



April 2016 ■ Rs 25/-

Published by The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations

PEOPLE AND UN

Trilateral Summit Russia-India-China

FOREIGN MINISTERS

Sergey Lavrov, Wang Yin and Ms. Sushma Swaraj

MEETS IN MOSCOW

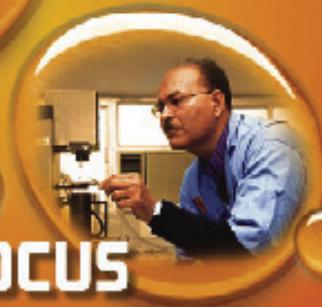




COMMITMENT



INNOVATION



FOCUS

• অঙ্গীকার • উদ্ভাৱন • একাগ্ৰতা – সফলতাৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় গুণাৱলী

আমাৰ যাত্ৰাৰ সন্মত আমি লাভ কৰিছো কিছু চমকপ্ৰদ সফলতা। “গ্লেট্ছ টপ ২৫০ ৰেংকিং ২০১০” অনুসৰি অ’এনজিচি বিশ্বৰ ১নং অধেঘল আৰু উৎপাদন কোম্পানী হিচাবে স্বীকৃত। বাগ্ৰত্বা ঘটন ম’হাৰত্ৰ এই কোম্পানীয়ে প্ৰতিদিনে ১.২৪ মিলিয়ন বেৰেল ষাৰত্বা তেল আৰু সমতুল্য উৎপাদন কৰে। সময়ৰ সৈতে ষোণ মিলাই কোম্পানীয়ে বিকল্প শক্তিৰ আহৰণতো সফল হৈছে। দেশৰ শক্তি সন্ত্ৰাৰ সমৃদ্ধ কৰাৰ লক্ষ্যত অ’এনজিচি অঙ্গীকাৰবদ্ধ।

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RNI NO. DELENG/2012/44082

Vol. V, No. 1

A Publication of The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations, New Delhi April 2016

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

Suresh Kumar Srivastava

Secretary General, IFUNA

on behalf of The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations, New Delhi and

Printed at: Pran Printers Pvt. Ltd.

B-157, Okhla Industrial Area,

Phase-I, New Delhi - 20

Ph. : 011-41664111

PUBLISHED AT

IFUNA

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PM Modi urges other states to take up organic farming like Sikkim

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Surrounded by hostile neighbours, India has fought numerous wars to protect its sovereignty and as deterrent to any future hostility...

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Editor's Column

CHINA has recently stopped the UN sanctions committee from designating Azhar as a terrorist, maintaining that the case "did not meet the requirements" of the Security Council. This is not the first time that China has blocked India's bid to get Pakistan-based terrorist groups and leaders proscribed by the UN. With such attitude and behaviour one fails to understand what China wants to gain out of it. Whereas India has shown its magnanimity by withdrawing the visa of Dolkun Isa, a German national of Uighur ethnicity as soon as China protested. Mr. Isa, a leader of the so-called World Uighur Congress (WUC) has been declared as a "terrorist" in China. Minister for External Affairs Sushma Swaraj has rightly said to Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi "double standard in dealing with terror is dangerous."

If Indian social media is taken into account a great resentment has erupted among Indians against this Chinese action. People are now seriously considering not to use any product imported (i.e. made in) from China. India is a huge market for Chinese consumer products and if the campaign on social media turns into

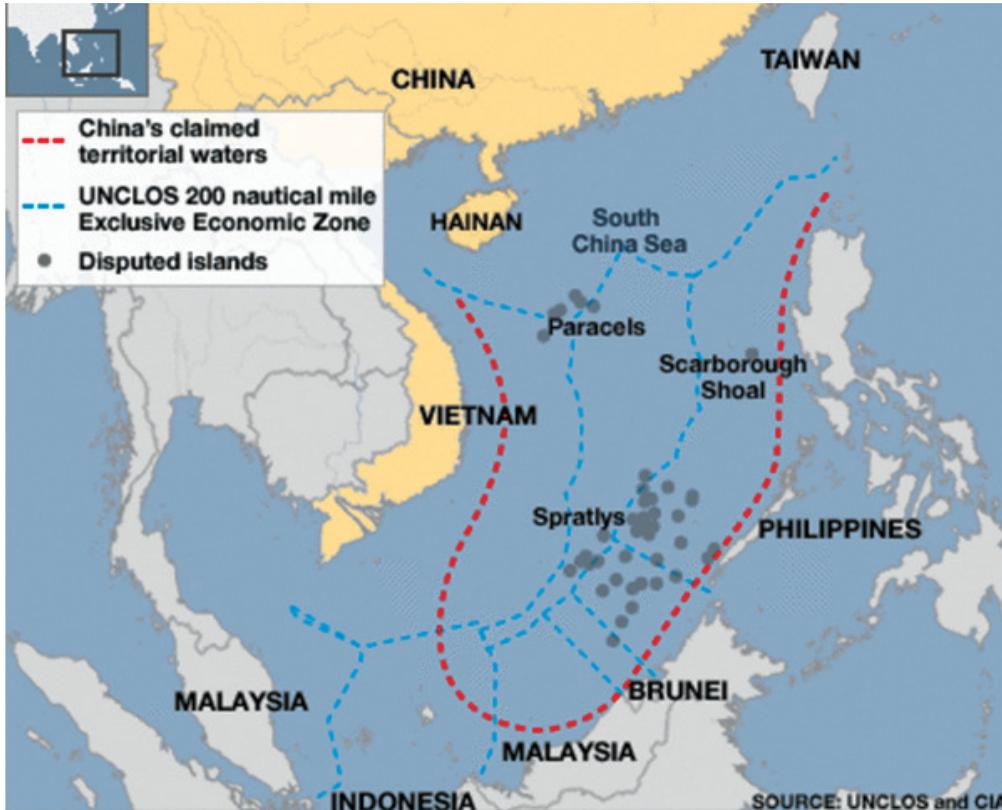
reality, China no doubt will lose business and goodwill of 125 billion Indian people by defending a terrorist living in Pakistan. We hope the Chinese leadership will understand.

Pakistan is also persuading hard and banking on its good friend China to block India's chances of making it to the coveted Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), a former Pakistani diplomat has said. According to *Dawn* online, Zamir Akram, Pakistan's former permanent representative at the United Nations in Geneva and envoy at the Conference on Disarmament, has said that China would not allow India to enter the NSG because this would affect its nuclear cooperation with Pakistan. Akram was speaking at a conference on the International Nuclear Order, organised by the Strategic Vision Institute (SVI) and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. According to *Dawn*, this is the second time in a month that a senior official involved in Pakistan's nuclear affairs has dismissed India's chances. **But the question is whether China has its own policy or is a stooge of Pakistan to be dictated?**

U.S. presidential hopeful Donald Trump has found himself an unlikely supporter in the form of Russian president Vladimir Putin. A foreign policy speech made by Donald Trump, in which the Republican candidate spoke about his hopes for an improvement in U.S.-Russian relations, was well received in Russia, CNN reported, with people in Moscow praising his attitude. "I believe an easing of tensions and improved relations with Russia, from a position of strength only is possible," Trump said during his speech. On the other hand, Trump has repeatedly accused China of manipulating its currency to make its export more competitive in global market and has claimed that China is killing the US trade. He has assured his countrymen that he would turn it around as he has the cards.

— Pran Mohan Parvatiyar
(pmparvatiyar@gmail.com)





RIVAL COUNTRIES HAVE WRANGLER OVER TERRITORY IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA FOR CENTURIES, BUT TENSION HAS STEADILY INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS.

China has backed its expansive claims with island-building and naval patrols, while the US says it opposes restrictions on freedom of navigation and unlawful sovereignty claims – by all sides, but seen by many as aimed at China.

The frictions have sparked concern that the area is becoming a flashpoint with global consequences.

What is the argument about?

It is a dispute over territory and sovereignty over ocean areas, and the Paracels and the Spratlys – two island chains claimed in whole or in part by a number of countries.

Alongside the fully fledged islands, there are dozens of rocky outcrops, atolls, sandbanks and reefs, such as the Scarborough Shoal.

Why are they worth arguing over?

Although largely uninhabited, the Paracels and the Spratlys may have reserves of natural resources around them. There has been little detailed exploration of the area, so estimates are largely extrapolated from the mineral wealth of neighbouring areas.

The sea is also a major shipping route and home to fishing grounds that supply the livelihoods of people across the region.

Who claims what?

China claims by far the

cont.. page 7

UN Court to decide on South China Sea dispute; ruling very soon.

THE FIVE-PERSON Permanent Court of Arbitration of United Nations is expected to deliver its ruling in May or June on a fractious maritime dispute between China and the Philippines. The court after seven hearings, is studying now whether China's claim to a giant tropical ocean flouts UN conventions. Manila said that when it filed the case in 2013, the Philippines and four other Asian governments also claim much of the same South China Sea, which spans 3.5 million square kilometres from Taiwan to Singapore. A lot of the claims overlap, especially where

cont.. page 6



China increases defence budget by 7.6%

Tension between the Philippines and China about overlapping claims has risen in recent months

China recently increased its defence budget by 7.6 per cent to \$146 billion for this year, citing militarisation of the Asia-Pacific, especially the disputed South China Sea, and deepening tensions with the US.

The increase is the lowest in defence spending in six years in the wake of economic slowdown. China's GDP growth last year declined to the lowest in 26 years to 6.9 per cent.

Defending the increase in defence budget, National People's Congress (NPC) spokesperson FuYing blamed the US for the militarisation of the Asia-Pacific, especially the South China Sea (SCS), which in recent months has become new theatre of conflict between the two countries.

Some people have connected China with SCS issue and militarisation of the region. The issue of militarisation has been hyped up and misleading, she said.

China claims almost the whole of the resource-rich South China Sea (SCS). Its claim, however, is strongly contested by the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei and Taiwan.



In October, USS Lassen, a guided missile destroyer, sailed within 12 nautical miles of an artificial island China is building in the Spratly Islands. China strongly protested the move, saying the US act severely violated Chinese law, sabotaged the peace, security and good order of the waters, and undermined the region's

PEACE AND STABILITY.

According to a budget report to the national legislature annual session, the government plans to raise the 2016 defence budget by 7.6 per cent to 954 billion yuan (about \$146 billion).

The new increase, lower than last year's 10.1 per cent, widens the gap further with the Indian defence budget which stood around \$40 billion.

"Talking about the militarisation if we look at the advanced aircraft and ships entering the area, majority of them from

US," Ying said, adding that it was America which decided to deploy 70 per cent of its naval assets under its Asia Pivot strategy.

"Isn't it militarisation?" Ying asked in reply, adding that by wrongly accusing China's militarisation in the waters is misleading.

"Most of Chinese lawmakers and ordinary people are not pleased and do

not agree with the US showing off military power by sending warships to waters close to the SCS islands and reefs," she said.

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, who presented a word report to this year's inaugural session, proposed a 6.5 per cent target for the GDP this year. It would, however, break a multi-year run of double-digit increases in China's defence budget, and mark the slowest growth in six years.

The raise will make the world's second largest economy the second largest defence spender, both next to the US.

Obama proposed a USD 534-billion defense budget package for the 2016 fiscal year, about 3.6 times China's budget this year. This year's new increase will do little to close that gap, according to state-run Xinhua news agency report.

■ **Tension between the Philippines and China about overlapping claims has risen in recent months**

■ **In early 2012, China and the Philippines engaged in a lengthy maritime stand-off, accusing each other of intrusions in the Scarborough Shoal.**

China is involved. The sea holds reserves of undersea oil and natural gas, likewise ample fisheries and lanes for half the world's commercial shipping. That's why everyone cares.

Here's what's likely to happen, in three stages:

Before the ruling: some news reports say China is stepping up activities to show other countries it effectively controls the sea. For example, it may expand and build up Scarborough Shoal, a rock west of the Philippines and frequented by Philippine fishing boats. In April it landed a military plane on an islet where it had constructed a defence outpost including a runway. China is also looking for supporters and

recently Russia backed its view that direct talks should solve the issues. Beijing advocates that dialogue instead of the U.N. arbitration. China-wary countries in Southeast Asia, where four of the rival claimants are, are looking to buy new weaponry from abroad as a deterrent to China, which has the world's third strongest military. The Philippines will keep welcoming military aid from its former colonizer the United States. The United States will start positioning fighter jets in the Philippines, Washington's defence secretary said recently.

