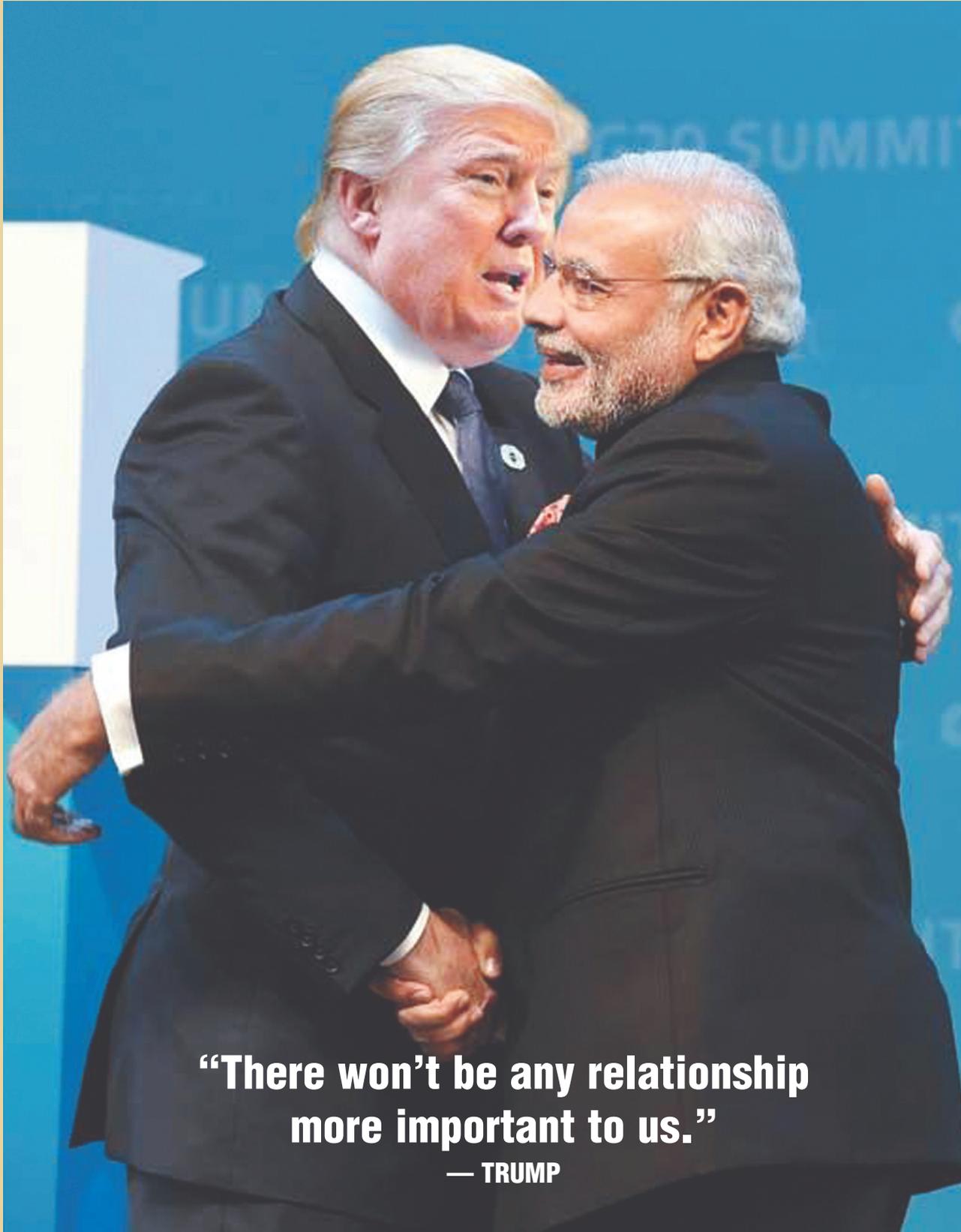




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PEOPLE AND UN



**“There won’t be any relationship
more important to us.”**

— TRUMP

OBITUARY



PEOPLE AND UN deeply mourns the sad demise of our one of the Patron and well wisher Shri Vinod Srivastava, He was having a very long association with Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) and was its Vice President. An ever smiling personality Sri Vinod Srivastava was a leading Advocate. He was also President of Delhi Sales Tax Bar Association. Sri Vinod Srivastava was also associated with Lok Dal and was Secretary General of Delhi of first NDA formed by BJP with Lok Dal and Chaudhary Charan Singh as its Leader. At present he was President of Samajwadi Janta Dal of Delhi. Very popular among lawyers and friends affable by nature, Vinod jee was connected to many social organisations.

He was also President of Aggrasen Cooperative Group Housing Society at Patparganj, Delhi for a long time. We pray god to give enough strength to the members of his family to bear this irreparable loss and peace to his departed soul. We in IFUNA are feeling poor since he left us for his heavenly abode on 26th November 2016. He is survived by his three sons Mr. Manish, Mr. Mayank and Mr. Mayur



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We pray for Speedy recovery of Ms. Sushma Swaraj, Minister of External Affairs

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Corrigendum

In the article 'Kangra - Kalam' published in October, 2016 issue of '**PEOPLE AND UN**'

1 Late Sh. Chandu Lal Raina's Son Sh. Anil Kumar Raina restored the painting made by his father, presently in author's collection; and not Late Sh. O.P Tak; as mentioned inadvertently.

2 Sh. Om Sujanpuri was awarded Kalidas award from Madhya Pradesh and not from Himachal Pradesh. Inconvenience is regretted please.:

Chander P Mahajan

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Editor's Column

Speaking at the Centenary

celebrations of the Federation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, President Pranab Mukherjee has said "India is currently on the cusp of a major leap towards higher economic growth trajectory. While most of the major economies of world are still limping even almost a decade after the 2008 global economic crisis, the Indian economy is moving ahead and growing fast. Programmes initiated by Prime Minister like Digital India, Clean India, Make-in-India are important initiatives, fulfilment of which will open up new vistas for us." He called upon the industrialists and the corporate sectors to proactively take part in the various programmes initiated by the Union government to ensure that fruits of development reach the common man.

"Modi's move is very bold. We cannot imagine what would happen in China if the country bans its 50- and 100-yuan notes. To prevent a leak of information jeopardizing the implementation of the demonetization reform, the rollout of the plan had to be kept confidential." Calling Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's decision to demonetise Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 currency notes as a 'bold move' and a 'gamble', the Chinese media has said that the former has created a precedent with this move irrespective of the fact that the whole process succeeds or fails. "The Western-style democratic system of India allows little room for such bold moves. However, he is really carrying it out, and will create a precedent no matter he succeeds or fails," said an editorial in the Global Times of China. The article pointed out that demonetisation can crack down on corruption and shadow economy. The Modi government

wishes to turn a long and arduous reform into a one-off deal, it said. "Demonetization is a gamble for Modi. He bet on both the execution ability of the government and the tolerance level of the Indian society, hoping that the benefits of this reform can outrun the negative social impacts and low morale. It also said that even though Modi's demonetisation move came with good intention but whether it can succeed depends on the efficiency of the system and the cooperation of the entire society. It further said that China will draw lessons by observing India's reforms, which in turn would help the country understand its own reforms.

The dead line of 30th December 2016 is over. Within this period of 50 days the country had civic polls in different parts of the country including some by-elections in some states. After Thane (Maharashtra), Rajasthan and Gujarat civic polls the latest was in Chandigarh. Demonetisation was an important issue in these polls. The people gave a thumping majority to ruling BJP thus endorsing demonetisation policy of Prime Minister Modi. It indicates People have accepted demonetisation in spite of facing several hassles of currency crunch.

The just concluded winter session of Parliament could not run smoothly. Rather practically washed out due to continued protests by some of the opposition parties on the issue of demonetisation. Unfortunately the appeal of President, Pranab Mukherjee also went in vain. Parliament is supreme place of advocacy to raise people's grievances and enact law. Not allowing Parliament which is the citadel of democracy to function throughout the complete session needs to be debated seriously, as it not only concerns to political parties, but the people also. Whenever any session of parliament is washed out without transacting its desired business, it incurs a huge expenditure for nothing. A tax payer feels robbed of their hard earn money and the voters feel betrayed. None functioning of Parliament or state legislatures may lead to totalitarianism or anarchism. India has chosen democracy. Indian people respect the value of its democratic system. They trust and believe in it. It is the responsibility of the elected representatives to insure that the confidence reposed on them is never shattered.

— Pran Mohan Parvatiyar
(pmparvatiyar@gmail.com)



INDIA-INDONESIA ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

Addressing a joint press meet with Indonesia President in New Delhi Prime Minister Modi said “I am honoured to welcome President Joko Widodo , on his first State Visit to India. I had first met President Widodo in November 2014 at , and had discussed at length how our partnership could be of benefit to us and the region.” “Excellency, You are the Leader of a great nation. As the world’s most populous Muslim nation Indonesia stands for democracy, diversity, pluralism, and social harmony. These are also our values. Our nations and societies have nurtured strong bonds of commerce and culture throughout our history. We live in a geography that is at the centre of rapid political, economic and strategic changes currently underway in the world. Your visit allows us to impart vigour and momentum to our Strategic Partnership. And, shape our convergences to act as a force of peace, prosperity and stability in the Indo-Pacific region.” Said Prime Minister..

“Indonesia is one of India’s most valued partners in our Act East Policy. It is the largest economy in South East Asia. And, India is one of the fastest growing large economies in the world. As two large democracies and major emerging economies, we have shared economic and strategic interests. We also face common concerns and challenges. My extensive conversation with President today focused on the full range of our cooperation. We agreed to prioritize defence and security cooperation. As two important maritime nations that are also neighbours, we agreed to cooperate to ensure the safety and security of the sea lanes, in disaster response and environmental protection. The Joint Statement on Maritime Cooperation outlines the agenda of our engagement in this field. Our partnership will also extend to combating terrorism, organized crime, drugs and human trafficking.” He said.

“President and I also agreed to build a strong economic and development part-



■ **President Joko Widodo of Indonesia and Prime Minister Modi addressing press in New Delhi**

nership that strengthens the flow of ideas, trade, capital and people between our two countries. I agreed with President Widodo to encourage Indian companies to work closely with Indonesia in the fields of pharmaceuticals, IT & software, and skill development. As two developing countries we also decided to move on infrastructure development two-way investment flows leveraging our respective capabilities. In this regard, the CEOs’ Forum should take the lead in identifying new avenues of wider and deeper industry to industry engagement. We also agreed that early implementation of India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement in Services & Investment, and finalization of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership would be important steps in this regard. We also underscored the importance of deepening our two decades old valuable cooperation in the field of Space. To sustain the momentum of our partnership, President Widodo and I have directed for an early meeting of the existing Ministerial-level mechanisms to carry forward the bilateral cooperation agenda.”

