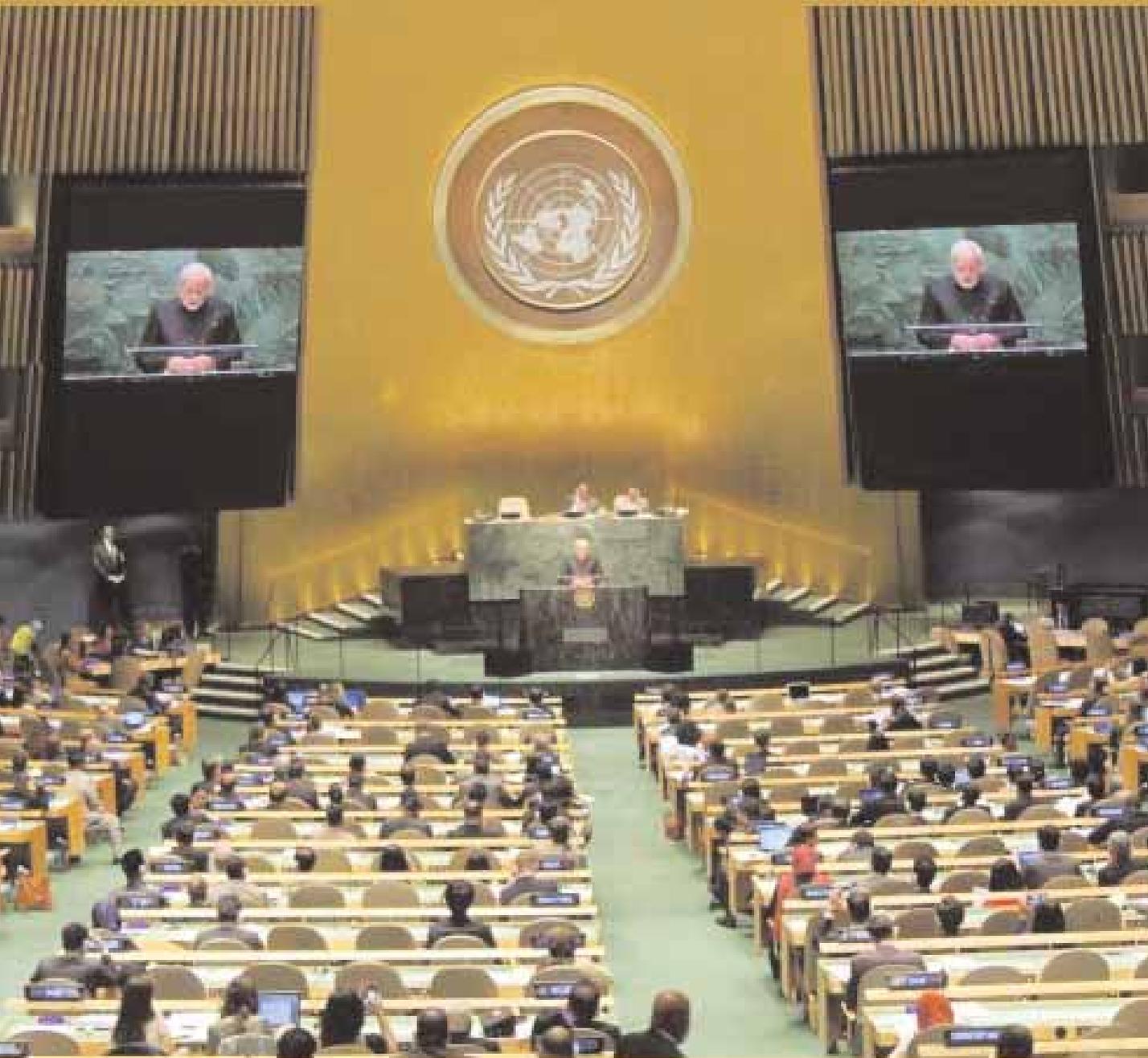


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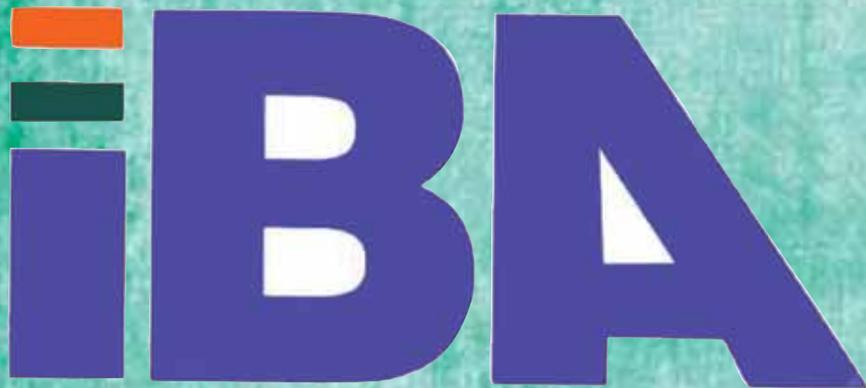
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EDITOR

Pran Mohan Parvatiyar

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PM Narendra Modi & the Chinese President at the Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad

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Editor's Column



A SERIES OF events have been witnessed in last few months. These began with the visit of heads of SARC countries during the oath ceremony of Narendra Modi as Prime Minister of India.

After his first bilateral overseas visits to Nepal and Bhutan, Prime Minister Modi made a successful trip to Japan and wooed the Japanese investors for his "Make in India" project. He also obtained an agreement with the Mayor of Kyoto for the development of Varanasi as well as cleaning of the Ganga. The Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership were signed with the Government of Japan, termed as Tokyo Declaration.

The visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to India in September was another landmark event. This has no doubt will go a long way in further improving Sino-India cordial relations. The withdrawal of Chinese troops from Indian Territory is a significant outcome of Jinping's visit. The MOU signed between India and China in the presence of leaders of both countries, Narendra Modi and Xi Jinping will go a long way in further improving Sino-Indian relations, economically as well as politically.

For more than a decade India has been demanding the reform and restructuring of the UN Security Council. It is heartening that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has raised the issue directly in his address to the UN General Assembly, an initiative that is to be welcomed. It is also satisfactory to note that both presidents Xi Jinping and Barack Obama have agreed to support India's justified demand of being accorded a permanent seat on the United

