

## India's Bilateral Relationships: Afghanistan

Relations between India & Afghanistan date back to ancient times.

### **Aryana Region**

- ✓ In ancient times, the Afghanistan was a part of the Aryana Region, which was located between the Eastern Persia and Indian subcontinent.
- ✓ The Aryana included Northern Afghanistan, parts of Tajikistan, Eastern Iran, South Turkmenistan, South Uzbekistan and Western Pakistan.
- ✓ The archeologists identify that the North Afghanistan was one of the earliest places to domesticate the plants and animals.
- ✓ Urbanization in Afghanistan dates back to around 3000 BC.

### **Mundigak:**

- ✓ The first true urban centers in the Afghanistan were Mundigak and Deh Morsai Ghundai.
- ✓ Out of them Mundigak which was near the Modern day Kandahar has been claimed to be a city /colony of the contemporary Indus Valley Civilization. Aryans were the early inhabitants of Mundigak.

### **Gandhar Mahajanapada:**

- ✓ In ancient India, the Gandhar Mahajanapada was located in the North Western boundary of Modern Pakistan covering Peshawar, Rawalpindi in Pakistan and Kandahar in Afghanistan.
- ✓ Its capital was Takshshila and it was the most prominent center of education in contemporary India.
- ✓ Before the arrival of Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism predominated this region.

### **Alexander the Great:**

- ✓ Around 329-326 BC, Alexander the great invaded Afghanistan after conquering Persia.
- ✓ In around 60 AD, Afghanistan came under Kushan Rule.
- ✓ Under Kanishka, the Greco-Buddhist Gandharan culture reached to its peak, in which the elements of Greek, Persian and Buddhist art were combined into a unique classical style.

### **Begram - the regional capital of Kanishka**

Purushpura which is now known as Peshawar was Kanishka's main capital and his regional capitals were located somewhere near to modern day's Taxila in Pakistan, Begram in Afghanistan and Mathura in India.

### **Bamiyan Caves and the Buddhas of Bamiyan:**

During the Kushana rule, Greco-Buddhist art flourished and in around 4th or 5th century AD world's first oil paintings were painted in the Bamiyan Caves, in the Bamiyan valley which are located in the Bamiyan province of Afghanistan and were home to two prominent statues of Standing Buddha called as "Buddhas of Bamiyan". These 55 & 37 meters of the Buddha statues were the largest Buddha carvings in the world and were listed among the World Heritage Sites of UNESCO. They were demolished by the Taliban government in 2001.

### **Islam:**

In 7th century AD, Islam was introduced in Afghanistan by the Arabs. By the 11th century, Afghanistan had become a center of Islamic power and Civilization.

### **Lodi Dynasty:**

In 1443 & 1447, Bahlol Khan Lodhi who was a Lodi Pushtun invaded Delhi and remained unsuccessful. He ascended the throne of Delhi in April, 1451 after he was invited by Sayaid ruler Sultan Alam Shah. Bahlol Lodi adopted the title of Bahlul Shah Ghazi and thus established Lodi dynasty in India. His successor was Sikandar Lodi.

### **Kabul under Babur:**

In 1504 Kabul came under Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire in India. From 1504 to 1526, Kabul was the first and original capital of the Mughal dynasty under Babur.

### **Nader Shah**

In 1736, the South West of Afghanistan was captured by Nader Shah, (known as Napoleon of Persia) and founder of the Afsharid dynasty. He captured Kandahar in 1738 and in 1739, he defeated the Mughal army in the Battle of Karnal. Apart from being responsible for killing of 20-30 thousand innocent people he was also took the Peacock Throne & Koh-i-Noor and Darya-ye Noor diamonds. Nader Shah got assassinated in 1747.

### **Founding of Modern Afghanistan:**

After the assassination of Nader Shah, Afghan again rose and under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali, (also known as Ahmad Shah Durrani) who was founder of Durrani Empire, modern Afghanistan was founded. Ahmad Shah Abdali is called by the Pushtuns as Ahmad Shah Baba. He consolidated and enlarged Afghanistan. Defeated Mughals in the west of Indus and pushed southeast towards the Punjab in Mughal India.

### **Timur Shah Durrani:**

Timur Shah Durrani was the eldest son & successor of Ahmad Shah Durrani. He was the second ruler of Durrani Empire. He was married to the daughter of Mughal Emperor Alamgir II. He died in 1793. After

his death a war of succession took place among his sons. This was the era of rising of Barakzai Sardars and later two brothers **Fateh Khan and Dost Mohammed Khan** played the role of the King maker.

The war of succession was basically among the three sons Zaman Shah, Mahmud Shah and Shah Shuja. Timur Shah Durrani was succeeded by his son Zaman Shah Durrani in 1793 when he died and later Zaman Shah Durani was forced out by Mahmud Shah Durrani in 1801. Another son of Timur Shah Durrani, Shuja Shah Durrani forced out Mahmud Shah Durrani in 1803. Shuja Shah ruled from 1803 to 1809 and aligned with British in 1809, because of fear of Napoleon's attack. But later, just after signing this treaty in 1809, he was ousted again by his Brother Mahmud Shah Durrani. Shuja Shah fled to India, but later was arrested by Jahandad Khan Bamizai and imprisoned at Attock. However, he took the shelter of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and lived in Lahore. In return of his freedom, he gave Kohinoor Diamond to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

### **Dost Mohammed Khan:**

The Durrani Empire which was founded by Ahmad Shah Abdali ended in 1823 and Dost Mohammad Khan became the Emir of Afghanistan usurping the throne and occupying Kabul & Ghazani. But by that time Peshawar had gone into the hands of Sikhs. Later Sikhs under the forces of Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied and Dost Mohammad's forces, under the command of his son Mohammad Akbar Khan in 1836 defeated the Sikhs at Jamrud, yet could not retake Peshawar. **Dost Mohammed contacted Lord Auckland**, the Governor General of British India and this was the first indication of British Intervention in Afghanistan.

Dost Mohammad Khan surrounded by the Sikhs and Persians had tried to win friendship from the British to win back Peshawar from Sikhs. However, British were aware and fearful of the Russian intervention in Persia. There was a fear among the British that Russia could attack India through Persia and Afghanistan. There was a series of 4 Russo-Persian wars in 1722-23, 1796, 1804, 1826-28 and all of them Russia was victorious. Persia had surrendered the territories around the Caspian Sea to Russia and Russia had a dominant position.

### **The Great Game**

Afghanistan which was between the Russia and British India was a cradle of the Great Game, the strategic rivalry and conflict between the British Empire and the Russian Empire for supremacy in Central Asia.

The fear of Russian attack, dominant position of Russia made the British try to increase their interference in Afghanistan. However, Dost Mohammad Khan wanted to take Peshawar Back from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a friend of British. This Anglo-Sikh Friendship was basically based upon the fact that "Enemy's enemy is Friend". There was fear on French attack by a coalition led by Napoleon and Zamanshah , and in this context a treaty has been signed between Maharaja Ranjit Singh & British on January 1, 1806 which was called "Treaty of Lahore". In the treaty of Lahore both the parties (British and Sikhs) basically agreed to not shelter to each other's enemy and not interfere with each other's affairs. This friendship had lasted till death of Ranjit Singh in 1839. A tripartite treaty was signed between Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja and Lord Auckland. This tripartite treaty was basically to help each other in the time of need.

The dilemma of Lord Auckland was that he could not afford the friendship of Dost Mohammad Khan at the cost of Ranjit Singh. So he had two options. One was to defer all the plans for Afghanistan and other

was to attack Afghanistan and force Dost Mohammad Khan out and impose a puppet government in Afghanistan which could hold Russians and Persians Back.

### **The First Anglo Afghan War: 1838-1842**

The Great Game involved Britain's repeated attempts to impose a puppet government in Kabul. The British wanted Dost Mohammad to break all contact with the Iranians and Russians. This puppet was Shuja Shah. In 1838 Shuja Shah gained the support of the British and Maharaja Ranjit Singh for wresting power from Dost Mohammad Khan. This triggered First Anglo Afghan War, in which after some resistance Dost Mohammed Khan surrendered to the British and Shuja was restored to the throne by the British on August 7, 1839. Dost Mohammad Khan was deported as a prisoner to Calcutta. The Afghans took Shah Shuja as a traitor and could not accept Shah Shuja as their ruler. Shah Shuja was assassinated by Shuja ud-Daula, on April 5, 1842. The British Success which seemed to be an extraordinary initially was just like a balloon and after killing of Shah Shuja, the Afghans rose in rebellion. The British political agents were killed in this rebellion. Many British soldiers were killed in adverse cold. A humiliating treaty was signed by the British and the British were forced to recognize Dost Mohammad as Emir of Afghanistan. The first Anglo Afghan War was a stupe project of Lord Auckland which resulted in the death of thousands of British (Indian) soldiers and waste of Crores of Rupees.

The names of the English Commanders murdered during this period were Alexander Burns, Charles Burns, Sir William Macnaughten & General Elpinstone.

The Afghan Policy of Lord Auckland was criticized and he was replaced by Lord Ellenborough. The ruined Kabul as an avenge and evacuated Afghanistan. Mohammad Akbar , son of Dost Mohammad secured local control.

### **Treaty of Paris 1763**

Treaty of Paris of 1763 was signed between the kingdoms of Great Britain, France and Spain, with Portugal in agreement. This treaty ended the Seven Years' War. After the Treaty of Paris of 1763, British became a major power in the Indian sub-continent

### **Second Anglo Afghan War: 1878-80**

The British were humiliated in the first Anglo Afghan war and this failure kept haunting them for many years. The successive governments in Britain remain calm, but when Lord Disraeli became PM, he sent Lord Lytton to India to increase the influence in Afghanistan.

On this side, Under Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mohammed, Afghanistan once again became independent and Dost Mohammad Khan came back to power in 1843. Akbar Khan died in 1845. In 1855 Treaty of Peshawar between Dost Mohammad and British reopened the diplomatic relations. After a series of incidents, Russia established a fixed boundary between Afghanistan and its territories in 1873. But within a period of 5 years the rivalry turned back. This was because of an uninvited diplomatic mission sent by the Russians to Kabul. The ruler Sher Ali Khan, son of Dost Mohammad Khan wanted to

stop them, but failed. The British too wanted to send a mission, but Sher Ali refused. A diplomatic mission was ordered by Lord Lytton, the viceroy of British India, and the Mission was turned back. This triggered the Second Anglo Afghan War.

### **Treaty of Gandamak:**

In the second Anglo Afghan war, much of the country was occupied by British. Sher Ali was defeated and he fled towards Turkistan. Sher Ali's Son, Mohammad Yaqub Khan signed a treaty of Gandamak in May, 1879 to prevent British Invasion in rest of the country. However, he paid the price by relinquishing the Control of Afghan Foreign Relations to British. British Control was thus extended to much of the country. He also agreed to receive a British Resident at Kabul.

The treaty of Gandamak was signed in May, 1879, but in the same year in September, the British Resident Major Cavagnari was murdered. This again triggered the war and Kabul was occupied. Yakub Khan surrendered and he was sent to Dehradun as a Prisoner.

Lord Lytton was later replaced by Lord Ripon as Governor General of India.

### **Era of Abdur Rahaman**

In 1880, Abdur Rahaman was made the Amir of Afghanistan. The British withdrew the policy of disintegrating the Afghanistan and accepted it as a Buffer state (between British and Russian/ Persian territories), which later culminated in Durand Line. However they retained the rights to handle the foreign relations of Afghanistan. In 1885, a military skirmish occurred and the Russian encroached the Merv Oasis and an Afghan territory south of the Oxus River around an oasis at Panjdeh. (It is now in Turkmenistan). A possible war was averted with diplomacy and Lord Dufferin managed to secure a settlement. As per this settlement Russia kept the Merv Oasis, but relinquished further territories taken in their advance, and promised to respect Afghan territorial integrity in the future.

### **Durand Line:**

Durand line was demarcated during Abdur Rahaman era only. Abdul Rahman accepted in 1893 to accept a mission headed by the British India Foreign secretary, Sir Mortimer Durand. The line poorly marked the limit of respective spheres of influence. **Durand Line is also known to have established the "Great Game" buffer zone between British and Russian interests in that region.** The Durand line agreement carved out of a new province called North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) out of annexed areas from Afghanistan. They are currently part of Pakistan. Afghanistan did not recognize them. In 1895, Afghanistan's northern Border was fixed and Guaranteed by Russia. In 1901, Abdur Rahaman died.

### **Third Anglo Afghan War:**

After Death of Abdur Rahaman in 1901, his successor Habibullah came in the power. He was unstable politician and changed British and Russian sides. In 1907, Anglo-Russian Convention was signed in St. Petersburg, Russia and **this convention solidified the boundaries that identified respective control in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet.** The First World War Broke out in 1914 and Afghanistan remained neutral. There was a pressure from the Ottoman Empire of Turkey. However, despite being a neutral, Habibullah accepted a Turkish-German mission in Kabul and military assistance from the Central Powers (Central Powers: German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Kingdom of Bulgaria.). This was his attempt to play both sides of the conflict for the best deal. Habibullah was assassinated in 1919. He was succeeded by his son Amanullah. Amanullah wanted himself to be free from the British Influence. He was provoked by the German Agents and he attacked the British territories. In May 1919, the British counter attacked the Kabul and Jalalabad which was called Third afghan war which lasted till August 1919. An armistice concluded the war.

- ✍ The most important outcome of the third afghan war was that British withdrew the subsidy that they were paying the Afghans and withdrew from them the right to import arms from India.
- ✍ Afghanistan reaffirmed the Durand Line as the political boundary between Afghanistan and British India and agreed not to foment trouble on the British side.
- ✍ The third Anglo Afghan war was important for Afghans as they won the right to conduct their own foreign affairs as a fully independent state now.

### **Amanullah Khan:**

The third Anglo-Afghan war was important for Amanullah Khan as this gave Afghanistan a freedom to conduct its foreign policy independently. *Amanullah Khan is known as a Reformer Ruler and he established diplomatic relations with most major countries.* Amanullah Khan introduced several reforms to modernize Afghanistan and some of them were the abolition of the traditional Muslim veil for women and the opening of a number of co-educational schools, quickly alienated many tribal and religious leaders.

Amanullah Khan was opposed by an overwhelming armed opposition led by Habibullah Kalakani and was forced to abdicate in 1929. Habibullah Kalakani was taken on by Amanullah Khan's cousin Mohammed Nadir Khan, who defeated and killed Habibullah Kalakani. The pushtun tribals supported him and he was declared King Nadir Shah. However, he was assassinated in 1933 by a college student. He was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Zahir Shah. In 1934, USA formally recognized Afghanistan. During World War II, Zahir Shah remained neutral.

### **1947: India's Independence, Pakistan's Birth, Afghanistan Closes to USSR and Pashtunistan issue:**

In 1947, on 14 August, Pakistan was declared a separate nation from India. In 1949, the Afghanistan's parliament denounced the Durand treaty and refused to recognize the Durand Line as a legal boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan. In 1953 Prince Mohammad Daoud became prime Minister under the King Zahir Shah. In 1954, Afghanistan requested USA to buy military equipment to modernize the army, which US turned down. Consequently, Afghanistan turned to Soviet Union for military aid. This year saw a growth of close ties between Afghanistan and USSR. The Pashtunistan issue also flared up in 1950s and Pakistan and Afghanistan came close to war over the Pashtunistan issue.

### **Republic of Afghanistan:**

During the 1963-64, Zahir Khan demanded Mohammad Daoud's resignation. He was succeeded by Dr. Mohammad Yusuf as prime Minister. In 1965, first nationwide elections were held in Afghanistan. In 1969 second nationwide elections were held. In 1972, Mohammad Musa Shafiq became the prime minister. In 1973, when Zahir Khan was in Europe on a vacation, his government was overthrown in a military coup which was headed by Mohammad Daoud Khan. It was a bloodless coup. This was for the first time in the Afghan history, that Mohammad Daoud did not proclaim himself as Shah. He abolished the monarchy and established a republic with himself as President. He was the first President of Afghanistan. In the bloodless coup he was assisted by Communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). However later, Doud fired PDPA politicians from high ranking jobs in the government. This led to a Bloody Communist coup called Saur Revolution.

Saur Revolution led the killing of Mohammad Doud. The Communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) took over of political power in Afghanistan on 27 April 1978. After the Saur Revolution, the PDPA established the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which lasted until 1987. At that time the name of Afghanistan was termed as Republic of Afghanistan. This republic lasted until 1992 under the leadership of Najibullah. This Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which lasted between 1978 and 1992 was recognized by 8 countries. India was one of those countries. The government was backed by the Soviet Union. The Afghan Guerilla (Mujahideen) movement was born in 1979.

### **Islamic State of Afghanistan**

After collapse of Soviet Union in 1992, the Mujahedeen took over Kabul. Najibullah was protected by the United Nations. The Islamic State of Afghanistan was established. Burhanuddin Rabbani served as President of Afghanistan till 1996. Najibullah was captured, tortured and killed in 1996 by Taliban. His family has lived in exile in Delhi since 1992.

### **Birth & Rise of Taliban:**

Taliban was born in 1994. They advanced rapidly against the Rabbani's government. In 1996, Taliban seized power and name of the country was changed to Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan by the Taliban. However, Islamic state of Afghanistan was the legitimate representative of Afghanistan in United Nation

until 2001. The oppression of women began by the Taliban. Women were asked to be fully veiled, no longer allowed to work, go out alone. Men were forced to grow beard.

✍ Buzkashi, popular Afghan sport which was eventually the Afghan National Sport was outlawed by the Taliban.

There was a massive human rights violation. Pakistan has been accused to aid the Taliban. The ex King, Mohammad Zahir Khan called for a grand assembly (Loya Jirga) to discuss ways of bringing peace to the country. Taliban ridiculed the idea.

In October 1999, UN Security Council Resolution 1267 was adopted, which proposed sanctions against Taliban on the grounds that it had given shelter to Osama Bin Laden.

9/11

On September 11, 2001, 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger airplanes. Two of these airplanes were crashed into Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. Both buildings collapsed within two hours. The third airliner was crashed into Pentagon, just outside Washington, D.C. Fourth plane crashed into a field. Nobody survived from any of the flights.

### **War on terrorism:**

The United States launched war on terrorism immediately after the attack. Osama Bin Laden, the chief of Al Qaeda was offered sanctuary by Taliban. US President, George W. Bush delivered an ultimatum to the Taliban government of Afghanistan to turn over Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda leaders operating in the country or face attack. Taliban demanded evidence. US refused.

October 2001, US forces (with UK and coalition allies) invaded Afghanistan to oust the Taliban regime. On October 7, 2001 the official invasion began with British and US forces conducting airstrike campaigns. This war continues till date. On June 7, 2010, this military engagement has completed 104th month of Afghanistan. This has now become the longest war in the history of the United States, surpassing the Vietnam War which lasted 103 months. The NAT forces took over control of Kabul in 2003.

### **Current Government:**

In January 2004, Afghanistan adopted a new Constitution. The country is now a republic with 3 branches of Government (Executive, legislative and Judiciary). Current president Hamid Karzai was declared the first ever democratically elected head of state in Afghanistan on December 7, 2004.



The national assembly of Afghanistan is country's national legislature. It is a bicameral body, comprising two chambers, the

1. Wolesi Jirga which is lower house and
2. Mesherano Jirga which is upper house.

With India's assistance, a new parliament building is being constructed.

### **Afghanistan & SAARC:**

Afghanistan became the latest member of the South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation at the 14th SAARC Summit in New Delhi in 2007, making SAARC's western boundaries contiguous to Iran and Central Asia.

### **India & Afghanistan Relationships Today:**

India is world's largest democracy and Afghanistan is world's most recent democracy. Both countries share common history. The relationship of India and Afghanistan have been warm and cordial except the 1990s when Afghanistan was under the Afghan civil wars and the rule of the Islamist Taliban in the 1990s. Among the 8 states, India was only South Asian country to recognize the Soviet-backed Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. India has always favored a peaceful and stable Afghanistan. India has been the largest regional provider of humanitarian and reconstruction aid to the war torn country in the 1990s. India's pledged assistance to Afghanistan stands at 1.2 billion US dollars (2009). India is Afghanistan's fifth largest donor.

### **Sectors in which India supports Afghanistan:**

India has been supporting Afghanistan in the education, medical services, Transport, telecommunications, Civil Aviation, agriculture, irrigation, Power generation , industry and rural development.

### **Attack on India Embassy in Kabul, 2008:**

The Indian Embassy in Kabul was directly attacked on 7th July, 2008 leading to the death of a number of Embassy personnel and scores of Afghan nationals waiting to receive visas to travel to India.

### **School Feeding Programme & Other humanitarian assistance:**

In 2002 India launched a Back to School Campaign in Afghanistan. This has been a success, with 6.4 million children now in schools, a third of them girls. A critical component of this programme was the School Feeding Programme.

India runs a School Feeding Programme in Afghanistan in which daily supply of 100 grams of fortified, high-protein biscuits to nearly 2 million children is administered through World Food Programme. India gifted 250,000 metric tons of wheat in January 2009. There are 5 medical missions who provide free medical consultation and medicines. India has also gifted 400 buses and 200 mini-buses for mass urban

transportation, 105 utility vehicles for municipalities, 285 military vehicles for the Afghan National Army, and 10 ambulances for public hospitals in five cities

### **India Rebuilding the Infrastructure in Afghanistan**

The major Infrastructure Projects taken up by India are Zaranj to Delaram, 220kV DC transmission line from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul, Salma Dam power project (42 MW) in Herat province, Construction of the Afghan Parliament, Restoration of telecommunication infrastructure in 11 provinces, Expansion of national TV network by providing an uplink from Kabul and downlinks in all 34 provincial capitals for promoting greater integration of the country. The ICCR (Indian Council of Cultural relations) has sponsored 500 annual long-term university scholarships in Afghanistan.

#### **✍ Zaranj to Delaram Highway**

Zaranj to Delaram Highway is one of the important infrastructure projects of India in South-Western Afghanistan. It was inaugurated in 2009.

#### **✍ Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul Transmission Line and Chimtala Sub-station**

Construction of 220 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line (202 Km) from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul and 220/110/ 20 KV Sub-station at Chimtala near Kabul (two 160 MVA transformers and three 40 MVA transformers) began in 2005 and completed in 2009.

#### **✍ Salma Dam Power Project**

India began construction of the Salma Dam Power Project on river Hari Rud (162 Km east of Herat town) in Herat Province in 2004. This will be commissioned by 2011. Salma Dam is a 550 metres long, 107 metres high-earth and rock-filled dam.

### **India and Capacity for Afghan Public Administration (CAP) programme**

Capacity for Afghan Public Administration (CAP) programme has been supported by Government of India and Government of Afghanistan and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). Afghanistan-India-UNDP programme for Capacity for Afghan Public Administration (CAP) for nurturing professional skills in Afghanistan public administration. There are currently twenty Indian CAP officers in key Afghan ministries. They are strictly there as mentors and guides and for developing training modules for Afghan public servants.

### **NGO SEWA in Afghanistan:**

India has opened a Women's Vocational Training Centre in Baghe- Zanana for training of Afghan women (war widows and orphans) in garment making, nursery plantation, food processing and marketing executed by the well-known Indian NGO SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association).

### **Indira Gandhi Institute for Child Health (IGICH), Kabul:**

Indira Gandhi Institute for Child Health (IGICH) in Kabul is the largest pediatric hospital in Afghanistan. It is the only hospital for children in Afghanistan, whose foundation stone laid by King Zahir Shah and Vice President of India Dr. Zakir Hussain in 1966. It was inaugurated in 1972 and renamed after Indira Gandhi in 1985.

### **SAARC Telemedicine Project**

Projecting e-health as the new mantra in healthcare field, India is implementing tele-medicine projects in SAARC countries. IGICH and the Malalai Hospital in Kabul are have been linked with reputed Indian hospitals through a SAARC Telemedicine Project.

### **Parliament Building**

India committed to construct the new **Parliament building in Kabul**. Its foundation stone was laid by Baba-e-Millat, Zahir Shah, in the presence of the President of Afghanistan and the Prime Minister of India in 2005. After finalization of design work and architectural plans, construction commenced in January 2009 and is expected to be finished in 36 months time.

### **Support to Ariana Afghan Airlines**

In order to get the national carrier, the Ariana Afghan Airlines, quickly operational, India gifted three airbus aircrafts, along with essential spares, and retrained airline officials to develop capacity in the civilian aviation sector of Afghanistan.

### **Murad Khane, Kabul**

India is contributing, in cooperation with the Turquoise Mountain Foundation, to the regeneration of Murad Khane, the **oldest surviving part of the historic city** on the north bank of Kabul river. A traditional commercial area, it contains some of the finest surviving 18th and 19th century houses in Kabul, including the Ziarat of Abu Fazl. India is contributing to this restoration scheme that supports Afghan culture, serves the interests of the local community and creates fresh opportunities for business, craftsmanship and tourism.

### **India-Afghanistan Foundation**

An India-Afghanistan Foundation for fostering educational, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries was set up in 2008. A seminar on 'Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti and the Chistia Tradition' was held under its auspices at the Jamia Milia University, New Delhi, in February 2009. Another seminar, on 'Women between Tradition and Modernity in Afghanistan and India' is being planned in Kabul at end-June 2009 in cooperation with the Afghan Ministry for Women's Affairs. The Foundation has plans to help in translations and publication of several volumes in Dari and Pashto, encourage exchange of scholars and historians, and revival of the quarterly literary magazine, 'Hind.'

### **Meaning of Af-Pak:**

In March 2008, Richard Holbrooke, who is now US President Barak Obama administration's Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan quoted"

"First of all, we often call the problem AfPak, as in Afghanistan Pakistan. This is not just an effort to save eight syllables. It is an attempt to indicate and imprint in our DNA the fact that there is one theater of war, straddling an ill-defined border, the Durand Line, and that on the

western side of that border, NATO and other forces are able to operate. On the eastern side, it's the sovereign territory of Pakistan. But it is on the eastern side of this ill-defined border that the international terrorist movement is located. "

The above statement which quotes Afghanistan & Pakistan as one theatre of war. The term was much criticized in Pakistan, particularly by General Pervez Musharraf. The main idea underlying Af-Pak strategy is the consolidation of the whole Afghanistan-Pakistan region as a single point of agenda in countering terrorism and religious fundamentalism.

### **A short note on India's Afghanistan policy**

India has been close to Afghanistan since the reign of King Zahir Shah between 1933 and 1973 and recognized the Soviet backed communist government of Mohammad Najibullah. During the Taliban Regime, India supported the non-Pushtun group of the anti-Taliban fighters which are known as Northern Alliance. The ousting of Taliban in 2001, was a strategic success for India.

India also supported the Bonn Agreement (Afghanistan) which was a series of agreements intended to re-create the State of Afghanistan following the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan. India also supported the presence of US forces in Afghanistan.

✍ India has emerged in last few years as 5th largest donor to the war torn country.

### **Terrorism:**

The main concern for India's Afghanistan Policy is presence of terrorist training camps of Taliban, Pakistani terrorists and Kashmiri Groups. There is a large fraction of the terrorists in the Kashmir valley who are of Pakistan and Afghanistan origin.

The Taliban's outlook on Kashmir, its support and training to the Kashmir militants had further strengthened India's support to the predominantly non-Pushtun forces called Northern alliance led by Burhanuddin Rabbani. India strongly opposes the terrorist groups led by Hakimullah Mehsud and others.

India objectives to counter Pakistani Influence are based on the assumption that Pakistan backs the terrorist groups. Pakistan government has been the state sponsor of terrorism and continues to actively support various armed groups which attack and murder innocent civilians in India.

### **Central Asian Region**

Pakistan has been traditionally presented a psychological and Physical barrier to North West of India, but today, thanks to a coherent diplomatic policy decisions, India has presence in Central Asia's diplomatic circles. India shares good relationships with Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and other nations of central Asia. India has also prioritized this region because of China's increasing influence in the region.

✍ India has a foreign military facility in Farakhor in Tajikistan, which afford short supply lines to Afghanistan and also shorter routes to reach targets in that side of Pakistan's territory.

India's aid to Afghanistan enables it to expand its strategic horizons in the central Asian Region.

## **Trade:**

The Border Roads Organization of India has constructed a \$ 136 million road in Afghanistan that spans from 215 kms, from Zaranj to Delaram. Zaranj is on Iranian Border and there are prospects of connecting this road to Chabahar , a port town of Iran. This would enable India to transport its goods by sea to Iran and northwards to Afghanistan and central Asia.

India is largest single destination for Afghanistan's exports but only Afghanistan receives only 5% of exports from India. The development of routes and viable supply lines increase India's ability to assist anti Taliban forces.

India has played a very important role in reconstruction of Afghanistan and majority of the people there accept India's role in development.

Quote from an article from Nirupama Rao, Foreign Secretary Government of India :

India is engaged in developmental and humanitarian work to assist the Afghan people as they build a peaceful, stable, inclusive, democratic and pluralistic Afghanistan. The landscape of destruction must change. India neither sees Afghanistan as a battleground for competing national interests nor assistance to Afghan reconstruction and development as a zero sum game... Our \$ 1.3 billion assistance programme is aimed at building infrastructure, capacity building in critical areas of governance, health, education, agriculture etc. and generating employment. We have paid a heavy price in terms of the lives lost of our citizens who work in Afghanistan, as we are targeted by those whose agendas conflict with the emergence of a strong and stable Afghanistan. Last year, over 300,000 Afghans—mainly women and children—trekked long distances to avail of free medical treatment from the Indian medical missions in Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif. The economy of battle-scarred Nimroz province was transformed with the building of the Zaranj-Delaram highway and the homes of the people of Kabul have been lit afire more than a decade by the Pul-e-Khumri transmission line from the Uzbek border. These are, by no definition, activities that are inimical to the interest of the people of Afghanistan or its neighbours. We have sought to assist Afghanistan within our means. In fact, the international community as a whole has made great contributions in terms of diplomacy and development, in assisting Afghanistan to stand on its feet

## **America's Af-pak Policy**

United States' President Barak Obama, during his election campaign had promised to the people of America that he will defeat the Al-Qaeda and Taliban in Afghanistan in the interest of national security. His Afpak policy-I was declared in March, 2009 and the Afpak policy-II was released in December, 2009.

### **Afpak-I**

On March 27, 2009, Barak Obama released his first phase of foreign policy on Afpak. In this policy, Obama declared 17,000 additional troops to be sent to Afghanistan. Obama also announced that an additional 5000 troops, will be sent to train Afghanistan's security forces. In the Af Pak Policy-I , Obama requested the US Congress to pass two bills. One of these bills provisioned to provide \$ 1.5 billion a year for five years to build schools, roads and hospitals in Pakistan and another that would create "Opportunity Zones" on border regions to develop the economy.

Obama said in this policy that America will not give Blank Cheque to Pakistan and quoted Afghanistan as central front in the war on terrorism. Obama also insisted on having a dialogue with the 'Moderate Taliban' in Afghanistan. In this policy he quoted that moderate Taliban is a 'Good Taliban' who must be distinguished from the 'Bad Taliban'.

The US president unveiled the second phase of his Afpak policy on December 2, 2009. Before this in May 2009, Obama replaced the military commander in Afghanistan, General David D. McKiernan, with former Special Forces commander Lt. Gen. Stanley A. McChrystal. This move indicated that McChrystal's Special Forces experience would facilitate the use of counterinsurgency tactics in the war.

In the second policy statement Obama announced deployment of an additional 30,000 military personnel to Afghanistan. He also declared war on terrorism in the Afpak border area. This policy aimed at reversing the Taliban gains in large parts of Afghanistan, ensuring better protection of the Afghanistan people, increase pressure on Afghanistan to build its own military capacity and a more effective government. Obama also announced that he would begin troop withdrawal from July 2011.

Obama said that all 30,000 additional troops to be deployed in Afghanistan will take their positions by May 2010. This deployment would make bring total forces to 100,000. Obama also looks forward to the NATO allies committing 5000-8000 troops.

Some other announcements in this policy were

- Secure and protect prominent population centers including Kabul, Khost and Kandahar along with agricultural areas and transportation routes
- Deployment of surveillance drones and firming field intelligence to focus attacks by special operations on pocket of Taliban fighters
- Engage drone strikes in Baluchistan, where top Taliban leaders are believed to be hiding
- To expand development and reconciliation with less radical members of Taliban.

With this policy, Obama Administration requested the US Congress to release \$ 65 billion for Afghanistan in 2010. The new policy of Obama was quite bold which expressed 'surge and exit'.

In January 2010, an International Conference on Afghanistan was held at Lancaster House in London. The idea of 'Good Taliban' was rejected. The Afpak Policy -1 is virtually failed. The role of India was squeezed in the Afpak-2 and it raises a question, whether the policy succeeds to dismantle terrorist havens in a prefixed short span of time with Pakistan as a special partner while repeatedly ignoring the role of India. Undue advantage has been given to Pakistan.

Some concerns of India about the AfPak Policy of America:

Our country is situated in a tough neighborhood. The environment in our region is unstable and highly volatile. Pakistan is the Cradle of terrorism and Obama's silence on Pakistan in his new policy overlooks the root of the problem. Pakistan is root of the problem because; Al-Qaeda and Taliban originated from and are nurtured there. This is the one side of the coin. The other side is that World Powers must stay in Afghanistan. Their premature exit would escalate the activities of the terrorists. In the latest policy on Af

Pak, the Obama administration's July 2011 deadline in troop withdrawal will encourage terror groups, including Indian specific outfits, like LeT and JeM. They are waiting the world powers to exit and play the game.

The India's concern is that Obama's policy does not promise anything new and concrete on his government's war on terrorism. It is just a revised and enlarged version of Bush's Afghan policy which constantly appeased Pakistan. So the Afpak strategy manifests America's policy of appeasement towards Pakistan. Obama only focused on Afghanistan did not say much on Pakistan. The new policy instructed Afghanistan to crack down on corruption, improve good governance, check narcotics production and enhance accountability whereas, nothing was said to Pakistan.

Pakistan has used terrorism as a state policy not only against the US and UK but also against other countries. Still the ambiguity of Pakistan's relations have been ignored in the new AfPak Policy of Barak Obama. Instead, America gave a frontline seat to Pakistan in the war against terrorism at the recent London Conference on Afghanistan. India's role was ignored to placate Pakistan.

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## Compendium

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### **1. What is Loya Jirga?**

A grand assembly in Pashto language is called the Loya Jirga. Loya Jirga is a grand assembly or mass meeting in Afghanistan a phrase in the Pashto language meaning "grand council." A loya jirga is a mass meeting usually prepared for major events such as choosing a new king, adopting a constitution, or discussing important national political or emergency matters as well as disputes in the Pashtun areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### **2. In which year Afghanistan adopted the Millennium Development Goals?**

Afghanistan was not at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, where the Millennium Declaration was adopted. The Government of Afghanistan endorsed the Declaration as well as the MDGs in March 2004.

### **3. What is the main sector of Afghanistan's Economy?**

Agriculture is central to Afghanistan's economy. Agriculture contributes more than 38 percent of real gross domestic product (Central Statistics Office world bank 2009). The 2005 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment found that almost half (47 percent) of households earn income from agriculture – whether in urban or rural areas – and 23 percent from livestock (Central Statistics Office , World Bank 2008).

### **4. Afghanistan is a landlocked country. What is the current Sea access of Afghanistan?**

Karachi port in Pakistan is the only sea access to Afghanistan.

### **5. Which company had taken up the Salma Dam project in Afghanistan?**

Water & Power Consultancy Services India Ltd. (WAPCOS).

### **6. What is TAPI project?**

TAPI project refers to Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India gas pipeline project. It has also been called as Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline. This modern continuation of the silk road i.e. being developed with assistance from the Asian Development Bank. On 24 April 2008, in the

10th steering committee of oil ministers from Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India, the 4 countries signed a framework agreement to buy natural gas from Turkmenistan. This is 1,680 kilometers pipeline which will run from the Dauletabad gas field in Turkmenistan to Afghanistan and from there would be constructed alongside the highway running from Herat to Kandahar, and then via Quetta and Multan in Pakistan. The final destination of the pipeline will be the Indian town of Fazilka at Indo-Pak border.

**7. Which Countries are Top Donors to Afghanistan?**

India now ranks fifth behind the U.S., U.K., Japan and Canada, according to the Afghanistan government. Pakistan doesn't rank in the top 10.

**8. Who is current Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan?**

Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan is Jayant Prasad .

**9. What are claims / blames of India Pakistan on each other?**

India and Pakistan have sparred repeatedly about each other's activities in Afghanistan. Pakistani counterparts have claimed that there are more than the official four Indian consulates in Afghanistan, and that they support an extensive Indian spy network. Pakistan refused to allow overland shipment of fortified wheat biscuits from India to feed two million Afghan schoolchildren. India instead had to ship the biscuits through Iran, driving up costs for the program. The overland shipment was approved after 6 years as the World Food Program, which administers the shipments says. But when we ask WFP, why Pakistan took 6 years, they have no answer.

Indian aid has extended beyond physical infrastructure to the training of accountants and economists. A country which has been under the spell of disaster for almost 20 years now , this is something which prepares the people of Afghanistan to run their own country and this is something that irks Pakistan and Taliban.

☺ There is a belief that India and Pakistan can cooperate on Afghanistan because both countries share an abiding interest in its stability.



## India's Bilateral Relationships : Australia

Some Basic Facts about Australia:

- ✓ **Country Name:** Commonwealth of Australia
- ✓ **Government :** Federal Parliamentary Democracy & Constitutional Monarchy
- ✓ **Administrative divisions :** 6 States and 2 Territories: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia (States); Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory
- ✓ **National holidays:**  
**Australia Day:** 26 January  
**ANZAC Day:** 25 April (celebrated both in Australia and New Zealand on 25 April and remembers the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) who fought at Gallipoli in Turkey during World War I)
- ✓ **Fiscal year :** 1 July – 30 June
- ✓ **Chief of State :** Queen of Australia ELIZABETH II
- ✓ **Governor General :** Quentin Bryce, since 5 September 2008
- ✓ **Prime Minister :** Julia Gillard, she has succeeded Mr. Kevin Rudd (since 24 June 2010)
- ✓ **Population:** 2010 estimates 22,406,462 (Source: Population clock". Australian Bureau of Statistics Age structure). The nearest population in India is of Haryana, Punjab and Chhattisgarh)

**Basic Economic Data:**

- ✓ **Agriculture-products:** Wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits, cattle, sheep, poultry
- ✓ **Industries :** Mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel
- ✓ **Major Export:** Coal, iron ore, gold, meat, wool, alumina, wheat, machinery and transport equipment. **Australia is world's largest mine producer of Bauxite.** The Largest Mine Production of Bauxite as of 2010 are as follows:

	<u>Mine production</u>		<u>Reserves<sup>9</sup></u>
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009*</u>	
United States	NA	NA	20,000
Australia	61,400	63,000	6,200,000
Brazil	22,000	28,000	1,900,000
China	35,000	37,000	750,000
Greece	2,220	2,200	600,000
Guinea	18,500	16,800	7,400,000
Guyana	2,100	1,200	700,000
India	21,200	22,300	770,000
Jamaica	14,000	8,000	2,000,000
Kazakhstan	4,900	4,900	360,000
Russia	6,300	3,300	200,000
Suriname	5,200	4,000	580,000
Venezuela	5,500	4,800	320,000
Vietnam	30	30	2,100,000
Other countries	<u>6,550</u>	<u>5,410</u>	<u>3,200,000</u>
World total (rounded)	205,000	201,000	27,000,000

- ✓ **Source :** US Geological Survey
- ✓ **Major Imports:** Machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, telecommunication equipment and parts; crude oil and petroleum products.  
**Natural resources:** Bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, petroleum.

