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# CMs unity against Center Government

Non-Congress chief ministers meet separately on sidelines of internal security conference

"Lack of consultation with the states and failure to take the states into confidence is a cogent commentary on the system of governance in the Centre.

The Centre on April 16, 2012 came in for sharp criticism at the hands of three Opposition Chief Ministers over the way it was handling issues of internal security.

United by their opposition to the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre, Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Odisha met their Tamil Nadu counterpart J Jayalalithaa in New Delhi to mount pressure against the Centre's move.

While, Tripura Chief Minister accused Centre of taking a number steps which have implications on the Federal structure of the country, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister called for joint Centre-State efforts in improving internal security.

Congress Chief Ministers supported the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre as an integrating organization for effective offensive against terrorists.

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N Kiran Kumar Reddy sought permission from the Centre to carry out a Rs 2,400 crore special road corridor development project to effectively deal with Naxalism.

Assam Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi said illegal coal trading in border areas of a number of northeastern states is fast becoming a major source of funding for terror outfits.

Kerala Chief Minister Oman Chandy urged the Centre to take steps to get the international Maritime Community to declare that the Ocean along the coast line of India is free from piracy unlike the coast of Africa.

Meanwhile, Congress stressed on need for a coordinated efforts by the Centre as well as States to tackle the menace of terrorism.

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav urged the Union Government to provide at least Rs 5,000 crore in the next five years for the purpose of commitment of safeguarding and protecting India.

Speaking at the annual conference of Chief Ministers on internal security in New Delhi, Home Minister said international border in the west and LoC continues to be vulnerable to infiltration.

Meanwhile, Chief Ministers of different states have their own take on the conference.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa on Monday warned against an "emerging pattern" wherein the state's powers are "abrogated" by the Centre through passage of bills and accused it of showing "scant respect" for state governments.

In an all-round attack on the Congress-led UPA, Ms Jayalalithaa accused the central government of "encroaching on state powers" through the National Counter-Terrorism Centre which was in "contravention" to constitutional provisions that accord priority status to police in the State list.

Addressing the Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security here, she claimed that the Centre unilaterally decided on the Indo-US joint naval exercise in the Bay of Bengal without taking the state government into confidence.

Ms Jayalalithaa, who is opposed to the NCTC, said this implies that the central government has "scant respect" for constitutionally-elected state governments.

She also expressed the hope that the Centre follows the principle of prior consultation with the state governments, whenever such important decisions are taken by the central government.

"No doubt, it is a pre-arranged exercise according to the prescribed tenets under covenant between two countries. Even so, is it too much to expect to be kept informed?" she asked.

Senior CPM leader and Tripura Chief Minister Manik Sarkar today came down hard on the Home Ministry accusing it of taking a number steps, including on the proposed National Counter Ter-

rorism Centre (NCTC) and RPF and BSF Acts, which have "serious implications" for the federal structure of the country.

Speaking at a conference of chief ministers on internal security, the lone communist Chief Minister cited Home Ministry's notification to form the National Counter Terrorism Centre NCTC and proposed amendments to the RPF Act and BSF Act as examples of "encroachment" upon rights of the states.

"I am pained to point out that in recent past the Home Ministry has taken several steps which have serious implication for the federal structure of the country," he said.

**Centre ready to work with states to firmly tackle terror: PM**

Reaching out to states complaining over NCTC, PM Manmohan Singh has favoured joint and coordinated efforts to deal with challenges of terrorism whatever its origin, whether internal or external.

"There is no question that the burden of the fight against terrorism falls largely on the states' machinery. The Centre is ready to work with the states to put in place strong and effective institutional mechanisms to tackle this problem," he said.

The Prime Minister, who inaugurated the annual conference of Chief Ministers on internal security in New Delhi on Monday, did not dwell on the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre, saying it will be discussed on 5th May in a separate meeting as suggested by some Chief Ministers.

