



PEOPLE AND UN



US Defence Secretary Ashton Carter greeting Manohar Parikar, Defence Minister of India

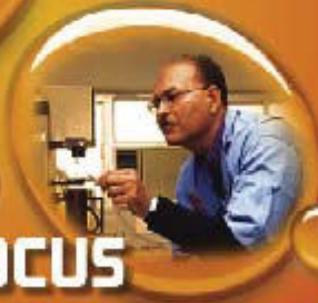
Did Nehru reject Baloch ruler's accession request?



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• অঙ্গীকার • উদ্ভাৱন • একাগ্ৰতা – সফলতাৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় গুণাৱলী

আমাৰ বাস্তৱ সম্বন্ধত আমি লাভ কৰিছো কিছু চমকপ্ৰদ সফলতা। “য়েইছ টপ ২৫০ ৰেংকিং ২০১০” অনুসৰি অ’গ্নিশক্তি বিকল্প ১নং অধেষণ আৰু উৎপাদন কোম্পানী হিচাবে স্বীকৃত। লাভক্ষ্যা ঘটন ম’হাৰত এই কোম্পানীয়ে প্ৰতিদিনে ১.২৪ বিলিয়ন বেৰেল ঘাৰুতা তেজা আৰু সমতুল্য উৎপাদন কৰে। সময়ৰ সৈতে যোগ্য মিলাই কোম্পানীয়ে বিকল্প শক্তিৰ আহৰণতো সফল হৈছে। দেশৰ শক্তি সজ্জাৰ সমৃদ্ধ কৰাৰ লক্ষ্যত অ’গ্নিশক্তি অঙ্গীকাৰবদ্ধ।

India's
energy
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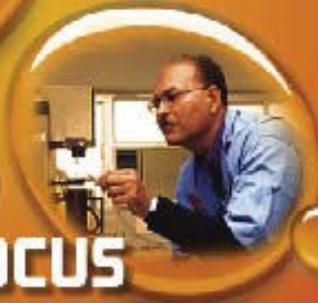
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India's
energy
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Ms. Bijoya Chakravarty, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) and former Union Minister being greeted by IFUNA Secretary General during her recent visit to IFUNA office, New Delhi.

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Comments:

Dear PDG Lion Parvatiyar,

I have received a copy of magazine "PEOPLE AND UN", issue April 2016 which contains your Editor's column and thank you for the same. I have gone through the same and found that the magazine contains very useful information's and articles. I greatly appreciate your efforts for editing such informative and useful magazine for creating awareness amongst people as well as to draw attention of the nation. I once again thank you and wish you all the best.

With regards, Yours sincerely,

(Lion Dr Sushil Agrawala) Past International Director

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Editor's Column



■ "In two years of working together I have to say that you have always lived up to your reputation as a fierce advocate for India's interest and for its citizens. I know that you have never wavered from your beliefs about the importance of strengthening the relations between India and the United States," U.S. Secretary of States John Kerry to Sushma Swaraj.

PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER NAWAZ SHARIF has now resorted to track II diplomacy against India during the United Nations General Assembly. On the pretext of Kashmir he has appointed 22 parliamentarians as special envoys for fighting the Kashmir cause in different parts of the world. The move no doubt is to mark an escalation in Pakistan's ongoing row with India over the unrest created by Pakistan supported terrorist group in Kashmir. By this act Nawaz Sharif wants to justify the terrorist activities across the border and misguide the ensuing UNGA.

According to Mehbooba Mufti, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, "Violence in Kashmir is the handiwork of only 5% of people as the rest of the population is keen on peace". Defence Minister Manohar Parikar has rightly said that A "small percentage" of population is holding the "majority at ransom" in the Valley. The state of Jammu and Kashmir excluding "Pakistan occupied Kashmir" is spread over in 101380 sq Km. Area wise 15% consists of Kashmir, Jammu : 26% and Ladakh : 59% having a total population of around 1.25 crores. Around 69 lakhs resides in Kashmir area, Out of which around 54 lakhs speaks Kashmiri rest 15 lakhs speaks non Kashmiri language. 53 lakhs population residing in Jammu area speaks Dogri, Punjabi or Hindi. Around 0.3 lakhs population residing in Ladakh area speaks Ladakhi. People of the state are is for India. These include: Shias; Dogras; (Rajputs, Brahmins & Mahajans); Kashmiri Pandits; Sikhs; Buddhists (Ladakhis); Gujjars; Bakarwals; Paharis; Baltis; Christians and many more. In spite of heavy financing, the advantage of liberty of our democratic approach and terrorist activities/infiltration, Pakistan and his separatist agent have not been able to muster support even 5% out of 15% Sunni to whom they claim themselves as their supporter. "No other democracy, there will be so much freedom as is here in India", said Chief Minister Mehbooba. Some people of our country in Kashmir claiming themselves as a so called leaders (separatist) financed and supported by Nawaz Government are freely moving in the valley inciting the poor men children to through stones on the police and army forces,

forgetting, how few months back these police and army had rescued and saved them from devastating flood and earth quake in the valley, risking their own life. "Interestingly none of the children are sons, daughters or close relation of these (separatist) leaders, were on the streets throwing stones", observed Mehbooba Mufti. Rather their sons and kins are amassing money and wealth illegally being received from Pakistan for organising such kind of heinous crime. Recently E.D. has unearthed a huge sum of over 82 crores with the son of Hurriyat (separatist) Geelani.

India reacting to Nawaz letter to UN chief on Kashmir has said "that any such move will not change the reality that part of Jammu and Kashmir is under Islamabad's "illegal and forcible occupation. They can write as many letters as they want but this will not change the reality on the ground. The reality is that J&K is an integral part of India and part of J&K is under the illegal and forcible occupation of Pakistan. As far as internal situation in J&K is concerned, we believe Pakistan has no locus standi in commenting on that,"

This group of 22 Pakistan Parliamentarians have been drafted by Nawaz Sharif with an ulterior motive. It is not for Kashmir alone, rather it is a conspiracy to defame and malign India through this group during their visit to United Nations General Assembly and lobby against India's entry to UN Security council. However they will never succeed as people are aware of Pakistan continued support and contribution towards terrorist activities in the world. Pakistan atrocities on People of "Pakistan occupied Kashmir" is now coming out. In fact in spite of unequivocal repeated denial by Pakistan "Osama Bin Laden" was found living in their country at Abbotabad. Abbotabad is their high military zone. Is it possible a person like Osama bin Laden living at such high security place without the knowledge of Pakistan authorities? It speaks in volumes about Pakistan and its Government credibility. Further it is alleged that recently Pakistan police have used chemical weapons on locals in Baluchistan to suppress their voice. No doubt, these parliamentarians will have to explain on these issues to establish their credibility.

— Pran Mohan Parvatiyar
(pmparvatiyar@gmail.com)



The Baloch state of Kalat wanted to be free or linked to Afghanistan, Iran or India - but never to Pakistan.

Did Nehru reject Baloch ruler's accession request?



By Ahmar Mustikhan is a senior American Baloch journalist. He lives in the Washington DC area. He has worked in newsrooms in Pakistan, UAE and the US and had also written for The Week, Cochin and Mid-Day, Mumbai

TO MANY readers, these words may seem as if they appeared in the Pakistan press this week: "From whatever angle we look at the present government of Pakistan, we will see nothing but Punjabi fascism. The people have no say in it. It is the Army and arms that rule."

As fresh as it may seem, this statement was made nearly 67 years ago by the first hero of the Baloch uprising against Pakistan, Prince Abdul Karim, while he was in exile in Afghanistan. The Baloch had used these

words in a letter to his elder brother - the "King" or Khan of Kalat Mir Ahmadyar Khan - and they were later cited in *The Politics of Ethnicity in Pakistan*, by Farhan Hanif Siddiqi.

Not many people know that after the British left India, Kalat was independent for nearly seven-and-half months until the Pakistani military occupation of March 27, 1948. There are reports that Kalat was trying to strike a deal with India to avoid Pakistani occupation, but failed. March 27 has great significance for Kalat, and by extension for Baluchistan, and perhaps India too. The past Friday was marked by Baloch nationalists as a black day since it is said that it is on this day that Balochistan lost its short-lived independence to Pakistan.

The Baloch resentment against the military occupation is so deep-rooted across the

"France-sized" Baluchistan that pictures posted on social media on Friday showed many Baloch towns wearing a haunted look.

Historians have, to this day, wondered if India lost Kalat state to Pakistan because of the political myopia of the founding fathers of India? And they may be right in raising the question. Pawan Durani, a journalist and blogger from Srinagar, who now lives in Delhi, tweeted on October 26, 2012: "In 1947, the King of Kalat [#Baluchistan] acceded 2 #India. Unfortunately Nehru rejected that. Rest is history. Baloch cont 2 suffer."

London-based think-tank The Foreign Policy Center, FPC, concurs that the Baloch were let down not only by the British but also by the founding fathers of India. The story goes thus. The Baloch sovereign Khan of Kalat Mir Ahmadyar Khan, whose most

About the Balochistan

Balochistan is a touchy issue for Pakistan. By referring it publicly from the rampart of Lal Kila on 15th August. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has shown his political acumen and diplomatic assertiveness.

Is India interfering in Baluchistan? How are Baloch people reacting to India's new found support?

1. Balochistan is one of the four provinces of Pakistan. It is the largest province in the country, covering 44 percent of the total area. The population is 1.3 crore, which is merely 7 percent of the total population of the country. Most of the inhabitants are Baloch; other communities include Pashtuns and Brahuis.

The province is rich in natural resources like oil, gas, copper and gold; the economy is dominated by its natural gas fields. Its location is extremely strate-



gic as the province shares borders with Punjab, Sindh, FATA, as well as Afghanistan and Iran. Gwadar Port in Balochistan is of immense importance to Pakistan

Balochistan means 'the land of the Baloch'. The province was divided into four princely states, which were forcefully acceded to Pakistan. Despite being rich



tragic blunder was to have Muhammad Ali Jinnah as his lawyer in his legal dealings with the British Raj, was said to be very fond of listening to the All India Radio (AIR) broadcast in the evenings. On March 27, 1948, what he had heard left the Khan shell-shocked. The FPC cites an AIR broadcast from that day, which reported a press conference by VP Menon, the secretary in the Ministry of States: "Menon revealed that the Khan of Kalat was pressing India to accept Kalat's accession, but added that India would have nothing to do with it."

Hakim Baloch, a former chief secretary of Baluchistan, author and historian, who has written several books on Balochistan, agrees that AIR did indeed broadcast Menon's statement - the very next day, Sardar Patel issued a contradiction that no such request from the Khan of Kalat was ever received by India. Again on March 30, 1948, Nehru went to great lengths to deny what

Menon had said. The Khan of Kalat too denied the report, but by this time, the Pakistani guns were at his temple.

While Indian leaders were busy issuing contradictory statements, Pakistan acted swiftly. According to human rights defender Waseem Altaf in Viewpoint: "On orders emanating from Mr Jinnah, Balochistan was forcibly annexed to Pakistan on 28th March 1948 when on 27th March 1948, Lt Colonel Gulzar of the 7th Baluch Regiment under GOC Major General Mohammad Akbar Khan invaded the Khanate of Kalat. General Akbar escorted the Khan of Kalat to Karachi and forced him to sign on the instrument of accession while Pakistan Navy's destroyers reached Pasni and Jiwani."

As India's founding fathers closed their eyes on Kalat, Pakistan was already working overtime to occupy the Baloch territory. For example, on March 22, 1948 Pakistan prime minister Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan

presided over a meeting of the three services chief to oversee the military invasion of Kalat and Mekran. "He was briefed by the army, air force and navy chiefs about the steps these armed services have taken in a number of Balochistan cities, such as Turbat, Pasni," says Quetta-based Baloch scholar Surat Khan Marri.