✓ **Major Export Partners:**

Japan 22.2%, China 14.6%, South Korea 8.2%, India 6.1% (**India is Fourth**) , US 5.5%, NZ 4.3%, UK 4.2% (2008)

✓ **Major Import Partners**

China 15.4%, US 12%, Japan 9.1%, Singapore 7%, Germany 5%, UK 4.3%, Thailand 4.5%, Malaysia 4.1% (2008)

**The Link: Gondwana Super continent:**

India and Australia had common geological history by virtue of being an integral part of the Mesozoic Gondwana super-continent until 160 million years ago.

What were Supercontinents?

Supercontinent refers to the single landmass, which consists of all the modern continents.

👉 Vaalbara was the name of the earliest supercontinent.

So, the name of Earth's first supercontinent was Vaalbara. Its formation began 3600 million years ago and got completed by 3,100 million years ago. About 2500 million years ago started its breaking. Vaalbara got formed from two proto continents.

👉 South Africa's Kaapvaal craton and Western Australia's Pilbara craton are two of the best-preserved existing Archean cratons on earth.

Another supercontinent **Kenorland** formed around 2700-2500 million years ago. **Columbia** formed around 1800-1500 million years ago. Around 750 million years ago was formed **Rodinia**. In the late Paleozoic period (542 - 250 million years ago) super continent **Pangaea** formed which broke into Northern **Laurasia** and Southern **Gondwana**.

👉 **Can you arrange now Pangaea, Rodinia, Laurasia, Gondwana, Vaalbara and Kenorland Chronologically?**

Gondwana was originally Gondwanaland. In fact, Gondwanaland is the name given to a southern precursor supercontinent. Gondwanaland was in existence from the Upper Carboniferous period to the Jurassic period. The continental sedimentary deposits of the Gondwana system in India belong to this Upper Carboniferous period to the Jurassic period.

✍ In India, the Sandstones and Shales (Shales means sedimentary Rocks) of the panchet series of the Gondwana system belong to the Triassic period, while the shales of the Jabalpur series belong to the Jurassic period.

✍ Please note that Triassic, Jurassic & Cretaceous are 3 geologic periods of the Mesozoic era which existed 251 - 65.5 million years ago, among them Triassic is oldest, and Cretaceous is latest.

- ✍ The Gondwana land system broke up during the Cretaceous period. Creation of Himalaya (Creation of Mountains is Orogeny), also began in Cretaceous period.

According to some sources, the final geological suturing (suturing is a word derived from Surgery. It means separation of the tectonic units or terrains) of Gondwanaland occurred between 570 and 510 million years ago. Laurasia separated 180-200 million years ago during the breakup of the Pangaea supercontinent. Laurasia moved further north and Gondwana drifted south.

Gondwana included Antarctica, South America, Africa, Madagascar, Australia-New Guinea, and New Zealand, as well as Arabia and the Indian subcontinent, which have now moved entirely into the Northern Hemisphere.

#### ✍ **Who named Gondwana?**

Austrian scientist, Eduard Suess. The name is based upon the Gondwana region of the central India.

The similarity in the geological formation produced more or less similar type of mineral wealth in both India and Australia. Despite the variance in the biotic life between India and Australia, there are certain endemic plant and animal species, pointing to the super continent connection.

#### **Common Colonial History:**

India and Australia, have shared the colonial history. Both were British colonies from the 18th century. Geoffrey Blainey, an Australian historian had remarked that Australia seemed to be a satellite of India and a Colony of England. However, the trade links between the two countries started as late as 1802.

#### **Cricket, Curry and Commonwealth:**

India's relationships between India and Australia are more than hackneyed (means repeated too often) 3C's viz. Cricket, curry and commonwealth. However these 3C's make them natural partners. The commonalties serve as a foundation for closer cooperation and multifaceted interaction between the two countries.

Both Republic of India and Commonwealth of Australia are strong, vibrant, secular and multicultural democracies. English has been an important link. Cricket is a significant element in awareness at the popular level.

In 1770, a British named James Cook sailed along and mapped the east coast of Australia. He named it New South Wales and claimed it for Great Britain. This paved the way for the British to establish a new penal colony.

- ✍ 11 ships sailed from Great Britain on 13 May 1787 with about 1,487 people to establish the first European colony in New South Wales.
- ✍ This was the first fleet to Australia led by Arthur Phillip.

- ✍ This was followed by formation of British Crown Colony of New South Wales on 26 January 1788.
- ✍ On this date British Flag was hoisted and this became "Australia Day".

By that time, India was an established colony of Great Britain. India played a central role in nourishing the young colony and trade with Australia came to be an important element in the operations of the East India Company in Bengal.

When a supply ship **Guardian** sank in only the fourth year of the infant penal colony, leaving the inhabitants close to starvation, it was to Calcutta that the governor looked for help, dispatching the Atlantic to bring back all the food and stores it could carry.

- ✍ On a winter's day in 1792, the Atlantic anchored in Sydney Cove "to the inexpressible joy of all ranks of people in the settlement" and began unloading its cargo of "rice, sougee (Wheat Flour) and Dholi" (Quoted from the Book: India, China, Australia: Trade and Society 1788-1850, By James Broadbent, Suzanne Rickard and Margaret Steven)

In 1799, Australia's First shipment of Coal came to India to Bengal, from Newcastle.

- ✍ Coking coal and Gold have become important components of Australia's trade with India today.

#### **Ausatralind:**

A satellite town in the Western Australia is named as a combination of Australia and India, which was chosen due to the belief that the area could be used for breeding horses for the British Indian Army. It was established in 1841.

#### **Diplomatic Set Up:**

Consulate General of India in Sydney was first opened as a Trade Office in 1941 and the first High Commissioner arrived in Canberra in 1945. Australia has a High Commission in New Delhi, India and Consulates in Mumbai and Chennai. India has High Commissioner in the embassy at Canberra and Consulate generals in Sydney and Melbourne.

- ✍ Peter Varghese who is an ethnic Malayali, is Australian High Commissioner to India since August 2009. His predecessor was John McCarthy. Mr Lachlan Strahan is deputy head of mission in India.
- ✍ Mrs. Sujatha Singh, IFS is High Commissioner of India in Australia since October 2007.

#### **Bilateral Issues:**

**There have been many blips in the relations of Australia and India in Recent Years.** The bilateral relations have been stressful at times and normal at others.

✍ The low in the relations started from India's Nuclear tests in Pokharan in 1998.

These tests known as Pokharan-II conducted on 11 May and 13 May 1998. These tests resulted in a variety of sanctions against India by a number of major states.

✍ Its worth remember that Pokharan-I which was carried out during the Indira Regime, on 18 May 1974 when India exploded its first nuclear device. This test was code named 'Smiling Buddha'.

11 May 1998 was again Buddha Jayanti and India's media said "**Buddha smiled Again**". However, the code name to this test was "Operation Shakti"

Operation Shakti had an adverse impact on India Australia relations too. The recall of the High commissioner and suspension of the defense related trade was undertaken by Australia.

### **The Uranium Friction:**

Australia is world's second largest producer of the Uranium and for nuclear energy Uranium is the principal source. In our country the power is predominantly coal based and we all know that India has very ambitious energy plans. India needs Yellowcake (It's is a kind of uranium concentrate powder and is used in the preparation of Uranium fuel for nuclear reactors, for which it is smelted into purified UO<sub>2</sub> for use in fuel rods for pressurized heavy-water reactors and other systems that use natural unenriched uranium.) supply to feed its nuclear Plants.

Australia's Uranium export policy is based upon the stance that the nuclear goods exported cannot be used to develop weapons.

✍ Australia is one of the fieriest critic of India's nuclear policy since Pokharan II.

Australia withdrew its High commissioner Rob Laurie in protest. (Later similar explosions by Britain and France were accepted by Australia, which indicates double standards of Australia's leaders).

✍ Australia despite of being a major reserve of Uranium does not have a single nuclear power plant.

✍ It has no nuclear weapons program. Australia's Uranium mining is totally Export oriented.

### **Treaty of Rarotonga**

Treaty of Rarotonga is also known as **South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty** and it was signed in 1985 by the South Pacific nations of Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa on the island of Rarotonga.

✍ Please note Rarotonga is capital of Crooks island.

As per the Treaty of Rarotonga, "nuclear goods would not be sold to countries that refuse to open all their facilities to international inspections". The result is that India was not in the list of recipients.

## **Nuclear Suppliers Group:**

Australia is also a member of the 46 member Nuclear Suppliers Group. Nuclear Suppliers Group was formed by seven members, Canada, West Germany, France, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States in response to the 'smiling Buddha' of India in 1974. The objective of the NSG was to reduce nuclear proliferation by controlling the export and re-transfer of materials that may be applicable to nuclear weapon development and by improving safeguards and protection on existing materials.

✍ The NSG put a trade embargo on India.

In 2006, the US Congress allowed the US laws to be amended to accommodate civilian nuclear trade with India. It was followed by a meeting of the NSG members in August 2008, in which some members expressed reservations.

✍ However, in September 2008, NSG members agreed to grant India a 'clean waiver' from its existing rules, which forbid nuclear trade with the non signatory of NPT.

This approval was based on a formal pledge by our country stating that we would not share sensitive nuclear technology or material with others and will uphold its voluntary moratorium on testing nuclear weapons. The pledge was contained in a crucial statement issued during the NSG meeting by India outlining the country's disarmament and nonproliferation policies.

✍ In this way the 34 year embargo was lifted in 2008.

After the Indo-US Nuclear agreement, (it will be discussed in India US relations), there were chances that Australia may come in favor of providing nuclear fuel to India. The arguments are also derived from the Climate Change Issue. The nuclear energy is seen as a cleaner, GHG free energy since coal has contributed to pollution substantially.

## **Uranium to China: Policy of Discrimination**

Australia has been exercising discrimination in its nuclear policy in favor of China.

✍ In 2006, Australia and China concluded an agreement, which provides for supply of Uranium Fuel to china and also allow Chinese companies to prospect for new Uranium mines in Australian territory.

This is technically correct because China is an NPT signatory, but everybody knows that China has helped Pakistan and Korea in development of their nuclear programme. India is Non-NPT because of its own arguments, but India never transferred nuclear technology to a third country nor helped any other country to acquire weapons.

## **International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament**

In June 2008, Australia and Japan established the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament. It was proposed by Kevin Rudd, Prime Minister of Australia (please note that Kevin Rudd is not the Australian PM now, but in this paper his name has been repeated as PM, so kindly be informed that he has been succeeded by Julia Gillard since June 24, 2010) and agreed by Yasuo Fukuda, then PM of Japan. This commission presented its report on December 15, 2009. The final report had recommended that countries outside the purview of the Current safeguards "must be given access to nuclear materials and technology" if they exhibit a strong commitment to nuclear disarmament and Non Proliferation.

So not supplying Uranium to India is now a lost cause.

### **Hate Crime:**

The students from India make the second largest group of international students in Australia. In Australia, 30 thousand students were residing for education and their number grew to 97000 in 2009. Half of them are in Melbourne.

- ✍ The Hindu population in Australia as of March 2009 was 1, 53000 out of the total population of 22.0 million in Australia.
- ✍ The figure goes up to 235000 if we include the NRI and PIOs who arrived in Australia on tertiary and secondary migration.

The main pull factor has been the gainful employment opportunities and improved career prospects. A joint statement was made by then External affairs Minister (now Finance Minister) Pranab Mukherjee and Australian Minister of foreign affairs Stephen Smith in New Delhi in September 2009, when Stephen Smith visited India that in first seven months of 2008, over 77000 Indian students were enrolled in Australian institutions.

In 2009, the series of assaults on Indian students in Australia which was covered exhaustively in the media along with the statements of the Political leaders created the tense environment in the Australia India Relations. Indian media termed these attacks to be racially motivated attacks against Indians, especially students.

Initially, the Australian authorities did not accept that these attacks were racial in nature; Victorian Chief Commissioner announced that some of the attacks were racist in nature or that they incorporated racist elements. The problem had been being reported in the Australian media since 2008, that Indian students were being regularly attacked by the Australians. However, in May 2009, when the violence spun out of control, and India's Foreign Minister SM Krishna demanded the Australian authorities to do more to protect Indian students.

### **Role of Media:**

The issue of violence against the Indian students was covered exhaustively in India's TV channels, Internet News Sites and newspapers. The student safety in Australia became a major issue in media.

More and More Indian politicians and Australian politicians were drawn into the fray. There were statements condemning the attacks by Australian leaders PM Kevin Rudd and then opposition leader Malcolm Turnbull. The Australian government demonstrated to be paying attention and a diplomatic chill between India and Australia was already underway.

### **Were all the attacks racial?**

The media tagged the attacks racial, yet all the attacked cannot be claimed to be racial.

- ✍ As mentioned above, there are 97,000 Indian students in Australia, making it the second-largest contingent from any single country.
- ✍ By virtue of this large number, the students from India have a greater exposure to crime in Melbourne, where 45000 students live.

### **Then Why Indians became a target?**

Foreign students in Australia accept a seat at any and every Australian institution that offers them a place. The Australian institutions also have a vested interest in foreign students as they are admitting full-fee paying foreign students to exploit maximum revenues to fund academic activities (as against Australian students whose fees are subsidized). Many of these universities do not offer on-campus accommodation. The students on a budget tend to rent cheap accommodation in suburbs far removed from their institution. They also have to earn to support themselves and they end up working late shifts in fast food joints etc. the late night walks and travel in near empty trains to their distant homes, make them vulnerable to attacks by the criminals.

### **Other issues raised in Media:**

The issue of racial attacks also invoked other issues related to Education in Australia. Some of them included exploitation of international students by unscrupulous education agents in India, Rogue colleges in Australia and Australian Government's loose immigration rules.

### **Problems of the Indian students in Australia:**

1. Accommodation: There is no assistance on arrival. Many students are forced to share crowded apartments and tolerate poor treatment by the rental agents. They seek accommodation in crime-prone suburbs.
2. Exploitation in the name of Quality Education: Many students are exposed to poor quality of training by the educational agents in India and they are sent to shady, bogus institutions.
3. Exploitation: Students from India are prone to all kinds of exploitation & bullying in part time employment, where they get below award wages.
4. Insurance: There is a dearth of proper insurances and coverage for students.
5. Social Problems: The insufficient participation in local community events is another issue. The Indians are unaware of how to deal with the emergency situations.



### **Action Taken:**

The Australian government took some action, albeit late, and resorted to send high level delegation to India to persuade Indians that their sons and daughters are safe in Australia. Students in Australia have significant issues and these issues were raised with the Governmental authorities.

### **Impact:**

The attacks on India students badly affected Australia's education Industry.

- ✍ In 2010, the industry suffered drastic drop.
- ✍ The Australian Education industry is worth \$ 16 Billion and approx. 2-3 billion is from Indian students.
- ✍ This eventually brings down the Australian Education Exports earning from India.

Notes: In response to the issue, Bollywood star Amitabh Bachchan turned down an honorary doctorate from the Queensland University of Technology.

### **Prime Minister Rudd's first visit to India**

Prime Minister Kevin Rudd made his first official visit to India from 11 to 13 November 2009. Before Kevin Rudd arrived in India, his visit was postponed for twice for compelling reasons.

- ✍ This two day visit was of immense importance and it was expected that decision makers from both sides will leave no stone unturned in bringing India-Australia relations back on track.

The blips in the bilateral relations such as Australia's decision to deny Uranium to India, Kevin Rudd's inclination towards China, and repeated incidents of attacks on Indian students in Australia were the issues that loomed large and almost eclipsed other possibilities of cooperation which should have been explored.

- ✍ This visit was basically Australia's damage control attempt on the issue of racial attacks on Indian students led to high profile visits of its leaders Julia Gillard, Stephen Smith and John Brumby in 2009.

During this visit, he met with the President and Vice President of India, Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh; President of the Indian National Congress, Sonia Gandhi, and Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh.

Kevin Rudd made several statements to the effect that his government will do its best to protect Indian students. However, he added that it is very difficult for any government to stop the attacks completely and within a timeframe.

On the 'Yellowcake' front, Australia was still in 'denial mode', despite earlier support for the India-US Nuclear Deal and India Specific Safeguards at the International Atomic Energy Agency and at the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

- ✍ Kevin Rudd had to face federal elections in 2010 and his decision to deny Uranium to India actually radiated from his domestic political compulsions.

The devised alternative route to energy cooperation is trade in coal and Liquefied Natural Gas.

- 👉 On 10 August 2009, an Australian subsidiary of Exxon Mobil Corporation and Petronet LNG Limited signed a Sales and Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the long term supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the proposed Gorgon LNG Project in Western Australia.
- 👉 This was the first long-term LNG supply deal with Petronet India Limited. This 20 year agreement will enable India to take gas from the **Gorgon oil field** which could just be the beginning of a big partnership in the energy sector.

In this visit of Australian PM, India and Australia agreed to create a comprehensive framework for enhancement of security cooperation. It was important as, there will be cooperation in securing sea lanes of communication in the Indian Ocean, and fighting common problems such as maritime piracy, gunrunning, drug trafficking.

#### **Asia Pacific Community:**

Asia Pacific Community, **which is Kevin Rudd's brainchild**, was a recent proposal by Australia. This APC intends to US, China, Australia, Japan and India. If this grouping is realized, this will be the only regional organization involving India, China and the US. Kevin Rudd wants India to be in it.

#### **Significant Outcomes of Kevin Rudd's Visit:**

1. An agreement to elevate the relationship to a 'strategic partnership', which reflects the desire of both countries to cooperate much more closely.
2. The following support was offered:
  - Australian \$50 million for the bilateral strategic fund
  - \$1 million for an innovative Australian-India solar cooling research project
  - \$20 million for research into dry land farming in India (the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research would share expertise with India).
3. The solar cooling research project, a joint project between the Australian agency Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) and TERI, is aimed at developing a zero emission solar cooling system for use in un-electrified rural areas.
4. On 12 November 2009, the Prime Ministers issued a Joint Statement and a Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation.
5. The Prime Ministers welcomed the outcomes of the Fourth East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Hua Hin on 25 October, and agreed that the agenda of the EAS should continue to be strengthened.

#### **2009 Australia India Roundtable**

During the Visit of Kevin Rudd, Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) organized second Australia India Roundtable in New Delhi, on November 12-13, 2009.

## **Brand India Textile Fair**

- ✍ The First Brand India Textile Fair was organized at the Melbourne and Sydney Exhibition & Convention Centers from November 12-17, 2009. The Brand India Trade Fair presented an opportunity to introduce an assortment of India's finest fashion, textile and interior products and their representatives to the Australian market. It was a great success.

## **Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce**

Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce (IACC) was set up in 1989, functions as a catalyst for evolving effective business partnerships between India and Australia in a broad spectrum of activities. IACC, which has extensive contacts in Australia and works closely with the country's trade and industry, Chambers of Commerce and trade associations to help Indian business find a base in Australia.

### **Economic Cooperation:**

India has bilateral Trade Agreements with Thailand, Singapore, ASEAN, and South Korea; and it is looking forward to ink such agreements with Japan and China in coming years. In such a situation, it does not make sense for India to hold back Free Trade with Australia.

A feasibility study was undertaken by the Joint Study Group (JSG) which held its meetings, with co-chairs from the Indian Department of Commerce and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

- ✍ The JSG met four times between April 2008 and September 2009.

Both India and Australia are members of East Asia Summit (EAS) which is examining a possible Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA).

- ✍ India and Australia are members of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), which was established in 1997 to facilitate and promote economic cooperation among Indian Ocean Rim countries, as well as Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM).

Australia has recently been granted observer status at the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

- ✍ SAARC has 9 Observers viz. Australia, China, European Union, Iran, Japan, Mauritius, Myanmar, South Korea, United States.
- ✍ Current members of SAARC are : 8 countries viz. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

This will provide another forum in which Australia and India can engage on economic issues of shared interest. Such a partnership could assist the process of regional economic integration.

Australia is a member of the Asia Pacific Economic Community (APEC) and is keen to see India become a member after the **new membership moratorium ends in 2010**.

### Membership Moratorium at APEC?

APEC which was established in 1989 has 21 members; most of them are in Pacific Ocean. India had requested membership in APEC, and received initial support from the United States, Japan and Australia, but India was not admitted due to various reasons such as India does not border the Pacific which all members do.

### India Australia Trade:

The bilateral Trade between India and Australia has grown and has demonstrated sharp growth since 2002. Two-way trade between Australia and India in 2008-09 reached US\$16 billion, of which goods trade was the largest component, at US\$12.9 billion.

The growth in trade between India and Australia is based on the complementarities between the two economies. India has been able to use Australian exports of items, such as iron ore and coal, to meet its growing economic demands, fill infrastructure gaps and as inputs to its own exports. Australian companies have gained productivity and cost benefits from India's services industries.

Rising Indian investment in Australia, including in areas as diverse as coal and copper mining, software development and biotechnology, has also given rise to a new dimension in bilateral goods and services trade. Similarly, increasing Australian investment in Indian sectors such as infrastructure, financial services, telecommunications and mining are boosting important sectors of the Indian economy.

- ✍ In 2008-09, India was Australia's fourth-largest goods export market and its fifth-largest services export market.

Commodity exports from Australia to India dominate and are consistent with the traditional pattern of trade. Coal, gold, and copper were Australia's three principal exports, with fertilizers, manganese, wool, aluminum, vegetables and lead also significant.

- ✍ Australia's wool exports to India have also played an important role as an input to India's exports. India is Australia's third largest export market for wool with exports of US\$98 million in 2008-09 representing around 50 per cent of India's wool imports.
- ✍ India uses Australian wool to make clothing and textiles exported around the world.
- ✍ Australia imported textiles, clothing and footwear from India totaling US\$239 million in 2008-09.

Australia's dominant services export to India in 2008-09 was **education-related travel services** (US\$2.8 billion).

- ✍ This reflects the number of Indian students studying in Australia

In 2008, India's goods exports to Australia reached US\$1.45 billion, while its services exports to Australia were almost US\$529 million.

- ✍ Australia is India's 14th-largest trading partner in terms of India's total merchandise trade (2008).
- ✍ Australia ranked 34th as a destination of India's total goods exports, which amounted to US\$1.45 billion (A\$1.7 billion) in 2008. (DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce & ABS)

The major product group in 2008-09 among India's merchandise exports to Australia was machinery and equipment, constituting a share of around 29 per cent. The other major items in India's exports to Australia included textiles and garments (14 per cent), gems and jewellery (8 per cent), base metals (10 per cent), chemicals (12 per cent), vegetables products (7 per cent), plastics and rubber (4 per cent) and leather and leather products (4 per cent). India exports a range of services to Australia, including ITeS, software and BPO

The balance of services trade is in Australia's favor. The major Indian exports to Australia, by sector, are: travel services, IT and IT enabled services and other business services.

### **Investment:**

Total FDI into India since the onset of the Indian liberalization process has reached US\$ 133.6 billion up to June 2009. FDI from Australia has been very low in the tunes of \$ 332.24 million, which is 0.30% of the Total FDI.

### **Tata BlueScope Steel**

An equal joint venture between Tata Steel of India and BlueScope Steel of Australia, Tata BlueScope Steel was formed to promote steel usage in the construction industry in the South Asian region.

- ✓ Tata Steel is the world's 6th largest steel company, the world's second most geographically-diversified steel producer and a Fortune 500 Company.
- ✓ The technical expertise of BlueScope Steel combined with the local knowledge and reach of Tata Steel have proved to be a winning formula for a diverse market.
- ✓ The premium brands include the BUTLER™ pre-engineered steel buildings and the LYSAGHT® range of steel building solutions.

The stock of India-sourced FDI in Australia was around US\$48 million in 2008

### **Mortimer Review**

In February 2008, Australia had announced a comprehensive government review of Australia's export policies and programs. This was called **Mortimer Review**. As part of this review, a group of experts considered Australia's approach to the negotiation of FTAs and proposed new benchmarks for the negotiation of future FTAs.

### **Agriculture Trade:**

Trade between Australia and India in agricultural products, including forestry and fisheries products, is modest relative to other sectors. Two way agricultural trades between India and Australia totaled US\$456 million in 2008-09. Nevertheless, India's agricultural exports to Australia grew increased by an annual average of 15% over the last 5 years to 2008-09.

India's global exports of agriculture have increased by 25 per cent a year (trend growth) over the past five years to 2008. Australia's agricultural exports to India have increased slightly over the past five years.

- ✓ Principal Indian agricultural exports to Australia include tea, rice, cashew nuts and tobacco

#### **Prospects of an FTA:**

- ✓ Bilateral trade in goods and services has increased by 24 per cent annually to US\$16 billion in 2008-09.
- ✓ Two-way investment is also significant, estimated at over US\$1.5 billion including portfolio investment in 2008.

Against this backdrop, Australia and India agreed in April 2008 to undertake a feasibility study for a possible bilateral free trade agreement (FTA) to explore the scope for building an even stronger economic and trade relationship.

This feasibility Study found that significant barriers to goods and services trade remain in both countries. However, the joint study finds that an Australia-India FTA is feasible. It makes a strong economic case that both Australia and India would gain significant economic benefits from a comprehensive FTA. An FTA would open up trade, investment and job opportunities in both countries. (The study has been uploaded in May 2010 on Ministry of Commerce Website).

Centre for International Economics which prepared this report conducted the Independent modeling and it indicated that Australia-India FTA could result in a net increase in Australia's GDP by up to \$32 billion (AUD 45.5 billion) and India's GDP by up to \$34 billion (AUD 48.3 billion) over a period of 20 years.

#### **Current Position:**

- ✍ On May 4, 2010, Both India and Australia agreed to initiate process for negotiations for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) to give a quantum jump to bilateral trade and investment. The decision was taken at the meeting of India Australia Joint Ministerial Commission.

#### **Will Uranium Issue become a roadblock in FTA?**

India's Commerce Minister Anand Sharma said "India received full support and backing of the international community for its civilian nuclear programme. "The Nuclear Suppliers Group and the International Atomic Energy Agency have stood by India in this area. We are aware of Australia's position on the issue and I assure that it will not become a stumbling block in expanding trade, especially in the context of the FTA talks,"

#### **India-Australia CEOs**

In the same meeting both sides agreed to expedite constitution of the India-Australia CEOs Forum and looked forward to Australia hosting the first meeting of the forum.

## Australia - Key Political Figures

### Queen: Elizabeth II



Elizabeth Alexandra Mary or Queen Elizabeth II is a female monarch (queen) possessing and exercising all of the monarchical powers of a ruler of 16 independent sovereign states known as the Commonwealth realms. These are the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. Queen Elizabeth II holds each crown separately and equally in a shared monarchy, as well as acting as Head of the Commonwealth. Since, she is a Constitutional Monarch, she is politically neutral and her role is ceremonial. However, in UK she is the Supreme Governor of the established Church of England.

### What is the difference between a Queen regnant and a Queen Consort?

Queen regnant is a female monarch (queen) possessing and exercising all of the monarchical powers of a ruler, "queen consort", is the wife of a male reigning as monarch and who is without any official powers of state. So Elizabeth II is Queen Regnant. Similarly, Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard or Queen Beatrix is the Queen Regnant of the Kingdom of the Netherlands comprising the Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, and Aruba. Apart from these two queens, Margrethe Alexandrine Þórhildur Ingrid or Margrethe II is Queen Regnant of Denmark.

### Governor General: Quentin Alice Louise Bryce



Queen Elizabeth II is represented in Australia by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Quentin Alice Louise Bryce is the 25th and current Governor-General of Australia and also the first woman to hold the position.

### Prime Minister: Julia Eileen Gillard



Julia Eileen Gillard is the new prime minister of Australia. She is 27<sup>th</sup> Prime minister of Australia and became the Leader of the Australian Labor Party at the 2010 Australian Labor Party leadership election on 24 June 2010 and was sworn in as prime minister. She was the Deputy PM under Kevin Rudd, the Outgoing PM. She is a Labor Party member of the House of Representatives since the 1998. Gillard is one of the government's best public performers in the media and in parliament. Under Rudd she had been minister for employment and workplace relations, education and social inclusion, as well as deputy prime minister. In 2007, she acted as prime Minister and became the first woman prime minister of Australia. The change in the top leadership may not bring any major change in policy direction. As the Deputy PM, Julia Gillard had come to India on a five-day visit in September 2009, and stressed that Australia is safe.

### Simon Crean

Simon Crean is the current Minister for Trade in the Australian Federal Government.

### Stephen Smith:

He is Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs

## Compendium

### 1. **When and where was held the Fourth East Asia Summit?**

Fourth East Asia Summit had been rescheduled for many times because of the changes in venues and lateral crisis in Thailand. It held from 25 October 2009 in Cha-am and Hua Hin, Thailand. The 16 participants were 10 Countries of ASEAN, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia & India. One document related to the re-establishment of Nalanda University by India. An agreement was reached to convene a EAS Finance Ministers meeting and to have officials consider a Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia. There is expectation of receiving the progress report at the 17th ASEAN Summit in October 2010. 17th ASEAN summit is proposed to take place in Indonesia, however Brunei has been offered a swap, which will play host APEC (and possibly the G20 meeting) in 2013.

### 2. **Which country proposed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia?**

It was proposed by Japan and proposes the trade co-operation among the 16 member countries of the East Asia Summit. In the 3rd East Asia Summit which held on November 21, 2007 in Singapore, a proposal was approved to establish The Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia or ERIA, which shall work as a Policy Think Tank for East Asia Region.

### 3. **Where was held the First East Asia Summit?**

The East Asia Summit (EAS) is held annually and leaders of 16 countries take part in it. First EAS was held in Kuala Lumpur on December 14, 2005. Second East Asia Summit was held at Cebu City, Philippines on January 15, 2007, Third was held at Singapore on November 21, 2007.

### 4. **What is Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security?**

It was signed in 2nd EAS and it was followed by a Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment in the Third EAS. Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security listed a series of goals aimed at providing "reliable, adequate and affordable" energy supplies.

### 5. **What is ASEAN Plus 3?**

ASEAN plus China, Japan, and South Korea are ASEAN plus 3. These countries first met in 1997 but institutionalized in 1999.

### 6. **What is the meaning of Chiang Mai Initiative?**

On March 24, 2010, the Chiang Mai Initiative has come into force. It's a multilateral Currency Swap Agreement among the ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea collectively called as ASEAN plus 3. A foreign exchange reserves pool worth US\$120 billion has been established.

### 7. **What is the literal meaning of Chiang Mai?**

Chiang Mai is a large city in northern Thailand and is capital of Chiang Mai Province. The ASEAN Plus Three countries met here on 6 May 2000, at an annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank and a series of bilateral swap arrangements among these 13 Nations began after that.

### 9. **What is APP or Asia-Pacific Partnership?**

Full name of APP is **Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate**. It's a voluntary body comprising Australia, Canada, India, Japan, China, South Korea and US. Canada became its



7th member in 2007. It was agreed by the Environment Ministers of these countries, to cooperate on the development and transfer of technology which enables reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that is consistent with and complementary to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and other relevant international instruments, and is intended to complement but not replace the Kyoto Protocol.

These countries account for 50% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, GDP and population. The Kyoto protocol imposes mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions, US is not signatory to Kyoto Protocol but is a member of APP.

This is because APP engages member countries to accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies, with no mandatory enforcement mechanism.

**10. What is Days of India Event?**

“Days of India” is the name of the cultural event which India will host in 2010 in seven Australian cities. The Australia International Cultural Council has selected India as the focus country for a major year-long cultural program in 2012.

[www.gktoday.in](http://www.gktoday.in)

One year Email Coaching /Assistance Programme For General Studies 2011

## General Knowledge of India's States & Union Territories: Uttar Pradesh

**Introduction:** The idea of these introductory chapters is to refresh your knowledge about each and every important place/ city/ district and even villages of all the states /UTs of India, which have national importance. While going through these introductory chapters about Indian states and Union territories, you are not presented & required to cram any data. We have a separate dedicated chapter **which studies all the states in togetherness** with an analytical study of all the demographic and economic data and trends. So, kindly read these **introductory chapters** to refresh your knowledge. Please note that, we have not covered the history of some individual states in these refreshers (For example UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan etc.), because it may confuse our students since history of some Indian states overlaps with ancient, medieval and modern Indian history. Instead, we have covered the Entire Indian history exhaustively to the level of the individual states and cities, in our Indian History Chapters. History of some of the smaller states & UTs has been covered with the state refreshers only.

### Population (Uttar Pradesh v/s Brazil)

Uttar Pradesh is most populous state in our country. According to the Census 2001, the population of Uttar Pradesh was 166,197,921 (166 Lakhs). The current projected population is around 194-196 Lakhs. This is roughly India's 16% population.

- ☞ This population is very close to the Population of Brazil (around 192,272,890 in 2009). Brazil is world's fifth largest country in terms of population.
- ☞ So, if Uttar Pradesh was an independent country, it would have been world's fifth largest country in terms of population.
- ☞ Uttar Pradesh is also world's most populous province or country-subdivision. World's two most populous provinces are Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- ☞ Top 10 Populous countries are China, India, US, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh & Nigeria, Russia and Japan.

The Most populous province of China is Guangdong province, however, the population of Guangdong is even less than Maharashtra.

- ☞ Top 5 states in India in terms of population are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.
- ☞ This is an interesting fact that the top 5 most populous states of India are also among top 10 provinces of the world.

In short, top 10 provinces or Country-subdivisions of the world, in terms of population are as follows:

1. Uttar Pradesh, India
2. Maharashtra, India
3. Guangdong, China
4. Bihar, India

5. Shandong, China,
6. Henan, China
7. West Bengal, India
8. Sichuan, China,
9. Punjab, Pakistan
10. Andhra Pradesh, India.

As per census 2001, the number of Hindus in Uttar Pradesh was 133,979,263 and Muslims were 30,740,158.

☞ So roughly 80 % population of Uttar Pradesh is Hindu and 18% Population is Muslim.

World's largest Muslim population is in Indonesia, followed by Pakistan and India.

☞ As per census figures 2001, India's Muslim Population was 13.81 Crore. The projected current population is around 16 crore.

☞ The Pakistan's current population (projected) is 17.4 crore. So, the number of Muslims in Pakistan *just is little more* than India.

☞ **India's has world's largest Muslim-minority population.**

☞ Indonesia has 20 Crore Muslims. **Top 5 countries with largest Muslim Population in the world are Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Egypt.**

☞ In Pakistan, 96% population is Muslim and in India, 13.4% population is Muslim.

☞ **Uttar Pradesh is the state with largest Muslim population in India.**

☞ Top five states in India in terms of Muslim Population are:

1. Uttar Pradesh:30,740,158
2. West Bengal:20,240,543
3. Bihar:13,722,048
4. Maharashtra:10,270,485
5. Assam:8,240,611
6. Kerala:7,863,842

☞ In South India, **Kerala leads in Muslim Population** followed by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

☞ The only state in India, where population of Muslims is more than 50% of total population is Jammu & Kashmir (66.97%).

☞ Jammu & Kashmir, which is the only Muslim majority state in our country **was not included in the 1991 census**, please note this.

## Other Demographic & Political Data

- ✓ Density (2001) 689 person per sq km
- ✓ Sex Ratio (Census 2001) : 898 females per 1000 males
- ✓ Principal Languages Hindi and Urdu
- ✓ Literacy Rate (Census2001): 56.27%
- ✓ Legislature : Bicameral
- ✓ Members in legislative Assembly : 404
- ✓ Members in legislative Council: 100
- ✓ Total Rajya Sabha Seats: 31
- ✓ Total Lok Sabha Seats: 80 (maximum in India) followed by Maharashtra (48)
- ✓ Total Number of Districts : 71
- ✓ Judicature: Allahabad High Court, Allahabad
- ☞ Chief Justice is Justice Amitava Lala since February 2010. Permanent bench at Lucknow. It has Maximum number of sanctioned Judges in India (160).
- ✓ Language: Hindi
- ✓ Number of International Airports: (4)
  1. Kanpur International Airport / Chakeri Airport, Kanpur
  2. Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport / Amausi Airport, Lucknow
  3. Varanasi Airport (Babatpur Airport), Varanasi
  4. Kheria Airport / Agra Air Force Station, Agra
- ✓ Governor : Banwari Lal Joshi
- ✓ Chief Minister : Kumari Mayawati (This is her fourth term & she is the first Dalit Chief Minister of an Indian State).

## Geography:

Uttar Pradesh is India's fifth largest state in terms of Area. The top 5 states in terms of area are

1. Rajasthan,
2. Madhya Pradesh,
3. Maharashtra,
4. Andhra Pradesh
5. Uttar Pradesh.

With 240, 928 sq km, Uttar Pradesh covers India's 9% of total geographical area.

## Borders:

Uttar Pradesh shares India's international border with Nepal.

- ☞ The number of states with which UP shares a border is 8 viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Delhi.
- ☞ Sonbhadra, which is second largest district of Uttar Pradesh, is located between the borders **Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh**.
- ☞ Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest district of Uttar Pradesh in terms of Area.

## Hypsography

- **What is Hypsography?**
- ☞ In Hypsography we study the distribution of elevations on the surface of the Earth. *Hypsos* is a Greek word which means "height".
- ✓ Hypsophobia is fear of high places.

Hypsographically, Uttar Pradesh is vivid and it has been divided into three parts

1. The Tarai Region
2. Ganga Yamuna Plain
3. The Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand area.

## Economy Basic facts:

By 2009-10, Uttar Pradesh was second largest state in India in terms of GDP. GDP of Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 398,732 Crores (US\$85.84 Billion), which was 8.78% of the total national GDP. Top five states in terms of the GDP were as follows:

	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09		
		Indian Rupees in Crores (Ten Million)	Billion \$	%age GDP	Indian Rupees in Crores (Ten Million)	Billion \$	%age GDP
1	Maharashtra	590,995	\$147.25	14.85%	659,314	\$141.93	14.52%
2	Uttar Pradesh	344,346	\$85.80	8.65%	398,732	\$85.84	8.78%
3	Andhra Pradesh	328,405	\$81.83	8.25%	377,346	\$81.23	8.31%
4	West Bengal	307,895	\$76.72	7.74%	353,967	\$76.20	7.80%
5	Gujarat	306,813	\$76.45	7.71%	349,276	\$75.19	7.69%

## Agriculture:

Agriculture is the main industry in Uttar Pradesh.