**ICC decides to expand number of teams in 2014 T20 World Cup**

Apr 16, 9:0 PM

The International Cricket Council (ICC) executive board has decided to expand the number of teams in the 2014 Twenty20 World Cup in Bangladesh from 12 to 16. This is to give more opportunities to the non-test playing nations.

ICC Chief Executive Haroon Lorgat told reporters in Dubai on Monday that what excites him is the decision to extend the World Twenty20 event, which takes place in 2014 in Bangladesh.

Lorgat said from then onwards the board has decided to expand the event to 16 teams.

The Twenty20 World Cup will be played this year in Sri Lanka from Sept 18 to Oct 7 between 12 teams. The current 10 full members will be joined by six qualifiers in the next version from 2014.

## India commissions nuclear powered submarine 'INS Chakra'

India has inducted Russian- made nuclear powered submarine 'INS Chakra' into the Navy, joining an elite group of five nations possessing such sophisticated warships.

Defence Minister A K Antony formally commissioned the Akula II class Nerpa, rechristened INS Chakra, into the Navy at the Ship Building Complex in Visakhapatnam on Wednesday.

With the country entering the select club consisting of the US, Russia, the UK, France and China with nuclear submarines after a gap of two decades, Antony said, "INS Chakra will ensure security and sovereignty of the country."

He did not subscribe to the view that the induction of nuclear powered submarines will lead to any arms race in the region. He said the armed forces will be strengthened to meet any challenge.

"India does not believe in arms race. We are not a confrontationist nation. We are a peaceloving nation....but, at the same time, the armed forces will be strengthened to meet any challenge," Antony told reporters when asked about Pakistan's reaction that INS Chakra's induction will lead to arms race in the region.

"We have a vast land border. We have more than 7500 kms of coastline and more than two lakhs EEZs (Exclusive Economic Zone). We have to protect the sea lanes of our core area of interest," he said.

With INS Chakra and indigenously built INS Arihant expected to start operational patrols soon, India will soon have two nuclear submarines guarding its vast maritime boundary.

To a question on China's increasing military capability, Antony said "Induction of INS Chakra or Vikramaditya (aircraft carrier) warships or any other platform is not aimed at any country. It is to strengthen our national security to meet any challenge more effectively."

With a maximum speed of 30 knots, the submarine can go upto a depth of 600 metres and has an endurance of 100 days with a crew of 73.

The vessel is armed with four 533mm torpedo tubes and four 650mm torpedo tubes. India had leased and operated a Charlie class Russian nuclear submarine in 1988 for training its personnel on such submarines.

Antony said, "INS Arihant will be ready for sea trials sometime this year."

He also said the induction of INS Vikramaditya, earlier called 'Admiral Gorshkov', will take place sometimes early next year.

On future induction of platforms in the Indian Navy, he said four warships, including INS Vikramaditya, were expected to be delivered at the end of this year,

besides 15 fast interception craft.
"In the next few years, the Navy will get more submarines," the Defence Minister said.
He refused to share details with the media about the cost of leasing INS Chakra from Russia. He said there is a proposal for leasing another submarine but refused to take queries on the issue.
"There is a proposal. But we have not taken any decision...Cost is not necessary, but India can afford it," Antony said.
On whether the process of procuring submarines from Russia was too long and slow, he said, "We want speedy procurement and we will modernise our armed forces as quickly as possible. At the same time, zero tolerance to corruption is also our policy."
INS Chakra has been taken on lease from Russia for 10 years and would provide the Navy the opportunity to train personnel and operate such nuclear-powered vessels.
India had signed a deal with Russia in 2004 worth over USD 900 million for leasing the submarine.
It was expected to be inducted a couple of years back, but after an on-board accident in 2008, in which several Russian sailors died, the delivery schedule was changed.
Indian Navy personnel have already been imparted training in Russia for operating the submarine.
A crew of over 70 people, including around 30 officers, is required to operate INS Chakra.