He further said “Ties of history and strong cultural links between our societies are our shared heritage. The President and I agreed on the importance of stimulating research on our historical linkages. And, We agreed to speed up establishment of Chairs of Indian and Indonesian Studies in each other’s universities. We also agreed to expand our scholarship and training programmes. The importance of improving direct connectivity and people to people contacts is well-known. And, in this respect we welcome Garuda Indonesia’s decision to commence direct flights to Mumbai.”

Excellency, I thank once again for your visit. I share with you the strong intent to take our bilateral engagement to a new level. And, I am confident that our discussions and the agreements that we have signed today, will help shape an action agenda and add new direction and intensity to our Strategic engagement. Before I conclude, to all our friends in Indonesia, I would like to wish Thank you”. Concluded Prime Minister Modi. ■

United Nations Day observed in lucknow

Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh inaugurated Uttar Pradesh UNA

WITH SUPPORT building up from different countries, India will soon become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, said, Union Home Minister, Rajnath Singh while addressing the inaugural function of Uttar Pradesh United Nations Association (UPUNA), a state body for Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) at Lucknow. He stated that "India wants to have a comprehensive legal framework for counter terrorism activity across the globe under the UN. In 1996 India had proposed a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism. But unfortunately it is yet to be adopted. Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) is a long-pending legal framework which intends to criminalize all forms of international terrorism and deny terrorists, their financiers and supporters, access to funds, arms, and safe havens."

Shri Rajnath Singh further said, "though some people connect terrorism with religion, he personally feels terror has no religion. We are being troubled by our neighbour with whom Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji tried a lot to build up relations right from the day our government took control." He praised Prime Minister Narendra Modi for showing magnanimity to build relations with neighbour (Pakistan). Replying to some people criticism that why such a neighbour should be given such preference, he reiterated the words of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee 'neighbours never change.' "During his visit to Pakistan recently he made it clear that terrorist in one country cannot be a martyr in another. Pakistan cannot decide good or bad terrorist as terrorists are just terrorists," he observed. Stating that several



countries are with India on the issue of terrorism, Shri Rajnath Singh stated that even Bahrain in the middle-east issued a joint statement with India on terrorism. "King and high officials there (Bahrain) had same view on terrorism as India had," said Rajnath Singh. The Home Minister of Government of India was speaking as Chief Guest at the inaugural function of U.P. United Nations Association a state body of IFUNA at King George Medical College University, Lucknow on 12th November, 2016 on the UN Day celebration by Indian Federation of UN Associations and also inauguration of Uttar Pradesh United Nations Association headed by Dr. O.P.Singh. Blessing the newly inaugurated Uttar Pradesh UN Association, he hoped the U.P. chapter would focus on the collective issues of poverty, hunger, education and health. The function was presided over by Justice Shambhunath Srivastava, Lokayukta, Chhattisgarh. In his Keynote address Mr. Suresh

Srivastava, Secretary General, Indian Federation of United Nations Associations gave a brief history of the formation of the United Nations after the Second World War and narrated Horrors of War. Formation of United Nations came as a respite to the sufferings of the human beings throughout the world, due to brutality of war. Mr. Srivastava also welcomed formation of United Nations Association in Uttar Pradesh under the leadership of Dr. O.P. Singh. Mr. Srivastava stated that after the declaration of millennium Development Goals in the year 2000, all states did their best to achieve the targets of MDGs but Uttar Pradesh legged behind due to the absence of will power of the ruling dispensation and lack of involvement of people's participation and hoped that under the leadership of Dr. O.P. Singh as President of Uttar Pradesh UN Association people's participation in Sustainable Development Goal will increase. Dr. O.P. Singh in his inaugural address declared

the new team of UNA Uttar Pradesh and laid down the road map for the working of the U.P Chapter of United Nations Association. Hon'ble Justice Shri Shambhunath Srivastava, Lokayukta of Chhattisgarh in his speech called for reform of United Nations. Justice Shambhunath gave a clarification call to United Nations either reform or parish because seventy years is more than a sufficient time for any organization to change with the change of time otherwise it will stagnate and becomes irrelevant.

Prof. (Dr.) Ravi Kant, Vice Chancellor of King George Medical University while welcoming the Chief Guest and other dignitaries exhorted the Medical fraternity to work for the Sustainable Development Goals of UN in Uttar Pradesh. The students from the Medical College were advised by Prof (Dr.) Ravi Kant to work in villages as for upliftment of the society the village development is important.

Mr. S.P. Kalra, Deputy Chairman – IFUNA, Mr. Sundeep Bhutoria, Treasurer of World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), Mr. Bharat Babbar, Mr. Kailash Khosla, Mr. Manoranjan Pattnaik, Mr. Dipayan Pattnaik, Dr. P.D. Bhatnagar, Dr. Alka Irani, Parvesh Khanna of IFUNA also participated in the



■ (L to R) Bharat Babbar, S.P. Kalra, Suresh Srivastava, Justice Shambhunath, Rajnath Singh, (Dr.) Ravi Kant, Dr. O.P. Singh and Sundeep Bhutoria.

function. A large number of people consisting of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Doctors, Lawyers, Journalists and eminent personalities of Lucknow participated in

the UN Day observance celebration.

Mr. Sudhansu Srivastava, Secretary General of Uttar Pradesh UNA proposed a Vote of Thanks ■



Peacock feathers come from murdered birds



By **Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi**
Union Minister

It is extraordinary that a religion claiming to be completely based on ahimsa should be the reason for the extinction of our national bird, the peacock. The peacock is the only bird whose feathers are allowed to be sold – and this became a part of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 – solely because the Jains put so much pressure on the Congress party and Smt. Indira Gandhi. So, shops came up selling feathers and other people started buying the easily available feathers. Subsequently, every study and raid by wildlife departments showed that these feathers could only have come from the bird being killed. A demand rose for this exception in the Act to be removed. During Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's time, the Act came to Parliament for this amendment. I sat for a long time with the Prime Minister who was an eminently sensitive human being. I showed him the data on peacocks disappearing from most of India and what the various raids had uncovered. He agreed to ban the sale of feathers. Shri Pramod Mahajan entered the room. In a very loud voice he insisted that the party would lose the entire Jain vote because the Digambara monks were very upset at the idea of peacock feathers being banned.

The Prime Minister ordered the amendment to be withdrawn. A third try was made in 2013 during Shri Jairam

Ramesh's time. Again it failed because the Jain community sent a million threatening messages and, as usual, the politicians backed off. Better to lose the national bird than to lose a single vote – even if it is the vote of monks who do not vote. The Jains are not stupid or ignorant – far from it. They know that silk is made of dead butterflies and silver varakh, till July 2016, was made with the intestines of cows and buffaloes. But they continue to use both. They will eat vegetarian food – but none of them is vegan even though they know that the cow is forced to give milk, suffers when she loses her own baby to slaughter and two years later is killed herself. They know that peacock feathers come from murdered birds, but their monks insist on owning tails made of feathers, so they allow this bird to be killed. Like every religion, Jainism has millions of adherents who claim to aspire to ahimsa but are hinsak in their day to day living.

What do they claim? That the feathers are made from naturally shed feathers. That has never been true. The peacock sheds one feather every month. No one is going to pick up that single feather and sell it. Peacocks don't live in large groups so there is no question of one place having hundreds of shed feathers. That single feather is eaten almost immediately by other creatures that get calcium from the spine. The Jains are basically businessmen. So they know that to do commerce, one needs a steady and large supply. And like the skin of one dead cow in some remote village cannot sustain the leather industry, the hundreds of peacock feather shops in religious places cannot be sustained by waiting for peacocks to drop solitary feathers. The Digambar Jain munis, when they renounce the world, must have no possessions except a kamandalu (which is a tree gourd from the kamandalu tree, which has also become extremely rare



because no Jains have ever planted new ones. They have simply helped themselves to the fruit so that new trees could never grow) and a pichchi, which is a small broom to sweep an area where the Muni sits.

At some point the Munis decided that the broom should be made of colourful and rich peacock feathers. And now this utilitarian cleaning item has become an important ritual of the religion itself – a religion that was supposed to be a reaction to elaborate Brahmanical ritual. Over the years it has become even worse. The number of Jain munis has grown and so more peacock feathers are needed. At the same time, because of deforestation and sustained killing the number of peacocks has shrunk. Because it is legal to buy peacock feathers, many foreign tourists also buy them quite happily.

The items that Jain ascetics carry around are known as upadhi or upakarana. It is important to understand that these are not possessions of the monks and nuns, because the principle of non-attachment or non-possession – aparigraha – is a crucial one for Jain mendicants. They do not own these items, which are given to them, and they must avoid feelings of attachment or possession towards them. Mendicants are given them as – dana – by lay people. But now, the Digambar munis have become so attached to these brooms that they want a new one every year. So a new tradition called Pichchi parivartan samaroh has started in which the old pichchi is thrown away, after really elaborate ceremonies, and another even more grand pichchi is presented to the muni by his devotees. Something like getting a new sari at Diwali every year or presents at Christmas.



It would be quite simple for the Muni to check whether the feather has been naturally shed or not. A naturally shed feather would be whole and have a tapering white funnel. A feather that has been taken from a killed bird always has this funnel cut because, while removing it forcibly, it fills with blood. Every Jain pichchi has half cut stalks. Swetambar munis use cotton or pichchis called rajoharanas or Oghas. And none of them are attached to their brooms. Digambara monks made their own sect to emphasise that they were sky clad. They do not wear any clothes as it is considered to be parigraha (possession), which ultimately leads to attachment. So munis who are not attached to clothes are fanatic about their brooms?

I was at a friend's house and we talked about the idea of renunciation. She told me the story of how a monk was celebrated because he was so detached from the world. He owned nothing but a small pot for drinking water and washing in. But one day when

the pot rolled away he scrambled after it so hard and so desperately that he fell and hurt his knees. Ownership is ownership. The Digambara monks of Jainism need to be actually disconnected from all things. Having less or more is irrelevant if one is attached to even one thing. The peacock feather pichchi has become a symbol of their attachment to all the things on Earth. Simply knowing the scriptures does not make a religious or spiritual leader – especially in Jainism where non-attachment to all things, even clothes, is revered. We all look up to the ideal Jain monk, but where is he? For one feather tail he encourages the death of millions of birds, because he refuses to let this tail go.