Nations Security Council in their respective Joint Statements with India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi. We welcome this positive gesture.

"Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go": An appropriate and commendable new 'Mantra', Modi and Obama have announced after their meeting in Washington. We have no doubt that in the long run other countries of the world will also draw an inspiration to follow it as a 'Model' for Peace, prosperity, happiness and Development.

President Barack Obama and Prime Minister Narendra Modi have emphasized the need to accelerate infrastructure connectivity and economic development corridors for regional economic integration linking South, South-east, and Central Asia. The United States, through its New Silk Road and India-Pacific Economic Corridor, is promoting the linkage of India to its neighbours. It is a welcome move.

Unfortunately it seems our neighbour Pakistan has no agenda for peace in the region. It is appalling to hear the word plebiscite from Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif. Before playing around with such words, Nawaz Sharif would have looked at his own home where the people of Baluchistan under the leadership of Hyrbyair Marri have taken up arms for their liberation. His country's other areas are also singing on similar tunes. We strongly condemn and disapprove such utterances of the Pakistan Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif in United Nations General Assembly on bilateral issues. We would also like to advise and warn Pakistan to stop its cross-border violence immediately; else they will have to pay heavily for this aggression.

— Pran Mohan Parvatiyar
(pmparvatiyar@gmail.com)

‘Let us fulfil our promise to reform and restructure the United Nations Security Council by 2015.’

