

Important Information - II

- Compiled

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Illicit Outflow – December, 2011 (GFI Report)

Rank	Country	Illicit Outflow (billions of US\$)
1	China	2467
2	Mexico	453
3	Russia	427
4	Saudi Arabia	366
5	Malaysia	338
6	Kuwait	269
7	UAE	262
8	Venezuela, BR	171
9	Qatar	170
10	Poland	160
11	Nigeria	158
12	Kazakhstan	123
13	Philippines	121
14	Indonesia	119
15	India	104
16	Ukraine	92
17	Chile	84
18	Argentina	83
19	Iran	66
20	Egypt	60

GFI = Global Financial Integrity

finmin.nic.in/reports/WhitePaper_BackMoney2012.pdf;

Black Money, White Paper, Dept. of Rev, Mo Finance, GOI, May 2012

Search and Seizure - India, 2006-2012

Financial Year	No. of Warrants Executed	Value of Assets Seized (In ` Crore)				Total Undisclosed Income Admitted (In ` Crore)
		Cash	Jewellery	Other Assets	Total	
2006-07	3,534	187.48	99.19	77.96	364.64	3,612.89
2007-08	3,281	206.35	128.07	93.39	427.82	4,160.58
Percent Change in 2007-08 over 2006-07	-7.2	10.1	29.1	19.8	17.3	15.2
2008-09	3,379	339.86	122.18	88.19	550.23	4,613.06
Percent Change in 2008-09 over 2007-08	3.0	64.7	-4.6	-5.6	28.6	10.9
2009-10	3,454	300.97	132.2	530.33	963.5	8,101.35
Percent Change in 2009-10 over 2008-09	2.2	-11.4	8.2	501.3	75.1	75.6
2010-11	4,852	440.28	184.15	150.55	774.98	10,649.16
Percent Change in 2010-11 over 2009-10	40.5	46.3	39.3	-71.6	-19.6	31.4
2011-12	5,260	499.91	271.4	134.3	905.61	9,289.43
Percent Change in 2011-12 over 2010-11	8.4	13.5	47.4	-10.8	16.9	-12.8

finmin.nic.in/reports/WhitePaper_BackMoney2012.pdf

Black Money, White Paper, Dept. of Rev, Mo Finance, GOI, May 2012

Number of Surveys Conducted and Undisclosed Income Detected 2006-2012

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Surveys Conducted	Undisclosed Income Detected (In ` Crore)	Percent Change in Undisclosed Income Detected over Previous Year
1	2006-07	6,207	2612.77	-
2	2007-08	6,071	3581.77	37.1
3	2008-09	5,777	3059.89	-14.6
4	2009-10	4,680	4857.10	58.7
5	2010-11	3,911	5894.44	21.4
6	2011-12	3,706	6572.75	11.5

finmin.nic.in/reports/WhitePaper_BackMoney2012.pdf

Black Money, White Paper, Dept. of Rev, Mo Finance, GOI, May 2012

World Top 10 US \$ Billionaires (2011)

Rank	Country/Region	Number of Billionaires[1]	Share of World Total (%)	Billionaires per 10M
—	World Total	1210	100	1.7
1	USA	412	34	13.2
2	China	95	10.6	0.9
3	Russia	101	8.3	7.1
4	India	55	4.5	0.5
5	Germany	52	4.3	6.4
6	Brazil	40	2.5	1.6
7	Turkey	38	3.1	5.2
8	Hong Kong	36	3	51
9	UK	33	2.7	5.3
10 (tied)	Japan	26	2.1	2
10 (tied)	Indonesia	26	2.1	1.08
Total		914	77.2	94.28

1. ^ a b c d e f g h Interactive Map: The World's Billionaires Forbes Magazine
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_the_number_of_US_dollar_billionaires

Top Ten Fat Buster Tips

'You are what you eat'. Make good health a habit to make sure that you live meaningfully and happily.

- 1. Be conscious of the portion size when at home or outside. Eat till you are three-fourths full at every meal.**
- 2. Eat small meals every 2 to 3 hours, and eat slowly.**
- 3. Maintain a diet diary. Measure the food for a few days and make a note of it. Make a note of the exercises schedule too.**
- 4. Concentrate mainly on consuming pulses, legumes, sprouts, lightly sautéed vegetables, salads, soups, fruits, and whole grain food preparations. Opt for skimmed milk products and keep the fat intake low.**
- 5. Beverages like buttermilk, green tea, lime juice, fruit juice, iced tea, vegetable soups, and pulse soups can be had in-between to prevent excessive hunger during the main meals.**
- 6. Sipping water/beverages with the meal is a good way to achieve the sensation of fullness so that one is able to stop eating when three-fourths full.**
- 7. It is important to consume soups and salads before a meal. Apart from helping one lose weight, these also provide fiber, vitamins, and minerals, which improve bodily functions, add vigor, make one feel younger, and maintain a healthy digestive system.**
- 8. When planning to eat out, eat a small portion of food at home in order to stop yourself from binging. Make judicious choices when eating out. Opt for salads, soups, pasta, thin-crust pizzas, and baked, grilled, roasted, lightly-cooked food. Do not hesitate to get it altered your way.**
- 9. Monitor the weight and fat percentage every week, and draw up a record.**
- 10. Exercise consciously for 30 minutes every day.**

