

# DEVELOP INDIA

YEAR 4, VOL. 1, ISSUE 180, 15-22 JANUARY, 2012

ALLAHABAD

PAGE-8

English Weekly Newspaper

## Tablighi Jamaat



Sri Lanka has ordered a group of 161 foreign Islamic clerics to leave the country, for flouting visa regulations by preaching to pockets of Muslims around the country, an official said on Sunday. Controller of Immigration and Emigration Chulananda Perera said the clerics, who were mostly Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian,

Maldivian and Arab, had travelled into the country on tourist visas.

"We have ordered them to leave the country by January 31. They have violated immigration laws. A tourist visa is to have a holiday or visit friends and family and not to preach Islam," Perera told AFP.

He said the group, which belongs to the Tablighi Jamaat group, arrived in Sri Lanka last month in small batches.

Perera said he acted on several complaints by the Muslim community, that the clerics were not preaching the moderate Islam practiced on the Buddhist-dominated island.

"Foreign clerics wishing to preach Islam in Sri Lanka, must first apply for permission through the religious affairs authorities," Perera said.

In January, Sri Lanka launched an online-visa application system, scrapping the one-month visa on arrival for foreigners, except Maldivians and Singaporeans.

### Tablighi Jamaat

Tablighi Jamaat is a religious movement which was founded in 1926 by Muhammad Ilyas al-Kandhlawi in India. The movement primarily aims at Tablighi spiritual reformation by working at the grass roots level, reaching out to Muslims across all social and economic spectra to bring them closer to Islam.

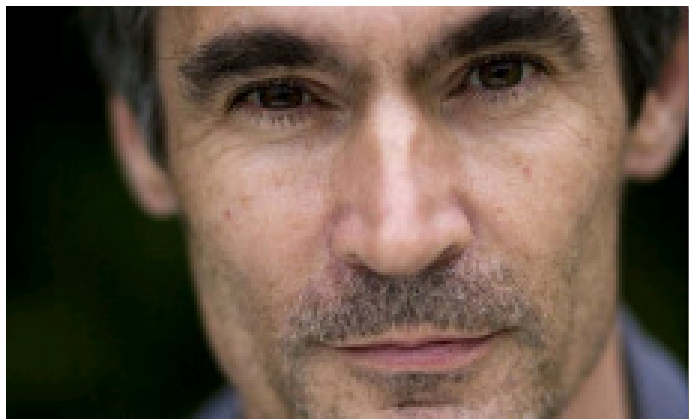
Tablighi Jamaat came forth as an offshoot of the Deobandi movement. Its inception is believed to be a response to Hindu reform movements, which were considered a threat to vulnerable and non-practicing Muslims. It gradually expanded from local to national to a transnational movement and now has followers in over 150 countries.

Tablighi Jamaat maintains a non-affiliating stature in matters of politics and fiqh (jurisprudence) so as to eschew the controversies that would otherwise accompany such affiliations. Although, Tablighi Jamaat emerged out of the Deobandi sub-school in the Hanafi fiqh, no particular interpretation of Islam has been endorsed since the beginning of the movement. Tablighi Jamaat has largely avoided electronic media and has emphasized a personal communication for proselytizing. The teachings of Tablighi Jamaat are mainly rudimentary and the Six Principles put forward by Muhammad Ilyas influence most of their teachings.

Despite its pacifist stance, Tablighi Jamaat has appeared on the fringes of numerous terrorism investigations. Tablighi Jamaat's role as a springboard to terrorist organizations has been questioned several times but there is no evidence that the Tablighi Jamaat deliberately act as a recruiting arm for Islamic militant organizations. Tablighi Jamaat attracted significant public and media attention when it announced plans for the largest mosque in Europe to be built in London, United Kingdom.

## Costa book award: Andrew Miller wins for sixth novel, 'Pure'

A vividly told story of life in pre-revolutionary Paris on Tuesday won the 2011 Costa book award in what turned out to be a bitterly fought two-way tussle between fact and fiction. Andrew Miller was given one of the UK's most prestigious literary prizes – and a £30,000



cheque – at a ceremony in London for his sixth novel, 'Pure'.

The chairman of the judges, Geordie Greig, said "there really was a fierce debate" during the 90-minute judging discussion. "There was quite bitter dissent and argument to find the winner. The debate was prolonged with passionate views over two books." The books were Pure and Now All Roads Lead to France, Matthew Hollis's gripping and moving biography of the war poet Edward Thomas.

Pure is set in 1785 and follows the story of a young engineer, Jean-Baptiste Baratte, – charged with demolishing Paris's oldest cemetery and removing the corpses.

After accepting the prize, 51-year-old Miller said he would probably spend the money on "living" – paying the mortgage. "It's not as if writers tend to be particularly wealthy people. I have a young daughter, I can feed her and dress her."

He was surprised and shocked at the result. His first word on winning was "blimey." He added: "By the time you give a book to your publisher you never really know what it is any more. It's a pile of paper and beyond that you're just glad to get your life back. I had no special sense of this one being the one."

Miller's first novel, Ingenious Pain, won the Impac Dublin prize and the James Tait Black award. In 2001, his novel Oxygen was shortlisted for the Booker and Whitbread (forerunner of the Costa) novel prize.

This year's judges were actor and comedian Hugh Dennis, broadcaster Mary Nightingale and authors William Fiennes, Flora Fraser, Patrick Gale, Jojo Moyes and Eleanor Updale.

## ARAB LEAGUE MISSION

Saudi Arabia has pulled out of the Arab League monitoring mission in Syria, criticising Damascus for failing to act to stop violence against protesters. Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal called on the international community to put more pressure on the regime. He was speaking at an Arab League meeting in Cairo, which is expected to extend the Syria mission for a month.

Critics have said the 165-strong mission has done nothing to stop a 10-month crackdown on protesters.

Activists say almost 1,000 people have been killed since the monitoring mission began. The main opposition coalition, the Syrian National Council, has formally asked the league to refer the crisis to the UN Security Council. The league's foreign ministers are meeting in Cairo to discuss the conclusions of Syria mission chief, Gen Mohammed al-Dabi of Sudan. Gen Dabi is believed to favour extending the mission and boosting the number of observers.

### International call

Prince Saud al-Faisal told the meeting that Riyadh was pulling out because the Syrian government had not followed an Arab peace plan it agreed to before the monitors were sent.

"We are calling on the international community to bear its responsibility, and that includes our brothers in Islamic states and our friends in Russia, China, Europe and the United States," he said.

Meanwhile, the rebel Free Syrian Army said that army deserters had briefly taken control of much of the Damascus suburb of Douma on Saturday night after fierce fighting with the security services.

The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said the fighting broke out after security services shot dead four civilians at a funeral service.

The rebels later decided to withdraw for fear of reprisal raids from the government forces, the group said.

There has been no independent confirmation of any fighting in the area.

In a separate development, at least 14 people died after a van carrying prisoners was blown up on a road in north-west Syria on Saturday, reports say.

The official Sana news agency said the police van was attacked by an "armed group" on the Idlib-Ariha highway.

Opposition groups confirmed the attack but did not say who carried it out.

Activists said armed rebels then stormed the state hospital and found another 60 bodies in the mortuary, some of them showing signs of torture.

Thirty unidentified corpses were also reportedly discovered at the National Hospital in Idlib.

The UN says that more than 5,000 have died since protests against President Bashar al-Assad erupted last March.

The government in Damascus says that some 2,000 members of the security forces have also been killed combating "armed gangs and terrorists".

### Syria deaths

- More than 5,000 civilians killed since March, says the UN
- UN denied access to Syria
- Information gathered from NGOs, sources in Syria and Syrians who have fled
- Vast majority of casualties were unarmed, but the figure may include armed defectors
- Tally does not include serving members of the security forces

Source: UN's OHCHR



## Winter Youth Olympic Games 2012

The Closing ceremony took place on January 22. IOC President **Jacques Rogge** stated that the first Winter Youth Olympic Games were "ten glorious days" and that the games "exceeded all expectations and laid solid foundations for future Youth Olympic Games".

The 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games, officially known as the I Winter Youth Olympic Games (YOG), were an international multi-sport event for youths that took place in Innsbruck, from 13 to 22 January 2012. End and Closing ceremony of the 2012 Winter Youth Olympics in **Innsbruck, Austria**, showing **Germany** receiving the *most medals at the Medal table*, followed by **China** and **Austria**.

They were the inaugural Winter Youth Olympics, a major sports and cultural festival celebrated in the tradition of the Olympic Games. Approximately 1100 athletes from 70 countries competed. The decision for Innsbruck to host the Games was announced on December 12, 2008 after mail voting by 105 International Olympic Committee (IOC) members. Innsbruck is the first city to host three Olympic events, having previously hosted the 1964 Winter Olympics and the 1976 Winter Olympics.

### Mascot

The official mascot of the 2012 Winter Youth Olympics is a chamois named Yoggli (pronounced YOG). The name is a compound of "Joggli", the Tyrolean nickname for Jakob, and YOG, the acronym of the Youth Olympic Games. He represents respect for nature, the lifestyles and geography of the host country, modernity, youth, and athleticism. The mascot was designed by Florencia Demaria and Luis Andrés Abbiati of Argentina.

### India at the 2012 Winter Youth Olympics

India compete at the 2012 Winter Youth Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria. The India team participate one female athlete competing in **alpine skiing**. Alpine Skiing at the 2012 Winter Youth Olympics was held at the Olympia Run Patscherkofel in Igls, Innsbruck, Austria from 14 January to 22 January. The **difference** in the Youth Olympic program for alpine skiing compared to the Winter Olympics, is that there will be no downhill for both genders, and an inclusion of a team event.

## APPLE'S \$46 BILLION SALES SET NEW TECH RECORD

Apple Inc. announces that the technology generated over \$127 billion in revenue during 2011. Apple sold over 37 million iPhones and over 15 million iPads during the fourth quarter of 2011.

Apple sold a stunning 37 million iPhones last quarter, twice what it sold in the same period a year ago. iPad sales doubled to a record 15.4 million.

Apple moved 5.2 million Macs, the first time Apple sold more than 5 million of its PCs in a quarter. The company also sold 15.4 million iPods during the holiday quarter, which ended Dec. 31.

Apple's stellar quarter generated sales of \$46.3 billion, a tech industry record. That's up 73% from a year ago, and it easily topped Wall Street analysts' \$38.9 billion median forecast, according to a Thomson Reuters poll.

## LEAP SECOND SURVIVES

The leap second, for those less chronometrically oriented, is the additional second the U.N.'s International Telecommunication Union (ITU) adds to the world's atomic clocks every few years to make up for the fact that the earth's rotation is not a completely consistent thing. Yes, it takes the planet 24 hours – give or



take – to make a single turn, but a whole variety of factors, from tides to earthquakes to the gravitational tug of the sun and moon, can slow that down a bit. According to the International Earth Rotation & Reference Systems Service (yes, such a group exists), the planet taps the brakes by about one-fifteenth of a second per year. So for the past 40 years, the ITU has been making the occasional adjustment to keep everything in line. Tidiness alone suggests that this painless exercise is worth continuing, since it's the rotation of the earth, after all, that led us to adopt a 24-hour clock in the first place. Abandoning the rotation standard would be the astronomical equivalent of going off the gold standard – except without Ron Paul to complain about it. But tidiness isn't all that's at stake.

Every time a leap second gets added, supercomputers, space telescopes, and weapons, navigation and communications systems have to be adjusted. If one such network doesn't get the ITU memo, the results, in theory, could be disastrous. Better, then, to tolerate the planet's occasionally dilatory spin than to risk blowing the thing up with some technological "oops" like an unintended missile strike.

For that reason, at today's meeting of the ITU, in Geneva, a group of countries led by the U.S., Japan, Canada, Italy, Mexico and France argued for scrapping the leap second once and for all. Another group, led by the U.K. and Germany, argued for it to stay. But as with so many international gatherings, it was a third group – the let's-think-about-it-and-discuss-it-again-in-a-few-years caucus – that prevailed. In this case, that bloc included Russia, Turkey and Nigeria, which successfully had the motion tabled until 2015.

### About Leap Seconds

A leap second is a second, as measured by an atomic clock, added to or subtracted from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) to make it agree with astronomical time to within 0.9 second. It compensates for the slowing in the Earth's rotation and is added during the end of June or December. It is important to look at how seconds are used in relation to modern time keeping to gain an understanding of the concept of the leap second and why it is used.

A positive leap second will be introduced at the end of June 2012.

### How Leap Seconds Declared?

The International Earth Rotation and Reference System Service (IERS) observes the Earth's rotation and nearly six months in advance (January and July) a "Bulletin C" message is sent out, which reports whether or not to add a leap second in the end of June and December.

IERS schedules a leap second as needed to keep the time difference between atomic clocks and Earth's rotation to below 0.9 seconds.



# Weekly Current Affairs

## Clashes in Mali

Fighting between *Tuareg rebels* and the army in the West African state of Mali have left at least 47 dead in two days, the government said. Forty-five rebels and two soldiers died in the north of the country on Wednesday and on Thursday, French broadcaster RFI reported late Thursday, citing the military. The National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad rebel movement disputed the number, saying one rebel and dozens of soldiers had died, RFI said. Azawad refers to the Tuareg-populated areas of West Africa. The Tuareg are demanding an autonomous area in the north of the country.

## Ravalomanana's Party Suspends Role in Madagascar's Government

Former Madagascar leader Marc Ravalomanana and his wife Lalao (R) hold plane tickets after checking in at the O.R Tambo airport in



Johannesburg, January 21, 2012. The party of Madagascar's former president Marc Ravalomanana has suspended its role in the unity government after the plane carrying him home from exile was turned away. Marc Ravalomanana says he will return to the country after three years in exile. A spokesman for the Ravalomanana movement says its members in the Cabinet and parliament will not participate in any meetings in protest against Saturday's rejection of the deposed leader. On the flight back to Johannesburg, a spokesman for Ravalomanana said he still wants to return to his island homeland off Africa's south-eastern coast. Ravalomanana has spent the past three years in exile in South Africa. The plane carrying the former leader was forced to return to Johannesburg after officials in Madagascar closed the country's air space. Ravalomanana said he wanted to return home to launch a plan to restore democracy in the island nation. Security forces in Madagascar warned he would be arrested. He had been sentenced in absentia to life in prison for the dozens of opposition protesters killed by his presidential guard in 2009, ahead of the coup that toppled him. Last September, Ravalomanana agreed to a plan that allowed military-backed President Andry Rajoelina, the coup leader, to remain in power until elections are held. Under the proposal, Ravalomanana would have been allowed to return to Madagascar, after an attempt early last year to fly home was also thwarted.

## Boko Haram militant Islamist group in Nigeria

The militant Islamist group Boko Haram has issued an ultimatum giving Christians living in northern Nigeria three days to leave the area amid a rising tide of violence there. A Boko Haram spokesman, Abul

Qaqa, also said late Sunday that Boko Haram fighters are ready to confront soldiers sent to the area under a state of emergency declared in parts of four states by Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan. Human rights activist Shehu Sani told CNN that the latest Boko Haram threat is credible, but many Christians born and raised in the north have nowhere else to go. Nigeria has almost equal numbers of Christian and Muslims, with the south predominantly Christian. Boko Haram and other Islamic groups claim the north has been starved of resources and marginalized by the government of Jonathan, who is a Christian. Boko Haram (which according to the group means "Western civilization is forbidden") is demanding the imposition of Islamic sharia law across Nigeria. Christian leaders have demanded a stronger response to the attacks from the government and the Muslim community. Ayo Oritsejafor, head of the Christian Association of Nigeria, complained last week that the response of Islamic leaders had been "unacceptable and an abdication of their responsibilities." Corruption, poverty and a lack of government services have helped Boko Haram gain support, especially among young Muslims out of work. So has a perception that the Muslim north has been marginalized by a political establishment drawn largely from the Christian south.