It is a fact that the then Khan of Kalat tried his best to retain the independent status of his state. "The Khan of Kalat had tried for an arrangement with both Iran and Afghanistan as well," said Hakim Baloch. "He had also wanted a deal with London on the lines that the UK had with Oman," he added.

The Khan of Kalat's sending his emissaries to India was a matter of great suspicion in the eyes of the nascent Pakistani defense establishment who were waging a war in Kashmir. Hindustan Times, in a report on the issue, said that the Khan of



in natural resources, it is the most backward region in Pakistan. Baloch people are ethnically, culturally and socially different from the rest of Pakistan and feel exploited at the hands of the dominant Punjabis.

The Balochistan Liberation Army is a Pakistan-designated terrorist organisation. It is the most widely-known Baloch separatist group. It has conducted several attacks on Pakistani security agencies and civilians. Baloch nationalists accuse Pakistan of systematically suppressing its development to keep the Balochs suppressed. Pakistani security forces are accused of illegally detaining 19,000 men, women and children in Balochistan. Many of them have been raped and killed.

Baloch women supporters of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) gather in Karachi to protest the killing of political activists in Balochistan. (Photo: Reuters)

India has maintained that it would not interfere in the internal matters of other countries. Hence, it never brought up the Balochistan issue at any international platform, despite Pakistan repeatedly stoking the Kashmir issue.

Pakistan has been accusing India of running terrorist activities as well as helping Baloch nationalists. A week back, when a terrorist attack killed over 50 people in Quetta, Balochistan, the Pakistani Chief Minister blamed RAW (Research and Analysis Wing), the foreign intelligence agency of India. But Pakistan failed to produce any substantial proof against their charges.

When the bilateral ties with Pakistan hit a new low after Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif raised the Kashmir issue in his Independence Day speech, Prime Minister Modi did what Pakistan couldn't have even thought of. Without mentioning 'Pakistan', he simply thanked the people of Balochistan. Now Pakistan is very much upset after India hit it where it hurts the most. Various Baloch nationalist organisations in Balochistan as well as those based in USA and Europe have welcomed PM Modi's statement from Red Fort. The people round the world in general and India in particular appreciate and consider it as a befitting reply to Pakistan, which is making attempts to interfere in internal matters of Jammu and Kashmir.

Kalat in March 1946 deputed Samad Khan - a member of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) - to plead Kalat's case with the Congress leadership. Other top leaders, including Mir Ghaus Baksh Bizenjo, who later became the governor of Balochistan and went to Delhi in his capacity as president of the Kalat State National Party, met Congress president Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to seek India's support for an independent Balochistan.

Bizenjo confirmed to this scribe many decades later that Azad refused to support a free Balochistan. "Maulana Azad believed that Balochistan would not be a stable state," says Hakim Baloch. Azad ruled out any help to Balochistan as he believed an independent Balochistan, serving as a British base, would undermine the independence of the subcontinent.

In hindsight, the analysis of the issue by Congress leaders, including Azad, was

proven to be flawed. Vikram Sood, former Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) chief, points out to the visits of Baloch leaders to India, including the Khan of Kalat. "They wanted to draw attention to the fact that their state was different and wanted to be treated on par with Nepal," Sood wrote in an article in February 2006, when Baloch statesman Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti was still alive. The former RAW official regrets that the new rulers in New Delhi were too engrossed with Kashmir and Hyderabad to see the strategic significance of a sovereign Balochistan.

While the Pakistan Army occupied Kalat, according to another Indian scholar Deepak Basu, "India stood by silently. Lord Mountbatten, Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru or Maulana Azad, then the president of India's Congress Party, said nothing about the rape of Balochistan."

Imagine a lawyer one had hired to nego-

tiate the deed of a new house becoming the owner of the house himself. This was exactly the case with the Kalat state and Pakistan founder Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who broke all his promises. However, this was made possible due to the miscalculations of the Congress leadership and their lack of statesmanship, particularly, if viewed in the backdrop of their launch of jihad in Kashmir.

Kalat, historical accounts say, was once called Kalat-e-Sewa (Sewa's Fort), after Sewa, a legendary Hindu hero of the Brahui-speaking Baloch people. On August 15, when Jinnah recognised it as a free state, Kalat had a foreign minister named Douglas Yates Fell, while an uncle of this writer was the state's ambassador to Pakistan. The national flag of Kalat flew over the family home in Karachi's Garden district from August 15, 1947 to March 28, 1948.

(Courtesy Daily O) ■

The Nuclear Nexus

“Diplomacy is the art of letting someone have your way.” - DANIELE VARE

■ Rajat Asthana

At a time when issues like the British referendum, the Goods and Services Tax, and two years of Modi government are doing the rounds, the attention received by India’s bid for the Nuclear Suppliers Group membership was truly unprecedented. To understand the stakes involved in NSG, it’s imperative to understand its existence, and its modern day significance.

Keeping long term energy independence and our environmental commitments (most recent being the Paris Agreement at COP-21, Paris) in mind, there’s an increased demand for nuclear energy. The planned increases in macro scale nuclear power would need an abundant supply of fissile material i.e. uranium (thorium isn’t fissile, thorium alone can’t start a reaction).

The disparity in uranium distribution (65% uranium with 5 countries) implies a shortage in most of the world’s developing economies.

Shortages are mostly resolved by

imports. The same should work for uranium, right?

Whenever there’s a shortage of a commodity (e.g.: pulses, rice, sugar, crude oil), we resort to importing it. The possibility of producing nuclear weapons makes commerce in radioactive materials, and especially uranium, a complex and tricky game.

While procuring uranium or other materials (useful in a nuclear program), the world wants the involved parties to be completely transparent with the refinement and usage processes. The ideals of international safeguards and transparency lock horns with strategic interests, power projection and deterrents. This is precisely why, the Nuclear Suppliers Group was formed back in 1974, in retaliatory response to India’s first nuclear test, “Smiling Buddha” at Pokhran, Rajasthan. Now that we know why the NSG came into existence, let us delve into its members, its working and the subsequent effect on global nuclear politics.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG): The Navratna for the atom!

The NSG, came into being in 1974 with U.S., U.S.S.R., U.K., France, West Germany, Canada and Japan as its original members. Today, it has 48 countries which are referred to as ‘Participating Governments’ (PGs), which work together by the principle of consensus or unanimous agreement.

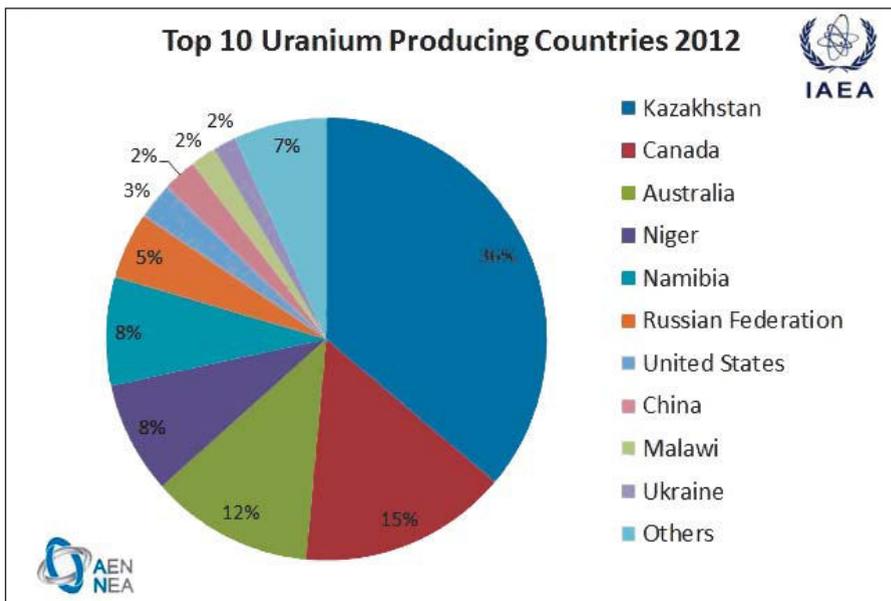
The group seeks global non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through two sets of guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports for unhindered trade and cooperation. How did the formation of this group affect India and its nuclear programme?

The NSG published a set of export guidelines. These were further strengthened in 1992 requiring full-scope IAEA safeguards for any new nuclear export deals. This ruled out nuclear exports to India.

To some degree, the NSG restrictions achieved their desired effect; in the form of construction delays and hardware shortages. In spite of this, India conducted its second set of nuclear tests (Pokhran II) in 1998, which brought forth US led sanctions against India, even though India declared an explicit ‘no first use policy’. At the heart of the NSG efforts was the NPT, formulated in the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis. Differing views on the NPT have made it the single most visible flashpoint of nuclear power play. In the context of India’s interests, it is essential to know the binding obligations of the treaty.

Non - Proliferation Treaty (NPT):

The NSG’s Kohinoor
The NPT seeks to inhibit the spread of nuclear countries through non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology. India, Pakistan, North Korea, Israel and South Sudan are the only non-signatories to



the treaty. Why does India refuse to be a signatory to the NPT?

There are two types of members in the NPT - Nuclear Weapons State and Non-Nuclear Weapons State. Countries (including US,UK,USSR,France and China) that had tested nuclear devices before 1970 were accorded the status of Nuclear Weapons State. Any other nation who wished to sign the NPT, had to do so as a Non-Nuclear Weapons State. India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974 implying that India could only sign the treaty as a Non-Nuclear Weapons State.

If India signs the NPT as a Non-Nuclear Weapons State, it can't keep a minimal nuclear deterrent. This seemed to be discriminatory and against sovereign strategic interests. There were no direct consequences of India's refusal to commit to the NPT. Indirectly, the effects were subsumed in the post Pokhran II sanctions and condemnation. These too, were effectively bypassed in 2008 with India's NSG waiver.

The 2008 NSG Waiver: A 3-year long bypass surgery!

In 2008, the NSG exempted India from the requirement adopted in 1992 banning nuclear cooperation with any state that had not accepted IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) comprehensive safeguards. The US led waiver allowed India to engage in nuclear trade with NSG members. Since then, India has had bilateral deals on civilian nuclear energy technology cooperation (with France, US, UK Canada) and uranium supply agreements (with Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Argentina).

How did the waiver benefit the Indian nuclear programme?

In an interview with The Wire (June 2016), former foreign secretary Shyam Saran noted how the waiver helped not only resolve the issue of uranium shortages forced under production but as well as the upgradation of indigenous nuclear technology to international levels (by concluding several bilateral agreements). Since then, India has followed up on the commitments, which bring merit to its membership bid. Subsequent meetings since then, brought forth our Prime

China Foreign Minister meets PM Narendra Modi NSG door not shut on India, says China

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi met Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the capital on Saturday 13th August. Wang who is on a three-day visit to India, from August 12-14, also met External Affairs Minister, Sushma Swaraj

Vikas Swarup, spokesman MEA, tweeted, "A morning for neighborly engagement. Chinese FM Wang Yi calls on PM @narendramodi."

Wang Yi on Friday 22th August arrived in Goa to discuss about preparations for the BRICS summit scheduled for October, and said the event will put the coastal state on a higher pedestal after meeting and discussing about preparations for the forthcoming summit with Goa Chief Minister Laxmikant Parsekar..

"I have come here because BRICS summit is being held in Goa. I have seen friendly sentiments from the people of Goa," Yi told reporters in the presence of Parsekar. "Goa has a beautiful landscape, beaches and people. Goa is one of the best in the world. I am sure BRICS summit will put Goa at a higher pedestal.

China on Friday 12th August had said that its Wang Yi will discuss with the Indian leadership how to make the

G20 summit in Hangzhou and the BRICS summit in Goa successful besides carrying forward the consensus reached by both nations to enhance mutually beneficial cooperation. Both sides are also expected to have candid discussions over China blocking India's bid to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and New Delhi's move to bring about a UN ban on leader of the Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Muhammad terror group, Masood Azhar.