Major Crops:

- ✓ Uttar Pradesh is largest food producer of food grains. Uttar Pradesh is followed by Punjab, Andhra Pradesh in terms of Total Food Production.

- ✓ Uttar Pradesh is largest producer of Wheat, Sugarcane and Potato.

Other Crops are Rice, Gram, Barley, Maize, Bajra, Cotton, Oilseed, Groundnut, Tea, Sesamum, Rapeseed, Mustard etc.

**Facts at a Glance: India's Largest producer States of Food grains and other Crops.**

- **Food Grains**
  - ❖ **Rice:** West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
  - ❖ **Wheat:** Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana
  - ❖ **Maize :** Karnataka , Andhra Pradesh, Bihar
  - ❖ **Total Coarse Cereals:** Maharashtra , Rajasthan, Karnataka
  - ❖ **Total Pulses :** Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh
  - ❖ **Total Food grains :** Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh
- **Oil Seeds:**
  - ❖ **Groundnut:** Gujarat, Tamil Nadu , Andhra Pradesh
  - ❖ **Rapeseed & Mustard:** Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana
  - ❖ **Soya bean :** Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
  - ❖ **Sunflower :** Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh , Maharashtra
  - ❖ **Total Oilseeds :** Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra
- **Cash Crops:**
  - ❖ **Sugarcane:** Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
  - ❖ **Cotton :** Gujarat , Maharashtra , Punjab
  - ❖ **Jute & Mesta :** West Bengal, Bihar, Assam
  - ❖ **Potato:** Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab
  - ❖ **Onion:** Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka

**Industry:**

- ✓ Major Minerals: Limestone, Dolomite, Copper, Gypsum, Glass, Sand, Marble, Fireclay, Coal and Phosphorite
- ✓ Major Industries: Cement, Vegetable Oils, Jute, Brassware, Sugar Production, Carpet, Handloom, Cotton & Woolen Textiles, Leather & Footwear, Distilleries & Breweries, Glassware & Bangles
- ✓ Uttar Pradesh is India's one of the Leading manufacturers of office machinery
- ✓ In terms of software exports, Uttar Pradesh stands fourth. Karnataka tops the list.

**Districts:**

Uttar Pradesh has **72 districts** grouped into 17 divisions: Agra, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Devipatan, Faizabad, Bahraich, Bareilly, Basti, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Meerut, Lucknow, Varanasi, Farrukhabad and Saharanpur.

The 71st district of Uttar Pradesh is Kanshi Ram Nagar, which has been carved out of Etah District and was established by splitting Kasganj, Patiali and Sahawar tehsils. The announcement was made by Chief Minister Mayawati on April 14, 2008. This district is in Aligarh Division. Since, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was born on April 14, 1891, the announcement was made by Chief Minister Mayawati on April 14, 2008, that the new district will be named after BSP's founder and former Supremo Kanshi Ram.

Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar is the 72nd district of Uttar Pradesh. This district is almost coterminous with the Amethi constituency and includes parts of Sultanpur and Rae Bareilly districts. This announcement has been made on July 1, 2010. On the same day, the Kanpur Dehat district was also renamed Ramabai Nagar, after the name of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's wife.

The notification converting Amethi into a district was first issued by the Mayawati Government on December 17, 2002. However, in November 2003, the Mulayam Singh Yadav Government had overturned the decision. The decision of the Singh's government was challenged in Allahabad High Court by Umashankar Pandey. On March 6, 2010, the court asked the government to consider his request within three months. The issue was later taken to a high-level committee headed by the Chairman of the Revenue Board. The committee recommended that district status be restored because it fulfilled the parameters for the creation of a district.

### **Important Cities and Memorable Points:**

#### **Agra:**

Agra was known as Agrevana in ancient India, and its name was first mentioned in Mahabharata. *Agrevana* means "Border of the forests".

- ✓ Sultan Sikandar Lodi was the first to move his capital from Delhi to Agra in the year 1506.
- ✓ Agra served as capital of Mughal Empire from 1526 to 1658.
- ✓ Agra is home to Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri and all these three are **UNESCO World Heritage Sites**.

- ✓ Both Agra Fort and Taj Mahal were included in world heritage sites in 1983, while Fatehpur Sikri in 1986.
- ✓ These are only 3 world heritage sites of Uttar Pradesh. Valley of flowers is now in Uttarakhand.

### **Aligarh:**

- ✓ Aligarh is home to famous Aligarh Muslim University and sometimes also known as 'Mecca of Education'.
- ✓ It was known as "Kol" before 18th century. This term Kol was also mentioned in Ibn Battuta's Rihla.
- ✓ The current name was given by Mirza Najaf Khan.
- ✓ Aligarh Fort was the place where, The Battle of Ally Ghur was fought on September 1, 1803 during the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805).
- ✓ Aligarh Muslim University was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1875 as Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, it became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.
- ✓ Aligarh is India's City of Locks, also known as Tala Nagari. (Tala: Lock). In 1870, Johnson & Co. established first English locks firm in Aligarh.

### **Allahabad:**

- ✓ Allahabad or "City of God" (Allah; god), is also known as Prayag. The place where Lord Brahma offered his first sacrifice after creating the world.
- ✓ One of the 4 Kumbha sites, other being Haridwar, Ujjain and Nashik.
- ✓ *Triveni Sangam* is another name, a place where Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati met once upon a time.
- ✓ A magnificent "Allahabad fort" was built by Mughal emperor Akbar.
- ✓ Darbhangha castle at Allahabad was the place where, Fourth and Eighth annual convention of Indian National Congress were held in 1888 & 1892.
- ✓ Ananda Bhavan, which established Motilal Nehru politically is located in Allahabad and is ancestral home of the Nehru-Gandhi Family.
- ✓ Khusru bagh is another landmark in Allahabad, where tomb of Khusru , the eldest son of emperor Jahangir is located.
- ✓ Khusru was killed by Prince Khurram, who later became Emperor "Shah Jahan".

### **Balrampur:**



- ✓ Balramapur was the place where, former prime Minister of India, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was first elected for the parliament.

#### **Bareli:**

- ✓ Bareli is the place from where, Priyanka Chopra, former miss world and Bollywood actor hails.

#### **Faizabad:**

- ✓ The twin city of Ayodhya and site of disputed Ram Mandir.
- ✓ First capital of the Nawabs of Awadh.
- ✓ Birth Place of Lord Rama. Known in ancient India as 'Saket', which was private estate of King Dashrath.
- ✓ Apart from being a birthplace of Rama, Ayodhya is also a place where first Jain Tirthankar, Rishbhdev was born.
- ✓ Birth place of Umrao Jaan "Ada".
- ✓ Birth place of Begum Akhtar , the noted vocalist of Ghazal, Dadra and Thumri. She is also known as Mallika-e-Ghazal (Queen of Ghazals).

#### **Firozabad**

- ✓ The Glass City of India.
- ✓ Firozabad was established by Firuzshah Tughlaq.
- ✓ Famous all over the world for its glass and bangle works. World Capital for Glass beads.
- ✓ Please note that Naini (Allahabad), Bahajoi (Moradabad), Sasani (Aligarh), Shikohabad (Firozabad), Balabali (Bijnaur) etc. are main centers of Glass Industry in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Greater NOIDA (Gautam Buddh Nagar):**

- ✓ Asia's one of the largest industrial townships.
- ✓ Home to a number of Indian and foreign multi-national companies.
- ✓ Site for a few events of the 2010 Commonwealth Games.

#### **Ghaziabad:**

- ✓ Initially part of Meerut and was separated from it on 14th November 1976. Also known as Gateway of Uttar Pradesh.

- ✓ Site of the Loni fort, which is associated with Lavanasura of the Ramayana period.
- ✓ Nearby located is a village called KOT which was site of an Aswamedha Yajna performed by Samudra Gupta .
- ✓ In January 2009, Ghaziabad became the the first e-district of Uttar Pradesh, governed electronically.

### **Gorakhpur:**

- ✓ A religious place which is seat of Nath Sect and place of Guru Gorakh Nath the 11th -12th century Nath yogi, after whose name, the Gurkha of Nepal got their name.
- ✓ One of the most active centers of India's Independence Movement.
- ✓ Gorakhpur is the site of Headquarters of North Eastern Railways.
- ✓ Chauri Chaura, is a town of Gorakhpur, known for Chauri Chaura incident, that took place on 22 February 1922. In this event, mob had set a police station on fire , killing 22 people.
- ✓ As a sequel to Chauri Chaura incident, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-cooperation movement, and went on a five-day fast.
- ✓ Gorakhpur is the place, where Sahara India Pariwar was founded by Subrata Roy in 1978.

### **Jhansi:**

- ✓ Jhansi was under the Chandela Kings of Khajuraho once upon a time.
- ✓ Center of prominent activities during the First Independence Struggle and gave India a brave woman "Rani Lakshmi Bai", who died fighting with the British at Gwalior.
- ✓ Brought under control of British in November, 1858.
- ✓ Site of the Jhansi fort which was built by Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha in 1613.

### **Kanpur:**

- ✓ Largest city of Uttar Pradesh in terms of population.
- ✓ The British spelt the city as "Cawnpore" and the name actually derived from either name Kanhaiya of Lord Krishna or Karna of Mahabharata.
- ✓ Site of The Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur which was established in 1959.
- ☞ Please note that IIT Kharagpur was the first IIT established in India. It was established in 1950 and upgraded to IIT in 1951.

- ✓ Kanpur is the site of Bithoor, which was known as Brahmavarta in Ancient India and was the place of Valmiki's Ashram. This is said to be the place, where Sita spent her days in seclusion at the Valmiki's Ashram and gave birth to her twin sons - Lava and Kush.
- ✓ Location of a famous episode in India's First Independence Movement, "**Siege of Cawnpore**". As an important garrison town for the East India Company forces, Kanpur was under siege and the British surrendered to rebel Indian forces under Nana Sahib (Nana Sahib was the adopted heir to Baji Rao II, the ex-peshwa of the Maratha Confederacy) who led the rebellion at Kanpur. 120 Britishers were killed in the Satichaura Ghat massacre. (The event is discussed in 1857 mutiny chapter of our programme)

#### **Kushinagar:**

- ✓ Also known as Kusinara is said to be established by Kush, Son of Lord Rama.
- ✓ The place where Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana.

#### **Lucknow:**

- Sobriquets: Lucknow is known to be a City of Nawabs (after nawabs of Lucknow), **Golden City of the East**, **Shiraz-i-Hind** and "**The Constantinople of India**".
- ☞ **Constantinople** is the former name of Istanbul. It was an imperial capital (& largest /wealthiest city of Europe) of the ancient and medieval empires of Turkey. The name was officially changed to Istanbul in 1930.
- ✓ Lucknow has two Lok Sabha Constituencies named **Lucknow & Mohanlalganj**.
- ✓ Capital of Oudh to Capital of Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow served as Capital of Oudh since 1775 and was merged in United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1901. In 1920, when seat of government was moved from Allahabad, Lucknow, became the provincial capital. On April 1, 1937, the United Provinces came into existence which consisted of Today's Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Rampur, Banares and Tehri-Garwal were merged with United provinces in 1947 and on 25 January 1950, the state was renamed as Uttar Pradesh.
- ☞ 'Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Bill', 1956 was passed on 24 September 1956 by the Uttar Pradesh legislative Assembly. Upon passing the "Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act 2000" by the parliament, on 9 November 2000, Uttarakhand became the 27th state in the Republic of India. The name from Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand was changed in 2006.

- ✓ Lucknow played a very important role in India's First War of Indian Independence as well as modern Indian freedom struggle. (Discussed in detail in India's Freedom Struggle).
- ✓ Amausi airport : Amausi airport of Lucknow was named after former Prime Minister of India, Chaudhary Charan Singh in 2008.
- ✓ Lucknow School of Architecture: Lucknow school of Architecture was a great experiment by Nawabs of Awadh. The main feature of Lucknow School of Architecture was use of Fish as decorative motif on gates.
- ✓ Largest school in terms of pupils in the world: The City Montessori School of Lucknow holds Guinness World Record of having largest number of pupils in the world. Guinness Book quotes 32,114 pupils on 5 February 2008 in its record entry.
- ✓ Hazratganj: Busiest shopping area of Lucknow also called Park Avenue or Connaught Place of Lucknow
- ✓ K.D. Singh Babu Stadium: The Test Cricket stadium of Lucknow.
- ✓ Kakori Incidence: Lucknow is famous for Kakori Conspiracy or Kakori Case. Kakori is near Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh and a train robbery was carried out on August 9 1925. Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri and Roshan Singh were sentenced to death by the Court of Justice after a prejudiced trial.
- ✓ Lucknow Pact: The agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League in 1916. The pact was a brainchild of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who was at that time called the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity by Sarojini Naidu. One of the major clause of Lucknow Pact was that "Muslims should be given one-third representation in the central government". This was the first time that the Congress recognized the Muslim League as the political party representing the Muslims. The Hindu Muslim Unity did not last long. (Discussed in detail in Indian Freedom Movement).
- ✓ Kothi Hayat Baksh: The governor's residence in Lucknow, Raj Bhavan was previously called as Kothi Hayat Baksh.
- ✓ Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow: One of the 39 laboratories of CSIR. Established in 1951.
- ✓ Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow: CIMAP is a research institute of CSIR in Lucknow.
- ✓ National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow: Another Research institute of CSIR in Lucknow, which is mainly active in taxonomy and modern biology.

Previously known as National Botanic Gardens. NBRI also serves as botanical research institute of South Africa.

- ✓ Indian Institute of Toxicology Research: Located in Lucknow, earlier known as Industrial Toxicology Research Centre.
- ✓ Asia's First Human DNA Bank was set up in June 2008 in Biotech Park of Lucknow.
- ✓ Chhota Imambara: Also known as Hussainabad Imambara , built by Muhammad Ali Shah, The third Nawab of Avadh in 1838. This is also mausoleum of Muhammad Ali Shah

### **Mahamaya Nagar**

- ✓ Mahamayanagar district was named after Mahamaya, mother of Gautama Buddha

### **Mainpuri:**

- ✓ Saifai village in Mainpuri district is native village of Mulayam Singh Yadav. The Yadavs organize Safai festival here, every year.
- ✓ Mainpuri is famous for Kapoori variety of Tobacco.

### **Mathura:**

- ✓ The economic hub in ancient India, located at that time on the junction of important caravan routes.
- ✓ Over the jail, in which Lord Krishna took birth, is located Kesava Deo Temple. The site endured frequent destructions by Muslim rulers.
- ✓ Along with Gandhara, it was one of the first 2 centers of production for images of the Buddha.
- ✓ Mathura was Capital of Surasena Mahajanpada.
- ✓ Main Krishna shrine is Dwarkadeesh temple, built in 1815
- ✓ Most temples of Krishna were demolished by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018 & Sikandar Lodhi.
- ✓ Barsana near Mathura is place of traditional "Lathamar Holi"
- ✓ Mathura Lion capital: Made up of Sandstone, dates back to 1 century AD and currently in British Museum. It quotes: The "Revere all the Buddhas, revere the dharma, revere the sangha", in kharoshthi script in Prakrat language. Mentions the names of King Rajuvula & Chief Queen Ayasia.

## Meerut:

- ✓ Meerut Cantonment is second largest cantonment of India. The largest cantonment of India is "Secunderabad Cantonment"
- ✓ Name of Meerut is associated with:
  1. Mayasur, the father In Law of Ravana, and was later called as Maidant-ka-Khera.
  2. Maya, an architect sent by King Yudhistara.
  3. Mahipal King of Indraprastha.
- ✓ The Imperial Gazetteer of India quotes: "Meerut is believed to mark the main site of Hastinapur, which was capital of Kauravas and Pandavas".
- ✓ The Ashokan Pillar is said to be removed from here and taken to Delhi by Firuz Shah Tughluq.
- ✓ The Meerut official website quotes that Archaeological excavations of Vidura-katila (undertaken in 1950-52) as also of other neighboring sites have brought to light various antiquities which associate this place with a succession of cultural periods.
- ✓ The main temple of Jambudeep is also situated there.
- ✓ Very near to Meerut is located "Alamgirpur, the Harappan site which is considered to be the easternmost settlement of Indus Valley Civilization. Excavated in 1958 and 1959 and the ceramic pottery discovered says that it was a pottery workshop.
- ✓ First Indian War of Independence began from Meerut and famous slogan "Dilli Chalo" was raised here.

## Mirzapur:

- ✓ Mirzapur is located on 25.15°N 82.58°E. It's the site of a clock tower, which is exactly on the reference longitude of Indian Standard Time (IST) at 82.5° (within 4 angular minutes).
- ✓ There is another town Tuni in Andhra Pradesh, which shares the same property.

## Moradabad:

- ✓ Established by Murad, Son of Shahjahan.
- ✓ One of the 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country.
- ✓ India's Brass City or Pital Nagari. (Pital: Brass in Hindi).
- ✓ One of the biggest exporter of handicrafts in the country.

- ✓ The Brass Industry was founded in Moradabad by Mohammed Yar Khan, an Afghan who migrated to India in 1860.

#### Mujaffarnagar:

- ✓ The site of one of the largest sugar mills of Asia, Khatauli Mill.
- ✓ Popular as "Gud Mandi of India" (Gud: Jaggery)

#### Pilibhit:

- ✓ India's land of flutes, (Bansuri Nagari) which exported a large fraction of Flutes from India once upon a time.
- ✓ Earlier known as Hafizabad, after the name of Rohella leader Hafiz Rahmat Khan.
- ✓ In September 2008, The Pilibhit Tiger Reserve came into existence.
- ✓ This was a long pending demand of the Government of UP which was accepted by Government of India. UP wanted this place to be developed as a Tiger Reserve, as the Jim Corbett, now belonged to Uttarakhand.
- ☞ Please note that by 2008, four states had submitted proposals to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The proposals were for Sunabeda Tiger Reserve in Orissa, Shahyadri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra, Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh and Ratapani Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh. They all were approved. Apart from this, the Karnataka Government was also approved to treat Nagarhole National Park as a separate reserve which was a part of Bandipur Tiger Reserve.
- ✓ Constituency of outspoken and often much controversial BJP MP Varun Gandhi, son of Menaka Gandhi and Late Sanjay Gandhi.
- ☞ Dudhwa National Park is located in the Lakhimpur Kheri District of Terai of Uttar Pradesh. It was established in 1958 as a wildlife sanctuary and upgraded in 1977 as a national park. It became a tiger reserve in 1988. Dudhwa and Pilibhit are the two tiger reserves in Uttar Pradesh.
- ✍ Dudhwa National Park, Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary & Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, these three combine to make the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve.
- ✍ There are Two Bird sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh. One is Patna Bird Sanctuary located in District Etah and another is Sandi Bird Sanctuary located in District Hardoi. Apart from that there are 20 wildlife sanctuaries.

#### Rae Bareli:

- ✍ Political bastion of Nehru-Gandhi Family.
- ✍ Constituency of Indira Gandhi & Sonia Gandhi.
- ✍ The constituency was first won by Feroze Gandhi, husband of Indira Gandhi. He died in 1960 and in 1967, Indira Gandhi won this constituency.

### Saharanpur:

- ✓ Famous for wood carving work cottage industry, basmati rice and mangoes.

### Varanasi:

- ✓ One of the oldest cities, which has been inhabited since Iron Age. (Some other Iron age cities are Lisbon, Portugal and Cadiz in Spain. Please note that Cadiz is Europe's oldest City).
- ✓ Varanasi is also known as Kashi or Benares and has the popular names "the city of temples", "the holy city of India", "the religious capital of India", "the city of lights", and "the city of learning.
- ✓ The history of Varanasi dates back to 5000 years, (written records available which date back to 3500 years) and legends say that it was founded by Lord Shiva.
- ✓ One of the seven sacred cities of Hindus.
- ✓ Finds mention in Rig-Veda, Skandapurana, Ramayana, and the Mahabharata.
- ✓ Site of finest saris in India, "Banarasi Saris" for its gold and silver brocade and used as Indian bride's trousseau.
- ✍ Banaras Brocades and Sarees are protected by Geographical Indication (GI) Rights. According to the GI certificate Banarasi products fall under four classes (23-26), namely silk brocades, textile goods, silk saree, dress material and silk embroidery. No sari or brocade made outside the six identified districts of Uttar Pradesh, that is Varanasi, Mirzapur, Chandauli, Bhadohi, Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts, can be legally sold under the name of Banaras sari and brocade.
- ✓ **Banaras Hindu University:** Founded in 1916 by Madan Mohan Malaviya with the cooperation of Annie Besant. They established the Central Hindu College in 1898 and government of India upgraded this to Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916, through under the Parliamentary legislation, 'B.H.U. Act 1915'.



- ✓ **Sampurnanand Sanskrit University:** Governor General Lord Cornwallis established the Sanskrit College (1791), which was the first college in Varanasi. Sanskrit professor J. Myor, ICS was its first principal.
- ✓ **Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth:** Deemed and chartered university where principles of Gandhism are taught.
- ✓ **The Central University for Tibetan Studies,** Sarnath, Varanasi, was founded by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in consultation with Tenzin Gyatso, the Dalai Lama in 1967. Since 2009, it is known as Central University of Tibetan Studies.
- ✓ Varansi is one of the 52 Shakti peethas
- ✓ **Kashi Vishvanath Temple:** A temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. Also known as Golden Temple similar to Golden Temple of Amritsar. Mentioned in Skanada Purana. Reconstruction in 11th century **by Hari Chandra** after it was demolished by Mohammad Ghauri. Later demolished by Kutubuddin Aibak. In 1351 , again demolished by Firuz Shah Tughlaq and rebuilt by Raja Todarmal, one of the 9 gems of & Revenue Minister of Akbar. Once again demolished by Aurangzeb in 1669 and constructed Gyanvapi Mosque. The current temple was built by Ahilya Bai Holkar of Indore in 1780.
- ✓ **Jantar Mantar:** In 18th century, Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five Jantar Mantars in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi. These 5 were completed between 1724 and 1735. These gigantic dials, consisting a gigantic triangular gnomon with the hypotenuse parallel to the Earth's axis.
- ✓ Kashi was of home to Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya (please note that Madan Mohan Malviya was born in Allahabad on 25 December 1861, but in April 1911, Annie Besant met him and they decided to work for a common Hindu University at Varanasi. So Varanasi was his Karma Bhoomi.)

### **Awadh, Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand:**

Awadh is central region in the Uttar Pradesh. Bundelkhand is shared by southern Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Rohilkhand is a region in North Western Uttar Pradesh. Awadhi is a dialect of Hindi and spoken in Awadh region. Lucknow, Unnao, Barabanki, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Gonda, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Bahraich, Sravasti, Balrampur, Banaras are places where Awadhi is spoken and they all come under Awadh region. Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, the Padmavat of Malik Mohammad Jaisi are in Awadhi. Bareilly, Budaun, Pilibhit, Rampur are in RohilKhand. Jhansi, Lalitpur of Uttar Pradesh

and Datia, Sagar, Damoh, Orai, Panna, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda Narsinghpur and Chhatarpur of Madhya Pradesh comprise the Bundelkhand.

## Compendium : Uttar Pradesh

### 1. What was the Role of Rae Bareilly in Indian Emergency?

- The roots of emergency go back to India's Fifth General elections, held in 1971. In this election, Congress Won by a landslide Victory. The reasons were Indira Gandhi's Role in Indo-Pak war which eventually led to bifurcation of Pakistan, liberation of Bangladesh which created Indira's image of Durga or Shakti. Indira's slogan "Gharibi Hatao" was floated in that era.
- Things got worse in later years. Due to bifurcation of Pakistan, India was in pressure from diplomatic Opposition from China and US. Only USSR and some Eastern Bloc countries Supported India.
- The constituency of Indira was Rae Bareilly. Here, she was challenged by **Raj Narain**. Raj Narain was defeated badly, but he filed a petition to appeal the election verdict, alleging that Indira Gandhi used bribery, government machinery and resources to gain an unfair advantage in contesting the election. The Allahabad High Court gave its verdict on June 12, 1975. The verdict given by Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha held that Indira Gandhi was guilty of electoral malpractices. The high court declared the election verdict in the Rae Bareilly constituency "null and void," and barred Indira from holding elected office for six years.
- Rather than resigning, Indira Gandhi held on to power by having the President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, to declare a national emergency. This was 21 month emergency in India and the dates were 25 June 1975 to 21 March 1977. The emergency was declared under Article 352 of the Constitution of India. The whole opposition was stuffed in Jails.

### 2. In which year Awadh was merged in British Rule?

1856.

### 3. On which date Nan Sahib became Peshwa of Bithoor ?

On 30 June 1857. The first freedom movement started from Meerut but as mentioned above Kanpur proved to be the major centre.

### 4. What are Minority Concentration Districts?

In 1987, a list of 41 Minority Concentration Districts was prepared based on the data of census 1971. A single criterion of minority population in a district was applied for an identification of such districts. A list of 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country has been prepared by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India on the basis of the 2001 census data on population, socio-economic indicators and basic amenities indicators. These districts are backward with unacceptably low levels of either socio-economic or amenities indicators or both and they are in urgent need of focused attention.

### 5. Which are the Minority Concentration Districts of Uttar Pradesh?

Uttar Pradesh has 6 Minority Concentration Districts viz. Lucknow, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Baghpat & Ghaziabad

### 6. In which year IIT Allahabad was founded?

IIT Allahabad was established in 1999. Please note that IITA has an extension center at Amethi christened as Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Information Technology. Its foundation stone was laid in 2006 by Rahul Gandhi.

### 7. Out of Sarnath, Kaushambi, Kushinagar and Devipatan in Uttar Pradesh, which is a famous pilgrimage for Both Buddhist and Jain?

Its Sarnath. During Buddha's time Kaushambi was one of the six most important and prosperous towns of India. However, Sarnath is the location of the deer park where Gautama Buddha first taught the Dharma. Singhpur is a very small village one kilometer from Sarnath and it was the birth place of Shreyansanath, the eleventh Jain Tirthankar. There is a temple dedicated to him, is an important Jain pilgrimage.

8. In which year Urdu was granted official language in UP?

September 1989. Since then Urdu has also received official language status in Bihar.

9. **Which are the CSIR institutes in Lucknow?**

CDRI - Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

CIMAP - Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Lucknow

ITRC - Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow

NBRI - National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow

10. **Which are the ICAR Institutes in Uttar Pradesh?**

The number of ICAR institutes is 7 in Uttar Pradesh

Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar

Central Institute for Research on Goats, Farah

Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur,

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow

Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi,

National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow,

National Research Centre for Agroforestry, Jhansi,

[www.gktoday.in](http://www.gktoday.in)

One Year Coaching / assistance Programme for 2011

## Development of Indian Constitution during British Era Part-I

**On 31 December 1600**, British East India Company was granted an English Royal Charter under the name "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies" by Queen Elizabeth I.

- 👉 British East India Company is the oldest among all the contemporary European East Indian Companies.
- ✓ Dutch East India Company was founded in 1602
- ✓ Danish East India Company was founded in 1616
- ✓ Portuguese East India Company was founded in 1628
- ✓ French East India Company was founded in 1664
- ✓ Swedish East India Company was founded in 1731

The company was given right to do business for **next 15 years** and the charter needed to be renewed after that. This company operated till **it was dissolved in 1874** by East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act 1873.

Initial purpose of the company was to provide a vehicle for the creation of exclusive trading privileges in the East Indies which included modern India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China and Japan for London merchants. However, later in practice the commercial character of the company gradually underwent a complete change in the course of a century and half and it became an "agent of imperialism", till it was forced to pass the **direct rule of India to the British Government in 1858**.

Initially the company was dependent upon the success of individual voyages, but by 1657 the company had achieved continuous investment **through a joint stock arrangement**.

### **The Politics of Monopoly:**

The company had a monopoly and it was allowed to operate independently and unchecked, however, in the later parts of the 17th century, it had to bow to the forces of opposition in England and in 1694; the Government withdrew the East India Company's trade monopoly. At that time, the English Parliament provided that all English subjects had the right to trade with the Indies.

As a sequel to this, Scottish East India Company was formed in 1695. This company soon failed because it had no backing from the English Parliament. In 1698, another English East India Company was established, but the second company, which was share, based lost majority control to the first East India Company and by 1702, it was clear that the First East India Company was stronger.

Negotiations facilitated by Sidney Godolphin, which continued till 1708 and, in 1708 the two companies were formally merged and the company formed now was known as "United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies"

- 👉 **23 June 1757 was a decisive day for British East India Company, when in Battle of Plassey, the British East India Company got victory over the Nawab of Bengal** (who were supported by the French) and this marked the firm establishment of Company rule in India for next 190 years.

The three presidencies, viz. Bombay, Madras and Bengal were each put under the control of the Governor and Council (or Governor-in-council) which was appointed by the Commission of the Company. All powers were lodged in the Governor and the Council jointly and the presidencies were independent of each other. Each had its own government independent from the others.

However, the financial matters of the company were mismanaged since 1757. The officers turned greedy and corrupt.

- ☞ In 1773, the company became almost insolvent and forced to apply to the British Government for a loan of One Million Pound Sterling.
- ☞ This led to the British government of **Lord North** to undertake a legislation to meet the situation and provide some form of legal government for the Indian possessions of the East India Company, which resulted in Regulating Act of 1773.

### **Regulating Act of 1773**

Regulating Act of 1773 is known to be the first step of the British government to regulate the affairs of the East India Company.

- ✓ This act designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor General of Bengal who also was to serve as Governor General of all British Territories in India.
- ✓ An executive council **with 4 members** was created to assist the Governor General.
- ✓ The Office of the Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William was created in 1773, and on 20 October 1773, Warren Hastings became the first Governor General.
- ✓ **Warren Hastings was made the First Governor General of Bengal** and the members of the council were: 1. Lt. General John Clavering 2. George Monson 3. Richard Barwell 4. Philip Francis.
- ✓ The regulating act of 1773 was the almost first indication of the involvement of the British Government in the Indian affairs, which eventually led to complete control in 1858.
- ✓ The act unequivocally established the supremacy of the Presidency of Bengal over the others.
- ✓ In matters of foreign policy, the Regulating Act of 1773 made the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, subordinate to the Governor General and his council. Now, no other presidency could give orders for commencing hostilities with the Indian Princes, declare a war or negotiate a treaty.
- ✓ To curb the corruption, the act forbade the servants of the company to accept presents and bribes.

#### **India's first Supreme Court, Fort William, Calcutta**

- ✓ The regulating act of 1773 established a supreme court at Fort William, Calcutta. This Supreme Court consisted a Chief Justice and three other regular judges or Puisne Judges.
- ✓ Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice.

- ✓ The Supreme Court was the supreme judiciary over all British subjects including the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ✓ This was the starting point of Modern Constitutional History of India, under the British.

### **Supreme Court, but not above the Company:**

However, the act was obscure with regard to the relation of the Supreme Court with the Government of Bengal. The Supreme Court subjected the company to the control of British Government. Later an amendment in this act was made (The amending act of 1881), in which the actions of the public servants in the company in their official capacity were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was also made to consider and respect the religious and social customs of the Indians.

- ☞ Appeals could be taken from the provincial courts to the Governor-General-in-Council and that was the final court of appeal.
- ☞ The rules and regulations made by the Governor General-in-Council were not to be registered with the Supreme Court.

### **Pitts India Act 1784:**

The flaws in the working of the Regulating Act of 1773 were later taken on by William Pitts, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The bill was introduced in January 1784, but the bill was not passed as parliament subsequently got dissolved. In the subsequent election, William Pitt obtained a majority and got the bill passed in **August 1784, which was known to be Pitt's India Act 1784.**

- ✓ This act established a **Board of 6 Commissioners in England** for the affairs of India and it was known as Board of Control.
- ✓ This board of control comprised of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of state and 4 privy Councilors. This Board of control was empowered to control all matters of civil or military government or revenues.
- ✓ The board was given full access to the company's records. It had the powers to send Governors to India and full authority to alter them.
- ✓ The Governor General's council was now reduced to 3 members, one of whom was to be the commander-in-chief of the King's army in India.
- ✓ The governor General was given the right of casting vote, in case the members present in a meeting of the council shall any time be equally divided in opinion.
- ✓ In short, the Pitt's India Act brought the Governor General and his council which was now reduced to 3 members under the *INDIRECT control of the British Government* and other minor Presidencies under the control of Governor General & Council.
- ✓ This act separated the commercial and political activities of the company. The act now actually provided for a joint government of the company and British crown. The Company was to be represented by the Directors and the Crown was represented by the Board of Control. The Governors of Presidencies of Bombay and Madras were deprived of their independent powers and Calcutta was given greater powers in matters of war, revenue, and diplomacy, thus becoming in effect, the capital of Company possessions in India.

- ✓ A secret committee of the 3 directors was to transmit the orders of the Board to India. This Secret Committee was to work as a link between the Board of control and the Court of Directors.
- ✓ All civilians and military officers were ordered to provide the Court of Directors a full inventory of their property in India and in Britain within two months of their joining their posts. Severe punishment was provisioned for corrupt officials.

Parliament directly appointed Lord Charles Cornwallis to implement the Act. Immediately after his joining as Governor General in 1786, Cornwallis embarked upon the responsibility of reform works reposed on him by parliament. In 1793 he completed his mission. He introduced permanent settlement, announced a judicial code, established administrative and police systems and then left for home in the same year.

#### Act of 1786:

- ✓ Act of 1786 was a supplementary Bill, brought by Pitt and was passed in 1786. Lord Cornwallis was appointed as the first Governor-General, and he then became the effective ruler of British India under the authority of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.
- ✓ Lord Cornwallis was given powers to override his council in extraordinary situations.

#### Charter Act 1793:

By 1793, when the company's charter timed out the British parliament passed a new charter which authorized the company to carry on trade with the East Indies for next 20 years.

- ☞ The company was allowed to increase its dividend to 10%.
- ✓ A provision in the Charter act of 1793 was made that the company, after paying the necessary expenses, interest, dividend, salaries, etc from the Indian Revenues will pay **5 Lakh British pounds** annually out of the surplus revenue to the British Government. However, the act also had a provision, that Crown could order the application of the whole of the revenue for the purpose of defense if the circumstances posed such demands.

Some other Provisions:

- ✓ The Governor General was empowered to disregard the majority in special circumstances.
- ✓ The Governor General and respective governors of the other presidencies could now override the respective councils, and the commander in chief was not now the member of Governor General's council, unless he was specially appointed to be a member by the Court of Directors.
- ✓ If a high official departed from India without permission, it was to be treated as resignation.
- ✓ The charter act 1793 can be called an act for consolidation of the Indian Judiciary. This act reorganized the courts and redefined their jurisdictions. The revenue administration was divorced from the judiciary functions and this led to disappearing of the Maal Adalats. The revenue cases were now referred to Zillah adalats or district courts. Court of appeal were made 5 provincial courts at Calcutta, Patna, Dhaka & Murshidabad.

#### Act of 1797:

- ✓ The act of 1797 reduced the number of Judges of the Supreme court at Calcutta from 4 to 3 (One chief Justice and 2 other judges).

#### Act of 1800:

- ✓ Act of 1800 extended the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta over the districts of Banaras and other districts.
- ✓ This act provided for the constitution of Supreme Court at Madras.

#### Act of 1807:

- ✓ The act of 1807 gave powers to the Governors and Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to make regulations, like the government of Bengal
- ✓ However, these powers were subject to approval and registration by the Supreme Court.

#### Charter Act of 1813:

20 years after the charter of 1793 was renewed, the charter timed out and was to be renewed.

- ✍ During 1798 to 1805, Lord Wellesley served as the Governor General of India. The 7 years tenure of Lord Wellesley is known to be an important phase in the development of British power in India. His policy allowed him to remove all kinds of French influence from India and he established the British the paramount power in this subcontinent. He was successful in wars and was known to be an aggressive implementer of Policy of annexations. But **this aggressive policy of annexations plunged the company into financial difficulties.**

This was also an era of successes for Napoleon Bonaparte whose Berlin decree of 1806 & Milan Decree of 1807 forbade the import of British goods into European countries allied with or dependent upon France, and installed the Continental System in Europe.

These circumstances posed hardships to British traders, and they demanded entry to the ports of Asia. But the East India Company clamored that its political authority and commercial privileges cannot be separated. The controversy was later resolved by allowing all the British merchants to trade with India under a strict license system.

- ✍ Thus the Charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India, however the company's monopoly in trade with china and trade in tea was remained intact.
- ✍ The charter act of 1813, for the first time explicitly defined the constitutional position of the British territories in India.
- ✓ This act also made provisions to grant permission to the persons who wished to go to India for promoting moral and religious improvements. (Christian Missionaries)
- ✓ This act regulated the company's territorial revenues and commercial profits.



- ✓ The company debt was to be reduced and dividend was fixed @10.5% per annum.
- ✓ There was also a provision that Company should invest Rs. 1 Lakh every year on the education of Indians.
- ✓ This act also empowered the local governments to impose taxes on the persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

### Charter act of 1833:

The 20 years renewal of the charter ran out in 1833. This was the time for the government to do a careful assessment of the functioning of the company in India. The charter was renewed for another 20 years, but the company was asked to close its commercial business.

- ✓ The **company lost its monopoly in China and also the trade of tea** which it enjoyed with Charter act of 1813.

The charter act of 1813 legalized the European colonization of India and the territorial possessions of the company were allowed to remain under its government, but were held "in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors" for the service of Government of India.

- ✓ This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor general of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General-in-Council.
- ✓ The number of the members of the Governor General's council was again fixed to 4, which had been reduced by the Pitt's India act. However, certain limits were imposed on the functioning of the 4th member.
- ✓ The 4th member was NOT entitled to act as a member of the council except for legislative purposes.
- ✍ Please note that the first person to be appointed as the 4th member of the Council was Lord Macaulay.
- ✓ This act as had also provided for splitting the Presidency of Bengal, into two presidencies which were to be known as presidency of Fort William and Presidency of Agra. But this provision never came into effect, and was suspended later.
- ✓ Charter act of 1833 distinctly spelt out the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council. He could repeal, amend or alter any laws or regulations including all persons (whether British or native or foreigners), all places and things in every part of British territory in India, for all servants of the company, and articles of war.
- ✓ However, the Court of Directors acting under the Board of control could dis-allow any laws made by the Governor-General-in-Council.

### Codifying the Laws:

- ✓ The charter act of 1833 is considered to be an attempt to codify all the Indian Laws. The British parliament as a supreme body, retained the right to legislate for the British territories in India

and repeal the acts. The act of 1833 provided that all laws made in India were to be laid before the parliament and were to be known as Acts.

- ✓ In a step towards codifying the laws, the Governor-General-in-Council was directed under the Charter act of 1833, to set up an Indian law Commission.
- ✍ So the first law commission was set up by the Charter act of 1833 and Lord Macaulay was its most important member.