## India protests to China over envoy's court treatment

India has lodged a high-level protest with China over the treatment of one of its envoys in a courtroom. Delhi said **S Balachandran** was denied medicine and collapsed as he tried to secure the release of two Indians held hostage by locals demanding payment of money owed. Mr Balachandran was "man-handled" by the Chinese traders in the courtroom in China's eastern city of Yiwu, consular officials said. He fainted and was taken to hospital. Mr Balachandran, attached to the Shanghai consulate, is a diabetic and fainted because he was unable to take his medication, officials in the Indian ministry of external affairs. The diplomat was taken to a local hospital in a semi-conscious state by local officials and some Indian traders based in Yiwu. On Sunday, he was moved to a hospital in Shanghai and his condition was said to have improved. An Indian government source told Reuters news agency: "We have taken it up pretty strongly with the Chinese, that this is no way to treat a diplomat, that he should be allowed access to medication." The incident took place on the night on 31 December - in the presence of police and the judge - but reports have only just appeared. Riva Ganguly Das, the Consul General in Shanghai, said Mr Balachandran was "manhandled" while trying to secure the release of Deepak Raheja and Shyamsunder Agrawal, the Press Trust of India reported. Mr Raheja and Mr Agrawal had been held hostage by local traders for two weeks for non-payment of dues by their company, whose owner had allegedly fled the country. The Chinese traders were demanding the Indians pay millions of yuan owed to them for commodities purchased.

## Iran test-fires long range missiles

On backdrop of growing tensions in



Strait of Hormuz and as naval war games draw to a close, Iran's Navy test 200km-range **Qader, Nour** missiles. State TV says test a success Iran said Monday that is has successfully test-fired long-range missile during the last day of its naval exercise in the Gulf, the State news agency IRNA reported. "We have test fired a long-range shore-to-sea missile called Qader (capable), which managed to successfully destroy predetermined targets in the Gulf," deputy Navy Commander Mahmoud Mousavi told the official news agency IRNA. Iran earlier said it would test fire two long-range missiles on Monday, Qader and another system called Nour (light), to display its resolve to counter any attack by enemies such as Israel or the United States. Both missile have a range of 200 kilometers. The test follows various threats made by Tehran to halt oil shipments through the Strait of Hormuz. Iran has been holding the 10-day naval exercise at a time of increased tension with Western powers over its nuclear program, and Mousavi said on Sunday it had successfully test-fired a medium range surface-to-air missile. Tehran threatened last week to stop the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz if it became the target of an oil embargo over its nuclear ambitions. The European Union has said it is considering a ban, already in place in the United States, on imports of Iranian crude. The US Fifth Fleet said it will not allow any disruption of traffic in the vital oil shipping route. The United States and Israel say they have not ruled out military action against Iran if diplomacy fails to resolve a dispute over the nuclear program, which Tehran says is peaceful but the West believes is a cover for trying to build atomic bombs. Iran has long-range missile systems, which could reach Israel and US bases in the Middle East. **Tunisia seeks guarantee to extradite Libyan ex-PM** Tunisian President Moncef Marzouki told Libya that his country would extradite former Libyan prime minister Al-Baghdadi Ali al-Mahmoudi to Tripoli to face charges of abuse of office if Libya guaranteed him a fair trial. Mahmoudi, who had been prime minister since 2006, fled across the border to Tunisia soon after Muammar Gaddafi's rule collapsed in August. A Tunisian court ruled on Nov. 8 that he should be extradited, ignoring arguments that he would not be given a fair trial in an environment where Gaddafi himself was killed shortly after capture, and where a post-Gaddafi judiciary has yet to be properly established. Marzouki said in a speech in the capital Tripoli that Tunisia wanted to "make sure 1,000 percent that there is a fair trial, and that there's an independent judiciary". "I am confident that this equation will happen," he told a gathering of civil society organisations, "meaning that you will guarantee for us fair and impartial trial in Tripoli and we guarantee your rights to receive this person." Mahmoudi was the highest-ranking member of Gaddafi's administration in detention until Gaddafi's son Saif

# SOPA & PIPA

## postponed indefinitely after protests

When the entire Internet gets angry, Congress takes notice. Both the House and the Senate on Friday backed away from a pair of controversial anti-piracy bills, tossing them into limbo and throwing doubt on their future viability. The Senate had been scheduled to hold a procedural vote next week on whether to take up the Protect IP Act (PIPA) — a bill that once had widespread, bipartisan support. But on Friday, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid said he was postponing the vote “in light of recent events.” Meanwhile, the House of Representatives said it is putting on hold its version of the bill, the Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA). The House will “postpone consideration of the legislation until there is wider agreement on a solution,” House Judiciary Committee Chairman Lamar Smith said in a written statement. The moves came after several lawmakers flipped their position on the bills in the wake of widespread online and offline protests against them. Tech companies, who largely oppose the bills, mobilized their users this week to contact representatives and speak out against the legislation. Sites including Wikipedia and Reddit launched site blackouts on January 18, while protesters hit the streets in New York, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D.C. Google (GOOG, Fortune 500) drew more than 7 million signatures for an anti-SOPA and PIPA petition that it linked on its highly trafficked homepage. The tide turned soon after the protest, and both bills lost some of their Congressional backers. “I have heard from the critics and I take seriously their concerns,” Smith said Friday in a prepared statement. “It is clear that we need to revisit the approach on how best to address the problem of foreign thieves.” PIPA and SOPA aim to crack down on copyright infringement by restricting access and services to sites that host or facilitate the trading of pirated content. (Click here for our explainer: What SOPA is and why it matters.) Backed by media companies, including CNNMoney parent Time Warner, the bills initially seemed on the fast track to passage. PIPA was approved unanimously by a Senate committee in May. But when the House took up its own version of the bill, SOPA, tech companies began lobbying heavily in opposition — an effort that culminated in this week’s demonstrations. Reid hinted that PIPA may not be dead yet, saying: “There is no reason that the legitimate issues raised by many about this bill cannot be resolved.” Meanwhile, alternative legislation has also been proposed. A bipartisan group of senators introduced the Online Protection and Enforcement of Digital Trade Act (OPEN) on January 18 — the same day as the Wikipedia site blackout. Among other differences, OPEN offers more protection than SOPA would to sites accused of hosting pirated content. It also beefs up the enforcement process. It would allow digital rights holders to bring cases before the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), an independent agency that handles trademark infringement and other trade disputes. California Republican Darrell Issa introduced OPEN in the House, and Oregon Democrat Ron Wyden introduced the Senate version. OPEN’s backers had posted the draft legislation online and invited the Web community to comment on and revise the proposal. Soon after SOPA and PIPA were tabled, Issa released a statement cheering “supporters of the Internet” for their protest efforts. He wrote: “Over the last two months, the intense popular effort to stop SOPA and PIPA has defeated an effort that once looked unstoppable but lacked a fundamental understanding of how Internet technologies work.” **Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA)** The Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA) is a United States bill introduced by U.S. Representative Lamar S. Smith (R-TX) to expand the ability of U.S. law enforcement to fight online trafficking in copyrighted intellectual property and counterfeit goods. Provisions include the requesting of court orders to bar advertising networks and payment facilities from conducting business with infringing websites, and search engines from linking to the sites, and court orders requiring Internet service providers to block access to the sites. The law would expand existing criminal laws to include unauthorized streaming of copyrighted content, imposing a maximum penalty of five years in prison. A similar bill in the U.S. Senate is titled the PROTECT IP Act (PIPA). Proponents of the legislation state it will protect the intellectual-property market and corresponding industry, jobs and revenue, and is necessary to bolster enforcement of copyright laws, especially against foreign websites. Claiming flaws in present laws that do not cover foreign-owned and operated sites, and citing examples of "active promotion of rogue websites" by U.S. search engines, proponents assert stronger enforcement tools are needed. Opponents state the proposed legislation threatens free speech and innovation, and enables law enforcement to block access to entire internet domains due to infringing content posted on a single blog or webpage. They have raised concerns that SOPA would bypass the "safe harbor" protections from liability presently afforded to Internet sites by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. Library associations have expressed concerns that the legislation's emphasis on stronger copyright enforcement would expose libraries to prosecution. Other opponents state that requiring search engines to delete a domain name could begin a worldwide arms race of unprec-edented censorship of the Web and violates the First Amendment. On January 18, 2012, the English Wikipedia, Reddit, and an estimated 7,000 other smaller websites coordinated a service blackout, to raise awareness. In excess of 160 million people viewed Wikipedia's banner. Other protests against SOPA and PIPA included petition drives, with Google stating it collected over 7 million signatures, boycotts of companies that support the legislation, and a rally held in New York City. In response to the protest actions, the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) stated, "It's a dangerous and troubling development when the platforms that serve as gateways to information intentionally skew the facts to incite their users and arm them with misinformation", and "it's very difficult to counter the misinformation when the disseminators also own the platform." The sites of several pro-SOPA organizations such as RIAA, CBS.com, and others were slowed or shut down with denial of service attacks started on January 19. Self-proclaimed members of the "hacktivist" group Anonymous claimed responsibility and stated the attacks were a protest of both SOPA and the United States Department of Justice's shutdown of Megaupload on that same day. Opponents of the bill have proposed the Online Protection and Enforcement of Digital Trade Act (OPEN) as an alternative. On January 20, 2012, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Smith postponed plans to draft the bill: "The committee remains committed to finding a solution to the problem of online piracy that protects American intellectual property and innovation ... The House Judiciary Committee will postpone consideration of the legislation until there is wider agreement on a solution." **Bill 3261** or H.R. 3261, is a proposed law that was introduced in the United States House of Representatives on October 26, 2011, by House Judiciary Committee Chair Representative Lamar S. Smith (R-TX) and a bipartisan group of 12 initial co-sponsors. Presented to the House Judiciary Committee, it builds on the similar PRO-IP Act of 2008 and the corresponding Senate bill, the PROTECT IP Act (PIPA). The originally proposed bill would allow the U.S. Department of Justice, as well as copyright holders, to seek court orders against websites outside U.S. jurisdiction accused of enabling or facilitating copyright infringement[clarification needed]. A court order requested by the DOJ could include barring online advertising networks and payment facilitators from conducting business with websites found to infringe on federal criminal intellectual-property laws, barring search engines from linking to such sites, and requiring Internet service providers to block access to such sites. **Goals : Protecting intellectual property of content creators** According to Rep. Goodlatte, "Intellectual property is one of America's chief job creators and competitive advantages in the global marketplace, yet American inventors, authors, and entrepreneurs have been forced to stand by and watch as their works are stolen by foreign infringers beyond the reach of current U.S. laws. This legislation will update the laws to ensure that the economic incentives our Framers enshrined in the Constitution over 220 years ago—to encourage new writings, research, products and services— remain effective in the 21st century's global marketplace, which will create more American jobs." Rights holders see intermediaries—the companies who host, link to, and provide e-commerce around the content—as the only accessible defendants. Sponsor Rep. John Conyers (D-MI) said, "Millions of American jobs hang in the balance, and our efforts to protect America's intellectual property are critical to our economy's long-term success." Smith added, "The Stop Online Piracy Act helps stop the flow of revenue to rogue websites and ensures that the profits from American innovations go to American innovators." The Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) representative who testified before the committee said that the motion picture and film industry supported two million jobs and 95,000 small businesses.





al-Islam was captured by forces loyal to Libya's new rulers in November. He had given televised briefings during the Libyan revolution defending Gaddafi and accusing NATO of deliberately killing civilians. Marzouki, who was imprisoned in Tunisia and then exiled as a political dissident under ousted president Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, was installed last month as his country's president.

## Fiji to lift PER

The Public Emergency Regulations (PER) cease by January 7, says Prime Minister Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama.



In his New Year's message yesterday, Commodore Bainimarama said he would 'in the next few weeks' announce a nationwide consultation process for a new constitution for the country.

"The constitution must establish a government that is founded on an electoral system that guarantees equal suffrage ù a truly democratic system based on the principle of one person, one vote, one value; We will not have a system that will classify Fijians based on ethnicity; and, our young men and women, those 18 years old must have the right to vote," Commodore Bainimarama said. He said in order to facilitate the process, the PER would cease by January 7, this year.

"We must all remember that public order, protecting the vulnerable and safeguarding the economy, will always be paramount. We must also as a nation, be intolerant of those that seek refuge and political power in religious, ethnic and communal divisions," the Prime Minister said.

## Yahoo co-founder Jerry Yang leaves company

Yahoo (YHOO) *co-founder* and former CEO **Jerry Yang** has resigned from the Sunnyvale Internet company's board of directors and will no longer be a part of the company in any fashion, Yahoo announced.



In a news release, Yahoo said Yang would resign from the board "and all other positions with the company," including his title as "Chief Yahoo," in addition to leadership positions within Yahoo Japan and Alibaba, the company's subsidiaries in Asia, .

"My time at Yahoo, from its founding to the present, has encompassed some of the most exciting and rewarding experiences of my life. However, the time has come for me to pursue other interests outside of Yahoo," Yang said in the news release.

Yang founded Yahoo in 1994 with David Filo, and the company soon became one of the greatest success stories in the early days of the Internet. He later served as CEO

from mid-2007 to early 2009, a period most notable for Yahoo's refusal of a buyout offer in 2008 from Microsoft that valued Yahoo at up to \$33 a share -- a level it has never again approached. Yang stepped aside for Carol Bartz, who was CEO for less than three years before being forced out in September; her permanent successor, former PayPal President Scott Thompson, officially took the helm of the company last week.

"Jerry leaves behind a legacy of innovation and customer focus for this iconic brand, having shaped our culture by fostering a spirit of innovation that began 17 years ago and continues to grow even stronger today," Thompson said in the news release. Since Bartz's dismissal, Yahoo has been investigating routes for changes in ownership. The company has reportedly received two offers for a minority ownership, including one from private-equity firm Silver Lake Partners, Microsoft and venture-capital firm Andreessen Horowitz that would be for 15 percent of Yahoo for up to \$3 billion. TPG Capital reportedly made the other bid for part-ownership of the company.

Yang, who owns a 3.6 percent stake in the company, has reportedly been intricately involved in negotiations, so much so that a major Yahoo shareholder, hedge fund manager Daniel Loeb, called for his ouster in early November and claimed Yang was working in his own interests.

"It is now clear that (Yang) is simply not aligned with shareholders," Loeb wrote in a letter to Yahoo that said Yang was attempting to negotiate a deal that kept the company in "friendly hands."

That move followed a separate letter from Loeb, who owns 5.2 percent of Yahoo through a fund called Third Point, that demanded Yahoo Chairman Roy Bostock and other board members step down. That may happen soon: AllThingsD reporter Kara Swisher cited anonymous sources in saying Thursday afternoon that four other board members will resign their positions soon.

