle the cargo between organelles or fuse with the outer membrane of the cell and release their cargo to the outside. This is of major importance, as it triggers nerve activation in the case of transmitter substances, or controls metabolism in the case of hormones. How do these vesicles know where and when to deliver their cargo?

Traffic congestion reveals genetic controllers

Randy Schekman was fascinated by how the cell organizes its transport system and in the 1970s decided to study its genetic basis by using yeast as a model system. In a genetic screen, he identified yeast cells with defective transport machinery, giving rise to a situation resembling a poorly planned public transport system. Vesicles piled up in certain parts of the cell. He found that the cause of this congestion was genetic and went on to identify the mutated genes. Schekman identified three classes of genes that control different facets of the cell's transport system, thereby providing new insights into the tightly regulated machinery that mediates vesicle transport in the cell.

### Docking with precision

James Rothman was also intrigued by the nature of the cell's transport system. When studying vesicle transport in mammalian cells in the 1980s and 1990s, Rothman discovered that a protein complex enables vesicles to dock and fuse with their target membranes. In the fusion process, proteins on the vesicles and target membranes bind to each other like the two sides of a zipper. The fact that there are many such proteins and that they bind only in specific combinations ensures that cargo is delivered to a precise location. The same principle operates inside the cell and when a vesicle binds to the cell's outer membrane to release its contents.

It turned out that some of the genes Schekman had discovered in yeast coded for proteins corresponding to those Rothman identified in mammals, revealing an ancient evolutionary origin of the transport system. Collectively, they mapped critical components of the cell's transport machinery.

### Timing is everything

Thomas Südhof was interested in how nerve cells communicate with one another in the brain. The signalling molecules, neurotransmitters, are released from vesicles that fuse with the outer membrane of nerve cells by using the machinery discovered by Rothman and Schekman. But these vesicles are only allowed to release their contents when the nerve cell signals to its neighbours. How is this release controlled in such a precise manner? Calcium ions were known to be involved in this process and in the 1990s, Südhof searched for calcium sensitive proteins in nerve cells. He identified molecular machinery that responds to an influx of calcium ions and directs neighbour proteins rapidly to bind vesicles to the outer membrane of the nerve cell. The zipper opens up and signal substances are released. Südhof's discovery explained how temporal precision is achieved and how vesicles' contents can be released on command.

Vesicle transport gives insight into disease processes

The three Nobel Laureates have discovered a fundamental process in cell physiology. These discoveries have had a major impact on our understanding of how cargo is delivered with timing and precision within and outside the cell. Vesicle transport and fusion operate, with the same general principles, in organisms as different as yeast and man. The system is critical for a variety of physiological processes in which vesicle fusion must be controlled, ranging from signalling in the brain to release of hormones and immune cytokines. Defective vesicle transport occurs in a variety of diseases including a number of neurological and immunological disorders, as well as in diabetes. Without this wonderfully precise organization, the cell would lapse into chaos.

James E. Rothman was born 1950 in Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA. He received his PhD from Harvard Medical School in 1976, was a postdoctoral fellow at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and moved in 1978 to Stanford University in California, where he started his research on the vesicles of the cell. Rothman has also worked at Princeton University, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute and Columbia University. In 2008, he joined the faculty of Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, USA, where he is currently Professor and Chairman in the Department of Cell Biology.

Randy W. Schekman was born 1948 in St Paul, Minnesota, USA, studied at the University of California in Los Angeles and at Stanford University, where he obtained his PhD in 1974 under the supervision of Arthur Kornberg (Nobel Prize 1959) and in the same department that Rothman joined a few years later. In 1976, Schekman joined the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, where he is currently Professor in the Department of Molecular and Cell biology. Schekman is also an investigator of Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Thomas C. Südhof was born in 1955 in Göttingen, Germany. He studied at the Georg-August-Universität in Göttingen, where he received an MD in 1982 and a Doctorate in neurochemistry the same year. In 1983, he moved to the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, Texas, USA, as a postdoctoral fellow with Michael Brown and Joseph Goldstein (who shared the 1985 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine). Südhof became an investigator of Howard Hughes Medical Institute in 1991 and was appointed Professor of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at Stanford University in 2008.