NARENDRA MODI TO UNGA



"INDIA'S ANCIENT WISDOM SEES THE WORLD AS ONE FAMILY. IT IS THIS TIMELESS CURRENT OF THOUGHT THAT GIVES INDIA AN UNWAVERING BELIEF IN MULTILATERISM"

SPEAKING at the United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister Narendra Modi reaffirmed that India is prepared to work towards resolving the Kashmir issue with Pakistan, in a serious bilateral dialogue and a peaceful atmosphere, which should be without the shadow of terrorism.

In an indirect reply to Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's remarks on Kashmir, Modi asserted that such issues should

be resolved through cooperation and not by raising them at international forums like the United Nations General Assembly

At the outset greeting the newly elected Chairman of UNGA Narendra Modi said, It was a great honour to address you for the first time as the Prime Minister of India. I stand here conscious of the hopes and expectations of the people of India. I am also mindful of the expectations of the world from 1.25 billion people. India is a country

that constitutes one-sixth of humanity; a nation experiencing economic and social transformation on a scale rarely seen in history.

Every nation's world view is shaped by its civilization and philosophical tradition. India's ancient wisdom sees the world as one family. It is this timeless current of thought that gives India an unwavering belief in multilateralism.

Today, as I stand here, I am equally



highlights

Modi's speech at UN

1 EVERY nation's world view is shaped by its civilization and philosophical tradition. India's ancient wisdom sees the world as one family- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

2 A nation's destiny is linked to its neighbourhood. That is why my Government has placed the highest priority on advancing friendship and cooperation with her neighbours. (Watch)

3 I am prepared to engage in a serious bilateral dialogue with Pakistan in a peaceful atmosphere, without the shadow of terrorism, to promote our friendship and cooperation. However, Pakistan must also take its responsibility seriously to create an appropriate environment. Raising issues in this forum is not the way to make progress towards resolving issues between our two countries. (Read more...)

4 TERRORISM is taking new shape and new name. No country, big or small, in the north or the south, east or west, is free from its threat. Are we really making concerted international efforts to fight these forces, or are we still hobbled by our politics, our divisions?...We should put aside our differences and mount a concerted international effort to combat terrorism and extremism. As a symbol of this effort, I urge you to adopt the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. (Highlights of PM's Speech)

5 TODAY, we still operate in various Gs with different numbers. India, too, is involved in several. But, how much are we able to work together as G1 or G-All?

6 NO one country or group of countries can determine the course of this world. There has to be a genuine international partnership. This is not just a moral position, but a practical reality.

7 WE must reform the United Nations, including the Security Council, and make it more democratic and participative. Institutions that reflect the imperatives of 20th century won't be effective in the 21st. It would face the risk of irrelevance; and we will face the risk of continuing turbulence with no one capable of addressing it.

8 WHEN we craft agreements on international trade, we accommodate each other's concerns and interests.

9 WHEN we think of the scale of want in the world - 2.5 billion people without access to basic sanitation; 1.3 billion people without access to electricity; or 1.1 billion people without access to drinking water, we need a more comprehensive and concerted direct international action.

10 YOGA embodies unity of mind and body; thought and action; restraint and fulfillment; harmony between man and nature; a holistic approach to health and well being. It is not about exercise but to discover the sense of oneness with yourself, the world and the nature. By changing our lifestyle and creating consciousness, it can help us deal with climate change. Let us work towards adopting an International Yoga Day.

aware of the hopes that are pinned on this great assembly. I am struck by the sacred belief that brought us together. An extraordinary vision and a clear recognition of our shared destiny brought us together to build this institution for advancing peace and security, the rights of every human being and economic development for all. From 51 nations then, today 193 sovereign flags fly at their hope.

We have achieved much in the past six decades in our mission in ending wars, preventing conflict, maintaining peace, feeding the hungry, striving to save our planet and creating opportunities for children. 69 UN peacekeeping missions since 1948 have made the blue helmet the colour of peace.