Yahoo stock fell \$0.05, or 0.3 percent, on Tuesday to close at \$15.43, but the stock jumped more than 3 percent in after-hours trading immediately after Yang's resignation was announced.

## John Burnside wins TS Eliot prize

The Scottish poet **John Burnside** has won the most controversial **TS Eliot poetry prize** in years, for a collection described as "*haunting*", after two of the original shortlisted poets dropped out in protest over funding from the hedge fund Aurum.

Burnside, a former winner of the Whitbread poetry prize, took the £15,000 prize for his 11th collection, *Black Cat Bone*. He beat a notably strong surviving list, including the poet laureate, Carol Ann Duffy; Sean O'Brien, for his first collection since winning both the TS Eliot and the Forward prizes in 2008; and David Harsent, also a previous Forward winner.

The Welsh poet Gillian Clarke, chair of the judges, said: "Amongst an unprecedentedly strong and unusually well-received shortlist, John Burnside's *Black Cat Bone* is a haunting book of great beauty, powered by love, childhood memory, human longing and loneliness. In an exceptional year, it is an outstanding book, one which the judges felt grew with every reading."

Burnside was presented with the cheque by Valerie Eliot, widow of the poet, at a ceremony in London. She has funded the prize itself since it was launched 18 years ago but the Poetry Book Society, which organises the competition, will lose all its Arts Council grant this year, and its search for replacement funding proved bitterly divisive.



The three-year sponsorship deal from Aurum was announced at the same time as the shortlist – at the height of the Occupy London protests, when protests were also swelling about the Tate and other major museums and galleries accepting sponsorship from the oil group BP. Alice Oswald, nominated for Memorial, a retelling of the Iliad, promptly pulled out, saying: "Poetry should be questioning not endorsing such institutions." She was followed by the Australian poet John Kinsella, nominated for Armour, describing himself as an anarchist, pacifist and anti-capitalist, "and hedge funds are at the very pointy end of capitalism". Poets being notably contrarian, the arts world was agog for further walkouts, but the remaining eight stayed put.

Clarke staunchly defended the prize, the Poetry Book Society and the sponsorship, pointing out that Valerie Eliot remains the biggest funder, and blaming the Arts Council cut – "for no apparent justifiable reason" – for forcing the society to seek sponsorship from the City. "Take it from the rich, give it to a poet and reader," she wrote. "The TS Eliot prize cleans the money." Burnside, born in 1955, has worked as a factory hand, a gardener and a computer systems designer, before returning in 1995 to his native Scotland, where he teaches at the University of St Andrews. He is acclaimed both as a poet and novelist, and in 2000 The Asylum Dance, which won the Whitbread, was nominated for both the Forward and TS Eliot prizes.

Si n Hamilton, manager of Foyle's Bookshop, said: "His profound appreciation for the stylistic possibilities of language is married to haunting and almost dream-like imagery, resulting in an elegant collection of poems that greatly reward re-reading."

In his Guardian review, M Wynn Thomas, professor of Welsh writing in English at Swansea, called the collection "a tour de force of liminal expression", and "an engrossing collection".

## Martin Luther King digital archive opens to public

The King Center has published 200,000 personal documents belonging to Martin Luther King Jr, as the US marks the civil rights leader's birthday.

The online archive contains personal notes, telegrams to John F



Kennedy and a handwritten draft of King's Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech.

US President Barack Obama and his family marked the day volunteering at a library in Washington DC. King's memorial is open to the public for the first holiday since it opened.

The documents, which had been kept at the King Center in Atlanta, include scraps of paper with sermons and letters written from prison, as well as hate mail addressed to King, calling African-Americans "savages". Martin Luther King III, president of the King Center, said the archive "is helping to preserve and extend my father's important message to sustain the momentum of non-violent social change around the world". Speaking from the library of a

# India, China to set up working mechanism on border management

A day after beginning talks on the boundary question, India and China agreed to set up a working mechanism on border management to deal with important affairs related to maintaining peace and tranquillity in the border areas. The working mechanism, mooted by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, was finalised here at the conclusion of the 15th meeting of the Special Representatives (SR) on the boundary question - National Security Adviser Shiv Shankar Menon and Chinese State Councillor Dai Bingguo.

The agreement to establish the "Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs" was signed by India's Ambassador to China S. Jaishankar and China's Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin. It will "undertake other tasks that are mutually agreed upon by the two sides, but will not discuss resolution of the Boundary Question or affect the Special Representatives Mechanism."

The working mechanism will "study ways and means to conduct and strengthen exchanges and cooperation between military personnel and establishments of the two sides in the border areas." According to the text of the agreement, the working mechanism "will explore the possibility of cooperation in the border areas that are agreed upon by the two sides." It will be headed by a joint secretary-level officer from the Ministry of External Affairs and a Director General-level officer from the Chinese Foreign Ministry and will comprise diplomatic and military officials of the two sides. "The Working Mechanism will address issues and situations that may arise in the border areas that affect the maintenance of peace and tranquillity and will work actively towards maintaining the friendly atmosphere between the two countries," according to the text of the agreement, released by the External Affairs Ministry. The working mechanism will hold consultations once or twice every year, alternately in India and China. Emergency consultations, if required, may be convened after mutual agreement.

Mr. Dai said on Monday that Sino-Indian ties have made "substantial progress" and "can work miracles" together. He observed that the two sides have "scaled much height" and "produced some results" on the framework for settlement of the boundary issue.

The two sides expressed their belief in respecting and abiding by the Line of Actual Control, pending a resolution of the boundary question. They noted that strengthening peace and tranquillity on the India-China border areas was "very significant" for enhancing mutual trust and security between the two countries, for resolving the boundary question at an early date and for building the India-China strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity.

While establishing the working mechanism, the two sides aimed for timely communication of information on the border situation, for appropriately handling border incidents and for earnestly undertaking other cooperation activities in the border areas.

During the two-day talks, the Special Representatives also agreed to prepare a joint record on the progress made so far on the border question.

"Making a positive appraisal of the current state of bilateral relations, the SRs noted the importance of regular high-level exchanges and strengthened cooperation across different areas between the two countries," an External Affairs Ministry statement said here.



Washington school, Mr Obama said: "There's nobody who can't serve," adding that participating in community service was the best way to celebrate the civil rights leader's legacy.

The president and his wife helped the school erect bookshelves and the president painted King's quote: "The time is always right to do what is right," on the library walls, while First Lady Michelle Obama painted "I have a dream".

Meanwhile, civil rights workers and federal officials laid wreaths at the Martin Luther King Jr memorial, on Washington's National Mall.

The memorial, which only opened last summer, has been enveloped in controversy since its unveiling. An incorrect quotation inscribed in its side is to be replaced, it was reported late last week, after complaints that it misrepresented King's words and deeds.

## Se n Quinn, Ireland's richest person as recently as 2008, is declared bankrupt

Se n Quinn who was declared bankrupt by the High Court today



has accused IBRC, formerly Anglo Irish Bank, of pursuing a vendetta against him and his family. Former billionaire Se n Quinn, who was declared bankrupt by the High Court today, has accused the Irish Bank Resolution Corporation of pursuing a vendetta against him and his family.

However the bank described Mr Quinn's comments as "disappointing" - it said its only focus was to recover as much as possible from the remaining assets over which the Bank has legal security in the best interests of the State. IBRC, formerly Anglo Irish Bank, brought the application to have Mr Quinn declared bankrupt on the back of orders by the Commercial Court directing the businessman to repay loans of more than  2 billion. He had intended to challenge the issuing of a bankruptcy summons, but this morning a solicitor on his behalf said he was withdrawing that challenge.

The solicitor also told the court that Mr Quinn was not opposing the bank's bankruptcy application. Mr Quinn was not in court. Lawyers for the bank said Mr Quinn's centre of main interests was in this jurisdiction.

Mr Quinn's affairs now come under the control of a court appointed official and he will have to submit a statement of affairs to him.

In a statement this afternoon, Mr Quinn said: "Today Anglo achieved their goal of ensuring that I will never create another job."

He also said Anglo has clearly shown it has a vendetta against him and his family.

"Given the expense incurred by Anglo in having my Northern Ireland bankruptcy overturned and the fact that today's judgment in no way improves Anglo's prospects of recovering money for the taxpayer, their actions clearly prove that it is a personal vendetta," it added.

## Burma army told 'no attacks' in conflict areas

Burma has told the military to halt all offensives in ethnic minority conflict zones, a top official said Tuesday, as the regime pursues peace deals with guerrillas as part

of wider reforms.

This file photo shows Myanmar soldiers during a military parade in Naypyidaw, in 2010. Myanmar has told the military to halt all offensives in ethnic minority conflict zones, a top official said, but admitted that the order was sometimes proving hard to implement. The army-backed government, which last year replaced the long-ruling junta, on Thursday signed a ceasefire with Karen rebels in the eastern border region, raising hopes of an end to one of the world's oldest civil conflicts.

## Crackdown Continues on Activists in China

The Chinese authorities have charged another veteran human rights activist with attempting to subvert the state, the latest in a series of indictments or trials of well-known dissidents that have brought unusually stiff prison sentences and widespread condemnation abroad.

In the latest case, Zhu Yufu, 58, a writer and democracy advocate, was charged with subversion in Hangzhou for writing a poem that urged citizens to gather to defend their freedoms.

Contacted by telephone on Tuesday, Mr. Zhu's lawyer, Li Dunyong, said a date for Mr. Zhu's trial had not been set. Reuters quoted Mr. Li as saying his client was in good condition.

Mr. Li said Mr. Zhu wrote the poem early last year, as uprisings in the Middle East led a small number of activists outside China to issue an Internet call for a "Jasmine Revolution." The Chinese authorities have responded by drastically intensifying a crackdown on rights activists that dated from December 2008, when the writer and intellectual Liu Xiaobo was detained after helping write the Charter 08 democracy manifesto.



# Smart phone patent wars

A smartphone is a mobile phone built on a mobile computing platform, with more advanced computing ability and connectivity than a feature phone. The **first smartphones** were devices that mainly combined the functions of a personal digital assistant (PDA) and a mobile phone or camera phone. Today’s models also serve to combine the functions of portable media players, low-end compact digital cameras, pocket video cameras, and GPS navigation units. Modern smartphones typically also include high-resolution touchscreens, web browsers that can access and properly display standard web pages rather than just mobile-optimized sites, and high-speed data access via Wi-Fi and mobile broadband. The most common mobile operating systems (OS) used by **modern smartphones include Apple’s iOS, Google’s Android, Microsoft’s Windows Phone, Nokia’s Symbian, RIM’s, BlackBerry OS, and embedded Linux** distributions such as Maemo and MeeGo. Such operating systems can be installed on many different phone models, and typically each device can receive multiple OS software updates over its lifetime.

The **distinction between smartphones and feature phones** can be vague and there is no official definition for what constitutes the difference between them. One of the most significant differences is that the advanced application programming interfaces (APIs) on smartphones for running third-party applications can allow those applications to have better integration with the phone’s OS and hardware than is typical with feature phones. In comparison, feature phones more commonly run on proprietary firmware, with third-party software support through platforms such as Java ME or BREW. An additional complication in distinguishing between smartphones and feature phones is that over time the capabilities of new models of feature phones can increase to exceed those of phones that had been promoted as smartphones in the past.

The first smartphone was the IBM Simon; it was designed in 1992 and shown as a concept product that year at COMDEX, the computer industry trade show held in Las Vegas, Nevada. It was released to the public in 1993 and sold by BellSouth. Besides being a mobile phone, it also contained a calendar, address book, world clock, calculator, note pad, e-mail client, the ability to send and receive faxes, and games. It had no physical buttons, instead customers used a touchscreen to select telephone numbers with a finger or create faxes and memos with an optional stylus. Text was entered with a unique on-screen “predictive” keyboard. By today’s standards, the Simon would be a fairly low-end product, lacking a camera and the ability to download third-party applications. However, its feature set at the time was highly advanced.

The Nokia Communicator line was the first of Nokia’s smartphones starting with the Nokia 9000, released in 1996. This distinctive palmtop computer style smartphone was the result of a collaborative effort of an early successful and costly personal digital assistant (PDA) by Hewlett-Packard combined with Nokia’s best-selling phone around that time, and early prototype models had the two devices fixed via a hinge. The Communicators are characterized by a clamshell design, with a feature phone display, keyboard and user interface on top of the phone, and a physical QWERTY keyboard, high-resolution display of at least 640×200 pixels and PDA user interface under the flip-top. The software was based on the GEOS V3.0 operating system, featuring email communication and text-based web browsing. In 1998, it was followed by Nokia 9110, and in 2000 by Nokia 9110i, with improved web browsing capability.



In 1997 the term ‘smartphone’ was used for the first time when Ericsson unveiled the concept phone GS88, the first device labelled as ‘smartphone’.

In the late 1990s the vast majority of mobile phones had only basic phone features and many people who needed functionality beyond that also carried PDA and/or pager type devices running early versions of operating systems such as Palm OS, BlackBerry OS or Windows CE/Pocket PC.<sup>[1]</sup> Later versions of these systems started integrating cell phone capabilities with their PDA and messaging features and support of third-party applications. Today, high-end devices running these systems are often branded smartphones.

In early 2001, Palm, Inc. introduced the Kycocera 6035, the first smartphone to be deployed in widespread use in the United States. This device combined the features of a personal digital assistant (PDA) with a wireless phone that operated on the Verizon Wireless network. For example, a user could select a name from the PDA contact list, and the device would dial that contact’s phone number. The device also supported limited web browsing. The device received a very positive reception from technology publications, but the product line never became widespread outside North America.

In 2001 Microsoft announced its Windows CE Pocket PC OS would be offered as “Microsoft Windows Powered Smartphone 2002.” Microsoft originally defined its Windows Smartphone products as lacking a touchscreen and offering a lower screen resolution compared to its sibling Pocket PC devices.

In early 2002 Handspring released the Palm OS Treo smartphone, utilizing a full keyboard that combined wireless web browsing, email, calendar, and contact organizer with mobile third-party applications that could be downloaded or synced with a computer.

In 2002 RIM released their first BlackBerry devices with integrated phone functionality and shifted the positioning of their products from 2-way pagers to email-capable mobile phones. The BlackBerry line evolved into the first smartphone optimized for wireless email use and had achieved a total customer base of about 32 million subscribers by December 2009.

**iPhone**

In 2007, Apple Inc. introduced its first iPhone. It was initially costly, priced at \$499 for the cheaper of two models on top of a two year contract. The first mobile phone to use a multi-touch interface, the iPhone was notable for its use of a large touchscreen for direct finger input as its main means of interaction, instead of having a stylus, keyboard, and/or keypad, which were the typical input methods for other smartphones at the time. The iPhone featured a web browser that *Ars Technica* then described as “far superior” to anything offered by that of its competitors. Initially lacking the capability to install native applications beyond the ones built-in to its OS, at WWDC in June

2007 Apple announced that the iPhone would support third-party “web 2.0 applications” running in its web browser that share the look and feel of the iPhone interface. As a result of the iPhone’s initial inability to install third-party native applications, some reviewers did not consider the originally released device to accurately fit the definition of a smartphone “by conventional terms.” A process called jailbreaking emerged quickly to provide unofficial third-party native applications. The different functions of the iPhone (including a GPS unit, kitchen timer, radio, map book, calendar, notepad, and many others) allowed consumers to replace all of these items.