## Brahmos supersonic cruise missile test fired successfully

India on Wednesday successfully test fired Brahmos supersonic cruise missile as part of a user trial by the Army from the test range at Chandipur off Odisha coast.
"The missile was test fired from a ground mobile launcher from the launch complex-3 at about 1122 hours and the trial was successful," said a defence official.
The missile, which has a flight range of up to 290 km, is capable of carrying a conventional warhead of 200 to 300 kg.
The cruise missile, a surface-to-surface Army version, was test fired as part of user trial by the Army, he said.
The two-stage missile, the first one being solid and the second one ramjet liquid propellant, has already been inducted into the Army and Navy, he said.
While induction of the first version of Brahmos missile system in the Indian Navy commenced from 2005 with INS Rajput, it is now fully operational with two regiments of the Army.
The air launch version and the submarine launch version of the missile system are in progress, said the official.
The Army has so far placed orders for the Brahmos missile to be deployed by three regiments of the Army and two of them have already been inducted operationally.
The Defence Ministry has also given a go-ahead to the Army to induct a third regiment equipped with the missile system to be deployed in Arunachal Pradesh along the China border.
Brahmos Aerospace, an Indo-Russian joint venture company headed by a distinguished Indian defence scientist, is also working to develop the air as well as the submarine launch version of the misile system and work on the project is in progress.

## India successfully test-fires interceptor missile

India on Friday successfully test-fired indigenously developed interceptor missile, capable of destroying any incoming hostile ballistic missile, from a test range off Odisha coast.
"It was a fantastic launch. The trial, conducted from two launch sites of Integrated Test Range (ITR) for developing a fully fledged multi-layer Ballistic Missile Defence system, was fully successful," ITR Director S P Dash said.
The 'hostile' target ballistic missile, a modified surface-to-surface 'Prithvi', was first lifted from a mobile launcher around 1013hours from the launch complex-III of ITR at Chandipur-on-Sea, about 15 km from Balasore, Orissa.
After three minutes, the interceptor Advanced Air Defence (AAD) missile positioned at Wheeler Island, about 70 km from Chandipur, received signals from tracking radars installed along the coastline and travelled through the sky to destroy it, defense sources said.
The ITR director said the interceptor hit the 'target' missile at an altitude of about 15 km over the sea.
"Detailed results and the 'kill' effect of the interceptor are being ascertained by analysing data from multiple tracking sources," a Defence Research Development scientist said.
The interceptor is a 7.5-meter long single stage solid rocket propelled guided missile equipped with a navigation system, a hi-tech computer and an electro-mechanical activator, sources said.

## Massive solar storm hits Earth

A monster solar storm of charged particles that erupted two days ago on Thursday hit the Earth, which could disrupt power grids,

satellite navigation and flights.
The storm, which scientists claimed to be the largest in five years, was triggered by a pair of solar flares early Tuesday and is growing like a giant soap bubble.
"The coronal mass ejection (CME) associated with the R3 (Strong) Radio Blackout event from 0024 UTC March 7 (7:24 p.m. EST March 6) arrived at ACE at 1045 GMT today (15:15 IST)," National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) said.
"So far the orientation of the magnetic field has been opposite of what is needed to cause the strongest storming. As the event progresses, that field will continue to change," NOAA tweeted.
Earlier, Joseph Kunches, a space weather scientist at the NOAA said, "Space weather has gotten very interesting over the last 24 hours."
"This was quite the Super Tuesday you bet," Kunches was quoted as saying by SPACE.com.
Several NASA spacecraft caught videos of the solar flare as it hurled a wave of solar plasma and charged particles, called a coronal mass ejection (CME), into space.
Early predictions estimate that the CME will reach Earth at 5pm (India time) today, with the effects likely lasting for 24 hours, and possibly lingering into Friday, Kunches said.
The solar eruptions occurred when the Sun let loose two huge X-class solar flares that ranked among the strongest type of Sun storms.
The biggest of those flares registered as an "X5.4 class" solar storm on the space weather scale and the CME from this flare is the one that could disrupt satellite operations, Kunches said.