"As the two largest developing countries and emerging markets, China and India will respectively hold the G20 Hangzhou Summit in September and the BRICS Summit in October," Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying said in a statement. "During the visit, discussion about the two important summits will be on the top of the agenda for the purpose of building up consensus and making the summits successful," she said about Wang's visit to New Delhi.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is expected to take part in the G20 summit to be held in China's Hangzhou city in the first week of next month followed by President Xi Jinping's participation in the BRICS summit in Goa in October.



■ Prime Minister Narendra Modi interacts with Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi in New Delhi on Saturday 13th August 2016



■ Sushma Swaraj and Wang Yi. In New Delhi



Minister's lobbying for a NSG seat in the Seoul plenary from 23-24 June, 2016.

3 Player Chess

Contrary to the discrete Chinese opposition in 2008, the Chinese establishment very explicitly voiced doubts over the membership of non-NPT states. The arguments presented by the Chinese (other than the procedural blocks during the plenary) delved on the weakening of the non-proliferation regime due to country specific exceptions as well as implied Indo-Pak hyphenation. As anticipated, Pakistan applied for NSG membership, a week after India formally put in its papers.

"We have been successful in preventing India from gaining access to the NSG and I am hopeful that whenever it happens, we will both join it together and India will not be able to join the NSG alone." -Sartaj Aziz. He is Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's Adviser on Foreign Affairs

NSG members differ on the degree of compulsion of the 'NPT signatory'. Indian diplomats cite paragraph 1(a) of the 2008 NSG decision which states that the decision on India contributes to the "widest possible implementation of the provisions and objectives of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" and suggesting that there is thus no contradiction between the NPT and India's closer engagement with the NSG. Further, they respond to Pakistani hyphenation by stating that the criteria for membership should be merit based and not criteria based.

Many possibilities arise to India's 'inconclusive' campaign for the NSG

membership. These are best summed up in Sameer Lalwani and Shane Mason's analysis in their article on thewire.in dated 27th June 2016. They suggest four possibilities: miscalculation, sunk costs, abandonment or a strategic gambit. Whether the government invested too much into the membership bid, and to be able to judge future outcomes is only a speculation exercise. History favours us, as far as getting the 2008 waiver's concerned. However, the bigger question that many ask is the need for the membership in the first place?

Does India really need NSG membership (especially, after the waiver in 2008)?

Yes, we do! No, not really!

■ Puts India on a firm footing to propose plutonium trade for its thorium programme. Crucial for energy independence and security.

■ More legitimacy for high-end trade in nuclear technology

■ Commitment for 40% energy production by renewable sources by 2030

■ Allow us to have a role to play in terms of the rulemaking process (keeping the 2011 ruling suggesting NPT criterion for export of ENR technology)

■ With the 2008 waiver, India no longer needs it for its civil nuclear facilities on a macro level.

■ Second-class membership: India will be the sole member to be denied enrichment and reprocessing tech.

■ The waiver can be revoked by consensus, isolating us within the group itself.

Implications

For non-proliferation, India's minimum deterrence stance is evident in the 2012 statement to the UN Security Council, by Hardeep Singh Puri (India's Permanent Representative to the UN from 2009-2013) that "as a country with the ability and willingness to promote global non-proliferation objectives, we believe that the next logical step is India's membership of the four export control regimes."The four export regimes are the NSG, MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime, trade in high-end missile technology), Australia Group (controlling chemical and biological weapons) and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

India's China policy might be marked with tough stances in international fora (South China Sea issue ruling by the PCA) and increased maritime cooperation and investment. India's MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime) membership might be its bargaining chip, as the issue of China's membership for the same has been gathering dust in the past few years. India's voluntary stance on nuclear politics presents a sort of free rider problem, where the world gains by Indian adherence to the guidelines without adding India to the NSG and compromising the eligibility criterion. Regardless of the delay, the discussion of such issues in our living rooms is a good sign in a democracy. Full marks to Prime Minister Modi for decisively projecting India's case. Rarely before has India's diplomacy been so visible on the public front. For the South Block corridors, this is not a particularly bad place to be in. It helps, when you get to set the rules of the game, not just follow them. ■

"WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING INDIA FROM GAINING ACCESS TO THE NSG AND I AM HOPEFUL THAT WHENEVER IT HAPPENS, WE WILL BOTH JOIN IT TOGETHER AND INDIA WILL NOT BE ABLE TO JOIN THE NSG ALONE." -SARTAJ AZIZ. HE IS PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER NAWAZ SHARIF'S ADVISER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

‘Ties with China a mixed picture’



■ Foreign Secretary S. Jaishankar

TERMING India's relationship with China a "mixed picture", Foreign Secretary S Jaishankar said bilateral ties faced "some challenges" in the recent past, including when it blocked New Delhi's NSG membership bid and UN sanctions against Pakistani terrorist Masood Azhar.

Addressing reporters, Jaishankar also maintained that India has been largely able to address two big "constraints" - opportunities for China to invest in India and easier travel regime for Chinese nationals. The Foreign Secretary, who was briefing the media on India's relationship with neighbours as well as with other countries, said ties with China presented a "mixed picture". "We have faced some challenges in the relationship recently. During the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, we revisited some of these issues," he said. A well known terrorist, who has admitted to having committed crimes against India, and his being sanctioned by the UN is "not a small issue", Jaishankar said in an obvious reference to China blocking sanctions against Azhar, the founder of Lashkar-e-Taiba and alleged 26/11 Mumbai attacks mastermind. He also made a veiled reference to China scuttling India's NSG bid, saying New Delhi needed to get greater access to nuclear energy, especially given its commitment at the IDC climate forum

Chinese Ambassador signals room for talks on India in NSG

For the first time after India pointed at China – without naming it – for blocking its entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), China indicated that there is room for negotiations and a solution can be found. Refusing to "heat up" the issue again, Liu Jinsong, Beijing's envoy to New Delhi, said since India has not named China, why should it "rush to pick up the hat". In an interview to The Indian Express at his residence on Thursday, Liu, who is the Acting Ambassador, also allayed concerns of impeding trade routes in the South China Sea and said China, like India, is a "peace-loving country" and Delhi has no reason to worry about its capacity-building in national defence.

Defending China's infrastructure-building in islands of the South China Sea, he claimed they were for providing public services, like weather forecasting, rescue and medical assistance services, to the international community. On the Chinese putting on technical hold the UN designation of Jaish-e-Mohammad chief Maulana Masood Azhar as a terrorist, Liu said it is "not a political hold" and is not being blocked. He also counselled India to indulge in "friendly consultations" with Pakistan - without naming it - and come to a mutually acceptable outcome.

Responding to a question on China blocking India's membership in NSG at Seoul last month, Liu said, "This topic has been very hot last month, now it has cooled down a little bit. I don't want to talk too much about it and heat it up again. I want to leave

time and room for the diplomats to work out a solution."

"The Indian statement", he said, does not name China. "How do you decide that this country is China?" Told that it had been widely reported, he said, "When India has not specifically mentioned China, why should China rush to pick up the hat?" He said the Chinese approach on the NSG question is three-fold: "Abiding by the rules, leaving the room and space (for negotiations) and finding the route (solution)."

On Masood Azhar, Liu says India must consult Pak.

Asked if that can happen later this year, he said that he would not spell out a timetable. On the question of a possible quid pro quo between Chinese membership of the MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime) and India's entry into NSG, he said that there is "no linkage" between the two. On India's entry into MTCR, he said, "It is good that India is now a member of MTCR."

On the question of Chinese assertiveness in the South China Sea leading to a possible blockade of trade routes, he said, "India has expressed this concern (on Tuesday). China shares the concern. China is committed to safeguarding freedom of navigation in South China Sea... and actually, the purpose of building some facilities in some islands in SCS is to provide public good for the international community, like lighthouses, weather stations and other kinds of civilian facilities." "China, like India is also a peace-loving country which sticks to international law and order and good neighbourliness," he said, and "India has no reason to worry about its capacity-building in its national defence." On the holding of Malabar exercises, he said it is part of India's military cooperation with others. "If it is not targeted at China, we won't have any problems with that. However, if any party or parties participating in the exercise want to deliberately bring the exercise to the disputed waters of South China Sea, then we will be concerned. (But) Indian side has been very cautious and has been sticking to principles, and has decided to not participate in joint patrols in the South China Sea."

"I don't know much about this person Masood... but as per rules of 1267 committee, another country, the country of origin of Masood, needs to be consulted. If you and that country can have friendly consultations and reach a mutually acceptable result, then China will be glad to go along with results." Diplomacy, he said, is all about "negotiating and making compromises". "No country can have it all. You have to compromise somewhere... you need patience and need to abide by the rules," he said ■

India-US Sign Logistics Support Agreement

The Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) was long awaited



■ US Defence Secretary Ash Carter and Indian Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar participate in a joint news conference at the Pentagon

India and the United States on Monday 30th August 2016 signed the historic agreement LEMOA, one that will facilitate Logistic Support, Supplies, and Services between the two countries.

Defence Minister of India Manohar Parrikar signed the "The Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)" with his US counterpart, Defence Secretary Ashton Carter on 30th August 2016 at Washington. It was a major step forward in closer bilateral defence cooperation between India and U.S. Both sides also clarified that it will not involve setting up of military bases.

The agreement, viewed as part of the Obama administration's Pivot to Asia strategy.

The experts have welcomed the 'long delayed' agreement that has been in discussions since 2004. The LEMOA was "in principal" agreed on during Aston Carter's visit to India in April.

A joint statement issued after the meeting of Manohar Parrikar and Aston Carter said the LEMOA will facilitate additional opportunities for practical engagement and exchange.

Aston Carter in his remarks drew a comparison between the US' pivot to Asia and India's Act East Policy. "The United States is reaching west in President Obama's rebalance, India is reaching east in Prime Minister Modi's Act East policy, which will extend India's reach further into the broader Indo-Asia-

Pacific region," he said.

Carter said the agreement will be a "very substantial enabler" for the two countries to work together.

Manohar Parrikar also clarified that the agreement will not involve in setting up bases.

"It does not have anything to do with setting up bases. It is for logistics support to each other ... Like supply of fuel, supply of any other things that are required for joint operations, humanitarian assistance and many others," he said.

"LEMOA is a facilitating agreement that establishes terms, conditions, procedures for reciprocal provision of logistic support, supplies, service. Reciprocal logistic support would be used exclu-

sively in port visits, joint exercises, joint training, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief," Defence Ministry tweeted from its official account.

It added that LEMOA does not create any obligations on either party to carry out any joint activity, does not provide for the establishment of any bases or basing arrangements, and significantly enhances operational capacity of our armed forces, including in response to humanitarian crises or disaster relief.

Reacting to apprehension of some Left parties like CPI, CPM "strategic expert and Director of Society for Policy Studies C. Uday Bhaskar said, "it does not imply we become a US military ally. We are not obliged to provide support to any and every US military operation in the region,".

The US had first proposed an India specific logistics support agreement (LSA) in 2004 at the sixth meeting of the India-US Defence Policy Group. It is a version of the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA), which the US has with several NATO nations, something that has raised concerns. India has in the past provided logistic support to the US. During the 1990-91 Gulf War, the Chandra Shekhar government provided over flight rights to US planes, and even permitted refuelling, but revoked it after protests. During the 2004 Tsunami, US support came handy with India lacking the capability to provide assistance to the affected areas. Experts say the agreement will aid such humanitarian assistance in future

India and the US have signed an in-principle agreement for sharing military logistics. The agreement will give two nations access to logistic support from each other besides refuelling and birthing facilities. The US has also made it clear that if India wants transfer of high end technology, it needs to sign three foundational agreements. These agreements include:

1. Logistic Support Agreement (LSA).
2. Communications Inter-operability and Security Memorandum of Agreement (CISMOA).
3. Basic Exchange and Coopera-

China has nothing to fear from Indo-US defence pact: Kirby

China has nothing to fear from stronger ties between India and the US after the two countries inked a key logistics defence pact, the Obama Administration has said.