Instead of understanding what I am saying, no doubt the Digambar sect will again rally round and make a noise. So, I will say michchhami dukham for causing any hurt. But who will say michchhami dukham to the spirits of all the thousands of dead peacocks. Of the 28 mular gunas (primary attributes), the first is Ahimsa: not to injure any living being through actions or thoughts. Number 5 is Aparigraha, the renunciation of all worldly things. Brooms are not listed as an exception. Number 2 is to speak and acknowledge the truth – which is that their brooms are causing extinction of an entire species. Number 9 is Adan-nishep, the careful handling of possessions- not the discarding and replacement of brooms every year. Whether it is Pratikhyayan (renunciation) or Kayotsarga, all the 28 lead directly to the giving up of attachment to all worldly things. If the purpose of the peacock broom is to save the lives of small insects by sweeping them away, what about saving the life of the peacock itself and changing to cotton or even to plant stalks. ■

THE ITEMS THAT JAIN ASCETICS CARRY AROUND ARE KNOWN AS UPADHI OR UPAKARANA. IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THAT THESE ARE NOT POSSESSIONS OF THE MONKS AND NUNS, BECAUSE THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-ATTACHMENT OR NON-POSSESSION – APARIGRAHA – IS A CRUCIAL ONE FOR JAIN MENDICANTS.

Economic Corridor might become like East India Co.

Say Pakistan's senators

■ Several senators feel the corridor could become another rapacious East India Company

■ It will be very harmful for if we have to bear the entire burden, a senator said

■ Other concern is the power tariffs China will fix for CPEC-related power projects

■ Balochistan is not going to get any benefit except water.

Gwadar (above), where the China Pakistan Economic Corridor passes through.

Several Pakistan senators have expressed grave fears that the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor+ (CPEC) could turn into another rapacious East India Company if the country's interests aren't actively protected+. What the senators were specifically worried about is the perception that local financing is being used for CPEC-related projects+ , instead of monies from the Chinese or from other foreign investments."It will be very harmful for us if we have to bear the entire burden; will this [project] be a national development or a national calamity? Whatever loans taken from China will have to be paid by the poor people of Pakistan," senator Saedul Hassan Mandokhail reportedly said, at a meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Planning and Development, Dawn reported.Mandokhail compared the project to The East India Co., which was, of course, Britain's trading mission to India and the precursor to British imperial rule over the subcontinent."Another East India Company is in the offing; national interests are not being protected. We are proud



■ Gwadar (above), where the China Pakistan Economic Corridor passes through.

of the friendship between Pakistan and China, but the interests of the state should come first," said senator Tahir Mashhadi, chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Planning and Development.Other areas of major concern are the power tariffs the Chinese will fix for CPEC-related power projects, as well as the fact that some believe that the Gadani power project, a 6,000 megawatt plant, is not part of the CPEC.Pakistan's National Energy Power Regulatory Authority approved tariff for the project at 71 paise per unit, while Chinese investors are demanding a whopping 95 paise per unit. As for the Gadani plant, Kakar claimed that the Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan had recently asserted that it was indeed a part of the corridor."Why is this project, which does not even exist, being counted in our account?" Kakar has asked.

Another concern of the senators is that CPEC's infrastructure+ - being estab-

lished in Gwadar - would only benefit the Chinese and Punjab province governments, and not the beleaguered province of Balochistan+ .

"The people of Balochistan will only get one benefit from this project, which is the water supply," Kakar reportedly said, adding that no electricity or railway projects had been planned for Balochistan under the CPEC.

Pak army, which controls the country, is like our Scamgress - they don't care about the costs to the nation, or the risk of Chinese annexation, etc. They just want to fill their pockets , a commentator observed. Mandokhail said that smaller provinces were feeling deprived. He accused the country's Planning Commission of prioritising Balochistan very low on its list.

"We do not want the CPEC at the cost of the federation," he said ■

(courtesy DAWN)



Donald Trump used Modi's famous Slogan to woo Indian Americans vote .

“Abki Baar Trump Sarkar”

by **P.M.Parvatiyar**
pmparvatiyar@gmail.com

DURING a massive and vigorous election campaign, where Trump's rhetoric on foreign partners was overwhelmingly negative, he was largely positive about India— or at least its Hindu majority – and its nationalist prime minister, Narendra Modi.

The 29-second video of Trump during his election campaign, started with "Happy Diwali" wishes, then shows clips of Republican Hindu Coalition (RHC) charity concert, and ends with Trump saying, "Abki Baar Trump Sarkar".

At a fundraiser programme of the RHC, Trump had praised the Hindu community's "fantastic" contribution to the world civilisation and American culture. "I am a big fan of Hindu and I am a big fan of India. If I am elected President, the Indian and Hindu community would have a true

friend at the White House," had said Trump.

Some Asian nations are watching anxiously as Donald Trump prepares to take up the presidency, but for at least one major power in the region, India, the changing of the guard in Washington could strengthen ties.

When Trump courted Indian-American voters at a rally in New Jersey in mid-October, he said, "There won't be any relationship more important to us." He praised Modi -- another populist who is savvy in using social media -- as a "great man" for championing bureaucratic reforms and economic growth.

In an interview to New York times after his election, President elect Trump speaking about India said, "As far as, you know, potential conflict of interests, though, I mean I know that from the standpoint, the law is totally on my side, meaning, the president can't have a conflict of interest. That's been reported very

widely. Despite that, I don't want there to be a conflict of interest anyway. And the laws, the president can't. And I understand why the president can't have a conflict of interest now because everything a president does in some ways is like a conflict of interest, but I have, I've built a very great company and it's a big company and it's all over the world. People are starting to see, when they look at all these different jobs, like in India and other things, number one, a job like that builds great relationships with the people of India, so it's all good. But I have to say, the partners come in, they're very, very successful people. They come in, they'd say, they said, 'Would it be possible to have a picture?'

There are other hints that Trump is well-disposed towards India.

He has done a lot of business there. A Washington Post analysis of Trump's pre-election financial disclosure found that of



■ **President elect Donald Trump with Sulabh Kumar**

his 111 international business deals, the highest number -- 16 -- were in India. He stirred controversy last week over potential conflicts of interest by meeting with three Indian business partners who are building a Trump-branded luxury apartment complex in the city of Pune (Maharashtra).

On Wednesday he selected South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley, the daughter of Indian Sikh immigrants, to be U.S. ambassador to the United Nations -- the first woman tapped for a Cabinet-level post in his administration. Haley has no foreign policy experience.

It remains a matter of conjecture how any of this will shape the approach taken by a Trump administration when he takes office Jan. 20. But Lisa Curtis at the conservative Heritage Foundation think tank said it was "easy to envision" the U.S. and India working closer on counter-terrorism.

India hopes that Trump's promise to fight radical Islamic militants will mean more American pressure on Pakistan and less aid.

Neelam Deo, who heads the Mumbai-based think tank Gateway House, said

India would also welcome it if Trump builds a working relationship with Russia in fighting the Islamic State group.

Biswajit Dhar, an economics professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi, said that how Trump approaches immigration is a major concern in India and tough action "is going to rattle quite a lot here."

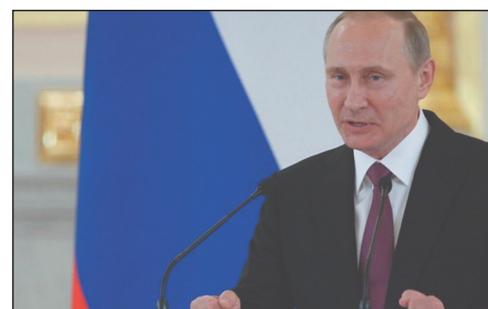
U.S.-India relations have advanced under President Barack Obama, particularly since Modi's election in 2014. When Modi addressed Congress this June, he described the U.S. as an "indispensable partner" and said together they could anchor stability and prosperity from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific.

Staunch U.S. allies like Japan and South Korea, which host American forces and depend on U.S. nuclear deterrence, have been unnerved by Trump's call for nations to shoulder more of the burden for security in Asia.

But that is less of a concern for India, which is not a formal ally of the U.S. It has expanded its military cooperation with Washington and purchased American hardware as it modernizes its armed forces. But it prizes having an independ-



■ **Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President-elect Donald Trump will be "unparalleled" friends and under their leadership Indo-US trade will achieve a new height.**



'No one but us believed in Trump's victory'

— **Vladimir Putin**

Russian President Vladimir Putin gestures during his annual news conference in Moscow, Friday, Dec. 23, 2016. Putin expressed hope that he would meet soon with Trump to discuss how to improve the two countries' relations



■ After Prime Minister Narendra Modi's address to joint session of Congress in the US. Seen are Pepsi Co CEO Indra Nooyi, Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos and .Sulabh Kumar in the centre (with red Tie)...

ent foreign policy, as it did during the Cold War.

"India's interest in taking on a larger role fits in with Mr. Trump's view of U.S. friends and partners doing more in their own regions," said C. Raja Mohan, director of the Carnegie India think tank.

Trump plans to take an axe to the main economic element of Obama's Asia policy -- the Trans-Pacific Partnership. He said this week that he will end U.S. participation in the 12-nation trade pact. India is not involved in the agreement.

Trump has tweeted: "China's leaders are biting their tongues as U.S. President-elect Donald Trump uses Twitter to rattle relations between the world's biggest economies. Trump lashed out at China over the weekend, saying it stole an underwater drone from the U.S. Navy in an "unprecedented act."

What a coincidence, the day (Monday) America's Electoral College confirmed and sealed on Donald Trump's election as the 45th President of USA, the next day (Tuesday) China returned the US naval drone seized in the South China Sea.

According to Mr. Sulabh Kumar a close associate of Trump, the administration of United States President-elect Donald Trump hopes to break new ground in selling advanced weapons systems to India.

Along with a sharp focus on increasing the quantity and quality of weapons procurement from the U.S. by India, Washington under the Trump administration would also hope to lift bilateral trade from a little over \$100 billion to at least \$300 billion during the President-elect's first term and even up to \$1 trillion by

the end of his second term, said Sulabh Kumar, founder and president of the Republican Hindu Coalition (RHC), and a community organiser for Mr. Trump's campaign.

Donald J. Trump declared himself "a big fan of Hindu" and praised India's nationalist Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, at an Indian-American charity event.