The other members of this commission were English barrister Cameron, Macleod of Madras service, William Anderson of Bombay Service and Sir William McNaughton of the Calcutta Service. however please note that Sir William McNaughton did not accept the appointment.

- ✍ The objectives of the law commission was to inquire into the Jurisdiction, powers and rules of the courts of justice police establishments, existing forms of judicial procedure, nature and operation of all kinds of laws. It was directed that the law Commission shall submit its report to the Governor General-in-council and this report was to be placed in the British parliament.

#### **Indian's In the Government service:**

- ✓ The section 87 of the Charter Act of 1833, declared that "Normative of the British Territories in India, **NOR** any natural Boon subject of "His majesty" therein, shall by any reason only by his religion, place of birth, descent, color or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the company"
- ✍ This policy was not seen in any other previous acts. So the Charter act of 1833 was the first act which provisioned to freely admit the natives of India to share an administration in the country.

However this was actually distorted by a policy introduced by Lord Cornwallis, who shut the door for Indians for Powerful Military and Civil Services. Indians could do minor jobs only.

#### **Mitigation of Slavery:**

- ✓ This act also directed the Governor General-in-Council to adopt measures to mitigate the state of slavery, persisting in India since sultanate Era. The Governor General-in-Council was also directed to pay attention to laws of marriage, rights and authorities of the heads of the families, while drafting any laws.

#### **More Bishops:**

- ✓ The number of British residents was increasing in India. The charter act of 1833 laid down regulation of establishment of Christian establishments in India and the number of Bishops was made 3.

#### **Charter Act of 1853:**

In 1853, the charter of 1833 was to time out and had to be renewed. It was renewed but no substantial changes were made. However, this was for the first time, that this charter act, unlike other charter acts,

did not fix any limit for the continuance of the administration of the company in India. The act provided that the Indian territories will remain under the Governance of the company, until the parliament otherwise directed.

- ✓ In England, Charter Act of 1853 reduced the number of Directors of the Company from 24 to 18. Out of these 18, six were to be appointed by the crown.
- ✓ The Charter act of 1853 provided for appointment of a separate Governor for the Presidency of Bengal, distinct from the Governor General. However, the court of Directors and the Board of Control were authorized to appoint a lieutenant governor, till the appointment of a Governor was made.
- ✍ Please note that the Lieutenant governor was appointed in 1854, but no Governor was appointed for Bengal till 1912.
- ✓ This act also empowered the Court of Directors either to constitute a new Presidency (In lines of Presidency of Madras or Bombay) or appoint a Lieutenant Governor.
- ✍ Here it's worth that No new presidency was constituted but in 1859, a new Lieutenant governor was appointed for Punjab.
- ✓ Charter Act of 1853 marks the expansion of the Council of the Governor General for legislative purposes. The fourth member (Lord Macaulay) was placed at an equal status with other members. The council of legislative purposes which had 6 members now was expanded to 12 members.
- ✓ These 12 members were :
  1. The Governor General =1
  2. The commander in Chief =1
  3. Members of the Governor General's Council=4
  4. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Calcutta)=1
  5. A regular judge of the Supreme court Calcutta=1
  6. Representative members drawn from the company's servants with 10 years minimum tenure and appointed by the local governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and North Western provinces=4Total =12

#### **Genesis of Indian Civil Services:**

- ✓ The previous charter act of 1833 had laid down that the Court of Directors should nominate annually 4 times as many candidates as there were vacancies, from whom one should be selected by competitive examination. The charter act of 1833 also provided the Haileybury college of London should make quota to admit the future civil servants. However, this system of an open competition was never effectively operated. A The Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay had prepared the regulations in this context. The report said that
  - ✍ Haileybury should cease to be maintained as higher education college for the ICS
  - ✍ There should be a broad general education rather than specialized education for the ICS recruits
  - ✍ The recruitment should be based upon an open competitive examination to bring out the best candidates and not through mere superficial knowledge
  - ✍ The appointments should be subject to a period of probation.

- ✍ Charter Act of 1853 deprived the Court of Directors of its right of Patronage to Indian appointments and now it was to be exercised under the regulations. This was the Birth of Civil Services which was thrown in 1854 for open competition.

### **New provinces:**

By that time, the administrative situation got hard due to annexation of new territories to the company's possession in India.

- ✓ The Charter Act of 1853 empowered the Governor General of India-in Council to take over by proclamation under his immediate authority and management of the territories for the time being.
- ✓ He was authorized to issue necessary orders and directions for its administrations or provide for its administration.
- ✓ This resulted in creation of Assam, the central provinces, and Burma.

### **The Government of India act 1858**

- ✍ This act is also called Queen Victoria's declaration, 1858

India's first war of Independence, which was called the "Sepoy Mutiny" by the British ,proved to be the last nail in the coffin of Company rule in India. Apart from many social and military causes, the war or mutiny was a direct result of the Doctrine of lapse policy of ruthless annexation by Lord Dalhousie.

- ☺ R.C. Majumdar says that it was neither 'first' nor 'national' nor a 'war of independence', but the author, though not an historian, has the feeling that "It WAS India's First War of Independence"

The mutiny was suppressed. But it **sent ripples of fear to London**, and convinced the British that administration of the *India must be taken over by the Crown*.

- ✓ The British prime Minister, Palmerstone had introduced a Bill in 1858 in the parliament for the transfer of Government of India to The crown. However, before this bill was to be passed, Palmerstone was forced to resign on another issue.
- ✓ Later Lord Stanley introduced another bill which was originally titled as **"An Act for the Better Government of India"** and it was passed on August 2, 1858. This act provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown.
- ✓ This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control.
- ✍ The act provided the Crown will govern India **directly through a Secretary of State for India**, who was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control.

On September 1, 1858, the court of directors held its last solemn assembly and the East India Company issued its last instructions to the servants in the East; and offered to its sovereign an empire in these words: " let her Majesty appreciate the gift-let her the vast country and teeming millions of India under her direct control, but let her not

forget the great corporation from which she has received them, nor the lessons to be learnt from its success" (Cambridge History of India, 1922)

The first Secretary of state was Lord Stanley, who prior to 2 August 1858, served as President of the Board of Control. The Secretary of State was now the political head of the India.

- ✍ In 1935, the Government of India Act 1935 provided a new Burma Office, in preparation for the establishment of Burma as a separate colony, but the same Secretary of State headed both Departments and was styled the Secretary of State for India and Burma.
- ✍ The first secretary of state for India and Burma was Lord Dundas. The India Office of the Secretary of State for India and Burma came to an end in 1947, when we got independence and now the Secretary of state of India and Burma was left to be Secretary of Burma.
- ✍ Viscount Ennismore was the first and last Secretary of Burma, as Burma got independence in 1948.

### Centralization

- ✓ The right of appointment to important offices in India was vested either in the crown or in the secretary of state of India-in-Council.
- ✓ This act abolished the Dual Government introduced by the Pitt's India act.
- ✓ The administration of the country was now highly centralized. All civil, military and executive powers vested in the Governor in council, who in turn was responsible to Secretary of State. There was a provision of creation of an Indian Civil Service under the control of the Secretary of State.

Year 1861, marked the passing of 3 acts. These acts were Indian Civil Services Act 1861, Indian Councils Act 1861 and Indian High courts Act 1861.

### Indian Civil Services Act 1861

A competitive examination was organized in 1853, but the Indians could not seek entry. However, the system of reserving **principal posts** for the members of the covenanted service (means British) was introduced in 1858.

- ✓ The Indian Civil Services Act, 1861, validated a number of irregular appointments which were made in India to meet the exigencies in disregard of the restriction that all offices in the civil cadre of the company's service in India were reserved to the civil services of the Presidency.
- ✓ The recruitment in the civil services was scheduled which also included the number of appointments to be filled "only by the members of the covenanted Civil Service in Future".
- ✓ Thus, the **Principal** posts were reserved for British.
- ✓ The civil services act 1861 laid down that any person, whether Indian or European could be appointed to any of the offices (specified in the schedule annexed), provided that he had resided for minimum of 7 years in India.
- ✓ The person had to pass an exam in vernacular language of the district, in which he was employed.

- ✓ The appointment was also made a subject to departmental tests or other qualifications.
- ✓ All appointments were now to be reported to the Secretary of State and unless Secretary of State approves within twelve months, were declared void.
- ⊗ The Indian Civil Services Act could not fulfill the demand of by the educated Indians to secure employment in the Covenanted Civil Service. Further reforms were made later.

## Compendium

### 1. What was the “Court of Directors?”

The East India Company’s charter was issued on 31 December 1600 by Queen Elizabeth I. Two committees were accordingly constituted in England to run the affairs of the Company smoothly. One of these committees was “Court of proprietors “and another was “Court of Directors”. All the share holders of the company were the members of the “Court of Proprietors” and out of them 24 were elected to the “Court of Directors”

### 2. What were the functions of “Court of Directors”?

Court of the directors used to execute all the rules and regulations framed by the first committee.

### 3. Were the employees of the Company in India allowed to carry on their private trade?

Yes, apart from receiving salary, they were allowed to carry out their private trade.

### 4. In which year East India Constituted a Joint stock Company?

For the first time the East India Company constituted a Joint stock Company in 1612. East India Company’s income had increased 200 times due to 7 voyages in a period of 3 years from 1610-1613. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, its average profit was almost 100%.

### 5. What were the changes incorporated by the Regulating Act 1773 in England?

With the Regulating act of 1773, changes were introduced in the administrative structure of the company in both England and in India. In England, it was provisioned that only those shareholders, who possessed a share of 1000 pounds at least a year before the election would be allowed to vote. The directors of the company were required to place before the British Government, all their correspondence related to revenues and military administration from India. This act prohibited the company servants from carrying out the private trade.

### 6. What were the demerits of Regulating Act of 1773?

The biggest demerit was that this act constituted a council which was supposed to assist the Governor General comprising of 4 members, wherein the decisions were to be taken **on the basis of majority votes**. The position of the Governor General became fragile due to the majority vote. This act could not clarify the respective spheres of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court & the Governor General and his council. Apart from this, this act also could not establish supremacy of the British parliament over the company.

### 7. With which act, East India Company got a constitutional status?

The Regulating act of 1773 gave the East India Company a constitutional status apart from granting the status of a trading company. This act provided political powers to the Company.

### 8. What was the meaning of the “covenanted Services”?

Regarding Civil Servants, Lord Macaulay once said: Even the character of the Governor General was less important than the character and spirit of the servants by whom the administration of India was carried on.

Civil Servants were the actual rulers of India and they could not be removed, held accountable not replaced by anybody other than a member of their own services.

Lord Clive was the first person to pay attention to the civil services. Apart from prohibiting them from undertaking any private trade or accept gift, he made them to sign an agreement with regard to this

service and those who signed (higher officials) were called covenanted servants. Those who did not sign (lower positions) were "Unconvenanted". In true sense this difference ended in 1886-87, with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission but the phrase continued to be used.

**9. Who is known to Europeanized the Civil Services?**

Lord Cornwallis. He used to detest Indians and thought they are corrupt.

**10. What was the highest rank an India could go during that time?**

Recruitment of the Indian Sepoys had begun in 1746. An Indian could become a Subedar in army or a Munsif, Sadar Amin or Deputy Collector in the Civil Services.

**11. Who took the first step towards training of the Company's Civil servants?**

**Lord Wellesley** is given the credit for introducing the first step towards the training of the Company's Civil Servants to improve their efficiency. It was because of his efforts that Fort William College at Calcutta was founded on November 24, 1800.

That period is also known as the first phase in the emergence of Calcutta as intellectual centre. Calcutta Madarsa was established in 1781, Asiatic Society in 1784 and Fort William College in 1800. The idea behind this college was to train the British Officials in Hindi and Bengali. Actually Lord Wellesley made some provisions for a 3 years integrating training which included training in history and customary laws as well. But due to some unsavory of court of directors it remained only a language training institute.

**12. Who founded Calcutta Madarsa?**

Calcutta Madarsa was established by Warren Hastings.

**13. By which act, educational qualification was made the sole basis of appointment to the Civil Services?**

Clause 87 of the Charter act of 1833.

## Introduction to History

History is the study of Human Past. The word “history” has derived from the Greek word ‘historia’ which means inquiry.

✍ **Herodotus (484 -425 BC) is considered as "father of history".**

He is known to be the first historian to collect his materials systematically, test their accuracy to a certain extent and arrange them in a well-constructed and vivid narrative. His work was "The Histories" which is an account of his inquiries. "The Histories" is also known as “The Researches” or “The Inquiries”.

**Thucydides (460 400 BC)** was a contemporary of Herodotus and is credited with having first approached history with a well-developed historical method in his work the History of the Peloponnesian War.

### **The Academic Disciplines:**

The academic disciplines which study the human conditions are humanities. History has been considered as a part of the humanities at some time and part of social sciences at the other. Humanities include the ancient and modern languages, literature, law, history, philosophy, religion, and visual and performing arts and now also technology (yes, Technology), anthropology, area studies, communication studies, cultural studies, linguistics and management.

There is a brief demarcation between the humanities and social sciences. Social sciences include the history of human societies. Examples of social sciences are anthropology, archaeology, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology etc.

First historian to use outside disciplines as economics, anthropology, and geography in the study of global history was Fernand Braudel (French). He is considered to revolutionize the study of history.

Archeology is study of the past human societies through the recovery and analysis of the material culture and environmental data which has been left behind. The materials left behind are the artifacts, architecture, biofacts and cultural landscapes etc.

### **History and Prehistory:**

✍ **Prehistory:** We can divide the human past in two broad periods: the prehistoric and the historic. The prehistoric period belongs to the time before the emergence of writing and the historic period to the time following emergence of writing.

As we know that modern human has evolved in Africa and have lived on our planet for about 1.5 Lakh years. But human could learn to write only 5 thousand years ago. So 0.1% of human history is known through the written word. The writing has spread very slowly and even today many people in the world don't know to write. They are illiterate.

Besides, the written material was scare and perishable except the rock inscriptions. Before the invention of printing, the material used for writing was tree bark, palm leaf, papyrus, cloth etc. which are perishable.

This makes the historian to reconstruct the history. Archeology helps in reconstruction of the history. The non-literary or archaeological objects such as tools, weapons, ornaments, structures



and artistic creations were produced and used by humans. These saved themselves from the forces of history to topple them and have survived the ravages of time.

- ✍ The prehistoric period has been divided into the stone, bronze and iron ages. This is known as **three-age system**. This system was formally introduced by the Danish archaeologist Christian Jürgensen Thomsen.
- ✍ The Stone Age can be further divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. This division was introduced by John Lubbock in his 1865 book Pre-historic Times. Technology in these periods was primarily based on stone. Stone tools were made from a variety of different sorts of stone.

### **The Three Age Man:**

- ✍ The Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods represent a man who was nomadic and hunting-gathering while the Neolithic period represented a settled, food-producing way of life. So, broadly we can say agriculture took shape in Neolithic period.
- ✍ Copper was introduced subsequently. Copper age is not a part of the Stone Age. It is a phase between the Stone Age and Bronze Age. Iron Age is latest among them. Copper Age is also known as Eneolithic age or Chalcolithic Age. So the earliest metal tools which appeared alongside the use of stone tools were copper tools.

### **The Fertile Crescent:**

- ✍ Location of the Fertile Crescent is in Western Asia. This was the fertile region and included the parts of Mesopotamia eastern Mediterranean, parts of the Syrian Desert and highlands of modern Turkey. This region is called the cradle of civilization. This region witnessed the birth of writing and wheel. Metallurgy emerged in the Fertile Crescent and so did the Bronze Age.

### **Cosmology, Cosmogony and Cosmography:**

- ✍ The science which maps the general features of the universe while describing both heaven and Earth, often without encroaching on geography or astronomy is Cosmography. The study of Universe is Cosmology and it includes the science, philosophy, esotericism, and religion. Cosmogony is different from Cosmology. Cosmogony is concerned with the study of Origin of Universe.

### **Hindu Cosmography:**

- ✍ The traditional Hindu and Buddhist cosmography has formulated the universe centered on Mount Meru surrounded by rivers, continents and seas.
- ✍ This Mount meru manifests as Mount Kailash-Lake Manasarovar region of Tibet. This region can be called as the hydrographic hub of South Asia as the sources of the Indus, the Brahmaputra, and a major tributary of the Ganges are located here. The Hindu and Buddhist Cosmographies say that the universe is being repeatedly created and destroyed over time cycles of immense lengths.

### **Jambudweepa:**

- ✍ The Hindu, Buddhist and Jain Cosmology describes about Jambudweepa. Puranas divide the entire universe into seven concentric island continents. This is called sapta-dvipa vasumati. These 7 concentric island continents are separated by the seven encircling oceans. Each outer ocean is double the size of the preceding inner one. The names of these 7 continents as mentioned in Puranas are Jambudvipa, Plaksadvipa, Salmalidvipa,

Kushadvipa, Krounchadvipa, Shakadvipa, and Pushkaradvipa. The 7 intermediate oceans contain the salt-water, sugarcane juice, wine, ghee, curd, milk and water respectively. This is superhuman says the Matsya Purana.

- ✍ The innermost continent is Jambudwipa. Puranas also name it as Sudarshanadvipa. Jambu is Jamun or Indian black plum. The Puranas say that the fruits of the Jambu tree are as large as elephants and when they fall upon the crest of the mountains when become ripe, a river of juice is formed from their expressed juice, and the river is called Jambunadi.
- ✍ The 7 Dwipas of the Jain Cosmology are Jambūdhwipa, Ghatki Khand, Puskarwardhwipa, Varunwardhwipa, Kshirwardhwipa, Ghrutwardhwipa, Ikshuwardhwipa, Nandishwardhwipa. The 7 Oceans are Lavanoda (Salt - ocean), Kaloda (Black sea), Puskaroda (Lotus Ocean), Varunoda (Varun Ocean), Kshiroda (Ocean of milk), Ghrutoda (Butter milk ocean), Iksuvaroda (Sugar Ocean) and Nandishwaroda.

### **Origin of word Hindu:**

- ✍ The word Hindu is derived from Sindhu and means the land of the Indus. The persians had to cross the Indus river while crossing the Sindhu River. The pronounced it as Hind. The name India has also derived from Indus river. While the word Hindu has Indo Iranian Origin, the term India has Indo Greek origin.

### **Bhartavarsha**

- ✍ The term Bharata is derived from the name of legendary emperor Bharat. He was known as "Sarvadamana" in his childhood because, he was able to seize and restrain strong animals even at a tender age of 5-6 years. Bharata was the son of King Dushyanta and Shakuntala. He was descendant of the Lunar Dynasty (Chandra Vansha). In Bharata's dynasty righteous men like the Pandavas were born later.

### **Story of King Dushyant-Shakuntala:**

The meaning of Bharta is "supported". Bharata was son of Dushyant and Shakuntala. Shakuntala was a daughter of Rishi Vishwamitra and Menaka. Menaka was a an apsara who was sent by God Indra to distract Vishwamitra from his deep meditations. Menaka succeeded and she along with Vishwamitra gave birth to a girl child. The sage Vishwamitra got angered by the loss of the virtue gained through his many hard years of strict ascetism and did not accept the child. The apsara had to return. So she left the child on the banks of the Malini River. Rishi Kanva founded the child surrounded and protected by birds. Birds are Shakun in Sanskrit and so the name given by Rishi Kanva to her was Shakuntala. Shakuntala was brought up by Rishi Kanva. King Dushyanta encountered Shakuntala while travelling through the forest with his army, when a deer wounded by his arrow into the ashram and he saw Shakuntala nursing the deer. They married. King Bharat who was originally named as Sarvadamana by Rishi kanva was born in the ashram. The King returned his capital later. He had given a ring to Shakuntala as a memory of their time spent together and promised to come back later. He did not return.

When Dushyanta did not return, Shakuntala reached Dushyanta's palace with her son. However, she lost the ring while crossing a river. Dushyanta did not recognize her. Shakuntala had lost the ring too and didn't have any proof as well. The ring was later found by a fisherman inside a fish, who presented it before the king. After a long course of arguments made by Shakuntala, the king accepted her as his wife. Because Dushyanta supported his child after hearing the speech of celestial messenger, that Shakuntala's son came to be called Bharata (the supported).

### Five Natural Regions and Aryavarta:

The ancient literature divides India into 5 natural regions.

1. **Madhyadesa:** This refers to the north and central region covering Indo-Gangetic plains. It is also known as Aryavarta or abode of the Aryanas. "The tract between the Himalaya and the Vindhya ranges, from the eastern to the western sea" is Aryavarta as per manusmriti.
2. **Uttarpatha** also known as Udichya is North West India
3. **Aparanata** or Pratichya is the Western India
4. **Dakshinpatha** or Dakshinayata is the area which is south of Madhyadesa.
5. **Purvadesa** or Prachya is the region which is east of Madhyadesa.

### Sir William Jones & Charles Wilkin's

Sir William Jones was an English philologist (philology: study of historical linguistics) and founder of the Asiatic Society. He arrived in Calcutta in 1783 and he is known to speed up the pace of search into India's past. His observation that Sanskrit bore a certain resemblance to classical Greek and Latin gave rise to a common source Proto-Indo-European. He suggested that the three languages had a common root.

- ✍ Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded on January 1, 1784 and Sir William Jones was its first president.
- ✍ The journal of this society Asiatic Researches is considered to be the first real step towards revealing India's history.

Charles Wilkin's, an officer of East India Company had helped William Jones establish the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

- ✍ Charles Wilkin's translated **Bhagvad Gita** into English in 1784 and this was first translation of Sanskrit work into English.

Wilkin's is also known to be the creator of the first Devanagari typeface. 5 years later he translated *Hitopdesa* in 1789.

- ✍ In the same year William Jones translated the *Abhijñānaśākuntalam* into English. He translated *Gita Govinda* in 1792.
- ✍ Sir Jones died on 27 April 1794 and his work on Manu's Law book was published posthumously in 1794 under the title *Institutes of Hindoo Law*.

Both **Sir William Jones & Charles Wilkin's** are known as **fathers of Indology**.

### Quick Facts: Years of establishment of some societies related to Indology:

- Société Asiatique was founded in 1822.
- Royal Asiatic Society in 1824
- American Oriental Society in 1842
- German Oriental Society in 1845
- Japanese Association of Indian and Buddhist Studies in 1949.

### Early Interest in Sanskrit:

- ✓ The European scholarship in Sanskrit was begun by Heinrich Roth (1620–1668) and Johann Ernst Hanxleden (1681–1731).
- ✓ In 1651, Portuguese translation of Bharthahari poems was translated and published by Abraham Roger.
- ✓ In 1699, Father Ernst Hanxleden wrote the first European Grammar of Sanskrit Language.
- ✓ *Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales* (INALCO) was founded in 1775 in France and Alexander Hamilton was the first person to teach Sanskrit in Paris.
- ✓ Friedrich Schlegel was first German Sanskrit Scholar. However, first Sanskrit-German dictionary (St. Petersburg Lexicon) was produced by Otto Bohlingk and Rudolf Roth.
- ✓ The first University chair of Sanskrit was founded at College de France in 1814 and was held by Leonard de Chezy.
- ✓ In 1816, Franz Bopp reconstructed the common ancestor of classical languages of Europe and Sanskrit.
- ✓ The earliest interpretation of the Brahmi script was done by James Prinsep in 1837 and he read the edicts of Asoka.
- ✓ In 1779, during the times of Warren Hastings, a legal code known as *vivādāravasetu* was translated by Nathaniel Brassey Halhed from a Persian translation, and published as *A Code of Gentoo Laws*.
- ✓ Alexander Cunningham who is known as Father of Indian archeology was appointed the first archeological surveyor by the British Government of India.

### Sources of Ancient Indian History : The Development of ASI, Inscriptions and Coins

The Indian monuments had been surveyed by many enthusiasts like Thevenot, Careri, Fryer, Ovington, Hamilton, Anquetil du Perron, Joseph Tieffenthaler, William Chamber, but it was the effort of Sir William Jones, that Archeological and historical pursuits of India were started in the for of Asiatic Society on January 15, 1784 at Calcutta.

- ✍ A journal was brought out named **Asiatick Researches** in 1788.
- ✍ Similar societies were started in Bombay in 1804 and at Madras in 1818.

The research and documentation started. Chandragupta Maurya was identified with Sandrokottos of Greek Historians was a great step towards fixing a chronological horizon of Indian History. Pataliputra was identified with Palibothra. Charles Wilkinson deciphered the Gupta and Kutila scripts.

- ✍ In 1800 Francis Buchanan was appointed by Lord Wellesley to survey Mysore. Please note that Francis Buchanan was surgeon of Lord Wellesley and organized a zoo which later became Calcutta Alipore Zoo.

After the defeat of Tipu Sultan, he was asked to study the history, topography, antiquities, the condition of the inhabitants, religion, natural productions of south India which resulted in "A

Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar" (1807). Later Buchanan also wrote "An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal(1819)".

In 1810, the Bengal Regulation XIX attempted for the first time, the government to intervene in case of risks to monuments through legislation.

- ✍ James Prinsep who became the secretary of the Asiatic Society in 1833 deciphered the Brahmi and Kharoshthi script.
- ✍ Ashoka was identified with Piyadasi and other contemporary kings mentioned in the Rock Edict 13 were enough to fix a chronological benchmark for Indian History.
- ✍ Manikyala stupa, the stupa of Gandhara era which is located in Pakistan and the excavations in the Indus – Jhelum region in 1833 and 1834 revealed Buddhist relics and through coins a new ruling family, the Kushanas was identified.
- ✍ Manikyala stupa was built in the reign of Kanishka (128-151 AD).

James Fergusson carried out extensive surveys of the rock-cut monuments in India between 1829 and 1847.

- ✍ Major Markham Kittoe in eastern India discovered the Dhauli rock-edict and he is also known for his surveys in Gaya and Sarnath
- ✍ Edward J. Thomas, a noted Pali scholar whose "*The Life of the Buddha as Legend and History*" is inevitably cited in Buddhist research.
- ✍ Walter Elliott copied nearly 595 inscriptions from Dharwar, Sonda and north Mysore and reconstructed dynastic history of Chalukyas and other south Indian dynasties through coins.
- ✍ Colonel Meadows Taylor carried out extensive surveys on the megalithic monuments of south India
- ✍ Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Bhau Daji carried out surveys of the cave-inscriptions of western India.

The proposal for an Indian Archaeological Survey was placed before the British parliament for the first time by Alexander Cunningham and James Prinsep in 1848. It was not accepted.

Around the same time, some recommendations were made by the Royal Asiatic Society of United Kingdom and based upon these recommendations; the British government of India released some money for repairs of the monuments.

Later a fresh proposal was placed by Alexander Cunningham and was given due attention by Lord Canning.

- ✍ Alexander Cunningham was appointed the first Archeological Surveyor from December 1861.
- ✍ Thus archeological Survey of India was founded in 1861.

However, it was abolished by Lord Lawrence in 1866. Later in February 1871, the Archaeological Survey was revived as a distinct department of the Government and Alexander Cunningham was appointed Director General.

A journal Indian Antiquary was founded in 1872 by James Burgess. Later Cunningham brought "*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*" which was aimed at publishing inscriptions of connected epigraphical material in a compact and handy volume. Most Mauryan, Post Mauryan and Gupta inscriptions have been published in the "*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*".

✍ On the recommendation of Cunningham, Government of India appointed J.F. Fleet as first Epigraphist in 1883. This was to meet the growing demand of deciphering and interpreting the inscriptions.

The surveys of Cunningham led to several discoveries such as monolithic capitals and other remains of Asoka, specimens of architecture of Gupta and post-Gupta period; great stupa of Bharhut; identification of ancient cities namely: Sankisa, Sravasti and Kausambi. He also brought to prominence the Gupta temples at Tigawa, Bilsar, Bhitargaon, Kuthra, Deogarh and Gupta inscriptions at Eran, Udayagiri and other places.

✍ Treasure Trove act was enacted in 1878 which provided for confiscation and safety of treasures and antiquities found during chance digging.

In 1885 Cunningham got retired and before his retirement, he recommended to the government to abolish the post of Director General and reorganize north India into three independent circles, viz., Panjab, Sind and Rajputana; Northwestern Provinces (Uttar Pradesh) and Central Provinces; and Bengal including Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Chhota Nagpur, each managed by a Surveyor with a staff of two assistants and two draftsmen

On 6 January 1899, Lord Curzon became Viceroy of India and he observed the lack of coordinated efforts among the circles. He proposed for the revival of Post of Director general.

Based upon his recommendation John Marshall was appointed the Director General of ASI and this indicated the total centralization of Archeological survey of India. John Marshall started Annual Reports of the Director General which contained the works and research activities carried out by the Survey.

John Marshall also set up a separate branch for Arabic and Persian Epigraphy and Dr. Ross was appointed as Arabian and Persian epigraphist.

Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904 was enacted and on 28th April 1906 ASI was made a permanent body.

In 1912 the government again seriously considered to abolish the post of Director General and replace it by a Professor of archaeology attached to a proposed oriental research institute. However, it was not carried through.

✍ The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 made important changes in the administration of the Survey while the Devolution Rules of 1921 laid down archaeology as a Central subject.

The years 1921-22 saw the discovery of the Indus Civilization and subsequently a separate Exploration Branch with a Deputy Director General and three Assistant Superintendents was created. Explorations and excavations were given due attention. The Provincial Governments were left with only the statutory power of declaring a monument protected.

Sir John Marshall relinquished the post of Director General in 1928 and retired on 19th March 1931 as he had to write a series of monographs on Mohenjodaro, Harappa , Taxila, Sanchi, Mandu, Delhi , Agra and Multan .

✍ At present there are 24 Circles of ASI looking after more than 3600 monuments.

Discovery of the civilization at Harappa was result of efforts by Sir John Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and Madho Sarup Vats, and at Mohenjo-daro by Rakhal Das Banerjee, E. J. H. MacKay, and Sir John Marshall. The finding of the prehistoric artifacts at these sites shown that the antiquity of Indus Valley Civilization goes back to 5000 years.

- ✍ Epigraphs have been useful in knowledge about Asoka's Dhamma, Conquests of Samudra Gupta and others.
- ✍ Among the other artifacts discovered in Harappa were beautiful glazed faience beads.
- ✍ **The earliest system of writing is Harappa seals.** They have to been deciphered. The earliest deciphered inscriptions were that of Asoka.
- ✍ Steatite Harappa seals have images of animals, people (perhaps gods) and other types of inscriptions, including the yet un-deciphered writing system of the Indus Valley Civilization. Some of the seals were used to stamp clay on trade goods and most probably had other uses as well.

Asoka's inscriptions were written in 4 scripts.

- ✍ In Afghanistan he used Aramaic & Greek scripts, In Pakistan region he used Kharoshthi script.
- ✍ The Kharoshthi evolved the varnamala (left to right) system of Indian languages.
- ✍ Kharoṣṭhī script was deciphered by James Prinsep (1799–1840), using the bilingual coins of the Indo-Greeks.
- ✍ These coins were obverse in Greek, reverse in Pāli, using the Kharoṣṭhī script.
- ✍ This deciphering led to the reading of the Edicts of Asoka, some of which, from the northwest of the Asian subcontinent, were written in the Kharoṣṭhī script.
- ✍ The Junagarh rock inscription of Rudradaman is an early example of Sanskrit inscriptions.
- ✍ Sanskrit occupied prime place in Gupta Period.
- ✍ The Allahabad pillar inscription enumerates the achievements of Samudra Gupta.
- ✍ The Aihole Inscription gives the genealogy and achievements of Chalukya King Pulkeshin II
- ✍ The Gwalior inscription of Bhoja gives full account about his predecessors and his achievements.
- ✍ The ancient inscriptions are either on stone or on metal plates.

- ✍ The state inscriptions used edicts of ruler, eulogies by the court poets, charters of land grants etc.

### **Coins:**

- ✍ The earliest coins were punch marked and are in copper and silver.
- ✍ The punch marked coins bear only symbols and not any legend.

The Indo-Greek coins are in silver and copper and rarely in Gold. The Indo-Greek coins have artistic features. The coins have only made it possible to study about more than 40 Indo Greek rulers.

- ✍ Most of the coins of Kushanas were in Gold and copper.
- ✍ First coins in India were minted around the 6th century BC by the Mahajanapadas of the Indo-Gangetic Plain.
- ✍ The punch marked coins called Puranas, Karshapanas or Pana.
- ✍ The Arthashastra of Kautilya mentions minting of coins. It mentions that violation of the Imperial Maurya standards by private enterprises may have been an offense.

Kautilya also seemed to advocate a theory of bimetallism for coinage, which involved the use of two metals, copper and silver, under one government.



## Introduction to General Science, Branches of Science

The United States National Academy of Sciences defines scientific literacy as “Knowledge and understanding of scientific concepts and processes required for personal decision making, participation in civic and cultural affairs, and economic productivity”.

Earlier, Science was natural philosophy and people investigating nature called themselves natural philosophers. The term science which derived from French *scientia* means knowledge.

☞ The word Scientist was coined by William Whewell in 1833.

Body of techniques for investigating phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting and integrating previous knowledge are called scientific methods. The scientific methods are based on gathering observable, empirical and measurable evidence subject to specific principles of reasoning and consist of the collection of data through observation and experimentation, and the formulation and testing of hypotheses. The hypothesis when becomes accepted, is called working hypothesis.

Branches of Science:

Scientific Fields are divided into Natural sciences (involves Physical & Life Sciences), Cognitive sciences (Involves Computers, Philosophy, Linguistics, Neuroscience, Psychology) and Formal Sciences (Involves Computers, Mathematics, Statistics), Social sciences (Involves Anthropology, Economics, Linguistics, Psychology, Geography, Philosophy, Political science, Sociology) and Applied Sciences (involves Agronomy, Architecture, Education, Engineering, Health sciences, Management and Military Science).

❖ Branches of Chemistry:

- ✓ **Analytical Chemistry:** Study of the separation, identification, and quantification of the chemical components.
- ✓ **Chemometrics:** Science of extracting information from chemical systems by data-driven means.
- ✓ **Chromatography:** Laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtures by passing a mixture dissolved in a "mobile phase" through a stationary phase for analysis.
- ✓ **Biochemistry:** Study of the chemical processes in living organisms, structures and functions of cellular components e.g. proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids and other biomolecules.
- ✓ **Computational chemistry:** This branch of Chemistry uses principles of computer science to assist in solving chemical problems. It is used in the research and development of new drugs and materials.
- ✓ **Electrochemistry:** Study of the chemical reactions taking place in a solution at the interface of an electron conductor / electrolyte and involves electron transfer between the electrolytes and solution.
- ☞ John Daniell and Michael Faraday are known to be fathers of Electrochemistry.
- ✓ **Geochemistry:** Study of the chemical composition, chemical processes and reactions in the Earth and other planets, which govern the composition of rocks and soils.
- ✓ **Inorganic chemistry:** Study of the properties and behavior of inorganic compounds. Organic compounds which generally have a C-H bond, are not studied in Inorganic chemistry.
- ✓ **Materials science:** Study of the properties of matter and its applications, investigating the relationship between the structure of materials at atomic or molecular scales and their macroscopic properties and takes help from the applied physics and chemistry. For example nanoscience.

- ✓ **Organic chemistry:** Study of the structure, properties, composition, reactions, and preparation of carbon-based compounds, hydrocarbons, and their derivatives.
- ✓ **Macromolecular chemistry** is also known as Polymer Chemistry and deals with the chemical synthesis and chemical properties of polymers or macromolecules. Macromolecules are polymers.
- ✓ **Physical chemistry** uses the principles, practices and concepts of physics like motion, energy, force, time, thermodynamics, quantum chemistry, statistical mechanics and dynamics to study the macroscopic, atomic, subatomic, and particulate phenomena in chemical systems.
- ✓ **Quantum chemistry** uses quantum mechanics and quantum field theory to address problems in chemistry.
- ✓ **Spectroscopy** deals with the spectroscopic technique used to assess the concentration or amount of a given chemical species. The instrument is called spectrometer and it is used in physical and analytical chemistry for the identification of substances through the spectrum emitted from or absorbed by them. Spectroscopy is widely used in astronomy and remote sensing.
- ✓ **Stereochemistry** studies the relative spatial arrangement of atoms within molecules, and study of chiral molecules, the molecules which lack symmetry and non-super imposable mirror image. **This science is also known as 3D Chemistry.**
- ☞ Louis Pasteur was the first person, who showed the evidence of Optical isomerism and he is known as first stereochemist.
- ✓ **Thermochemistry** is the study of the energy evolved or absorbed in chemical reactions and any physical transformations. It involves melting, boiling, mixing, phase transitions, chemical reactions, heat capacity, heat of combustion, heat of formation, enthalpy, and free energy etc. Thermodynamics involves the energy conversion between heat and mechanical work. The necessity to increase the efficiency of early steam engines was the mother of thermodynamics.
- ❖ **Branches of Physics:**
- ✓ **Acoustics** deals with study of sound, ultrasound and infrasound and its application in acoustical engineering.
- ✓ **Agrophysics** involves the agro ecosystem with application of Physics.
- ✓ **Atomic Physics:** Atomic, molecular, and optical physics are grouped together because of their interrelationships and is the study of matter-matter and light-matter interactions on the scale of single atoms or structures containing a few atoms.
- ✓ **Biophysics** involves the biochemistry, nanotechnology, bioengineering, Agrophysics and systems biology and uses the methods of physics and physical chemistry to study biological systems.
- ✓ **Molecular biophysics** involves the quantitative research concerned with understanding the interactions between the various systems of a cell, including the interactions between DNA, RNA and protein biosynthesis, as well as how these interactions are regulated. This branch involves the application of electron microscopy, x-ray crystallography, NMR spectroscopy and atomic force microscopy (AFM).
- ✓ **Computational physics** is the application of numerical algorithms to solve problems in physics for which a quantitative theory already exists. This branch involves the simulations. The discipline is used in the accelerator physics, astrophysics, fluid mechanics, lattice field theory/lattice gauge theory, plasma physics and solid state physics.