"Broadly speaking, a deepening, stronger, more cooperative bilateral relationship with India is not something that anybody should fear or worry about," State Department Spokesman John Kirby told reporters.

Kirby was responding to a question on China's reaction the defence pact between India and the US that will enable their militaries to use each other's assets and bases for repair and replenishment of supplies.

"We both are democracies, we both have incredible opportunities and influence on the global stage, and a better relationship between the United States and India is not just good for our two countries, not just good for the region, it's good for the world," he said.



Minister of External Affairs Ms. Sushma Swaraj with John Kerry US secretary of State in New Delhi Reuters

"There's already a tremendous partnership between the United States and India which cuts across quite a few sectors and it's not just security and defense related. It's economic, trade and information and technology sharing," he said in response to a question.

tion Agreement for Geo-Spatial Cooperation (BECA).

Although the LSA agreement has been under negotiation for two decades now, the previous government was opposed to it. There was apprehension that the agreement would draw India into a de facto military alliance with the US. It should be noted here that this agreement does not involve giving away any bases. Also, India does not have any such agreements with other nations.

What is LSA all about?

Initially Logistics Support Agreement was called Access and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) but later it was renamed Logistics Support Agreement. The LSA would require both countries to provide their bases, fuel and other kinds of logistics support to each others' fighter jets and naval warships. Logistical support with regard to weapons facilities

would involve non-offensive military equipment. This support will involve cashless transactions on a reciprocal basis. The LSA would be particularly beneficial at the time of disaster relief operations like the one India undertook in the wake of the Asian Tsunami in 2004.

Why it was opposed?

- There is an apprehension that this agreement would lead progressively towards a form of informal military alliance.

- This has political sensitivity involved in it too.

- Some experts also believe that by signing this agreement India may become a party to the 'wrong designs' of the US military in the region and in the process, compromise India's strategic sovereignty.

Benefits of this agreement:

- Whenever the ships of other coun-

tries visit our ports or air bases, they go through a very long process of clearances through MEA, MoD and other agencies. This agreement aims at cutting short of these procedures.

- The exchange of logistics support facilities would further enhance bilateral defence cooperation as well as India's strategic role, keeping in view the projected expansion of the Indian Navy's role beyond the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

- The absence of appropriate logistics support mechanism between the two countries would hamper such capabilities to effectively deal with the security challenges during emergency situations.

- Financially too the LSA makes good sense for India. According to some official estimates, with LSA in place, India would be able to save around US\$20 million per war game, when Indian forces take part in any of the joint military exercises with the US on American soil.

Things to be taken care of:

- The logistics support should be limited to certain situations such as joint military exercises, interventions in disaster relief or any other situation mutually agreed upon.

- It should be taken care that the degree of autonomy in deciding what situation the agreement will apply is not lost.

- This agreement involves setting up of warehousing facilities in each other's lands. It is worrying because such places have their own personnel guarding them.

- India should also make sure that it retains the ability to say no to access to logistics under exceptional circumstances.

What about other two agreements?

- CISMOA would allow US to provide India with its encrypted communications equipment and systems so that Indian and US higher commanders, aircraft and ships can communicate with each other through secure networks in peace and war.

- BECA would provide India with topographical and aeronautical data and products which will aid navigation and targeting.

- These are areas in which US is very advanced and agreement could definitely benefit India, although armed forces which use systems from many other countries like Israel and Russia are not comfortable with sharing information about their systems with US.

Conclusion:

The logistics support agreement is a mutually beneficial agreement. However, both sides need to make efforts to arrive at a consensus that is consistent with their national interests and policies. LSA should be limited to simplifying procedures. Also, the other agreements are not easy. They need larger consensus and greater discussions. The fundamental question is whether India possesses the political will to forge a closer relationship with the US, and at the same time have all its options open for any eventuality. ■



■ Prime Minister Narendra Modi Addresses Joint Meeting of U.S Congress in Washington DC

Non-Aligned Movement, a fiasco?



■ Suresh Srivastava



■ Indian External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj was extended an invitation to attend the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit by...
Delcy Rodriguez the Foreign Minister of Venezuela

PRIME MINISTER Narendra Modi from the rampart of Red Fort gave a clarification call on 15th August 2016, against the atrocious and abominable behaviour of Pakistan Government against the people in Baloochistan, Gilgit and Pak occupied Kashmir. This call is in itself a paradigm shift of foreign policy started with Nehru era and may be given a fine burial by the

present NDA government. Last six decades India was following and pursuing the policy of non-alignment. The first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was fond of socialism and was in forefront in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as

against great power and block politics.

Pandit Nehru was having leaning towards socialism without following doctrine of communism. Pandit Nehru was romantically wedded to the idea of socialism as communism was diametrically opposed to democracy and he himself believing in democracy could not possibly adopt the system of communism but at the



same time he was always leaning towards the communist block and economic policies of communism by having state control over all major industries and following five year plan like communist regime of the Soviet Union. When India gain freedom the world was divided into two groups between NATO and CENTO, or American Block and Soviet Block. Pandit Nehru though was having leaning towards Soviet Block but still he wanted to maintain an independent identity for India. The cold war was at its zenith and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indonesia's first President Sukarno, Egypt's second President Gamal Abdul Nasser, Ghana's first President Kwame Nkrumah and Yugoslavia President Josip Broz Tito all five leaders joined hands to advocate middle course for the states for developing world between the western and eastern blocks in the era of cold war.

The non-aligned movement was formed as an attempt to thwart the cold war and now it is struggling to find relevance after the end of cold war and formal end of colonialism. The non-aligned movement is now forced to redefine itself and re invent its purpose in the current unipolar world. A major question arises whether any of its foundational ideologies, principals of National Independence, Territorial Integrity and the struggle against poverty, backwardness and underdevelopment can be applied to the contemporary world. The movement was firm believer of multilateralism non aggression and to become an instrument to promote and strengthen political leverage with developed nations. But the movement continues to suffer with the problem of divergence of agenda. The movement never agreed on international issues because all

the members of non-aligned movement have different political agenda and self interest above the movement. The one of the greatest example of total failure of non-aligned movement was when India was attacked in the year 1962 by China and China was not a member of non-aligned movement but all the members of non-aligned movement refused to pass any resolution condemning aggression against India. All the member states preferred to look other way then to condemn aggression against the founding nation of non-aligned movement.

The movement wanted to see a role for itself as in its view the world's poorest nation continue to be exploited by Western hegemony and super-powers. It opposes super-power for interference in internal affairs and aggressive unilateral measures. In its view the globalization implications results in equalities particularly to the developing nations. The fact remain is this, that all the members of non-aligned movement are under developed or developing nations. The non-aligned nations among them selves are not in a position to provide latest technology which is essential for the fast development of any nation and for that they have to look towards developed nations and here lies the contradiction between the philosophy of non-aligned nations and developed nations. On one hand non-aligned nations accuse developed nations for exploitation, interference in internal affairs, in-equalities and neo colonialism and on other hand they expect help and aid without any string from the developed nations. Every nation developed, un-developed or developing nation has its own self national interest. The developed nations joined their hands in the form of European Union and as on

today even the Britain is rueing the day when it opted for referendum on European Union. There is no doubt that the experiment of European Union is successful and further helping the developed nations for further development and proving to be beneficial to all its member.

In recent past the movement has criticize certain aspects of foreign policies of USA and Britain. The non-aligned movement has squarely blamed USA and Britain for invasion of Iraq, its attempt to stifle Iran and denounced by some members of the non-aligned movement to run roughshod over the sovereignty of smaller nations. Though the movement is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals but believes that international community has not created conditions conducive to development and has infringed upon the rights of the developing nations. The issues like debt burden, un fair trade practices, the decline in foreign aid by imposing stringent conditions by the developed nations inhabiting development of developing nations.

There are many positive sides of movement such as the criticism of current UN structures and powered dynamics strongly denouncing United Nations for being utilized by powerful nations. It has made a number of recommendations that says would strengthen the United Nations and made it transparent and democratic. The movement has collaborated with other organizations of the developing world primarily the group of 77 and sharing interest of both groups.

NAM with 120 member states has lost much of its relevance today. It has become a Conglomeration of all kinds of nations, aligned, more aligned and most aligned, because it is difficult to identify

THE MOVEMENT WANTED TO SEE A ROLE FOR ITSELF AS IN ITS VIEW THE WORLD'S POOREST NATION CONTINUE TO BE EXPLOITED BY WESTERN HEGEMONY AND SUPER-POWERS. IT OPPOSES SUPER-POWER FOR INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND AGGRESSIVE UNILATERAL MEASURES.



■ **Co-founders of the Non-Aligned Movement: Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Nassar of Egypt, Sukharno of Indonesia and Tito of Yugoslavia In 1961 they gathered together to form NAM .But none of them came in support of India when China attacked India in 1962.**

a country which is truly non-aligned. India a founding member of NAM has never been benefited by the group of NAM whenever India was in dire need of support. The Chinese aggression, when USA came to the rescue of beleaguered India and NAM refused to pass even a resolution condemning aggression. Similarly, in the year 1971 when India faced with the migration of more than 1 million refugees from East Pakistan now Bangladesh and threat of war looming over India by way of 7th fleet of USA and India entered into the treaty of friendship and cooperation with Soviet Union to save itself from the onslaught of western big power, NAM was nowhere to be seen.

Thus, NAM fails to play any role in peaceful settlement of disputes through international rights. Lack of sufficient capacity for turning into an International body and the weak performance of the movement over the past half century

challenged the NAM efficiency in Global decision making. Therefore, after more than five decades of the formation of NAM and in view of Geographical and Ideological diversity of the members the movement would ultimately disintegrate as a transnational organization consisting of countries with various goals and ideologies will never be able to create a logical structure for implementing policies as envisaged in the Charter of NAM. The challenges for NAM stem from international structure of the movement. The members do not have economic or political similarities and NAM members lack a strong joint will, they have different political interest.

Delcy Rodriguez the Foreign Minister of Venezuela has come to India to personally invite our Prime Minister Narendra Modi to participate in the meeting of NAM scheduled to be held from 13-18 September 2016 at Porlamar, Isla Margarita, Nueva Esparta, Venezuela. She

had carried a letter from her President, Nicolas Maduro requesting our Prime Minister for his personal participation in the 17th NAM Conference. The Government of India has not decided the level at which India will participate in this meeting.

India need not to opt out of NAM being the founder member but this movement has lost its relevance and needs to be given a ceremonial burial. India needs USA much more than any other time similarly, India cannot afford to antagonized Russia as both the countries has helped India in the time of the need but fact remain is this, if India wants to be developed nation than it requires the latest technology and support from USA and European Union. If India wants to tackle nexus of China and Pakistan than it requires unflinching support of USA and Western Powers and this support may not be coming from the member states of NAM. ■

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS NOT DECIDED THE LEVEL AT WHICH INDIA WILL PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING. INDIA NEED NOT TO OPT OUT OF NAM BEING THE FOUNDER MEMBER BUT THIS MOVEMENT HAS LOST ITS RELEVANCE AND NEEDS TO BE GIVEN A CEREMONIAL BURIAL.

WILL IRELAND BE UK'S BACK DOOR TO EU - AND VICE VERSA?

■ *William Booth* -

There are no signs, no custom posts or immigration control along the 300-mile invisible border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Back during the Troubles, the border in Northern Ireland was a treacherous place, a briar patch of watch towers and customs posts, and rough smuggling clans and lethal Irish Republican Army cells.