### Most Popular Medicine Laureates:

1. Sir Alexander Fleming
2. Ivan Pavlov
3. James Watson
4. Robert Koch
5. Shinya Yamanaka
6. Francis Crick
7. Sir John B. Gurdon
8. Julius Wagner-Jauregg
9. Frederick G. Banting
10. Elizabeth H. Blackburn



The Nobel Prize in Literature 2013

Winners is : Alice Munro



"master of the contemporary short story"

Alice Munro was born on the 10th of July, 1931 in Wingham, which is in the Canadian province of Ontario. Her mother was a teacher, and her father was a fox farmer. After finishing high school, she began studying journalism and English at the University of Western Ontario, but broke off her studies when she got married in 1951. Together with her husband, she settled in Victoria, British Columbia, where the couple opened a bookstore. Munro started writing stories in her teens, but published her first book-length work in 1968, the story collection Dance of the Happy Shades, which received considerable attention in Canada. She had begun publishing in various magazines from the beginning of the 1950's. In 1971 she published a collection of stories entitled Lives of Girls and Women, which critics have described as a Bildungsroman. Munro is primarily known for her short stories and has published many collections over the years. Her works include Who Do You Think You Are? (1978), The Moons of Jupiter (1982), Runaway (2004), The View from Castle Rock (2006) and Too Much Happiness (2009). The collection Hateship, Friendship, Courtship, Loveship, Marriage (2001) became the basis of the film Away from Her from 2006, directed by Sarah Polley. Her most recent collection is Dear Life (2012). Munro is acclaimed for her finely tuned storytelling, which is characterized by clarity and psychological realism. Some critics consider her a Canadian Chekhov. Her stories are often set in small town environments, where the struggle for a socially acceptable existence often results in strained relationships and moral conflicts – problems that stem from generational differences and colliding life ambitions. Her texts often feature depictions of everyday but decisive events, epiphanies of a kind, that illuminate the surrounding story and let existential questions appear in a flash of lightning.

Alice Munro currently resides in Clinton, near her childhood home in southwestern Ontario.

Most Popular Literature Laureates:

- 1. John Steinbeck
- 2. Rabindranath Tagore (India)
- 3. Ernest Hemingway
- 4. William Faulkner
- 5. Seamus Heaney
- 6. Gabriel García Márquez
- 7. Winston Churchill
- 8. Pablo Neruda
- 9. William Golding
- 10. Albert Camus

The Nobel Peace Prize 2013

Winners is : Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)



"for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons"

The Nobel Peace Prize winner is due to be announced amid reports it will go to the group overseeing the dismantling of Syria's chemical weapons. Norway's public broadcaster said the prize, awarded in Oslo, is likely to go to the **Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)**. Pakistani schoolgirl campaigner Malala Yousafzai and Congolese doctor Denis Mukwege are also tipped as favourites. Predictions of the winners have often been wrong in the past. This year's record list of 259 nominees remains a secret. Chelsea Manning (formerly Bradley Manning), the US soldier convicted of giving classified documents to WikiLeaks has also been listed as a potential winner. Others include Maggie Gobran, an Egyptian computer scientist who abandoned her academic career to become a Coptic Christian nun and founded the charity Stephen's Children, and Russian former mathematics professor Svetlana Gannushinka who set up the rights group Civil Assistance. The winner of the most coveted of the Nobel honours - which comprises of a gold medal and 8m Swedish kronor (\$1.25m; £780,000) - will be revealed in Oslo at 11:00 local time (09:00 GMT). An hour before the announcement, Norway's NRK broadcaster reported that the award was likely to go to the OPCW. The Hague-based OPCW is a small organisation which was established to enforce the 1997 Chemical Weapons convention. OPCW inspectors at a site in Syria in an image taken from Syrian television on 10 October 2013. It has been in the headlines recently having sent inspectors to oversee the dismantling of Syria's stockpile of chemical weapons in the middle of a vicious conflict. Bookmakers and pundits have also tipped Malala Yousafzai and gynaecologist Denis Mukwege of the Democratic Republic of Congo as favourites to take the award. If 16-year-old Malala Yousafzai wins, she will be the youngest-ever Nobel laureate. The young activist emerged as a contender after continuing her work to promote better rights for girls despite being shot in the head by the Taliban in Pakistan. Malala rose to prominence in 2009 after writing a blog anonymously for the BBC Urdu service about her life under Taliban rule in Pakistan's Swat Valley. On Thursday she was named as the winner of the EU's Sakharov prize, a 50,000-euro (\$65,000) award considered Europe's top human rights accolade. Denis Mukwege, who has been listed as a possible Nobel laureate in the past, set up a hospital

and foundation to help tens of thousands of women raped by militants and soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Like Malala, Mr Mukwege was also targeted by assassins a year ago. He escaped injury but temporarily sought exile in Europe. Previous Nobel peace prize laureates include anti-apartheid hero Nelson Mandela, US President Barack Obama, the Dalai Lama and Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi. In 2012 the prize was awarded to the European Union in recognition of its contribution to peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe. **About the OPCW** The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force in 1997. As of today the OPCW has 189 Member States, who are working together to achieve a world free from chemical weapons. They share the collective goal of preventing chemistry from ever again being used for warfare, thereby strengthening international security.