- ✓ **Cryogenics** deals with the production of very low temperature normally below  $-150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and study of behavior of materials at those temperatures.
- ✓ **Cryonics:** Cryonics includes the cryo-preserving humans and animals with the intention of future revival.
- ✓ **Cryoelectronics:** The field of research regarding superconductivity at low temperatures. Cryotronics is the practical application of Cryoelectronics.
- ✓ **Dynamics:** study of the causes of motion and changes in motion is dynamics
- ✓ **Electromagnetism** studies the study of the electromagnetic force, which is one of the 4 fundamental forces of Physics viz. electromagnetism, strong interaction, weak interaction and gravitation. Electromagnetism is the force that holds the electrons and protons together inside atoms.
- ✓ **Electronics** is the study of controlled motion of electrons through different media and vacuum
- ✓ **Geophysics:** A Branch of Earth sciences and a sub discipline of physics involve the quantitative observation and physical properties of the Earth. It involves the disciplines such as Geodesy (measurement of the Earth), Tectonophysics (physical processes of the plate tectonics), Geodynamics (modes of transport deformation within the Earth such as Rock Formation) , Seismology (the study of earthquakes, Geomagnetism (Earth's magnetic field) etc.
- ✓ **Mechanics** is the study of behavior of physical bodies when subjected to forces or displacements
- ☞ The difference between Classical Mechanics and Quantum Mechanics:  
The major difference is that Classical mechanics describes the motion of macroscopic objects while the quantum mechanics describes the behavior of energy and matter at the atomic and subatomic scales. Classical mechanics deals with the projectiles to parts of machinery, spacecrafts, planets, stars, and galaxies. This is the older branch of physics that was begun by Isaac Newton and many other natural philosophers such as Kepler, Galileo. **Quantum mechanics began with the 1838 discovery of cathode rays by Michael Faraday**, the 1859 statement of the black body radiation problem by Gustav Kirchhoff, the 1877 suggestion by Ludwig Boltzmann that the energy states of a physical system could be discrete, and the 1900 quantum hypothesis by Max Planck etc.
- ✓ **Nuclear physics** studies the building blocks and interactions of atomic nuclei and applied in the nuclear power and nuclear weapons, medicine (nuclear medicine, magnetic resonance imaging), materials engineering (ion implantation) and archaeology (radiocarbon dating).
- ✓ **Optics** studies the behavior and properties of light, its interactions with matter and the construction of instruments that use or detect it. The area of study includes visible, ultraviolet, and infrared light, X-rays, microwaves, and radio waves etc.
- ✓ **Particle physics** is also known as high energy physics. It studies the elementary subatomic constituents of matter and radiation, and the interactive relationship between them. It includes study of the elementary particles which do not occur under normal circumstances in nature due to energetic instability, and created and detected during high energy collisions with other particles, as is done in particle accelerators.
- ✓ **Polymer Physics** is associated with the study of polymers.
  
- ❖ **Branches of Astronomy:**
- ✓ **Biophysics:** origin, evolution, distribution, and future of life in the universe.

- ✓ **Astrochemistry:** study of the abundance and reactions of chemical elements and molecules in the universe
- ✓ **Astrodynamics or orbital mechanics:** application of ballistics and celestial mechanics to the practical problems concerning the motion of rockets and other spacecraft
- ✓ **Astrometry:** precise measurements and explanations of the positions and movements of stars and other celestial bodies.
- ✓ **Astrophysics:** physics of the universe, including the physical properties (luminosity, density, temperature, and chemical composition) of celestial objects such as galaxies, stars, planets, exoplanets, and the interstellar medium, as well as their interactions.
- ✓ **Cosmochemistry:** origin and development of the substances of the universe.
- ✓ **Cosmology:** refers to the study of the Universe in its totality
- ✓ **Cosmogony:** Study of origins of the Universe
- ✓ **Extragalactic Astronomy:** study of the objects outside Milky Way Galaxy
- ✓ **Galactic astronomy:** Study of Milky Way and its contents.
- ✓ **Planetary Geology** also known as exogeology, is a planetary science discipline concerned with the geology of the celestial bodies such as the planets and their moons, asteroids, comets, and meteorites.
- ❖ **Branches of Earth Sciences:**
  - ✓ **Biogeography:** studies the distribution of biodiversity over geographical area and time
  - ✓ **Cartography:** study and practice of making maps
  - ✓ **Climatology:** Study of the climate
  - ✓ **Geology:** study of the physical matter that constitutes the Earth
  - ✓ **Glaciology :** Study of Glaciers.
  - ✓ **Hydrology:** movement, distribution, and quality of water throughout the Earth
  - ✓ **Hydrogeology:** distribution and movement of groundwater in the soil and rocks of the Earth's crust
  - ✓ **Mineralogy:** study of chemistry, crystal structure, and physical (including optical) properties of minerals.
  - ✓ **Meteorology:** focuses on weather processes and forecasting
  - ✓ **Oceanography:** study of the oceans
  - ✓ **Paleoclimatology:** study of climate change taken on the scale of the entire history of Earth
  - ✓ **Paleontology:** study of prehistoric life, including organisms' evolution and interactions with each other and their environments
  - ✓ **Petrology:** Study of Rocks
  - ✓ **Limnology:** Study of inland water bodies such as lakes
  - ✓ **Seismology:** Earthquakes
  - ✓ **Soil Science :** mapping; physical, chemical, biological, and fertility properties of soils
  - ✓ **Topography:** study of Earth's surface shape and features or those of planets, moons, and asteroids.
  - ✓ **Volcanography:** study of volcanoes, lava, magma and related
- ❖ **Branches of Biology:**
  - ✓ **Agronomy:** Management of farms and cultivation of field crops
  - ✓ **Agrostology:** Study of the Grasses
  - ✓ **Angiology:** study of blood and lymph vessels and their disorders.

- ✓ **Algology:** Algology refers to science of pain as well as science of algae. Both are different.
- ✓ **Anthology:** Flowers
- ✓ **Anatomy:** Internal structure
- ✓ **Bacteriology:** Bacteria
- ✓ **Biophysics:** Physical aspects of the living organisms
- ✓ **Biochemistry:** Chemicals and chemical reactions of the living organisms
- ✓ **Biotechnology:** Use of living things in engineering, technology, medicine, genetic engineering as well as cell- and tissue culture technologies.
- ✓ **Cell Biology:** structure, function, reproduction and life history of cells
- ✓ **Cetology:** study of marine mammals
- ✓ **Craniology:** Skulls
- ✓ **Cryobiology:** The branch of biology involving the study of the effects of low temperatures on organisms (most often for the purpose of achieving cryopreservation).
- ✓ **Cytology:** cell structures
- ✓ **Cytogenetics:** study of the structure and function of the cell with reference to inheritance and includes the study of the chromosomes
- ✓ **Cardiology:** heart
- ✓ **Dendrology:** Shrubs and Trees
- ✓ **Dendrochronology:** scientific method of dating based on the analysis of patterns of tree-rings
- ✓ **Ecology:** reciprocal relations between organisms and environments
- ✓ **Endocrinology:** endocrine glands
- ✓ **Ethology:** behavior of animals
- ✓ **Entomology:** insects
- ✓ **Eugenics:** study and practice of selective breeding applied to humans, with the aim of improving the species
- ✓ **Euthenics:** Improvement of humanity through altering external factors such as education and the controllable environment
- ✓ **Euphenics:** The engineering of human development and changing the traits after conception. It is called phenotype. Eugenics produces genotypes.
- ✓ **Enzymology:** Enzymes
- ✓ **Embryology:** Development of embryo.
- ✓ **Ethnology:** It involves the study of mental and physical differences of mankind.
- ✓ **Etiology:** It is the study of causes or origins of disease/abnormal condition.
- ✓ **Floriculture:** Cultivation of Flower yielding plants
- ✓ **Genetics:** heredity and variations
- ✓ **Gerontology:** psychological, biological and sociological phenomena related to aging and old age.
- ✓ **Hematology:** Blood
- ✓ **Helminthology:** parasitic worm
- ✓ **Hepatology:** liver, gallbladder, biliary tree and pancreas
- ✓ **Herpatology:** reptiles
- ✓ **Immunology:** natural sciences
- ✓ **Ichthyology:** study of fishes

- ✓ **Karyology:** study of Nucleus in a cells
- ✓ **Kinesiology:** Study of muscles
- ✓ **Morphology:** study of forms and structure
- ✓ **Microbiology:** bacteria and viruses
- ✓ **Myology:** Study of Muscles
- ✓ Mammalogy: Mammals
- ✓ **Mammography:** Examination of Breasts using X-Rays.
- ✓ **Malacology:** Study of Molluscs and shells
- ✓ **Neonatology:** neonatology is study of the newborns. also known as Infant Biology.
- ✓ **Neurology:** neurons and nerve rings
- ✓ Nephrology: diagnosis and treatment of various kidney disorders, including fluid and mineral balance.
- ✓ **Nosology:** classification of diseases.
- ✓ Obstetrics: health and care of a woman and foetus during pregnancy, parturition and puerperium (about 6 weeks after birth).
- ✓ **Osteology:** skeletal system
- ✓ **Odontology:** dentistry
- ✓ **Ontogeny:** the origin and the development of an organism from the fertilized egg to its mature form
- ✓ **Ornithology:** Birds
- ✓ **Ophiology :** study of snakes its a branch of Herpetology
- ✓ Olericulture: science of vegetable growing for food.
- ✓ **Oncology:** Study of tumors
- ✓ **Parasitology:** Parasites
- ✓ **Protozoology:** Study of protozoa.
- ✓ **Pedology:** refers to soil study and also children study, and both are different
- ✓ **Pomology:** branch of botany that studies and cultivates fruits.
- ✓ **Psychobiology :** behavior aspects of animals
- ✓ **Phytogeography:** Branch of Biogeography and concerned with geographic distribution of plant species.
- ✓ **Radiology:** imaging technologies like x-rays, CT scans, and MRIs
- ✓ **Serology:** Serology is the scientific study of blood serum
- ✓ **Silviculture:** Cultivation od Timber yielding plans
- ✓ **Trophology:** nutritional science that advocates specific combinations of foods as central to good health
- ✓ **Toxicology:** adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms
- ✓ **Taxonomy:** Nomenclature & classification of living organisms.
- ✓ **Virology:** Viruses

**Some Other Branches of Science:**

- ✓ **Cryptography:** It is the science of protecting the information by transforming it into an unreadable, unintelligible, enciphered format with the use of a key and an algorithm.
- ✓ **Dactylography:** It is the science of using the fingerprints for the purpose of identification.
- ✓ **Heliology:** It deals with the study of the Sun.
- ✓ **Hydroponics:** It is a branch of science that deals with growing the plants, particularly vegetables, in water containing essential mineral nutrients, instead of in soil.
- ✓ **Iconography:** It is a system of using images, symbolic pictures, or figures to represent a theme or structure.
- ✓ **Lexicography:** It is the science of compiling, writing and editing the dictionaries. It is done on the basis of study of meaning, form and behavior of the words in a given language.
- ✓ **Numismatics:** This branch of science deals with the study and collection of coins, paper money, medals, tokens and similar objects.
- ✓ **Oneirology:** It is a scientific study of dreams and their contents.
- ✓ **Philately:** It involves the study and collection of postage stamps.
- ✓ **Philology:** It is the science of language and linguistics
- ✓ **Phonetics:** It is the study and classification of sounds of human speech.

## Introduction to Geography: Fundamentals

We know that Maps are symbolic depiction highlighting relationships between elements of that space such as objects, regions, and themes.

### Imago Mundi:

Maps are as old as 9th century BC and they come from ancient Babylon. The ancient best known map is **Imago Mundi**, which dates back to 600 BC. Imago Mundi is a clay tablet map of the world, which has kept Babylon at its center. Imago Mundi resides at the British Museum of human history and culture in London.

### First Geographic Information:

Iliad and the Odyssey of Homer have the earliest deal of geographical information. Homer, who is the legendary ancient Greek epic poet, describes a circular world ringed by a single massive ocean.

Here is a bit controversy. The Era assigned to Homer is 1194–1184 BC by Eratosthenes; however there is much controversy, even on the existence of an epic poet called Homer. Martin West writes in "The Invention of Homer" (published in Classical Quarterly -1999) that "Homer" is "NOT the name of a historical poet, but a fictitious or constructed name. Most scholars agree that the Iliad and Odyssey underwent a process of standardization and refinement out of older material beginning in the 8th century BC.

## Introduction to Some early Geographers

### Thales: 624-546 BC

Thales proposed that world was a flat disc based on water, and that all things grew out of it. Thales, whose era dates back to 624-546 BC was a Greek philosopher from Miletus in Asia Minor, and one of the Seven Sages of Greece. He had travelled to Egypt.

- ✍ Seven Sages of the Greece were the seven early 6th century BC philosophers, statesmen and law-givers of Greece.
- ✍ They were Thales (of Miletus), Pittacus (of Mytilene), Bias (of Priene), Solon, Cleobulus (of Lindus), Myson (of Chen), and Chilon (of Sparta).

### Anaximander:

Anaximander was a disciple and successor of Thales and is known to be the **first person known to have attempted to create a scale map of the known world** in which he included all the known seas.

- ✍ Anaximander was the first person to conceive a mechanical model of the world.

In this mechanical model, Earth has shape **is that of a cylinder** with a height one-third of its diameter and flat top forms the inhabited world, which is surrounded by a circular oceanic mass. He also



described in his model that Earth floats very still in the centre of the infinite and is not supported by anything.

Anaximander has some more credits in his name:

- ✓ Anaximander was the first astronomer to consider the Sun as a huge mass, and consequently, to realize how far from Earth it might be, and the first to present a system where the celestial bodies turned at different distances.
- ✓ However in his Map, **Earth is in centre, surrounded by Oceans, and stars, Moon and Sun respectively.**

Anaximander's knowledge of geometry allowed him to **introduce the gnomon in Greece.**

- ✍ This Babylonian instrument Gnomon, is the part of a sundial that casts the shadow, and was a thin rod, or any object with a sharp tip or a straight edge.
- ☺ Our Jantar Mantars which were built in 18th century by Maharaja Jai Singh II in 5 cities viz. in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi are actually Huge Gnomons.
- ✍ Today a 3D gnomon is commonly used in CAD and computer graphics. This 3D Gnomon aids to positioning objects in the virtual world. By convention, the X axis direction is colored red, the Y axis green and the Z axis blue.

### **Pythagoras: 570-495 BC**

Pythagoras was the founder of the religious movement called Pythagoreanism. Later revivals of Pythagorean doctrines led to what is now called Neopythagorism. Pythagoras was considerably influenced by mathematics.

- ✍ He was (perhaps) the first to propose a spherical world. Pythagoras argued that a sphere is a most perfect form.

This was embraced by Plato and Aristotle too. Earth's shadow during an eclipse is curved, and also that stars increase in height as one moves north, these were some of the observations of Pythagoras.

- ✍ Pythagoras was the First person to give an idea that Earth rotates around an axis.

### **Pythagorean Theorem**

Pythagoras is also credited to discovering the Pythagorean Theorem. Pythagorean Theorem states that in a right-angled triangle the square of the hypotenuse (the side opposite the right angle),  $c$ , is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides,  $b$  and  $a$ —that is,  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

### **Golden Ratio:**

Pythagoras and his disciples are also credited for Golden ratio in Mathematics (Geometry). However, Euclid, a Greek mathematician who is often referred to as the "Father of Geometry, provides the first known written definition of what is now called the golden ratio in his work "Elements".

### **Eudoxus (410 or 408 BC – 355 or 347 BC)**

Eudoxus is known to be the first person to give an idea about how the sun created differing climatic zones based on latitude. His ideas later made the Greeks to believe in a division of the world into five regions. Each Pole was extremely cold and equator was extremely hot and in between there are temperate belts which are habitable.

Hecataeus (550 BC – 476 BC)

*Geographica* was the work of Hecataeus, which literally means "Travels round the Earth" and "World Survey". He is credited as "Father of Geography". His work *Genealogiai* was a rationally systematized account of the traditions and the myths of the Greeks.

### **Herodotus: 484 BC-425 BC**

Herodotus is regarded as the "Father of History" and was the first historian known to collect his materials systematically, test their accuracy, arrange them in a well-constructed narrative. He travelled a lot, but not much is credited in his name in Geography. However his opinion:

“All history must be treated geographically and all Geography must be treated historically”

is important as well as interesting. He travelled a lot and he termed the word "History" which in Greek means "Inquiry".

### **Aristotle: 384 BC - 322 BC**

Greek Philosopher who is best known for a systematic observation. A mathematical Geographer and was a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. *He considered Earth as a static body and centre of the Universe as Stars revolve around it*. This was proved wrong later.

### **Eratosthenes 276 BC - 195 BC**

The size of the Earth was an important question to the Ancient Greeks. Eratosthenes attempted to calculate its circumference by measuring the angle of the sun at two different locations.

- ✍ Eratosthenes is known to be the first person to use the word "geography" and invented the discipline of geography as we understand it as Today.
- ✍ A system called "latitude and longitude" was invented by Eratosthenes.

### **Some other credits to Eratosthenes**

- ✍ Eratosthenes was the first person to calculate the circumference of the earth. This he did by using a measuring system using stadion, or the length of stadiums during that time period.

- ✓ The plural of Stadion is stadia and is a unit of length in Ancient Greek.

For example: Hipparchus says the equator is 252,000 stadia long; the great circle distance from equator to pole is 63,000 stadia (Strabo).

- ✍ Eratosthenes was the first person to calculate the tilt of the Earth's axis.
- ✍ Some people credit him to attempt to calculate the distance from the earth to the sun and invention of the leap day.
- ✍ Eratosthenes was the founder of scientific chronology; his endeavor was to fix the dates of the chief literary and political events from the conquest of Troy, a city, both factual and legendary, located in what is now northwest Turkey.

In short Eratosthenes was the First Scientific Geographer.

### **Strabo: 63/64 BC - AD 24**

Strabo was a Greek historian, geographer and philosopher.

- ✍ Strabo was the first significant Geographer of the Roman Period.

Strabo is mostly famous for his 17-volume work *Geographica*, which presented a descriptive history of people and places from different regions of the world known to his era. In his first book chapter 2 he writes "Homer is the founder of geography".

### **Ptolemy (AD 90 168 AD)**

He wrote *Almagest*, which means "The Great Treatise" on mathematics. Another work was *Geographike Hyphegesis* which is a thorough discussion of the geographic knowledge of the Greco-Roman world. Another lesser known work was *Apotelesmatika*, which was related to horoscopic astrology.

### **Aryabhata (476–550 AD)**

Aryabhata was a great mathematician-astronomer from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy.

- ✍ He wrote *Aryabhatiya* in 499 AD when he was 23 years old.
- ✍ *Arya-siddhanta* was another work.

He describes the shanku-yantra or Chhyayantra which was a series of development of what was basically the Gnomon, the angle-measuring device mentioned above.

Aryabhata describes Dhanuryantra (semicircular device), Chakrayantra (Circular device), Yasti-Yantra (Cylindrical device), Chhatra Yantra (the umbrella device) and water clocks of two types, bow-shaped and cylindrical.

- ✍ In the Golapada of the Aryabhatia, he writes about Geometric/trigonometric aspects of the celestial sphere, features of the ecliptic, celestial equator, node, shape of the earth, cause of day and night, rising of zodiacal signs on horizon, etc.

In addition, some versions cite a few colophons added at the end, extolling the virtues of the work, etc.

### **Muhammad al-Idrisi (1099–1165 or 1166)**

Arab Geographer and Cartographer who is known for his Kitab Rudjdjar or Tabula Rogeriana which was a world Map. This was an advanced map showing Eurasian continent in its entirety and northern part of the African continent.

### **Ibn Battuta: (1304–1368)**

A Moroccan scholar and traveler.

- ✍ Ibn Battuta is best known for his work Rihla which means “**Voyages**” in Arabic.
- ✍ Rihla gives an account of his travels and excursions.

### **Alberuni (973-1048):**

A Persian Muslim scholar and polymath of the 11th century and the first Muslim scholar to study India and the Brahminical tradition, and has been described as an early founder of Indology and also first "Anthropologist".

### **Henry, the Navigator (1394-1460)**

Prince of the Kingdom of Portugal credited for the beginning of the European worldwide explorations. Set up an observatory and established the first school of navigation.

### **Bernhardus Varenius (1622-1650)**

Best known for his work *Geographia Generalis*, in which he endeavored to lay down the general principles and organization of the geographical knowledge. His work is divided into (1) absolute geography, (2) relative geography and (3) comparative geography.

### **Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859)**

- ✍ Founder of the biogeography.

His work was *Kosmos*, a comprehensive work about different facets of geography and the natural sciences. His Latin American expedition laid the foundation of the sciences of physical geography and meteorology.

- ✍ He is also credited to devise the “isothermal lines” to compare temperatures.

### **Carl Ritter (1779-1859)**

Along with Alexander von Humboldt, Carl Ritter is considered one of the founders of modern geography.

### Branches of Physical Geography and Human Geography

Physical geography is that branch of Geography (or natural sciences precisely) which deals with the study of processes and patterns in the natural environment like atmosphere, biosphere and geosphere. Human geography is the study of human use and understanding of the Earth and the process which have affected this.

#### Some Branches of Physical Geography:

- 1) **Geomorphology:** Surface of the Earth and the processes by which it is shaped, both at the present as well as in the past. The core processes are tectonic or climatic processes. It seeks to understand landform history and dynamics, and predict future changes.  
✍ Geomorphometry is quantitative land surface analysis.
- 2) **Hydrology:** Studies water in rivers, lakes, aquifers and to an extent glaciers, water tables and groundwater in which the field examines the process and dynamics involved in these bodies of water.
- 3) **Glaciology:** Study of glaciers and ice sheets
- 4) **Biogeography:** deals with geographic patterns of species distribution and the processes that result in these patterns.
- 5) **Climatology :** climate which is defined as weather conditions averaged over a long period of time.

What is the difference between meteorology and Climatology?

Meteorology studies atmospheric processes over a shorter duration.

- 6) **Pedology:** soils in their natural environment, deals with pedogenesis, soil morphology, soil classification. One branch of the Soil science. Edaphology is another branch which is concerned with the influence of soils on living things, particularly plants.
- 7) **Palaeogeography:** distribution of the continents through geologic time through examining the preserved material in the stratigraphic record.
- 8) **Coastal geography :** studies the dynamic interface between the ocean and the land, incorporating both the physical geography (i.e. coastal geomorphology, geology and oceanography) and the human geography of the coast.
- 9) **Oceanography :** Earth's oceans and seas and covers marine organisms and ecosystem dynamics (biological oceanography); ocean currents, waves, and geophysical fluid dynamics (physical oceanography); plate tectonics and the geology of the sea floor (geological oceanography); and fluxes of various chemical substances and physical properties within the ocean and across its boundaries (chemical oceanography).
- 10) **Geometrics:** Field of gathering, storing, processing, and delivering of geographic information, or spatially referenced information.

### Some Branches of Human Geography:

- 1) **Cultural geography or Social Geography:** Study of cultural products and norms and their variation across and relations to spaces and places. It focuses on describing and analyzing the ways language, religion, economy, government, and other cultural phenomena vary or remain constant from one place to another and on explaining how humans function spatially.
- 2) **Development Geography:** Study of the Earth's geography with reference to the Standard of living and the Quality of life of its human inhabitants, study of the location, distribution and spatial organization of economic activities across the Earth.
- 3) **Economic geography:** Economic geography examines relationships between human economic systems, states, and other actors, and the biophysical environment.
- 4) **Health geography** is the application of geographical information, perspectives, and methods to the study of health, disease, and health care.
- 5) **Historical Geography** is the study of the human, physical, fictional, theoretical, and "real" geographies of the past.
- 6) **Political geography** is concerned with the study of both the spatially uneven outcomes of political processes and the ways in which political processes are themselves affected by spatial structures.
- 7) **Population geography** is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations are related to the nature of places
- 8) **Urban geography** is the study of urban areas with specific regards to spatial and relational aspects and theories. That is the study of areas which have a high concentration of buildings and infrastructure. These are areas where the majority of economic activities are in the secondary sector and tertiary sectors. They probably have a high population density
- 9) **Agricultural Geography:** how the different kinds of farms and farming systems have developed in particular areas.

### Introduction to some Terms & Techniques in Geography

**Cartography:** it is the science and art of drawing maps and charts. Anaximander was the first to attempt making a map of the known world.

✍ *Abraham Ortelius* is recognized as the creator of the first modern atlas.

✍ Bernard J.S. Cahill was the Inventor of octahedral "Butterfly Map" of the world

### Orthophotography:

It's an advanced form of "Aerial photography". The Aerial Photographs are geometrically corrected such that the scale is uniform and can be used to measure true distances, because it is an accurate representation of the Earth's surface adjusted to topographic relief, lens distortion, camera tilt etc. It is used in the Geographic Information System (GIS).

## **Onomastics, Toponymy and Gazetteers**

Study of proper names of all kinds and the origins of names is called Onomastics. Toponymy is the scientific study of place names; Gazetteer is directory or reference for information about places and place names. Newspapers titles once used to be Gazetteers, however now it is out of Fashion.

## **Geographic Targeting:**

This is basically resource allocation for public expenditure and policy interventions mainly for development programmes to reach the needy people.

## **Hermit Kingdom:**

Normally a country or society which intentionally walls itself off from the rest of the world is called a "hermit Kingdom". The term has been frequently used for North Korea. Bhutan is another example, however in today's IT dominated world, and no country is a hermit Kingdom.

## **LLDC:**

LLDC means landlocked developing countries. This term is used by United Nations for the countries that are developed as well as Landlocked. They are sometimes places in the least of the least developed countries. Our neighbors Nepal and Bhutan are placed in this list. Maximum LLDC's are in Africa (15 countries), followed by Asia (12 countries). Europe (4 countries) and South America (2 countries)

## **First Law of Geography**

Waldo Tobler gave the first law of geography which says that "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things."

## **ISO 6709**

Can you explain what does Atlantic Ocean +00-025/ denotes?

Atlantic Ocean +00-025/ denotes 00 North Latitude and 025 west longitudes.

✍ This representation is fixed by International standard ISO 6709 of the International Organization for Standardization.

The ISO 6709 is standard representation of longitude, latitude and altitude (however, altitude is options and is mainly used to describe mountains, towers etc.).

The sequence is  $\pm$ Latitude  $\pm$ longitude  $\pm$ altitude.

When we say Mount Everest has +27.5916+086.5640+8850/ value we mean to say that Mount Everest is located at 27.5916 degree north latitude, 086.5640 degree east longitude and 8850 meters altitude.

In terms of latitudes + means North and - means South

In terms of longitude + means East and - means South.

### **Understanding IATA Code:**

IATA is international industry trade group of airlines headquartered in Montreal, Canada. It is present in 150 countries. The core function of IATA is to act as a price setting body for international airfare. IATA assigns 3-letter IATA Airport Codes to Airports and 2-letter IATA airline designators to Airlines and are commonly used worldwide. These codes are mentioned on the Air tickets and represent the Airport Code. For Example: DEL is the IATA code of Indira Gandhi International Airport.

Please note that International Civil Aviation Organization which is also located in Montreal, Canada issues a 4 letter code to the airports.

- ✍ The IATA codes are normally related to the general public and flights while the ICAO codes are related to air traffic control and airline operations such as flight planning.

### **Digital Earth:**

- ✍ The concept of Digital Earth was first of all given by former US vice president Al Gore in 1998.

He conceptualized a digital future where schoolchildren - indeed all the world's citizens - could interact with a computer-generated three-dimensional spinning virtual globe and access vast amounts of scientific and cultural information to help them understand the Earth and its human activities.

He also conceptualized a commercial market in coexistence with the free access.

The idea of Al Gore has culminated in Google Earth and Microsoft's Bing Maps 3D for commercial, social and scientific applications.

- ✍ In this context please note that The Beijing Declaration on Digital Earth was adopted in September 2009, at the 6th International Symposium on Digital Earth in Beijing

and it calls for planners and decision-makers at all levels in developing plans, policies, regulations, standards and criteria related to Digital Earth, and appropriate investments in scientific research, technology development, education, and popular promotion of the benefits of Digital Earth.

### **Global Positioning System**

GPS , which is a space based global navigation satellite system was established in 1973 and provides correct location and time information in all weather and at all times and anywhere on or near the Earth when and where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites.



- ✍ It is maintained by the United States government and is freely accessible by anyone with a GPS receiver.
- ✍ GP was conceptualized by U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and was originally based on and run with 24 satellites.

However, the first satellite navigation system, **Transit** or also known as NAVSAT was the first satellite navigation system which was tested successfully in 1960 by the United States Navy.

It became obsolete later. By 1994, a complete constellation of the 24 satellites was placed in the orbit and 1995 the full Operational Capability was declared by NAVSTAR in April 1995.

- ✍ The orbiting GPS satellites are called space Vehicles (SV) and the GPS requires a minimum of 4 satellites.

However, the GPS design originally called for 24 satellites and they were 8 each in three circular orbital planes number of satellites in view from a given point on the Earth's surface.

It was later changed to 6 planes with 4 satellites. the number of satellites in view from a given point on the Earth's surface keeps changing but the orbits are arranged so that at least six satellites are always within line of sight from almost everywhere on Earth's surface.

#### **Distance Decay:**

In Delhi, the highest cost of commercial spaces in Connaught Place, which is officially known as Rajiv Chowk.

- ✍ Please note that there are Connaught Places in London as well as Hong Kong also.

When we move at a distance from the Connaught Place which we assume the Central Business District (CBD), then we notice that:

1. The crowd (pedestrians) reduces when we go away from the CBD of any city for example Connaught Place in New Delhi.
2. The cost and rent of the land reduces as we go away
3. The number of buildings and their heights reduces as we go away
4. The quality of shops decreases as we go away

The above change can be seen at any place around the world and this is called as Distance Decay.

Note: Chief architect of Connaught Place was Robert Tor Russell and it was modeled after the Royal Crescent in Bath, England.

## Gujarat: EMRI 108 Emergency Service is launched

GVK EMRI (Emergency Management and Research Institute) is the only professional Emergency Service Provider in India. GVK EMRI is a nonprofit company and handles the medical, police and fire emergencies through the "1-0-8 Emergency service". The free service is implemented through state-of-art emergency call response centers and has over 2600 ambulances across Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Goa, Chennai, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Assam Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh.

In this context, the Gujarat government had allotted GVK a plot near Kathawada, Ahmadabad to establish a high-tech emergency and research management centre. This centre has become functional from July 1, 2010.

- ✍ Please note that India's first ambulance service **had started in Andhra Pradesh** and this was a joint venture of State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the EMRI.

## Interesting Facts: 108

108 is a sacred number not only in Hinduism, but also in Jainism and Buddhism. Hindu deities have 108 names.

- ✓ The Mala which is used for repetition of a mantra contains 108 beads, this is called Namjapa. These are normally made up Tulsi wood (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*) or Rudraksh.
- ✓ In Buddhism, juzu are the rings with 108 beads and they are known as "Buddhist rosary".
- ✓ The Buddhist Rosaries are tools of meditation in Buddhism.
- ✓ The Tibetan Buddhism counts that there are 108 sins.
- ✍ The Japanese new year, which used to be celebrated with the Chinese New year before 1873, is now celebrated in January 1, coinciding with the Gregorian New year Calendar.
- ✓ On the midnight on December 31, Buddhist temples all over Japan ring their bells a 108 times. This symbolizes the 108 human sins in Buddhist belief; they believe that they get rid of the 108 sins of the previous year.
- ✓ Some ancient Indian Calculations have been deeply associated with the number 108. It was calculated in ancient India that distance between the Earth and Moon is 108 times the diameter of the Moon and the diameter of Sun is around 108 times that of Earth.
- ✍ This calculation is precise, because the modern calculations show that, Sun has a diameter of about 1,392,000 kilometers which is about 109 times that of Earth.
- ✍ Sun has a mass of 330,000 times that of Earth
- ✍ 108 is also the name of a community for open source developers created by Red Hat.
- ✓ 108 has been a technologically acceptable number enabling the processing of calls to occur faster.
- ✓ Krishna is said to have danced with 108 Gopis the ecstatic Raasa Leela on moon lit nights in Brindavan.
- ✓ Lord Natraja danced the 108 karanas or momentary freezes.
- ✓ There are 54 letters in the Sanskrit alphabet. Each has a masculine and feminine, Shiva and Shakti, 54 times 2 is 108.
- ✓ There are said to be a total of 108 energy lines converging to form the heart chakra. One of them sushuma leads to the crown chakra, and is said to be the path of self realization.

## Jharkhand: Nontax payers barred from filing PIL

In a landmark decision, the Jharkhand High Court has barred the non-tax payers from filing a Public Interest Litigation. The parameters set by the court say that a person who is PAN (permanent account number) holder can file a PIL and the person filing a PIL will have to give address. A social worker if filing a PIL will have to give full details of the PIL.

## Fundamentals of Public Interest Litigation

### What is a PIL?

A PIL means litigation for the protection of the public interest.

## **Understanding the Right to Constitutional Remedies:**

Article 32 of the constitution of India is known as "Right to Constitutional Remedies". Article 32 (1) says that "The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed".

## **Why PIL?**

In ordinary cases the aggrieved person/ party has the right to seek redress under Article 32. Prior 1980s only the aggrieved party could approach the courts for justice. The Indian legal system which was more or less with colonial nature saw the state of deprivation of civil and political rights particularly during the emergency era.

- ✍ After the emergency got ended in 1977, the 2 judges of the honorable Supreme Court Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and P. N. Bhagwati recognized the possibility of providing access to justice to the poor and to reach out to the people.

Hence Public Interest Litigation was devised an innovative way wherein a person or a civil society group could approach the supreme court seeking legal remedies in cases where public interest is at stake.

- ✍ Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and P. N. Bhagwati were the first judges to accept PIL.
- ✍ In S. P. Gupta v. Union of India, 1981 case, Justice P. N. Bhagwati articulated the concept of PIL.
- ✍ Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar was the first such PIL case.

This case was filed by an advocate and focused on the inhuman conditions of the prisons. The case led to release of more than 40,000 under trial prisoners.

## **Concept of PIL:**

In S. P. Gupta v. Union of India, 1981 case, Justice P. N. Bhagwati provisioned that if an injury is caused to a person or class of person or a legal right of the person/class of person is violated, and such person or class of person by reasons of poverty, helplessness or disability or social/economical disadvantageous position cannot approach the court, then a member of the public can maintain an application for an appropriate direction / order/ writ in the High Court under article 226 and in case any breach of the fundamental rights the person or class of person can seek judicial redress in Supreme court under article 32.

- ✍ please note that Article 226 is Power of High Courts to issue certain writs

## **Can PIL be filed for personal gains?**

In Ashok Kumar Pandey v. State of West Bengal case it was maintained that one can approach the court to wipe out violation of fundamental rights and genuine infraction of statutory provisions, but not for personal gain or private profit or political motive or any oblique consideration.

## **Remedial nature of PIL:**

The PIL has remedial nature and indirectly incorporates the principles enshrined in the part IV (Fundamental Duties) of the Constitution of India into part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution.

### Andhra Pradesh: New Information and Communication Technology policy 2010-2015

The new Information and Communication Technology policy 2010-2015 has been released on July 1, by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh K Rosaisah. Some essential points:

- ✓ The new ICT policy focuses on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and E-governance.
- ✓ The state sets up a target of IT exports worth Rs. 70,000 Crore by 2015.
- ✓ The state expects to generate direct IT employment to over 1.25 Lakh people and indirect IT employment to over five Lakh people.
- ✓ The policy provides incentives for start-up companies, SMEs, IT Product/R&D companies, SC/ST entrepreneurs, Women Entrepreneurs, Animation, Gaming and digital entertainment, Engineer services, companies in Tier II and III locations, promotion of IT incubation facilities at Engineering colleges, promotion of women's participation in ICT sector, electronic hardware (non-hazardous) and E-governance.
- ✓ The state government proposes to provide a special and upfront negotiated package of incentives for mega projects set up by ICT multinational companies (MNCs) and IT majors.

It was announced by the chief Minister that two new units similar to the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), country's premier missile making facility, will be located with "huge investment" in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Fact Box: What are mega projects?**

Mega projects are large-scale investment projects, which may include bridges, tunnels, highways, railways, airports, seaports, power plants, dams, wastewater projects, Special Economic Zones, oil and natural gas extraction projects, public buildings, information technology systems, aerospace projects, and weapons systems.

- ✓ In India the Mega projects are defined as such projects, with present employment of more than 1000 in the case of IT and 1500 in the case of ITES and an annual turnover of more than Rs 100 Crores for the last three years.

Please note that April 2010, the government of Andhra Pradesh had decided to grant essential service status to the IT industry (IT/ITES units/companies and non-hazardous hardware manufacturing industry) under the AP Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1971. This move was made in the hope that it will draw more investments.

### National Initiative for Patient Safety

National Initiative for Patient Safety or NIPS is a project launched by the Hospital Administration Department of **All India Institute for Medical Sciences (AIIMS)**. The Department of Hospital Administration, AIIMS has commenced this project in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), INCLIN Trust, and supported by knowledge partner Becton Dickinson India Pvt. Ltd. (BD India).

The aim of this project is to work as a single platform to bring on reputed clinicians, nurses, and hospital administrators from 12 leading public and private hospitals and promote the culture of patient safety .

### Why Osh and Jalal-Abad are in news?

Osh and Jalal-Abad are two southern cities of Kyrgyzstan which are currently under the rioting and violence since June 2010. This violence involves the clashes between ethnic **Kyrgyz and Uzbeks**. This is in continuation with a series of riots and demonstrations across Kyrgyzstan in April 2010 that led ultimately to the ousting of President Kurmanbek Bakiyev, who fled the country.

- ✓ Later, Roza Isakovna Otunbayeva was made the president, who eventually is the first female President of the country.

More than 100 Indian students in various colleges and universities were also trapped in the violence. However they were evacuated with the help of the Indian embassy.

On July 2, 2010, India has decided to send humanitarian aid, including food items, medicines and tents Kyrgyzstan, to be dispatched in two Indian Air Force IL-76 aircraft over the next few days.

### Tendulkar is now Brand Ambassador of Toshiba:

Sachin Tendulkar has been appointed the brand ambassador across Toshiba's product categories and for corporate branding in India.

Which was the first company which Sachin joined as Brand Ambassador?

Sachin had played his first Test match against Pakistan in Karachi in 1989, when he was just 16. With his debut, he became the **brand ambassador of Boost in 1989 only**. However, the first brand ambassador of Boost was Kapil Dev (1986). In 2002 Virender sehwag joined Boost and in 2008 Mahendra Singh Dhoni became the brand ambassador of Boost.

Sachin joined Pepsi in 1992. Sachin is associated with Pepsi, Boost, Reynolds, ESPN Star sports and many other brands

### New ICC president: Sharad Pawar

On July 1, 2010, Former BCCI president Sharad Pawar formally takes over as president of the International Cricket Council (ICC) in succession to David Morgan at the ICC's Annual Conference in Singapore.

- ✓ Sharad Pawar begins two-year term as ICC President.
- ✓ Jagmohan Dalmiya was the first Indian to be elected as the ICC chief in 1997.
- ✓ Sharad pawar is seventh ICC president.

ICC's top post comes to an Indian at a crucial time when India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are scheduled to host the cricket World Cup in 2011.

### In Finland: Broadband is a legal Right Now

On July 1, 2010, Finland has become the first nation in the world to make broadband Internet a legal right. From July 1, 2010, the telecommunication companies Finland will be required to provide all 5.2

million citizens with Internet connection that runs at speeds of at least 1 megabit per second. Not this much only, the Finnish government has also promised guaranteed speeds of 100Mbps for all of its citizens by 2015. Please note that the British government has also committed to giving all citizens a minimum 2Mbps broadband connection by 2012, however there is not legal binding rules.