A generation ago? So fearful were British troops of IRA snipers that they deployed their soldiers in helicopters instead of risking the roads in Armagh County.

Today this is a fine place to be a cow.

Now there is peace - and plenty of golf being played - along the 300 miles of the sinuous border that separates Northern Ireland from the Republic of Ireland.

Yet change may be coming to the frontier, following the vote in June by Britain to leave the European Union.

What will happen to the Irish isle, north and south, is one of the biggest wild cards of the Brexit vote.

Northern Ireland is a part of Britain, and so they must now bid goodbye to the European bloc, no matter that a clear majority in Northern Ireland wanted to stay in the union - 56 percent voted to remain, while 44 percent voted leave.

Their neighbours to the south in the independent Republic of Ireland will remain part of European Union. What will happen to trade and travel is unknown - and there are even bigger questions being asked about unification of the island. Will a Romanian - or a Libyan - travelling from Dublin soon have to show a passport on the way to Belfast? Will a truckload of E.U. or British goods be inspected crossing the border and how? Will a bottle of milk cost the same on both sides - and who will enforce the regulations for its proper pasteurization and what will happen to the



millions in farm subsidies, tax breaks and development funds that help farmers produce the milk?

Britain's new post-Brexit Prime Minister, Theresa May, vowed "no one wants a return to the borders of the past." But many are doubtful.

"Nobody knows what's going to happen to our border and people who knows the least are the politicians," said Eugene McSkeane, 39, a hog farmer in Crossmaglen in Northern Ireland, who pointed to the over blown promises made before the historic Brexit ballot that were quickly with-

drawn after the votes were counted.

The farmer said the decision over the border won't be made by just Britain or Ireland. The 28 remaining members of the European Union will also have a say.

McSkeane lives in the north but crosses back and forth across the border without a thought.

"We pay our electric bill in the south and our water bills in the north," he said. "It's second nature."

Kids go to schools on either side. Farmers till land that straddles the line. A local veterinarian said it's a morning's work to

treat a cow in the north and a sheep in the south.

"Technically I imagine you're supposed to check in with someone when you transport a body across the border, but I don't see why you would bother with that now," said Bernard O'Hanlon, 56, a funeral director and owner of a pub in Mullaghbawn in Northern Ireland. His two businesses, alongside a car wash, are combined.

"We've forgotten all about borders," he said. "Now are they going to mean something again? That's daft."

At the crossroads near O'Hanlon's is a monument to fallen fighters who died during the 1916 Easter Rising against British rule that lead to independence for the Republic of Ireland. Beneath the flowers and portraits are the words, "If you really want an Irish Republic vote Sinn Fein."

"Drive down the hill over the river you won't see a sign telling you just crossed a border," said Brendan McLeay, 55, a publican in Cullaville, whose bar has two different drawers at the cash register, one for British pounds, the other for European Euros. More than 180 maintained roads cross the border between - many more if you count tractor trails and foot paths.

Along the Fane River, anglers fish for trout from both sides of the border. A local has hung a green-white-orange flag for the Republic of Ireland along a hedgerow.

This will now become the European Union's backdoor to Britain and vice versa.

Alasdair McDonnell, a member of parliament from Belfast, said he's been deluged with queries from constituents worried about what will happen to the border following the Brexit vote.

"We've opened up a can of worms," he warned during a debate in parliament.

"There's been massive progress and benefits of the last 20 years," he said. "Free movement has transformed the island of Ireland." "There are people with a living memory of the hard border and its not a good memory at all," said McDonnell, a member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party. "Nobody wants a return to the dark days," he said. It was only 15 years ago the last bomb exploded in the long conflict between British security forces and Ulster loyalist paramilitaries and the Irish



Republican Army. More than 3,500 people were killed during the Troubles, half of them civilians.

The peace brought by the 1998 Good Friday Agreement is now well-worn, widely accepted and an economic success for both north and south.

Change is worrisome for some.

"Brexit got everyone talking, that's for sure. It reminds everyone who is who, where is where, north and south, the Troubles, all of that," said Anne Devlin, a shop clerk who was filling her car with gas in Castleblayney in the Republic of Ireland but who lives in the north.

During the Troubles, one side's freedom fighter was the other's terrorist, she said.

"The past is best in the past," Devlin said. "It doesn't take much to stir tensions on the border," said Eunan O'Halpin, a professor of contemporary Irish history at Trinity College in Dublin.

"Is there still bitterness? Of course there is," he said. A vote for a united Ireland? After the Brexit ballot, Irish politicians quickly began to jostle for advantage as they assessed what future negotiations over the coming split would mean - for the border, for the relations between north and south, between London, Belfast, Dublin and Brussels. "That Ireland can be both one unit and two separate units may be a bizarre political fiction, but it is a fiction that has enabled former enemies to live with one another in relative peace," Ian McBride, professor of Irish and British history at King's College in London, wrote in the

Guardian.

In an interview, McBride said, "I assume there'll be a common sense solution to this." He said too many people have too much to lose.

The leader of the main opposition party in Republic of Ireland, Micheál Martin, said the rejection of Brexit by voters in Northern Ireland could be a "defining moment" in Irish politics and "may show people the need to rethink current arrangements."

Martin McGuinness, deputy first minister of Northern Ireland, and a leader of Sinn Fein, called Brexit "a disaster for Ireland."

"Anything that resembled a return to border checkpoints would represent a grievous undermining of the Good Friday agreement," McGuinness said. "I view such a prospect with great alarm."

Sinn Fein's leader, Gerry Adams, said that the vote by Northern Ireland against Brexit should boost support for a future referendum on Irish unity.

Talk of such a "Border Poll" to consider the reunification of north and south raises hackles among British loyalists in the north. Arlene Foster, first minister of Northern Ireland, vowed little would change along the border and said talk of a referendum on the unification of Ireland was folly.

"This is the silly season and often we have people coming forward with policy ideas that have no relevance to reality, and certainly a border poll, if it were to happen, would give a resounding result that we wanted to remain within the United Kingdom," Foster told the BBC's Today show.

Sammy Wilson, a leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, which supported a leave vote in the Brexit campaign, told The Washington Post in an interview at his offices in Larne that there are already immigration controls shared by the Republic of Ireland and Britain in the form of the Common Travel Area protocol.

Wilson said the threat of "rising tensions" between Catholics and Protestants, republicans and unionists, is "a despicable argument." "We don't have a disaffected population. We won't have a return to terrorism," he said. There's too much trade, too much togetherness now. "It's all going to blow over soon enough," he said

Courtesy: The Washington Post



Now, Permanent residency status to foreign investors

The Union Cabinet led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has given approval to grant of permanent residency status (PRS) to the foreign investors, a move aimed at encouraging foreign investment in India and to promote 'Make in India' programme.

Permanent residency, a government statement said, will be given to foreign investors subject to the relevant conditions as specified in the FDI policy notified by the government from time to time.

Under the scheme, suitable provisions will be incorporated in the visa manual to provide for the grant of PRS to foreign

investors.

The statement said that "PRS will be granted for a period of 10 years with multiple entry. This can be reviewed for another 10 years if the PRS holder has not come to adverse notice. The scheme will be applicable only to foreign investors fulfilling the prescribed eligibility conditions, his/her spouse and dependents." In order to avail this scheme, the foreign investor will have to invest a minimum of Rs 10 crores to be brought within 18 months or Rs 25 crores to be brought within 36 months. Further, the foreign investment

should result in generating employment to at least 20 resident Indians every financial year, cabinet said. The government said that PRS will serve as a multiple entry visa without any stay stipulation and PRS holders will be exempted from the registration requirements. PRS holders will be allowed to purchase one residential property for dwelling purpose. The spouse/dependents of the PRS holder will be allowed to take up employment in private sector (in relaxation to salary stipulations for Employment Visa) and undertake studies in India

Government takes initiatives for success of its Make-in India Policy

The Make in India program includes major new initiatives designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure

The Central Government claimed to have completed the following action in this respect:

* 14 government services delivered via eBiz, a single-window online portal

20 services have been integrated into the portal Employer Registration (Employee's State Insurance Corporation Industrial License (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, 1, Issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN) (Central Board of Direct Taxes, Issue of Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN), Advanced Foreign Remittance (AFR)

Foreign Collaboration-General Permission Route (FC-GPR, Employer Registration, Issue of Explosive License, Importer Exporter Code License (Directorate General of Foreign Trade,) Foreign Currency- Transfer of Shares 2 (Reserve Bank of India, Issue of custom duty concession certificate to entrepreneurs under project import scheme (Department of Heavy Industry (DHI),

Changes or correction in PAN data (Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Registration under the Contract Labour Act, , Registration under the Building and other construction workers Act, 1996 Registration under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979

2) Online portals for Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) for:

Real-time registration

Payments through 56 accredited banks Online application process for environmental and forest clearances

3) Department of Commerce, Government of India has launched Indian Trade Portal..

4) The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has been passed to remove requirements of minimum paid-up capital and common seal for companies.

5) An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of the business.

6) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has also set up Japan Plus and Korea Plus. s

7) Protecting Minority Investors. Additional safeguards have been put for shareholders of privately held companies

MEASURES UNDERWAY

Eliminate requirement of minimum paid-up capital and common seal Single-window clearance for import and export Central Board of Excise and Customs(CBEC) has implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) Integrate processes for obtaining PAN, TAN, ESIC and EPFO registration with incorporation of company

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

1. The Smart Cities Mission is progressing, with Special Purpose Vehicles for 19 cities already set up.

2. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a mega infra-structure project of USD 90 billion with financial and technical aids from Japan, covering an overall length of 1,483 Kms.

3. The eight investment regions proposed to be developed in Phase I of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Cor-

ridor:

4. Fourteen National Investment and Manufacturing Zones outside the DMIC region have also been given in-principle approval. These regions are in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha

5. Industrial projects like Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) project, Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) and Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) are under initial stages of planning.

The final perspective plan for BMEC has been completed and submitted to Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Draft shareholders agreement and state support agreement have been shared with state governments for CBIC.

NEW SECTORS

1. Defence

Up to 49%, automatic route; FDI above 49%, through Government route where it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded

2. Civil Aviation

100 per cent FDI under automatic route in Greenfield Projects

74 per cent FDI in Brownfield Projects under automatic route. FDI beyond 74 percent for Brownfield Projects is under government route

FDI POLICY

100% Foreign Direct investment (FDI) is allowed under the automatic route in the auto sector, subject to all the applicable regulations and laws. ■



1. Launch of the 14th edition of we care film festival. Left to right: Deepak Parvatiyar, Media Advisor of IFUNA and We Care Film Festival, Dr. JP Singh, Member Secretary, Rehabilitation Council of India, Satish Kapoor, Founder Director of We Care Film Fest, Rajeev Chandran, National Information Officer, United Nations Information Centre for India and Bhutan, KG Suresh, Director General, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Dr. Vinod Agarwal, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, Prof. Ashok Ogra, Director, Apeejay Institute of Mass Communication, Dr. Hojatollah Abedi, Dy. Cultural Counsellor, Embassy of Iran, CK Khaitan, IAS, CEO, The National Trust of Government of India, Suresh Srivastava, Secretary General, Indian Federation of United Nations Associations.

2. Mr. CK Khaitan, IAS, CEO, The National Trust of Government of India, felicitates IFUNA Secretary General Mr. Suresh Srivastava. Dr. Vinod Agarwal, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, looks on.

3. Mr. Deepak Parvatiyar proposing the Vote of Thanks at the function.

4. Mr. Suresh Srivastava handing over certificate to Mr. Vijay Jodha, eminent short film maker and a member of the Jury at the 13th edition of We Care Festival during the award ceremony.

IFUNA FELICITATED AT WE CARE FILM FESTIVAL

IFUNA Secretary General was invited as Observer during the jury meet of 13th edition of We Care Film Festival in New Delhi. He was further felicitated at the finale of the internationally acclaimed film festival - the only travelling film festival on disability issues in Asia Pacific, at prestigious India International Centre on August 5.