http://www.medindia.net/health_statistics/health_facts/fat-buster-tips.htm

Child Deaths around the World below 7 Million in 2011

The number of children under the age of five who die annually fell to less than 7 million in 2011, but around 19,000 boys and girls around the world are still dying every day from largely preventable causes, the UN said.

A report by the United Nations Children's Fund said that four-fifths of under-five deaths last year occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. More than half the pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths – which together account for almost 30 per cent of under-five deaths worldwide – occur in just four countries: Congo, India, Nigeria and Pakistan, it said.

"Given the prospect that these regions, especially sub-Saharan Africa, will account for the bulk of the world's births in the next years, we must give new impetus to the global momentum to reduce under-five deaths," UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake said in the report.

He said children from disadvantaged and marginalised families in poor and fragile nations are the most likely to die before their fifth birthday, but their lives can be saved with vaccines, adequate nutrition and basic medical and maternal care.

"The world has the technology and know-how to do so," Lake said. "The challenge is to make these available to every child."

UNICEF said the rate of decline in under-five deaths has drastically accelerated in the last decade, from 1.8 per cent per year during the 1990s to 3.2 per cent per year between 2000 and 2011.

http://www.telegraph.co.uk/health/children_shealth/9540335/Child-deaths-around-the-world-below-7-million-in-2011.html

One Death Penalty Every Third Day in India

Notwithstanding the rarest of rare doctrine propounded by the Supreme Court, awarding death penalty does not appear to be so rare for courts in India.

He demanded abolition of capital punishment contending “there is no scientific or empirical basis to suggest that death penalty acts as a deterrent against any crime.”

Indian courts gave death penalty to 1455 convicts during 2001-11, an average of 132.27 convicts per year, Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR) said in a report released on Thursday.

Uttar Pradesh topped the list with 370 death sentences, followed by Bihar (132).

Interestingly, no death penalty was imposed in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim) and Union Territories (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), the report stated.

Based on records of the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), Union ministry of home affairs, the ACHR report - The State of Death Penalty in India 2013 – said sentences for 4,321 convicts were commuted from death penalty to life imprisonment during this period.

The highest number of commutation – 2,462 – happened in Delhi, followed by followed by Uttar Pradesh (458).

But thousands of convicts still remain on death row, the report stated.

“This implies that on average one convict is awarded death penalty in less than every third day in India. The rarest of rare case doctrine for application of death penalty has become routine.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NewDelhi/One-death-penalty-every-third-day-in-India/Article1-1011856.aspx>

Nutrition Statistics - India

S. No.	Items	Percentage
1	% of infants with low birth weight, 1998-2005*	30
2	% of children (1996-2005*) who are: exclusively breastfed (<6 months)	37
3	% of children (1996-2005*) who are: breastfed with complementary food (6-9 months)	44
4	% of children (1996-2005*) who are: still breastfeeding (20-23 months)	66
5	% of under-fives (1996-2005*) suffering from: underweight, moderate & severe	47
6	% of under-fives (1996-2005*) suffering from: underweight, severe	18
7	% of under-fives (1996-2005*) suffering from: wasting, moderate & severe	16
8	% of under-fives (1996-2005*) suffering from: stunting, moderate & severe	46
9	Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (6-59 months), 2004	51

http://www.kayaguru.com/DataStats_Default.aspx?NavName=Nutrition Statistics India&filename=Data And Statistics/Data And Statistics by Topics/Nutrition Statistics