- ✍ It's worth note that Finland has 96% population online.
- ✍ Broadband penetration is now treated to be a Key Economic indicator.
- ✍ Nokia is a Finnish Company.

### **Code of Conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism**

Code of Conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism is the first of its kind in India and is a code for the safety of the foreign tourists visiting the country every year. It has been released by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India on July 1, 2010. The code comes at a time when India has seen three incidents of rape involving two Dutch women and a Brazilian woman recently. The core of the code is at awareness building and asks the hotel management and tour operators to maintain two people as pointsmen to ensure that all safety norms and guidelines of this code are adhered to and they shall act as a liaison with the local police and immigration authority.

### **China's 4<sup>th</sup> airport in Tibet becomes Operational**

China has been actively engaged in building commercial airports in Tibet. At present 3 air ports viz. **Gonggar Airport in Lhasa, Bamda Airport in Qamdo prefecture** and **Nyingchi Airport** are in operation. On July 1, 2010, fourth Gunsa Airport in Ngari prefecture becomes operational. Fifth airport, Peace Airport in Xigaze, is expected to open in October 2010.

### **What is Terrafugia Transition?**

Terrafugia Transition is world's first flying car currently under development by Terrafugia, a small company in USA, since 2006. This Car was in a legal tangle over its weight. The car is categorized by the Federal Aviation Administration as a light sport aircraft. The limit for a light sport aircraft was under 1,320 pounds in weight. On 1 July 2010, it has been announced that Terrafugia Transition is granted an exemption from the FAA concerning its Maximum Takeoff Weight (MTOW) in order to be classified as light-sports. The exemption granted for the light-sport craft makes it able to take-off weighing at 1,430 pounds.

### **What is defensin-1?**

Defensin-1 is the name of a protein, which has the property of resistance of epithelial surfaces to microbial colonization. This protein has the potential to develop drugs for antibiotic resistant bacteria. Honey bees make this protein and adds to honey and the scientists at the Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam say that one day the drugs developed by Honey containing Defensin-1 , could combat antibiotic-resistant infections.

## **Pupils Own Language (POL) Policy of Malaysia**

Pupils Own Language (POL) policy has been adopted by Malaysian Government.

- ✍ Malaysia, a multiracial country has 22.5% Ethnic Chinese & 6.8% Ethnic Indian (mostly Tamil) fractions in its total population.

The total ethnic Tamils in Malaysia are close to 1.7 millions. Implementation of this policy will result in recruitment of more Tamil and Chinese Language Teachers from next year.

## **What is GAFI and what is India's current position in GAFI?**

The popular term used for *Groupe d'action financière* (GAFI) is Financial Action Task Force. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-governmental body, responsible for setting global standards on anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT).

- ✍ It was established in 1989 by the members of G7.
- ✍ Please note that G7 was established by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States in 1975 and Canada joined it in 1976, **And in 1997 it added Russia**, So G7 of its establishment became G-8.

Forty Recommendations have been issued by the FATF in 1990 which were last revised in 2003. Some of them include implementing the international conventions of this relevance and criminalizing money laundering and enabling authorities to confiscate the proceeds of money laundering.

- ✍ 8 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing were issued by FATF in the wake of 9/11 attacks
- ✍ A 9th Special Recommendation on Terrorist Financing was issued in October 2004.
- ✍ So the current status of FATF recommendations is 40+9.

Current members are 36 (34 countries and 2 regional organizations viz. European Commission and Gulf Cooperation Council).

Since 2006, India was an observer member of FATF. In this context a joint FAFT / Asia Pacific Group Mutual Evaluation Team had visited India in October and November 2009 and the team found India fully in compliance with the 40+9 Recommendations of FATF.

This team prepared a Mutual Evaluation Report on India and the India's Membership issues. In the FATF Plenary -XXI, which was held recently (June 24-25) at the Amsterdam (capital and largest city of the Netherlands), the report was adopted and India was admitted as 34th Country Member of FATF.

How it will help India?

India has ambitions to become a major player in the International finance. This membership will help India

1. To build the capacity to fight terrorism and trace terrorist money
2. To successfully investigate and prosecute money laundering and terrorist financing offences
3. In securing a more transparent and stable financial system by ensuring that financial institutions are not vulnerable to infiltration or abuse by organized crime groups.
4. In co-ordination of AML/CFT efforts at the international level.

### **India's AML/CFT regime**

- ✍ The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) came into force in 2005 and was amended in 2009.
- ✍ The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) was amended in 2004 to criminalize, inter alia, terrorist financing.
- ✍ The UAPA was further amended in December 2008 to broaden its scope and to bring the legislation more in line with the requirements of the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (FT Convention).

### **Role of MTNL in Commonwealth Games**

In February 2010, Public Sector telecom company MTNL was designated as the official telecom service provider for the upcoming Commonwealth Games 2010. Here is a brief note on Role of MTNL in the upcoming Commonwealth Games:

#### **Money:**

MTNL will spend Rs. 400 crore to wire all venues of Commonwealth Games with high speed internet access to facilitate the event.

#### **Networks:**

Three separate but interconnected networks, namely the Security Network, the Broadcasting Network, and Data Network are being implemented by MTNL. The Broadcasting Network will be responsible for taking live feeds from all stadia and relaying it to the International Broadcasting Centre in Pragati Maidan, from where it would be made available to broadcasters. The Data Network will coordinate activities like ticketing, related logistics etc. Security network would also be comprised of Optical Fiber Network which would transmit security related information inter & intra stadium for secured & trouble free operation & management of Commonwealth Games in different stadia. (Sachin Pilot, Minister of state for Telecom)

### **Golden Jubilee celebrations of INMAS**

The Defense Science Laboratory is located in New Delhi. To undertake a study on the consequences of the use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction a Radiation Cell was established in 1956 in this Laboratory at the instance of Pundit Nehru.

However, later it was found that Radio Isotopes can be used in Peaceful medical Applications.

This hope gave rise to prospects of enlarging the scope of the Radiation cell.



This culminated in its upgradation and in 1961 a full fledged Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences was established.

2011 marks the Golden Jubilee year for this institute. On July 1, 2010, Dr Vijay Kumar Saraswat, Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri, Secretary Defence R&D & Director-General DRDO launched the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Institute.

✍ Please note that Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri is also DRDO Chief.

### **Foundation Day of ICAI**

Every Year July 1 is celebrated as foundation day of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

✍ This day marks the passing of Chartered Accountants Bill by Indian parliament in 1949.

ICAI has completed 61 years and enters in 62nd year on July 1, 2010.

### **RBI's directions to review the Financial Inclusion Plans**

The Government of India has an ambitious plan to cover all villages having a population of more than 2,000 to have banking facilities by March 31, 2012.

Currently there are approximately 64,000 such villages, which don't have a formal banking infrastructure. In this context, the Reserve bank of India had had asked both public and private sector banks to present their financial inclusion plans (FIP) for the next three years, duly approved by their respective boards by March 31, 2010.

The central bank, after going through these plans, has asked the banks to review and rework.

✍ The major problem to achieve the financial Inclusion is that currently we don't have a suitable business model and a delivery model.

The Banks have not been asked to review the targets, but the strategy.

✍ Please note that SBI has planned to extend its reach to 11943 villages within this financial year.

### **India's Jhulan and Mithali Raj in ICC Top Rankings**

In the Latest ICC Rankings India's Women Cricket team Captain Jhulan Goswami is on the top Rank among the Bowlers. She hails from West Bengal and was chosen ICC Women's Player of the Year 2007.

Similarly Mithali Raj, is the number 1 in the ICC World Women's Cricket ranking in the ICCI latest Rankings. Mithali is from Jodhpur Rajasthan and works with Indian Railways.

### **Inauguration of Terminal 3**

In 2007, India had started on the Terminal 3 project of New Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport with an objective to handle 34 million passengers a year by 2010. The project is now complete and on

July 3, 2010, PM Man Mohan Singh and UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi inaugurated the ultra-modern Terminal 3, which is the sixth largest terminal in the world.

✍ It has been built in record 37 months at a cost of nearly \$3 billion.

It has been developed by the Bangalore-based infrastructure major GMR Group, with the state-run Airports Authority of India, Fraport of Germany and Malaysian Airport Holding.

✍ Terminal 3 of the Dubai International Airport is not only the largest terminal but also single largest building in the world by floor space.

### **UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**

The UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, simply UN Women is the new entity of United Nations which aims to bring together the 4 existing fragmented groups and establish a new entity aimed at intensifying efforts to meet the needs of women and girls worldwide. These 4 groups are Division for the Advancement of Women, institute on research and training for the advancement of women, the office of the special adviser on gender issues and the UN Development Fund for Women.

✍ The Division for the Advancement of Women is in existence since 1946 and United Nations Development Fund for Women was established in 1976.

The UN Women will start working in January 2011 and will be headed by a UN under-secretary general.

✍ The UN members have agreed to contribute \$ 500 million as a minimum investment to this new organization.

Some International Days Related to Women:

- ✓ November 25 – International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
- ✓ November 29 – International Women Human Rights Defenders Day
- ✓ December 5 – International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development
- ✓ December 10 – International Human Rights Day (Marks the anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

### **Karnataka: Chennai-Bengaluru Pipeline**

On July 2, 2010, Hans Raj Bhardwaj, Governor of Karnataka dedicated to the nation Indian Oil Corporation's Chennai-Bengaluru petroleum products pipeline (CBPL), at Devanagonthi oil terminal near Bengaluru.

With the commissioning of Chennai- Bengaluru Pipeline the network of Indian Oil's crude oil and product pipelines is now 10,652 km in length and 75.26 million tons per annum in capacity. The Corporation is currently implementing new pipeline projects of over 2,000 km in length, worth approximately Rs. 6,000 crore.

The 290 kilometers, Chennai Bengaluru Pipeline originates from Chennai Petroleum Corporation's Manali refinery near Chennai, traverses via Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh and terminates at the Devanagonthi terminal of Indian Oil on the outskirts of Bengaluru.

GAIL is also laying 2500 Kms natural gas pipeline covering Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs.10,000 crore including Dabhol-Bengaluru Pipeline at an investment of Rs.5000 crore and Kochi-Bangalore Pipeline at investment of Rs.3782 crore.

### **Karnataka: Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (RGGLV)**

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (RGGLV) was launched on October 16, 2009, in 8 states covering over 1200 locations, with an objective to set up small size LPG distribution agencies in order to increase rural penetration and to cover remote as well as low potential areas for all the locations having potential of 600 refill sales per month. The scheme aims to eliminate ailments due to use of chulhas and to provide clean cooking fuel to our rural women folk.

- ✍ The 8 states where, initially this scheme was launched are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Orissa.

The scheme has been launched in the state of Karnataka on July 2, 2010.

- ✍ Today 83% of LPG network in India is in urban areas, while only 17% network is in rural areas.
- ✍ The Vision-2015 adopted for the LPG sector has a target of overall 75% LPG population coverage.

The Oil Marketing Companies have been directed to identify and assess the location of areas with low penetration so that a target growth of 50% LPG population coverage in each district and 60% overall LPG coverage in states can be achieved.

### **Journal of Governance**

Journal of Governance is the name of a new journal which is dedicated to public Governance. The first issue has been released on July 3, 2010 by Vice President Hamid Ansari. The body behind this journal is IC Centre for Governance which is being run by Justice M N Venkatachalaiah, former Chief Justice of India and Dr. Abid Hussain, former Ambassador to United States.

### **Marzuki Darusman Panel**

Marzuki Darusman is UN's special rights investigator to North Korea. In June 2010, he has been appointed as Chairman of a high-level panel constituted by United Nations which shall look into allegations of human rights abuses in the final months of the civil war in Sri Lanka. With the constitution of this Panel, Ban Ki-moon, the UN secretary-general has launched the investigation on Human Rights Violation during the later phases of civil war in Sri Lanka. The panel was established "to advise him on the issue of accountability with regards to any alleged violations of international human rights and humanitarian law during the final stages of the conflict".

The other two members are Yasmin Sooka, a South African former member of the commission that investigated apartheid atrocities, and Steven Ratner, an American lawyer.

The panel will advise Ban on alleged violations of international rights and humanitarian laws during the war's final stages. The panel also aims to receive cooperation from Sri Lankan officials and to complete its advisory work within four months.

## 2010 Failed States Index

A failed state is a state which is perceived as having failed at some of the basic conditions and responsibilities of a sovereign government. An annual Index called Failed States Index is released every year by the United States think-tank, the Fund for Peace and the magazine Foreign Policy since 2005.

This index accords the rankings based on the total scores of the 12 indicators. For each indicator, the ratings are placed on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable). The total score is the sum of the 12 indicators and is on a scale of 0-120.

In the 2010 Failed States Index, 177 states were included of which 37 were classified as "alert", 92 as "warning", 35 as "moderate", 13 as "sustainable".

- ✍ The list is topped by Somalia, which is world's most Failed State.
- ✍ Somalia is followed by Chad.
- ✍ Pakistan is on Number 10 and Burma on 16.
- ✍ Somalia has been the No. 1 failed state for three years running.
- ✍ Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal are on 24th, 25th and 26th ranks.
- ✍ India is on 79th place and has been classified as "Warning" (source: Foreign Policy Magazine)

## News Bytes July 2-3, 2010 & Past

- ✓ **India-US higher education summit:** On July 30, 2010 Mumbai will host the three-day India-US Summit on higher education to mark the golden jubilee of the Indo-American Society.
- ✓ Mumbai Ranji Trophy captain Milind Rege has been appointed as the 2011 World Cup tournament manager
- ✓ **Shree Ramayana Mahanveshanam** is the name of a new quest on Ramayana and has been authored by India's Law Minister Verappa Moily. It has been released by Chief Justice of India S H Kapadia on July 2, 2010.
- ✓ On July 3, 2010 Serena Williams has successfully defended the women's crown in the Wimbledon defeating Vera Zvonareva (of Russia) in the final. Serena is currently ranked World No. 1 in both singles and doubles. This is her 4<sup>th</sup> Wimbledon title.
- ✓ From July 2-4, 2010, the Directorate of Film Festivals has launched "Retrospective" marking the 50 years of the versatile actor Kamal Haasan. It was launched by Ambika Soni, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting on July 2, 2010.
- ✓ The 22nd annual three-day **Mango Festival** was launched on July 2, 2010 in New Delhi with around 700 varieties of Mangoes on display from across the country.
- ✓ **India's Steel Consumption:** India's Steel consumption per person per year is 48 kgs. It is way below the world steel average of 200 Kgs.
- ✓ In June 2010, Moody's has downgraded the Greece's rating to "Junk" rocking markets across the world.
- ✓ Some of Mittal's Integrated Steel Plants in India, which are in initial Phase: Satarda (Maharashtra), Kudtini (Karnataka), Chilka & Keonjhar (Orissa), Khunti-gumla (Jharkhand), Sindri (Jharkhand), Bokaro Jharkhand.
- ✓ **World One:** Mumbai's Lodha Developers had made the most expensive land acquisition in India in May 2010, paying Rs. 4050 crore for 25000 sq. ft plot in Wadala, Mumbai. The rate was \$34520 per square kilometers. The same developer has ambitions to build world's tallest residential Tower "World One" in Mumbai in Parel.
- ✓ **Khoka:** Khoka is a Gujarati Term which means empty shell of a coconut. In stock market, Khoka is the nonconvertible portion of a partly convertible debenture. The Nonconvertible portion not only may carry an unattractive rate of interest but is also extremely difficult to sell in the debenture market or is sold on a high discount. Small investors'

scheme for the liquidity of KHOKA known as SILK scheme has been introduced to remove the difficulties of Khoka. In this scheme a banker or an investment firm comes to the rescue by buying from the holder any lot of khokas at a reasonable discount.

- ✓ **José Saramago**, who recently died on June 24, 2010 was a Nobel-laureate Portuguese novelist. He was awarded Nobel Prize in 1998. His work "The Gospel According to Jesus Christ" was in a controversy as it depicts Jesus as a flawed, humanised character with passions and doubts. It had irked the church and the state alike.

#### **Volatility Index for F & O**

- ✓ The National Stock Exchange, which was first to Introduce a Volatility Index in 2008, is now planning to introduce derivative products –futures and options with the volatility Index as the underlying assets.
- ✓ India VIX is a volatility index based on the Nifty 50 Index Option prices and indicates the expected market volatility over the next 30 calendar days. Higher the implied volatility higher the India VIX value and vice versa.
- ✓ The F & O VIX products will give another trading product for the investors to buy, speculate and hedge their risk in the equity Market. It is like trading on volatility. Both institutional as well as Retail investors can trade this product.

### **Forest Cover in North East India: A Short Comparison**

India's North East Region has a rich biodiversity in terms of animal and plant species, influenced by diversity of the Tibetan plateau, eastern Himalaya, Myanmar, Indo-Malaya region, Bengal and other parts of the Indian Sub-continent. The following table presents the latest data available for North east India's Forest Coverage:

State	Total Area	Forest Cover (sq.kms)					
		Forest Cover 1897		Forest Cover 2009		Change	
		Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Assam	78,483	25160	32.1	27692	35.3	2532	10
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	64132	76.6	67353	80.4	3221	5
Manipur	22,327	17475	78.3	17280	77.4	-195	-1
Meghalaya	22,429	16466	73.4	17321	77.2	855	5
Mizoram	21,081	19084	90.5	19240	91.3	156	1
Nagaland	16,579	14394	86.8	13464	81.2	-930	-6
Tripura	10,492	5953	56.7	8073	76.9	2120	36

Following are the conclusions worth note:

- ✍ Arunachal Pradesh, which has the largest geographical area in North East states, has also the largest Forests cover since 1987.
- ✍ Since 1987, Tripura has seen the largest growth in % of forest cover in the entire North East.
- ✍ Nagaland has lost 930 square Kilometers of Forests in these 2 decades and its area under forests has reduced by 6% which is largest in North East Region.
- ✍ Assam has shown 10% growth Forest Cover which is maximum in North East India. Assam is followed by Arunachal Pradesh

Please note that under the National Afforestation programme; an amount of 345.62 Crores was released for treating 1.73 Lakh hectares during the year 2008-09. During 2009-10 Rs.318.17 Crores were provided for treating a total area of 1.03 lakh hectares.

## **Today's Compendium: Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group China-Pak Nuclear Cooperation and India's Perspectives**

The twentieth Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) took place in Christchurch from 24-25 June 2010. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Jennifer Macmillan, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Vienna.

### **What is NSG?**

- ✓ The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) includes 46 member states and represents virtually all the world's nuclear equipment, fuel, and technology-exporting countries. The group was created by seven states in 1975 to standardize nuclear trade rules in response to India's Pokharan-I Nuclear Explosions.

### **What was the Current Issue?**

- ✓ China had announced in June 2010 that it intends to sell Pakistan two civil nuclear power reactors, Chashma-3 and Chashma-4.

### **What are China's Arguments?**

- ✓ China's argument is that it did not violate any of its international nuclear commitments because the new reactors were "grandfathered" to its 1985 and 2001 nuclear cooperation deals with Pakistan. These reactors came into being much before Beijing joined the NSG in 2004.
- ✓ China, arguing that the two new reactors for its "all-weather friend" and ally Pakistan would be subject to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards (just like the reactors Chashma-1 & 2), would not bring its nuclear cooperation with Pakistan to the NSG.

### **What are India's Concerns?**

- ✓ India has her own concerns on this issue. Pakistan's additional acquisition of China's nuclear assistance to set up two more reactors is likely to affect the balance of Power with India. India's concerns are that such nuclear capability may fall into the wrong hands such as terrorists. We have seen in the past that Pakistan has an earlier track record of its secret supply of the nuclear technology to Libya, North Korea, and Iran. So, India's concern is justified that such lethal technology may fall in the undesired and deleterious elements in future. The possible transfer may be detrimental to India's security interests and regional stability.

### **Was the issue an Agenda?**

- ✓ The issue was not on the agenda of the meeting but the NSG failed to dissuade China from supplying two nuclear power reactors to Pakistan in pursuance of two that had earlier been supplied.

### **What are China Pakistan Defense Relationships?**

- ✓ China has been a steady source of military equipment to the Pakistani Army and also has helped Pakistan to set-up mass weapons production factories and also has given technology assistance and modernized facilities. China had provided short range nuclear capable conventional weapons DF-11 or M-11 missile to Pakistan.
- ✓ In 1983, it was reported in US that China was helping Pakistan with fissile production and in 1992 reports revealed concern regarding China's continuing activities with Pakistan's nuclear programme. In 1994, Pakistan procured approximately 5,000 ring magnets centrifuges from

China. China also mentored Pakistan's' Chashma nuclear reactor in 1999 and also the Chashma II.

#### **What is China & India's Position in NSG?**

- ✓ China is a member of NSG since 2004. India is not a member of NSG. India availed the NSG waiver in 2008. The issue was discussed during India's President's visit to China last month and it was said that the deal was for peaceful purposes.

#### **What is US's Reaction to the deal?**

- ✓ So far, the United States has been the only country to openly oppose the proposed arrangement; however that too has happened because of China's cooperation in sanctions vote in the UN Security Council. United States initially raised the issue with China, but later kept mum, because US does not want to upset the delicate balance of political and economic power between Washington and Beijing.

- ✓ **What was the outcome of the Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group ?**

The issue was not an agenda in the Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group. The official statement said that 46-member group observed that participating countries "continued to consider implementation" of civil nuclear cooperation with India. "It noted actions taken to adhere to the NSG guidelines and the **voluntary commitments made by India.**"

#### **Does China want NSG waiver for Pakistan?**

- ✓ China seems to be willing to go with the rest of the international community which argues that there is no need for the NSG to give Pakistan a clean waiver, just like it had done in India's case in 2008. However, China has been searching for a counterweight to India and to the Indo-US nuclear deal.

#### **Can Pakistan be given NSG waiver?**

- ✓ Pakistan has been longing for similar waiver as granted to India in 2008. But the nuclear track record of Pakistan stands nowhere in front of the tough scrutiny India had faced for three long years before the deal was cleared by the NSG in 2008.

#### **What is the current Position of Chashma 3 & Chashma 4 deal?**

- ✓ The agreement between China and Pakistan for Chashma-3 & 4 was signed on November 20, 2008, just a month after India and the US signed their own pact. This deal was signed after NSG clearance to India. Later a fuel agreement was signed on September 30, 2009.
- ✓ In March 2010, the President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari had visited to China. At that time , Pakistan Atomic Energy Cooperation (PAEC) and China's Zhongyuan Engineering Corporation (ZEC) signed a deal for the two plants.

#### **What are concerns of Pakistan?**

- ✓ Pakistan fears that the Indo-US agreement may allow India to improve and expand its nuclear weapon arsenal. Pakistan feels discriminated against by America's pro-India positions.

About this Paper:

This paper is part of [www.gktoday.in](http://www.gktoday.in) 's reader supported E-mail Coaching / Assistance Programme for Public Service Examinations of 2011. Queries and suggestions may be emailed at [gktoday.in@gmail.com](mailto:gktoday.in@gmail.com)

## Current Affairs: July 5, 2010

### Ghaziabad District Court Provident Fund scam

The Ghaziabad District Court Provident Fund scam was unearthed in January 2008. The scam involves a fraudulent withdrawal of Provident Fund advances worth more than 7 crore Rupees from the Ghaziabad district treasury between 2001 and 2007. The PF advances were withdrawn in the name of Class III and Class IV employees of the District Court.

The key accused Ashutosh Asthana was arrested in 2008, who died under mysterious condition in Ghaziabad Jail on October 17, 2009. On July 4, 2010, the CBI has filed a charge sheet against 78 people including three former judges of the Allahabad High Court. Three district judges have also been named in the charge sheet.

The charge sheet, filed in a special court of in Ghaziabad has named R.P. Yadav, R.N. Mishra and A.K. Singh, all former judges of the Allahabad High court, and R.P. Mishra, R.S. Choubey and Arun Kumar, all former district judges of Ghaziabad.

A CBI release says that agency's probe concluded that 781 treasury cheques amounting to 7.92 crore rupees were issued in the names of Class-IV employees of the District Court, Ghaziabad, pertaining to General provident fund withdrawal during the period April 2000 to February 2008. Out of 781 instances, 482 treasury cheques amounting to 6.58 crore rupees were found to have been drawn fraudulently.

### Lalit Modi Issue:

A Special General Meeting of the BCCI was held at Mumbai on July 4, 2010 which unanimously ratified all charges against Lalit Modi and authorized Board President Shashank Manohar to initiate civil and criminal proceedings against the suspended IPL chief. The charges against Modi were referred the charges against Modi to a re-constituted disciplinary committee.

Modi has been accused of financial bungling, trying to start a rebel league in England and irregularities in issuing theatrical rights of the IPL and has been slapped with 3 show cause notices.

### Peacock Feathers Trade

The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 prohibits the killing of peacocks as well as export of tail feathers or articles made from them, but allows domestic trade under the assumption that the feathers are naturally shed. Wild Life Crime Control Bureau has over the years raided several warehouses in the Agra region and found huge stocks of feathers, giving rise to the suspicion that the birds were being systematically killed. Now, the ministry of environment and Forests proposes the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 so that domestic trade of Peacock feathers may be banned.

The proposed amendments of Sections 43(3)(a) and 44 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 are related to the trade of peacock feathers.

The Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*) is an endangered bird. The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 prohibits the killing of peacocks as well as export of tail feathers or articles made from them.



- ✍ However, this act allows domestic trade in feathers or articles under the assumption that these are naturally shed. This loophole has been used by the poachers who strangle the birds and pluck out its shiny blue-green tail feathers. Amendment of the Sections 43(3)(a) and 44 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, will no longer exempt those possessing a certificate of ownership for peacocks from transferring or selling the tail feather and articles or trophies made from them.

The ministry of Environment and Forests has invited suggestions and objections and within a month would come out with an ordinance for amendments.

- ✍ Agra Region is a hub of peacock feathers trade and the amendment is going to ruin lives of many people out there.

### **China's Population to reach 1.39 Billion in 2015**

China's population which stood at 1.32 billion at the end of 2008 was 2.5 times the number in 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded.

- ✍ People's republic of China was founded on 1 October 1949

The one child policy was adopted in late 1970s which helped the country to check its population growth between 1978 and 2008. According to the latest estimates released by Li, director of the National Population and Family Planning Commission, China's population is projected to reach 1.39 billion by the end of 2015.

In next 5 years, for the first time urban population will exceed the rural population.

### **General David Petraeus**



On July 4, 2010, General David Howell Petraeus of USA has assumed his current assignment of Commander, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Commander, U.S. Forces Afghanistan (USFOR-A). He is the new commander of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force, established by the United Nations Security Council on 20 December 2001 by Resolution 1386 as envisaged by the Bonn Agreement. Petraeus was formally approved by the US Senate to replace McChrystal on 30 June 2010. He succeeds General Stanley McChrystal.

His previous job was Commander of United States Central Command, which oversees the military efforts in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Central Asia, the Arabian Peninsula, and parts of Africa, so technically the new position is a step down from his previous position. He was nominated by US President Obama to succeed General Stanley McChrystal on June 23, 2010 and Senate confirmed this on June 30, 2010.

### **Why General Stanley McChrystal resigned?**

General Stanley McChrystal was sacked amid controversy due to his & his staff's mockery of the civilian government officials of the US, including Vice President Joe Biden, National Security Advisor James L. Jones, US Ambassador to Afghanistan Karl W. Eikenberry, and Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan Richard Holbrooke. An article in a United States magazine devoted to music, politics, and

popular culture "Rolling Stone" made this public in the June 8-22 edition and soon after he was called back and forced to resign.

US-led international forces suffered ever more losses under General Stanley McChrystal trying to bring the Taliban under control.

General Petraeus had successfully led the 2007 surge against militants and laid the groundwork for the US withdrawal of combat troops from Iraq in August.

### **Bujang Valley**

Bujang Valley is a rich archaeological site located in Malaysia. The site is known as richest archaeological area in Malaysia. "Bujang" literally means a "Dragon".

✍ It is a site of a Hindu-Buddhist civilization dating back to as early as 300 AD to fifth Century AD.

Latest excavations by a team led by Mokhtar Saidin Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) have revealed that this site was spread over 1,000 sq km and not 400 sq km as thought earlier. The excavations have revealed that industries of the early civilisation in Bujang Valley were based on the iron industry.

### **Hike in Reverse Repo and Repo Rates**

The Reserve Bank of India raised the repo rate to 5.5% and reverse Repo Rate to 4 per cent on July 3, 2010. Before this the rates were hiked on March 19 and April 20, lifting the repo rate to 5.25 per cent and reverse repo rate to 3.75 per cent.

### **RNRL merger with Reliance Power**

Reliance Natural Resources Ltd, which was incorporated on 24 March 2000 and went public on 25 July 2005 has now merged with Reliance Power, as announced by the Anil Ambani Group Sunday. Reliance Power will give one of its shares for every four held in RNRL. RNRL shareholders, including the promoters, would get Reliance Power shares worth about Rs 7,150 crore, as per the current market prices. Out of these, promoters would get shares worth over Rs 3,600 crore. The deal is a 4-for-1 share swap deal. After the merger, shareholder of RNRL will get one share of RPower for every four shares of RNRL held on the record date.

✍ Before the merger, on Friday, RNRL was valued at nearly Rs 10,400 crore, while Reliance Power's market capitalisation was almost Rs 42,000 crore, so jointly the combined market capitalisation is worth over Rs 50,000 crore.

The merger will complete in 6 months.

✍ After this transaction, the Reliance Power will have over 60 Lakh subscribers, which is the largest number of shareholders for any firm. (Noted from TOI).

### **Bharti's Investment Plans in Niger**

Bharti Airtel Ltd has took over mobile operations in 15 African nations when it completed the acquisition of the African assets of Kuwait's Zain in June 2010.

✍ This deal had made Bharti world's No.5 mobile phone operator by subscribers.

Bharti now wants to start out its activities in Niger in October and, by 2012, plans to invest \$100 million, in expanding the network, improving quality and (improving) the coverage in the rural areas.

The Zain acquisition gives Bharti 42 million customers in Africa and \$3.6 billion in annual revenue.

✍ However, there are financial and management challenges as it deals with 15 governments and people speaking more than 1,000 languages.

## **Wimbledon Championships 2010: Results**

124th Wimbledon Championships 2010 took place from 21 June to 4 July 2010 at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club in Wimbledon, London, United Kingdom. Brief Introduction to Champions:

### **Men's Singles: Rafael Nadal:**

Spanish Professional Tennis Player and Currently ranked number 1. He is winner of 8 Grand Slam singles titles, the 2008 Olympic gold medal in singles, a record 18 ATP World Tour Masters 1000. This was his second Wimbledon Title for which he defeated Czech Tomas Berdych by 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

✍ He is one of the greatest clay court player and his famous as "The King of Clay".

### **Women's Single: Serena Williams:**

World No. 1 in both singles and doubles, and ranked No. 1 for five times by Women's Tennis Association. She is the winner of Olympic gold medals in women's doubles for two times. She defeated Russian Vera Zvonareva in the final 6-3, 6-2, without ever facing a break point. With this win she has become the 6th all time leading singles title holder with 13 titles, passing Billie Jean King, a former professional tennis player from United states who won 12 Grand Slam singles titles, 16 Grand Slam women's doubles titles, and 11 Grand Slam mixed doubles titles.

### **Men's Doubles:**

Jürgen Melzer from Austria and Philipp Petzschner from Germany are the winners of the Wimbledon 2010 Men's Doubles.

### **Women's Doubles:**

Venus Williams and Serena Williams were the defending champions, however, they lost in the quarterfinals to Elena Vesnina and Vera Zvonareva. Both of them are from Russia. Vera is a bronze medalist at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

### **Dhoni weds Sakshi**

On July 4, 2010, Mahendra Singh Dhoni has tied the knot with his school friend Sakshi Singh Rawat.

## **Today's Personality : Gulzari Lal Nanda**

July 4 Marks the Birthday of Gulzari Lal Nanda. A Refresher on his life.

Gulzari Lal Nanda was born on 4 July 1898 at Sialkot (Pakistan).

- ✍ He was the senior most minister in Nehru's Cabinet after the unfortunate death of Sardar Patel on 15 December 1950.

Gulzari Lal Nanda was popularly known as Nandaji. Although he did not get the opportunity to head India as a full fledged Prime Minister but , acted as a caretaker Prime Minister after the Death of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shahstri.

He was a nationalist and had keen interest un the Freedom Movement of our country. He joined the non cooperation movement in 1921. He worked as Professor of Economics at National College Bombay.

- ✍ He was also Secretary, Textile Labor association, Ahmadabad from 1922 to 1946 and had taken keen interest in the Labor Movement.

- ✍ Indian National Trade Union Congress was organized in 1947 by Gulzari lal Nanda.

Gulzari Lal Nanda was member of Legislative Assembly, Bombay in British India from 1937 to 1939 and again from 1947 to 1950.

- ✍ In his first assignment as Labor Minister of the Bombay Government during 1946-50, he successfully piloted the Labor Disputes Bill in the state assembly.

In Bombay Government, he served as Parliamentary secretary from 1937 to 1939 and Minister of Labour and Housing from 1947 to 1950.

Some services associated with the name of Gulzari Lal Nanda:

- Trustee of the Kasturba Memorial Trust.
- Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh (Indian Labor Welfare Organization),
- Chairman of the Bombay Housing Board.
- Member of the National Planning Committee.
- India's delegate to the International Labor Conference, Geneva in 1947 & 1959.
- Vice Chairman of Planning Commission in 1950.
- Planning Minister of India in 1951 and Minister of Planning, Irrigation and Power in 1955.
- ✍ Gulzari Lal Nanda was two times the acting prime Minister and each time he remained in office for 13 days.
- ✍ He was the only prime minister who did not have his own house.

### **Today's Compendium: Dalai Lama**

On July 6, 2010, His Holiness "Tenzin Gyatso", the 14th Dalai Lama, turns 75 years old. Today's Compendium is dedicated to "Dalai Lama".

What is Avalokitesvara?

Avalokitesvara is a Bodhisattva. A Bodhisattva is an enlightenment-being embodying the compassion of all Buddhas. Avalokitesvara is widely revered in Mahayana Buddhism. He is also referred to as Padmapani, Lokeshwara.

- ✍ In Tibet he is known as Chenrezig. It is considered that Dalai Lama's are reincarnation of Chenrezig. Lama means a "Guru", and dalai means Ocean which is translated in Tibetan as "Gyatso".

Who was the First Dalai Lama?

Gendun Drup (1391–1474) was the first Dalai Lama. He was born in the tsang region of Central Tibet and his personal name was Pema Dorji. He was a student of great Tibetan scholar and reformer Tsongkhapa and became the first abbot of Ganden Monastery, founded by Tsongkhapa in 1409.

Which Dalai Lama lived in India (Sikkim) in exile during January 1913?

Thubten Gyatso, the 13th Dalai Lama of Tibet lived in Exile in Tibet during 1913. He actually became a pawn in the "Great Game" between the Russian Empire and British Empire and is known to counter the British expedition to Tibet.

- ✍ Like Afghanistan, Tibet was also one of the buffer states surrounding British India. Tibet was invaded by the British in 1903-04 and the purpose was to prevent the Russian Empire from interfering in Tibetan affairs.

The expedition was led by Colonel Francis Younghusband. His forces entered Lhasa in August 1904 and by that time the Dalai Lama had fled to Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia.

After the Dalai Lama fled, the Qing dynasty of China proclaimed him deposed and again asserted sovereignty over Tibet and made claims over Nepal and Bhutan. Later, a convention was signed **at the Potala between Great Britain and Tibet in the presence of the High Chinese Officials (called Amban) and Nepalese and Bhutanese representatives on 7 September 1904, which later resulted in a treaty in 1906 signed between Great Britain and China.**

- ✍ The British agreed to not to annex the Tibetan territory (for a fee) and China agreed to not to permit any other foreign state to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

This was the first time when the 13<sup>th</sup> Dalai Lama escaped the British Invasion. In 1910 to 1913, he also escaped a Chinese invasion. In 1910, accompanied by six ministers and a small escort fled via Sikkim to Darjeeling.

- ✍ The 13th Dalai Lama was the first Dalai Lama who understood the complexities of the international politics and gave importance to foreign relations.

In Darjeeling, he stayed for two years. During that period he was invited by Governor General Lord Minto to Calcutta. He returned to Tibet in the end of 1912 and assumed control of foreign relations and dealt directly with the Maharaja and the British Political officer in Sikkim and the king of Nepal. In early 1913, he declared independence from China. He issued first Postage stamps and bank notes of China in 1912-13.

**What is the current position of Tibet in China?**

Currently Tibet is a Autonomous Region of China and is also known to be the Xizang Autonomous Region. Xizàng Zìzhìqū is a province-level autonomous region of the created by China in 1965.

✍ After Xinjiang, it is the second largest autonomous region of China.

This region was ruled from 1912 to 1950 by the government of Tibet headed by the Dalai Lama.

China invaded Tibet in 1949. In 1950, the Chinese army entered Chamdo, a Tibetan town and crushed a minor resistance. Under the military pressure from China, the Tibetan Representatives signed the seventeen-point agreement with China and affirmed China's sovereignty over Tibet. Lhasa ratified this, a few months later. The Commander-in-chief of the Tibetan Armed Forces at Chamdo was Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme commonly known as Ngabo and he signed the 17 point agreement. The current 14th Dalai Lama repudiated this agreement and insisted that it was forced upon the Tibetan people.

In 1954, Dalai Lama went to Beijing for peace talks with Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai. But later he fled from the Potala Palace, in Lhasa in 1959.

After a minor uprising in 1959, he fled to India. He crossed the crossing into India on 30 March 1959, and spent some days resting at Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh and reached Tezpur in Assam on 18 April, 1959. Later he set up the Government of Tibet in Exile in Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh.

### **What is Dzogchen?**

Dzogchen literally means "Great perfection" and refers to the natural, primordial state or natural condition of the mind, and a body of teachings and meditation practices aimed at realizing that condition. It is the main subject a Dalai Lama teaches.

### **When was Songs for Tibet Released?**

Songs for Tibet: The Art of Peace is a music album by Art of Peace Foundation in Washington and was released coinciding the Beijing 2008 Olympics. It had contributions from musicians from throughout the world, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and South Africa. The album supports Tibet, the promotion of peace, basic fundamental human rights, including freedom of speech and religion and the current Dalai Lama Tenzin Gyatso.

### **What is special about the 75th Birthday of Dalai Lama?**

75th birthday of Dalai Lama makes him exclusive because of having lived for over 75 years. Only the First Dalai Lama Gendun Drup lived for 84 years from 1391 to 1474. The ninth Dalai Lama, Lungtok Gyatso, had the shortest life span among all Dalai Lamas. He lived only till the age of nine years.

Which are the Awards and Honors have been won by Dalai Lama?