The vote of thanks at the function was proposed by Mr. Deepak Parvatiyar, who besides being IFUNA's Media Advisor, is also the Media Advisor of We Care

Film Festival.

Iranian films won first prize in three of the four categories while Indian film won first prize in the fourth at the finale of the 13th edition of We Care Film Festival on disability issues under the aegis of Brotherhood, which is supported by UNESCO, United Nations Information Centre, India and Bhutan and National Trust of the Government of India.

There were entries from 953 films from 90 countries of which 72 films made

it to the finals. A 22-member jury of eminent persons chaired by Kg Suresh, Director General, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, and co-chaired by Seema Gupta, CEO, Lok Sabha TV and Dr. Nitin Malik, Joint Registrar of Guru Govind Singh Indrapastha University, shortlisted 19 films from nine countries for awards under the designated 1-minute, 5-minute, 30-minute and 60-minute categories. The event is well reported in media across the globe.



■ UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon



■ Ambassador Park Soo-gil, President of WFUNA



■ Bonian Golmohammadi, Secretary-General of WFUNA, (3rd from left) with the members of IFUNA

Secretary-General Ban ki-Moon: United Nations Associations Inspire Building Better World, Salutes Federation's Seventieth Anniversary

Following is the text of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's video message to the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) on the occasion of its seventieth anniversary, in New York on 19 August 2016: Ambassador Park Soo-gil, President of WFUNA, Mr. Bonian Golmohammadi, Secretary-General of WFUNA,

I am pleased to extend my warmest con-

gratulations to the World Federation of United Nations Associations as you mark your seventieth anniversary. Thank you for helping advance the UN mission and UN values. Over the last 10 years, I have seen the difference you make around the world. Your engagement is educating and empowering global citizens. Your inspiration is building a better world.

I also salute your strong commitment

to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including your efforts to ensure a goal to build more peaceful societies. Once again, thank you for your enduring support for the United Nations. You are among our strongest allies and advocates in communities around the globe. Let us keep partnering together for a people-centered, planet-friendly future, leaving no one behind

RATNA AWARD

We had published an article of Suresh Srivastava, Secretary General, IFUNA in our April-May 2015 issue under the caption of " Bharat Ratana A Greater level of Responsibility" Mr Srivastava in his article had suggested that an awardees should not indulge himself in publicity of products which may not be of proper quality and may be injurious to health and may not be good in public interest.

We are glad that the Government of India has made a law pertaining to consumer protection. The Government

strongly feels that misrepresentation of a product especially of food product should be taken very seriously considering the influence of celebrities and high net worth individuals and companies. The existing laws were not deterrent enough to discourage manufacturers or publishers from using such personalities for misleading ads.,The consumer protection Act 2015 therefore, made stringent provisions in the law to tackle misleading advertisement, as well as, to fix liability on endorsers/celebrities.

The consumer protection bill of 2015 adopted that for first time offence, the offender may be penalised

with either a fine of Rs. 10 lakh or imprisonment up to two years, or both. For second time offence, a fine of Rs. 50 lakh and imprisonment of five years.

For subsequent offences, the penalties may be increased proportionately based on the value of sales volumes of such products or services.

Some celebrities have come under fire for endorsing brands misleading consumers. Recently, Indian cricket captain MS Dhoni had to resign as brand ambassador of Amrapali after residents of a housing society started a protest against the builder and the cricketer on social media

MYANMAR

An old friend of India, a new partner in progress. External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj meets Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, State Counsellor & Foreign Minister of Myanmar



Karzai backs Modi's Balochistan remarks

Afghanistan's former President Hamid Karzai "appreciated" Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement on the human rights situation in Balochistan on Friday, saying that India had every right to respond to Pakistan's provocations.

"Pakistani authorities have spoken freely on Afghanistan and India, but this is the first time that the PM of India has spoken about Balochistan," Mr. Karzai said during a visit to Delhi.

"However I don't think India intends to go to any proxy wars in the region as it has a tradition of peaceful coexistence. The region should not go to proxy wars," he added.

The remarks from the former Afghan president, who has often called out Pakistan for its support to the Taliban, come a day after Bangladesh Information Minister Hassanul Haq Inu had also backed Mr. Modi's statements.

Speaking to an all-party meeting on Kashmir last week, and in his address on independence day, Mr. Modi had vowed to take up the cause of Baloch people facing repression in Pakistan on the international stage, and said he had received many messages from them.

"In Balochistan there is extreme suffering at the hands of extremists promoted by state structures in Pakistan. Therefore the people's concerns need to be addressed and aired," Mr. Karzai told The Hindu in an interview, saying that Mr. Modi's comments should make Pakistan's government "see the gravity of the situation".

Mr. Karzai also blamed the United States for supporting Pakistan in the past, and claimed that it was the US that had stopped India from providing military assistance and lethal weaponry to Afghanistan during his Presidential tenure that ended in 2014.

Referring to a statement by visiting NATO and US commander General John



■ Prime Minister Narendra Modi with former Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai during a meeting in New Delhi.

Nicholson in Delhi last week, who had said that America welcomes Indian support to Afghanistan, Mr. Karzai said that the US had shifted its position "late and only lately".

"It is welcome that the US wishes to allow and encourage India to help Afghanistan militarily, although India should never have waited for anyone's permission," Mr. Karzai said.

The comments are significant as they come a week ahead of a visit to Delhi by Afghan Army Chief General Qadam Shah Shahim. As The Hindu had reported earlier, sources confirmed that General Shah will bring a "revised wish list" of

military hardware Afghanistan wants India to help supply, including requests for more Mi-25 and Mi-35 helicopters.

Mr. Karzai said that India must now take "bold steps" to enhance Afghan defence capabilities. "India knows the state of the Afghan forces. India is very capable of helping Afghanistan and has the means to supply Afghanists needs: equipment hardware and training," he said at a roundtable organised by the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) ahead of a keynote address on "Regional Power play and the rise of radicalism in Afghanistan" which he will deliver on Saturday. ■

Russia fines Google \$6.7mn over anti-trust charge

Russia's anti-trust authority on Thursday fined Google 438 million rubles (\$6.75 million) after finding it guilty of abusing its dominant market position by forcing Smart phone makers to install its search engine on Androids.

The Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS) in September last year deemed Google in breach of a law on "protecting competition" after an investigation following a complaint by Russia's largest search engine, Yandex.

Yandex asked the anti-trust authorities to prevent Android phones from being automatically bundled with Google's search engine.

The FAS said that Google has two months to pay the fine.

Yelena Zayeva, the head of its department for regulating communications and IT was quoted in the statement as saying the ruling "will allow the development of competition on the mobile software market in Russia, which will have a positive effect for consumers."

All companies whose production is on sale in Russia have to observe the law on competition, "including transnational corporations," Zayeva added.

Google said in a statement : "We have received notice of the fine from FAS and will analyze closely before deciding our next steps."

"In the meantime, we continue to talk to all invested parties to help consumers, device manufacturers and developers thrive on Android in Russia," Google said.

The tech giant's Android operating system dominates the smart phone market with a share of around 80 percent, which enables Google to offer search and other services to handset users.

Russia's anti-trust authority had been holding consultations with Google aimed at reaching an amicable agreement, but this required Google to admit guilt.



■ Russian President Vladimir Putin

Google has insisted that consumers are free to choose whether to use its services. Google has been hit by similar anti-trust charges in other countries, particularly in the European Union, which has launched three cases against Google, one of which is specifically about using the dominance of the Android mobile phone operating system to restrict competition.

Russia's anti-trust authority this week also launched legal proceedings against US tech giant Apple over the alleged fixing of resellers' prices for iPhones in the country.

Apple said in a statement: "Resellers set their own prices for the Apple products they sell in Russia and around the world. ■"

प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर भारत

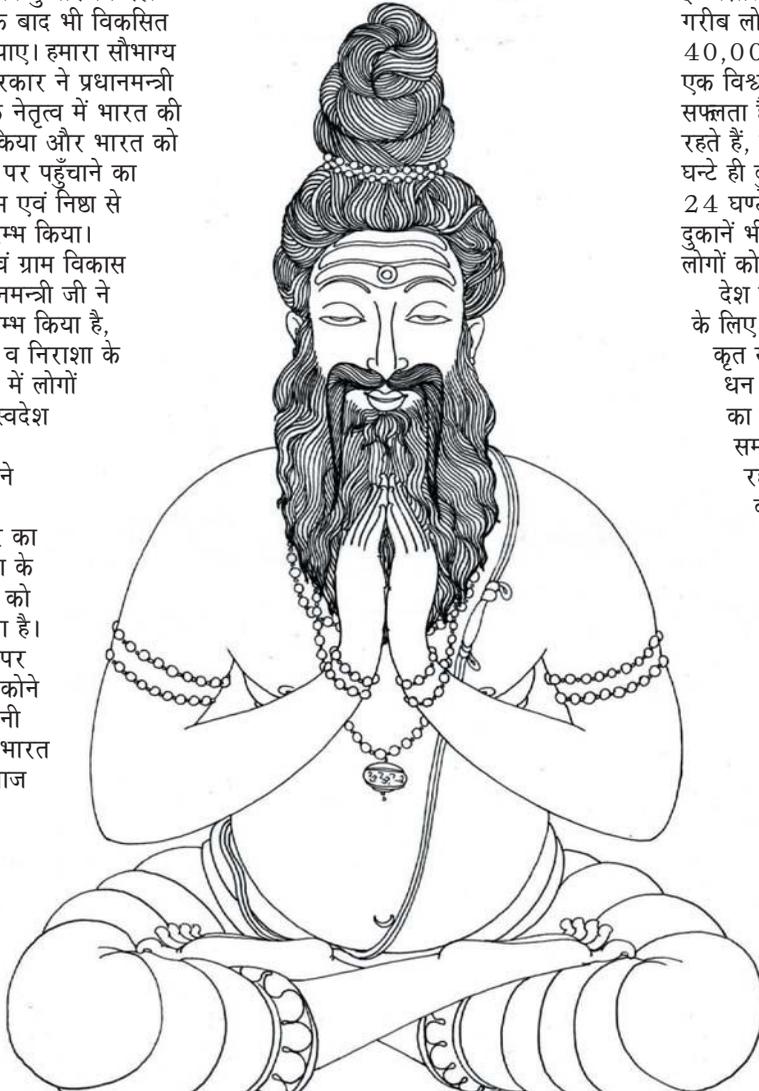
भारत ऋषियों-मनीषियों की भूमि है। भारतीय मनीषियों की प्रज्ञाक्षु से शायद ही जीवन का कोई पहलू उपेक्षित रहा हो। समाज-जीवन के प्रत्येक पक्ष का गहराई से चिन्तन करने वाले हमारे ऋषि मनीषियों ने जन कल्याण के लिए जिन परम्पराओं को विकसित किया, वे शाश्वत मूल्यों से युक्त थीं। यही परम्परा सम्पूर्ण विश्व को सुख और शान्ति की गारन्टी दे सकती हैं। देश में लम्बे समय तक परकीयों का शासन रहा। भारत उनसे मुक्ति के लिए निरन्तर संघर्षशील रहा और अपनी मान्यताओं को बचा कर रखने में प्रयत्नरत रहा। दुर्भाग्यवश स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् देश के नेतृत्व ने इन परम्पराओं एवं विचारों को दकियानुसी और पुरातन पंथी मान कर रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया। इसी का दुष्परिणाम रहा कि हम इतनी लम्बी यात्रा के बाद भी विकसित राष्ट्र की कतार में नहीं आ पाए। हमारा सौभाग्य है कि भारत की वर्तमान सरकार ने प्रधानमन्त्री लौहपुरुष श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारत की उस आत्मा का साक्षात्कार किया और भारत को पुनः वैभव के चरम शिखर पर पहुँचाने का संकल्प लेकर अथक परिश्रम एवं निष्ठा से विकास की यात्रा का शुभारम्भ किया।