U.S. Defense Secretary Ashton Carter (C) link arms with Philippines' Foreign Secretary Jose Almendras (L) and Defense Sec-



■ U.S. Defense Secretary Ashton Carter (C) link arms with Philippines' Foreign Secretary Jose Almendras (L) and Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin (R) during the closing ceremony of the U.S.-Philippines annual joint military exercise at Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon city, suburban Manila on April 15, 2016. (TED ALJIBE/AFP/Getty Images)

retary Voltaire Gazmin (R) during the closing ceremony of the U.S.-Philippines annual joint military exercise at Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon city, suburban Manila on April 15, 2016.

"Certainly, most Southeast Asian countries, but especially the Philippines and Vietnam, have chosen to improve relations with the U.S. and Japan in a broader effort to enhance their capacity to patrol and defend their maritime claims in the region," says Carl Baker, director of programs with the U.S. think tank Pacific Forum Center for Strategic and International Studies. ■

Recent flashpoints

The most serious trouble in recent decades has flared between Vietnam and China, and there have also been stand-offs between the Philippines and China:

- In 1974 the Chinese seized the Paracels from Vietnam, killing more than 70 Vietnamese troops.
- In 1988 the two sides clashed in the Spratlys, with Vietnam again coming off worse, losing about 60 sailors.
- In July 2012 China angered Vietnam and the Philippines when it formally created Sansha city, an administrative body with its headquarters in the Paracels which it says oversees Chinese territory in the South China Sea.
- Unverified claims that the Chinese navy sabotaged two Vietnamese exploration operations in late 2012 led to large anti-China protests on

Vietnam's streets.

- In January 2013, Manila said it was taking China to a UN tribunal under the auspices of the UN Convention on the Laws of the Sea, to challenge its claims.
- In May 2014, the introduction by China of a drilling rig into waters near the Paracel Islands led to multiple collisions between Vietnamese and Chinese ships.
- In April 2015, satellite images showed China building an airstrip on reclaimed land in the Spratlys.
- In October 2015, the US sailed a guided-missile destroyer within 12-nautical miles of the artificial islands - the first in a series of actions planned to assert freedom of navigation in the region. China warned that the US should "not act blindly or make trouble out of nothing"

largest portion of territory - an area defined by the "nine-dash line" which stretches hundreds of miles south and east from its most southerly province of Hainan.

Beijing says its right to the area goes back centuries to when the Paracel and Spratly island chains were regarded as integral parts of the Chinese nation, and in 1947 it issued a map detailing its claims. It showed the two island groups falling entirely within its territory. Those claims are mirrored by Taiwan.

Vietnam hotly disputes China's historical account, saying China had never claimed sovereignty over the islands before the 1940s. Vietnam says it has actively ruled over both the Paracels and the Spratlys since the 17th Century - and has the documents to prove it.

The other major claimant in the area is the Philippines, which invokes its geographical proximity to the Spratly Islands as the main basis of its claim for part of the grouping.

Both the Philippines and China lay claim to the Scarborough Shoal (known as Huangyan Island in China) - a little more than 100 miles (160km) from the Philippines and 500 miles from China.

Malaysia and Brunei also lay claim to territory in the South China Sea that they say falls within their economic exclusion zones, as defined by UNCLOS - the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Brunei does not claim any of the disputed islands, but Malaysia claims a small number of islands in the Spratlys.



■ From left: Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, Russia Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and Indian Foreign Minister Sushma Swaraj pose for a photo after a meeting in Moscow, Russia April 18, 2016.

RIC TRILATERAL MEET

Her remarks come in the backdrop of China stopping UN sanctions committee from designating Azhar as terrorist, maintaining that the case "did not meet the requirements" of the Security Council.

Double standards in dealing with terror are dangerous: **Sushma Swaraj**

Seeking strong global action against terror networks, Indian External Affairs Minister Ms. Sushma Swaraj warned the international community that if it continues to adopt "double standards" in dealing with the menace there will be "serious consequences".

In her address at the Foreign Ministers meeting of **RIC (Russia-India-China)**, External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj said the grouping must lead the world in fighting terrorism. Significantly, Swaraj's remarks came after she raised with her Chinese counterpart Wang Yi, before the trilater-

al, the issue of China blocking India's bid at the UN to have JeM chief and Pathankot terror attack mastermind Masood Azhar designated as terrorist.

"India believes that the foremost challenge to international security continues to be posed by international terrorism. The RIC countries must lead the way in getting the international community together to counter terrorism through joint action, including at the UN," Swaraj said.

"We must not fail in this regard. If we continue to adopt double standards in dealing with ter-

rorism it will have serious consequences not just for our own countries, but the international community as a whole," she said.

Her remarks come in the backdrop of China stopping UN sanctions committee from designating Azhar as terrorist, maintaining that the case "did not meet the requirements" of the Security Council.

UN Security Council reform

Talking about the UN Security Council reform, she said a greater urgency was required on the issue and sought support of Russia and China.

"Let me also touch upon the issue of reform of UN Security Council, on which there has been some positive movement with a text being put for the first time on the table for inter-governmental negotiations (IGN). However, we need greater urgency on this issue. I seek the support of my Chinese and Russian colleagues for taking the IGN process forward," she said.

We must not fail in this regard. If we continue to adopt double standards in dealing with terrorism it will have serious consequences not just for our own countries, but the international community as a whole," she said.

The three countries have met annually since 2002 to discuss issues of regional and global importance. While the trilateral hasn't addressed the issue in the past, this year, the three foreign ministers included the South China Sea disputes in their joint communique. Specifically, the portion of the communique on the maritime disputes there said the following:

Russia, India and China are committed to maintaining a legal order for the seas and oceans based on the principles of international law, as reflected notably in the UN Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS). All related disputes should be addressed through negotiations and agreements between the parties concerned. In this regard the Ministers called for full respect of all provisions of UNCLOS, as well as the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the Guidelines for the implementation of the DOC.

The statement is notable as the first mention of the South China Sea disputes in a Russia-India-China trilateral statement. Last year, at their 13th annual meeting, the foreign ministers omitted any mention of the disputes, despite the fact that China's construction of artificial islands in the Spratly Islands was already beginning to raise red flags in the international press. This year, however, with a decision looming at the Permanent Court of



Arbitration in The Hague on the case Philippines v. China - a decision that is likely to not go in China's favor by most counts-Beijing is looking to shore up its position on the disputes.

Namely, the statement that "All related disputes should be addressed through negotiations and agreements between the parties concerned" is nearly verbatim lifted from China's frequent foreign ministry statements on the South China Sea disputes. China opposes the internationalization of dispute resolution in the South China Sea, and has said it does not recognize the authority of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in its disputes with the Philippines.

Moreover, last week, before the trilateral meeting in Moscow, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov issued similar remarks. "I am convinced that they (attempts to internationalize the issue) are completely counterproductive," Lavrov said at the time, according to Xinhua. "Only negotiations, which China and the ASEAN are pursuing, can bring the desired result, namely, mutually acceptable agreements." The alignment of Russia's position with China's came shortly after the G7 group of nations-a group that formerly included Russia as the G8-issued a forceful declaration on the South China Sea. Lu Kang, a spokesperson for the Chinese foreign ministry, said that China appreciated Lavrov's comments.

Finally, what's striking about the Russia-India-China trilateral joint communique this year is that India was willing to sign on to the statement. Since 2013, New Delhi's language on the South China Sea has matched that of the United States, Vietnam, the Philippines, Australia, and Japan-all stakeholders in the persistence of the regional status quo, which values a rules-based order privileging international principles such as the freedom of navigation. The Indian decision to acquiesce to the trilateral communique doesn't suggest a change of policy, but it will frustrate regional states and muddy India's position on the South China Sea. ■

Just days before the trilateral communique was released, Indian Defense Minister Manohar Parrikar and U.S. Defense Secretary Ashton Carter had released a joint statement that reaffirmed the importance of safeguarding maritime security and ensuring freedom of navigation and over flight throughout the region, including in the South China Sea. They vowed their support for a rules-based order and regional security architecture conducive to peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean, and emphasized their commitment to working together and with other nations to ensure the security and stability that have been beneficial to the Asia-Pacific for decades.

The bilateral U.S.-India statement and the Russia-India-China trilateral communique speak to opposing sides of the same issue. As I said, India's policy almost certainly hasn't shifted, but it's still curious that it would acquiesce to a trilateral communique with Russia and China that runs counter to its previously stated positions on how the international community ought to treat the South China Sea disputes.



■ Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressing the Indian community in Brussels said no religion teaches terrorism on March 30.

No Religion Teaches Terrorism

Highlights of Prime Minister Modi speech in Brussels

NAMASTE. It is my good fortune that I have received an opportunity from the people-ambassadors (log doot)

- You impact and familiarise people overseas with our language and culture.
- Last week, Brussels witnessed a ghastly terror attack.
- To the people who lost their dear ones, I pay my respects to them
- Such a huge incident has happened here after a long time
- The world has now understood fully how dangerous terrorism is
- Terrorism is not a challenge to one country, one region, terrorism is challenging humanity
- That's why the need of the hour is anybody who believes in humanity, all powers, have to come together to fight terror
- Forces of humanity seem weak - (terms like)

"Good terrorism, bad terrorism" unknowingly bolster terrorism

- India has been battling terrorism for over 40 years
- We have lost more people to terrorism than many wars
- India used to scream out that terror is a grave danger and the world used to tell us this isn't terrorism this is a law and order problem
- And when ground shook beneath their feet, the world understood what terror is
- 9/11 attack shook the world and the world started understanding what India was dealing with
- But India never bowed in front of terror and the question of bowing doesn't even arise
- The fight against terror is big challenge
- I have spoken to world leaders and explained to them terrorism must be de-linked with religion



■ Eyewitnesses to Brussels terror, in their own words Terrorists strike the European Quarter and the main Brussels airport, killing at least 31 people.

- No religion teaches terror
- Recently, liberal-Islamic scholars attached with Sufism came to India They said terrorists who associate their acts with religion are un-Islamic and this needs to be said again and again
- Bomb, guns and pistols cannot alone fight terrorism
- We have to create an environment in society
- But look at the misfortune of the world and humanity
- The United Nations has a definition of all things related to war, but for terrorism they have no answers
- I met leaders of the European Union today, we talked on many things but terrorism was the focal point of all discussions
- Leaders also acknowledged how we've been dealing with terrorism for 40 years
- The world is also passing through an economic crisis
- At this time, the world says in once voice - world bank, International Monetary Fund, ratings agency - they all say of there is a light of hope in the world it is ... India!
- India today is one of the fastest growing large economies in the world
- And this is not a result of chance; nor because of Modi either, it's all because of 1.25 crore Indians within India and abroad
- India is growing rapidly despite drought, bad weather
- If the direction is right, policies straightforward and if the disposition spotless, then India can move forward
- Many things which you don't see reported about on TV, papers
- You might see on the Narendra Modi app
- But I'll give you a brief on what we accomplished in 2015
- I am not just a Prime Minister but a 'pradhan-sevak'
- Our decision to have 5% ethanol in petrol led to record production of ethanol in 2015 leading to better income for farmers
- Our campaign on gas subsidy led to 9 million people surrendering their subsidy, helping millions of poor families to get gas connections
- There was record output of coal in 2015. Also record production of electricity and record cargo handled at major ports
- In 2015 the most milk was produced
- That means even animals were happy
- Cows, goats, were happy...We don't do vote bank politics
- We care for even those who don't vote (for us)
- Our Jan Dhan Yojana has led to 210 million new

- accounts, bringing millions into the banking sector
- Rs 34,000 crore deposited into banks by the poor under Jan Dhan scheme
- Perhaps you people cannot imagine what I saw - The affluence of the poor. We often see the poverty of the affluent
- On August 15, I announced we will bring electricity to 18,000 villages in 1,000 days
- Today 7 months or 250 days later, more than 7,000 villages have received electricity poles and wires
- You can check this out on the Garv app and website
- You can see where what is happening - minute by minute updates on your mobile phone
- We have set a target of 125 GW in India and the world doubted us
- I can proudly say that work in that regard is going on and we shall achieve our target
- India had two long running dispute with Bangladesh - of water and border
- After our government came to power, without any bullets
- The border dispute was resolved
- The water dispute was also resolved
- We gave an example to the world how to live with neighbours
- Some neighbours are there who can't understand it
- Now how can we change neighbours?
- But I hope they will understand it too
- On my Narendra Modi app people often send me suggestions These people have given me suggestions on how to improve ties between India and Europe
- These inputs give me great energy
- One user has written to me, that she wants to contribute her money to educating poor children
- You can keep in touch with me on the app
- This time in the Budget, we made a proposal. For NRIs who don't have PAN cards they are charged higher rate TDS
- This time we have made a provision for alternate documents
- Ports and airports will have single window clearances, Customs will be simplified, will increase the free baggage limit
- Bring something back to country
- You came in such large numbers I am very grateful
- Wherever you are, you are the true ambassadors of India
- India has a lot of scope for tourism
- 65% of India is below 35 years of age
- A country so young can achieve any dream
- India will fulfil its dreams
- I thank you once again!



■ Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressing the Indian community in Brussels said no religion teaches terrorism March 30.

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■ United Nations University in Tokyo

The very name, United Nations, conveys the purpose, the objective, the rationale and the aspirations of this great Institution. These include Unity among Nations living together in conflict-free peace as members of the one and only common world-family for a brighter future full of prosperity and progress for all.

UN UNIVERSITY IN INDIA



To Promote Peace, Prosperity & Progress
P P Shrivastav, I.A.S (retd).

THE EXECUTIVE Committee of Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) in its meeting held on 10th March, 2016 has approved the creative idea of its Secretary General, Suresh Srivastava for starting a full-fledged United Nations University in India. IFUNA felt that the suggestion of setting up UN University in India deserved to be pursued vigorously and brought to its successful fruition expeditiously. This brilliant idea was an outcome of a chain of thoughts in

our mind during a series of discussions on a holistic integrated Rural Rejuvenation Project I was having with IFUNA along with Dr P D Bhavnagar, Dr Shiv Kumar, Dr Alka Irani and Prof Dr G D Sharma. Subsequently a Concept Note was drafted for consideration of IFUNA members..

The very name, United Nations, conveys the purpose, the objective, the rationale and the aspirations of this great Institution. These include Unity among Nations living together in

conflict-free Peace as members of the one and only common world-family for a brighter future full of Prosperity and Progress for all. That is possible only when the feelings of brotherhood develop among the peoples across the world and become strong enough to transcend the sectarian, communal and national borders and overcome the mutual prides and prejudices, rivalries, jealousies and egos, especially among the leaders and politicians. This is rare in large parts of the present-day world.

Fortunately, thinking in India has been fully in tune with this philosophy of the UN, for thousands of years, ever since the dawn of recorded history. India has never committed physical aggression against any nation so far. This is on account of the two primary civilizational precepts that are deeply etched in the minds and psyche of the Indian people, namely:

(i) वसुधैवकुटुम्बकम् (Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam) meaning that the entire creation is just one family. And this follows from the other fundamental precept well-argued in the Indian scriptures:

(ii) (Ishavasyam idam sarvam yat-kinch jagatyam jagat) which means - The entire universe is pervaded by God: in other words, God is the common origin of all that exists (animate and inanimate) in the universe.

In fact, these two Sanskrit shlokas are not mere philosophical concepts; they have been matters of faith for the Indian people for ages and have given rise to another two equally popular precepts, namely, "Aano bhadrah kratavo yantu vishwatah" meaning "Let noble thoughts come to us from all sides" and its logical corollary Atithi Devo-bhava (अतिथिदेवो भव), which means that the guest should be looked upon as god. India has accordingly welcomed noble thoughts and saints, scholars and their followers from everywhere, irrespective of source or land of their origin, to come, mix and mingle with our people and even settle in India. That is how the multi-cultural, multi-ethnic and multi-lingual Indian civilization has been able to grow, absorb the best from all over, overcome all the obstacles, neutralise foreign invasions by making many invaders to become Indians, and managed to survive as the world's oldest living civilization.

The basic fact is that in the quest for knowledge the Indian Rishis in the pre-historic ancient Indian environment of peace and plen-

UNU Centre - Tokyo

■ UNU Centre - Tokyo (Japan) serves as the programming, planning and administrative headquarters unit of the University. It comprises the Office of the Rector as well as administrative and academic services units that support the work of the global UN University system.

■ The Office of the Rector (including two Vice-Rectors) supports the Rector in his capacity as the chief academic and administrative officer of the UN University, and assists in executive management and coordination of the University system. The Office of the Rector provides an overall supporting role for governance and policy development within the global UN University system, and covers the legal affairs of the University.

■ The Administration and Finance

Services unit provides overall support for the University's activities.

■ The Campus Computing Centre manages the University's information and communication technology resources and network infrastructure.

■ The Library, Archives and Registry unit manages library services, information resources and archives, and the registry.

■ The Tokyo unit of the Office of Communications coordinates media and public relations; provides a comprehensive range of internal communications (design, production, editorial and web development/management) and audio-visual creative services.

ty chose to look not at the visible outward material world, but inwards at the invisible inner world of mind, feelings and beyond to the infinite. Their journey started with the subtle and proceeded to the gross, from knowledge of the Self within and thence tracing the course of evolution to the outer material world. This way they could uncover the fundamental commonality of the basic Consciousness (in different degrees of manifestation) and the interactive relationship between the two. On the other hand, Seekers in the West started from the other end. They looked outwards to the material world and studied minutely the nature of its various constituents and inter-relations. Tremendous progress has been made in knowledge of material sciences and skills in their journey from the gross to the subtle, and their latest discovery is of the 'God-particle' (named 'Boson' after the Indian).

The need now is to bring together and synergies' the Western Science & Technology with the Indian Philosophic-cum-Action-oriented concept of DHARMA, which denotes Spirituality but (in absence of the concept and hence a

Tremendous progress has been made in knowledge of material sciences and skills in their journey from the gross to the subtle, and their latest discovery is of the 'God-particle' (named 'Boson' after the Indian).



word in English) has been imprecisely translated as 'religion' that implies only a pathway (out of several available) to reach the Ultimate. Development for prosperity and progress have to go hand in hand with feelings of love, compassion and concern for the others. Head and Heart should both be involved in the choice of the right path of progress. That alone will lead to balanced growth and lasting happiness. Without that, the consequence would be enhanced inequity, a sure recipe for dissatisfaction, conflicts and even natural disasters that would affect all. In essence, the inner world within the mind has to be cleansed of pollutants like ego, greed etc and tempered with feelings and human values to lead to tension-free happiness for all **"Sarve bhavantu sukhinah"**; meaning (Let all be happy). Then and only then will the outer world prosper and be rid of conflicts and violence.

The proposed UN University will grow, bloom and flower beautifully in such an organically favorable civilization environment that India has to offer, and its meaningful fragrance of prosperity and progress for all through Peace and happiness for all shall spread throughout the globe.

Budding scholars and researchers from India and other nations, near and far, will get the opportunity to study and understand the background in which the League of Nations failed to stop or limit the long spell of conflicts that led to terrible destruction of life, property and environment; the setting up of UNO. They will study and understand the constitution and functioning of UN and its various bodies set up with the sole aim of promotion of peace and understanding among nations of the world by keeping watch over vulnerable areas and sensitivities that lead to dissatisfaction, distress and conflicts; techniques devised to prevent or counteract them (e.g., peer-pressure; financial, technological and support)

and even of arbitration and physical intervention through its Peace-keeping Forces contributed by non-involved neutral nations. They will also get the opportunity to study the region/nation/community-specific cultural, physical and political factors that have the potential of conflict-escalations and suggest constructive ways of handling such situations that may arise in the future in the conflict-prone areas and regions. With application of mind on all these, the Faculty Members, Researchers and Scholars will be able to suggest further refinements in the policies and practices and ways of fine-tuning them to meet situations in specific vulnerable regions, areas and pockets. That would be a most meaningful contribution that the UN University in India will be able to make for the cause of amity and peace in the world. The issue is crucial: with all the existing lethal arsenal of weapons of mass destruction, and the lack of feeling and concern for others in some of the holders of such arsenals, the Third World War could be the last War, with no survivors to fight any more.

As for the location of this UN University in India, offers of land have already been received from the Chief Ministers of Assam and from the current Chairman of IFUNA, Dr Mukul Sangma, and the forward-looking Chief Minister of the beautiful State of Meghalaya (bordering Bangladesh) in the North Eastern Region of the country. He has offered land in Shillong, the charming capital of Meghalaya. I am touched personally and feel blessed since it was in Shillong where I started my service as a Civil Servant with the Government of India, precisely 56 years back in March 1960 and returned (after postings in Delhi, Goa, Assam, Himachal, Manipur and Nagaland) to Shillong in March 2005 as Member of the North-Eastern Council, in the rank of Minister of State, to complete my innings in September 2013.

We now look forward to early preparation of the Detailed Project Report that will give the physical, financial and functional details after consideration and approval of which will the other needed procedural formalities will have been completed. With the enthusiastic support that all the Members of Executive Committee of IFUNA gave to this idea, we are confident of early fructification of our dream of having the UN University of Peace, Prosperity & Progress in India. ■

The proposed UN University will grow, bloom and flower beautifully in such an organically favorable civilization environment that India has to offer, and its meaningful fragrance of prosperity and progress for all through Peace and happiness for all shall spread throughout the globe.



■ A contingent of Indian Army's special forces past the saluting dais during the Republic Day parade in Delhi

(below) INS Kochi, India's deadliest ever warship



40 Most Powerful Military Nations

Surrounded by hostile neighbours, India has fought numerous wars to protect its sovereignty and as deterrent to any future hostility, it has one of most well-armed, trained and disciplined military force in the world. India ranks 4th after United States, Russia and China and needs further improvement to match its mighty neighbours.

INDIA is negotiating with France for the purchase of 36 Rafale fighter aircraft to replenish the Indian Air Force's depleting squadron strength. The Rafale is a 4.5 generation fighter aircraft and it has seen extensive action in the skies over Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Mali. Armed with the latest weaponry and avionics, the Rafale will give the IAF an edge over rivals in the region.

Aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya joined the

Indian Navy in 2013 and it helps the navy in projecting power well beyond India's maritime borders. Vikramaditya carries the lethal MiG-29K supersonic fighter aircraft which can decimate any aerial threat to the ship and also destroy ground targets with equal ease.

The indigenous Tejas fighter aircraft will be the mainstay of the Indian Air Force in the coming years once the Mark II enters service in 2022.



■ **Indian Air Force Sukhoi Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft patrol the skies over the Himalayas.**

Tejas will replace the MiG 21 and 27.

The indigenous Akash surface to air missile has been developed by DRDO and is in service with the army and the air force. A battery of Akash missiles can track 64 targets at a time and fire missiles at 12 of the most threatening ones, which include aircraft, ballistic missile, drones and other aerial targets.

T-90 main battle tanks and BMP-2 infantry combat vehicles practice manoeuvres in Rajasthan. Both T-90 and the BMP-2, which carries soldiers into battle, are at the top of their game and in the event of war, will lead the armoured thrust.

The Sukhoi Su-30 MKI is the mainstay of the Indian Air Force. The twin-seat fighter aircraft is the best aircraft in its class and is the only fighter in the air force which has the range and weapons load to strike deep into enemy territory.

The Boeing C-17 Globe master transport aircraft is a giant of the skies and it can transport troops and material across thousands of miles and land on unpaved, short runways. The aircraft proved very useful in disaster relief operations, flying in aid and flying out the sick and injured during natural calamities in Uttarakhand, Kashmir and other places

The C-130J's main task will be to insert special operation forces into enemy territory during day/night all-weather conditions.