## Poverty declined to 29.8 per cent in 2009-10

Going by the controversial daily consumption number of Rs 28.65 per day, one out of every three Indian is poor as per the new Planning Commission's estimates which have pegged the poverty ratio in 2009-10 at 29.8 pc, down from 37.2 pc in 2004-05
An individual above a monthly consumption of Rs 859.6 in urban cities and Rs 672.8 in rural areas (at pier 2009-10 prices) is not considered poor, says the Planning Commission's estimate based on the controversial Tendulkar Committee methodology.
The Plan panel has kept the poverty threshold in its recent estimates lower than Rs 32 per capita per day consumption in urban cities and Rs 26 in rural areas is provided last year which were based on June 2011 prices.
The Plan panel had said that, in its affidavit before the apex court that the "poverty line at June 2011 price level can be placed provisionally at Rs 965 (Rs 32 per day) per capita per month in urban areas and Rs 781 (Rs 26 per day) in rural areas.
The civil society had questioned this definition stating it was very low.
As per estimates released today, the number of poor in India has declined to 34.47 crore in 2009-10 from 40.72 crore in 2004-05.
The methodology recommended by the Tendulkar Committee includes spending on health and education, besides the calorie intake.
Among religious groups, Sikhs have lowest poverty ratio in rural areas at 11.9 per cent, whereas in urban areas, Christians have the lowest proportion of poor at 12.9 per cent.
Poverty ratio is the highest for Muslims, at 33.9 per cent, in urban areas.
Further, poverty in rural areas declined at a faster pace than in urban cities between 2004-05 and 2009-10.

## After polio, India to eliminate measles, tetanus child deaths

Laying emphasis on strengthening of routine immunisation, Health Min Ghulam Nabi Azad said the lessons learnt from success of polio campaign could help eliminate measles-related child deaths and neonatal tetanus from the country.
In his valedictory address at the two-day Polio Summit in New Delhi on Sunday, Azad said there has to be continued vigil and effective emergency preparedness as India cannot afford to let its guards now on the polio virus.
"Emboldened by our progress in polio, we are confident that we can achieve elimination of measles related child deaths. We also now wish to completely eliminate neonatal tetanus in India and are moving towards it. Some of our learnings and lessons from the Polio programme could prove to be extremely useful in accomplishing these tasks," Azad said.
The Minister laid stress on immunisation and said "strengthening routine immunisation is an imperative if we wish to sustain our gains in polio and guard ourselves against both distant and international importations."
He said, "We have declared 2012, the year of the intensification of Routine Immunisation. We intend to accelerate routine immunisation activities from 1st April itself through special immunisation drives, with a special focus on 207 districts recording low routine immunisation coverage."
The minister also reaffirmed India's commitment to funding the Polio programme and said it

willing to lend all possible support for global eradication of polio.
Azad said with increased public investments in health from domestic resources India required "catalytic and technical support" from its various partners in helping eradicate many diseases.
He urged Rotary International, WHO, UNICEF, CDC, Gates Foundation, GAVI and other partners to now work to provide impetus to routine immunisation and synergize polio eradication and Routine Immunisation strategies.
"I am confident that together we would be able to ensure that India not only becomes Polio-free but that all our children are fully protected against every preventable disease," he said.
Azad said that 26 million mothers and children have already been registered under the web enabled mother and child tracking system set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The system generates weekly work plans for the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives through SMS.
He informed that in 14 states where coverage is less than 80 percent, introduction of second dose of measles has been started. Our target is to cover more than 130 million children under this campaign.
The minister informed the gathering that President Pratibha Patil, who launches the annual National Pulse Polio round, has conveyed her personal greetings and commendation on the public health milestone that has been achieved with WHO's decision to take India off the list of countries with active endemic wild poliovirus transmission.
The two-day Summit emphasised perseverance, innovation and accountability as the hallmarks of India's polio programme.
Azad said he would look forward to another polio summit after January 2014 when India would be declared Polio Free.