Compared to Hillary Clinton, Trump has been more vocal on fighting terror. He has also sent a message that under his administration, the US would talk tough with Pakistan on the issue of cross-border terrorism. His statements hint at a tilt towards India.

"Sulabh Kumar on Twitter: "Proud to present 'Abki Baar Trump Sarkar'. #Hindu #Americans will see amazing positive results under #Trump leadership. ■

"I AM A BIG FAN OF HINDU AND I AM A BIG FAN OF INDIA. IF I AM ELECTED PRESIDENT, THE INDIAN AND HINDU COMMUNITY WOULD HAVE A TRUE FRIEND AT THE WHITE HOUSE," HAD SAID TRUMP.

INDIA- JAPAN Strategic Nuclear Deal

**First non NPT nation signs nuclear deal with Japan
Despite the anti-nuclear test stance, it's a win-win for all**

India and Japan, at last, signed an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy on Friday 11th November 2016. Both countries took several rounds of negotiations, which helped resolve several sticky issues.

Japan, which saw Hiroshima+ and Nagasaki destroyed by US atomic bombs+ at the end of World War II, has in the past not even considered signing such a deal with India because it isn't a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The treaty will allow Japan to export nuclear power plants to India, giving a boost to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's push to promote infrastructure exports as a way of fuelling economic growth. Some analysts say Japan shed its long-term aversion to a deal with India, in the context of China's growing military presence+ in the region and in the disputed South China Sea. Others said the deal will be beneficial to both countries. "...if one considers the matter carefully, it becomes clear that civil nuclear cooperation between Japan and India will have virtually no negative impact on the non-proliferation regime," said Satoru Nagao, a research fellow at the Tokyo Foundation, in an article. India, he said, has a good non-proliferation record. "First of all, India has demonstrated a firm commitment to non-proliferation principle in practice. It clearly differs from countries like North Korea, Pakistan, and Iran, which have conducted

shady dealings on the 'nuclear black market'. If India continues to control its nuclear technology as carefully as it has for the past half-century, cooperation on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should not undermine the NPT regime," Nagao wrote.

Eleven countries have already signed civil nuclear cooperation agreements with India. They are the US, Russia, Britain, France, Australia, Canada, South Korea, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Argentina, and Namibia.

"Provided that India appreciates the

need to refrain from nuclear testing, civil nuclear cooperation could well become the basis for a long-term cooperative relationship with major benefits," Nagao wrote.

The joint document signed by the two countries lays down a roadmap for bilateral cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. "This would provide for the development of nuclear power projects in India and thus strengthening of energy security of the country. The present agreement would open up the door for collaboration between Indian and



■ **Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hold a news conference at Abe's office in Tokyo On Friday 11th November after signing the deal.**

Japanese industries in our Civil Nuclear programme,” it says.

But cutting the deal wasn't easy. There were several questions and concerns raised in the past that delayed the agreement. Some of those concerns remain afloat in both the countries, though they aren't necessarily of the same nature.

Some in Japan argued that a nuclear agreement with India, a non-signatory to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), will undermine the nuclear regime. The reality is that India received a clean exemption in the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in 2008 and the CTBT is in a coma. Instead, India has been extending a moratorium on its nuclear test, and this is far more relevant than merely signing a non-existent treaty. Besides, India has an impeccable record, and all of its nuclear cooperation agreements are accompanied by the relevant safeguard

But cutting the deal wasn't easy. There were several questions and concerns raised in the past that delayed the agreement. Some of those concerns remain afloat in both the countries, though they aren't necessarily of the same nature.

practices. So, there is no question of diversion of any item supplied for peaceful purposes to a military programme.

The point that a victim of the nuclear attack would find it difficult to sign a peaceful nuclear programme was intriguing. More so, the fact that idea came from a country, which is enjoying nuclear protective umbrella (and till the Fukushima Accident had used nuclear energy to generate about 30% of the country's total electricity production), was definitely bizarre. Even the serious section of the Japanese policy making community found it non-serious and basically a deal-delaying ploy.

The argument that for a country that has stopped using nuclear energy and operating nuclear reactors, it is unethical to export them did have some merit. But the moment Japan started operating some of its reactors and decided to eventually operate its non-operational reactors and add a few more, even this ethical resistance evaporated. However, a section that opposes nuclear energy all over the world kept clinging to this argument.

Other than the ethical and non-proliferation concerns, there were some practical commercial concerns of the Japanese nuclear industry, a major driver for the India-Japan nuclear deal. As the Indian nuclear establishment was basically interested in Japanese technology, not in its reactors, Japanese industry did not find it commercially lucrative to

enter into the Indian nuclear market.

It was only when India agreed to buy reactors that the Japanese nuclear industry started seriously working on the deal. Now, it will have to partner with one of the Indian operators like the Nuclear Power Corporation India Limited. A Japanese company, however, will still have less than 50 percent ownership in a nuclear venture. For a short period, Japanese industry also wanted a solution to the nuclear liability issue.

Moreover, Japan wanted proper assurance regarding export control enforcement and outreach for the Indian companies receiving the Japanese goods. India has completely harmonised its export control system along the NSG guidelines and annexes. Besides, India increased its outreach activities for its companies. Some Japanese companies have also started giving export control training to employees of the Indian companies, which are receiving its goods.

In India, too, there were some concerns, and to a certain extent, they exist even now as the two governments have not provided details of the agreement. The India-US 123 agreement is a somewhat detailed document available in the public domain. However, foreign secretary, Jai Shankar cleared the air after the signature ceremony, by informing that all the stages of India-US agreements for civil nuclear energy were compressed in one document for the India-Japan deal. He also conveyed that the template of the 123 agreement had been taken for drafting the India-Japan agreement. Administrative arrangements for India-Japan specific would be worked out later, although the technical annexure attached to the agreement may already have some of the arrangements. But the basic parameters of the agreement would not be different.

The termination clause, one of the concerns in India, exists in the agreement. So, is the concern in India, that in the event of a nuclear test, the deal will be nullified, true?

Theoretically, it is possible. A termination clause exists in the India-US 123 agreement as well, though a nuclear test is not explicitly mentioned. The agree-





■ Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hold a news conference at Abe's office in Tokyo On Friday 11th November after signing the deal.

ment with the US has provisions for consultation between the two countries and remedial action for India in the case of a termination. The agreement with Japan is not radically different from that.

India will continue to have its right to conduct nuclear tests if the strategic environment changes dramatically and adversely affect India's security. In such a situation, in reality, both the US and Japan may appreciate the Indian situation. India's security interests are fast converging with both the countries.

Quite importantly, by all the assessments, the next round of nuclear tests in the world will start either with the US or China. So, India may not have much difficulty in managing the situation after its own nuclear tests, which may follow after the tests of these countries.

Regarding reprocessing, too, seemingly, the India-Japan agreement has adopted the 123 model. Reprocessing will be done at a dedicated safeguarded site. In fact, India may help Japan in reprocessing its fuel which it sends out-

side. Moreover, India and Japan may in the future undertake joint research and development projects.

To the question, why India focus so much on entering into an agreement with Japan when so many countries were willing to do business with it and have already signed agreements for the purpose? Actually, Japan is preferred because of its reliability and trustworthiness. It is not known for imposing additional ties. Second, its technology is considered more advanced than many of the

REGARDING REPROCESSING, TOO, SEEMINGLY, THE INDIA-JAPAN AGREEMENT HAS ADOPTED THE 123 MODEL. REPROCESSING WILL BE DONE AT A DEDICATED SAFEGUARDED SITE. IN FACT, INDIA MAY HELP JAPAN IN REPROCESSING ITS FUEL WHICH IT SENDS OUTSIDE. MOREOVER, INDIA AND JAPAN MAY IN THE FUTURE UNDERTAKE JOINT RESEARCH...

An agreement with Japan will solve the issue of taking consent from Japan for doing business with the companies of those countries. Fourth, Japan is emerging as an important strategic partner of India in managing Asian affairs.

countries active in global nuclear reactor commerce. Third, important Japanese nuclear companies have bought stakes in the companies of some of the supplier countries. An agreement with Japan will solve the issue of taking consent from Japan for doing business with the companies of those countries. Fourth, Japan is emerging as an important strategic partner of India in managing Asian affairs. Together the two countries may push the idea of Asia tom. Fifth, Japan, a country with advanced technology but declining population, may provide both a base and an opportunity for the Indian scientific force. It could be a win-win situation for both the countries. It is indicated that both the countries may do some innovative work on safety and security, though other countries have the similar provision in their agreements with India.

In the future, the two countries have to consolidate what they have agreed, covered and gained so far. The deal will turn out mutually beneficially for both. India will get its much-needed electricity and technological partnership and Japan will get a market for its companies which are facing a tough situation for several years even before the Fukushima incidents. Really, the sky is the limit for India and Japan in the nuclear and other strategic sectors. ■

China cautiously backs India-Japan nuclear deal

CHINA on Monday 14th November 2016 cautiously backed India-Japan nuclear deal+ signed during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Tokyo visit, saying all countries are entitled for peaceful use of nuclear energy if they meet the international non-proliferation obligations. Beijing also reacted mildly to the references to South China Sea+ in the India-Japan joint statement, reiterating its earlier stand that countries outside the region should respect efforts made by China and other contestants to resolve the dispute. "With regard to nuclear agreement signed between India and Japan+ and on the use nuclear energy, we believe that under the promise of absorbing international obligation of nuclear non-proliferation, all countries are entitled to the peaceful use of nuclear energy," Chinese foreign ministry spokesman Geng Shuang told media in Beijing. "At the same time, the relevant cooperation should be conducive to safeguard the authority and effectiveness of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime," he further said. Contrary to the write-ups in the official media in Beijing earlier prior to the recent signing of the civil nuclear deal, Geng made no reference to the media criticism of Japan selling its nuclear technology shedding its past objections. Japan has traditionally adopted a tough stand on proliferation issues having been the only victim of atomic bombings at Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II. India is the first country which has not signed nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) with which Japan has signed the civil nuclear agreement. China opposes India's entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), citing India's refusal to sign NPT.



An article in the state-run Global Times+ earlier criticised Japan for relaxing its rules to sign civil nuclear deal for India and said that selling nuclear technology to New Delhi will "taint Tokyo's reputation of advocating for a nuclear weapons-free world".

About the reference to the South China Sea in the joint statement issued at the end of Modi's visit, Geng said "under the concerted efforts of the countries in the region including China, the situation in the South China Sea is developing in a positive direction".

TOP COMMENT

"We have been repeating that we should come back to the right track of peacefully resolving the relevant dispute through negotiations and consultations.