To this end, the Convention contains four key provisions :

- destroying all existing chemical weapons under international verification by the OPCW;
- monitoring chemical industry to prevent new weapons from re-emerging;
- providing assistance and protection to States Parties against chemical threats; and
- fostering international cooperation to strengthen implementation of the Convention and promote the peaceful use of chemistry.

As existing declared stockpiles are destroyed, the OPCW will continue to work hard to persuade the remaining handful of non-Member States to renounce chemical weapons and join the Convention. At the same time, the OPCW must prevent re-emergence of a chemical weapons threat, whether from States or non-State actors. Since the security environment does not remain static, the OPCW must be capable not only of dealing not only with today's threats but must adapt to deal with new threats as they evolve or emerge in the future. The OPCW is given the mandate to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the implementation of its provisions - including those for international verification of compliance with it - and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties The Technical Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day administration and implementation of the Convention, including inspections, while the Executive Council and the Conference of the States Parties are decision-making organs designed primarily to determine questions of policy and resolve matters arising between the States Parties on technical issues or on interpretations of the Convention. The chairs of the Executive Council and the Conference are appointed by each body's membership. The Technical Secretariat is headed by a Director-General, who is appointed by the Conference on the recommendation of the Council. The OPCW Member States already represent about 98% of the global population and landmass, as well as 98% of the worldwide chemical industry. A state becomes a State Party, and thereby a member of the Organisation, by one of three means — ratification, accession or succession. Instruments of ratification, accession or succession must be deposited with the designated Depositary of the Convention, who is the Secretary-General of the United Nations. **India is also a OPCW member state and become as a member in 14/01/1993.** **The Nobel Peace Prize for 2013** *The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2013 is to be awarded to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons. During World War One, chemical weapons were used to a considerable degree. The Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibited the use, but not the production or storage, of chemical weapons. During World War Two, chemical means were employed in Hitler's mass exterminations. Chemical weapons have subsequently been put to use on numerous occasions by both states and terrorists. In 1992-93 a convention was drawn up prohibiting also the production and storage of such weapons. It came into force in 1997. Since then the OPCW has, through inspections, destruction and by other means, sought the implementation of the convention. 189 states have acceded to the convention to date. The conventions and the work of the OPCW have defined the use of chemical weapons as a taboo under international law. Recent events in Syria, where chemical weapons have again been put to use, have underlined the need to enhance the efforts to do away with such weapons. Some states are still not members of the OPCW. Certain states have not observed the deadline, which was April 2012, for destroying their chemical weapons. This applies especially to the USA and Russia. Disarmament figures prominently in Alfred Nobel's will. The Norwegian Nobel Committee has through numerous prizes underlined the need to do away with nuclear weapons. By means of the present award to the OPCW, the Committee is seeking to contribute to the elimination of chemical weapons.*

Most Popular Peace Laureates

- 1. Martin Luther King Jr.
- 2. Jane Addams
- 3. Mother Teresa
- 4. Nelson Mandela
- 5. Elie Wiesel
- 6. Barack H. Obama
- 7. Theodore Roosevelt
- 8. Aung San Suu Kyi
- 9. Albert Schweitzer
- 10. Rigoberta Menchú Tum

Nobel Prize Awarded Women

The Nobel Prize and Prize in Economic Sciences have been awarded to women 45 times between 1901 and 2013. Only one woman, Marie Curie, has been honoured twice, with the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics and the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. This means that 44 women in total have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2013. **The Nobel Prize in Physics** ● The Nobel Prize in Physics 1963 Maria Goeppert Mayer



"for their discoveries concerning nuclear shell structure"

- The Nobel Prize in Physics 1903 Marie Curie, nee Skłodowska



"in recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri Becquerel"

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry

- The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2009 Ada E. Yonath



"for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome"

- The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1964 Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin "for her determinations by X-ray techniques of the structures of important biochemical substances"
- The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1935 Irène Joliot-Curie "in recognition of their synthesis of new radioactive elements"
- The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1911 Marie Curie, née Skłodowska "in recognition of her services to the advancement of chemistry by the discovery of the elements radium and polonium, by the isolation of radium and the study of the nature and compounds of this remarkable element"