In July 2008, Apple introduced its second generation iPhone with a lower list price starting at \$199 and 3G support. Released with it, Apple also created the App Store, adding the capability for any iPhone or iPod Touch to officially execute additional native applications (both free and paid) installed directly over a Wi-Fi or cellular network, without the more typical process at the time of requiring a PC for installation. Applications could additionally be browsed through and downloaded directly via the iTunes software client on Macintosh and Windows PCs, rather than by searching through multiple sites across the Internet. Featuring over 500 applications at launch, Apple’s App Store was immediately very popular, quickly growing to become a huge success.

In June 2010, Apple introduced iOS 4, which included APIs to allow third-party applications to multitask, and the iPhone 4, which included a 960×640 pixel display with a pixel density of 326 pixels per inch (ppi), a 5 megapixel camera with LED flash capable of recording HD video in 720p at 30 frames per second, a front-facing VGA camera for videoconferencing, a 1 GHz processor, and other improvements. In early 2011 the iPhone 4 became available through Verizon Wireless, ending AT&T’s exclusivity of the handset in the U.S., and allowing the handset’s 3G connection to be used as a wireless Wi-Fi hotspot for the first time, to up to 5 other devices. Software updates subsequently added this capability to other iPhones running iOS 4.

The iPhone 4S was announced on October 4, 2011, improving upon the iPhone 4 with a dual core A5 processor, an 8 megapixel camera capable of recording 1080p video at 30 frames per second, World phone capability allowing it to work on both GSM & CDMA networks, and the Siri automated voice assistant. On October 10, Apple announced that over one million iPhone 4Ss had been pre-ordered within the first 24 hours of it being on sale, beating the 600,000 device record set by the iPhone 4, despite the iPhone 4S failing to impress some critics at the announcement due to their expectations of an “iPhone 5” with rumored drastic changes compared to the iPhone 4 such as a new case design and larger screen. Along with the iPhone 4S Apple also released iOS

5 and iCloud, untethering iOS devices from Macintosh or Windows PCs for device activation, backup, and synchronization, along with additional new and improved features.

There are about 35 percent of Americans that have some sort of smartphone. This shows that the market is spreading fast and there are also more capabilities for smartphones because of this spread. Smartphones are also mainly valuable based on the operating system. For example, the iPhone runs on the iOS and other devices run different operating systems which makes the functionality of these systems different.

**Android**

The **Android operating system** for smartphones was released in 2008. Android is an open-source platform backed by Google, along with major hardware and software developers (such as **Intel, HTC, ARM, Motorola and Samsung**, to name a few), that form the Open Handset Alliance. The first phone to use Android was the HTC Dream, branded for distribution by T-Mobile as the G1. The software suite included on the phone consists of integration with Google’s proprietary applications, such as Maps, Calendar, and Gmail, and a full HTML web browser. Android supports the execution of native applications and a preemptive multitasking capability (in the form of services). Third-party apps are available via Google Play (released October 2008), including both free and paid apps.

In January 2010, Google launched the Nexus One smartphone using its Android OS. Although Android has multi-touch abilities, Google initially removed that feature from the Nexus One, but it was added through a firmware update on February 2, 2010.

Concerning the Xperia Play smartphone, an analyst at CCS Insight said in March 2011 that “Console wars are moving to the mobile platform”. In the same month, the HTC EVO 3D was announced by HTC Corporation, which can produce 3D effects with no need for special glasses (autostereoscopy). The HTC EVO 3D was officially released on June 24, 2011.

**Bada**

The Bada operating system for smartphones was announced by Samsung on 10 November 2009. The first Bada-based phone was the Samsung Wave S8500, released on June 1, 2010, which sold one million handsets in its first 4 weeks on the market. Samsung shipped 3.5 million phones running Bada in Q1 of 2011. This rose to 4.5 million phones in Q2 of 2011.

**Smartphone patent licensing and litigation**

Recently the number of lawsuits, trade complaints, and countersuits and complaints based on patents and designs in the markets for Smartphones, and devices based on smartphone OSes such as Android and iOS, has been increasing significantly.

**Timeline**

- 2011, Jan 06: The third Nokia/Apple lawsuit/countersuit is transferred to the location of the first and second ones.
- 2011, Jan 18: Apple seeks to invalidate one Nokia patent in the UK, which it was not yet being sued over.
- 2011, Jan 18: Motorola drops 1 patent from their lawsuits against Microsoft.
- 2011, Jan 19: Microsoft counterclaims against Motorola, asserting 5 patents.
- 2011, Jan 25: Microsoft counterclaims against Motorola, asserting 2 patents.
- 2011, Feb 14: Motorola adds 2 patents to their lawsuits against Microsoft.
- 2011, Feb 22: Apple drops 1 more patent from their ITC complaint against HTC and Nokia.
- 2011, Mar 21: Microsoft sues Barnes & Noble over the Android operating system in the Nook ebook reader.

- 2011, Mar 25: ITC finds that Apple does not infringe on 5 Nokia patents.
- 2011, Mar 29: Nokia files an ITC complaint against Apple over 7 more patents, and a fourth lawsuit over 6 of those.
- 2011, Apr 15: Apple sues Samsung for patent and trademark infringement (7 utility patents, 3 design patents, 3 registered trade dresses, 6 trademarked icons) with its Galaxy line of mobile products, including the Galaxy S smartphone and the Galaxy Tab tablet.
- 2011, Apr 22: Samsung sues Apple in South Korea (5 patents), Japan (2 patents), and Germany (3 patents).
- 2011, Apr 28: Samsung countersues Apple over 10 patents.
- 2011, Apr 29: Apple drops 1 more patent from their ITC complaint against HTC.
- 2011, May 18: Samsung ordered to provide Apple samples of the announced Galaxy S2, Infuse 4G, and Infuse 4G LTE smartphones, as well as the Galaxy Tab 8.9 and Galaxy Tab 10.1 tablets as part of Apple’s lawsuit against the company.
- 2011, May 18: Samsung files a court motion for Apple to provide samples of the unannounced iPhone 5 and iPad 3 prototypes.
- 2011, Jun 14: Nokia and Apple settle their litigation with Apple agreeing to pay Nokia an undisclosed one-time payment as well as continuing royalties.
- 2011, Jun 16: Apple amends its lawsuit against Samsung, dropping 2 utility patents and 1 design patent, and adding 3 new utility patents plus 4 trade dress applications, now covering the Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1
- 2011, Jun 22: Apple countersues Samsung in South Korea over an unknown number of patents.
- 2011, Jun 22: Samsung’s motion to be provided samples of Apple’s unannounced iPhone 5 and iPad 3 prototypes is denied.
- 2011, Jun 27: General Dynamics Itronix signs an agreement with Microsoft to license Microsoft patents in return for royalties on General Dynamics Itronix’s Android-based devices.
- 2011, Jun 28: Samsung files an ITC complaint and a lawsuit against Apple over 5 patents.
- 2011, Jun 29: Samsung sues Apple in London, UK over an unknown number of patents, and a Samsung lawsuit against Apple in Italy becomes known (details unknown).
- 2011, Jun 29: Velocity Micro signs an agreement with Microsoft to license Microsoft patents in return for royalties on Velocity Micro’s Android-based devices.
- 2011, Jun 30: Samsung converts its countersuit against Apple into counterclaims against Apple’s suit, dropping 2 patents but adding 4 more.
- 2011, Jun 30: A consortium of companies made up of Apple, EMC Corporation, Ericsson, Microsoft, Research In Motion and Sony win against Google in an auction of over 6,000 Nortel mobile-related telecommunications patents for \$4.5 billion USD.
- 2011, Jun 30: Onkyo signs an agreement with Microsoft to license Microsoft patents in return for royalties on Onkyo’s Android-based devices.
- 2011, Jul 01: Apple files for preliminary injunction against 4 Samsung products: Infuse 4G, Galaxy S 4G, Droid Charge, and Galaxy Tab 10.1 based on 3 design patents and 1 utility patent.
- 2011, Jul 01: ITC rules that Apple infringes on 2 patents held by S3 Graphics, while not infringing on 2 others.
- 2011, Jul 05: Apple files an ITC complaint against Samsung over 6 smartphones and 2 tablets infringing 5 utility patents and 2 design patents.
- 2011, Jul 05: Wistron signs an agreement with Microsoft to license Microsoft patents in return for royalties on Wistron’s Android-based devices.
- 2011, Jul 06: HTC agrees to purchase S3 Graphics to secure 235 patents for use in its defense against Apple.
- 2011, Jul 06: Microsoft seeks \$15 licensing fees from Samsung for a range of claimed patent violations on every Android device.
- 2011, Jul 11: Apple files a second ITC complaint against HTC over 5

- more patents, and sues HTC over 4 patents from this second ITC complaint that they weren’t already suing HTC over.
- 2011, Jul 11-12: Google acquires 1,029 Patents from IBM for an undisclosed amount.
- 2011, Jul 15: ITC finds HTC infringes on 2 Apple patents.
- 2011, Jul 29: HTC sues Apple in London, UK over an unknown number of patents.
- 2011, Aug 02: Apple sues Samsung in Australia over 10 patents, resulting in Samsung delaying the launch and halting advertising of the Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1 tablet in Australia to an indefinite date.
- 2011, Aug 09: A German court issues a preliminary injunction against the Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1 in Apple’s lawsuit against Samsung which causes its sale to be banned in most of Europe.
- 2011, Aug 15: Google announces its intention to buy Motorola Mobility for \$12.5 billion USD. Eighteen of Motorola’s patents could potentially be used for defense or countersuits against Apple and Microsoft, and may influence the smartphone war. These patents may change the balance of power, and force the various players to settle their lawsuits.
- 2011, Aug 16: The Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1 sales ban in Europe is lifted outside of Germany.
- 2011, Aug 17: Google acquires 1,023 more patents from IBM for an undisclosed amount (not revealed until 13 Sep 2011).
- 2011, Aug 23: Microsoft files a complaint with the ITC requesting a ban on several key Motorola smartphones and devices in the USA based on infringements of 7 patents.
- 2011, Aug 24: A court in the Netherlands rules that Samsung will be banned from selling the Galaxy S, Galaxy S II and Galaxy Ace in a number of European countries due to Apple’s patent infringement claims.
- 2011, Sep 02: Apple granted preliminary injunction against Samsung preventing display of the prototype Samsung Galaxy Tab 7.7 tablet at the IFA trade show in Berlin.
- 2011, Sep 02: Apple court filings assert that Andy Rubin got inspiration for Android framework while working at Apple before working at General Magic and Danger, Inc.
- 2011, Sep 07: HTC countersues Apple using nine patents from Google. The move is seen as a possible first step for Google giving direct support in lawsuits involving manufacturers using Android.
- 2011, Sep 08: Acer and ViewSonic sign patent license agreements with Microsoft regarding their use of Android on smartphones and tablets.
- 2011, Sep 09: Apple’s preliminary injunction against sales of the Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1 in Germany is upheld.
- 2011, Sep 12: Samsung announces a lawsuit against Apple in France that had been filed in July over 3 patents.
- 2011, Sep 12: Apple countersues Samsung in the UK over an unknown number of patents.
- 2011, Sep 13: Google’s August 17 acquisition of 1,023 patents from IBM is revealed by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
- 2011, Sep 17: Samsung countersues Apple in Australia over 7 patents.
- 2011, Sep 28: Samsung signs an agreement with Microsoft to license Microsoft patents in return for royalties on Samsung’s Android-based devices.
- 2011, Oct 12: An Australian court issues a preliminary injunction against the Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1 in Apple’s lawsuit against Samsung which prevents its sale in Australia leading up to the 2011 holiday season.
- 2011, Oct 13: Quanta signs an agreement with Microsoft to license Microsoft patents in return for royalties on Quanta’s Android and Chrome-based devices.
- 2011, Oct 13: Judge in Apple’s U.S. lawsuit against Samsung agrees that Samsung’s tablets infringe on Apple’s patents, but also that the validity of some of the patents might be questionable.



OPINION - EDITORIAL

THE BELLARY MINING SCAM

D.S. Rajput

Illegal mining is widespread in various mineral deposit rich states of India, and has generated controversy, which spans encroachment of forest areas, underpayment of government royalties, conflict with tribals regarding land-rights. The spill-over of the effects of legal mining into problems such as Naxalism and the distortion of Indian democracy by mixed political and mining interests, has gained international attention. Rising global iron-ore prices driven by Chinese demand brought focus to the iron ore rich Bellary region of Karnataka. This iron ore is alleged to have been illegally mined after paying a minuscule royalty to the government. The major regularities involve mines in Bellary, including those of Obulapuram Mining Company owned by G. Karunakara Reddy and G. Janardhana Reddy who are ministers in the Government of Karnataka.

Income Tax Department’s investigation on Reddy Brothers

In one of the largest single-day operations in Karnataka, the officials of the Income Tax Department raided the residential premises belonging to Health Minister B. Sriramulu in Bangalore, and offices and residences of two BJP legislators, who are involved in mining business. The premises belonging to BJP MLA from Koodligi B. Nagendra and BJP MLA from Kampli T.H. Suresh Babu, both considered close to the Reddy ministers, were raided in Bangalore as well as in their home towns . Searches were also conducted in the rooms allotted to Mr. Suresh Babu and Mr. B. Nagendra in the Legislators Home in Bangalore. According to the sources in the IT Department, a large number of documents have been seized, and their bank accounts have been frozen. The raids were said to be conducted at over 50 premises. The raids assume importance in the background of allegations from opposition parties that the ruling BJP is paying off MLAs from other parties to resign from their post. An important aspect of the operation is that it appears to be targeted against close confidants of the Reddy brothers. A large number houses, offices, business establishments, mining and construction firms have been raided by the IT Department. Sources in the Income Tax Department have also indicated that the residences and offices of one of Mr. Reddy’s personal assistants, Ali Khan, and a legal advisor, Raghavacharlu, were also searched by the officials at Bellary, Hospet and Bangalore. The raids were launched simultaneously at many cities including Bangalore, Hospet, Bellary, Hubli, Belgaum by officials of the Karnataka and Goa region.

Income tax sleuths unearthed under-invoicing and tax evasion of around Rs 86 crore by the Obulapuram Mining Company (OMC), run by Karnataka’s Reddy brothers and also their trusted confidante and state health minister B Sriramulu. The scam, that can embarrass Karnataka’s BJP government further, is said to have alarmed the top guns in the state. The CBI is investigating illegal mining transactions in Andhra Pradesh. Ministers G Janardhana Reddy, G Karunakar Reddy and Sriramulu have mining business in AP.. The company had evaded Rs 86,42,88,802 during 2007-08.

Official sources said after getting clues to tax evasion by OMC *B N Mohan, Sibichen Mathew and G M Belagali of Bangalore (Commissionerate)* Central circle were assigned to work on the case. They found that the OMC had entered into a MoU with a one-dollar company of Singapore to camouflage the company’s income

suppression.This report was recorded in the book Let us Share by the Finance Ministry. Officials found that the one-dollar company, GLA Trading International (GLATI), was established on November 30, 2007, with Janardhana Reddy as one of its directors. GLA, presumed to be named after Janardhana Reddy’s wife Gali Laxmi Aruna, has offices in Singapore, Dubai and the British Virgin Islands, which is a ‘tax haven’.

“OMC’s transactions through the MoU with GLATI are convoluted and devised to evade tax payment in India,” assessing officers said in the report.