Today, there is a surge of democracy across the world; including in South Asia; in Afghanistan, we are at a historic moment of democratic transition and affirmation of unity. Afghans are showing that their desire for a peaceful and democratic future will prevail over violence. Nepal has moved from violence to peace and democracy; Bhutan's young democracy is flourishing. Democracy is trying to find a voice in West Asia and North Africa; Tunisia's success makes us believe that it is possible.

There is a new stirring for stability, progress and progress in Africa. There is unprecedented spread of prosperity in Asia and beyond, rising on the strength of peace and stability. Latin America, a continent of enormous potential, is coming together in shared pursuit of stability and prosperity, which could make it an important anchor of the world. India desires a peaceful and stable environment for its development. A nation's destiny is linked to its neighbourhood. That is why my Government has placed the highest priority on advancing friendship and cooperation with her neighbours.

This includes Pakistan. I am prepared to engage in a serious bilateral dialogue with Pakistan in a peaceful atmosphere, without the shadow of terrorism, to promote our friendship and cooperation. However, Pakistan must also take its responsibility seriously to create an appropriate environment. Raising issues in this forum is not the way to make progress towards resolving issues between our two countries. Instead, today, we should be thinking about the victims of floods in Jammu and Kashmir. In India, we

have organized massive flood relief operations and have also offered assistance for Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

India is part of the developing world, but we are prepared to share our modest resources with those countries that need this assistance as much as we do.

This is a time of great flux and change. The world is witnessing tensions and turmoil on a scale rarely seen in recent history. There are no major wars, but tensions and conflicts abound; and, there is absence of real peace and uncertainty about the future. An integrating Asia Pacific region is still concerned about maritime security that is fundamental to its future. Europe faces risk of new division. In West Asia, extremism and fault lines are growing. Our own region continues to face the destabilizing threat of terrorism. Africa faces the twin threat of rising terrorism and a health crisis. Terrorism is taking new shape and new name. No country, big or small, in the north or the south, east or west, is free from its threat.

Are we really making concerted international efforts to fight these forces, or are we still hobbled by our politics, our divisions, our discrimination between countries.

We welcome efforts to combat terrorism's resurgence in West Asia, which is affecting countries near and far. The effort should involve the support of all countries in the region. Today, even as seas, space and cyber space have become new instruments of prosperity, they could also become a new theatre of conflicts.

Today, more than ever, the need for an international compact, which is the foundation of the United Nations, is stronger than before. While we speak of an interdependent world, have we become more united as nations? Today, we still operate in various Gs with different numbers. India, too, is involved in several. But, how much are we able to work together as G1 or G-All? On the one side, we say that our destinies are interlinked, on the other hand we still think in terms of zero sum game. If the other benefits, I stand to lose.

It is easy to be cynical and say nothing will change; but if we do that, we run the risk of shirking our responsibilities and we put our collective future in danger.

Let us bring ourselves in tune with the call of our times.

First, let us work for genuine peace, No



Prime Minister Narendra Modi UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Prime Minister Narendra Modi met UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon before addressing the UNGA during which he referred to raising of the Kashmir issue by Pakistani P.M. Nawaz Sharif.

Modi's reference to the issue in a meeting with the UN chief came a day after Sharif raked up the Kashmir issue at the UN General Assembly.

Official sources said Modi referred to Sharif's remarks on Kashmir in the meeting with the UN Secretary-General and implied that the UN was not the appropriate forum to raise it as it was a bilateral matter.

one country or group of countries can determine the course of this world. There has to be a genuine international partnership. This is not just a moral position, but a practical reality. We need a genuine dialogue and engagement between countries. I say this from the conviction of the philosophical tradition that I come from.

Our efforts must begin here - in the United Nations.

We must reform the United Nations, including the Security Council, and make it more democratic and participative. Institutions that reflect the imperatives of 20th century won't be effective in the 21st. It would face the risk of irrelevance; and we will face the risk of continuing turbulence with no one capable of addressing it.