The MiG 29K fighter aircraft of the Indian Navy provides the teeth to INS Vikramaditya aircraft carrier. This supersonic fighter aircraft is replacing the venerable subsonic Sea Harrier jump jet.



The indigenous Dhruv multi-purpose helicopter of the Indian Army carries a gypsy during a training exercise in the Thar desert in Rajasthan. Dhruv equips all three wings of the armed forces and also paramilitary forces.

Operatives of the special operations forces of the Indian Navy known as the Marine Commandos or Marcos, slither down from a Sea King helicopter to a waiting zodiac boat. Marcos are the most secretive special forces in India and not much is known about the operations they have carried out though during the 1999 Kargil war, they were said to have carried out numerous cross-LoC raids to neutralize enemy targets.

Using over 50 factors to determine a country's Power Index, the Global Firepower 2016 list ranks the most powerful military nations in the world. The list comprises a balanced collection of 126 advanced and lesser developed nations, based on several factors like their geographical location, natural resource reliance, arsenal strength, and current economic health. It must be noted that nuclear capability and current political/military leadership is not taken into account. Also, land-locked nations are not penalized for not having a standing navy.

1. United States of America

Population: 321,368,864

Reaching military age annually: 4,220,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 1,400,000/ 1,100,000

Aircraft: 13,444

Tanks: 8,848

Naval strength: 473

2. Russia

Population: 142,423,773

Reaching military age annually: 1,355,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 766,055/2,485,000

Aircraft: 3,547

Tanks: 15,398

Naval strength: 352

3. China

Population: 1,367,485,388

Reaching military age annually: 19,550,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 2,335,000/2,300,000

Aircraft: 2,942

Tanks: 9,150

4. India

Indian Paratroopers jump out of an Indian Air

Force C-130J Hercules transport aircraft.

Population: 1,251,695,584

Reaching military age annually: 22,900,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 1,325,000/2,143,000

Aircraft: 2,086

Tanks: 6,464

Naval strength: 202

5. United Kingdom

Population: 64,088,222

Reaching military age annually: 750,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 150,000/182,000

Aircraft: 879

Tanks: 407

Naval strength: 66

6. France

Population: 66,553,766

Reaching military age annually: 775,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 205,000/195,770

Aircraft: 1,282

Tanks: 423

Naval strength: 113

7. South Korea

Population: 49,115,196

Reaching military age annually: 690,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 625,000/2,900,000

Aircraft: 1,451

Tanks: 2,381

Naval strength: 166

8. Germany

Population: 80,854,408

Reaching military age annually: 791,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 180,000/145,000

Aircraft: 676

Tanks: 408

Naval strength: 81

9. Japan

Population: 126,919,659

Reaching military age annually: 1,215,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 250,000/57,900

Aircraft: 1,590

Tanks: 678

Naval strength: 131

10. Turkey

Population: 79,414,269

Reaching military age annually: 1,375,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 410,500/185,630

Aircraft: 1,007

Tanks: 3,778

Naval strength: 115

11. Israel

Population: 8,049,314

Reaching military age annually: 122,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 160,000/630,000

Aircraft: 681

Tanks: 4,170

Naval strength: 66

12. Indonesia

Population: 255,993,674

Reaching military age annually: 4,500,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 476,000/400,000

Aircraft: 420

Tanks: 468

Naval strength: 171

13. Australia

Population: 22,751,014

Reaching military age annually: 280,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 60,000/44,240

Aircraft: 417

Tanks: 59

Naval strength: 52

14. Canada

Population: 35,099,836

Reaching military age annually: 425,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 95,000/51,000

Aircraft: 426

Tanks: 181

Naval strength: 63

15. Taiwan

Population: 23,415,126

Reaching military age annually: 325,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 300,000/1,675,000

Aircraft: 815

Tanks: 2,005

Naval strength: 102

16. Italy

Population: 61,855,120



The Sukhoi Su-30 MKI is the mainstay of the Indian Air Force. The twin-seat fighter aircraft is the best aircraft in its class and is the only fighter in the air force which has the range and weapons load to strike deep into enemy territory.



Reaching military age annually: 570,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 320,000/42,000
 Aircraft: 785
 Tanks: 586
 Naval strength: 174

17. Pakistan

Population: 199,085,847
 Reaching military age annually: 4,345,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 620,000/515,000
 Aircraft: 923
 Tanks: 2,924
 Naval strength: 74

18. Egypt

Population: 88,487,396
 Reaching military age annually: 1,535,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 470,000/800,000
 Aircraft: 1,133
 Tanks: 4,624
 Naval strength: 245

19. Poland

Population: 38,562,189
 Reaching military age annually: 435,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 120,000/515,000
 Aircraft: 461
 Tanks: 1,009
 Naval strength: 83

20. Thailand

Population: 67,976,405
 Reaching military age annually: 1,045,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 310,000/245,000
 Aircraft: 551
 Tanks: 722
 Naval strength: 81

21. Vietnam

Population: 94,348,835
 Reaching military age annually: 1,640,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 415,000/5,040,000
 Aircraft: 289
 Tanks: 1,470
 Naval strength: 65

22. Brazil

Population: 204,259,812
 Reaching military age annually: 3,410,000

Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 330,000/1,800,000
 Aircraft: 735
 Tanks: 486
 Naval strength: 113

23. Iran

Population: 81,824,270
 Reaching military age annually: 1,400,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 545,000/1,800,000
 Aircraft: 479
 Tanks: 1,658
 Naval strength: 397

24. Sweden

Population: 9,801,616
 Reaching military age annually: 110,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 14,000/26,000
 Aircraft: 228
 Tanks: 120
 Naval strength: 313

25. Ukraine

Population: 44,429,471
 Reaching military age annually: 482,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 160,000/1,000,000
 Aircraft: 234
 Tanks: 2,809
 Naval strength: 25

26. Singapore

Population: 5,674,472
 Reaching military age annually: 53,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 72,000/950,000
 Aircraft: 262
 Tanks: 212
 Naval strength: 40

27. Algeria

Population: 39,542,166
 Reaching military age annually: 675,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:
 512,000/400,000
 Aircraft: 451
 Tanks: 975
 Naval strength: 60

28. Saudi Arabia

Population: 27,752,316
 Reaching military age annually: 510,000
 Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel:

The MiG 29K fighter aircraft of the Indian Navy provides the teeth to INS Vikramaditya aircraft carrier. This supersonic fighter aircraft is replacing the venerable subsonic Sea Harrier jump jet.

235,000/25,000
Aircraft: 722
Tanks: 1,210
Naval strength: 55

29. Czech Republic

Population: 10,644,842
Reaching military age annually: 98,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 21,100/11,000
Aircraft: 114
Tanks: 123
Naval strength: n/a

30. Switzerland

Population: 8,121,830
Reaching military age annually: 90,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 140,000/77,000
Aircraft: 185
Tanks: 224
Naval strength: n/a

31. Mexico

Population: 121,736,809
Reaching military age annually: 2,175,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 270,000/76,500
Aircraft: 400
Tanks: 0
Naval strength: 143

32. South Africa

Population: 53,675,563
Reaching military age annually: 965,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 89,000/17,100
Aircraft: 212
Tanks: 195
Naval strength: 30

33. Norway

Population: 5,207,689
Reaching military age annually: 65,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 26,500/45,250
Aircraft: 104
Tanks: 52
Naval strength: N.A.

34. Austria

Population: 8,665,550
Reaching military age annually: 95,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 30,000/27,000

Aircraft: 125
Tanks: 56
Naval strength: n/a

35. Malaysia

Population: 30,513,848
Reaching military age annually: 520,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 110,000/296,500
Aircraft: 227
Tanks: 74
Naval strength: 61

36. North Korea

Population: 24,983,205
Reaching military age annually: 415,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 700,000/4,500,000
Aircraft: 944
Tanks: 4,200
Naval strength: 1,061

37. The Netherlands

Population: 16,947,904
Reaching military age annually: 202,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 50,000/32,200
Aircraft: 164
Tanks: 0
Naval strength: 56

38. Spain

Population: 48,146,134
Reaching military age annually: 423,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 125,000/16,200
Aircraft: 540
Tanks: 327
Naval strength: 46

39. Denmark

Population: 5,581,503
Reaching military age annually: 75,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 25,000/63,000
Aircraft: 74 **Tanks:** 57
Naval strength: 90

40. Philippines

Population: 100,998,376
Reaching military age annually: 2,100,000
Active frontline personnel/reserve personnel: 220,000/430,000
Aircraft: 135 **Tanks:** 45
Naval strength: 120 ■



Operatives of the special operations forces of the Indian Navy known as the Marine Commandos or Marcos, slither down from a Sea King helicopter to a waiting zodiac boat.

Dalhousie and its People

Dalhousie (Himachal Pradesh) had become a full-fledged Hill Station by 1860s. Rajput rulers of erstwhile Chamba State also built Jandhrighat Place as their summer home. A recent proposal to rename it after Neta Ji Subash Chander Bose was shelved by the union government.



By Chander P Mahajan

Freelance journalist and an Art critic.

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THE TOWN is full of old world charm and holds lingering echoes of the Raj. Houses that many Britishers and wealthy Indians, Opting to live in the town, built early last century, maintained these for their summer's stay. Indians in the town, with a few exceptions, formed the service class. The elites included the cream of Indian Society. It had very marginal effect on the lifestyles of its service population. Even entry of the local people to the Mall was restricted.

Partition caused tension; people of Dalhousie had participated in the freedom struggle with patriotism. Till independence Dalhousie's population was always on the move. Dalhousie had never existed for itself, it had been built for others to visit and enjoy. It was later that people came with a view of settling down. In 1959, Dalhousie was the first Indian home for many of the feeling Tibetan community which is still vibrant in the town. For a long spell Dalhousie had started giving a deserted look, when people started calling it a 'dull' and 'lousy' place. In 1980s a 'Canadians Settlement' came up during the Construction of Chamera Hydro Electric Project.

Time is a continuum. Mankind has entered into a new millennium with the end of 20th century. Dalhousie has left behind its 150th Year of

existence. The township is going through a rapid change. The tallest (108 feet) Tricolor in the state, installed on the premises of Dalhousie Public School (DPS), headed by Captain (Dr) G.S. Dhillon, an eminent scholar from Harvard University, USA on October 19 last year, has now become an added attraction to tourists. The first Defence Park was also launched here with huge model of a naval warship named after Sardar Madan Singh, the naval officer who led the historic Royal Indian Naval Mutiny of 1946 that hastened the end of British colonial rule in the country.

With an influence of the culture of the country folk, multicultural people inherit the place. Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Muslims, Jains all live in peace and harmony and with a sense of belongingness. A friendly and cordial atmosphere prevails amongst the Paharis, Gaddies, Gujjars, Dogries, Dogras, Punjabis, Kashmiris and Tibetans and all. The interaction has resulted in long-term bonds. It seems Devine hand is discernible anywhere in this beautiful land. Righteous living, following moral, ethical and spiritual values is engrained in this society. There is consciousness for honesty and cleanliness. People seek spiritual sustenance from gurus, who have ripened through meditative practices, in the meditation centers spread over the town. The place has a certain charm and a placid ambience, one may not find elsewhere. Here is a gentle casual atmosphere. People love the charms of this quiet, gentle town. Each village in the vicinity has a rich culture, customs and legends. The politeness and hospitality of the villagers is pleasing.

Dalhousie is a cosmopolitan town. Brits, Belgians, Tibetans, besides the school boarders from different corners of the world grace the place. There is an admixture of the races and the ethnic groups, with a smooth blend of cast, creed and religion.

Language is a mix of Hindustani, Pahari, Dogri, Bhattiyali, Chambyali, Punjabi and English, Tibetan and dilects apart. Language is not a barrier either. Rice wheat and maize is the staple food.