· A comparative study of shipping bills for export with other companies, which are exporting the same grade material, confirmed the malpractice by OMC. According to the report, OMC signed the MoU with GLATI to sell iron ore only to evade tax payment in India.

· For the similar grade of iron ore or ferrous content (FE), OMC had under-invoiced. The per tonne rate of iron ore exported to GLATI ranged between \$76.14 and \$98.24 as compared to per tonne rate of \$144 to \$165.22 of other export sales of ore.

· When I-T officials sought explanation from OMC, the Reddys claimed it suppressed sales for developing stronger relationship worldwide with global buyers through GLATI for financial stability against price fluctuations.

· Violating IPC Act, Forest Act, Mines and Mineral Development Act, Corruption Act, criminal conspiracy, cheating, theft, stealing property, mischief, criminal trespass, illegal mining and criminal misconduct

\* Reddy’s Obulapuram Mining Company (OMC) accused of encroaching 40 hectares forest land in Bellary-Andhra Pradesh reserve forest area for illegal mining, damaging state border demarcation area, blasting Sugulamma Devi temple on border

· \* FIR by I-T officials from May 1998 to Dec 2009 relates to boundary disputes and illegal mining activities in Bellary reserve forest of Anantapur district, AP

· \* In its lease area of 68.50 hectares in Antharagangamma Konda, OMC shifted boundary pillar by 40 metres, constructed a permanent pillar there to encroach unallotted area for illegal mining. OMC stole minerals in the area, booked for criminal conspiracy, cheating, theft, trespass, violation of Indian Forest Act 1927 and Mines and Minerals Act 1957

· \* OMC dispatched 29.32 lakh tonne of iron ore to China between 2003-05, but mined pits and surface area removed were shown in records as less than 40%, indicating illegal export of iron ore

· The Commissioner of Income Tax’s report throws light on OMC’s illegal mining in Karnataka, exporting ore via Andhra ports along east coast like Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada, even after ban on export of ore was imposed by Karnataka government in 2010-11

· Chapter titled Under Invoicing, Evasion of Taxes and Duties by OMC highlights how Reddy brothers stashed away Rs 215,12,50,357 outside country

· Man-Go Pub Pvt Limited, owned by Reddy, registered in 2004 at Singapore. Purpose of this company was to provide entertainment, food and beverages. In 2007, a special resolution was passed in which company’s principal activities were proposed to be changed from restaurant, bars and canteen to general wholesale trade, including general imports and exports

· GJR Holdings International registered in British Virgin Islands and Isle of Man, internationally known

tax havens. When Lokayukta initiated inquiry into illegal exports, Janardhana Reddy resigned and ceased to be director of the company with effect from December 30, 2009

· GLA Pet Limited, named after Reddy’s wife Gali Lakshmi Aruna, imported iron ore to the tune of 8,52,033 tonne from OMC, Bellary – the origin of the ore is shown as ports from Karnataka. Report pertaining to Krishnapatnam, Vishakapatnam ports also indicates such exports. OMC exported 8,09,299 MTs (excluding exports from Mangalore) to GLA in 2007-08 and 2008-09. Total underinvoicing in US dollars and INR comes to \$52,341,292, corresponding to Rs 215,12,50,387.

· \* Reddy ran well-oiled, sophisticated risk-protection system on returns for illegal miners, and provided lucrative returns for transporters and politicians. Risk protection was primarily provided by Reddy’s confidantes Swastik Nagaraj (K V Nagaraj) and Karapudi Mahesh through their firms Safia Minerals and Sri Manjunatheshwara Minerals respectively

· This explanation was considered inept by the investigating agency. According to investigators, it’s difficult to believe a business house like the Reddys would enter into such an MoU with an offshore company to secure financial stability against price fluctuations from a one dollar company of Singapore and that too without any knowledge of its business, its board of directors and its standing in the line of business. The OMC has taken the issue to an appellate authority.

A report published by the LokAyukta uncovered major violations and systemic corruption in mining in Bellary, including in the allowed geography, encroachment of forest land, massive underpayment of state mining royalties relative to the market price of iron ore and systematic starvation of government mining entities. Justice N. Santosh Hegde resigned from the Lokayukta position on 23 June 2010 citing inability to be effective in his anti-corruption mandate owing to a non-cooperative Government of Karnataka. In January 2010 Mr Kharge questioned the government about transfer of Dileepkumar PCCF who refused to sign the report but Government brought S Nagaraja as PCCF who signed the report.

Collusion of officials and politicians in permitting illegal mining

The guidelines under the Central and the state enactments, call for a sketch of the mining area when a mining lease is applied for. It was found by the Lokayukta that sometimes the actual mining areas are not related to the sketch given with the applications without officials crosschecking them. Further mining applicants falsely claim a prohibited forest area as a revenue area. Finally the actual area of the mine is much bigger than the claimed area. The Indian Bureau of Mines rules which control the type of mining, allow a maximum mining depth six metres to prevent environmental degradation. But miners have flouted this rule to over-extract iron-ore. For example, if they are allowed to take 100 metric tones, mines take 1,000 metric tonnes. Officials at road check posts reportedly collude in a massive under-counting of lorries and trucks transporting the iron-ore from the Bellary mines to the ports. News reports suggest that only 200 trucks are reported as against 4000 plying everyday.

**Underpayment of royalties to state**  
There is a huge difference in the market price of the ore and the royalty specified by the government as well as faulty measurement

mechanisms of amount of ore extracted. It was found that 35 lakh (3.5 Million) tonnes of ore were illegally exported without paying a rupee of royalty to the exchequer, resulting in a loss of about Rs 16085 crores. With ore prices of USD 100-120 per ton, 3.5 Million tonnes adds up to about 350-4000 Million USD. There are proposals to link the royalties to the market price of iron-ore. There is also a proposal by the ministry of Environment and Forests to levy a tax.

Lokayukta Report of July 2011

The Lokayukta Report on illegal mining in Karnataka details the methods in which miners, government officials and ministers colluded to defraud the government of mining revenues. The report details the complete breakdown of democratic governance in the bellary area and uncovers the “zero risk system”, a protection and extortion racket, masterminded by G. Janardhana Reddy. The report describes the illegal money transfers to foreign companies and tax shelters by mining entities such as Obulapuram Mining Company, Associated Mining Company, GLA Trading and GJR Holdings owned by the Reddy Brothers. The report tells about illegal mining, bureaucrats-politicians-businessman nexus. Even banks and public sector companies also participated in the loot. There are more than 100 names involved in illegal operation.

NDMC, Adani enterprise, JSW Steel are some major name in fraud list. Charges against these companies are illegal movement of iron ore from mining yard without permits and without paying royalties, forest encroachment, mining lease violations, overloading of trucks and sandry violation etc. The iron ore was illegally exported to china through ports of southern India and payment is made through more than 4000 banks account. Damage to environment can not be calculated.This report was prepared mainly from the Income Tax Commissionerate of Central Circle.

**Union government commission to probe illegal mining**

The mining ministry of the union government has announced a special commission to investigate the various cases of illegal mining in India. The union mining minister, B. K. Handique, announced that the investigation spanning Karnataka, Orissa and Jharkhand.

The decision seems to be a fallout of the cases involving the controversial Reddy brothers in Karnataka and some multinational companies. Highly placed sources said the decision was taken by a Cabinet meeting on Monday, chaired by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The inquiry will cover the most affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. The Commission has been asked to submit its report in 18 months. But it will also submit interim reports to the Cabinet.

“The Commission will initially have the mandate for investigating cases of illegal mining of iron ore and manganese, and later its mandate could be extended for covering cases of illegal coal extraction too,” a senior official said. The sources said the Commission could be headed by a retired judge of the Supreme Court or High Court. The Prime Minister will take a decision soon.

The decision on a probe follows the recent controversies surrounding the Reddy brothers in Karnataka who have been accused of massive illegal mining of iron ore. It is also aimed at a number of companies and heavy weights in Andhra Pradesh allegedly close to a Congress Member of Parliament and having a nexus with the Reddy brothers.

● ● ●

EDITORIAL  
DEVELOP INDIA

English Weekly Newspaper  
Year 4, Vol. 1, Issue 180, 15-22 January, 2012

Kodak files for bankruptcy, secures \$950 mn lifeline

- \* *Liabilities exceed assets by about \$1.65 billion*
- \* *Kodak holds 1,100 digital patents*
- \* *Obtains \$950 mln credit line from Citigroup*
- \* *Chairman/CEO says bankruptcy filing a “necessary step”*
- \* *Non U.S. subsidiaries not part of filing*

Eastman Kodak Co, which invented the hand-held camera and helped bring the world the first pictures from the moon, has filed for bankruptcy protection, capping a prolonged plunge for one of America’s best-known companies.

The more than 130-year-old photographic film pioneer, which had tried to restructure to become a seller of consumer products like cameras, said it had also obtained a \$950 million, 18-month credit facility from Citigroup to keep it going.

The loan and bankruptcy protection from U.S. trade creditors may give Kodak the time it needs to find buyers for some of its 1,100 digital patents, the key to its remaining value, and to reshape its business while continuing to pay its 17,000 workers.

“The board of directors and the entire senior management team unanimously believe that this is a necessary step and the right thing to do for the future of Kodak,” Chairman and Chief Executive Antonio Perez said in a statement.

“Now we must complete the transformation by further addressing our cost structure and effectively monetizing non-core intellectual-property assets. We look forward to working with our stakeholders to emerge a lean, world-class, digital imaging and materials science company,” he added.

At end September, the group had total assets of \$5.1 billion and liabilities of \$6.75 billion.

Kodak said it and its U.S. subsidiaries had filed for Chapter 11 business reorganization in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Non-U.S. subsidiaries were not covered by the filing and would continue to honour all obligations to their suppliers, it added.

A FALLEN ICON

Kodak once dominated its industry and its film was the subject of a popular Paul Simon song, but it failed to embrace more modern technologies quickly enough, such as the digital camera — ironically, a product it even invented.

Its downfall hit its Rust Belt hometown of Rochester, New York, with employment there falling to about 7,000 from more than 60,000 in Kodak’s heyday.

Its market value has sunk to below \$150 million from \$31 billion 15 years ago.

In recent years, Chief Executive Perez has steered Kodak’s focus more toward consumer and commercial printers.

But that failed to restore annual profitability, something Kodak has not seen since 2007, or arrest a cash drain that has made it difficult for Kodak to meet its substantial pension and other benefits obligations to its workers and retirees.

Perez said bankruptcy protection would enable Kodak to continue to work to maximize the value of its technology assets, such as digital-imaging patents it says are used in virtually every modern digital camera, smartphone and tablet. The company has also built up patented printing technology.

Kodak said it was being advised by investment bank Lazard Ltd, which has been helping Kodak look for a buyer for its digital patents. Other advisers included business-turnaround specialist FTI Consulting Inc, whose vice chairman, Dominic DiNapoli, would serve as chief restructuring officer for Kodak, supporting existing management.

In the last few years, Kodak has used extensive litigation with rivals such as Apple Inc, BlackBerry maker Research in Motion Ltd and Taiwan’s HTC Corp over those patents as a means to try to generate revenue. Those patents may now be sold through the bankruptcy process.

WALKING ON THE MOON

George Eastman, a high school dropout from upstate New York, founded Kodak in 1880, and began to make photographic plates. To get his business going, he splurged on a second-hand engine for \$125. Within eight years, the Kodak name had been trademarked, and the company had introduced the hand-held camera as well as roll-up film, where it became the dominant producer.

Eastman also introduced the “Wage Dividend” in which the company would pay bonuses to employees based on results.

Nearly a century after Kodak’s founding, the astronaut Neil Armstrong used a Kodak camera the size of a shoebox to take pictures as he became in 1969 the first man to walk on the moon. Those pictures arguably had more viewers than the 80 films that have won Best Picture Oscars and were shot on Kodak film.

● ● ●

TEST SERIES;  
Study Materials

IAS Prelims and main examinations  
Fee : 1000/-

for more details

visit : developindiamediagroup@gmail.com



# J&K PSC Syllabus

**J & K Combined Services  
Competitive Examination (KAS)**  
KAS(Prob.) Examination  
**Paper – I Max. Marks – 100  
Group – A (40 marks)**  
1. Theories of Management.  
2. Project Planning & Management.  
3. Organisation behaviour.  
4. Group behaviour/dynamics.  
5. Managing yourself.  
6. Morale and Motivation.  
7. Communication.  
8. Management of Stress.  
9. Self Development and Counsel-  
ling.  
10. Time Management.  
11. Leadership.  
12. Project Planning.  
13. Disaster Management.  
14. Performance Appraisal.  
15. Human Resource Development.  
16. Styles and Habits of Highly  
Effective People.  
17. Trade Unions in Organisation.  
18. People’s Involvement.  
19. Information Technology.  
20. Socio-Economic Transformation.  
**Group – B (30 Marks)**  
1. Public Administration – Concept  
and Scope.  
2. Latest Developments in Public  
Administration.  
3. Administrative Ethics and Cor-  
ruption.  
4. Delegation of Administrative  
Powers.  
5. Superior Subordinates relation-  
ship.  
6. Accountability in Public Admin-  
istration.  
7. Responsive Administration.  
**Group – C (30 Marks)**  
1. Administrative setup of the State  
with reference to Secretariat/Direc-  
torate/Regional/  
Divisional/District/Sub-District/  
Block and Village Levels.  
2. Single Line Administrative.  
3. Panchayati Raj Act, 1989 and  
Rules made thereunder.  
4. J&K People’s Representation Act.  
5. J&K Town Area Committee Act.  
6. J&K Development Act.  
7. Private Sector and Privatization..