Infertility rises at Alarming Pace in India

- Medical case studies, anecdotal evidence as well as the rising number of infertility clinics in urban areas of the country are pointing to the fact that infertility is becoming a health challenge in the country.
- According to a report conducted by the International Institute of Population Sciences, infertility is growing at an alarming pace, especially in the cities.
- Out of around 250 million individuals estimated to be attempting parenthood at any given time, 13 to 19 million couples are likely to be infertile.
- Although the national census does not head count infertile couples, this study, which takes into account the national census reports of the past three decades, viz, 2001, 1991 and 1981, showed that infertility has risen by 50 percent in the country.
- The report said that in India, 13 percent of ever-married women aged 15-49 years were childless in 1981 (rural 13.4 percent and urban 11.3 percent) which increased to 16 percent in 2001 (rural 15.6 percent and urban 16.1 percent). Over half of married women aged 15-19 years were childless in 1981, which increased to 70 percent in 2001.
- Nearly 30 million couples in the country suffer from infertility, making the incidence rate 10 percent. Earlier childlessness in a couple used to be talked about in hushed tones, with the problem, without doubt, being attributed to the women.
- Today, infertility is no longer recognized as only a female problem. In fact, the term infertility is a broad term, often loosely used. It actually refers to a range of disorders some of which affect the male, and some the female, and contribute to childlessness in a couple.
- There is also something called unexplained infertility, where doctors fail to come up with a medical explanation for the couple' s inability to conceive.
- Study reports suggested that male infertility is almost as high as female infertility. One in every five healthy young men between the age from 18 to 25 suffer from abnormal sperm count.
- In every 100 couples, 40 percent of the males suffer from infertility compared to 50 percent women. In the remaining 5 percent, the causes are common to both men and women.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2010-07/16/c_111963155.htm

Scientists create 'Human Liver' from Stem Cells

Scientists in Japan today said they had grown human liver tissue from stem cells in a first that holds promise for alleviating the critical shortage of donor organs. Creating lab-grown tissue to replenish organs damaged by accident or disease is a Holy Grail for the pioneering field of research into the premature cells known as stem cells.

Now Takanori Takebe of the Yokohama City University Graduate School of Medicine and team report in the journal Nature that they grew tissue "resembling the (human) adult liver" in a lab mouse. "To our knowledge, this is the first report demonstrating the generation of a functional human organ from pluripotent stem (iPS) cells," said the report.

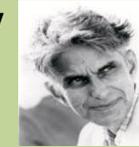
The technique has yet to be tested in humans, but serves as an important proof of concept, it added. Stem cells are infant cells that can develop into any part of the body. Until a few years ago, when iPS cells were created, the only way to obtain stem cells was to harvest them from human embryos. This is controversial because it requires the destruction of the embryo, a process to which religious conservatives and others object.

iPS cells are easily-obtainable mature cells that are "reprogrammed" into a versatile, primitive state from where they can develop into any kind of cell in the body. According to Takebe, the liver developed blood vessels which fused with those of the animal. It also performed certain human-specific liver functions producing proteins and processing certain drugs. "We have concluded that this liver is functioning," the scientist said.

"We think this is enough for improving survival after liver failure." Scientists commenting on the research described it as promising. "This science opens up the distinct possibility of being able to create mini-livers from the skin cells of a patient dying of liver failure," said Malcolm Alison, professor of stem cell biology at the Queen Mary University of London. Takebe said the method may also work in organs like the pancreas, kidneys or lungs, but it would be another 10 years before trials are done in humans.

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/scientists-create-human-liver-from-stem-cells/1137534/?rheditorpick>

Acclaimed biologist Obaid Siddiqi dies – July 27 (1932-2013)



Prof. Siddiqi (81), a National Research Professor at the National Centre for Biological Sciences here, was taking a stroll near his residence in Vidyaranyapura on Wednesday when his neighbour, a college student riding his moped, knocked him down.

Noted biologist Obaid Siddiqi, who passed away on Friday, was “an extraordinary example of how much a talented person can do, and inspire others to do, by simply following one’s scientific interests, unswayed by the tides of fashion and rewards,” the former director of the National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), K. Vijay Raghavan, said of one of India’s most decorated scientists.

“Obaid aristocratically strode through this quicksand of bureaucracy and the difficulty in getting resources. His eyes were always on the exciting future and this attitude inspired all to make light of current difficulties,” he told

“Quite often, people chase surrogate markers of success — awards and recognition — forgetting the initial passion that brought them into research.” But Prof Siddiqi’s life “is an example of how much can be achieved by adhering to principles, and, equally important, how much one can cause change by refusing to accept the many shackles of our system,” Prof. Vijay Raghavan said.

NCBS director Satyajit Mayor recalled that Prof Siddiqi “motivated a legion of younger colleagues” with his “gentle but persuasive style,” a sentiment echoed by other scientists who knew and worked with him. He “always set an example for doing science at its most creative,” said Prof. Mayor.

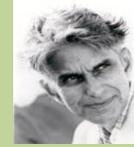
When P. Balaram, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, first met Prof. Siddiqi in 1976, the latter was already known as a pioneer in molecular biology in India and for his specific area of research on behavioural genetics in *Drosophila* (the fruit fly). “He was one of the gentlest scientists I have seen ... he loved to talk about his research and work.