It is an eco- friendly township with virtues of





hill architecture. There is a judicious mix of low and middle rise buildings, with slanting roof structures, merging with the environs. There are eco parks and green areas, besides a big wild life sanctuary at Kalatope. Silver oaks, Devdars, Pines and rhododendrons grow in abundance. Different variety of ferns, ivies and foliage, wild flowers, rare and exotic species, which were planted during the British period, add to the flora. People are nature conservationists.

The graceful citizenry of Dalhousie has carved a quality life style. The luxury of space, the openness, fresh air and the sunlight at that height feels just great. Some residential estates are sprawled in areas as big as 20 acres. Multilevel lawns are a nature's gift. Some old apple trees still bear fruit. Ornamental shrubs and creepers are planted to merge with the wild landscape. Indoor potted plants and fresh flower arrangements enhance the beauty of the stone and paneled wood interiors. Public flower shows are organised in the season. People love gardening, dahlias, hydrangeas, marigold, chrysanthemums, lilies; sunflowers etc. adore the terraced hanging gardens. Begonias are a collector's pride. Somewhere there is a fence to protect the garden from the menace of monkeys

and tress passers; but amazingly, flower lovers grow flowers in bench formations even by the road sides.

The Army and the Air force often host goodwill feasts for the civilians, more so on festivals and national functions. 'Dalhousie club' is another hub of social activity on special occasions.

The mainstay is the Education and Tourism that has of late revived the sagging economy of the town. There are the schools of high standards. Bright faculty, adorned by the Harvard alumni, has heightened the status of this ancient education center of the North. Some excellent hotels, many of which have been converted from farmer residences, the classic restaurants and the banquet halls, add to the glamour of the resort. Dhabas serve a fresh and tasty food. Modest beginnings and years of struggle have brought ultimate success.

The pace of life helps one map out the future. With an ample of leisure time at hand, some people laze around, sleeping and daydreaming; meeting friends, chatting and creating news through the grapevine. Perhaps, the town has the densest network of the mobiles for its population. Almost everybody knows everybody and the mail reaches one just on name like in a village. Besides people's collections of books and music at homes, there are the libraries and the cyber cafes. One has the company of old people and much younger, bursting with energy and zest of life. There is a galaxy of journalists and a crowd of politicians taking fullest advantage of the well turned out democratic environment of the place.

Rabinder Nath Tagore, who wrote his first poem here, was the first to speak of culture specific modernism and used style as narrative device. Many an artist of Dalhousie has won name and fame and inspired amateurs to be driven by the continuity of imagination. We have painters, sculptors, poets and writers here. People of Dalhousie are indeed a creative society. ■



Dalhousie is a cosmopolitan town. Brits, Belgians, Tibetans, besides the school boarders from different corners of the world grace the place. There is an admixture of the races and the ethnic groups, with a smooth blend of cast, creed and religion.





■ Left to Right: Engineer A.k. Sat Pathy CBI Judge B.C. Rout Doctor Jyotish Chandra Mohapatra Manoranjan Pattnaik (President UFUNA) Prof. Dilip Nanda and Poet. Bahadur Patsani



■ **WORLD HERITAGE DAY WAS CELEBRATED AT BHUBNESHWAR BY UFUNA**

WORLD Health Day was organised jointly by ufuna and ifuna in odisha at dhenkanal under the presidentship of President Manoranjan Pattnaik advocate .it was attended by persons from all walks of life. Doctor Jyotish Chandra Mahapatra attended the programme as chief guest. he told in his speech that

2016 is celebrated as eradication of diabetics from the world by the UN on this occasion engineer Akhya Satpathy, CBI Judge Bhikari Charana Rout, Prof. Dilip Nanda, Prof. Puspapala Ratha, Poet Bahadur Patsani and joint secretary of UFUNA Soumya Ranjan Pattnaik also spoke on this occasion. ■

Bihar-Jharkhand UN Association

World Health Day

With Lion Clubs Members of Bihar

■ 1 to r. top-Lion Vice Distt. Governor II Ms. Veena Gupta, Distt. Governor Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh, Vice Distt. Governor Anupam Singhania, Bottom - Past Distt. Governors: Praseon Jaiswal, P. M. Parvatiyar (Executive Chairman , Bihar-Jharkhand UNA) ,Ashok Kumar, Dr. Raman Kumar, Praveen Chandra Sharma , D.B. Gupta and D.C. Sancheti.



On the occasion of Earth Day, United Nations Association, Bihar & Jharkhand with LIONS Club of Patna did tree plantation at Patliputra Colony, Patna.. : Kumar Manish Advocate and Secretary General, Bihar-Jharkhand UNA is seen 3rd from right. Ms. Chandana Sahay, Treasurer is seen 2nd from left; Raj Kumar Sahay, Advocate, President Lions Club of Patna is seen in the extreme left.

Roadmap for Mobile App Companies

Phani Bhushan

Founder at Anant Computing Platform



One of the most challenging tasks for a marketer launching a product or service in India is market segmentation. India's population is as diverse as it is huge, and can be segmented on multiple parameters -

Socio-economic Class, Income, Urban vs. Rural, Gender, age, occupation, internet usage, language, community and region just to name a few obvious ones. In addition, there are even finer distinctions based on attitudes, mindset, beliefs which are less tangible but equally real. In large markets like India, pleasing everyone is almost impossible and hence it becomes vital to identify your audience segment sharply. This assumes even more importance when designing an app, as UX can differ hugely depending on the audience base you have defined. The thumb rule - sharper the audience definition, the better your app will be customized for their needs, and the greater your chances of success.

Yet, broad segmentations may not be enough. Anyone who has sat in a Focus Group and listened to consumers, will tell you that our individual

expectations can be hugely different. Indians expect extreme levels of customization, and this expectation is deeply rooted in our culture. Let me share one of my favourite examples - that of the local paan walla. Stand at his shop and watch him prepare paan for a few customers. Each one will demand a specific ingredient more or less (more supari, less elaichi, don't make it sweet)...the list goes on. Something as simple as a paan that costs a few rupees, is super customized to exactly suit each customer's palate. Watch the young person choosing their sandwich at Subway and how precisely they tell the server how much of each salad vegetable and ingredient they want in their Sub. And this expectation is not limited only to food. We demand personalized service when we open a bank account, shop online, or order groceries. We expect our preferences to be kept in mind by the marketer.

Welcome to India - the market with a Segment of One. Where each person expects your product or service to be uniquely tailored and customized to answer his unique combination of needs and requirements. The digital era has only strengthened these expectations. We have noticed that Amazon provides individual recommendations based on past purchases. We know that we are served ads and offers based on our past behaviour. We expect highly localized news and traffic updates.

The app marketer who manages to customize to the greatest extent for the diverse consumer spectrum, will not only achieve success, but also sheer talk value for his accomplishment.

There is an inherent cost of customization. Each feature that you include, costs money, and needs to be traded off against other features. There is a heavy price to pay for a heavy app - consumers will simply uninstall it, if it uses up precious space on their mobiles. How can you include features that make everybody happy, yet make it seem like your app was built just to satisfy each customer? Seems like it's not such an easy job.

At Anant, we have always been fascinated by



building apps that cater to the diverse Indian audience so we thought up the dream solution.

When you build your app with us, it's not actually a single app. It's an 'App Wallet' - a container for multiple apps. Now, it's upto you as a marketer, which apps you want to send to each customer. If you are a media house, say, Times Internet you might customize the bouquet of apps according to region and language - a Mumbaikar would get *Mumbai Mirror*, Times of India (Mumbai Edition) and maybe the local vernacular paper also. Whereas a Puneite would get local news. If you figure from your analytics that this person reads a lot of technology news you can separately push your tech blog to them! But if it is someone who likes cooking, they will get your dedicated cookery video channel. And let's take it a step further. If you ask (or find out) this person's mother tongue or native place, you can actually include your app which caters to that local language content. Want to take it even further? When our hypothetical customer flies from Mumbai to Delhi, he will see apps for Delhi editions of the same papers and local news, in addition to Mumbai news. And it will be delivered automatically in his 'App Wallet' without a need to download it.

You may argue that this type of customization can be done in the app. My answer would be, that I am talking about much more than 'tweaking' the offering that a customer sees. The App Wallet solution actually builds the app offering that is best suited to each consumer, dynamically and interactively. A customer may or may not notice the extent of customization that you do inside an app, but he will notice, when your app offering adapts itself to him in front of his eyes. And he will notice and appreciate this all the more, once he figures that his colleague or friend has a different offering than his. We all know what this leads to. Greater customer retention, engagement, more app usage - all the metrics that are music to an app marketer's ears. Building an app is getting easier - retention is getting tough. We allow you to leverage technology to manage this better.

The best part is that an App Wallet, with multiple apps, can still be light (under 10 MB), use minimum data, and even work offline.

- which develops the next generation of mobile apps for digitally inclusive India addressing a number of local issues with its vernacular language apps that is made for people who do not understand the language of the Apps - English, and government must push companies through various initiatives under "Make in India" plan. ■

Local Mobile App Companies Needs patronage by Government

Jaya Sinha
Web Content Writer



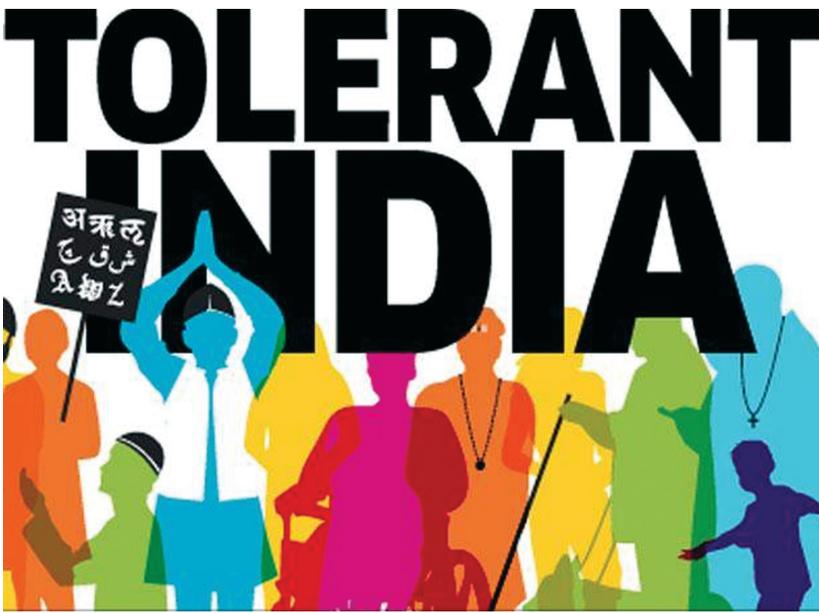
India is an emerging market in the mobile phone manufacturing, but is a great driving force behind the growth of mobile app industry. India is the third largest country in the world in Google play downloads. Combined with the number of mobile phone users in India, this is a clear indication that the mobile app industry is set for an exponential take off.

India also has an active app developer community which may further boost the market. Indian mobile app development companies are finding new ways to get into the market. A number of entrepreneurs are coming up with new app ideas with the target to capture the local market. With the launch of the "Make in India" initiative by the government, there are many small to medium entrepreneurs, who have entered the mobile software industry with the passion to capturing the local market through mobile technology. Though the growth of this sector would be primarily driven by the demand in the e-commerce in the retail segment, gaming, entertainment and such areas so as to have maximum inclusion of target customers, yet in order to give the desired push to this segment of economy, the government also needs to provide favourable environment.

At localized levels, many State Governments have taken the initiative of using mobile phone technology to provide transparent and accountable governance and for making available various kinds of public service to people. Such kinds of steps are required to be taken across all regions by both Central Government and different State Governments. There are many verticals, such as agriculture, healthcare, education and financial inclusion where apps can be designed at the local level, preferably in vernacular languages so as to increase the impact and reach of these initiatives. The government support in these sectors will certainly invigorate the mobile app development industry.

In order to bring about a dynamic growth in this sector, it is important that local players or the small and medium entrepreneurs are given sufficient encouragement and support in various forms. The Companies - which develops the next generation of mobile apps for digitally inclusive India addressing a number of local issues with its vernacular language apps that is made for people who do not understand the language of the Apps - English, and government must push companies through various initiatives. They need promotion by funding through banks, tax holiday, etc. as well as encouragement to these Indian companies for apps being developed on behalf of the government, which can play a significant role in invigorating the demand side of the industry under "Make in India" plan.

अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता



कैलाश खोसला

हर्ष का विषय है कि हिन्दी के पृष्ठों का पाठको ने स्वागत किया है। हम प्रयास करेंगे कि इन्हे निरन्तर प्रकाशित करते रहें। अपने पाठकों से हमारा अनुरोध है कि वे हमें इस सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव भेजें ताकि हम इसे और अधिक सुरुचिपूर्ण एवं मनोरंजक व ज्ञानवर्धक बना सकें। पाठक अपनी रचनाएँ भी प्रकाशनार्थ भेज सकते हैं। आपके पत्रों, सुझावों एवं रचनाओं की प्रतीक्षा रहेगी।

आज हमें सर्वत्र अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता पर ही चर्चा दिखाई दे रही है। ऐसा लगता है मानों हर बात पर आजादी खतरे में नजर आती है। बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग विरोधस्वरूप अपने सम्मान में अर्जित किए गए मानपत्रों, पुरस्कारों एवं मानद उपाधियों को लौटाने की होड़ में लगा है। इस प्रकार व्यवस्था का विरोध करके मानों वे असहिष्णुता को दर्शाने में लगे हैं। वास्तव में जो खुद सीढ़ी पर नहीं चढ़ सके वे दूसरों की सीढ़ी को खींचने में लगे हैं और इस प्रकार वे पिछड़े दलितों एवं श्रमजीवी वर्ग की आवाज बुलन्द करने में उनके मसीहा बन गए हैं। वास्तव में जो लोग आज चिल्ला रहे हैं कि चारों तरफदमन चक्र चल रहा है, स्वाधीनता छीनी जा रही है वे विगत शासन के साठ वर्षों के कार्यकाल में चिल्लाए नहीं। उन साठ सालों में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा, मंहगाई बढ़ी, आतंकवाद- नक्सलवाद बढ़ा, विश्व में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को ठेस पहुँची और अब, जबकि भ्रष्टाचार ही नहीं रहा, आतंकवाद से सख्ती से निपटा जा रहा है, विकास की दूरगामी योजनाओं को अमली जामा पहनाया जा रहा है, तो इन लोगों को लगता

है कि विरोध कैसे करें। ऐसे में उन्होंने असहिष्णुता शब्द गढ़ लिया है और अपनी कुंठा को ही कभी छात्रों के नाम पर तो कभी किसानों की आड़ में अभिव्यक्ति दे रहे हैं। समाज में वर्गभेद को हवा देकर और परस्पर नफरत करके तो तथाकथित अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता तो मिल नहीं सकती, हाँ समाज एवं राष्ट्रवाद को कमजोर अवश्य कर सकते हैं।

आज इंसान को प्रायः हर बात पर अपनी इज्जत और आजादी खतरे में नजर आती है। बात छोटी हो या बड़ी, तुरंत विरोध करना जरूरी लगता है। विरोध की आवाज उठते ही दसियों आवाजें मुद्दे को जाने बगैर साथ जुड़ जाती हैं क्योंकि किसी के अस्तित्व का, उसकी आजादी का सवाल हो तो सबका साथ देना उनका धर्म बन जाता है। 'आजादी' शब्द एक भयावह रूप ले चुका है। घर के बाल-बच्चों, पड़ोसियों, कामवालों, दुकानदारों, राह चलते लोगों की आजादी की मांग के बीच आम जन की आजादी न जाने कब हवा हो चुकी है।

हमने जिस आजादी के बारे में सुना था, वह निःस्वार्थ भाव से देश के लिए मर मिटने को तत्पर दीवानों की छेड़ी हुई थी। आज आजादी का अर्थ बदल गया है। यह किसी बाहरी शत्रु के खिलाफ न होकर आपस की रह गई है। यह स्वार्थ प्रेरित हो रही है। पहले इसका कारण जाति, वर्ग, धर्म आदि का फर्क हुआ करता था, अब इसकी लपट आपसी रिश्तों को भी जला रही है। एक परिवार, समाज, देश तक सीमित न रहकर यह पूरी दुनिया को घेरे हुए है। हर धर्म जिन तत्वों को मानव का शत्रु बताता रहा है, उन्हीं को इंसान बढ़ावा देता रहा है। काम, क्रोध, मद, लोभ, मोह में ईर्ष्या भी जुड़ गई है। इनके होते हुए निरंकुशता नफरत, डर का बोलबाला चकित नहीं करता। अपने को बुद्धिजीवी मानने वाले निर्दोष जनता को मिटाने में लगे हैं।

दुनिया इतनी छोटी नहीं है कि एक की धर्म जी सके, फिर दूसरों को मारने का वहशीपन क्यों खत्म नहीं होता ? युगों से मानवता अपने-अपने धर्म के साथ जीती आ रही है, फिर आज यह स्थिति क्यों ? समय के साथ वर्ग भेद को इंसान के प्रति अन्याय माना गया। सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारणों ने द्वेष और घृणा आदि नकारात्मक प्रवृत्तियों को जन्म दिया था। इस अंतर को दूर करने की कोशिशें बेकार सिद्ध हो रही हैं।

स्वतंत्रता की मांग जिन बातों को लेकर है, वह सबके लिए एक चुनौती बन गई है। अभिव्यक्ति के कई रूप हो सकते हैं, पर सबसे सशक्त है मनुष्य की वाणी। लेकिन आज प्रायः हर बात दूसरे पर वार करने के लिए की जाती है। ऐसे में संवादेहीनता भ्रम फैलाने लगती है। अधिकतर को लगता है, हमारी समस्या से दूसरे प्रभावित हैं, पर पीड़ित को शब्दों के तीर भी गहरा दर्द दे जाते हैं। ये विरोध और विद्रोह को जन्म देते हैं, परंतु बोलने वाले

को सुनने वाले के बोलने की आजादी की बात भी माननी होगी। असीमित आकांक्षाओं के चलते इंसान अंतरंग रिश्तों से, सामाजिक बंधनों से, सभी से आजाद होना चाहता है। हर दिमाग अलग सोचता है। सोचे, पर अपने मतभेदों को दूर न कर सके तो न सही, हमें दुनिया को उसकी विविधता के साथ सुरक्षित को सम्मान देना भी जरूरी है। यह भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल मन्त्र है। अगर विध्वंस स्वतन्त्रता

बन जाए और आत्मघात स्वाधीनता बन जाए, तो सोचना पड़ेगा कि आदमी भीतर गहन रूपसे रूग्ण और बीमार हो गया है, विक्षिप्त और पागल हो गया है। विध्वंस अपने आप में भूख दे रहा है।

एक मूर्तिकार मूर्ति बनाता है। हम उससे पूछें क्यों बना रहा है? तो वह कहता है, बनाने में आनन्द आता है। ठीक ऐसे ही विध्वंस का भी आनन्द है, मगर है बीमार। और जब आदमी की आत्मा दरिद्र होती है तो विध्वंस का आनन्द होता है, जो आने वाली पीढ़ियों को तबाह कर देता है।

हीट वेव से बचने के लिए अलर्ट रहना जरूरी

इस बार आग लगाएगी दिल्ली की गर्मी। इस मौसम में जरा सी लापरवाही बना देगी बीमार। हीट वेव से बचने के लिए अलर्ट रहना जरूरी। इस के लक्षण और बचाव के उपाए आपको स्वस्थ रहने में उपयोगी साबित होंगे।

लू लगने के लक्षण: लम्बे समय तक तेज बुखार, उल्टी, दस्त, सिर दर्द, चक्कर आना, मितली बगैरह।

अप्रैल के शुरुआत में ही टेंपरेचर 40 डिग्री तक पहुंच चुका है। अचानक इतनी गर्मी होना बाँडी के लिए सही नहीं है। इन दिनों तक अक्सर दिल्ली का टेंपरेचर 35 डिग्री के आसपास ही रहता है। ऐसे में 5 डिग्री से ज्यादा टेंपरेचर बढ़ना सेहत के लिए खतरा है। गर्मी के इस पहले अटैक से बचना जरूरी है, क्योंकि बाँडी इसके लिए पहले से तैयार नहीं है। इम्यून सिस्टम इसे झेल पाने में नाकाम

हो सकता है।

लापरवाही ठीक नहीं: रॉकलैंड के मेडिसिन विभाग के एचओडी डॉक्टर एमपी शर्मा का कहना है कि गर्मी आ चुकी है, इस बात को जितनी जल्दी लोग समझ लेंगे और बचाव पर ध्यान दें सकेगें। गर्मी बढ़ने के साथ सन-स्ट्रीक और डीहाइड्रेशन होने के चांस ज्यादा हो जाते हैं। डॉक्टर का

कहना है कि गर्मी की वजह से डायरिया और डीहाइड्रेशन के मरीजों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है। पिछले कुछ दिनों में ही तापमान 40 डिग्री पार कर गया है। अभी जरा-सी लापरवाही की वजह से लोग बीमार हो सकते हैं।

डीहाइड्रेशन का खतरा:

हिंदूराव अस्पताल के डॉक्टर डीके दास का कहना है कि गर्मी बढ़ने से बाँडी के सिस्टम पर असर होता है और इसमें लापरवाही से डीहाइड्रेशन हो सकता है। ऐसे में नींबू पानी, ओआरएस या ग्लूकोज हर थोड़े-थोड़े समय पर पीते रहें। बार-बार उल्टी-दस्त की वजह से शरीर में पानी और नमक की कमी को यह घोल पूरा करते हैं। यह घोल शरीर के लिए जरूरी कैमिकल सोडियम और पोटेशियम की कमी को फौरन दूर करते हैं। अगर यह कमी समय पर पूरी न हो तो किडनी और ब्रेन पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ सकता है।

सन स्ट्रोक का खतरा:

डॉक्टर एम पी शर्मा ने कहा कि ब्रेन में हाइपोथैलेमस पार्ट होता है, जो बाँडी के टेंपरेचर को 95 से 98.6 फॉरेनहाइट के बीच में कंट्रोल करता है। जब हीट की वजह से हाइपोथैलेमस अबनॉर्मल होने लगता है तो बाँडी का टेंपरेचर बढ़ जाता है। इससे मेडिकली सन स्ट्रोक ; लू लगना शुरू करते हैं। जब हीट बढ़ती है, तब बाँडी से हीट को बाहर निकालना जरूरी होता है। आमतौर पर यह पसीने के जरिए बाहर निकलती है जब सन स्ट्रोक होता है, तब यह हैम्पर कर जाता है। इस कारण हाइग्रेड फ़ीवर होता है।

ऐसे करें बचाव

■ तेज गर्म हवाओं में बाहर जाने से बचें। बाँडी को कवर करके निकलें और नंगे पैर धूप में न निकलें।

■ खाली पेट बाहर न जाएं और ज्यादा देर तक धूप में रहने से बचें।

■ चेहरे को कवरकर बाहर जाएं और हो सके तो सनग्लास पहनें।

■ बहुत ज्यादा पसीना आ रहा हो तो तुरंत ठंडा पानी न पीएं।

■ दिनभर में करीब 10-12 गिलास पानी पीएं।

■ गर्म और हैवी भोजन से बचें, इससे शरीर में गर्मी बढ़ती है।

■ भरपूर मात्रा में लिक्विड फूड लें। अपने शरीर में सॉल्ट और मिनरल्स की कमी न होने दें।

■ बच्चों और पालतू जानवरों को गाड़ी में न छोड़ें।

■ गर्म हवाओं और पसीने से होने वाली परेशानी से बचने के लिए साफ़ धुले हुए सूती कपड़े ही पहनें।

■ दिन में दो बार ठंडे पानी से नहाएं।

■ जिम न जाने की हालत में घर पर ही एक्सरसाइज या योग करें।

■ ब्लैक की जगह लाइट कलर का अंब्रेला यूज करें।





गोल-ब्रावो का चैपियन डांस:

कैरेबियाई टीम का चैपियंस डांस तो टूर्नामेंट के शुरू होने के साथ ही हिट हो गया, लेकिन सेमीफाइनल मैच में भारत पर जीत के बाद टीम होटल में देर रात तक वेस्टइंडीज टीम का जश्न देखने लायक रहा। जश्न के दौरान ब्रावो और क्रिस गेल ने टॉपलेस होकर चैपियंस डांस किया। इस विडियो को ब्रावो ने अपने इंस्टाग्राम पर भी अपलोड किया, जिसे कई हजार लाइक्स मिले।

दमदार इनिंग्स विराट कोहली

टारगेट चेज करते हुए पहले भी कई कमाल की इनिंग्स खेल चुके विराट कोहली ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया के खिलाफ करो या मरो के मैच में एक और अविस्मरणीय इनिंग्स खेली। वर्ल्ड कप में अपनी उम्मीदों को जिंदा रखने के लिए भारत को 160 रन बनाने थे, लेकिन उसने सस्ते में तीन विकेट गंवा दिए। यहां से कोहली ने सारी जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों पर उठाते हुए 82 रन की इनिंग्स खेलकर टीम को जीत दिलाई। मैच के बाद उन्होंने खुद भी इस इनिंग्स को अपनी बेस्ट तीन नॉक्स में जगह दी।

शहजाद का आतंक:

जिस साउथ अफ्रीकी टीम की बोलिंग अटैक के सामने बड़े से बड़े बैट्समैन बड़े शॉट्स खेलने में हिचकिचाते हैं, उसी अटैक की ध्वजियां उड़ाने का काम अफगानिस्तानी टीम के ओपनर मोहम्मद शहजाद ने किया। 201 रन के टारगेट का पीछा करने उतरी अफगानिस्तान की टीम के ओपनर शहजाद ने जब अफ्रीकी बोलर्स की खबर लेनी शुरू की तो कई बंद पड़े टीवी सेट ऑन हो गए, दुकानों में लगे टीवी के सामने भीड़ लगने लगी। शहजाद ने 19 बॉल पर 44 रन की धमाकेदार इनिंग्स खेली। उन्होंने इस दौरान पांच गगनचुंबी सिक्स और 3 फोर भी लगाए।

इंग्लैंड का ग्रेट चेज:

साउथ अफ्रीका ने बोर्ड पर जब 229 रन टागे तो उन्हें अंदाज नहीं था कि केवल एक प्लेयर उनकी सुनिश्चित नजर आ रही जीत पर पानी फेर देगा। रूट ने केवल 44 बॉल पर 83 रन की इनिंग्स खेलकर इस बड़े टारगेट को बौना साबित कर दिया।

6,6,6,6 कार्लोस ब्रेथवेट:

वेस्टइंडीज को जब आखिरी ओवर में जीत के लिए 19 रन चाहिए थे, तब शायद सभी ने यह मान लिया कि चैपियन का ताज इंग्लैंड के सर ही सजेगा, लेकिन ब्रेथवेट ने लगातार चार बॉल पर चार सिक्स जड़कर वर्ल्ड कप में

वेस्टइंडीज की खिताबी जीत को किसी परिकथा में तब्दील कर दिया। ब्रेथवेट के बैट से निकले इन छकों की गूंज लंबे समय तक सुनाई देती रहेगी।

सैमी-सैमुअल्स कैच:

टूर्नामेंट में कई शानदार कैच लपके गए, लेकिन अफगानिस्तान के खिलाफ वेस्टइंडीज के डेरेन सैमी और मालोन सैमुअल्स की जुगलबंदी वाला कैच खासा दर्शनीय रहा। मोहम्मद नबी के करारे शॉट पर मिडऑफ पर खड़े सैमी ने हाथ लगाया, लेकिन बॉल उनके हाथ पर लगकर दोबारा हवा में उछल गई और कुछ दूरी पर पीछे खड़े सैमुअल्स ने अंत में एक आसान कैच लपका।

पहली बॉल, पहला सिक्स:

टूर्नामेंट का पहला मैच भारत और न्यूजीलैंड के बीच खेला गया। कैप्टन धोनी ने अपने सबसे विश्वस्त स्पिनर आर अश्विन को पहला ओवर डालने के लिए बुलाया और पहली ही बॉल पर कीवी ओपनर मार्टिन गुप्टिल ने सिक्स जड़कर सनसनी फैला दी, साथ ही इस बात की भी दस्तक दे डाली कि इस बार का वर्ल्ड 20 काफी रोमांचक होने वाला है।

शॉट ऑफ द टूर्नामेंट:

20 फॉर्मेट में रन बनाने के लिए आपने कई बैट्समैन को अजीबो-गरीब शॉट्स लगाते हुए कई बार देखा होगा। लेकिन पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ मैच में वहाब रियाज की बॉल पर स्टीवन स्मिथ का शॉट एकदम नायाब रहा। इससे पहले की बहाव बॉल फेंकते, स्मिथ ऑफ स्टंप से करीब एक कदम आगे बढ़कर खड़े हो गए। और ऑफ साइड पर वाइड जाती बॉल को उन्होंने स्क्वॉयर लेग की तरफ खेल दिया। क्रिकेट बुक के शॉट्स खेलने वाले स्मिथ के इस शॉट को देखकर हर कोई हैरान रह गया।

सेल्फी विद गेल:

वर्ल्ड 20 खेलने उतरी अफगानिस्तान की टीम को किसी ने भी अपने लिए खतरा नहीं माना, शायद इस कारण ही वेस्टइंडीज ने उनके खिलाफ मैच में क्रिस गेल को आराम देने का फैसला किया, लेकिन उन्हें अफगानी टीम को हल्के में लेना महंगा पड़ गया। अफगान टीम इकलौती टीम रही, जिसने टूर्नामेंट में विंडीज को हराया। मैच के बाद क्रिस गेल ने मैदान पर आकर अफगानी टीम को बधाई दी और उनके साथ सेल्फी भी ली।

लास्ट बॉल थ्रिलर इंडिया:

बांग्लादेश के खिलाफ आखिरी बॉल पर भारत की जीत को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। 147 रन के टारगेट का पीछा कर रही बांग्लादेशी टीम को आखिरी तीन बॉल पर केवल दो रन बनाने थे। लेकिन यहां से मैच ने नाटकीय मोड़ लिया। पंड्या के ओवर में बांग्लादेश ने तीन बॉल पर तीन विकेट गंवा दिए। आखिरी बॉल पर विकेटकीपर धोनी के रन आउट ने काफी सुर्खियां भी बटोरी।

हैपी मॉर्निंग

बाँस – कहां गए थे?
 कर्मचारी – बाल कटवाने।
 बाँस – ऑफिस के काम के समय में।
 कर्मचारी – बाल बढ़े भी तो ऑफिस के समय में ही हुए हैं।
 बाँस – घर में रहते हो, तब भी तो बढ़ते हैं न तुम्हारे बाल।
 कर्मचारी – टकला थोड़ी ना हुआ हूँ, जितने ऑफिस में बढ़े थे उतने ही कटवाए है।

सिली पॉइंट 49 रन पर आउट होकर शाहिद अफ्रीदी ने बता दिया कि वे भारत ही नहीं, केजरीवाल जी से भी बहुत प्यार करते है। बांग्लादेश की परफॉर्मेंस देखकर ऐसा लगा कि उनकी टीम भी मैदान से ज्यादा आजकल फ्लोशॉप सीखने में वक्त बिता रही हैं। पाकिस्तानी खिलाड़ियों की जिंदगी में भी संकट कम नहीं। हार जाएं तो लोग टीवी तोड़ देते हैं। जीत लाएं, तो उन्हें अंग्रेजी बोलनी पड़ जाती है। अफ्रीदी ने भारत में ज्यादा प्यार मिलने का

जो बयान दिया है, इसके बाद भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान में भी पाक खिलाड़ियों की सुरक्षा की गारंटी लेनी होगी।

चाहे ललित गोदी हो या माल्या....हम आखिर किस मुंह से 'अंग्रेज' सरकार को कहें कि जो लोग भारत को लूटकर इंग्लैंड आए हैं, उन्हें हमारे हवाले कर दो।

न्यूजीलैंड ने टॉस जीतकर भारत को पहले बैटिंग चुनी क्योंकि वे भी जानती थी कि भारतीय आजकल ठीक से पीछा नहीं कर पा रहे। फिर चाहे वो ललित मोदी हो या विजय माल्या। नेहरा ने अच्छी बोलिंग की और उनकी बोलिंग देखकर साफ हो गया कि उम्र का परफॉर्मेंस से कोई लेना-देना नहीं होता: लालकृष्ण आडवाणी न्यूजीलैंड से जिस तरह बैटिंग की ऐसा लग रहा था कि अफ्रीदी की तरह वो भी यही चाहते हैं कि न्यूजीलैंड से ज्यादा प्यार उन्हें भारत में मिले। विकेट इतना टर्न ले रही थी कि ये समझाना मुश्किल हो रहा था कि वो नागपुर की पिच है या अरविंद केजरीवाल। ■

प्रेरक प्रसंग

बोध कथा

बर्ताव से जुड़ी है इज्जत

काफ़ी पहले की बात है बहुत संपन्न और अच्छे संस्कारों वाला एक राज्य था। उनके सभी दरबारी अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के पारंगत और दायित्व निभाने वाले थे। राजा जब किसी समस्या में उलझ जाते तो उसका हल और सलाह मशविरा अपने राजपुरोहित से लेते थे। राजपुरोहित बहुत विद्वान और राज्य के लिए समर्पित थे। राज्य के सभी काम बहुत अच्छी तरह चल रहे थे। रोज दरबार के वक्त सभी दरबारियों के आने के बाद राजपुरोहित दरबार में आते थे। इनके सम्मान में राजा सहित सभी दरबारी अपना आसन छोड़कर खड़े हो जाते। राजपुरोहित के बैठने पर ही सभी दरबारी बैठते थे। एक दिन राजपुरोहित के मन में एक सवाल आया, मेरे सम्मान का कारण मेरी विद्वता है या मेरा आचरण है? काफ़ी दिनों तक सोचने के बाद भी उन्हें ऐसा कोई जवाब नहीं सूझा जो मन को संतुष्ट कर सके। किसी दूसरे से उत्तर इसलिए नहीं पूछ सकते थे क्योंकि वह खुद को सबसे ज्यादा विद्वान मानते थे। कुछ दिनों के बाद इस उलझन को सुलझाने के लिए आधी रात को जागकर वह राजकीय खजाने में पहुंचे। खजाने की सुरक्षा करने वाले उन्हें जानते थे, इसलिये उनको अन्दर जाने दिया। अन्दर पहुंच कर उन्होंने सैनिकों और सेवकों को आदेश दिया कि 5 बोरे सोने की मुद्राओं के भरकर मेरे घर पहुंचाएं। सैनिक और सेवक उनका आदेश मानते हुए सोने की मुद्राओं के भरे हुये बोरे उनके घर पहुंचा आए। फ़ौरन राजा को सूचना दी गयी कि कोषागार में चोरी हो गयी है। राजा ने फ़ौरन आदेश देते हुये कहा कि चोरी करने वाले चोरों को दरबार में हथकड़ी डालकर उपस्थित किया जाए। राजपुरोहित खजाने से सोने की मुद्राएं लाने के बाद भी निश्चिंत होकर घर में सोते रहे। थोड़ी देर में राज्य के सैनिकों ने राजपुरोहित को गिरफ्तार कर लिया और हवालात में बंद कर दिया। सुबह दरबार लगा तो सभी दरबारी मौजूद थे। रोज की तरह राजपुरोहित मौजूद नहीं हुए। राजा ने मंत्री से पूछा कि राजपुरोहित कहां हैं? थोड़ी देर में राजपुरोहित हथकड़ियों में बंधे हुए और सोने की मुद्राओं के बोरो के साथ राजा के सामने लाए गए। राजपुरोहित को देखकर राजा शिष्टाचारवश सिंहासन छोड़कर खड़े ही होने वाले थे लेकिन फैसला लेने से पहले उन्होंने राजपुरोहित से पूछा कि मैं शिष्टाचार का पालन करूं या धर्म का? राजा का यह सवाल सुनकर राजपुरोहित ने कहा जो राजा के लिए ज्यादा जरूरी हो वैसा आचरण अपनाओ। राजा ने खुद कोई निर्णय करने के