**Paper – II Maximum Marks 100  
Group – A (20 marks)**  
1. Culture and Language of J&K.  
2. Physical Features of J&K.  
**Group – B (30 Marks)**  
1. Constitution of J&K.  
2. Constitution of India with em-  
phasis on citizenship, directive  
principles, fundamental rights,  
Parliament, Article 370, Supreme  
Court.  
3. Human Rights Commission.  
4. J&K Public Safety Act.  
**Group – C (50 Marks)**  
1. Computer application.  
a. MS-Window 98  
b. MS-Office 2000  
c. MS-Excel  
d. MS-Power Point  
e. E-Mail, Internet and Intranet.  
f. Trouble Shooting tips.  
**Paper – III Maximum Marks – 100  
Group – A (30 Marks)**  
1. J&K Economy with emphasis on  
challenges and future.  
2. Indian Economy – General Intro-  
duction.  
3. Budget and Fiscal policy.  
4. Money and Monetary policy.  
5. New economic initiatives  
(Liberalisation, Globalisation and  
Privatisation).  
**Group – B (30 Marks)**  
1. Objectives and achievements  
under 5 year plans in India and  
J&K.  
2. 8 th and 9 th Five Year Plans and  
salient features.  
3. Theory and Practice of State  
Planning.  
4. Decentralized Planning – Concept  
and Scope.  
5. Spatial Planning.  
6. Statistics – Use and Utility.  
**Group – C (40 Marks)**  
1. Rural Development Schemes.  
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal.  
3. Employment Generation  
Schemes.  
4. Social Welfare Programmes..  
5. Development of SC and STs.  
6. Role of NGOs in Development.  
7. Public Distribution System.  
8. Family Welfare Programme and

Population.  
9. Ecology and Environment.  
**Paper – IV Maximum Marks – 100  
Group – A (40 Marks)**  
1. Criminal Procedure Code, 1989  
(Chapters 1 to 14).  
2. Evidence Act.  
3. Ranbir Penal code, 1989 (Chap-  
ters 6, 7, 8, 9-A, 10, 13 and 14)  
4. Transfer of Property Act ( Sec-  
tions 54, 58to 62, 105 to 107, 117,  
118, 122, 123 and 138 only).  
**Group – B (60 Marks)**  
1. Financial Code Vol.I excluding  
Chapter 12, Appendices 1, 2, 3, 4  
and 9 and Vol. II excluding  
Chapter 19.  
2. Kashmir Budget Manual exclud-  
ing Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and ap-  
pendices.  
**Paper – V Maximum Marks – 100  
Urdu**  
**Paper – VI Maximum Marks – 100**  
1. Land Revenue Act, Svt. 1996  
2. Tenancy Act, Svt. 1980  
3. Standing Orders No.22, 23-A, 23-  
B and 27 regarding Gidawari,  
Mutation, Jamabandi and Forecast  
of Crops respectively.  
4. Jammu and Kashmir Alluvion  
and Dilivion Rules, 1969.  
5. Hidayat Bandobast Parts I and II.  
6. Land Acquisition Act and Rules  
thereunder.  
7. Big Landed Estates Abolition Act,  
Svt. 2007.  
8. Agarian Reforms Act.  
9. Kahcharai Act, Svt. 2011.  
10. Mensuration (Masahat).  
11. Civil Procedure Code (Sections 1  
to 158).  
**Paper – VII Maximum Marks – 100  
Group – A (60 Marks)**  
1. J&K General Sales Tax Act and  
Rules.  
2. J&K Excise Act.3. J&K Consumer  
Protection Act.  
4. Property Tax Act.  
5. Stamps Act.  
**Group – B (40 Marks)**  
1. J&K Cooperative Societies Act,  
1989.  
2. J&K Self-reliant Cooperative Act,  
1999.  
3. The Motor Vehicle Act.

# Haryana Public Service Commission Syllabus

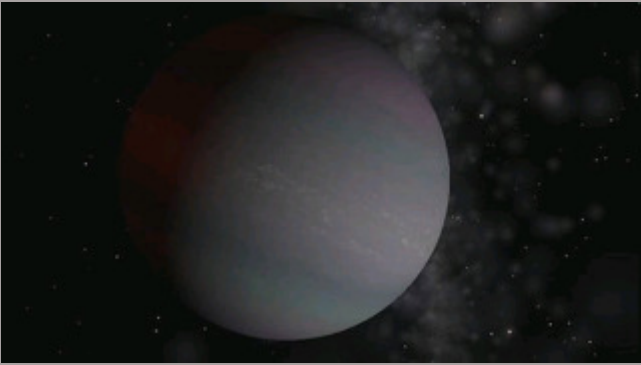
Pattern of the HPSC Examination  
(Based on a Comment from  
Balwant. Please don't consider this to  
be authoritative):  
The HPSC (Haryana Public Service  
Commission) examination consist  
of:  
(i) A written examination in com-  
pulsory and optional subjects men-  
tioned below; and  
(ii) Viva-Voce  
**Compulsory and Optional Subjects  
for HCS Exam:**  
Written Examination will be con-  
ducted from the following subjects:  
Compulsory Subjects:  
(1) English and English Essay (150  
marks)  
(2) Hindi and Hindi Essay (150  
marks)  
(3) General Knowledge (150 marks)  
**Optional Subjects:**  
Candidates may choose any three of  
the following subjects:  
**History** (Choose any one from Sr.  
No. 1 to 4):  
1. Indian History up to 1000 AD or  
2. Indian History from 1000 to 1707  
AD or  
3. Indian History from 1707 to 1620  
AD or  
4. History of Europe (Including  
England)  
**Mathematics and Stat** (Choose any  
TWO from Sr. No. 5 to 7):  
5. Mathematics I  
6. Mathematics II  
7. Statistics  
8. Economics  
9. Physics  
10. Chemistry  
11. Botany  
12. Zoology  
**Philosophy and Psychology**  
(Choose any one from Sr. No. 13 to

14):  
13. Philosophy  
14. Psychology  
**Law** (Choose any one from Sr. No.  
15 to 17):  
15. Criminal Law or  
16. Civil Law or  
17. Personal law  
18. Political Science  
19. Geography  
20. Agriculture  
21. Geology  
22. Sociology  
**Commerce** (Choose any one from  
Sr. No. 23 to 25):  
23. Trade and transport or  
24. Advance Accountany and Au-  
diting or  
25. Business Organisation and  
Management  
26. English Literature  
**Languages** (Choose one subjects  
from Sr. No 27 to 32)  
27. Persian  
28. Sanskrit  
29. French  
30. Urdu Language and Literature  
31. Hindi Literature  
32. Punjabi Literature  
33. Public Administration  
**Syllabus for HCS Compulsory  
Subjects:**  
1. English and English Essay:  
Questions to test the candidate's  
capacity to understand and write  
good English. The paper will com-  
prise precis writing expansion, tests  
in vocabulary and any other form of  
composition that may be suitable.  
2. Hindi and Hindi Essay (in  
Devnagri Script):  
(i) Translation of an English passage  
into Hindi.  
(ii) Explanation of Hindi passage  
into prose & poetry in the same

language.  
(iii) Composition (idioms, correc-  
tions etc)  
3. General Knowledge including  
Everyday Science:  
This paper is intended to test the  
candidate's knowledge of current  
events and of such matters of every  
day observation and experience in  
their scientist aspect as may be  
expected of an educated person  
who has not made a special study of  
any scientific subject. The paper  
will also include questions of his-  
torical, geographical and economic  
importance, with special reference  
to Haryana.  
**4. Viva-Voce:**  
The Viva-voce will be to test the  
personal qualities of the candidate.  
This test will be in matters of gen-  
eral interest and is intended to test  
the candidates alertness, intelli-  
gence and general outlook. Consid-  
eration will also be paid to the  
bearing and physique of the candi-  
date. It will be conducted either in  
Hindi or in English depending  
upon the option exercised by a  
candidate.  
**Syllabus for HCS Optional Subjects:**  
**1. Indian History:**  
History of India upto 1000 AD or  
History of India from 1000 to 1707  
AD or History of India from 1707 to  
1920 AD  
**2. History of Europe (including  
England):**  
History of Europe From 1789-1938.  
**3. Mathematics I:**  
Statistics, Dynamics, Analytical  
plane geometry, Trigonometry,  
Pure Geometry and Analytical Solid  
Geometry  
**4. Mathematics II:**  
Algebra, Differential Calculus,

# SPH10066540

The public push initiated on BBC Two’s Stargazing Live series to find planets beyond our Solar System has had an immediate result. A viewer who answered the call has helped spot a world that appears to be circling a star dubbed **SPH10066540**.  
The planet is described as being similar in size to our Neptune and circles its parent every 90 days.  
Chris Holmes from Peterborough found it by looking through time-lapsed images of stars on Planethunters.org.  
The website hosts data gathered by Nasa’s Kepler space telescope, and asks volunteers to sift the information for anything unusual that might have been missed in a computer search.  
Chris Lintott from Oxford University who helps organise Planethunters.org added: “We’re ecstatic. We’ve been groaning under the strain of all these people who want to help us, which is exactly how it should be.”  
The public participation project was launched last year, but it got a huge fillip when it was featured in the popular Stargazing series’ return to BBC Two on Monday.  
Volunteers have tripled to more than 100,000 people, and the number of images inspected has now reached a million.  
The new planet candidate’s status will need more checking, but it looks strong, said Dr Lintott.  
“It would be our fifth detection since we started and our first British one as well,” he added.  
The Kepler space telescope, launched in 2009, has been searching a part of space thought to have many stars similar to our own Sun.  
It looks for the periodic dip in light that results every time a planet passes in front of one of those stars.



Integral Calculus, Differential  
Equations, Analysis including  
infinite Series.  
**5. Statistics:**  
(i) Presentation of Data.  
(ii) Measures of Central Tendency  
and Diversion.  
(iii) Elementary Probability Theory.  
(iv) Standard Distributions.  
(v) Random Sampling.  
(vi) Tests of significance in Small  
and Large Samples.  
(vii) Point Estimation.  
(viii) Correlation and Regression.  
(ix) Quality Control.  
**6. Economics**  
(i) Nature and scope of Economics  
systems and their functions.  
(ii) Micro Economic Analysis; Na-  
tional Income and Expenditure,  
Major Determinants of Income and  
Employment.  
(iii) Micro Economic Analysis;  
Demand Analysis, Price Formation  
under various Market Categories,  
Distributive shares.  
(iv) Structure of Indian Economy  
(a) Sectoral distribution of working  
force.  
(b) Problems of Agricultural Devel-  
opment and Reorganization.  
(c) Industrial Development policy.  
(d) India's Foreign Trade and Pay-  
ments.  
(e) India's Five Year Plans.  
**7. Physics:**  
Property and structure of matter,  
sound, heat, light, electricity and  
magnetism and elements of modern  
Physics.  
**8. Chemistry:**  
Physical, Inorganic and Organic.  
**9. Botany:**  
Thallophyta, Broyophyta,  
Pteridophyta, Pehanero gams,  
Physiology, Ecology and General  
Biology including Cytology and  
Genetics.  
**10. Zoology:**  
The classification, bionomics, mor-  
phology, life history and relation-  
ship of nonchrodates and chordates,  
with special reference to Indian  
forms. Functional morphology  
(from structure and function) of the  
integument endoskeleton locomo-  
tion, feeding, blood circulation,  
respiration osmoregulation, nervous  
system, receptors and reproduction,  
element of vertebrate embryology.  
Evolution, evidence, theories and  
their modern interpretations,  
Mendalian inheritance and muta-  
tion. Structure of Animal cell, basic  
principles of cytology and genetics,  
adaption and distribution.  
**11. Philosophy:**  
This paper will include-Logic,  
Ethics and Elements of  
Mataphysics. Definition, Deductive  
inference Scientific Methods, Classi-  
fication, Theories of knowledge,  
Standard of Morality, Social Ethics,  
Idealism, Pragmatism, Existential-  
ism; Logical Analysis.  
**12. Psychology:**  
This paper will include topics from  
general Experimental and Abnor-  
mal psychology. The nature and.  
different stand points in Psychol-  
ogy, Personality, methods of As-  
sessment and diagnoses. Concept of  
Abnormality, general causes, Classi-  
fication, Etiology and treatment.

**13. Law:**  
Criminal law or Civil law or Per-  
sonal Law, Indian Penal Code.  
The Criminal Procedure Code and  
the Indian Evidence Act.  
or  
Civil Law  
Civil Procedure code and the Indian  
Evidence Act.  
or  
Personal Law  
General principles of Hindu Law,  
Mohammadan Law and Punjab  
Customary Law as modified by  
States.  
**14. Political Science:**  
Part I:  
State, its nature, origin and devel-  
opment, purposes and functions of  
the State; Sovereignty and Law,  
Liberty, Equality and Rights; Na-  
tionalism and Nation State; Imperi-  
alism, Internationalism,  
Organisation and working of the  
U.N.O. and Special Agencies, Re-  
gional Organisations.  
Theories: Liberalism, Democracy,  
Idealism, Anarchism, Marxism and  
Communism, Democratic Socialism  
Fascism, Welfare State, Gandhian  
Philosophy and Sarvodaya.  
Part II: Forms and Organs of Gov-  
ernment Electrical Systems, Federal-  
ism, Organisation and Working of  
Executive legislature and Judiciary,  
Civil Services, Administrative  
Tribunals, Referendum and Initia-  
tive, Delegated Legislation, Political  
Parties and Pressure Groups. Public  
Opinion, Organisation and working  
of the Government of India, Britain,  
U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.  
**15. Geography**  
(i) Physical basis of Geography of  
the world.  
(ii) Regional and Economic Geogra-  
phy of the world with special refer-  
ence to India.

**16. Agriculture:**  
Agriculture, Agricultural Econom-  
ics, Animal Husbandry and Dairy-  
ing.  
**17. Geology:**  
Physical and Structural Geology,  
Stratigraphy, Palaeontology, Petrol-  
ogy, Mineralogy and Economic  
Geology.  
**18. Sociology:**  
(i)The Nature, scope and method of  
Sociology, Sociology and the Social  
Sciences, the Nature of Human  
Society.  
(ii) The concept of Social Relation-  
ship, Status and Role; Major Types  
of Groups; Major Social Institutions.  
The concept of Social Action.  
(iii) Basic Social Processes, Social  
Stratification, Social Control Social-  
ization.  
(iv) Social change, Indian social  
institutions and their changing  
pattern.  
**19. Commerce Trade and Transport.**  
Or  
Advanced Accountancy and Audit-  
ing.  
Or  
Business Organisation Manage-  
ment.  
**20. English Literature:**  
Candidates will be expected to  
show a General Knowledge of the  
History of English Literature from  
the time os Spencer to the end of the  
reign of Queen Victoria with special  
reference to works of the following  
authors:  
Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson,  
Carlyle, Dickens. Words worth,  
Keats Tennyson, Dardey.  
Evidence of first hand reading will  
be required.  
**21. Persian:**  
Translation from the language into  
English and from English in to the  
language, composition on one or  
more specified subjects. Question

# MINERVA

Hindi & English Monthly Magazines

# SUBSCRIPTION

Yearly : 600/-  
Bi Yearly : 1000/-  
Tri Yearly : 1500/-

for more details  
visit : developindiamediagroup@gmail.com



may be asked on the Grammar of the language.

**22. Sanskrit:**  
Candidates will be expected to show a General knowledge of the history of Sanskrit Literature with special reference to:  
(a) The Upnishads, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata;  
(b) The works of Kalidasa, Bhasa and Asvaghosha; and  
(c) Dasakumara Charita, the Panchtantra Hitopadesha.  
Knowledge of first hand reading will be required thereof.  
Knowledge of the Language will be tested by such exercises as translation from the language into English and vice-versa, composition on one or more specified subjects, use of idioms etc.

**23. French:**  
In addition to the knowledge of French grammar and composition the candidates are expected to know History of French literature from the origin of French literature to the beginning of the first Great War (1914).

**24. Urdu Language and Literature:**  
(a) Language-The knowledge of Urdu language will be tested by exercises such as an essay, translation from English into Urdu and vice-versa and the use of Urdu idioms.

(b) Literature-Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of History of Urdu literature with special reference to the works of the following authors: Ghalib, Zauk and Hali.  
Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

**25. Hindi Literature:**  
Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the History of Hindi literature from Vira Gatha Kal to the modern period with special reference to the following authors: Kabir, Surdas, Tulsidas, Bihari, Harish Chandra Prasad, Prem Chand.  
Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

**26. Punjabi Literature:**  
Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the History of Punjabi literature from the time of Sheikh Farid to the end of the reign of Maharaja Dari and to the end of the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with special reference to the works of the following authors: Sheikh Farid, Guru Nanak, Shah Hussain, Bhai Gurdas, PuratanJanam Sakhi Damodar, Buleh Shah, Waris Shah, Hasham Shah.  
Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

## Jaipur Literature Festival

The 2012 festival was held from 20-24 January, with the talk show host Oprah Winfrey and author Salman Rushdie among the names announced in advance. Rushdie later cancelled, and indeed cancelled his complete tour of India citing possible threats to his life as the primary reason. Rushdie investigated police reports that hitmen had been hired to assassinate him and implied that the police may have exaggerated the potential danger.