"We hope that the countries outside the region would respect efforts made by countries in the region and safeguard as well as consolidate the sound momentum in the South China Sea and do more that is conducive to regional peace and stability," he said in a cautious response



■ BAN KI - MOON with Newly elected UN Secretary General ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

The Times of Change – Overview of Ban Ki-Moon’s Term

**“This is our world, a common world. Everybody should feel
a common responsibility.” - Ban Ki- Moon**

■ **By Rajat Asthana**

Come 2017, and Ban Ki- Moon's term as the eighth Secretary General of the United Nations will end with handing over the office to António Guterres. The United Nations General Assembly elected António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres of Portugal, by acclamation to become the next United Nations secretary-general, succeeding the retiring Ban Ki-moon.

Having taken over from Kofi Annan in 2007, Ban -ki Moon two terms have witnessed many changes in the global landscape. Other than the human population crossing a staggering 7 billion mark, new ideological challenges of the day have cut across geographical and national barriers. Millions have already been displaced and with no visible solution in sight, the call for action from member states is paramount, more than ever.

Be it health pandemics like Ebola, or natural disasters affecting various parts of the world, or the spread of radical extremism and terrorism, or the condition of human rights in various parts of the world, or the worrying condition of our planet and climate change; an unequivocal response has been the need of the hour. "We are using resources as if we have two planets, not one. There can be no 'plan B' because there is no 'planet B.'"

2015 marked the end of the earlier agreed upon Millennium Development Goals. These are now replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs are a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" spearheaded by the United Nations, through a deliberative process involving its 193 Member States, as well as global civil society,

In the past few years, Asia has been the epicentre of the globe, for daunting challenges ranging from geopolitical tensions to human right violations and crimes against humanity to the highly encouraging prospects of poverty upliftment, restoration of democracy, and the strengthening of increasingly

Competitive global economies. The current economic output of the region and the future potential in it necessitate



■ **Ban ki-Moon with Pranab Mukherjee, President of India**



With my landlady of 40 years ago

In some ways, my visit to India was a trip down memory lane and I was happy to be able to catch up with an old friend -- my landlady from when I lived in Delhi 40 years ago. I moved to India in 1972 and formed a special connection with the country that has lasted to this day. When I left in 1975, I felt as though I left half my heart in India
Ban ki-Moon

the preservation of peace and tranquility in the region through continuous bilateral or multilateral dialogue and establishment of dispute resolution mechanisms.

The adverse impact of conflict was best brought to the public through the

story of the 2013 Nobel peace prize recipient, Malala Yousafzai. Her speech at the United Nations Youth Takeover under Ban Ki Moon's watch, is a landmark symbolic moment, in the fight for women's rights and restoration of peaceful governance.

In end April, 2012, he led a high-level mission to Mumbai in support of the Every Woman Every Child initiative, an effort launched by him in 2010 to mobilize and intensify global action to save the lives of women.

In January 2012, Ban announced his intention to convene a world summit on humanitarian aid to "share knowledge and establish common best practices". The World Humanitarian Summit, took place in May 2016 in Istanbul involving a variety of participants, varying from government representatives, NGOs and sections of civil society to the private sector, and the individuals affected by humanitarian crises.

Global warming and climate change has been a topic of immense importance in Ban Ki Moon's tenure. The recently concluded and enforced Paris Climate Change Agreement that came into force on Friday. India signed

the Agreement on the 147th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Arc de Triumphant is illuminated in green with the words "Paris Agreement is Done" to celebrate the United



THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

What They Are ?

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000 the largest gathering of world leaders in history adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets, with a deadline of 2015, which have become known as the Millennium Development Goals.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions-income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion-while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability. They are also basic human rights-the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter, and security.

- Goal 1:** Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
- Goal 2:** Achieve Universal Primary Educa-

tion

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development



The world has made significant progress in achieving many of the Goals. Between 1990 and 2002 average overall incomes increased by approximately 21 per-

cent. The number of people in extreme poverty declined by an estimated 130 million. Child mortality rates fell from 103 deaths per 1,000 live births a year to 88. Life expectancy rose from 63 years to nearly 65 years. An additional 8 percent of the developing world's people received access to water. And an additional 15 per-

cent acquired access to improved sanitation services.

But progress has been far from uniform across the world-or across the Goals. There are huge disparities across and within countries. Within countries, poverty is greatest for rural areas, though urban poverty is also extensive, growing, and underreported by traditional indicators.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the epicenter of crisis, with continuing food insecurity, a rise of extreme poverty, stunningly high child and maternal mortality, and large numbers of people living in slums, and a widespread shortfall for most of the MDGs. Asia is the region with the fastest progress, but even there hundreds of millions of people remain in extreme poverty, and even fast-growing countries fail to achieve some of the non-income Goals. Other regions have mixed records, notably Latin America, the transition economies, and the Middle East and North Africa, often with slow or no progress on some of the Goals and persistent inequalities undermining progress on others.

Nations climate change agreement in Paris, France, on November 4.

Empowering women has been a major focus area for Ban Ki Moon. Along with the creation of UN Women, a major new agency that consolidates the UN's work in this area, his advocacy also included the "Unite to End Violence against Women" campaign, the "Stop Rape Now" initiative, the creation of a "Network of Men Leaders" and the establishment of a new Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The UN itself, the Secretary-General has increased the number of women in senior management positions by more than 40 per cent, reaching the highest level in the Organization's history.

He has voiced his concerns at multiple occasions, be it the kidnapped girls by Boko Haram or the Nirbhaya rape case

in Delhi in Dec 2012; urging the respective governments to take adequate preventive measures.

The link with India is a special one. New Delhi was Ban Ki Moon's first posting, at the start of his diplomatic career. In 2014, he honoured over a million Indian soldiers who fought in the World War I at a commemorative event and released a photo book authored by the Ambassador to the Permanent Mission of India to the UN featuring war memorials from across the world.

"India, then part of the British Empire, provided more than one million men. More than 60,000 died in action, along with so many others from Africa, Asia and Europe. All too often, the histories ignore this enormous sacrifice," UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon had said in his remarks.

The New Horizons peacekeeping initiative, the Global Field Support Strategy and the Civilian Capacity Review comprise a package of steps aimed to improve the impact of the UN "blue helmets" in global conflict zones.

The "responsibility to protect," or R2P, which is aimed at preventing and halting genocide and other grave crimes has been vigorously backed by him. Post retirement, he seems to be in the race for the top job in South Korean politics. It will indeed be interesting to see the outcome of the same, given

that his past few years have been outside domestic engagements. The precedents laid out in this tenure will definitely prove to be guidance for the next few years. Everyone from the diplomatic community wishes him all the very best! ■

FILM ON DISABILITY SCREENED TO MARK INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY



■ IFUNA and We Care media advisor Deepak Parvatiyar moderating a discussion after screening of We Care Films. On stage (l to r) Fatameh Amiri, Director, Parvaz International Film Festival, Iran; Sudesh Verma, National Spokesperson, Bharatiya Janata Party, Dr. AK Agarwal, CEO, Autometers Alliance Ltd



■ Satish Kapoor, Founder Director of We Care Film Festival, addressing the gathering Autometers Alliance Ltd



■ Mr Rajeev Chandran, National Information Officer, UNIC, welcoming the gathering



■ We Care Film show at UN Auditorium, UNIC, New Delhi

We Care Film Festival on disability issues screened some award winning films on disability at the UN Conference Hall, New Delhi on December 2, 2016 to mark International day of persons with disabilities. The theme was: “Changing attitude on Disabilities”. It was organized in association with United Nations Information Centre for India and Bhutan. IFUNA was an associate partner of the event which had over 150 audience with hearing and speech impairment from National Association for Deaf AYJ National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Amity School and other schools.

The event was attended by guests of honour Mr. Sudesh Verma, National Spokesman, BJP; Dr. A K Agarwal, CEO Autometers Alliances Ltd; Mr. Rajiv Chan-

dran, National Information Officer, UNIC; Mr. Anirban Sarma, National Programme Officer, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO; Ms. Fatameh Amiri of Parvaz International Film Festival, Iran and Mr. Bhaskar Gosh, Industrialist, Mr. Satish Kapoor, Founder Director of We Care, and Jury members of the 13th edition of the We Care Film Festival. Mr. Deepak Parvatiyar, Media Advisor of IFUNA and We Care as well, moderated discussion after the screening of the films.

During the screening of award winning films the gestures, expressions, emotions coming out from differently challenged people indicated relevancy of those films to the real life.

These documentaries highlighted the need for the acceptance of people with dis-

ability. In essence, they urged the society to take responsibility by providing them equal growth and employment opportunities, social equality, ease of access to various institutions or places, respect not charity to lead a peaceful and dignified life.

It is true that a film has a great impact upon its audiences, and if it is shown repeatedly with a predetermined purpose in mind it can bring a real change in the society. Hence, this endeavour i.e., changing attitude and creating accessibility to resources and growth opportunities to differently challenged people requires the cooperation of the society as a whole. This in turn requires acclimatization of new values, culture, and tradition to such an extent that they become at par with other individuals thereby becoming a strong part of the society. ■

WFUNA SEMINARS AND MEETINGS



IN PARTNERSHIP with UNA Malaysia, WFUNA hosted our 5th Youth Seminar in Kuala Lumpur for 60 young leaders from UNAs and UN Youth Associations around the world! With the theme of promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies, participants discussed how to support the implementation of SDG 16 in their respective countries.

Participants of the 5th Youth Seminar in Kuala Lumpur

UN4MUN WORKSHOP

WFUNA Model UN team held a 3-day UN4MUN Workshop at UN Headquarters in New York from November 21-23, 2016 on the theme of "The 2030 Agenda for Change." Participants from 22 countries and 5 continents received hands-on experience in organizing the main elements of a UN4MUN confer-

ence: debate, negotiation, and taking action on a draft resolution.

FIRST UN FORUM ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND RULE OF LAW

On 21-22 November 2016, UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) organized the first Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, discussing the role of youth in public decision-making. As believers that youth, as civil society activists, have the power to be significant agents of positive change, WFUNA was there to cover the Forum.