स्वच्छ भारत निर्माण एवं ग्राम विकास को प्राथमिकता दे कर प्रधानमन्त्री जी ने जो विकास यात्रा का शुभारम्भ किया है, उस से देश में व्याप्त हताशा व निराशा के बादल छटने लगे हैं। सिस्टम में लोगों का विश्वास जगने लगा है, स्वदेश में ही नहीं, सम्पूर्ण विश्व में भारत की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ने लगी है। हमारा गौरव बढ़ने लगा है। एक स्थायी सरकार का नेतृत्व होने के कारण दुनिया के नेताओं और देशों ने भारत को लेकर अपना नजरिया बदला है। विश्व नेताओं से निजी तौर पर मिल कर व विश्व के कोने-कोने में बसे भारतवंशीयों में अपनी पहुँच बना कर मोदी जी ने भारत को गौरवान्वित किया है। आज देश में विदेश मन्त्रालय, पी.एम.ओ. के अधिकारी, विश्र एवं वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय, रक्षा-मन्त्री सभी ने एक साथ होकर काम किया, एक टीम की तरह, यह मोदी जी के

नेतृत्व की कुशलता का ही प्रमाण है। आज दुनिया भारत की पोजीशन की एक सुर में सराहना कर रही है। दुनिया देख रही है कि हमारे पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान के लिए जवाब देना मुश्किल हो रहा है। आतंकवाद पर भारत की बातचीत, आतंक से पहुँची क्षति, मानवता को



कैलाश खोसला



हुए नुकसान, इन सभी बातों को दुनिया अब मान रही है। इस प्रक्रिया को मोदी जी ने व्यक्तिगत दौरे कर के गति प्रदान की है। आज हम दुनिया के किसी भी देश में आंख से आंख मिलाकर गौरव से बात कर सकते हैं, यह हमारी विदेश नीति की सफलता ही है।

देश के आर्थिक विकास की दौड़ को बीते दो सालों में आपके नेतृत्व में शुरू की गई अनेकानेक योजनाओं से गति मिली है। जन धन योजना, प्रधानमन्त्री फसल बीमा योजना, स्वच्छ भारत, स्किल इन्डिया, मेक इन इंडिया आदि योजनाओं से आखिरी छोर पर खड़े व्यक्ति को भी विकास के पथ पर बढ़ने का अहसास होने लगा है। मोदी जी की आर्थिक विकास की योजनाओं के केन्द्र में गरीबी को पछाड़ने की इच्छाशक्ति दिखती है। आपकी योजनाओं से गरीब लोगों के योगदान से बैंकिंग सिस्टम में 40,000 करोड़ रु डाले जा सके हैं। गरीबों में एक विश्वास जगा है, यही आर्थिक नीतियों की सफलता है। बड़े-बड़े मॉल तो 24 घण्टे खुले रहते हैं, लेकिन छोटे-छोटे दुकानदान 8-10 घण्टे ही दुकान खोल सकते थे। आज उन्हें भी 24 घण्टे दुकान खोलने की छूट है। छोटी-छोटी दुकानें भी 24 घण्टे खुली रहेंगी। इससे अनेक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

देश की अनेकानेक समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार कृत संकल्प है। मंहगाई की समस्या हो, काले-धन की बात हो या फिर एक समान टेक्स का प्रश्न हो, हर मोर्चे में सतर्कता से देश समस्याओं के तर्किक निदान की ओर बढ़ रहा है। सारा देश केवल विकास के मुद्दे की बात कर रहा है। साम्प्रदायिकता, असहिष्णुता, परस्पर धार्मिक कटुता को आज देश एक ओर छोड़कर विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है।

हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आज भारत ने जो करवट ली है, अन्धकार के बादलों को चीरते हुए प्रकाश की जो किरण दृष्टिगत हुई है, विश्वास और सद्भाव का जो वातावरण आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद दृष्टिगोचर हो रहा है, वह आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र दामोदर दास मोदी जी के अथक प्रयासों व सशक्त एवं निर्भीक नेतृत्व में देश को परम वैभव की ओर निरन्तर अग्रसर करता रहेगा।



1. अच्छी सेहत के लिए जितनी जरूरी शारीरिक मेहनत है, उतनी ही जरूरी नींद भी है। रोज कम-से-कम 7-8 घंटे जरूर सोएं।

2. एक कहावत है कि हम अपना दिन जिस तरह से शुरू करते हैं, पूरा दिन वैसा ही जाता है। सुबह उठ कर कुछ भी करने से पहले मुस्कराएं।

3. रोज कम-से-कम 40 मिनट जोगिंग या ब्रिस्क वॉक के लिए निकालें। अपनी जॉगिंग की स्पीड कम-से-कम 5 कि.मी. के आसपास रखें और ब्रिस्क वॉक इस तरह करें कि पसीना आ जाए।

4. अपने लिए भी कुछ वक्त निकालें। इस वक्त में वह करें, जो आपको अच्छा लगता है। मिसाल के तौर पर म्यूजिक सुनना, मूवी देखना या किताब पढ़ना आदि।

5. खाने में मनमुताबिक रूटीन अपनाएं लेकिन किसी भी हाल में ब्रेकफ़ास्ट न छोड़ें। सुबह संतुलित नाश्ता करें। झई-फ्रूट्स, ओट्स, कॉर्नफ्लैक्स, एक गिलास दूध, अंडा, आदि अच्छे

स्वास्थ्य का टी 20

ऑप्शन हो सकते हैं।

6. कंप्यूटर पर काम करते हुए अपने पॉश्चर को सही रखें। कमर सीधी रखें, कंप्यूटर की स्क्रीन को इस तरह से सेट करें कि स्क्रीन का ऊपरी सिरा आंखों के लेवल से नीचे रहे।

7. रोज एक जैसी चीजों को खाने में लेने से बेहतर है, वैरायटी वाली संतुलित डाइट लें। खाने में प्रोटीन, कॉर्बोहाइड्रेट और विटामिन जैसी सभी जरूरी चीजों को शामिल करें।

8. ऑफिस में काम करते वक्त हर घंटे खुद को प्रेन्ना रहने के लिहाज से कम-से-कम 5 मिनट का ब्रेक लें। थोड़ा वॉक करें और बाहर जाकर खुली हवा में सांस लें।

9. किसी भी तरह की टेंशन को हावी न होने दें। हालांकि यह कहने में जितना आसान है, करने में उतना ही मुश्किल, पर कोशिश कर सकते हैं। चीजों को अपने हिसाब से कंट्रोल करने से बचें।

10. चाय, कॉफी, कोल्ड-ड्रिंक्स लेने से बचें। अगर लेना ही है तो सीमित मात्रा में लें। बिना

चीनी के लेना बेहतर ऑप्शन हो सकता है।

11. दिन भर में 8 से 10 गिलास पानी पिएं। हो सके तो पानी पीने की याद दिलाने के लिए मोबाइल में ऐप डाउनलोड कर लें।

12. जितना हो सके घर का खाना ही खाएं। बाहर का खाना भले ही ज्यादा टेस्टी लगे, लेकिन घर के खाने के मुकाबले नुकसानदायक ही रहता है।

13. हमेशा पॉजिटिव एटिट्यूड बनाए रखें। ध्यान रहे कि हर बुरी घटना एक सुनहरा पहलू

सहेजे होती है।

14. फिटनेस को बरकरार रखने के लिए लिफ्ट के बजाय सीढ़ियों का सहारा लें। ज्यादा मंजिलें चढ़नी हों तो आधा लिफ्ट से और आधा सीढ़ियों से जाएं।

15. तंबाकू को पूरी तरह छोड़ दें। सिगरेट, बीडी, खैनी, गुटखा जैसी चीजों से दूरी बनाए रखें, क्योंकि इनसे कैंसर का खतरा बना रहता है।

16. खेलना जरूरी है। अपने मनमुताबिक

एक गेम चुनें और रेग्युलर खेलें।

17. अपनी हॉबी को बरकरार रखें। म्यूजिक, फोटोग्राफी,, पेंटिंग जैसी चीजें दिमाग को तरोताजा रखती हैं।

18. दिन भर खाने के साथ भले ही एडवेंचर करें, लेकिन रात का खाना हमेशा हल्का करें।

19. अपने परिवार और दोस्तों के साथ वक्त गुजारें। इससे रिश्तों का ताना-बाना बरकरार रहता है और स्ट्रेस कम होता है।

20. रेग्युलर हेल्थ चेकअप करवाएं।

प्रेरक प्रसंग ईमानदारी का पुरस्कार

सिंगापुर में अंग्रेज डॉ. सिसिल ब्राउन एक बड़े मकान में अकेले रहते थे। अपने यहां पाले हुए जानवरों को वह बच्चों की तरह प्यार करते थे। चौदह साल का एक लड़का मिग, ब्राउन के कपड़े धोता और प्रेस करता था। वह भी अकेला रहता था। तभी अंग्रेजों और जापानियों में युद्ध छिड़ गया। युद्ध के दौरान मिग घायल हो गया। वह डॉक्टर के पास आया। डॉक्टर ने उसकी मरहम-पट्टी की और दवा देकर कहा, 'तुम मेरे कुछ कपड़े लेते जाओ, उन्हें धो कर प्रेस करके दे जाना।' दो दिन बाद सिंगापुर पर जापानियों का कब्जा हो गया। अन्य कैदियों के साथ मिग को भी जेल में डाल दिया गया। जापानी सेना ने डॉक्टर ब्राउन को भी कैद करके जेल में भेज दिया। तीन साल बाद सिंगापुर पर फिर से अंग्रेजों ने कब्जा कर लिया। जापानियों द्वारा बंदी बनाए गए सभी कैदी छूट गए। डॉक्टर ब्राउन और मिग भी जेल से छूटकर घर लौट आए। मिग ने घर पहुंच कर सबसे पहले डॉक्टर ब्राउन के कपड़े धोए, और उन्हें सुखा कर प्रेस किया।

कपड़ों का पैकेट ले कर वह डॉक्टर के घर पहुंचा। पहले उसने उन्हें सलाम किया, फिर कपड़ों का बंडल उन्हें थमा दिया। डॉक्टर ब्राउन ने उससे पूछा, 'इसमें क्या है?' उसने मायूसी से कहा, 'सर, इस बार मुझे बहुत देर हो गई। जापानियों ने मुझे बंदी बना कर जेल में डाल दिया था। याद है न आपको, तीन साल पहले आप ने ये कपड़े मुझे धोने के लिए दिए थे। ये रहे आपके कपड़े। मैं परसों ही जेल से छूटा हूं। उसकी ईमानदारी देख कर ब्राउन की आंखें नम हो गईं। उन्होंने कहा, 'मेरे बच्चे, मैं भी जेल से कल ही छूट कर आया हूं। तुम्हारी ईमानदारी देख कर मैं अपना सारा दर्द भूल गया। मिग, अब तुम अनाथ नहीं हो। तुम मेरे साथ रहोगे और कपड़े नहीं धोओगे। कल से तुम स्कूल जाना'।

देने की कला ही पा लेने का असल मार्ग है

जीसस का एक वचन है – जो बचाएगा, उससे छिन लिया जाएगा। जिसके पास थोड़ा है, उससे छिन लिया जाएगा और जिसके पास बहुत है, उसे बहुत दे दिया जाएगा। हम कहेंगे, कैसी ज्यादाती कर रहे हो ! जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है उसे दो और जिसके पास बहुत कुछ है उसे क्यों देते हो ? लेकिन जीसस किसी और गहरी बात का संकेत कर रहे हैं।