Twenty years on, NCBS, which Prof. Siddiqi conceived of as a scientific centre “to achieve excellence and to nurture fundamental curiosity,” is “testimony to the foresight of this visionary man” who sought to “explore new frontiers” in biological research. “We will miss our friend, philosopher and muse deeply, and hope to cherish his dreams and ambitions in the way we would know he would want us to — by building on the edifice he has left us, and doing even more creative science,” Prof. Mayor said.

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<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/acclaimed-biologist-obaid-siddiqi-dies-aged-81/article4957261.ece>

Acclaimed biologist Obaid Siddiqi dies – July 26 (1932-2013)



“[He] was the original nucleating force that attracted and initiated several influential Indian biologists”

Distinguished scientist Obaid Siddiqi, who passed away in Bangalore on Friday, did much to establish molecular biology and neurogenetics research in India.

Prof. Siddiqi was born in Uttar Pradesh in 1932. He studied plant embryology at the Aligarh Muslim University and then worked on wheat genetics at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi. He switched to microbial genetics and took his PhD from the University of Glasgow under the supervision of Guido Pontecorvo. He carried out postdoctoral research with Alan Garen at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory and University of Pennsylvania. This seminal work led to the discovery of stop codons in the genetic code and how protein synthesis is halted.

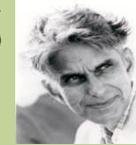
In 1962, at the invitation of Homi Bhabha he set up the Molecular Biology Unit at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) in Mumbai.

In the early 1970s, Prof. Siddiqi began to study the genetic basis of behaviour using the fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*, as model. Working with Seymour Benzer at Caltech, he discovered a set of temperature sensitive paralytic mutants that exhibited defects in the electrical activity of nerves and muscles. This discovery led to a deeper understanding of the mechanistic basis of neuronal function. Over the next decade, Prof. Siddiqi and his students at TIFR carried out pioneering work on the genetic basis of taste and smell in the fruit fly. These discoveries paved the way for the modern understanding of how senses such as taste and smell are detected and encoded in the brain. He was active in this area of research till the end of his life.

<http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/he-transformed-molecular-biology-research-in-india/article4958418.ece>

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Acclaimed biologist Obaid Siddiqi dies – July 26 (1932-2013)



Prof. Siddiqi established NCBS as an autonomous unit of TIFR in the early 1990s and was its director till February 1997. As a National Research Professor, he maintained an active laboratory there till the very end.

“Obaid was the original nucleating force that attracted and initiated several influential Indian biologists, and thereby played a major role in the development of modern biology in India,” commented K.S. Krishnan of NCBS and others in an editorial of a special issue of the *Journal of Neurogenetics* brought out last year to mark Prof. Siddiqi’s 80th birthday. “His easy recognition of excellence and generous support of young scientists of potential are legendary,” they went on to say.

Prof. Siddiqi’s contributions have been widely recognised within the country and abroad. He was an elected member of the Royal Society in London, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, The World Academy of Sciences at Trieste, the Indian Academy of Sciences in Bangalore, National Academy of Sciences (India) at Allahabad and Maharashtra Academy of Sciences.

He has been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Bhatnagar Prize and many other awards.

<http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/he-transformed-molecular-biology-research-in-india/article4958418.ece>

Genetic 'Adam' and 'Eve' uncovered

By Tia Ghose; Published August 02, 2013; LiveScience

Almost every man alive can trace his origins to one man who lived about 135,000 years ago, new research suggests. And that ancient man likely shared the planet with the mother of all women.

The findings, detailed Thursday, Aug. 1, in the journal *Science*, come from the most complete analysis of the male sex chromosome, or the Y chromosome, to date. The results overturn earlier research, which suggested that men's most recent common ancestor lived just 50,000 to 60,000 years ago.

Despite their overlap in time, ancient "Adam" and ancient "Eve" probably didn't even live near each other, let alone mate. [[The 10 Biggest Mysteries of the First Humans](#)

"Those two people didn't know each other," said Melissa Wilson Sayres, a geneticist at the University of California, Berkeley, who was not involved in the study.

Tracing History

The Y chromosome is passed down identically from father to son, so mutations, or point changes, in the male sex chromosome can trace the male line back to the father of all humans. By contrast, DNA from the mitochondria, the energy powerhouse of the cell, is carried inside the egg, so only women pass it on to their children. The DNA hidden inside mitochondria, therefore, can reveal the maternal lineage to an ancient Eve.