MISSION POSSIBLE UPDATE

WFUNA's Global Citizenship Education Officer, Megan Wilhelm, visited Yerevan, Armenia this month, where students are currently becoming Agents of Change as a part of Mission Possible:

Armenia. Megan wrote about her experience visiting the students, as they design their projects to help achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

UP COMING EVENTS OF WFUNA WIMUN 2017

WFUNA's International Model UN (WIMUN) is back in 2017! From February 1-4, delegates will gather at United Nations Headquarters in NYC for trainings, briefings with UN officials, and more! Sign up for the real UN experience

TRAINING PROGRAMS AT THE UN

WFUNA offers training programs at the UN in New York, Geneva. The training programs are designed to promote the effective participation of youth in the UN's work. Talk to your education institution about participating. ■

COP22 leaves much to be desired

UN climate change conference at Marrakech in Morocco

The just concluded UN climate change conference at Marrakech in Morocco, attended by Envoys from more than 190 countries leaves much to be desired. The main thrust of the COP22 (22nd Conference of Parties) was to develop rules for the execution of the Paris agreement. The other task before it was to advance work on pre-2020 actions as per the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which made it mandatory for developed countries to take various measures including emission cuts to fight the menace of global warming.

On outcome of the COP22, the official statement said “Procedural discussions and decisions to develop rule book for Paris Agreement were advanced in many ways at this conference.” The participating countries at COP22 set a deadline of 2018 for framing rules of the Paris Agreement so that the global climate deal - which entered into force on November 4 - can be implemented.

The Conference came out with a strong Marrakech Action Proclamation (MAP) terming the “extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide” as “irreversible”. Developing countries such as India, which held the view that climate actions should be based on equity and climate justice, felt MAP had “captured the sense of urgency to take action on climate change, while ensuring sustainable development” as it initiated work on 'Adaptation Fund' to serve the Paris Agreement.

However, Green groups are largely disappointed that the Conference that was expected to find ways for execution of the recommendations of last year’s Paris Conference (21st Conference of Parties – COP21), ended “without making any breakthroughs under critical agenda items including finance and pre-



■ **Dr. Rajendra Singh of India sitting with Ambassador of Switzerland in COP22.**

2020 actions”.

“The United Nations need to play a stronger role,” Stockholm Water Award Winner, Rajendra Singh, who was present in the Green Zone, told People and UN from Marrakech. He felt at the summit level, the Morocco Convention was much weaker than the Paris Summit. “Unlike in Paris, where heads of government were present, here mostly ministers represented countries. Business interests largely dominated the discussions. Indian government too had no plans on climate change adaptation. Many countries did not commit any plan on climate change adaptation,” he said. Singh though expressed satisfaction that “in Green Zone we could raise the issue full throttle and worked on modus

operandi for execution of COP21 and SDGs by involving universities, and communities.” He said the need of the hour was that governments make youth learn respect and love nature; education curriculum include climate change adaptation; and priority of governments shift from Development to Conservation, and Restoration, he said.

We view that climate could not be discussed without water. Just before Morocco, we had Global Water Meet in Dharwad in India. The important decision taken in Dharwad Declaration was forming of a Global Forum Climate Change Adaptation (GCCAF). And in Marrakech, global academicians and civil society workers expressed their willingness to join the GCCAF. ■

MALE TORSO



by Chander P Mahajan
mahajancp@yahoo.com

One of the most discussed male figures of the Indus valley art forms is male torso. This nude male torso stands somewhat equal to the beautiful art of Gandhara, two thousand years later. Male torso front attaches great importance to people, maybe not all appreciate a torso.

Guddu's 'Male Torso' has a tale to tell from early 21st century. From Triveni Kala Sangam to Garhi Studio- Lalit Kala Academia to the sand casting foundry. Back to the studio to work on minor details with a chisel, chasing and sharpening; and then to give the surface a smooth, reflective shine by polishing it; carrying on till patination to give fading, darkening and aging effect. The figure is presented frontally nude, and in standing position with star shaped pubic area.

Inspired; in Feb, 2002, during the days of my modelling in clay in Madam Saro Jain's studio I conceived the idea of creating a male torso. Female artists around; Mrs Madhulika Jha being senior; shared many ideas. The other one suggested that I better gazed at myself in a mirror to get the right perception of my prospective model. That is how I tried my torso.

In the early days photographs were used as cheap substitutes for actual nude models. Nude photographs and the artists who took them had to hide under some sort of justification to avoid social and legal persecutions of the time and sale of "obscene objects", these nudes were titled "artist's studies" to avoid conservative homophobic judgment and government censorship, which could have led to fines



MANUSHI IN PAINS
SMS JAWED, 2016

and even imprisonment for possession.

Of course, it's not easy to measure the width of your own shoulders—you need someone to do it for you. But you can use your chest circumference as a handy stand-in stat. All you need is a tape measure and a calculator. You can measure your chest at its widest point, just below your armpits. Measure your waist circumference by wrapping the tape measure around your abdomen so that the tip of the tape touches the top of your hip bones. Finally divide the circumference of your shoulder (or chest) by the circumference of your waist.

I read somewhere that a waist-to-hip ratio of .87 and a waist-to-chest ratio of .74 was ideal for men and that women used the shoulder-waist ratio to determine the attractiveness of men. That the perfect body size was not the bigger and muscular as found in body-builders but rather a lean and slightly lower muscle mass was what attracted women. This therefore led to the conclusion that the shoulder to waist ratio was the best in knowing just how attractive a man is. Women prefer men whose torso has an 'inverted triangle' shape (i.e. a narrow waist and a broad chest and shoulders). This is a shape consistent with physical strength and muscle development in the upper body.

Current ideals of male body shape, where the emphasis is on broad shoulders and a well-muscled chest. Study reveals that women are most attracted to muscular men whose shoulders measure 1.6 times the size of their waists. One of Swami's studies shows that women prefer a chest-to-waist ratio of 1.4 (It's a smaller ratio than 1.6 since your chest is narrower than your shoulders). When women look at men's torsos, the V shape is victorious. "When women judge a man's physical attractiveness, lower-body shape plays a negligible role."

The desire to look attractive is much stronger compared to the hope of becoming fit and healthy. Leanness rules over hugeness. The right lean body shape that is the dream of any man.

Someone proposed Garhi Studio, for turning clay in to bronze; where I met Jawed by chance, who showed me his studio No. 5; and I liked working. A plaster of Paris mould of the clay followed by sand



Bronze 10.4" Tall
Chander Guddu. 2002

casting and machining in the vicinity, did the bronze. After working details, patina was applied. The torso's height, chest, waist and hips measure 10.4", 11.7", 9.7" and 12.2", respectively; weighing 3.25 K G. Waist Hip ratio is 0.8 & Waist Chest ratio of 0.83. But before you launch into the workout, know that you don't have to achieve picture-perfect results.

In Prof. S M S Jawed I discovered a noble human being and a modest artist of international fame. He has been recognized by A.I.F.A.C.S. award '82, '95 and National

The desire to look attractive is much stronger compared to the hope of becoming fit and healthy. Leanness rules over hugeness. The right lean body shape that is the dream of any man.



Bronze 10.4" Tall
Chander Guddu. 2002

Award '87, Lalit Kala Academy, SKP Annual Award '88 to mention a few. The sorrow of human beings, the heart-rending loneliness of empty souls are his inspirations. His works are thus the portrayals of angst, the stories of pain yet in a manner so light that even pain seems tempting. His expose of emotions is touching, suggestive of bitter-sweet. His sculptures are dedicated to "MANUSHI" and "NASOOR", the imaginative themes. He has commissioned Murals in India and abroad, particularly Oman. His collections are exhibited internationally, including National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art, New Delhi).

During Jamia Millia festival, in November, 2016, his sculpture in marble showing a pregnant lady was displayed in the art gallery on campus. I was impressed by the details of expressions, even by the speaking natural cracks on the piece of stone aptly selected to be worked up on. I am taking the liberty of giving it a caption of 'MANUSHI IN PAINS'.

Torso lived for many years in Japan, with my son, Aseem Mahajan, who once narrated to me a joke cracked by a custom official about it's all in one organ. ■

UTKAL UNA ORGANISES SEMINAR ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Human Rights Day was celebrated by Utkal Federation of United Nations Association at Dhenkanal (ODISHA) by arranging a State Level Seminar on Human Rights. Former Chief Minister of Odisha Giridhar Gamango was the Chief Guest. Mr. Giridhar Gamango said five major United Nations legal instruments exist to define and to guarantee the protection of human rights: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Right (1966) and manifesto with primarily moral authority. The Covenants are

treaties binding on the States which ratify them. Together they constitute the document known as the International Bill of Human Rights. Eminent Journalist Editor of Odisha Daily “Samaj”, Tapan Mishra participating in the seminar said that terrorism is the biggest threat to Human Rights. CBI Judge Bhikari Rout said that Human Rights need to be protected by awareness. Dr. Tahali Charan Mohanty observed that “Triple Talak” is one of the examples of Human Right violation. Prof. Puspalata Rath and Biranchi Seth also participated.

UFUNA President Manoranjan Pattnaik presided. Secretary, UFUNA

Dipayan Pattnaik said eighteen cases of Human Right violations in last year was reported by him to the Human Rights Commissioner of Odisha and five of them got judgement in favour of protecting human rights. Pattnaik explained ‘How we can do many things on day to day life in protecting human rights. Bar Association President Prasant Tripathy, Brahma Kumari Usha also participated in the seminar. Joint Secretary, UFUNA Soumya Ranjan Pattnaik presented quarterly report of UFUNA.