On 10 December 1989 the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize recognized his efforts in "the struggle of the liberation of Tibet and the efforts for a peaceful resolution instead of using violence. Please note the Nobel Prize Committee specially mentioned the name of Mahatma Gandhi while awarding Dalai Lama and said that the "award was in part a tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi"

In 2005 he was awarded the Christmas Humphreys Award from the Buddhist Society in the United Kingdom

In 2006, he was recognized with a Honorary Citizenship by Canada. Dalai Lama is one of the only 6 people in the world, who were recognized with a Honorary Citizenship by the Governor General of Canada. The 6 people are :

1. Raoul Wallenberg : A Swedish diplomat and Holocaust hero.
2. Nelson Mandela: Former president of South Africa and recipient of the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize
3. Tenzin Gyatso: 14th Dalai Lama (in 2006)
4. Aung San Suu Kyi: Recipient of 1991 Nobel Peace Prize
5. Aga Khan: 49th Imam of the Shia Ismaili Muslims
6. Paul Erickson : Famous Major Leagues baseball player

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### **Bharat Bandh**

Nation comes to a halt during Bharat Bandh called by a combined Opposition on 5th July in protest against fuel price hike with the greatest impact felt in NDA and Left-ruled states and Maharashtra. Sporadic incidence of violence witnessed by the country and buses and trains were targeted. Top opposition leaders courted arrests in day long nationwide strike.

### **Update on Rstriya Krishi Vikas Yojna**

The national Development Council in its 53rd meeting had decided to launch a new programme to incentivize the states to increase the share to investment in agriculture in their state plans.

- ☞ Consequently, the Rastriya krishi Vikas Yojna was launched on August 16, 2007 with an allocation of Rs. 25000 crore in the 11th five year plan.

The objective of the **RKVY is to achieve 4 % annual growth** in the agriculture sector during the 11th plan by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and Allied Sectors... It's a state plan scheme and funds provided under RKVY are given to the states as 100% grant by the central Government.

RKVY is part of state plan and has two streams, Stream-I & Stream-II. Stream-I is project based and Stream-II is for strengthening of existing schemes and filling up of resource gap under State Plan. As per the guidelines of RKVY, State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has been constituted for sanctioning of Projects under Stream-I. At least one of the representatives of GOI has to be present in the meeting of the SLSC to complete the quorum of the meeting.



For Preparation of District Agriculture Plan of all the three districts of these islands, the contract has been awarded to NABCONS. Similarly, NABCONS has been engaged as the consultant for preparation of DPR for undertaking coastal aquaculture in sea water submerged paddy areas of South Andaman.

- ✍ The budgetary allocation for RKVY for the current fiscal is Rs. 6055.04 crore under normal RKVY, Rs. 300 crore under oilseeds and pulses programme and Rs. 400 crore for extending green revolution to eastern part of the country.

These components have been included in the budget of current financial year for increasing production in eastern States and also for raising production and productivity of oilseeds and pulses in 60,000 selected villages. Till July 2010, Rs. 2936.69 crore has been released to various States and Union Territories under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2010-11 so far.

### **Foreign Tourist Arrivals : Top 10 Countries**

Ministry of Tourism has released the Country-wise distribution of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) for 2009. In 2009, out of total 51,08,579 foreigners who visited the country, 8,03,021 tourists were from the US. So US tops the list of countries in terms of Tourist arrivals.

1. In 2009, the overall tourism arrival declined by 3.3%. The share of top 15 countries in total tourist arrival was 72.9%.
2. Maximum number of tourist come from USA, followed by UK, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, etc. The number of tourist from America was 15.7 % of the total FTA in 2009.
3. Largest decline of 48% was observed for Bangladesh followed by UK 16%, and Japan 12%.
4. Top 10 countries with largest foreign tourist arrivals in India are as follows:

United States, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Canada, France, Germany, Australia, Malaysia & Japan

### **India's latest Agreements with Mauritius**

During the visit of India's External affairs Minister S M Krishna's visit to Mauritius and Mozambique, the two countries have signed 4 agreements. Mauritius which is facing the scourge of piracy in water will receive grant of \$ 10 Million and a line of credit of \$48.5 million from India for supply of an offshore patrol vehicle, which shall be manufactured by Garden Reach Shipbuilders in Kolkata.

### **Geothermal Energy in India : Some Basic facts**

Our country has been one of the earliest countries to begin geothermal projects way back in the 1970s. Still the geothermal energy has not emerged as a significant renewable energy option. The potential is to produce around 10,600 MW of geothermal power yet, it is not given preference and wind energy and solar energy are preferred basically because of their easy availability, lower initial investment and proven technology.

- ✍ The cited capacity is 203 MW. India is yet to generate any geothermal electricity.

The geological survey of India has identified over 300 hot spring locations and estimates are around 10600 MW. Some of the locations identified by GSI are

1. The Purga valley in Jammu & Kashmir,
2. Tata Pani in Chhattisgarh
3. Godavari basin,
4. Manikaran (Himachal Pradesh),
5. Bakreshwar (West Bengal),
6. Tuwa (Gujarat),
7. Unai (Maharashtra)
8. Jalgaon (Maharashtra).

✍ In February 2008, the Glitnir Bank of Iceland had announced exploration in India.

✍ In January 2010, India and Iceland announced a cooperation on geothermal energy development including the technologies used in deep drilling, reservoir assessment and geothermal demonstration power plants.

In the geothermal Energy R & D programme, The Ministry of new & renewable Energy Seeks proposals for geothermal energy projects based upon the results of assessment studies.

✍ India Brazil South Africa Declaration on clean Energy was signed in 2007.

The Integrated Energy Policy of 2006 addresses all aspects of energy including energy security, access and availability affordability and pricing.

### **12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan : The Genesis begins**

The Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission Montek Singh Ahluwalia, says that 12th plan will be ready by January 2011.

✍ Infrastructure will get a key place in the 12<sup>th</sup> plan.

✍ Infrastructure has been pegged its requirements at one trillion dollars during the 12th plan period, up from its financing at 500 billion dollars in the current Plan.

The government is also making its efforts to set up an Infrastructure Debt Fund to tap long-term financing available with domestic and foreign insurance, pension and sovereign wealth funds.

### **Current Installed Capacity of Nuclear Power:**

There are 19 nuclear power reactors in operation with an installed capacity of 4,560 MW in the country and four are under advance stage of construction with a capacity of 2,720 MW. In addition, four indigenous pressurized heavy water reactors of 700 MW have been launched. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd (NPCIL), a public sector enterprise of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is responsible for design, construction, commissioning and operation of nuclear power plants in the country.

### **"Best of Five" Policy**

"Best of Five" policy was passed by the state government of Maharashtra in February 2010 for junior college admissions. Under this policy, out of the six subjects for the SSC exams, the marks in the best five

subjects will be counted during junior college admissions. Before approving the policy, the government had asked for public suggestions and majority of people were in favor of the policy.

This policy allows calculation of an SSC student's percentage on the basis of the best five scores out of a total of six subjects, provided the student has passed all six subjects. Its worth note that the CBSE Board students appear for 5 subjects in Class X board exams, while the ICSE students appear for 7 subjects. The idea of the state government was to normalize mark scored by SSC students to their counterparts from other boards like CBSE and ICSE.

This decision was lately challenged in the high court . Parents of ICSE students have challenged the 25 extra marks for the sports given only to the SSC students for FYJC Online Admissions and not to the ICSE students while applying for FYJC Admissions.

The High Court gave its verdict on June 22, 2010 and said that 'best five' formula for Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Board students discriminated against students from other boards and violates the right to equality as it applies to students belonging to only one board.

On July 5, 2010, an appeal has been filed by the state government in the Supreme Court, challenging the Bombay High Court's decision. Eminent Lawyer Soli Sorabjee is representing the state government.

### **Leander Peas : 12th Grand Slam**

Leander Peas has won 12th Grand Slam crown by clinching the prestigious Wimbledon mixed doubles title pairing with Cara Black. With this win, Leander Paes has become the second man (after Rod Laver) to win Wimbledon titles in three different decades.

### **BBC Asian Network to shut down**

BBC Asian Network broadcasts Asian music, news, entertainment, culture, debate and drama and focuses upon the South Asian Diaspora. In February 2010, it was reported that Mark Thompson, Director General of the BBC, proposed closing the station. This proposal was to scale back BBC operations and allow commercial rivals more room. This proposal was confirmed later. On July 5, 2010, the BBC confirms that BBC Asian network will be closed by the end of 2011.

### **Natural Rubber Consumption: India is Number 2**

India is now world's second largest consumer of Rubber after China. The annual rubber consumption of India is 9.05 Lakh tons in 2009. It grew by 2.7% from 2008. US, which was second largest consumer of rubber demonstrated the decline of 34% in 2009. China consumed 34.6 Lakh ton rubber in 2009 and has maximum consumption in the world.

However, the global rubber consumption has decreased by 7.7% in 2009 and the consumption was 93.9 Lakh tones.

### **Fact Box: Rubber in India**

The commercial cultivation of natural rubber was introduced in India by the British planters. The first experimental efforts to grow rubber on a commercial scale were initiated in 1873 at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. The Rubber Plant (genus: *Hevea*) plantations were started in India in Thattekadu in Kerala in 1902 and the rubber produced in those times was known as "Indian Rubber"

The demand of the Indian Rubber grew after second world war and to look after the interest of this industry an ad-hoc committee in 1945 to make appropriate recommendations in this context. The recommendations led to passing of the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947, on 18th April 1947, and the "Indian Rubber Board" was constituted forthwith. However, the name of the Indian Rubber Board was changed in 1954 by the Rubber Production and Marketing (Amendment) Act, 1954. The new name was "The Rubber Board".

### **International Rubber Study Group**

The headquarters of International Rubber Study Group are located in Singapore. It was established in 1944 in London but was relocated in Singapore in 2008.

### **Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries**

It's an intergovernmental organization established in 1970 with headquarters in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). At present China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam are members of this organization.

### **Madhya Pradesh Rural Infrastructure and Rural Road Development Act, 2005**

Madhya Pradesh Rural Infrastructure and Rural Road Development Act, 2005 was enacted to make it mandatory for companies to pay tax on mineral-bearing land owned by them. The tax money is supposed to fund rural infrastructure in the state.

The companies including Birla Corporation, Jai Prakash Associates, Grasim Industries, Maihar Cements, Western Coalfield and Prism Cement etc. will need to shell out Rs. 1200 crore. The companies had filed a petition in the high court. The companies stated that the previous government had assured them that there won't be any taxes on this account.

The high court rejected the plea of the companies. Later the issue was taken to Supreme court seeking a stay on the act.

On July 5, 2010, the Supreme Court declined to stay this act. The apex court bench comprising bench of Chief Justice S H Kapadia and Justices K S Radhakrishnan and Swatanter Kumar directed the companies to pay Rs. 12,00 crore to the Government. The court said that only relief could be given in the matter of waiver of interest and penalties.

### **Some More Points related to the T-3 terminal**

1. The inauguration of T3 terminal at the Indira Gandhi International Airport takes India to the lobby of global big airports with capacity to handle over 34 million passengers annually.

2. Delhi airport has improved its ranks sharply in terms of service quality to 21 in 2010 from 101 in 2007 and hopefully comes in top 10 airports of the world soon.
3. Currently the total international passenger traffic in the country is around 44 million per annum and it has potential to reach 50 million by 2020.
4. T3 has been built at the cost of Rs 12,700 crore in a record 37 months.
5. T3 has four boarding piers with 48 boarding gates and 78 aerobridges.
6. It would have 89 travelators, eight of which would be inclined - a first-of-its-kind in India.
7. The 118-metre travelator would be the longest in Asia.
8. The terminal would also have 63 elevators and 31 escalators.
9. The terminal has an eight-storied main building housing 168 check-in areas and 95 immigration counters.
10. The other floors would have a 100-room hotel, lounge exclusively for industrialists, airline offices, floor for baggage handling and two arrival-departure floors.
11. It would also boast of an advanced five-level secure in-line baggage handling system with latest security systems by Siemens.
12. The terminal would commence commercial operations from July 14.
13. The first aircraft to land will be of Air India from New York.

### **UID's First Registrar Bank SBI**

India's largest bank, State Bank of India is the first bank partner of UID and has been roped in as the registrar of UID (official name Aadhaar). As a registrar, the State bank of India will have to collect both demographic and biometric information of the bank's 170 million account holders. UID has standard set of the demographic data viz. name, age, gender, address and the guardian's name - and biometric attributes like the face, all 10 fingerprints and an iris scan. Other than SBI, the UID may also rope in 10 more banks.

- ✍ Please note the SBI is not the first Registrar. The first Registrar is LIC which has signed an MOU in June 2010 to become a registrar for the delivery of the unique 12-digit identity number to the people of India.
- ✍ LIC has a database of 200 million policyholders. So the basic data is with LIC already and need to add biometric details to it.

### **Achanta Sharath Kamal**

Achanta Sharath Kamal is a professional table tennis player from Tamil Nadu. He was winner of men's singles gold in the 16th Commonwealth table tennis championship, Kuala Lumpur in 2004 and gold medal at the 2006 Commonwealth Games in Melbourne. His latest win is the US Open Table Tennis Men's championships held at Grand Rapids, Michigan in July 2010. This is his biggest career title.

### **India Development Foundation for Overseas Indians**

Ministry of Overseas Indians has a new initiative known as "India Development Foundation for Overseas Indians". Under this initiative the Indian in US, will get tax exemption if they want to build schools, primary health centers and other infrastructure in their villages and places of origin in India. The ministry

has started registering and this will be in place in next 3 months. The similar foundations will be registered in UK and Gulf as well.

India Development Foundation for Overseas Indians will be a 'not-for-profit' trust being set up under the Indian Trust Act, 1882, by the Ministry. It will work as nodal agency to implement the projects across the country in cooperation with state governments and selected NGOs.

Designed to help in rural infrastructure development, the minister said his ministry would not only target millionaires or rich NRIs for contribution but all in the Indian diasporas who want to give back to the society.

### **Routing of Investment Through Mauritius: The Round Tripping Problem**

India receives maximum FDI inflows through the Mauritius Route. During the 2000-2010 period Mauritius pumped in \$47.24 billion into the country constituting 43 per cent of the total FDI inflow.

Our government suspects that it is losing, revenue due to the Round Tripping.

1. India and Mauritius have signed the double tax avoidance agreement (DTAA).

But, India has signed the same treaty with many other countries as well. Then, why we suffering loss from Mauritius investments.

2. The culprit is **Round tripping**. Round tripping refers to money from one country going out through unofficial channels and being invested back into the same country from outside to avail of tax benefits under the double tax avoidance agreement (DTAA).

Round Tripping makes the government lose large amount of revenue because the domestic firms, route the investment through Mauritius. So, now finally CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes) proposes that the Domestic companies routing their investments through Mauritius would soon have to pay capital gains tax. For this, a review of the capitals gains tax provisions is required and CBDT is pressing for it.

### **Compendium: Caronene v.s Graphene: the innovation of Graphene 2.0**

#### **1. What is Graphene?**

Graphene is the name given to a flat monolayer of carbon atoms tightly packed into a two-dimensional (2D) honeycomb lattice, and is a basic building block for graphitic materials of all other dimensionalities.

#### **2. What is the potential of Graphene?**

The material has enormous potential particularly in the high-speed electronic devices.

#### **3. What is Caronene?**

The scientists at the Germany's Max Planck Institute, the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Utah, and Tsinghua University, Beijing have now created a Graphene transistor composed of 13 benzene rings. It has been named as Caronene.

#### **4. Why Caronene is special?**

It is special because it shows an improved electronic band gap, a property which may help to overcome one of the central obstacles to applying Graphene technology for electronics.

**5. How Graphene and Graphite are related?**

Graphene is closely related to graphite. Each time a pencil is drawn across a page; tiny fragments of Graphene are shed. When properly magnified, the substance resembles an atomic-scale chicken wire. Sheets of the material possess exceptional electronic and optical properties, making it highly attractive for varied applications.

**6. What are limitations of Graphene production?**

Graphene's huge electrical mobility -- the ease with which electrons can flow through the material. Such high mobility is a critical parameter in determining the speed of components like transistors. However, at present producing usable amount of Graphene has been very tricky. There are only two methods of producing graphics and the popular method is a peel a single layer from the sheet of graphite. Graphene's limitation is using it in transistors is that it has intrinsic property. This property must be overcome. Intrinsic property means that it should be able to turn off and on. A Graphene transistor is very fast, but its on off ratio is very low. This is because; band gap (the space between the valence and conduction bands) is zero in Graphene. The process of enlarging the band gap of Graphene is laborious and involves high cost, so there are no viable sources of commercial mass production of Graphene.

**7. How Caronene Helps in overcoming the limitations?**

To overcome the above difficulties, the group used benzene. Benzene has an hexagonal structure comprising 6 carbon atoms. But it is an insulating material. The newly developed Caronene has 13 benzene rings arranged in a well defined shape. When these rings are joined together, the material behaves like a semiconductor and displays well defined on off properties of a transistor.

### Astra: Test Fired

Astra is India's Beyond Visual Range Air to Air Missile (BVRAAM)

The air to air missiles are broadly of two types. One group of missiles target the aircrafts at ranges less than around 20 nautical miles. They are known as within visual range or Short Range Air-to-Air Missile (SRAAM) and within visual range missiles (WVRAAMs).

- ✍ These missiles mainly emphasize the agility of the fighter planes.
- ✍ Most of the short range missiles seek infra-red guidance so they are also known as heat seeking missiles.

Another group is Beyond Visual Range Missiles (BVRAAMs). They are capable of engaging at ranges beyond 20 nautical miles.

- ✍ They depend upon some sorts of Radar Guidance.
- ✍ One nautical mile is 1,852 meters (approximately 6,076 feet) and it represents one minute of arc of latitude along any meridian.

**Astra is India's first BVRAAM.** It is being developed by DRDO since 2003 and uses an in-house developed solid fuel propellant. The first successful test without control and guidance systems was carried out in 2003 and later in 2007. In June 2010, two night trials were done. On July 7, 2010, the trial was carried out at both night and day time.

The DRDO intends to arm the Indian Air Force's Sukhoi Su-30MKI, Mirage 2000H, Mirage 2000, MiG-29, MiG-21 Bison and Tejas combat jets and also the Indian Navy's Sea Harrier jump jets, with this missile.

The Range is 80 kms. and can be launched from different altitudes. When fired from sea level its range is 21 kms, when fired from an altitude of 8 kms, its range is 44 kms and when launched from altitude of 15 kms, its range is 110 kms.

Some interesting facts:

- ✓ Soviet RS-82 rockets were successfully tested in combat at the Battle of Khalkhin Gol in 1939. They were the first air launched rockets, but were unguided.
- ✓ The first practical anti-aircraft rocket was developed by Germany and it was R4M rocket, nicknamed the Hurricane.
- ✓ The first guided air-to-air missile was Ruhrstahl X-4 which was developed by Germany. However it could not be used in combat because the WWII ended. Another problem was that it involved a dangerous pre-flight refueling (a highly explosive nitric acid and Tonka combination).
- ✓ AIM-4 Falcon was the first operational guided air-to-air missile developed by the United States Air Force. Its range was just 6 miles.
- ✓ The first missile capable of multiple-launch against more than one target was the Phoenix missile developed by the United States.
- ✓ AIM-54 Phoenix carried in clusters of up to six missiles and currently only aircraft capable of carrying it is Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force's F-14 Tomcat interceptors/multi-role fighters which were exported to Iran in 1976 by US when they were friends.
- ✍ As we know that a missile's target accuracy is a critical factor for its effectiveness. This effectiveness is improved and this improvement is called improving the "Single Shot Kill Probability" (SSKP).

### Inauguration of IIM Ranchi

The first academic session of IIM Ranchi begins on July 7, 2010 as the Governor M O H Farook inaugurates the institute on July 6, 2010.

- ✍ 11th five year plan of India proposed 7 new IIMs by the end of 2012. Government had announced plans to establish 6 IIMs.



Quick Facts: years of Establishment of IIM's:

1. IIM Calcutta : 1961 (first) (it was established in collaboration with MIT Sloan School of Management, Government of West Bengal, Ford Foundation and the Indian industry)
2. IIM Ahmadabad: 1961 . Please note Vikram Sarabhai, the eminent scientist and father of the Indian space program played a very important role in setting up of IIM Ahmadabad.
3. IIM Bangalore : 1973
4. IIM Lucknow: 1984
5. IIM Kozhikode: 1996
6. IIM Indore : 1998
7. IIM Shillong: 2008 (Decision taken in 2005 and started operation from 2008, name is now Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, Shillong)
8. IIM Ranchi : 2010
9. IIM Rohtak : Yet to come up, probably this year.

IIM Calcutta will be mentor of IIM Ranchi for initial years and IIM Lucknow will be mentor of IIM Rohtak for few years.

#### **Implementation of SABLA**

In November 2009 the Women and Child Development Minister Krishna Tirath had disclosed that government will soon be introducing a new health scheme, which will exclusively cater to the health care requirements of adolescent girls. The scheme was named Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls 'SABLA' and the target beneficiaries are adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years.

The scheme was not yet launched and the government was ascertaining the state of preparedness of the States/UTs for its implementation.

On July 7, 2010, a Group of Ministers, headed by Union Home Minister P Chidambaram, recommends the implementation of 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - 'SABLA' in selected 200 districts of the country. The 200 districts would be selected based on set of indicators related to health, nutrition and education of adolescent girls and include well-administered, moderate and more difficult districts in equal proportion in all States/UTs.

'SABLA' is a Centrally-sponsored scheme implemented through the State Governments/UTs with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Centre for all inputs other than nutrition provision for which 50 per cent Central assistance to States would be provided. Anganwadi Centres would be the focal point for delivery of services.

#### **World Zoonosis Day**

6th July is observed as world Zoonosis Day. Zoonosis is any infectious disease which can be transmitted from wild or domestic animals to humans, by a vector or even without a vector.

- ✍ There is a reverse situation also, where an animal can get infected from a human and that situation is called anthroponosis.

In many cities in India this day was observed in the form of vaccination of Dogs.

#### **India's first Naval variant of Light Combat Aircraft NP-1**

NP-1 is the name of India's first Naval variant of Light Combat Aircraft. On July 7, 2010 the LCA (Navy) Trainer Naval Project (NP) – 1 has been rolled out by the Defense Minister Shri AK Antony from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) Aircraft Research and Design Centre, Bengaluru. This will form an air element in the Indian navy and its primary role would be of air defense and provide a formidable platform with a higher thrust engine and an optimized mass for suitable replacement to the ageing Sea Harriers at a later date.

It would be operating with a wide variety of operational weapons and equipment like the Beyond Visual Range (BVR) missile, Anti-Ship missiles, Conventional bombs, Air Defense guns, CCMs and drop tanks.

Now it is ready for systems integration tests and first flight would take place by the end of this year. Its worth note that Government of India had sanctioned the Naval programme in 2003 and it includes development , design and fabrication of one Trainer and one Fighter, NP1 and NP2 respectively other than a Shore Based Test Facility (SBTF) at Goa, to simulate carrier take off and arrested landing.

#### **National Ganga River Basin Management Plan Project (NGBRM)**

7 IITs have come together and committed themselves to the responsibility of development of the management plan of Ganga river basin and the plan has been named National Ganga River Basin Management Plan Project (NGBRM). The IITs accept this societal challenge as part of their response to the present-day challenges of Indian society.

The IITs will form several thematic groups and each group will develop a detailed outline for the improvement of ecological health of the basin system. Besides the thematic groups, the IITs will also integrate in a holistic manner, all the issues into a comprehensive management plan. In order to develop this plan, discussions will be held with local, state and other agencies who have to deal with the maintenance of the basin system. The management plan will also take into account the experience of earlier attempts of Ganga Action Plans.

#### **Next Davos in Action**

Gujarat Chief Minister Narendra Modi has projected the next Vibrant Gujarat summit to be held in 2011 as "Davos in Action". Vibrant Gujarat is a biennial Global Investors' Summit held by the Government of Gujarat and aims at bringing together business leaders, investors, corporations, thought leaders, policy and opinion makers; the summit is advertised as a platform to understand and explore business opportunities in the State of Gujarat. The first vibrant Gujarat was held as 2003 Global Investors' Summit in which around 76 MOUs worth USD 14 billion was signed. In the last summit In 2009 8662 MOUs to the value of \$241 billion were signed.

Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors Summit (VGGIS) 2011 will be held in Ahmadabad on 12-13 January 2011 and Japan and Canada have already agreed to be the official partners. This time the Gujarat Government is also allowing other states to use the platform to leverage their investment potential.

#### **Thomas Cook -DIAL partnership**

Thomas Cook (India) has signed a 7 year revenue sharing contract with Delhi International Airport Limited and will be the preferred currency exchanger in the Delhi international airport.

#### **Compendium: FDI in Multi-brand Retail : Discussion Paper of DIPP**

A discussion paper has been put up by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) of the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry in context with allowing the FDI in retail. The last date for receipt of the responses is July 31, 2010.

FDI in retail has been a very sensitive political issue in India. The brighter side is that allowing the FDI should help the economy particularly perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables in which annual loss is put at Rs 30,000 to Rs 40,000 crore due to lack of cold storage and pan-India market facility. The darker side of the issue is that it would be a threat to *kirana shops*. In our country almost 90% retail trade is carried out by the small traders and shopkeepers. Toda

#### **What is the Current Position?**

FDI in Multi-Brand retailing is prohibited in India. FDI in Single-Brand Retailing was, however, permitted in 2006, to the extent of 51%. Since then, a total of 94 proposals have been received till May, 2010. Of this, 57 proposals were approved. An FDI inflow of US \$ 194.69 million (Rs. 901.64 crore) was received between April, 2006 and March, 2010, comprising 0.21% of the total FDI inflows during the period, under the category of single brand retailing. The proposals received and approved related to retail trading of sportswear, luxury goods, apparel, fashion clothing, jewellery, hand bags, life-style products etc., covering high-end items. Single brand retail outlets with FDI generally pertain to high-end products and cater to the needs of a brand

conscious segment of the population, mainly attracting a brand loyal clientele, which often has a pre-set positive disposition towards the specific brand. This segment of customers is distinctly different from one that is catered by the small retailers/kirana shops.

#### **What is the Current FDI Investment Cap and conditions?**

Current Policy in FDI investment allows up to 51% in retail trading of single brand products, subject to the following conditions:

1. Products should be sold should be of a single brand only
2. Products should be sold under the same brand internationally
3. Single brand product retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

#### **But I heard that FDI is 100 % allowed in retail trading?**

No. In fact, FDI in cash and carry wholesale trading was first permitted, to the extent of 100%, under the Government approval route, in 1997. It was brought under the automatic route in 2006. Between April, 2000 to March, 2010, FDI inflows of US \$ 1.779 billion (Rs. 7799 crore) were received in the sector. This comprised 1.54 % of the total FDI inflows received during the period.

#### **What is share of the private organized sector in total GDP from trade?**

GDP from trade (inclusive of wholesale and retail in organized and unorganized sector), at current prices, increased from Rs 4,33,963 crore in 2004-05 to Rs 7,91,470 crore, at an average annual rate of 16.2 per cent. The share of trade in GDP, however, remained fairly stable at little over 15 per cent in last four years . The share of the private organized sector in total GDP from trade was 23.2 per cent in 2008-09 and it grew at 15.0% during the year. The share of the retail trade in GDP remained stable at 8.1 per cent during this period.

#### **What the Government's Motive behind this discussion paper?**

The government's putting up a discussion paper in FDI is seen as a way to ease the massive supply bottlenecks which have contributed to the high inflation. This step is politically sensitive, but the government is careful as it suggests a specific investment cap.

#### **What are the concerns with regard to opening of the retail sector for FDI?**

Retail sector in India is the second largest employer after agriculture. As per the latest NSSO 64th Round, in 2007-08 retail trade employed 7.2% of total workers and provided job opportunities to 33.1 million persons. The share of employment in the broad sector of trade, hotels and restaurants in 2007-08 was significantly higher compared to its share in 1993-94 for both males and females, in rural, as well as urban areas. More than 2/3rd of the total employment, in the broad category of trade, hotels and restaurants, is in the retail sector.

Another concern is that it would lead to unfair competition and ultimately result in large-scale exit of domestic retailers, especially the small family managed outlets, leading to large scale displacement of persons employed in the retail sector. Further, as the manufacturing sector has not been growing fast enough, the persons displaced from the retail sector would not be absorbed there.

One more argument says that the Indian retail sector, particularly organised retail, is still under-developed and in a nascent stage and that, therefore, it is important that the domestic retail sector is allowed to grow and consolidate first, before opening this sector to foreign investors

#### **What are the Limitations of the Present Set up in retail?**

There has been a lack of investment in the logistics of the retail chain, leading to an inefficient market mechanism. Though India is the **second largest producer of fruits and vegetables** (about 180 million MT), it has a very limited integrated cold-chain

infrastructure, with only 5386 stand-alone cold storages, having a total capacity of 23.6 million MT. , 80% of this is used only for potatoes. The chain is highly fragmented and hence, perishable horticultural commodities find it difficult to link to distant markets, including overseas markets, round the year. Storage infrastructure is necessary for carrying over the agricultural produce from production periods to the rest of the year and to prevent distress sales. Lack of adequate storage facilities cause heavy losses to farmers in terms of wastage in quality and quantity of produce in general, and of fruits and vegetables in particular. Post-harvest losses of farm produce, especially of fruits, vegetables and other perishables, have been estimated to be over Rs. 1 trillion per annum, 57 per cent of which is due to avoidable wastage and the rest due to avoidable costs of storage and commissions. As per some industry estimates, 25-30% of fruits and vegetables and 5-7% of food grains in India are wasted.

#### **But FDI is permitted in cold chain, isn't it?**

Yes, though FDI is permitted in cold-chain to the extent of 100%, through the automatic route, but in the absence of FDI in retailing; FDI flow to the sector has not been significant.

#### **What is the Role of Intermediaries?**

Intermediaries dominate the value chain. They often flout *mandi* norms and their pricing lacks transparency. Wholesale regulated markets, governed by State APMC Acts, have developed a monopolistic and non-transparent character. Indian farmers realize only 1/3rd of the total price paid by the final consumer, as against 2/3rd by farmers in nations with a higher share of organized retail. A study commissioned by the World Bank attributes the export non-competitiveness of India's horticulture produce to its weak supply chain. The study shows that the average price that the farmer receives for a typical horticulture product is only 12–15 per cent of the price the consumer pays at a retail outlet.

#### **Is PDS also responsible?**

Yes, the efficacy of the public procurement and PDS set-up is questionable and the bill on food subsidies has been rising. In spite of such heavy subsidies, overall food based inflation has been a matter of great concern. The absence of a 'farm-to-fork' retail supply system has led to the ultimate customers paying a premium for shortages and a charge for wastages.

#### **What are the issues to be resolved?**

The discussion paper needs the follows issues to be resolved.

1. Should FDI in multi brand retail be permitted? If so, should a cap on investment be imposed? If so, what should this cap be?
2. Should FDI be leveraged for creating back-end infrastructure to develop the retail trade in food grains, other essential commodities and multi-brand retail in general?
3. Should a minimum threshold limit for investment in backend infrastructure logistics be fixed?
4. Should there be any reservations for Rural Youth?
5. Should there be a minimum percentage fixed for manufactured products be sourced from the SME sector in India?
6. How best can small retailers be integrated into the upgraded value chain?
7. Should foreign investment for such stores be initially allowed only in cities with population of more than 10 lakhs (2001 census)?
8. As there may be difficulties faced with regard to availability of real-estate in such cities for setting up such ventures, should an area of 10 kms around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities be included within the definition of the city?

#### **What is suggestion by FICCI?**

FICCI has welcomed the discussion paper and suggested that percentage of FDI that could be permitted could range between 49 to 51 per cent. FICCI also suggests that conditions that are imposed on FDI should not be too stringent.

#### **When the Government would take a decision?**

The last date is July 31, 2010. After the receipt of views and suggestions, the Department would take up discussions on the subject to enable the government take an "appropriate policy decision at the appropriate time."

**What is the Biggest Issue ?**

The biggest issue of concern is how to protect small retailers.

Current Affairs July 8, 2010:

### **Gujarat: E-Mamta project**

E-Mamta project is a project of Gujarat Government which aims to minimize mother-infant death rate by providing vital health services at pre- and post-delivery time. The government has also created an E-mamta software with the help of National Rural Health Mission and National Informatics Center (NIC). This software will register and keep a track of pregnant women and children between the ages of zero to six. It will also track of pre- and post-delivery check-up of mothers and vaccination and growth charts of children. Parents will be informed about their next action in prior through SMS.

### **Sikkim: First state in India to start CCTV monitoring of EVMs**

Sikkim is becoming the first state in India to install round the clock CCTV monitoring of Electronic Voting Machines, keep in the strong rooms. This system will be placed by the end of July. This would ensure the protection against any sort of tempering with the EVMs.

- ✍ The Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in part of Parur Assembly Constituency in Kerala in 1982, on experimental basis.
- ✍ Later, the extensive use of EVMs started in 1998.
- ✍ The EVMs were used at all polling stations in the country in the 14th General Election to the Lok Sabha in 2004.

### **Green Action for National Dandi Heritage Initiative (GANDHI)**

Green Action for National Dandi Heritage Initiative (GANDHI) memorial Project is aimed at an overall development & conservation of environment of Dandi and surrounding villages in two years with a cost of 25 Crores. World Bank is also assisting in its development. The project has been launched on July 7, 2010 and it was declared by the Union Environment and Forests Minister that it would be declared an eco-sensitive zone under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 after developing it as a tourist zone.

The funding will be done through World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project, being implemented by Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM) in collaboration with Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmadabad and Gujarat Ecology Commission. The minister hands over a cheque of Rs 42.90 crore to Dr S K Nanda, Gujarat's Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment, for implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project in the state. This project is being implemented by SICOM with assistance of Rs 300 crore from the World Bank.

### **What are Ecosensitive Zones?**

The Environment Protection Act, 1986 does not mention the word "Eco-sensitive Zones". The section 3(2)(v) of the Act, says that Central Government can restrict areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards

besides the section 5 (1) of this act says that central government can prohibit or restrict the location of industries and carrying on certain operations or processes on the basis of considerations like the biological diversity of an area, maximum allowable limits of concentration of pollutants for an area, environmentally compatible land use, and proximity to protected areas.

The above two clauses have been effectively used by the government to declare Eco-Sensitive Zones or Ecologically Fragile Areas (EFA). The same criteria have been used by the government to declare No Development Zones.

The MoEF (Ministry of Environment & Forests) has approved a comprehensive set of guidelines laying down parameters and criteria for declaring ESAs. A committee constituted by MoEF put this together. The guidelines lay out the criteria based on which areas can be declared as ESAs. These include Species Based (Endemism, Rarity etc), Ecosystem Based (sacred groves, frontier forests etc) and Geomorphologic feature based (uninhabited islands, origins of rivers etc).

#### List of India's Eco Sensitive Zones

- ✓ Sultanpur , Haryana declared on 27/01/2010
- ✓ Mount Abu, Rajasthan declared on 25/06/2009
- ✓ Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary, Jhajjar District of Haryana as Eco- Sensitive Zone declared on 03/06/2009 on the same date Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary was also declared.
- ✓ Abubshaher Wildlife Sanctuary situated in Sirsa District of Haryana declared on 03/06/2009
- ✓ Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary, Haryana declared ecosensitive zone on 03/06/2009
- ✓ Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary Rewari district of Haryana declared on 03/06/2009
- ✓ Bir Shikargarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Panchkula district Haryana as Eco- Sensitive Zone declared on 03/06/2009
- ✓ Khol hi Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary also known as Morni Sanctuary in panchkula District of haryana declared on 03/06/2009
- ✓ Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary , Yamuna Nagar District of Haryana declared on 3.6.09
- ✓ Matheran and surrounding region in Maharashtra declared as Eco-sensitive Zone 4/2/2003
- ✓ Mahabaleswar Panchgani Region in Maharashtra as an Eco-sensitive region 17/1/2001
- ✓ Pachmarhi Region in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul districts of Madhya Pradesh declared as as an Eco-sensitive Zone on 17/9/1998
- ✓ Dahanu Taluka, Maharashtra Environment Protection Authority in 1996
- ✓ No Development Zone at Numaligarh, East of Kaziranga in Assam was declared in 1996
- ✓ Restricting certain activities causing Environmental Degradation at Aravalli Range was carried out in 1992.
- ✓ Restricting location of industries, mining & other activities in Doon Valley in 1989
- ✓ Prohibiting Industries in Murud-Janjira, Raigadh District, Maharashtra in 1989. (This was the first zone to be declared as Eco Sensitive Zone)
- ✍ Please note that Boundaries of the Ecosensitive zones are approximately 5 kms surrounding a sanctuary and they are fixed by legislation.

#### The White Tigers

Indian Naval Air Squadron-300 is also known as "The White Tigers". It is based in Goa and completes its 50 Years. A commemorative postal stamp has been released on this occasion. The squadron represents the finest attributes of courage, professionalism and esprit de corps that can be found anywhere in the armed forces. It had during the last 50 years in the front-line service had distinguished itself in peace as well as in the 1971 War, a unique achievement, unlikely to be surpassed by many combat units.

#### List of Indian Naval Air Squadrons:

- ✓ INAS 300 (White Tigers) Sea Harriers Based At Goa

- ✓ INAS 310 (Cobras) Dorniers Based At Goa
- ✓ INAS 312 (Albatross) Tu 142m Based At Arakkonam
- ✓ INAS 315 (Winged Stallions) Il 38 Based At Goa
- ✓ INAS 318 (Hawks) Dornier Based At Port Blair
- ✓ INAS 321 (Angels) Chetak/Allouette Iii. Squadron Based At Mumbai With A Sar Flight With Each Air Station
- ✓ INAS 330 (Harpoons) Seaking 42b Based At Mumbai
- ✓ INAS 333 (Eagles) Kamov 25 Based At Visakhapatnam
- ✓ INAS 336 (Flaming Arrows) Seaking Based At Kochi
- ✓ INAS 339 (Falcons) Kamov 28 Based At Goa
- ✓ INAS 550 (Flying Fish) Islander And Dorniers Based At Kochi
- ✓ INAS 551 (Phantoms) Kiran Mk1/1a/2 Based At Goa
- ✓ INAS 561 Helicopter Training School. Chetak Based At Arakkonam
- ✓ Marine Commando Flight (Zappers), Seaking 42c Based At Mumbai

#### **Kerala Government New parks**

The state government of Kerala decides to develop an Electronic Park in Ambaloor in Kanayanor Taluk in Kochi. Apart from this the cabinet also decides to develop a Biosciences Park on 260 acres of land in Thonnakal.