We should put aside our differences and mount a concerted international effort to combat terrorism and extremism. As a symbol of this effort, I urge you to adopt the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

We should ensure that there will be peace, stability and order in the outer space and cyber space. We should work together to ensure that all countries observe international rules and norms. Let us continue redouble our efforts to pursue universal global disarmament and non-proliferation.

Second, we must pursue a more stable and inclusive global development. Globalisation has created new poles of growth; new industries; and new source of employment.

At the same time, billions live on the

Security Council must be re-structured



edge of poverty and want; countries that are barely able to survive a global economic storm.

There has never been a time when it has seemed more possible than now to change this. Technology has made things possible; the cost of providing it has reduced. We no longer are totally dependent on bricks and mortars.

If you think of the speed with which Facebook or Twitter has spread around the world, if you think of the speed with which cell phones have spread, then you must also believe that development and empowerment can spread with the same speed.

Each country must of course take its own national measures; each government must fulfill its responsibility to support growth and development. At the same time, we also require a genuine international partnership. At one level, it means a better coordination of policy so that our efforts becomes mutually supportive, not mutually damaging.

It also means that when we craft agreements on international trade, we accommodate each other's concerns and interests.

When we think of the scale of want in the world - 2.5 billion people without access to basic sanitation; 1.3 billion people without access to electricity; or 1.1 billion people without access to drinking water, we need a more comprehensive and concerted direct

international action.

In India, the most important aspects of my development agenda are precisely to focus on these issues. The eradication of poverty must remain at the core of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and command our fullest attention. Third, we must seek a more habitable and sustainable world.

I want to say three things.

One, we should be honest in shouldering our responsibilities in meeting the challenges. The world had agreed on a beautiful balance of collective action - common but differentiated responsibilities. That should form the basis of continued action. This also means that the developed countries must fulfill their commitments for funding and technology transfer.

Second, national action is imperative. Technology has made many things possible. We need imagination and commitment. India is prepared to share its technology and capabilities, just as we have announced a free satellite for the SAARC countries.

Third, we need to change our lifestyles. Energy not consumed is the cleanest energy.

We can achieve the same level of development, prosperity and well being without necessarily going down the path of reckless consumption. It doesn't mean that economies will suffer; it will mean that our economies will take on a different character. For us in India, respect for nature is an inte-

gral part of spiritualism. We treat nature's bounties as sacred.

Yoga is an invaluable gift of our ancient tradition. Yoga embodies unity of mind and body; thought and action; restraint and fulfillment; harmony between man and nature; a holistic approach to health and well being. It is not about exercise but to discover the sense of oneness with yourself, the world and the nature. By changing our lifestyle and creating consciousness, it can help us deal with climate change.

Let us work towards adopting an International Yoga Day.

Finally, We are at a historic moment. Every age is defined by its character; and, each generation is remembered for how it rose together to meet its challenges. We have that responsibility to rise to our challenges now. Nowhere is this more pronounced than in this great assembly.

Next year we will be seventy, we should ask ourselves whether we should wait until we are 80 or 100. Let us fulfil our promise to reform and restructure the United Nations Security Council by 2015. Let us fulfil our pledge on a Post-2015 Development Agenda so that there is new hope and belief in us around the world. Let us make 2015 also a new watershed for a sustainable world. Let it be the beginning of a new journey together ■



Tokyo Declaration Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership

1 MEETING IN Tokyo on 1 September 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Prime Minister Narendra Modi pledged to realize the full potential of Japan-India Strategic and Global Partnership for continuing progress and prosperity for their people and for advancing peace, stability and prosperity in Asia and the world. Elevating the relationship to the Special Strategic and Global Partnership, they called their meeting the dawn of a new era in Japan-India relations.