*A report by Dipayan Pattnaik
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संयुक्तराष्ट्र दिवस-2016



कैलाश खोसला

हर्ष का विषय है कि भारतीय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था निरन्तर प्रगति-पथ पर अग्रसर हो रही है। इस वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र दिवस के अवसर पर हमारे परिवार में उत्तर प्रदेश संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था के रूप में एक और महत्वपूर्ण सदस्य का सम्मिलन हो गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था के वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारी डॉ.ओ.पी शर्मा के अथक प्रयासों एवं इफ्यूना के महामन्त्री श्री सुरेश श्रीवास्तव के सशक्त निर्देशन व सक्रिय सहयोग के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्थान का 13

नवम्बर, 2016 को उ.प्र. की राजधानी लखनऊ में माननीय श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी, गृहमन्त्री भारत सरकार, की गरिमामयी उपस्थिति में विधिवत उद्घाटन व शुभारम्भ हुआ है। यह इफ्यूना की समस्त कार्यकारिणी समिति के अथक प्रयासों का परिणाम है कि देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्थायों की श्रृंखला में उत्तरप्रदेश भी जुड़ गया है।

आज विश्व की विषम परिस्थितियों में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का दायित्व और भी अधिक बढ़ गया है। विश्व में शान्ति स्थापित हो, सदस्य देशों में पारस्परिक सौहार्द एवं सहयोग रहे, ताकि गरीबी एवं विभिन्न बिमारियों से सबल रूप से लड़ा जा सके, इसके लिए सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं की जिम्मेदारी और बढ़ जाती है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का मुख्य लक्ष्य है मानव-जाति का सतत विकास और इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए विभिन्न संस्थानों के माध्यम से संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ कार्यशील है। मुख्य रूप से अपने विभिन्न संगठनों के माध्यम से संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं:- विश्व में गरीबी.उन्मूलन, भुखमरी

से प्राणी मात्र की मुक्ति, आम स्वास्थ्य और खुशहाली, सर्वोत्तम शिक्षा, लैंगिक समानता, स्वच्छ जल और सफ़ाई, शान्ति और प्रदूषण.मुक्त ऊर्जा, उत्कृष्ट श्रम और आर्थिक विकास, उद्योग एवं बुनियादी सुविधाएं, असमानताएं विषमताएं दूर करना, सतत शहर और संतुलित समुदाय का विकास, जलीय जीवों की सुरक्षा, थलीय जीवों की सुरक्षा, शान्ति एवं न्याय और सशक्त सस्थाएं व लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु सक्रिय भागीदारी।

आज भारत में पोलियो जैसा भयंकर रोग जड़ से समाप्त हो चुका है व विश्व के अनेक देशों में मलेरिया का उन्मूलन हो चुका है एवं समस्त विश्व विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है, इसका श्रेय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को ही जाता है। गैरसरकारी स्तर पर भारत में इफ्यूना अपनी विभिन्न प्रान्तीय ईकाइयों के साथ विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए सतत प्रयत्नशील रहता है। हम आशान्वित हैं कि 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' की भावना से कार्यरत संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में निरन्तर गतिशील रहेगा।

सर्दी का मौसम दस्तक देने लगा है और ऐसे में कुछ आम बीमारियां भी परेशान करना शुरू कर देती हैं। कुछ साधारण से उपाय इनसे निजात दिला सकते हैं।

जुकाम

जुकाम में भाप लेना बहुत फायदेमंद है। तुलसी और अदरक का रस मिला लें। फिर एक चम्मच रस लेकर गर्म कर लें। ठंडा होने पर आधा चम्मच शहद मिला लें और दिन में तीन बार लें। शुगर वाले लोग सिर्फ एक बूंद शहद मिलाएं।

अदरक का रस निकालकर शहद के साथ हल्का गर्म करके लें।

काले जीरे को हल्का भूनकर सूंघने से नाक खुल जाती है।

तुलसी और अदरक की चाय लें। साथ में आधी चम्मच हल्दी लें। इससे न सिर्फ बंद गले को आराम मिलेगा बल्कि जुकाम में भी काफी राहत मिल जाएगी।

खांसी

लगातार तीन हफ्ते से ज्यादा खांसी टीबी का संकेत है। खांसी दमे का लक्षण है।

खाना खाते वक्त खांसी न आए, इसके लिए धीरे-धीरे खाना खाएं। खाना फंस जाने की वजह से खांसी आने लगे, तो पीठ सहला दें। कुछ राहत मिलने पर गर्म पानी पिला दें। तब भी फर्क न पड़े तो फ़ैरन डॉक्टर को दिखाएं।

दूध में सौंठ डालकर पीएं। साथ में, शहद, किशमिश, मुनक्का लें। शुगर वाले एक.दो अंजीर पीसकर ले लें।

एलोपैथी के अनुसार अगर खांसी बलगम के साथ आ रही है तो एक्समेक्टोरेट लेना चाहिए।

स्वस्थ रहने के लिए कमाल का है किचन का कबाड़

किचन में बहुत.सी ऐसी चीजें होती हैं, जिनका आप यूज कर चुके होते हैं। इसके बाद जाहिर है, इन्हें फेंक दिया जाता है, लेकिन आप इनका बेहतर इस्तेमाल भी कर सकते हैं। जानते हैं ऐसी ही कुछ चीजों के बारे में:-



अपने यहां ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया में ही असत्य से सत्य की ओर, अंधकार से प्रकाश की ओर चलने की पुरानी परंपराएं हैं। प्रकाश का आह्वान लगभग सभी देशों के लोग करते हैं, बस उनके तरीके और वक्त अलग-अलग होते हैं। देखते हैं दुनिया में और कहां-कहां प्रकाश पर्व मनाया जाता है:-

चीन की चमचम

चीन के लोग नए साल के मौके पर दिवाली मनाते हैं। सर्दी खत्म होने के ठीक बाद मनाए जाने वाले इस त्योहार पर रात भर लगभग पूरे चीन में कागज की बनी लालटेने जलाई जाती हैं और तरह-तरह के पकवान पकाए जाते हैं। ज्यादातर पकवानों की शकल चंद्रमा की तरह होती है जिसे शुभ माना जाता है। इसे लूनार यानि न्यू ईयर भी कहते हैं।

हरि दिवाली

मलेशिया में दिवाली का नाम बदलकर हरि दिवाली हो जाता है। यहां पर दिवाली के दिन पटाखों पर पूरी तरह से बैन है। यहां की हरि दिवाली दक्षिण भारतीय परम्परा की ही तरह है। त्योहार के दिन सुबह जल्दी उठ कर तेल और पानी से



प्रकाशपर्व के इतने रूप

स्नान करके देवी-देवता की पूजा की जाती है। दिवाली की रंगोली व सजावट में यहां मोर व हाथी की आकृतियां बनाई जाती हैं।

स्काटिश अप हेली

हर साल जनवरी के आखिरी मंगलवार को स्काटलैंड के लेर्विक में भी दिवाली की ही तरह 'अप हेली' नाम का त्योहार मनाया जाता है। यह वहां के सबसे लोकप्रिय त्योहारों में से है। इस त्योहार में लोग प्राचीन समुद्री योद्धाओं जैसी ड्रेस पहने हाथ में मशाल लिए जुलूस निकालते हैं। इस दौरान पूरे शहर को रोशनी से सजाया जाता है।

नेपाली तिहाड

यहां दीपावली को तिहाड कहते हैं। पांच दिनों के उत्सव में पहले दिन गाय पूजा जाती है। उत्सव के दूसरे दिन कुत्तों की पूजा की जाती है। तीसरा दिन भारत की दिवाली जैसा ही होता है। उस दिन पकवान बनते हैं व देवताओं की पूजा होती है। पूरे घरों को सजाया जाता है। चौथे दिन यमराज की पूजा और पांचवे दिन भैया-दूज होता है। इस दौरान पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर में भी विशेष सजावट की जाती है।

टी बैग्स

सुबह-सुबह चाय से दिन की शुरुआत तो ज्यादातर लोग करते हैं। अगर आप टी बैग से चाय बनाते हैं तो पानी में डिप करने के बाद उसे फेंके नहीं। चाय में दूध मिलाने से पहले उसे निकाल लें और कुछ घंटे के लिए फ्रिज में रख दें। इसके बाद 10 मिनट के लिए आंखें बंद कर उन पर रखें। डार्क सर्कल्स और सूजी आंखों से राहत मिलेगी।

चाय पत्ती

चाय बनाने के बाद पत्ती को फेंके नहीं। उसे पानी से धो लें और गमलों में डालें। यह पानी आपके पौधों के लिए खाद का काम करेगा। पोषण मिलने के बाद पौधे लहलहा उठेंगे।

चोकर

चोकर समेत आटा खाना बेहतर है, लेकिन फ़िर भी आटे को छानकर अक्सर लोग चोकर निकाल लेते हैं। इस चोकर को फेंके नहीं। यह कमाल का स्क्रब साबित हो सकता है। आप शरीर के एक्स्ट्रा डार्क हिस्से, जैसे कि घुटने और कोहनियों के लिए इसे स्क्रब के तौर पर

इस्तेमाल कर सकती हैं। 2 चम्मच चोकर को थोड़े दूध में भिगोएं और कुछ बूंदे नीबू की डालें। बस, आपका स्क्रब इस्तेमाल के लिए तैयार है।

नीबू का छिलका

शिकजी, चाट, सलाद या सब्जी में नीबू डालने के बाद नीबू के छिलके का भी यूज कर सकते हैं। आप इन्हें अपने चेहरे, कोहनियों और दूसरे खुले हिस्सों पर रगड़ें। थोड़ी देर बाद धो लें। इससे टैनिंग कम होगी। साथ ही स्किन से एक्स्ट्रा तेल भी निकल जाएगा। इन छिलकों से पीतल के बर्तन भी साफ कर सकती हैं। बर्तन चमकने लगेंगे।

संतरा का छिलका

संतरा या कीनू जितना स्वाद में अच्छे हैं, उतना ही सेहत के लिए भी। इनके छिलके भी कम गुणों वाले नहीं हैं। संतरे के छिलको को धूप में सुखाएं और मिक्सी में पीस लें। इसे



स्क्रब की तरह इस्तेमाल करें। पैक की तरह यूज कर सकते हैं। थोड़ा बेसन लेकर उसमें गुलाब जल दूध के साथ थोड़ा-सा संतरे के छिलके का पाउडर मिला ले। 15 मिनट लगाएं। फिर हाथ गीले कर गोल-गोल धुमाकर छुड़ा लें। चेहरा चमकने लगेगा।