#### **Jairam Ramesh Panel on Bhopal Tragedy Waste disposal**

To monitor all activities relating to waste disposal, decontamination and remediation at the Bhopal gas tragedy site, a 16 member oversight committee headed by Environment Minister Jai Ram Ramesh has been created which ensure that the waste disposal, decontamination and remediation responsibilities are carried out by the government.

#### **Amul is No. 1 Brand in India**

"Media Magazine", which is sponsored by the Wall Street Journal and published from Hong Kong and Singapore has listed 1000 brands for the Asia pacific Region and Amul (Anand Milk Udhog Ltd) has been ranked no.1 Indian Brand for the second consecutive year.

Among 1000 brands involving the brands of Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand, Amul has been ranked 73.

#### **Arunachal Pradesh : Eklavya Model Residential Schools**

Eklavya Model Residential Schools are set up in the States and Union territories by the central Government under Article 275 (1) of the Indian Constitution. These schools take their place among the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and the Kendriya Vidyalayas. States/UTs are free to apportion funds out of their Article 275 (1) Grants to construct and run additional EMRS over the number sanctioned by the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has announced for 100 Eklavya Model Residential Schools for Arunachal pradesh. The ministry soon proposes to sanction Rs. 16 crore in this context.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools:

EMRS are established at two levels- middle and secondary (class VI to X) and higher secondary (Class XI & XII). The middle & secondary level schools will serve as feeder schools for the higher secondary schools. Feeder schools are in remote tribal areas whereas the higher secondary schools, in much smaller numbers would be set up in or around the district headquarters where adequate number of good quality teachers in the three streams of Science,



Humanities and Commerce, and professional tutorial support are available, and laboratory and library facilities can easily be provided. The ratio of feeder schools to higher secondary schools should ideally be 5:1.

### Article 275 (1)

Article 275 (1) of the constitution of India makes the provision for the parliament to provide grant in aid of revenues of such states where there is a necessity to meet the cost of the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas. This amount is charged from the Consolidated Fund of India.

### Indian Life Sciences: Current position in Asia pacific

BioSpectrum Asia magazine states that Indian Life sciences industry has garnered revenue of 21 billion dollars in 2009. This is 3.4% in the region. It is just behind China. (However, Japan has not been included) . In terms of market capitalization, India's life sciences Industry leads the region with 85.46 Billion Dollars. Indian companies such as Cipla, Ranbaxy, Dr Reddy's Laboratories, Cadila, Lupin, Aurobindo Pharma and Sun Pharma are among Asia's top 20 listed life sciences companies and accounted for 82 per cent of the total revenue of listed Indian firms.

- ✓ Cipla has emerged as India's number 1 company leaving behind Ranbaxy.
- ✍ Please note that Vaxiflu-S, India's first indigenous H1N1 vaccine was developed by Cadila

### Fourth Session of KBC

The fourth season of the "Kaun Banega Crorepati" will go on air by the end of 2010. Amitabh Bachchan has been roped in once again to host it. This time the broadcaster will not remain the same (Star Plus) but now has shifted from Star Plus to Sony Television.

- ✍ The first television game show was "Spelling Bee" and it was broadcast in 1938.
- ✍ The first game show to be aired on commercially license television was "Truth or Consequences" broadcasted its first episode in 1941 as an experiment.

KBC is based upon Who Wants to Be a Millionaire? is a television game show which originated in UK and its maximum cash prize was one million pounds. This game show served as a major plot device in the award-winning film Slumdog Millionaire. It was hosted by **Chris Tarrant**, an English radio and television broadcaster.

- ✍ KBC was first launched on Star Plus in 2000 with Amitabh Bachchan as the host.
- ✍ Its second session was broadcasted in 2005.

Later third session was carried out by Shahrukh Khan.

This time the audition process will be more elaborate and the first 10 contestants will be chosen through an on-ground event where Amitabh Bachchan will engage in a video conference and ask question. Phone lines will open in August.

The three lifelines : Audience Poll, Phone a Friend & Fifty-Fifty (50/50) will remain intact.

- ✍ Harshvardhan Navathe was the 1st winner of KBC in 2000.
- ✍ Ajay Devgan and Kajol were Winner of Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 2005.

- ✍ Brajesh Dubey was Winner of KBC2 when he left with Rs. 1,00,00,000 when the top prize was Rs. 2,00,00,000

### **BWA Spectrum:**

The BWA spectrum has been allotted to four operators, including Reliance Industries Limited-owned Infotel, in all 22 circles and Bharti Airtel in four.

- ✍ In the auctions for selling spectrum for 3G and Broadband Wireless Access services, the government has collected over Rs 1,06,262 crore (Rs 1,062.62 billion).

Broadband Wireless Access provides high-speed wireless internet and data network access over a wide area. The broadband wireless access services are estimated to have a range of 50 km (30 miles) from a tower.

Please note that broadband means instantaneous bandwidth **greater than around 1 MHz and supporting data rates greater than about 1.5 MBPS**. So Wireless Broadband features speeds roughly equivalent to wired broadband access. Some service providers in the world provide 100 MBPS rate. The acronym WiBB is being used for BWA.

- ✍ Microwaves are electromagnetic waves with wavelengths ranging from as long as one meter to as short as one millimeter and with frequencies between 300 MHz (0.3 GHz) and 300 GHz.
- ✍ **Bluetooth and the IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) use microwaves in the 2.4 GHz.**
- ✍ However, the later specifications of Wi-Fi use in the 5GHz. The Wireless Internet Access services has been in most countries in the 3.5–4.0 GHz range.
- ✍ WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) which are based upon Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.16) was designed to operate between 2 to 11 GHz.
- ✍ The commercial implementations are in the 2.3 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 3.5 GHz and 5.8 GHz ranges.

Mobile Broadband Wireless Access MBWA protocols are based on specifications such as IEEE 802.20 and they **operate between 1.6 and 2.3 GHz to give mobility and in-building penetration characteristics similar to mobile phones but with vastly greater spectral efficiency.**

### **Current Stocks of Wheat & Rice**

The current stocks of Wheat and Rice are a cumulative 57.84 million tons and it is 81 per cent more than the buffer norm. The buffer norm say that government should have had 31.9 million tons of wheat and rice in its buffer stock as on July 1 including 5 million tons of strategic Reserves (three million tons of wheat and two million tons of rice).

### **Bugatti Veyron is world's fastest car at 268 m/hour**

Car Of The Decade" (2000-2009) by the BBC television program, the Bugatti Veyron which has an output of 1,200 horsepower and 1,106 pound-feet of torque has been declared world's fastest Car. On 4 July 2010, the Super Sport edition was clocked at 431.072 km/h (267.856 mph) on the same track, taking back the title of the fastest production vehicle of all time from the SSC Ultimate Aero TT.

### **Fact Box: Prime Minister's councils & their Functions**

1. **Prime Minister's Council on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):** A 10 member body to promote the MCSE which accounts for approx. 40 % of national GDP.

2. **Delivery Monitoring Unit:** It was set up in 2009, in fulfillment of the announcement made by President Pratibha Patil in parliament. Task is to monitor the performance of the flagship programmes of the government and prepare reports on how well the outcome of these schemes matches with the financial outlay made for, each of them.
3. **PM's National Council on Skill Development:** 17 members including the PM as ex-officio chairman and headed by Planning Commission deputy chairman. Late CK Prahalad was one of its members.
4. **Trade and Economic Relations Committee:** makes suggestions on bilateral free trade agreements India has been signing with different countries.
5. **PM's Council on Trade and Industry:** 23 members including PM and its principle secretary, rest all are 21 members are all leading names from the Indian industry.
6. **PM's Council on Climate Change:** 26 members, including the minister for environment and forest. Engaged in the task of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change. With climate change issues gaining in importance, the Council too has begun playing a crucial role in the formulation of the government's stance at international forums.
7. **National Advisory Council:** headed by UPA chairperson Sonia Gandhi. most powerful of all the PM's councils or committees.

### India's 13<sup>th</sup> Major Port : Port Blair

India now has 13 major ports and 200 minor ones, of which 20-30 are privately owned. Port Blair was recently declared India's 13<sup>th</sup> Major port.

The other major ports are Kolkata (including the dock complex at Haldia), Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Tuticorin, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mumbai, Kandla and Ennore.

Port Blair will have territorial jurisdiction over 23 ports, including the East Island Port, Diglipur Port (Port Cornwallis), Mayabunder Port, Elphinston Harbour Rangat Port, Havelock Port and Neil Island Port.

All major provisions of the **Major Port Trusts Act, 1963**, have become applicable to the major port of Port Blair from June 1, 2010.

With this decision, Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works was also bifurcated in the Andaman Harbour works and Lakshadweep Harbour Works. Capacity: At present, the combined capacity of the existing 12 major ports is about 580 million tons per annum while the total capacity of minor ports is around 250 million tons per annum.

### Year of various legislations to safeguard constitutional rights of Women:

1. Hindu marriage act 1955
2. The Hindu Succession Act 1956
3. Dowry prohibition act 1961
4. Medical termination of pregnancy Act 1971
5. Equal remuneration act 1976
6. Child marriage restraint act 1976
7. Immoral trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956 (and a result of the signing by India of the United Nations' declaration in 1950 in New York on the suppression of trafficking) , later reviewed in 1986.
8. Prenatal Diagnostic technique (Regulation & Prevention Act ) 1994

## **Years of welfare measure programmes for women**

1. Training for Employment programme 1987
2. Mahila Sammridhi Yojna 1993
3. Rastriya mahila Kosh 1992-93
4. Indira mahila Yojna : 1995
5. DWCRA 1997
6. Balika sammridhi Yojna: 1997

The mahila Sammridhi Yojna and Indira mahila Yojna were merged into the integrated self help group programme Swayam Siddha.

### **What is international bill of rights for women?**

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which was adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly is described as an international bill of rights for women. it came into force on 3 September 1981. The United States is the only developed nation that has not ratified the CEDAW.

### **What is Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women?**

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is one of the 8 UN-related human rights treaty bodies and has 23 experts on women's issues from different UN member states.

### **What are the 8 UN-related human rights treaty bodies?**

1. Human Rights Committee
2. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
3. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
4. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women monitors the CEDAW
5. The Committee Against Torture
6. The Committee on the Rights of the Child
7. The Committee on Migrant Workers
8. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (established in 2008 and is latest among them)

## Mock Test -1

Note:

1. Most of the questions in this Mock test are based upon the content of the first week.
2. This is a self administered test; kindly attempt the questions without any assistance.
3. Time Limit : 1 hour
4. Minimum Score to move ahead : 90%

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Who among the following is known to be the first person to calculate the circumference of the earth?

- (A) Eratosthenes
- (B) Strabo
- (C) Ptolemy
- (D) Arya Bhatta

[ ]

2. Bring out the incorrect statement:

- (A) Alberuni was the first Muslim scholar to study India and the Brahminical tradition
- (B) Henry, the Navigator had gone out himself on many successful navigations
- (C) Alexander von Humboldt is credited with the discovery of Isotherms
- (D) Eratosthenes was the first person to calculate the tilt of the Earth's axis

[ ]

3. Who among the following gave First Law of Geography?

- (A) Waldo Tobler
- (B) Carl Ritter
- (C) Alexander von Humboldt
- (D) Bernhardus Varenius

[ ]

4. Which among the following is the correct field of study in Edaphology?

- (A) Effect of soil on physical environment
- (B) Effect of soil on living organisms
- (C) Soil texture and genesis
- (D) Study of soils in their natural environment

[ ]

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Ecosensitive zones have been defined by the Environment Protection Act, 1986
2. The boundaries of Ecosensitive zones is defined by Legislation

Which among the above statements is / are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) both 1 & 2
- (D) neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Eklavya Model Residential Schools are being established under article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

2. The money for establishing the Eklavya Model Residential Schools is charged from the Consolidated Fund of India

Which among the above statements is / are correct ?

- (A)1 only
- (B)2 only
- (C)1 & 2
- (D)neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

7.Consider the Following:

1. Bluetooth
2. Wi-Fi
3. Wimax

which among the above can operate in a range of 8-10 GHz?

- (A)1 only
- (B)1 & 2 only
- (C)1 & 3 only
- (D)3 only

[ ]

8. CK Prahalad , the management guru and philosopher, was a member of which among the following councils of India's Prime minister?

- (A)Trade and Economic Relations Committee
- (B)PM's Council on Trade and Industry
- (C)PM's National Council on Skill Development
- (D)Prime Minister's Council on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):

[ ]

9."The most unqualified blunder committed in the whole history of the British India"

The above comment by JJ McLeod points to which among the following?

- (A)First Anglo Afghan War
- (B)Second Anglo-Afghan War
- (C)Third Anglo-Afghan War
- (D)First Anglo Sikh War

[ ]

10.Which of the following act formally made the Governor General of Bengal as Governor General of India?

- (A)Regulating act 1773
- (B)Pitts India act 1784
- (C)Charter Act 1813
- (D)Charter act 1833

[ ]

11.Which of the following act made Lord Cornwallis the commander in chief of the Indian forces?

- (A)Act of 1784
- (B)Act of 1786
- (C)Charter act of 1813
- (D)Charter act of 1833

[ ]

12. During East India Company's rule, which among the following court was considered as the highest court of appeal ?

- (A) Circuit court
- (B) Provincial Court
- (C) Sadar Diwani Adalat
- (D) Sadar Nizamat Adalat

[ ]

13. Which among the following is also known as high energy physics?

- (A) Nuclear Physics
- (B) Particle physics
- (C) Optics
- (D) Dynamics

[ ]

14. Which among the following branches of science deals with the origin and development of the substances of the universe ?

- (A) Cosmochemistry
- (B) Astrophysics
- (C) Cosmogony
- (D) Astrometry

[ ]

15. Which among the following comes within the ambit of Etiology ?

- (A) Pain
- (B) Disease
- (C) Internal Organs
- (D) Muscles

[ ]

16. Which among the following is scientific study of dreams and their contents?

- (A) Philately
- (B) Oneirology
- (C) Kinesiology
- (D) Nosology

[ ]

17. What is the date of foundation of People's republic of China ?

- (A) 1 October 1949
- (B) 1 November 1949
- (C) 1 August 1949
- (D) 1 March 1949

[ ]

18. Who among the following was India's delegate to the International Labor Conference, Geneva in 1947 & 1959?

- (A) Babu Jagjivan Ram
- (B) Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(D)None of them

[ ]

19.Which Dalai Lama lived in India (Sikkim) in exile during January 1913?

(A)11th Dalai Lama

(B)12th Dalai Lama

(C)13th Dalai Lama

(D)14th Dalai Lama

[ ]

20.In which year Constantinople was renamed as Istanbul?

(A)1920

(B)1930

(C)1932

(D)1936

[ ]

21.By Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act 2000 on 9 November 2000, Uttarakhand became the \_\_\_\_\_state in the Republic of India?

(A)25th

(B)26th

(C)27th

(D)28th

[ ]

22.The modern name of which of the following cities in Uttar Pradesh was given by Mirza Najaf Khan?

(A)Mirjapur

(B)Aligarh

(C)Kanpur

(D)Mujaffar Nagar

[ ]

23.Consider the following :

1. Sunabeda Tiger Reserve is located in Madhya Pradesh

2. Ratapani Tiger Reserve is located in Orissa

Which among the above statements are correct?

(A)1 only

(B)2 only

(C)both 1 & 2

(D)neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

24.In which year "Dudhwa National Park" was established as a Tiger Reserve?

(A)1958

(B)1977

(C)1988

(D)1993

[ ]



25. Who among the following signed the treaty of Gandamak?

- (A) Sher Ali
- (B) Akbar Khan
- (C) Dost Mohammad Khan
- (D) Yaqub Khan

[ ]

26. In which year, the Afghanistan's northern border was fixed and guaranteed by Russia?

- (A) 1888
- (B) 1890
- (C) 1895
- (D) 1901

[ ]

27. Bring out the only incorrect statement:

- (A) First Afghan war was a strategic mistake of the British
- (B) The Afghans lost their right to deal with the foreign countries in Second Anglo Afghan war
- (C) The maximum territories of the Afghanistan came under British in the third Anglo Afghan war
- (D) The Afghans were able to get back their right to conduct a foreign policy after the third Anglo Afghan war

[ ]

28. Who among the following is known to have established the republic of Afghanistan?

- (A) Zahir Khan
- (B) Mohammad Daoud
- (C) Mohammad Musa Shafiq
- (D) Amanullah Khan

[ ]

29. Who among the following is the first ever democratically elected head of state of Afghanistan?

- (A) Hamid Karzai
- (B) Zahir Khan
- (C) Burhanuddin Rabbani
- (D) Mohammad Najibullah

[ ]

30. Salma Dam project, which is being constructed by India in Afghanistan is located in which of the following province?

- (A) Herat
- (B) Kandahar
- (C) Nurestan
- (D) Badakhshan

[ ]

31. The only Indian Military base in a foreign country is located in which of the following country?

- (A) Afghanistan
- (B) Turkmenistan
- (C) Kazakhstan
- (D) Tajikistan

[ ]

32. Which among the following country is Afghanistan's largest export partner?

(A) Pakistan

(B) Russia

(C) India

(D) China

[ ]

33. Which among the following agency is assisting in the TAPI project?

(A) Asian Development Bank

(B) World Bank

(C) International Monetary Fund

(D) None of them

[ ]

34. Around which time, Afghanistan came under the Kushana Rule?

(A) 60 BC

(B) 60 AD

(C) 160 AD

(D) 200 AD

[ ]

35. Consider the following countries:

1. Australia, 2. Brazil 3. China 4. India

Which among the following represents the correct increasing order of Bauxite mine production in 2009?

(A) 4 2 1 3

(B) 2 4 3 1

(C) 4 2 3 1

(D) 4 3 2 1

[ ]

36. Which among the following is the celebration date of ANZAC day in Australia and New Zealand?

(A) January 26

(B) March 22

(C) April 25

(D) June 1

[ ]

37. Which among the following was established first?

(A) French East India Company

(B) Portuguese East India Company

(C) Dutch East India Company

(D) Swedish East India Company

[ ]

38. What was the number of the regular judges in the supreme court at Fort Calcutta, established by the Regulating Act of 1773?

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D)5

[ ]

39. Which among the following act consolidated the Indian Judiciary?

(A) Pitt's India Act of 1784

(B) Act of 1786

(C) Charter Act of 1793

(D) Charter act of 1813

[ ]

40. Which among the following act for the first time defined the constitutional position of the British Territories of India.?

(A) Charter act of 1793

(B) Charter Act of 1813

(C) Charter Act of 1833

(D) Charter Act of 1853

[ ]

41. Consider the following statements:

1. Astra is India's only Air to Air Missile

2. Astra is India's only BVRAAM

Which among the above statement's) is / are correct ?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 1 & 2

(D) neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

42. Vikram Sarabhai, the eminent scientist and father of India's space programme had played a very important role in establishment of which of the following IIMs?

(A) Calcutta

(B) Bangalore

(C) Lucknow

(D) Ahamadabad

[ ]

43. Which among the following is the site of India's Shore Based test facility being developed under naval programme?

(A) Kochi

(B) Bhubneshwar

(C) Goa

(D) Andaman

[ ]

44. What is the cap in single brand FDI in India?

(A) 49%

(B) 51%

(C) 73%

(D) 100%

[ ]

45. Match the following:

1. Tata Pani (A) Jammu & Kashmir
  2. Manikaran (B) Chhattisgarh
  3. Unai (C) Himachal Pradesh
  4. Purga Valley (D) Maharashtra
- (A) 1(C), 2(B), 3(D), 4 (A)  
(B) 1(B), 2(C), 3(D), 4 (A)  
(C) 1(A), 2 (C), 3(B), 4 (D)  
(D) 1(B), 2(C), 3(A), 4 (d)

[ ]

46. Where are the headquarters of the International Rubber Study Group?

- (A) London
- (B) Singapore
- (C) Geneva
- (D) Kuala Lumpur

[ ]

47. What is the number of Benzene rings in the newly developed transistor named Caronene?

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 13
- (D) 16

[ ]

48. "All history must be treated geographically and all Geography must be treated historically" who among the following quoted this \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) Anaximander
- (B) Herodotus
- (C) Hecataeus
- (D) Aristotle

[ ]

49. In which year, Central Hindu College was established?

- (A) 1895
- (B) 1898
- (C) 1901
- (D) 1912

[ ]

50. Which among the following is the site of Central University of Tibetan Studies?

- (A) Gangtok
- (B) Varanasi
- (C) Twang
- (D) Dharamshala

[ ]

51. Which among the following does not come under Rohilkhand?

- (A) Bareilly
- (B) Badaun
- (C) Pilibhit
- (D) Lalitpur

[ ]

52. In which year Awadh was annexed by British?

- (A) 1850
- (B) 1852
- (C) 1856
- (D) 1858

[ ]

53. Which among the following is also known as Eneolithic Age?

- (A) Copper Age
- (B) Bronze Age
- (C) Iron Age
- (D) Stone Age

[ ]

54. Which among the following Puaranas say that 7 concentric island continents are separated by the seven encircling oceans of the Jambu Dweepa is "Super Human"?

- (A) Markandeya Purana
- (B) Matsya Purana
- (C) Padma Purana
- (D) Harivamsa Purana

[ ]

55. Which among the following was not translated by William Jones ?

- (A) Abhijñānaśākuntalam
- (B) Gita Govinda
- (C) Manu's Law book
- (D) Hitopdesa

[ ]

56. Who among the following is known as Father of Indian archeology ?

- (A) Sir William Jones
- (B) Charles Wilkin's
- (C) Alexander Cunningham
- (D) James Prinsep

[ ]

57. During whose reign Manikyala stupa was built?

- (A) Asoka
- (B) Kanishka
- (C) Chandragupta Maurya
- (D) Bimbisara

[ ]

58. In which year Treasure Trove act was enacted during British Era to make a provision for confiscation and safety of treasures and antiquities found during chance digging. ?

(A) 1870

(B) 1872

(C) 1876

(D) 1878

[ ]

59. Which among the following were used by James Prinsep to decipher the Kharosthi script?

(A) Inscriptions

(B) Coins

(C) Sculptures

(D) Seals

[ ]

60. Consider the following statements:

1. Indo-Greek coins are silver and copper and rarely in Gold

2. Kushana's coins are mostly in Gold and Copper and rarely in Silver

Which among the above statements is/ are correct ?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 1 & 2 both

(D) neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

61. Which among the following inscription gives details about the genealogy and achievements of Bhoja?

(A) Allahabad inscription

(B) Gwalior Inscription

(C) Junagarh Rock inscription

(D) Allahabad Pillar Inscription

[ ]

62. Which among the following article of the Indian constitution gives power to High Courts to issue certain writs?

(A) 222

(B) 223

(C) 225

(D) 226

[ ]

63. Consider the following:

1. Fundamental Duties

2. Fundamental Rights

3. Directive principles of State Policy

Which among the above are incorporated in the concept of Public Interest Litigation in India?

(A) 1 only

(B) 1 & 2

(C) 2 & 3

(D) 1 & 3

[ ]

64. Defensin -1 which has been recently seen as a potential to develop drugs for antibiotic resistant bacteria is a \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) Enzyme
- (B) Vitamin
- (C) Protein
- (D) Mineral

[ ]

65. In which year Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 was amended to suit to the international demands?

- (A) 2007
- (B) 2008
- (C) 2009
- (D) 2010

[ ]

66. In which state Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in India?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Gujarat

[ ]

67. Who among the following was the prime minister of Great Britain, when Regulating Act of 1773 was passed?

- (A) Lord North
- (B) Charles Townshend
- (C) Lord John Cavendish
- (D) William Pitt the Younger

[ ]

68. In which year, first television game show "Spelling Bee" broadcasted?

- (A) 1935
- (B) 1938
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1944

[ ]

69. Consider the following:

1. Kyoto Protocol
2. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The United States has ratified, which among the above?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) both 1 & 2
- (D) neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

70. Consider the following:

1. Indira Mahila Yojna

2. Rastriya mahila Kosh

3. Mahila Sammridhi Yojna

Which among the above were merged to give rise to "Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP) or Swayam Siddha ?

(A)1 & 3

(B)1 & 2

(C)2 & 3

(D)1, 2, & 3

[ ]

71. In which country is located Cadiz, one of the most ancient European cities?

(A)Portugal

(B)Spain

(C)France

(D)Greece

[ ]

72. In which of the following cities is located "Darbhanga castle"?

(A)Patna

(B)Varanasi

(C)Allahabad

(D)Lucknow

[ ]

73. Which among the following cities / places in Uttar Pradesh is closest to the birthplace of First Jain Tirthankar?

(A)Allahabad

(B)Faizabad

(C)Muradabad

(D)Varanasi

[ ]

74. By which act, the courts of Judicature were established for more speedy and effective trial of persons accused of offenses committed in East Indies ?

(A)Regulating act 1773

(B)Pitt's India act 1784

(C)Charter act 1813

(D)Charter act 1833

[ ]

75. By which act. The local governments in India were powered to impose taxes on people?

(A)Regulating act 1773

(B)Pitt's India act 1784

(C)Charter Act 1813

(D)Charter Act 1833

[ ]

76. In which year, Russia had acquired Georgia ?

(A)1799

(B)1800



(C)1801

(D)1803

[ ]

77. Consider the following statements:

1. The tripartite treaty provided that Shah Shuja will determine his foreign policy with the advice of English and Sikhs

2. The treaty recognized Ranjit Singh's claim on right bank of Indus

Which among the above statements is / are correct ?

(A)1 only

(B)2 only

(C)1 & 2

(D)neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

78. With whose appointment as Governor General of India, the second Anglo-Afghan war stopped?

(A) Lord Ripon

(B) Lord Lytton

(C) Lord Auckland

(D) Lord Dufferin

[ ]

79. Who among the following was recognized the Amir of Afghanistan after the second Anglo Afghan War ?

(A) Sher Ali

(B) Yajooob Khan

(C) Abdur Rahman

(D) None of them

[ ]

80. To commemorate the treaty of Rawalpindi, Afghan Independence Day is celebrated in Afghanistan on 19 August every year. This treaty ended the \_\_\_\_\_?

(A) First Anglo Afghan war

(B) Second Anglo Afghan War

(C) Third Anglo Afghan war

(D) None of them

[ ]

81. Who among the following attacked the English Forces in the Battle of Maiwand in July 1880?

(A) Sher Ali

(B) Yakub Khan

(C) Ayub Khan

(D) Akbar Khan

[ ]

82. In which year Durand Line was drawn?

(A) 1890

(B) 1892

(C) 1893

(D) 1894

[ ]

83. Who among the following is known to have created the North West Frontier province in 1901?

- (A) Lord Ripon
- (B) Lord Lytton
- (C) Lord Cornwallis
- (D) Lord Curzon

[ ]

84. Which among the following were the parties to the Treaty of Turkomanchai?

- (A) Russian and Persians
- (B) Afghans and British
- (C) Russians and British
- (D) British and Persians

[ ]

85. Consider the following statements;

1. First Secretary of state was Lord Stanley
2. First secretary of state for India and Burma was Lord Dundas

which among the above statements is / are correct ?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) 1 & 2 both
- (D) none of them

[ ]

86. In context with the 1857 rebellion who among the following said that " it was neither 'first' nor 'national' nor a 'war of independence', " ?

- (A) S N Sen
- (B) R C Majumdar
- (C) S B Chaudhary
- (D) Malleson

[ ]

87. Which among the following act provided for discontinuing the practice of appointing Civil Servants by the Court of Directors and starting of the practices of selecting the Civil servants through Competitive examinations?

- (A) Indian Councils Act 1861
- (B) Civil Services Act 1861
- (C) Charter Act of 1853
- (D) Government of India act 1858

[ ]

88. During whose era Sindh was annexed to the British India?

- (A) Lord Auckland
- (B) Lord Ellenborough
- (C) William Bird
- (D) Lord Hardinge

[ ]

89. Who among the following is known as Father of Geometry?

- (A) Euclid
- (B) Pythagoras
- (C) Eudoxus
- (D) Hecataeus

[ ]

90. "Kitab Rudjdjar" is a work of which of the following?

- (A) Muhammad al-Idrisi
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) Alberuni
- (D) None of them

[ ]

91. What is the number of landlocked developing countries in Asia?

- (A) 15
- (B) 12
- (C) 16
- (D) 11

[ ]

92. In which year, the Beijing Declaration on Digital Earth was adopted?

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2006
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009

[ ]

93. What is the minimum number of satellites required for Global Positioning System?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 6

[ ]

94. In which country is located the "Bajung Valley" Hindu-Buddhist civilization dating back to as early as 300 AD to fifth Century AD?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Malaysia
- (C) Cambodia
- (D) Burma

[ ]

95. In which year, Government of India had sanctioned the LCA (Navy) programme?

- (A) 2001
- (B) 2002
- (C) 2003
- (D) 2004

[ ]

96.Which among the following country is NOT a SAARC Observer?

- (A)Mauritius
- (B)Malaysia
- (C)Myanmar
- (D)South Korea

[ ]

97.Both India and Australia are members of \_\_\_\_?

- (A)APEC
- (B)SAARC
- (C)EAS
- (D)None of them

[ ]

98.In which year Australia's First shipment of Coal came to India to Bengal from Australia?

- (A)1790
- (B)1799
- (C)1802
- (D)1801

[ ]

99.From which year, recruitment of Indian Sepoys began?

- (A)1736
- (B)1740
- (C)1746
- (D)1757

[ ]

100.What was the minimum age of entry for Civil Services fixed by lord Macaulay committee?

- (A)18 years
- (B)19 years
- (C)21 years
- (D)23 years

[ ]

101.Who among the following established a regular Police Force on the British pattern in India?

- (A)Lord Ripon
- (B)Lord Cornwallis
- (C)Lord Dalhousie
- (D)None of them

[ ]

102.the first law commission was constituted to codify and improve upon various rules and regulations prevalent in India.. Based upon them, in which year Indian penal Code came into effect ?

- (A)1853
- (B)1860
- (C)1865
- (D)1868

[ ]

103. In which year the Diwani and faujdari Adalats were established based upon the Mughal Pattern ?

(A) 1770

(B) 1772

(C) 1773

(D) 1775

[ ]

104. Consider the Following States:

1. Assam 2. Maharashtra 3. Kerala 4. Karnataka

Arrange them in the decreasing order of Muslim population in India:

(A) 3 4 2 1

(B) 2 1 3 4

(C) 1 2 3 4

(D) 1 3 4 2

[ ]

105. At which among the following places in Uttar Pradesh is located Babatpur airport?

(A) Agra

(B) Lucknow

(C) Varanasi

(D) Allahabad

[ ]

106. Which among the following city of Uttar Pradesh was known as Kol before 18th century?

(A) Agra

(B) Aligarh

(C) Kanpur

(D) Meerut

[ ]

107. Which among the following is the correct date of Chauri Chaura incident ?

(A) 22 March 1922

(B) 22 February 1922

(C) 22 April 1922

(D) 22 May 1922

[ ]

108. The " Satichaura Ghat " massacre during the 1857 first war of Indian Independence happened at the following places?

(A) Allahabad

(B) Aligarh

(C) Meerut

(D) Kanpur

[ ]

109. Which among the following is the correct birth date of Modern Uttar Pradesh ?

(A) April 1, 1937

(B) June 15, 1901

(C)January 25, 1950

(D)June 25, 1950

[ ]

110. Who among the following was called Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity by Sarojini Naidu?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi

(B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

(C) Mohhamad Ali Jinnah

(D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

[ ]

111. Which among the following is located in Lucknow?

(A) Indian institute of Pulses Research

(B) Central Avian Research institute

(C) National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources

(D) National Research centre for AgroForestry

[ ]

112. Sarnath, a famous Buddhist site in Uttar Pradesh is also a birth place of \_\_\_\_\_?

(A) Sheetalnath

(B) Shreyansanath

(C) Suparshvanath

(D) Dharmanath

[ ]

113. The population of which among the following states in India is farthest from the population of Australia?

(A) Haryana

(B) Punjab

(C) Chhattisgarh

(D) Kerala

[ ]

114. Who among the following led the first fleet from Great Britain to Australia?

(A) James Cook

(B) Arthur Philip

(C) William Lewis

(D) Benjamin Franklin

[ ]

115. Consider the following statements:

1. Australia has consulates in Mumbai & Chennai

2. India has consulates in Sydney and Brisbane

Which among the above statements are correct:

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) both 1 & 2

(D) neither 1 or 2

[ ]

116. Which among the following is the location of Australia's Nuclear Power Plant?

- (A)Jervis Bay Territory
  - (B)Queensland
  - (C)Tasmania
  - (D)None of them
- [ ]

117.Consider the following statements:

1. Treaty of Rarotonga forbids sale of nuclear goods to the countries which don't sign NPT
  2. The treaty was signed for a period of 20 years
- Which among the above statements is / are correct ?

- (A)1 only
  - (B)2 only
  - (C)both 1 & 2
  - (D)None of them,
- [ ]

118.Recent hate crime and attack on Indian students have badly affected the following-

- (A)India's exports to Australia
  - (B)Australia's exports to India
  - (C)India's imports from Australia
  - (D)Australia's imports from India
- [ ]

119.What is the duration of the Agreement signed by Petronet LNG Limited and Exxon Mobile Corporation signed in the later half of 2009?

- (A)10 years
  - (B)15 years
  - (C)20 years
  - (D)25 years
- [ ]

120.Who among the following is the queen regnant of Denmark?

- (A)Elizabeth II
  - (B)Beatrix
  - (C)Margrethe II
  - (D)Maria Theresa
- [ ]

121.In which of the following East Asia Summit , the Cebu Declaration on East Asian Energy Security was signed?

- (A)First
  - (B)Second
  - (C)Third
  - (D)Fourth
- [ ]

122.Consider the following statements :

1. Signatories of the APP account for 50% of world's GHG emissions
2. US is signatory to APP

Which among the above statements are correct :

- (A)1 only
  - (B)2 only
  - (C)both 1 & 2
  - (D)Neither 1 nor 2
- [ ]

123.Which among the following was not a capital of Kanishka?

- (A)Gandhar
- (B)Taxila
- (C)Begram
- (D)Mathura

[ ]

124.Which among the following was original Mughal capital under Babur ?

- (A)Kabul
- (B)Gandhar
- (C)Peshwar
- (D)Samarkand

[ ]

125.Who among the following returned Kohinoor Diamond to Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (A)Timur Shah Durrani
- (B)Mahmud Shah Durrani
- (C)Zaman Shah Durrani
- (D)Shah Shuja

[ ]

126.Which among the following was not a party to the Treaty of Paris of 1763 ?

- (A)Portugal
- (B)Spain
- (C)Britain
- (D)Russia

[ ]

127.KOT which was site of an Aswamedha Yajna performed by Samudra Gupta, is located in which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh?

- (A)Meerut
- (B)Mujaffarnagar
- (C)Varanasi
- (D)Ghaziabad

[ ]

128.The kings who created the magnificent Khajuraho monuments were \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A)Chalukyas
- (B)Chandelas
- (C)Solankis
- (D)Gaharwals

[ ]



129. Which among the following modern cities in Uttar Pradesh is nearest to the site of Brahmavarta in Ancient India, where the Valmiki's Ashram was located?

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Agra
- (D) Jhansi

[ ]

130. Who among the following was the first person known to have attempted to create a scale map of the known world?

- (A) Thales
- (B) Anaximander
- (C) Eudoxus
- (D) Hecataeus

[ ]

131. Bring out the incorrect match:

- (A) Agrostology: Study of the Grasses
- (B) Cetology: study of marine mammals
- (C) Kinesiology: Study of Muscles
- (D) Ophiology : Study of Reptiles

[ ]

132. Consider the following:

1. Liver
2. Gallbladder
3. Biliary tree
4. Pancreas

Which among the above come within the ambit of hepatology?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 1 & 2 only
- (C) 1,2,3 only
- (D) all of them

[ ]

133. Which among the following Indian Naval Air Squadron is known as white tigers?

- (A) INAS 300
- (B) INAS 310
- (C) INAS 312
- (D) INAS 315

[ ]

134. Which among the following were first guided air-to-air missile ?

- (A) RS-82
- (B) Ruhrstahl X-4
- (C) AIM-4 Falcon
- (D) R4M

[ ]

135. Consider the following statements in context with SABLA:

1. SABLA is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme
2. SABLA involves 100% central assistance for nutritional provision for adolescent girls

Which among the above statements are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) 1 & 2
- (D) neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

136. Consider the following statements regarding FDI in India:

1. FDI in Single-Brand Retailing is permitted with a 51% cap
2. FDI in B2B retail trade is allowed up to 100%

Which among the above statements is/ are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) both
- (D) none

[ ]

137. Which among the following is the major export partner of Australia?

- (A) US
- (B) Japan
- (C) China
- (D) South Korea

[ ]

138. Which among the following is the location of Pilbara craton ?

- (A) South America
- (B) South Africa
- (C) Australia
- (D) Canada

[ ]

139. Consider the following statements:

1. India is a non signatory to NPT as well as CTBT
2. India is open to conduct a nuclear test any time.

Which among the following statements are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) neither 1 nor 2
- (D) both are correct

[ ]

140. In which year Australia and China concluded an agreement, which provides for supply of Uranium Fuel to china?

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2006
- (C) 2007

(D)2008

[ ]

141. In which period Sanskrit came to a prime place?

- (A) Maurya Period
- (B) Gupta Period
- (C) Satvahana Period
- (D) Kushana period

[ ]

142. Which among the following inscription gives an account of Chalukyan King Pulkeshin II?

- (A) Junagarh Inscription
- (B) Nanaghat Inscription
- (C) Ujjain Inscription
- (D) Aihole Inscription

[ ]

143. In Asoka's edicts, which among the following scripts was used in Pakistan Region?

- (A) Aramaic
- (B) Kharosthi
- (C) Sanskrit
- (D) Brahmi

[ ]

144. Consider the following statements:

1. Inscriptions involved only stones
2. Edicts were created only by the order or desire of King

Which among the above statements is / are correct ?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) both 1 & 2
- (D) neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

145. Which among the following is yet to be deciphered?

- (A) Harappan Seals
- (B) Inscriptions of Indo Greeks
- (C) Allahabad pillar inscription
- (D) None of them

[ ]

146. Consider the following statements:

1. We would not have known Kushanas if there were no coins
2. We would not have known about Mauryas, if there were no epigraphs

Which among the above statements is/ are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) both 1 & 2
- (D) neither 1 nor 2

[ ]

147. Who among the following was the first Governor general to adopt the additional title of Viceroy?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Warren Hastings

[ ]

148. At which place, Queen Victoria's proclamation was read by Lord Canning ?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Allahabad

[ ]

149. On which date act of 1858, received the Royal assent?

- (A) 1 August 1858
- (B) 2 August 1858
- (C) 3 August 1858
- (D) 4 August 1858

[ ]

150. By which act the company was asked to shut down its commercial trade as soon as possible?

- (A) Pitt's India act 1784
- (B) Charter act of 1813
- (C) Charter act of 1833
- (D) Charter Act of 1853

[ ]