बजाए राजपुरोहित से एक दूसरा सवाल पूछा कि ऐसी क्या परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई कि राजपुरोहित को भी राज्य के खजाने से चोरी करनी पड़ी। यदि आप आदेश देते तो सम्मान के साथ इनसे कहीं ज्यादा मुद्राएं आपके पास पहुंचा दी गई होतीं। इसमें आपका भी सम्मान रहता और राज्य की भी प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहती। राजपुरोहित ने कहा कि महाराज जिस सवाल के जवाब के लिए मुझे यह हरकत करनी पड़ी, उसका जवाब मुझे मिल गया और मुझे जीवन का सच पता चल गया है। इसलिए मुझे चोर की तरह सजा दी जाए और इसका संदेश आम जनता तक पहुंचा दिया जाए।

’इंसान का सम्मान उसकी विद्वता से नहीं बल्कि उसके आचरण से होता है। मेरी विद्वता में आज भी कोई कमी नहीं आई थी लेकिन मैं अपने आचरण से गिर गया और सजा का उपहार स्वीकार करना पड़ा।’

दुर्जन एक, सज्जन अनेक

’भीख मांगना आछा नहीं, पर यदि नेक कार्य के लिए भीख मांगनी पड़े तो मैं वह भी करूंगा’ यह कहकर मालवीय जी ने विश्व विद्यालय के लिए दान मांगने का अभियान चलाया। एक बंगाली सज्जन ने पांच हजार रुपया नकद दान दिया तो उनकी धर्मपत्नी ने बहुमूल्य कंगन दे दिया। पति ने फिर दोगुना दाम देकर कंगन खरीद लिया। उनकी यह दान देने की शुद्ध भावना ही थी कि पत्नी कंगन दान में देती और पति उसे पुनः दोगुने दाम देकर वापस ले लेता। ऐसा करते हुए ही पत्नी ने वह कंगन फिर दान में दे दिया। यह क्रम इतनी देर तक चलता रहा कि रात हो गई और चारों तरफ अंधेरा हो गया। ऐसे में लैंप की रोशनी में ही आई धनराशि गिनी जाने लगी। दूसरी ओर धन संग्रह एवं नीलामी का काम भी चल रहा था। तभी कोई बदमाश व्यक्ति पहुंचा और बश्री बुझाकर रुपयों से भरी तीनों थैलियां छीनकर ले भागा। सब लोग इस घटना को लेकर दुखी बैठे थे कि उनमें से एक सज्जन ने मालवीय जी से कहा, 'पंडित जी, इस पवित्र और नेक कार्य में भी जब लोग धूर्तता से बाज नहीं आते तो आप ही क्यों व्यर्थ परेशानियों का बोझ अपने सिर पर लेते हैं ? कोई बड़ा काम किया जाए, यह देश इस योग्य है ही नहीं।' यह बात सुनकर मालवीय जी थोड़ा मुस्कराए और फिर कहने लगे, 'देखो भाई, बदमाश तो एक ही था। सौ भलों के बीच एक बुरे से घबराना क्यों ? दुर्जनों से हार मान जाऊं, यह मेरे लिए संभव नहीं। इस तरह यदि सत्प्रवृत्तियां रुक जाएं तो संसार नरक बन जाएगा। हम वह स्थिति नहीं लाना चाहते, इसलिए प्रयत्न जारी रखेंगे।' मालवीय जी के आत्मविश्वास से भरे शब्द सुनकर सब में नवीन शक्ति का संचार हो गया और सभी दोगुने जोश के साथ नेक कार्य में पुनः जुट गए।

Will Robots Save The Future Of Work?

Is a robot coming for your job?

It's not a novel question, but if Gartner's predictions are correct, the answer could be leaning more definitively toward yes. The analyst firm's research suggests one in three jobs will be converted to software, robots and smart machines by 2025.

What is new, however, is that the influx of robots in the workforce is no longer just a concern confined to manufacturing floors filled with mechanized assembly lines, one of Google's driverless concept cars passing by or the notion of a drone soon replacing the friendly UPS delivery man.

The entire robotics chain has evolved beyond traditional hardware robots and into a new era that will support end-to-end automation of much of our daily lives. It will have implications stretching across all professions, from blue-collar factory workers and their white-collar equivalent in knowledge work, to those employed by the growing on-demand economy.

Artificial intelligence applications have pushed the boundary of what a robot is and can do, as evidenced by IPSoft's cognitive agent Amelia or, better yet, the now-famous Jeopardy battle between Ken Jennings and IBM's Watson. And more recently, a third wave of robotic evolution has given rise to software robots, the ethereal cousins to their mechanical counterparts that mimic humans in conducting rules-based tasks, but live in the cloud or data centre.

"The integration of software and hardware robots will happen, not least because of the connectivity offered by moves toward cloud computing, but also because of the exponential advances we are seeing in technological capability," claim professors Leslie Willcocks and Mary Lacity, authors of the forthcoming book *Service Automation: Robots and The Future of Work*. "But do not believe all the hype, it is never seamless, and some of it will go



■ Robots working in Restaurants in China.

FORM IV

Statement about ownership and other particulars about News Magazine (People and UN) to be published in the first issue every year after the last day of February

1.	Place of publication	:	Delhi
2.	Periodicity of its publication	:	Quarterly
3.	Printer's Name	:	Suresh Kumar Srivastava
4.	Nationality	:	Indian
	Address	:	C-31, 1st Floor, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi - 110017
4.	Publisher's Name	:	Suresh Kumar Srivastava
	Nationality	:	Indian
	Address	:	C-31, 1st Floor, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi - 110017
5.	Editor's Name	:	Pran Mohan Parvatiyar
	Nationality	:	Indian
	Address	:	C-6, Raj Residency, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad, UP - 201010
6.	Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding More than one per cent of the total capital.		
	Indian Federation of United Nations Associations C-6, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110016		

I, SURESH KUMAR SRIVASTAVA hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Publisher

Date : 03/04/2016

in directions not yet thought of – at least that's the history of technological progress!"

This new era is what MIT faculty members Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee call "The Second Machine Age" – a time in which technological forces are driving this reinvention of the economy and businesses and individuals must learn to race with machines in order to ensure future prosperity.

Ultimately the benefit will be to the humans, who can eliminate rote, mundane tasks from their daily routines in favour of more engaging and thought-provoking tasks. Businesses will also benefit from a workforce that can be available 24/7 at a more affordable rate than their human counterparts – and without security or data entry error risks ■

---- **Curtsey Crunch Network**



Change yourself instead of others

Swami Ram Tirath once said "Wanted: reformers not of others, but of one's self." He was trying to teach his disciples that they should not be wasting time trying to get others to change. He knew that it is only by each person changing himself or herself that one could attain the goal of union with God. He did not want people wasting their precious life breaths in criticizing, gossiping, and trying to get others to change. He wanted us to look at our own selves, find our own failings, and then reform ourselves. To achieve this, we need to weed out any thoughts, words, or deeds that are failures in the ethical virtues. When we criticize others, we not only waste time that we could be spending in improving ourselves, but we also add to our karmic debt.

Change is not easy. No one wants to change. Even the act of trying to change someone else is bound for failure. We cannot even change ourselves even when we know what is good for us. For example, in this day and age with all the information available at our fingertips through the internet, we all know the research of what is good for us. In the field of health, we know what foods keep us healthy and which ones contribute to illness. In the field of studies, we know what habits good students have that lead to top grades and which behaviors lead to failure.

Although we know good behaviors from bad, people tend to persist in doing what they have always done. Those with good habits continue

with those, but those who are doing things that are not producing good results also persist and continue to struggle and fail.

In this connection, there is an amazing true story that took place in 1988. The event was so strange and remarkable that a famous movie was made about it. Yet this actually happened to someone and has an instructive lesson for all of us. There was a man who was expelled from his native country Iran. He even lost his passport, thus, there was no evidence of his citizenship papers when the airport authorities in Paris found him trying to pass through customs. The airport authorities in Paris did not know what to do with him. He could not be let into the country without papers. He could not be sent back to his original country as he was expelled and they could not let him board a plane back to his home. Finally, they decided he could live in Terminal 1 of the Paris airport until a solution was found.

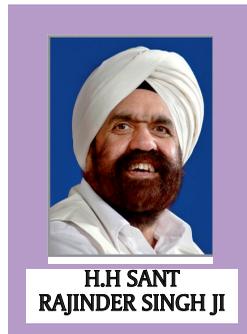
The man found a table and chair in the terminal where he could sit. He began keeping a diary of his experiences. For food, he begged, living off hand-outs from airport employees. In exchange, he cleaned the airport bathrooms for work. He lived like this for eleven years.

Finally, in 1999, there was a reversal of his situation. The French authorities were able to work out permission to get him an international travel and a French residency permit. This would make him free to go wherever he wanted. He could go to another country or he could

live in France.

When the airport authorities handed him his papers, his ticket to freedom, the man just smiled, folded the papers into his jacket, and kept writing in his diary. He refused to get up from the chair and table which he had made his home for eleven years. Days passed, but the man refused to leave.

The airport authorities who had gotten to know him did not want to upset him and just throw him out. They decided to gently encourage him to leave, in his own time. They were shocked though



**H.H. SANT
RAJINDER SINGH JI**

that after eleven years of being kept in an airport terminal, he refused to leave.

This story illustrates how difficult it is to change. When we get used to something, no matter how bad the circumstance is, we would rather cling to it than change. We are shocked to hear how a man who was basically kept as a prisoner in an airport due to red-tape problems would want to remain there even when told he could be free.

Yet, this is what each of us does. We come from a land of eternal bliss, happiness and joy, free from suffering, illness, and death, but we persist in staying in this

physical world of pain and sorrow. We think this is the best there is for us, and we do not want to take advantage of the freedom papers that God is offering each of us. God has been sending representatives to this world to alert us that God is offering freedom papers to each of us. God is offering a chance for us to rise above this physical realm to experience regions of light, beauty, and love more wonderful than we can ever imagine. But how many take this opportunity?

Saints and Masters have been coming in every age to offer us our freedom. We even read their message in the scriptures of each of the major world religions. Six billion people are exposed to this offer of freedom whether they are of one religion or another. But how few take it! We know that even in worldly habits, we persist in continuing those behaviors that are harmful to us.

People know that smoking causes lung cancer and can kill, yet they smoke anyway. People know that drinking and driving do not mix and cause deadly car accidents, yet people drive drunk anyway. People know what is good for their body and what is bad, yet they refuse to change.

The same resistance to change poses problems when we are trying to lead a more spiritual life. We know of the law of karma and that whatever we do will set in motion causes that result in reactions. We know if we are violent to others, we will be laying the groundwork for events later that will come back to us that will cause us

suffering. We know that if we are not truthful, we are laying the groundwork for events that will result in a consequence we will have to pay later. We know that if our egotism hurts others it will come back to haunt us. We know that if we are selfish, that too will boomerang back to us one day. We cannot escape the results of our actions. Yet, knowing this, people persist in engaging in the five deadly thieves of anger, lust, greed, attachment, and ego.

We have become habituated to our own prisons. We are prisoners of the mind that wants to keep us stuck in the airport terminal of this world. The longer we persist in these habits, the harder they become to break. Habits over time become human nature.

The moment we become aware of the harmful habits we engage in, we should change them. The longer we keep bad habits, the more ingrained they become and the harder they are to break. We should examine ourselves and take positive action to change our habits for the better. We can develop better habits that will be more productive in helping our soul rise above body consciousness, travel through the inner realms, and ultimately reunite with God. Let us not be stuck like the man in the airport terminal even though we have our freedom papers. Let us take advantage of God's offer for freedom and leave our bondage to return to freedom our true home in the lap of God ■



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