Meanwhile, police seek Ruchir Joshi, Jeet Thayil, Hari Kunzru and Amitava Kumar who have fled Jaipur on the advice of officials at the Jaipur Literature Festival after reading excerpts from The Satanic Verses, which is banned in India. Kunzru later wrote, "Our intention was not to offend anyone's religious sensibilities, but to give a voice to a writer who had been silenced by a death threat".  
The Jaipur Literature Festival is an annual literary festival taking place in the Indian city of Jaipur since 2006. The Diggi Palace Hotel serves as the main venue of the festival. The Jaipur Literature Festival is the biggest literary festival in Asia, and was described by Miranda Seymour in the Mail on Sunday of 10 August 2008 as "the grandest literary Festival of them all". It is held each year in Jaipur, Rajasthan during the month of January, usually in the Hall of Audience and gardens of the Diggi Palace in the city centre, and celebrates excellence in Rajasthani, Indian and International writing  
The festival directors are the writers Namita Gokhale and William Dalrymple and is produced by Sanjoy Roy of Teamwork Productions. The Festival is an Initiative of the Jaipur Virasat Foundation founded by Faith Singh, originally as a segment of the Jaipur Heritage International Festival in 2006, and developed into a free-standing festival of literature standing on its own feet in 2008. JVF's Community Director Vinod Joshi is its regional advisor. The Jaipur Heritage International Festival is an initiative of the Jaipur Virasat Foundation. All events at the festival are free and not ticketed.  
The festival gained international media attention in 2012, because of a number of events related to Salman Rushdie and the Satanic Verses controversy.

**27. Public Administration:**  
Nature, scope and the significance of the study of Public Administration.  
Public Administration and other Social Sciences, Methodology, Politic-Socioeconomic-Development and Public Administration.  
Role of Chief Executive Union Cabinet and Co-ordination of Public Administration.  
Forms of Organisation department, Public Corporation, Commission and Board, Administrative Organisation in India.  
Direction, Communication, Decentralis-ation, Deconcentration Co-ordination. Methods, Role of O and M Units in an Organisation.  
Public Relations.  
Objectives of Personnel Admin-istration; aspects of Personnel Administration Recruitment Public Service Commission, Training, Terms of Employment, Moral Discipline.  
Financial Administration, Financial Organisation, Budgetary Operations and Control: Audit; Parliamentary Control over Financial Management. Delegated Legislation; Administrative Tribunals.  
Accountability of Public Administration to Legislature, Public Administration, Political Parties, Pressure Groups and the People.  
Judicial Control over Public Administration.  
National Planning in India, Planning Organisation; Administration of Development Programmes.  
Administrative aspects of Indian Federalism.  
Local Self-Government and Administration-Rural and Urban in India.  
Standard of Examination:  
The standard and contents of examination shall be similar to those of B.A. and B.Sc. Examination of the Punjab University except that in the case of following papers the standard will be indicated against each:  
(1) Law LLB.: Degree Standard  
(2) Agriculture: BSc. (Agriculture) Standard  
(3) Urdu language and literature, Hindi literature and Punjabi Literature: B.A. (Hons.) Standard  
(4) Commerce: B.Com. Standard.  
Durations of the Exam:  
All the papers are of three hours duration.  
Medium:  
The candidate shall have the option to answer the papers of General Knowledge and three optional subjects either in English or in Hindi medium but no candidate is permitted to answer any of their papers partly in Hindi and partly in English.



# Indian Agriculture

## Performance and Challenges

● Agriculture is a critical sector of the Indian economy. Though its contribution to the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country has fallen from about 30 percent in 1990-91 to less than 15 percent in 2011-12, a trend that is expected in the development process of any economy, agriculture yet forms the backbone of development. An average Indian still spends almost half of his/her total expenditure on food, while roughly half of India's work force is still engaged in agriculture for its livelihood. Being both a source of livelihood and food security for a vast majority of low income, poor and vulnerable sections of society, its performance assumes greater significance in view of the proposed National Food Security Bill and the ongoing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme. The experience from BRICS countries indicates that a one percentage growth in agriculture is at least two to three times more effective in reducing poverty than the same growth emanating from non-agriculture sectors. Given that India is still home to the largest number of poor and malnourished people in the world, a higher priority to agriculture will achieve the goals of reducing poverty and malnutrition as well as of inclusive growth. Since agriculture forms the resource base for a number of agro-based industries and agro-services, it would be more meaningful to view agriculture not as farming alone but as a holistic value chain, which includes farming, wholesaling, warehousing (including logistics), processing, and retailing. Further, it may be noted that in the last two Five Year Plans, it is clearly mentioned that for the economy to grow at 9 per cent, it is important that agriculture should grow at least by 4 per cent per annum.

● Achieving an 8-9 percent rate of growth in overall GDP may not deliver much in terms of poverty reduction unless agricultural growth accelerates. At the same time 'growth with inclusiveness' can be achieved only when agriculture growth accelerates and is also widely shared amongst people and regions of the country. All these factors point to just one thing: that agriculture has to be kept at the centre of any reform agenda or planning process, in order to make a significant dent on poverty and malnutrition, and to ensure long-term food security for the people.

● This chapter briefly reviews the status and performance of agriculture, especially during the last two decades, and also presents what could be the way forward, given our objectives of accelerated growth, inclusiveness and the reducing of poverty and hunger.

### Structure and Structural Transformation of Indian Agriculture

● The agriculture sector in India has undergone significant structural changes in the form of **decrease in share of GDP from 30 percent** in 1990-91 to 14.5 percent in 2010-112 State of Indian Agriculture indicating a shift from the traditional agrarian economy towards a service dominated one. This decrease in agriculture's contribution to GDP has not been accompanied by a matching reduction in the share of agriculture in employment. **About 52% of the total workforce is still employed by the farm sector** which makes more than half of the

Indian population dependant on agriculture for sustenance (NSS 66th Round). However, within the rural economy, the share of income from non-farm activities has also increased.

### Sectoral Composition of GDP

● The **average size of operational holdings in India has diminished progressively** from 2.28 ha in 1970-71 to 1.55 ha in 1990-91 to 1.23 ha in 2005-06. As per Agriculture Census 2005-06, the proportion of marginal holdings (area less than 1 ha) has increased from 61.6 percent in 1995-96 to 64.8 percent in 2005-06. This is followed by about 18 percent small holdings (1-2 ha.), about 16 percent medium holdings (more than 2 to less than 10 ha.) and less than 1 percent large holdings (10 ha. and above).

**Source:** Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Agricultural Census Division, Ministry of Agriculture.

● *It is estimated that by 2050, about 22 percent of the geographic area and 17 percent of the population will be under absolute water scarcity. The per capita availability of water which was about 1704 cubic metres in 2010 is projected to be 1235 cm in 2050.*

*Therefore priority to efforts is needed in water development as also management in multiple areas as policy, governance, regulation as well as management with science and technology backup. Of the total annual precipitation of 4000 bcm, the utilizable water is only 1123 bcm (28 percent), after adjusting for evaporation and runoff. The present water use is 634 bcm and the projected water by 2025 is 784-843 bcm. Owing to increasing demand for industrial and drinking water and for the energy sector, there will be a substantial fall in the availability for agriculture with serious implications for meeting the food production targets. Further, water quality has been a serious concern in the last two decades. Discharge of untreated municipal waste and industrial toxicants is a major threat to the quality of surface water. Ground water quality is affected by arsenic, iron, fluoride content, overdraft, fertilizers and pesticides use, and saline water intrusion in the coastal regions.*

● With the declining share of agriculture to GDP, the continuing high pressure of population on agriculture and the increasing fragmentation of land holdings leading to decreasing availability of cultivated land area per household, the agriculture sector alone would hardly be in a position to create additional employment opportunities to sustain the livelihood of the rural households. This calls for creation of additional employment opportunities in the non-farm and manufacturing sector, especially in agro based rural industries which have area specific comparative advantage in terms of resources endowment and development possibilities. This would require suitable skill development of the people so as to gainfully employ them in non-farm activities. This alone would be able to make agriculture viable in a sustainable manner. In addition, by creating more employment and absorbing some of the surplus labour in agriculture, this will contribute to achieving our objective of inclusive growth.

● Fragmentation of operational holdings has widened the base of the agrarian pyramid in most states. Empirical studies have, however, demonstrated that agricultural productivity is size neutral. Factors that determine productivity

favourably include among others an easy and reliable access to modern inputs, access to suitable technology tailored for specific needs, the presence of support infrastructure and innovative marketing systems to aggregate and market the output from such small holdings efficiently and effectively. In agricultural technology, the use of high yielding varieties as in the case of Bt cotton and maize, economy in input use, the availability of quality seeds and farming techniques such as system of rice intensification enabled finally by marketing links all have high potential to improve yield.

### Growth Performance of Agriculture Overall Growth

● The growth performance of the agriculture sector has been fluctuating across the plan periods. It witnessed a growth rate of 4.8 per cent during the Eighth plan period (1992-97). However, the agrarian situation saw a downturn towards the beginning of the Ninth plan period (1997-2002) and the Tenth plan period (2002-07), when the agricultural growth rate came down to 2.5 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. This crippling growth rate of 2.4 percent in agriculture as against a robust annual average overall growth rate of 7.6 per cent for the economy during the tenth plan period was clearly a cause for concern. The trend rate of growth during the period 1992-93 to 2010-11 is 2.8 percent while the average annual rate of growth in agriculture & allied sectorsGDP during the same period is 3.2 percent.4 State of Indian Agriculture

● The Eleventh Plan had sought to reverse the deceleration of agricultural growth which occurred in the Ninth Plan and continued into the Tenth Plan. It has had some success in that foodgrain production touched a new peak of 250.42 million tonnes in 2011-12. Agricultural GDP growth has accelerated to an average 3.9 percent growth during 2005-06 to 2010-11, partly because of initiatives taken since 2004. As per the latest advance estimate of National Income released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), agriculture and allied sectors are likely to grow at 2.5 percent during 2011-12 as against 7 percent during the previous year at constant (2004-05) prices. The Approach Paper to Twelfth Plan drafted by Planning Commission estimates that with a revision of the farm sector GDP growth rates for 2010-11 and the expected good harvest in 2011-12, the average growth in agriculture & allied sectors in the Eleventh Plan may be higher at 3.3-3.5 percent per year against a target of 4 percent. 1.10 The increasing divergence between the growth trends of the total economy and that of agriculture & allied sectors suggests an under performance by agriculture. It is also significant that unlike the overall economic growth pattern, agricultural performance in India has been quite volatile (the Coefficient of Variation (CV) during 2000-01 to 2010-11 was 1.6 compared to 1.1 during 1992-93 to 1999-2000). This is almost six times more than the CV observed in the overall GDP growth of the country indicating that high and perhaps increasing volatility is a real challenge in agriculture, which is likely to increase in the years to come in the wake of climate change. **Note:** \* Figures for the Eleventh Plan show growth rates for the first four years of the Plan.

● The Indian agriculture growth pattern has been highly varied at

the state level. Since agriculture is a state subject, the overall performance of the agriculture sector in India largely depends on what occurs at the state level. There is a wide variation in the performance of different states. During 2000-01 to 2008-09, the growth performance of agriculture in Rajasthan (8.2%), Gujarat (7.7%) and Bihar (7.1%) was much higher than that of Uttar Pradesh (2.3%) and West Bengal (2.4%). The recent dynamics of erstwhile poor performing states like Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh showing strong growth in agriculture.

### Crop-Specific Growth

● During 2010-11, foodgrains production was 244.78 million tonnes, comprising of 121.14 million tonnes during Kharif season and 123.64 million tonnes during the Rabi season. Of the total foodgrains production, production of cereals was 226.54 million tonnes and pulses 18.24 million tonnes. As per 2nd advance estimates for 2011-12, total foodgrains production is estimated at a record level of 250.42 million tonnes which is 5.64 million tonnes higher than that of the last year production. Production of rice is estimated at 102.75 million tonnes, Wheat 88.31 million tonnes, coarse cereals 42.08 million tonnes and pulses 17.28 million tonnes. Oilseeds production during 2011-12 is estimated at 30.53 million tonnes, sugarcane production is estimated at 347.87 million tonnes and cotton production is estimated at 34.09 million bales (of 170 kg. each). Jute production has been estimated at 10.95 million bales (of 180 kg each). Despite inconsistent climatic factors in some parts of the country, there has been a record production, surpassing the targeted production of 245 million tonnes of foodgrains by more than 5 million tonnes during 2011-12.

● Growth in the production of agricultural crops depends upon acreage and yield. Given the limitations in the expansion of acreage, the main source of long-term output growth is improvement in yields. A comparative picture in average annual growth rates of area, Source: CSO. **Note:** GSDP estimates are at 1999-2000 prices.

● All the major coarse cereals display a negative growth in area during both the periods except for maize, which recorded an annual growth rate of 2.68 per cent in the 2000-01 to 2010-11 period. The production of maize has also increased by 7.12 percent in the latter period. In pulses, gram recorded a growth of 6.39 percent in production during the same period driven by expansion in the area under cultivation. Soyabean has recorded a high rate of growth in production in both the periods, driven primarily by expansion in area under cultivation. In fact oilseeds as a group have shown some significant changes in the two decades: the production growth rate has more than doubled in the decade of 2000s over the previous decade, driven both by productivity gains (eg. groundnut and soyabean) as well as by area gains. The average annual growth rates of production and productivity of groundnut during 2000-01 to 2010-11 are abnormally high due to high fluctuations in the production and productivity during the years 2002-03, 2006-07 & 2007-08. The trend growth rates in the production and productivity of groundnut during 2000-01 to 2010-11 work out to 1.66



per cent and 2.63 per cent respectively. Fruits & vegetables have shown a higher growth in production and area in 2000-01 to 2010-11 as compared to 1990-91 to 1999-2000.

● The biggest increase in the growth rates of yields in the two periods, however, is in groundnut and cotton. Cotton has experienced significant changes with the introduction of Bt cotton in 2002 (Fig. 1.8). By **2011-12, almost 90 percent of cotton area is covered under Bt** cotton, production has more than doubled (compared to 2002-03), yields have gone up by almost 70 percent, and export potential for more than Rs 10,000 crore worth of raw cotton per year has been created. More such revolutions to accelerate agrigrowth are needed. *Source:* Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.8 State of Indian Agriculture **Drivers of Growth in Agriculture Investment**

● In recent years, the share of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) of agriculture & allied sector in total GCF has hovered between 6 to 8 percent whereas it was around 18 percent during the early 1980s. This indicates that the non-agriculture sectors are receiving higher investment as compared to agriculture & allied sector over the plan periods resulting in growth disparities. Though this is in line with the overall falling share of agriculture in the overall GDP, and also conforms to the development process observed elsewhere in the developing world, yet keeping in view the high population pressure on agriculture for their sustenance, there is need for substantial increase in investment in agriculture.