## Installed Capacity Crosses 2 lakh MW Mark

The installed capacity in the country has crossed 2 lakh MW mark with the commissioning of a 660 MW Unit of a power plant in Jhajjar in Haryana this week. With this the total installed capacity has reached 2,00,287 MW. It includes 1,32,013 MW capacity in thermal sector, 38,991 MW in hydro sector, 4,780 MW in nuclear sector and 24,503 MW in renewable energy sector. At the end of the 11th Plan, i.e. on 31st March 2012 the total installed capacity stood at 1,99,627 MW.
There has been an unprecedented growth in capacity addition during the 11th Plan with addition of 54,964 MW of fresh capacity showing a growth of 159% over the 10th Plan period during which 21,180 MW capacity was added. During the 9th Plan the capacity addition stood at 19,010 MW. The year 2011-12 also saw new benchmarks created in the capacity addition. A record capacity of 20,501 MW was added in 2011-12, out of which 5,482 MW was added in the month of March 2012 alone.
The improved performance in capacity addition during the 11th Plan period has been recorded across all sectors including the central, state and private sectors.

# CLONING

**World's first cloned Pashmina female Goat 'Noori" born in Kashmir**

The faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Sheri Kashmir University of Agriculture Sciences and Technology, Kashmir has made a breakthrough by successfully cloning the first pashmina goat using the advanced reproductive techniques under the leadership of Dr Riaz Ahmad Shah, associate professor, Centre of Animal Biotechnology, Kashmir.

Pashmina Goat2

Pashmina Goat3

"Success was achieved under the World Bank-funded project called the National Agricultural Innovation Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and took two years for standardisation of the technique. The healthy female kid was born on March 9, 2012 using a foster mother.

The world's first pashmina goat clone, produced in Kashmir, has been named Noori, an Arabic word referring to light, in Srinagar by a group of scientists and researchers.
"Noori has gained weight. From 1.3 kg at the time of birth on March 9, 2012, it's 5 kg. She is healthy and was allowed to be part of more than two dozen pashmina goats assembled at Alastaingh laboratory for the purpose," said Dr Fazili.

Noori took two years of scientific research. "It took two years for standardisation of the technique," said Dr Shah.

The clone has come as good news for fine fiber-producing pashmina goats, which are only spotted at an altitude of 14,000 feet in Ladakh, the coldest region of the state. "With Noori there is hope that pashmina can be yielded in lower altitude like Kashmir valley," said Dr Fazili.

The valley owes its fame, besides natural beauty, to famed fine wool of pashmina, gathered from mountainous of Ladakh after the goat sheds its wool as a natural process.

The goat survives minus 40 degree Celsius temperature at an altitude of 14,000 feet. In spring, the animal sheds its fiber, called soft pashm, six times finer than human hair. The fiber is used to spun famous kashmiri shawls, scarves, and stoles.

It is hoped that this research will help other labs across the region clone their own goats and even revive endangered species.

Cashmere wool, particularly made into shawls, is a major source of income for Kashmir, generating about $80 million a year for the Indian-controlled portion of the mountain area. A shawl can cost $200 in Kashmir and much more when sold abroad — a boon given the average salary of $800 a year for Kashmir's 10.2 million people.

Experts say their numbers are dwindling. In recent years, Kashmir has started importing cashmere from neighboring China to keep up with orders for the region's hand-woven shawls.

'This is the cheapest, easier and less time-consuming' method of cloning, compared with conventional methods that use high-tech machinery and sometimes chemicals, Shah said.

Noori is the first cashmere goat cloned by this method, though Shah earlier cloned a buffalo. They plan to spread the goat-cloning knowledge across the Indian Himalayas so others can grow their own goats.

Cloning – the history:

The world first animal clone Dolly, a sheep, was created on 5 July 1996. It survived for seven years.

This is a list of animals that have been cloned in alphabetical order. One significant aspect of this list is documenting the transition from early concerns that animal cloning procedures might be limited to a few species that cloned animals might be physiologically abnormal, or cloning might lack utility for society.