वे यह कह रहे हैं कि जिसके पास जितनी ज्यादा ऊर्जा है उसे उतनी ही ज्यादा दी जाएगी, जिसके पास जितनी ही कम ऊर्जा है उसे उतनी कम मिलेगी। कम मिलने का कारण यही है कि जिस आदमी के पास कम है, वह आदमी अपने द्वार-दरवाजे बंद किए बैठता है, इसीलिए कम है। उसने देने में कंजूसी की है, इसीलिए ले नहीं सकता।

एक आदमी ने किताब में पढ़ा कि रुपया रुपये को खींच लेता है। उसने सोचा, अगर रुपया रुपये को खींच लेता है तो ऐसी जगह चलना चाहिए जहां रुपये हों, ताकि अपने रुपये को वहां रखे और वह रुपया रुपये को खींच ले। वह शहर गया। साहूकार की दुकान पर पहुंचा। साहूकार रुपये गिनने जा रहे थे, तो वह बाहर सीढ़ी पर बैठ कर अपने एक रुपये को बजाने लगा। बड़ी देर तक रुपये को उसने बजाया, लेकिन कोई रुपया खिंच कर आया नहीं। तब उसने सोचा कि दिखता है, दूरी ज्यादा है। तो उसने अपने रुपये को साहूकार की नोटों की गड्डियों पर फेंका।

फिर थोड़ी देर राह देखी कि रुपया

रुपये को लेकर आया। लेकिन रुपया वापिस नहीं आया। उसने सोचा गलत थी वह किताब और साहूकार से बोला, मेरा रुपया वापस कर दो। साहूकार ने कहा, सही थी वह किताब, मेरे रुपयों ने तुम्हारे रुपये को खींच लिया है। पागल, एक रुपया इतने रुपयों को खींच सकेगा! उस किसान ने फिर कभी किसी से नहीं कहा कि किताब गलत थी।

जीसस कह रहे हैं कि अगर तुम चाहते हो कि विराट से भर जाऊं तो विराट के दाता बनो। बांटो, तो मिलेगा। रोका, तो छिन जाएगा। बचाया, तो खो दोगे। खोया, तो पा लोगे। उलटे लगते हैं सूत्र, लेकिन योग इन सूत्रों को करने का कारण समझता है। जितना ही कम अपने को खाली करते हैं, उतना ही हम विराट के लिए स्थान रिक्त करते हैं।

जितना ही विराट हम में उतरता है, उतना ही हम खाली करने के आनंद से, लुटाने के आनंद से भरते हैं और उलीचते हैं। यह बात हमारी समझ में आ सके तो हमारी जिंदगी की सारी रूप-रेखा बदल जाए।

जो इंसान चीजों को पकड़ लेता है, वह दरिद्र ही रह जाता है। जो जितने जोर से पकड़ लेता है, उतना ही दीन रह जाता है। इंसान को दरअसल छोड़ने की कला आनी चाहिए। दे देने की कला आनी चाहिए, क्योंकि दे देने की कला ही पा लेने का असल मार्ग है।

— ओशो

पति — आज घर जल्दी कैसे आ गई ?

पत्नी—आज मेरा बाँस मुझ पर गुस्सा होकर चिखाया, 'गो टू हेल' तो मैं सीधा घर आ गई।

× × × × × × × ×

एक युवक ने भगवान की तपस्या करनी शुरू की। एक दिन भगवान उसकी तपस्या से खुश होकर प्रकट हुए और बोले:

भगवान — वर मांगों वल्ल!

युवक बोला: प्रभु, आप जैसा सोच रहे हैं, मैं वैसा नहीं हूँ, मुझे तो वर नहीं बधू चाहिए।

× × × × × × × ×

दोस्त—उसने मेरा दिल तोड़ दिया और मैंने उसका आईफोन 6, अब खुद ही अंदाजा लगा लो कौन ज्यादा रोया होगा ?

× × × × × × × ×

शिकारी घर के गेट पर वन्दूक लिए खड़ा था। पति ने पूछा कहाँ जा रहे हो ?

वह बोला शेर का शिकार करने जा रहा हूँ।

पति ने कहा—तो फिर इतनी देर से गेट पर क्यों खड़े हो ?

शिकारी बोला—इसलिए खड़ा हूँ क्यों कि गली में कुत्ता धूम रहा है।

× × × × × × × ×

एक बार इजिनियरिंग कालेज के सभी प्रोफेसर को एक प्लेन में बिठाया गया। फिर अनाउंस किया गया कि... 'यह प्लेन आपके स्टूडेंट्स ने मिलकर बनाया है। सारे प्रोफेसर

मस्ती और शरारत

फ़ैरन प्लेन से उतर गए। लेकिन प्रिंसिपल बैठे ही रहे।

तेंगों ने पूछा: आपको डर नहीं लग रहा ?
प्रिंसिपल— मुझे अपने स्टूडेंट्स पर पूरा भरोसा है, यह स्टार्ट ही नहीं होगा।

× × × × × × × ×

अध्यापक— एलोवेरा (Aloe vera)

अमर्तं क्या है?

विद्यार्थी — जब कोई पंजाबी अपने बड़े को डिंऊक का गिलास देता है तो कहता है: ऐ लो वीरा!

× × × × × × × ×

फोटोग्राफर ने बच्चे से कहा — इधर देखो इसमे से कबूतर निकलेगा।

बच्चे ने कहा — टाईम वेस्ट मत कर फेक्स लगा और फोटो खींच। फेसबुक पर लगानी है।

× × × × × × × ×

एक युवक को 1000 का नोट मिला।

उसने अपनी दोस्त से कहा — 50-50 कर लेते हैं।

दोस्त ने कहा — ठीक है बाकी 900 का क्या होगा ?

× × × × × × × ×

एक सिपाही ने मौके सैभ्व को फोन किया और कहा — जनाब एक औरत ने अपने पति को गोली मार दी।

SHO — क्यों? क्या वजह थी?

सिपाही — क्योंकि आदमी पोछा मारे हुए गीले फर्श पर चढ़ गया था।

SHO ने पूछा — गिरफ्तार कर लिया ?

सिपाही ने कहा — नहीं, अभी पोछा सूखा नहीं!

× × × × × × × ×

सन्ता मुर्गे को विडकर रोटी खा रहा था। एक टुकड़ा मुर्गे की ओर फेंकता फिर एक टुकड़ा खुद खाता।

बन्ता ने पूछा — ये क्या कर रहे हो ?

सन्ता — आज मेरा ब्रत है, इसलिए चिकन के साथ रोटी खा रहा हूँ।

× × × × × × × ×

बहू की गलती पर पति ने डाँटा,

फिर ससुर ने डाँटा— लेकिन सास चुप रही — क्यों कि सास भी कभी बहू थी।

× × × × × × × ×

सन्ता बैंक में गया। बैंक में लिखा था की सोने पर लोन मिलता है।

ओर सन्ता बैंक में सो गया।

बीरबल का टेस्ट

हर बार की तरह फिर से बीरबल के खिलाफ दरबारियों ने अकबर के कान भर दिए। अकबर ने बीरबल की परीक्षा लेने की ठानी और उनसे सवाल पूछने शुरू कर दिए—

अकबर: सबसे बड़ा हथियार कौन सा है?
बीरबल: बुद्धिमता सबसे बड़ा हथियार है।

अकबर: सबसे बड़ा मूर्ख कौन है ?
बीरबल: जो यह नहीं जानता कि खुशी क्या होती है और किस चीज से खुशी मिलती है ?

अकबर: कौन से दुश्मन को हराया नहीं जा सकता ?
बीरबल: मौत को हराया नहीं जा

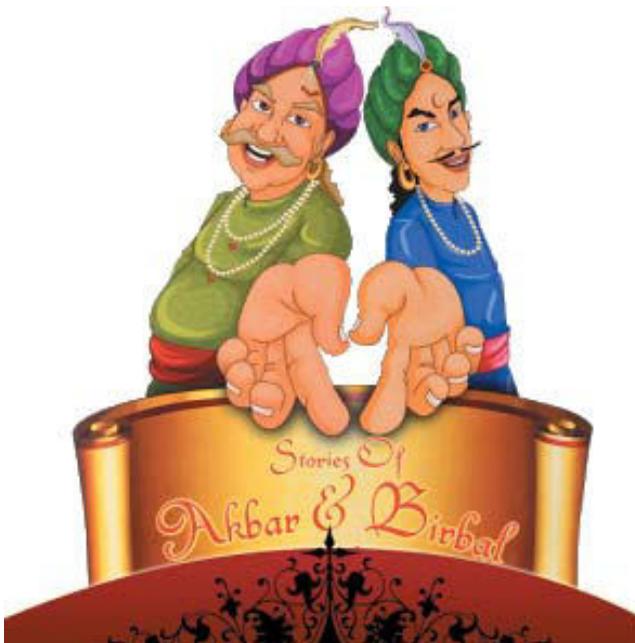
सकता।

अकबर: खुश कैसे रहा जा सकता है, यह कैसे मिल सकती है ?
बीरबल: संतुष्टि से ही खुशी मिलती है।

अकबर: हवा से तेज क्या है ?
बीरबल: बुद्धि सबसे तेज है।

अकबर: अगर चीनी और मिट्टी एक दूसरे से मिल जाएं तो कैसे अलग करेंगे ?
बीरबल: इसे जमीन पर डाल देना चाहिए। चींटियां चीनी को मिट्टी से अलग कर देंगी।

बीरबल ने इस बार भी अपनी बुद्धिमता से बादशाह को प्रसन्न कर दिया और अन्य दरबारियों के मुँह लटक गए।



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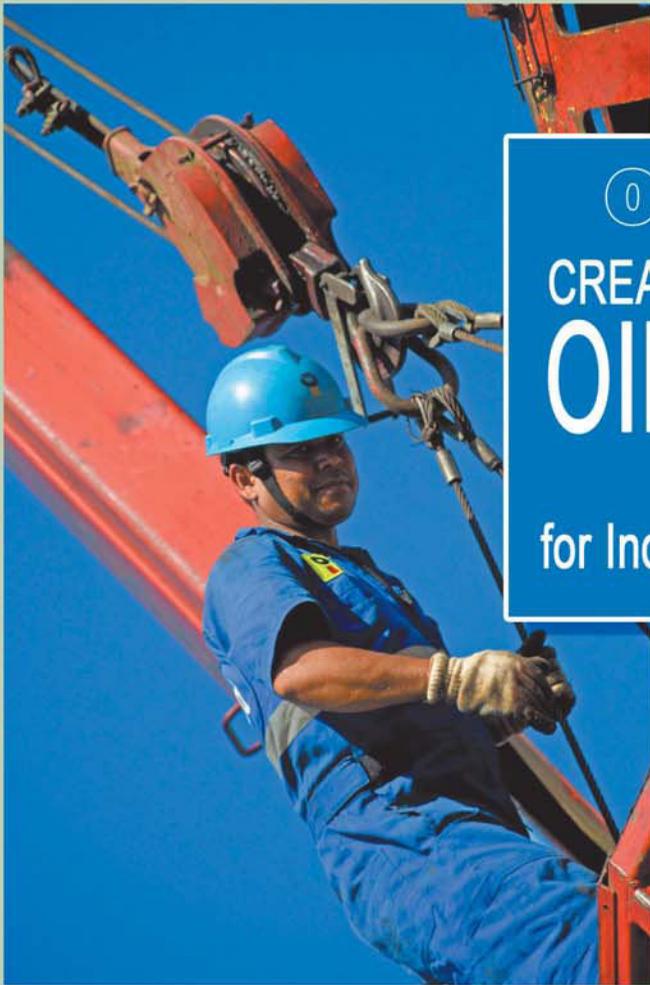
*“We do not inherit the earth
from our ancestors, we borrow it
from our children”*



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ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड

(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)

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