● The key indicator in drivers of agri-growth is GCF in agriculture as a percentage to agri-GDP. This indicator, GCF in agriculture & allied sector as percentage of agri-GDP, increased from 7.0% during the First Plan (1951-56) to 10.8% during the Fifth Plan (1974-79) after which it followed a declining trend up to Eighth Plan (1992-97); when it came down to 8.8 percent. From the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) onwards, a reversal in trend has been achieved partly due to the efforts of government schemes and programmes, resulting in an increase in GCF to 13.9 percent of GDP (agri) during the Tenth plan (2002-07). It has further risen to **18.7 percent of agri-GDP during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan**. Thus, as a percentage of agri-GDP, the GCF (agri) has more than doubled during the last decade. Yet, the agriculture GDP growth has not accelerated commensurately, though it has improved over the growth rates achieved in the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans.

1.22 It is interesting to note that while public investment in agriculture is critical and important, in actual terms, it forms about 20 percent of the total investment in agriculture; 80 percent comes from the private sector (Fig. 1.13). In the early 1980s, for example, the share of the public sector and private sector (including household sector) in gross capital formation in agriculture was roughly equal, but by the early 2000s, the share of the private sector was four times larger than the share of the public sector at 2004-05 prices. Moreover, the private sector responds much better and faster to the incentive structures in agriculture. Hence, along with bringing in greater public investment in agriculture, there is a need for bringing in reforms in the incentive structure.

**Irrigation, Seeds, Fertilizers and Credit**

● There is no doubt that the overall size, quality, and efficiency of investment are always the key drivers of growth in any sector. In case of public investments in agriculture, as defined in the National Accounts Statistics, more than 80 percent is accounted for major and medium irrigation schemes. Even in

the case of private investments in agriculture, almost half is accounted for by irrigation (minor, primarily through groundwater, but also now increasingly drip, etc.). So irrigation remains the most dominant component in the overall investment in agriculture. Without proper use of water, it is difficult to get good returns on better high yielding seeds and higher doses of fertilizers. Water will remain a critical input for agriculture in the decades to come until science develops seeds that can thrive in dry climate with very little water. The net sown area has remained around 141 million hectares during the last 40 years.

● India currently has an overall irrigation potential in the country of 140 million hectares, out of which only about 109 million ha have been created, and around 80 million ha utilized. The current efficiency levels of public surface irrigation schemes (major and medium irrigation schemes) can be substantially improved through appropriate institutional reforms, better management and incentive environment. It may involve engaging water user associations, or some other groups and agencies, and even by unbundling the large surface schemes into storage (dams), transmission (main canals) and retail distribution of water (distribution at the farmer level). Groundwater irrigation, which is a bigger source of irrigation today, suffers from over-exploitation in most of the states, particularly in the north-west where the water table is depleting drastically. Free or low pricing of power for irrigation has primarily contributed to this problem. Major reforms in the power sector, improvement in the quality of power and availability of power are a precondition for improving the overall groundwater situation in the country.

● Gross Irrigated area as a percent of Gross Cropped area has increased from 34 percent in 1990-91 to 45.3 percent in 2008-09.

● While Punjab (98), Haryana (85), Uttar Pradesh (76), Bihar (61), Tamil Nadu (58) and West Bengal (56) have more than half of the cropped area under irrigation, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Jharkhand and Assam have very low acreage under irrigation. Among crops, the major coarse cereals, pulses and most of the oilseeds are grown under rainfed conditions.

● With the Indian economy growing at 8 percent and higher expenditure elasticity of fruits & vegetables and livestock as compared to cereals, there is an increasing pressure on the prices of such high value perishable commodities. The per capita monthly consumption of cereals has declined from 14.80 kg in 1983-84 to 12.11 kg in 2004-05 and further to 11.35 kg in 2009-10 in the rural areas. In the urban areas, it has declined from 11.30 kg in 1983-84 to 9.94 kg in 2004-05 and to 9.37kg. in 2009-10. The agricultural production basket is still not fully aligned to the emerging demand patterns. Trade in Agricultural Commodities

● The policy reforms of the 1990s more or less eliminated the bias against agriculture by lowering industrial tariffs and correcting for the overvalued exchange rates which lead to an improvement in the terms of trade in favour of agriculture. This was followed by a calibrated liberalization of agri-exports and imports. As a result, Indian agriculture has increasingly been opened to global agriculture with the ratio of agricultural exports and imports as a percent of Agricultural GDP rising from 4.9 percent in 1990-91 to 12.7 percent in18 State of Indian Agriculture 2010-11. This is still low as compared to the share of India's total exports and imports as a percent of India's GDP at 55.7 percent India is a net exporter of agricultural commodities with agricultural exports constituting 11

percent of India's total exports. However, the share of agricultural exports in India's overall exports has been declining from 18.5 percent in 1990-91 to 10.5 percent in 2010-11.

● The private sector involvement in Indian agriculture is a recent development. This is apparent in initiative such as infusion of new technologies like BT cotton, hybrid seed technology in maize; in a mainstreaming of the fragmented small holders by integration of rural business/ service hubs (RBHs) at the back end and agro-processing industry and organized retailing at the front end. Successful examples like Bt cotton, hybrid maize, pusa basmati rice, etc. suggest beneficial outcomes comes from public sector partnership with the private sector farmer groups and the like. The government has to play a more proactive role as coordinator, facilitator and also as a regulator. Higher investment in basic infrastructure like roads, canal waters, watersheds, check dams, etc. will attract private investment in other areas of the supply chain.

1.35 Future breakthrough technologies in agriculture will come increasingly from the private sector, and India's private sector has the strength to multiply those technologies and to reach millions of farmers (big and small) in the fastest possible way. There is a need to Source: CSO, DGCI&S.Indian Agriculture: Performance and Challenges 19 channelize these sources in an orderly manner, so that in the process, apart from the private sector profitability, the farming community is also benefited. This will assist in pushing Indian agriculture to a higher and more sustainable growth which would be the most powerful engine for poverty reduction. For areas where the private sector has not shown much interest such as rainfed areas, tribal areas, natural resource management, pulses, millets, the role of public research system would continue to be critical.

**Price Policy**

● Though with economic liberalization and gradual integration with the world economy, relaxation of export controls on several agricultural products since 1991 have helped agricultural exports, there are still occasional interventions by the government (for example, export bans on wheat and rice, or limits on the stocking of grains by private trade that dissuade the private sector players from investing in the agri-system. However, one of the main government interventions in the agricultural markets currently is its policy of minimum support prices (MSP) for agricultural commodities. For procurement of horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and not covered under the Price Support Scheme, with a view to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak harvesting periods when the prices tend to fall below the economic cost of production, a Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is implemented on the request of a State /UT Government which is ready to bear 50 percent loss (25 percent in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. Marketing and Warehouse Facilities

● In the context of foodgrains policy, concern has been raised about simultaneous occurrence of high food inflation and large foodgrains stocks in our granaries. It has been argued (Kaushik Basu, 2011) that, in creating a better foodgrains policy, it is imperative that the entire system of foodgrains production, procurement, release and distribution is looked at. Besides improving storage facilities there is a need to redesign the mechanics of procurement and release of foodgrains to the market to ensure that the impact on prices is substantial in the desired direction. An improvement in market conditions and encouragement to private sector participation can be

achieved by reforming the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts. Appropriate changes in the APMC Acts can boost private sector investment in developing regularized markets, logistics and warehouse receipt systems, futures markets, and in infrastructure (such as cold storage facilities, quality certification, etc.) for imports and exports. This is particularly relevant for the high value segment that is currently hostage to high post-harvest losses and weak farm-firm linkages. The introduction of the Model Act in 2003 was directed towards allowing private market yards, direct buying and selling, and also to promote and regulate contract farming in high value agriculture. Al though many state s have adopted the new Model Act, with modifications, its impact on farmers in terms of better prices for their produce and a reduction in the high differences between farm harvest prices and consumer prices is not yet visible.

● Changes in land use in India have intensified in the recent years under pressure of population, economic forces, livestock pressure and weakening of various types of institutions that regulate land use formally or informally. Natural factors have also caused some change in the land use pattern. In the absence of any well thought out plan and policy, indiscriminate change in land use has several implications that impinge upon sustainable and optimum use and result in a haphazard development devoid of economic, social, environmental and aesthetic sense.

● The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has introduced a new scheme namely "National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility" (NPMSH&F) to promote a soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), vermi compost and green manure to maintain soil health and fertility. It also provides for the preparation of Geo-Referenced Soil Fertility Maps including an interlinking of soil fertility status with Soil Test Crop Response data to generate site-specific recommendations in 19 major States.

● The **organic carbon** content of Indian soils is very low on account of removal of the crop residues, low and imbalanced nutrient use and erosion. Most of the plant biomass is removed from the field to be used as forage, fuel or building material and stubbles are burnt to hasten land preparation for next crop. An estimated 29.4 million ha of Indian soil is experiencing a decline in fertility which is likely to increase in future. Nutrient imbalance and micronutrient deficiency is serious in our soils. The fertilizer use efficiency is generally reported to be 50 percent for N; 30 percent for P; 50 percent for K and 20 percent for micronutrients even with best management practices. There is a decline in soil bio-diversity, about 3.1 million ha of agricultural land is water logged (because of improper drainage, imbalance in surface and ground water use, and seepage and percolation from unlined channels) while about 4.1 million ha of agricultural land is affected by salinity. Non-judicious use of pesticides, dumping of municipal solid and industrial wastes containing large amounts of heavy metals and toxic substances affect soil quality as also activities of the biological system in the soil. In the future, global climate change will further lead to increase in temperature resulting in drier soils with more irrigation demands, a lowering of the ground water table, salt accumulation in upper soil layers, a rise in sea level, decrease in Soil Organic Carbon (SOC), etc. The changes in rainfall volume and frequency, as well as wind velocity may alter the severity, frequency, and extent of soil erosion.

● The states in which more than half of the area is degraded due to soil erosion are Chhattisgarh,

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the North Eastern Hill states. The area under very severe soil erosion (more than 40 tonnes per ha per year) constituted about 11 percent. In quantitative terms, about 5.3 billion tonnes of soil are eroded in India at an average rate of 16.3 tonnes per ha per annum. While 61 percent of eroded sediments get redistributed on the land, nearly 29 percent are lost permanently to the sea. The remaining 10 percent are deposited in reservoirs reducing Natural Resource Management 27 their holding capacity by 1 to 2 percent annually. About 8 million tonnes of plant nutrients are also washed away along with eroded sediments.

● The country also suffers from a heavy loss of rainfed agricultural produce grown under the three major soil groups of alluvial, black and red soils due to erosion by water. Thus, adoption of appropriate soil and water conservation measures following the watershed approach is essential for protecting the lands from soil erosion in different agro-ecological regions of the country. About 12 million ha area is waterlogged and flood prone in India, wherein the productivity of arable crops is severely affected. In Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, nearly 12 and 0.53 million ha of rainfed Vertisols, respectively are left fallow due to temporary waterlogging during kharif and are cropped only in the post rainy season. The waterlogged alluviums in eastern India have water stagnating above the ground for over six months in a year. The adverse physical conditions allow only one anaerobic paddy crop with a very low yield potential of less than one tonne per ha. Integrated farming systems with better water productivity could convert water abundance into greater opportunities of income generation, employment enhancement and nutritional security in this region.

● The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It seeks to address issues on 'Sustainable Agriculture' in the context of risks associated with climate change by devising appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies for ensuring food security, enhancing livelihood opportunities and contributing to economic stability at the national level .

● NMSA acknowledges that risks to the Indian agriculture sector due to climatic variabilities and extreme events would be felt at the levels of crop or livestock, farm or cropping system and food system. Further, the adverse impact on agriculture production is likely to be severe in the absence of appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures with far reaching consequences in terms of shortage of food articles and rising prices thereby endangering the food and livelihood security of our country.

● There are two types of monsoon systems operating in India namely, (a) SouthWest or summer monsoon, (b) North-East or the winter monsoon. The South-West monsoon accounts for around 70 percent of the annual rainfall in the country, but there is a large variability in the monsoon rainfall on both space and time scales. The precipitation variability in the four broader regions of the country namely, north, east & north eastern, central and south peninsular results in drought or flood in some parts of the country almost every year. While Orissa experiences more flood incidents, Gujarat48 State of Indian Agriculture and Rajasthan experience more drought like conditions. A good monsoon heralds a bountiful harvest, food and financial security. But when the monsoon is in excess or deficit, the human suffering and economic loss can be widespread as happened during the drought of 2009. Varied

climate is a source of both misery and prosperity for much of rural India. India is already experiencing the effects of climate variability. 3.5 New Policy on Seed Development (NPSD), 1988 was formulated with a view to provide the best planting material available abroad to Indian farmers. The policy has, over the years facilitated import of seeds under various categories such as coarse cereals, pulses, seeds of vegetables, flowers, etc. to improve agricultural production and productivity. The policy permits an initial import of small quantity of cereals, oilseeds, pulses, etc. for in-house trial by importer and multi location testing under All India Coordinated Trials of ICAR. Based on satisfactory result of multi location trials, importers are permitted for bulk imports.

**National Seeds Policy, 2002**

● The National Seeds Policy, 2002 was formulated keeping in view the rapid changes that had been taking place in the national economic as well as agricultural sector and also the changes in the international markets. The policy aims at enhancing food production targets achievable by enhancing significantly, the Seed Replacement Rates (SRR). Hence, while a boost is to be given to the private seed industry, the public sector also needed to be strengthened. The policy aims at creating an enabling climate for growth of a competitive and vibrant seed industry, encouraging import of useful germplasm and boosting exports.

The thrust areas are varietal development and plant variety protection, seed production, quality assurance, creation of infrastructure for seeds, transgenics, import of planting material, export of seeds and promotion of domestic seed industry. The policy also aims at removing unnecessary regulations while ensuring that gullible farmers are not exploited by unscrupulous elements.

**Amendment to NPSD**

● In order to harmonize NPSD, 1988 with the National Seed Policy, 2002, the former, has been revised in 2011 to streamline the procedures for import of seeds and planting material.

The amended policy allows import of wheat and paddy seeds under prescribed conditions.

A need was felt to achieve a quantum increase in the production and productivity of wheat and paddy and thereby move towards food security of the country. As per the revised policy, now a small quantity of wheat or paddy seeds can be imported into the country for trials under ICAR or on such farms which are accredited by the ICAR. After trial and evaluation for one crop season and satisfactory results therein, the importer can apply for bulk import of such seeds. The policy has also been revised with regard to coarse cereals,Farm Inputs and Management 53 pulses and oilseeds. Under the changed scenario, trial and evaluation can also be done on farms operated by the importer provided they follow the procedure and protocol developed by ICAR, and is under ICAR monitoring and supervision. The above mentioned revisions in NPSD, 1988 will usher in an enabling environment for speedy trial and evaluation of seeds, thereby facilitating timely imports.



**Editorial and Corporate Office**  
West Vinod Nagar, New Delhi - 92  
**RNI**  
UPENG/2008/26617  
**Publisher, Editor and Owner**  
D.S. Rajput  
Allahabad; Sunday; Year 4, Vol. 1, Issue 180, 15-22 January, 2012

**Place of Publication & Registered Office**  
331/240 A, Stainly Road, Nayapura, Allahabad (UP)  
**Printing Press & Address**  
Academy Press Daraganj, Allahabad (UP)  
**Website** : www.developindiagroup.com  
**E-mails** :  
editordevelopindia@gmail.com  
subscriptiondevelopindia@gmail.com  
developindiamediagroup@gmail.com  
developindiamediagroupcorporate@gmail.com  
developindia2011@gmail.com  
civilservicesminerva@gmail.com