Camel:

Injaz(Arabic: meaning "achievement"; born April 8, 2009) is a female dromedary camel, credited with

being the world's first cloned camel. Dr. Nisar Ahmad Wani, who headed the research team in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, announced on April 14, 2009, that the cloned camel was born after an "uncomplicated" gestation of 378 days.

Carp:

Chinese embryologist Tong Dizhou successfully inserted the DNA from a male Asian carp into the egg of a female Asian carp to create the first fish clone in 1963. In 1973 Dizhou inserted Asian carp DNA into a European crucian carp to create the first interspecies clone.

Cattle

First World cloned calf (Gene) was born on February 7, 1997 on American Breeders Service facilities in Deforest, Wisconsin. Later it was transferred and kept to Minnesota Zoo Education Center.

A Holstein heifer named Amy was cloned by Dr. Xiangzhong (Jerry) Yang using ear skin cells from a high-merit cow named Aspen at the University of Connecticut on June 10, 1999, followed by three additional clones, Betty, Cathy and Daisy by July 7, 1999.

Second Chance, a Brahman bull was cloned from Chance, a beloved celebrity bull. Second Chance was born August 9, 1999 at Texas A&M University.

Texas A&M University cloned a Black Angus bull named 86 Squared in 2000, after cells from his donor, Bull 86, had been frozen for 15 years. Both bulls exhibit a natural resistance to Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and other diseases which can be transferred in meat.

Millie and Emma were two female Jersey cows cloned at the University of Tennessee in 2001. They were the first cows to be produced using standard cell-culturing techniques.

Pampa the first animal cloned in Argentina by Biosidus (2002)

Ten more Jersey cows were cloned at the University of Tennessee. (females, 2002)

Bonyana and Tamina cloned calf in Royan Research Institute,Isfahan, Iran in summer of 2009.

In 2010 the first Spanish Fighting Bull was cloned by Spanish scientists.

Anatolian Grey bull (Efe) was cloned in Turkey in 2009 and cattle from the same breed no(Ece, Ecem, Nilufer, Kiraz) by TUBITAK

GARIMA- I: world's first buffalo calf through the "Hand guided Cloning Technique" was born on February 6, 2009 at NDRI, Karnal(India).

GARIMA- II: NDRI, Karnal(India).

Cloned male buffalo calf Shresth born on August 26, 2010 at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, India

Deer

Dewey was born on May 23, 2003 at Texas A&M University.

Dog

South Korean scientist Hwang Woo-Suk cloned the first dog, an afghan hound named Snuppy. Later in 2005 Hwang Woo-Suk was found to have fabricated evidence in stem cell research projects. This caused some to question the veracity of his other experiments, including Snuppy. In their investigation of Hwang Woo-Suk's publication, however, a team from SNU confirmed that Snuppy was a true clone of Tei, the DNA donor dog. South Korean scientists recently cloned 'sniffer' dogs.

BioArts International held a dog cloning contest where people would send in submissions about which dog was the most suited to be cloned. The winner was Trakr, a K-9 police dog who was a 9/11 hero.

In summer 2011, South Korean researchers cloned a beagle dog named Tegon, which glowed in ultraviolet light

Ferret

Clones Libby and Lilly were produced via nuclear transfer by cell fusion in 2004

Frog

In 1958, John Gurdon, then at Oxford University, explained that he had successfully cloned a frog. He did this by using intact nuclei from somatic cells from a Xenopus tadpole. This was an important extension of work of Briggs and King in 1952 on transplanting nuclei from embryonic blastula cells

Gaur

A species of wild cattle, the first endangered species to be cloned. In 2001 at the Trans Ova Genetics in Sioux Center, Iowa, USA, a cloned Gaur was born from a surrogate domestic cow mother. However, the calf died within 48 hours

Goat

Downen TX 63 684 (nicknamed Megan) was cloned from a top producing Boer goat born on March 29, 2001 at Texas A&M University.