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2009 Elizabeth H. Blackburn



"for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase"

- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2009 Carol W. Greider "for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase"
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2008 Francoise Barre-Sinoussi "for their discovery of human immunodeficiency virus"
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2004 Linda B. Buck



"for their discoveries of odorant receptors and the organization of the olfactory system"

- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1995 Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard "for their discoveries concerning the genetic control of early embryonic development"
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1988 Gertrude B. Elion "for their discoveries of important principles for drug treatment"



- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1986  
Rita Levi-Montalcini



"for their discoveries of growth factors"

- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1983  
Barbara McClintock  
"for her discovery of mobile genetic elements"
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1977  
Rosalyn Yalow  
"for the development of radioimmunoassays of peptide hormones"
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1947  
Gerty Theresa Cori, née Radnitz  
"for their discovery of the course of the catalytic conversion of glycogen"

**The Nobel Prize in Literature**

- The Nobel Prize in Literature 2013  
Alice Munro



"master of the contemporary short story"

- The Nobel Prize in Literature 2009  
Herta Müller



"who, with the concentration of poetry and the frankness of prose, depicts the landscape of the dispossessed"

- The Nobel Prize in Literature 2007  
Doris Lessing  
"that epicist of the female experience, who with scepticism, fire and visionary power has subjected a divided civilisation to scrutiny"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 2004  
Elfriede Jelinek  
"for her musical flow of voices and counter-voices in novels and plays that with extraordinary linguistic zeal reveal the absurdity of society's clichés and their subjugating power"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1996  
Wisława Szymborska  
"for poetry that with ironic precision allows the historical and biological context to come to light in fragments of human reality"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1993  
Toni Morrison  
"who in novels characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1991  
Nadine Gordimer  
"who through her magnificent epic writing has - in the words of Alfred Nobel - been of very great benefit to humanity"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1966  
Nelly Sachs  
"for her outstanding lyrical and dramatic writing, which interprets Israel's destiny with touching strength"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1945  
Gabriela Mistral



"for her lyric poetry which, inspired by powerful emotions, has made her name a symbol of the idealistic aspirations of the entire Latin American world"

- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1938  
Pearl Buck



"for her rich and truly epic descriptions of peasant life in China and for her biographical masterpieces"

- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1928  
Sigrid Undset  
"principally for her powerful descriptions of Northern life during the Middle Ages"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1926  
Grazia Deledda  
"for her idealistically inspired writings which with plastic clarity picture the life on her native island and with depth and sympathy deal with human problems in general"
- The Nobel Prize in Literature 1909  
Selma Ottilia Lovisa Lagerlöf  
"in appreciation of the lofty idealism, vivid imagination and spiritual perception that characterize her writings"

**The Nobel Peace Prize**

- The Nobel Peace Prize 2011  
Ellen Johnson Sirleaf



"for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work"

- The Nobel Peace Prize 2011  
Leymah Gbowee  
"for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work"
- The Nobel Peace Prize 2011  
Tawakkol Karman



"for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work"

- The Nobel Peace Prize 2004  
Wangari Muta Maathai



"for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace"

- The Nobel Peace Prize 2003  
Shirin Ebadi



"for her efforts for democracy and human rights. She has focused especially on the struggle for the rights of women and children"

- The Nobel Peace Prize 1997  
Jody Williams



"for their work for the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines"

- The Nobel Peace Prize 1992  
Rigoberta Menchú Tum  
"in recognition of her work for social justice and ethno-cultural reconciliation based on respect for the rights of indigenous peoples"
- The Nobel Peace Prize 1991  
Aung San Suu Kyi



"for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights"

- The Nobel Peace Prize 1982  
Alva Myrdal



- The Nobel Peace Prize 1979  
Mother Teresa



- The Nobel Peace Prize 1976  
Betty Williams
- The Nobel Peace Prize 1976  
Mairead Corrigan
- The Nobel Peace Prize 1946  
Emily Greene Balch
- The Nobel Peace Prize 1931  
Jane Addams
- The Nobel Peace Prize 1905  
Baroness Bertha Sophie Felicita von Suttner, née Countess Kinsky von Chinic und Tettau
- The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2009  
Elinor Ostrom  
"for her analysis of economic governance, especially the commons" ● ● ●

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developindiamediagroupcorporate@gmail.com  
developindia2011@gmail.com  
civilservicesminerva@gmail.com