But over time, the male chromosome gets bloated with duplicated, jumbled-up stretches of DNA, said study co-author Carlos Bustamante, a geneticist at Stanford University in California. As a result, piecing together fragments of DNA from gene sequencing was like trying to assemble a puzzle without the image on the box top, making thorough analysis difficult.

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Read more: <http://www.foxnews.com/science/2013/08/02/genetic-adam-and-eve-uncovered/#ixzz2at5SKE5g>

Genetic 'Adam' and 'Eve' uncovered

By Tia Ghose; Published August 02, 2013; LiveScience

Y Chromosome

Bustamante and his colleagues assembled a much bigger piece of the puzzle by sequencing the entire genome of the Y chromosome for 69 men from seven global populations, from African San Bushmen to the Yakut of Siberia.

By assuming a mutation rate anchored to archaeological events (such as the migration of people across the Bering Strait), the team concluded that all males in their global sample shared a single male ancestor in Africa roughly 125,000 to 156,000 years ago.

In addition, mitochondrial DNA from the men, as well as similar samples from 24 women, revealed that all women on the planet trace back to a [mitochondrial Eve](#), who lived in Africa between 99,000 and 148,000 years ago almost the same time period during which the Y-chromosome Adam lived.

More Ancient Adam

But the results, though fascinating, are just part of the story, said Michael Hammer, an evolutionary geneticist at the University of Arizona who was not involved in the study.

A separate study in the same issue of the journal *Science* found that men shared a common ancestor between 180,000 and 200,000 years ago.

And in a study detailed in March in the *American Journal of Human Genetics*, Hammer's group showed that several men in Africa have unique, divergent Y chromosomes that trace back to an even more ancient man who lived between 237,000 and 581,000 years ago. [[Unraveling the Human Genome: 6 Molecular Milestones](#)]

Read more: <http://www.foxnews.com/science/2013/08/02/genetic-adam-and-eve-uncovered/#ixzz2at5SKE5g>

Around 15,000 People killed Every Year in Rail Accidents - India

A high-level safety review committee appointed by railways in 2012 had found that almost 15,000 people were killed every year while crossing rail tracks, and had described it as an annual "massacre" due to poor safety standards.

It was noted that a large number of casualties took place over the entire railway system due to trespass of which around 6,000 deaths were reported on the Mumbai suburban system alone.

In a harsh comment, the panel headed by Anil Kakodkar observed, "Reluctance of railways to own these casualties, which do not fall under the purview of train accidents but are nevertheless accidents on account of trains can by no means be ignored. No civilized society can accept such massacre on their railway system."

Passengers at most stations are forced to trespass because of inadequate pedestrian over-bridges, escalators and narrow platforms. The trespass takes place mainly on account of lack of barricading and fencing.

The failure of railways to eliminate level crossings is another major cause for deaths on tracks. Around 194 people were killed at unmanned level crossings in the last three years.

While there is an increase in the number of accidents at unmanned railway gates, the cash-strapped national transporter is yet to put its act together to eliminate these death traps numbering around 12,582 across the country.

Though faced with financial stress, the transporter has set an ambitious target - of eliminating 10,797 level crossings during the 12th five year plan (2012-17) and not adding any new level crossing in future.

The railway has 31,254 level crossings, around 40% of which are unmanned. The unmanned crossings are responsible for maximum number of train accidents; around 40% of railway accidents as the task of building road over-bridges (ROBs) and road under-bridges (RUBs) have remained incomplete.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Around-15000-people-killed-every-year-in-rail-accidents/articleshow/21949161.cms>

Food Security Bill, India – August 2013

The plan would cause a burden of Rs 1,25,000 crore on the exchequer every year and would require 61.23 million tonnes of food grains. The bill provides for allocation of five kg food grain (per person) at fixed rate of Rs 3 (rice), Rs 2 (wheat) and Rs 1 (coarse grains) per kg to 75 percent of the country's rural population and 50 percent of population in urban India. Food Security Bill that aims to provide food grains at cheap rates to 67% of the population—around 82 crore beneficiaries.

New Delhi, Aug 20, 2013: Congress president Sonia Gandhi had the satisfaction of rolling out food security in three states – Delhi, Haryana and Uttarakhand – on the 69th birth anniversary of Rajiv Gandhi. But it would have been sweeter for her had Parliament passed it on Tuesday.

Despite all kinds of planning, backroom maneuvering and moves on the floor of the House, the UPA government failed to facilitate a discussion of the Food Security ordinance. The passage of the bill on the day held a lot of sentimental value for the Congress.

<http://www.firstpost.com/politics/how-bjp-could-scuttle-food-bill-without-opposing-it-1047873.html>

Thanks