The Middle East's first and the world's fifth cloned goat, 'Hanna', has been successfully born at Royan institute in Isfahan, Iran. The cloned goat was developed in the surrogate uterus of a black Bakhtiari goat for 147 days and was born, Wednesday, at 1:30 a.m. through a cesarean section. She is reported to be in a good health. Hanna, also known as R-CAP-C1, is completely distinguished from other goats because of its white and henna-like color. Iran's first cloned lamb, Royana, was born September 30, 2006 in Royan institute and was able to survive the post-natal complications common in cloned animals. Iranian researchers are looking to use cloned goats to produce the genetically modified animals required for manufacturing new recombinant medications.(April 2009) Isfahan, Iran

Horse

Prometea, female, born May 2003, Italy
Pieraz, male, born February 2005, Italy
Paris-Texas, male, born March 2005, USA
Gemini, male, born September 2008, USA, clone of multiple recipient of "Horse of the Year" award for jumping Gem Twist
Saphir, male, born February 2010, USA, clone of show jumper Sapphire

Mice

Possibly the first cloned mammal was a mouse (named "Masha") in 1986, in the Soviet Union. However, the cloning was done from an embryo cell, while the sheep Dolly in 1996 was cloned from an adult cell.

The first mouse from adult cells, Cumulina, was born in 1997 at the University of Hawai'i at Ma-noa in the laboratory of Ryuzo Yanagimachi using the Honolulu technique.

Over a dozen clones as of 2002.

Mouflan

An endangered species, the Mouflon was the first to live past infancy. Cloned 2001

Mule

Idaho Gem (male, May 2003)
Utah Pioneer (male, June 2003)
Idaho Star (male, July 2003)

Pig

5 Scottish PPL piglets (Millie, Alexis, Dotcom, Carrel, and Christa) (March 5, 2000) .

Xena (female, August 2000).

Pyrenean Ibex

In 2009, one clone was alive, but died seven minutes later, due to physical defects in the lungs. The Pyrenean Ibex became the first taxon ever to come back from extinction, for a period of seven minutes in January 2009.

Rabbit

In France (March–April, 2003

Rat

Ralph (male, 2003)

Rhesus Monkey

Tetra (female, January 2000) by embryo splitting.

Cloned embryos (November 2007) by transfer of DNA from adult cells

Sheep

From early embryonic cells by Steen Willadsen (1986). Megan and Morag cloned from differentiated embryonic cells in June 1995.

Dolly (1996–2003), first cloned mammal from somatic cells.

Polly and Molly (July 1997), first transgenic cloned mammal.

Royanan(2006) cloned in Royan Research institute in Isfahan, Iran.

Oyali and Zarife were cloned in November 2007 in Istanbul University in Istanbul, Turkey.

Water Buffalo

The world's first water buffalo was cloned either in Beijing China in 2005 or New Delhi, India in 2009 "Samrupa", the world's first cloned buffalo calf, which died a week later from a lung infection.

Wolf

An endangered species of wolf cloned by Korean scientists including the controversial scientist Hwang Woo-Suk.

There are two cloned wolves in a zoo in Korea for public view, they are called Snuwolf and Snuwolffy which are names taken from the university in Korea, Seoul National University.

# CYBERCRIMES

## International Convention on Cybercrimes

Veera Si. Annan

The Convention on Cybercrime, also known as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime or just the Budapest Convention, is the first international treaty seeking to address Computer crime and Internet crimes by harmonizing national laws, improving investigative techniques and )increasing cooperation among nations. It was drawn up by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg with the active participation of the Council of Europe's observer states Canada, Japan and China.

The Convention and its Explanatory Report was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe at its 109th Session on 8 November 2001. It was opened for signature in Budapest, on 23 November 2001 and it entered into force on 1 July 2004.[3] As of 28 October 2010, 30 states had signed, ratified and acceded to the convention, while a further 16 states had signed the convention but not ratified it.

On 1 March 2006 the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime came into force. Those States that have ratified the additional protocol are requited to criminalize the dissemination of racist and xenophobic material through computer systems, as well as of racist and xenophobic-motivated threats and insults.

### Objectives

The Convention is the first international treaty on crimes commit-