बहुत ही चमत्कारी घरेलु दवा

250 ग्राम मेथीदाना

100 ग्राम अजवाईन

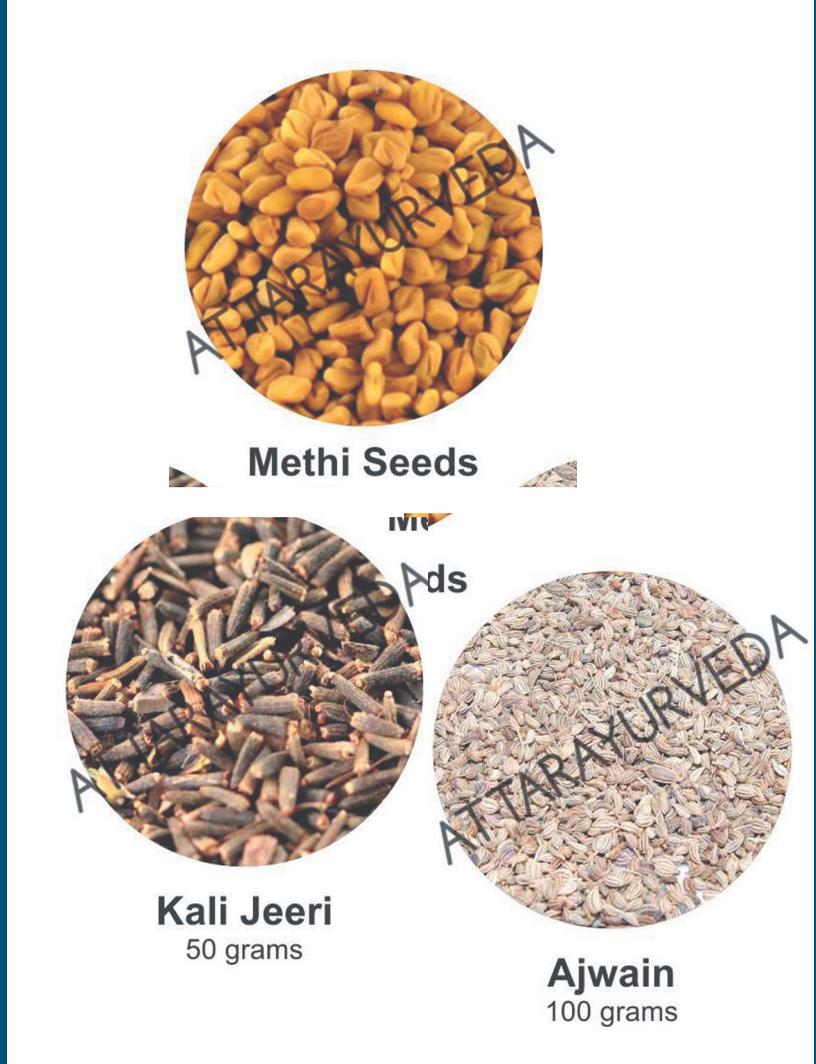
50 ग्राम काली जीरी (ज्यादा

जानकारी के लिए नीचे देखें) उपरोक्त तीनों चीजों को साफसुथरा करके हल्का-हल्का सेंकना (ज्यादा सेंकना नहीं) तीनों को अच्छी तरह मिक्स करके मिक्सर में पाउडर बनाकर कांच की शीशी या बरनी में भर लेवें।

रात्रि को सोते समय एक चम्मच पाउडर एक गिलास पूरा कुन-कुना पानी के साथ लेना है। गरम पानी के साथ ही लेना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। लेने के बाद कुछ भी खाना पीना नहीं है। यह चूर्ण सभी उम्र के व्यक्ति ले सकते हैं।

चूर्ण रोज-रोज लेने से शरीर के कोने-कोने में जमा पडी गंदगी (कचरा) मल और पेशाब द्वारा बाहर निकल जाएगी। पूरा फ़यदा तो 80-90 दिन में महसूस करेंगे, जब फलतु चरबी गल जाएगी, नया शुद्ध खून का संचार होगा। चमडी की झुर्रियां अपने आप दूर हो जाएगी। शरीर तेजस्वी, स्फूर्तिवाला व सुंदर बन जायेगा।

1. गठिया जैसा जिद्दी रोग दूर हो जायेगा।
2. हड्डियां मजबूत होंगी।
3. आंख का विकास होगा।
4. बालों का विकास होगा।
5. पुरानी कब्जियत से हमेशा के लिए मुक्ति।
6. शरीर में खून दौड़ने लगेगा।
7. कफसे मुक्ति।
8. हृदय की कार्य-क्षमता बढ़ेगी।
9. थकान नहीं रहेगी, घोड़े की तरह दौड़ते जाएंगे।
10. स्मरणशक्ति बढ़ेगी।
11. स्त्री का शारीर शादी के बाद बेडोल की जगह सुंदर बनेगा।
12. कान का बहरापन दूर होगा।
13. भुतकाल में एलापैथी दवा के साईड इफेक्ट से मुक्त होंगे।
14. खून में सफ़ाई और शुद्धता बढ़ेगी।
15. शरीर की सभी खून की नालिकाएं शुद्ध हो जाएंगी।
16. दांत मजबूत बनेगा, इनेमल



जीवत रहेगा।

17. नपुसंकता दूर होगी।
 18. डायबिटीज काबू में रहेगी, डायबिटीज को जो दवा लेते हैं वह चालू रखना है। इस चूर्ण का असर दो माह लेने के बाद से दिखने लगेगा। जिंदगी निरोग, आनंददायक, चिंता रहित स्फूर्ति दायका और आयुष्यवर्धक बनेगी। जीवन जीने योग्य बनेगा।
- कुछ लोग कलौंजी को काली जीरी

समझ रहे हैं जो कि गलत है काली जीरी अलग होती है जो आपको पंसारी की दुकान से मिल जाएगा।

- हिन्दी : कालीजीरी, करजीरा।
संस्कृत : अरण्यजीरक, कदुजीरक, बृहस्पती।
मराठी : कडूकारेजें, कडूजीरें।
गुजराती : कडबुंजीरु, कालीजीरी।
बंगाली : बनजोरा
अंग्रजी : पर्पल फ्लीदेन

अब जरा मुस्कुरा लें

बन्दूक की नोक पर बैंक लूटने के बाद भी अप्पू को कुछ नहीं मिला।
क्यों ? क्योंकि उसने सारा कैश कैशियर को देते हुए कहा कि इसे गिन कर मेरे खाते में जमा कर दो।
”

सन्ता धूप में बैठा था,
बन्ता ने पूछा – क्यों बैठ हो ?
सन्ता ने जवाब दिया – समय ने मुझे बर्बाद किया, मैं समय को बर्बाद कर दूँगा।
”

एक युवक ने भगवान से पूछा –
लडकियाँ लाडली होती हैं, पर बीवियाँ खूँखार होती हैं, एसा क्यों ?

भगवान ने कहा – बेटा, क्योंकि बेटियाँ मैं बनाता हूँ, और बीवियाँ तुम बनाते हो।
”

टीचर – मैं घन्टे से बोले जा रही हूँ और तुम उबासी ले रहे हो।

बच्चा – नहीं, मेडम मैं बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ, आप रूक ही नहीं रहें।
”

पिता ने क्रोध से दामाद से कहा –

आप दारू पीते हैं, शादी से पहले तो बताया नहीं था आपने !

दामाद – आपकी बेटी खून पीती है, बताया था क्या आपने ?
”

चिन्टू किताब पढ़ रहा था – बच्चों का पालन-पोषण कैसे करें ?
पिता ने पूछा – बेटा, क्यों पढ़ रहे हो ?

चिन्टू – मैं देखना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा पालन-पोषण ठीक तरह से हो रहा है, कि नहीं ?
”

बीवी ने पूछा – घर आने में देरी क्यों हो गयी।

पति बोला – मेरे दोस्त का 100 का नोट गुम होगया था।

बीवी ने पूछा – तो तुम ढूँढ रहे थे क्या ?

पति बोला – नहीं मैं उस पर पैर रखकर खड़ा था।

गाड़ी पर लिखा था – बाम्बे मेल – सन्ता एक दम चढ़ गया, और साथ आयी वाईफ से बोला, जब बाम्बे फीमेल आएगी तो तू चढ जाइयो।



बीरबल की चतुराई

एक बार एक पंडित बादशाह अकबर के दरबार में आया। उसने कहा, ‘महाराज मैं आपसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।’

महाराज ने बीरबल की तरफ देखते हुए कहा, ‘बीरबल, मैं थका हुआ हूँ, तुम ही इनके सवाल का जवाब दे दो।’

बीरबल ने हामी भर दी। पंडित ने कहा कि बीरबल आप मेरे 100 आसान सवालों का जवाब देना पसंद करेंगे या फिर एक मुश्किल सवाल का?’

बीरबल बोले, ‘पंडित जी, आप एक मुश्किल वाला सवाल ही पूछ लीजिए।’

पंडित ने कहा, ‘बताओ, पहले मुर्गी आई या अंड?’

बीरबल ने मुस्कुराते हुए कहा, ‘बड़ा आसान है, पहले तो मुर्गी आई।’

पंडित बोला, ‘क्या आप इसे सिद्ध करेंगे ?’

बीरबल बोले, ‘पंडित जी, आपने तो सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछने की बात कही थी और उसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ।

सभी दरबारी हंसने लगे और बादशाह अकबर निश्चित होकर दरबार से अपने महल की ओर चले गए।

बोध-कथा

एक बार एक अनुभवी हकीम गुरु गोविंद सिंह के दर्शन के लिए आनंदपुर साहब आया। जब वह गुरु गोविंद सिंह से मिलकर वापस लौटने लगा तो उन्होंने उसे गुरु-मंत्र देते हुए कहा, ‘जाओ, तुम दीन-दुखियों की मन लगाकर सेवा करो।’ हकीम अपने घर लौटकर समर्पण भाव से हकीमी करने लगा। जब भी कोई बीमार आदमी उसके पास आता, वह सेवा समझकर बड़े प्रेम से उसका उपचार करता। एक दिन सुबह के समय हकीम इबादत में लीन था, तभी गुरु गोविंद सिंह उसके घर आ पहुंचे। हकीम को इबादत में तल्लीन देख वे उसके पास बैठ गए। हकीम को गुरु गोविंद सिंह के आने का पता ही नहीं चला। तभी किसी ने बाहर से आवाज लगाई. ‘हकीम जी, मेरे पड़ोसी की तबीयत बहुत खराब है। उसे बचा लीजिए।’ आवाज सुनकर जब हकीम ने आंखें खोलीं तो गुरु गोविंद सिंह को पास बैठा पाया। वह असमंजस में पड़ गया कि उसके साथ जाए या इतनी दूर से आए गुरुजी की सेवा करें। हकीम ने उस आदमी के साथ जाने का निश्चय किया और रोगी का समुचित इलाज करने के बाद वापस लौटा। लौटने पर उसने देखा कि गुरु गोविंद सिंह अभी तक उसके इंतजार में बैठे थे। गुरुजी को इतना इंतजार कराने के लिए उसे बड़ा अपराध-बोध हुआ। वह उनके पैरों में गिर कर क्षमा मांगने लगा। गुरुजी ने हकीम को गले से लगा लिया और बोले. ‘मैं तुम्हारे कर्तव्यपालन और सच्चे सेवाभाव से बहुत प्रसन्न हूँ. मेरे यहां होने के बावजूद तुम मरीज की सेवा करने गए। सच बात यह है कि दुखियों की सेवा ही गुरु की सच्ची सेवा देती है। तुमने अपना कर्तव्य निभाकर मुझे ऐसी ही खुशी प्रदान की है।’



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