2 PRIME MINISTER Abe expressed his deep appreciation for Prime Minister Modi's choice of Japan as his first destination for a bilateral visit outside India's immediate neighbourhood. Prime Minister Modi described this decision as a reflection of Japan's importance in India's foreign policy and economic development and her place at the heart of India's Look East Policy. Prime Minister Modi thanked Prime Minister Abe for his deep personal commitment to strengthening Japan-India strategic partnership, the extraordinary warmth of his hospitality, and the bold vision that characterized their discussions in Tokyo today.

3 THE TWO Prime Ministers noted that Japan and India are the Asia's two largest and oldest democracies, with ancient cultural links and enduring goodwill between their people. The two countries are joined together by convergent global interests, critical maritime inter-connection and growing international responsibilities. They share an abiding commitment to peace and stability, international rule of law and open global trade regime. Their economies have vast complementarities that create boundless opportunities for mutually beneficial economic partnership.

4 THE TWO Prime Ministers observed that the relationship between the two countries draw strength and vitality from the



Prime Minister Narendra Modi greets business leaders after giving a speech and returning to his seat as Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chairman Akio Mimura.

exceptional consensus on the importance and potential of this relationship across the political spectrum, the business community and people in all walks of life in the two countries.

5 THE TWO Prime Ministers welcomed the progress of individual cooperation programmes and projects enumerated in the Fact-sheet and directed the respective relevant authorities to further advance cooperation in a mutually satisfactory manner.

Political, Defence and Security Partnership

6 THE TWO Prime Ministers decided to continue the practice of annual summits and to meet as often as possible on the margins of regional and multilateral meetings.

7 RECOGNIZING THE special quality of bilateral engagement between Japan and

India imparted by multi-sectoral ministerial and Cabinet-level dialogues, in particular, those between their Foreign Ministers, Defence Ministers and Ministers dealing with finance, economy, trade and energy, the two Prime Ministers decided to intensify and invigorate such exchanges. In this regard, they welcomed that the next rounds of Foreign Ministers Strategic Dialogue and Defence Ministers dialogue would be held in 2014. They attached importance to the dialogue between their National Security Advisors, launched earlier this year soon after the creation of the National Security Secretariat in Japan, as a key instrument of building deeper mutual understanding and cooperation across the full range of security issues. They underlined the importance of the 2 plus 2 dialogue, involving Foreign and Defence Secretaries for their growing strategic partnership and decided to seek ways to

Modi invites Japanese investment announces special team to facilitate business

"NO RED TAPE, ONLY RED CARPET"



PM Modi addressing the business luncheon in Tokyo, Japan.

ADDRESSING a joint meeting of Japan's business chambers at Nippon Kiedanren in Tokyo on September 1, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid out his reassurance of "no red tape, only red carpet" to Japan's business leaders

He promised to broad-base the kind of welcoming environment that Japanese investors have found in Gujarat and announced the setting up of a "Japan Plus Management Team" in the PMO. He also proposed that Japanese business can nominate two representatives to be part of the PMO team as "a permanent part of our decision-making process" on business proposals. In what would have been music to the ears of the Japanese government, While there was no agreement on the civilian nuclear cooperation, the two sides noted the "significant progress" and asked their officials to "further accelerate" the negotiations with a view to conclude the agreement at an early date. After the bilateral talks with Modi at the Akasaka Palace, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced his country's intention to invest 3.5 trillion yen (Rs 2.1 lakh crore) in India over the next five years. This large-scale funding, which will be both public and private, will be invested on the rejuvenation of Ganga, smart cities, transport systems, skill development and next generation infrastructure among other projects. Abe and Modi also

agreed to set a target to double Japan's FDI and the number of Japanese companies in India within five years as part of the "Japan-India investment promotion partnership". Modi promised single-window clearances and speedy, non-discriminatory decision-making. "I have decided to set up a Japan-plus special management team directly under the PMO to facilitate proposals from Japan. I also propose that you nominate two people from Japan who would be part of a team which looks into business proposals, and they can be a permanent part of our decision-making process," he said. Modi underlined that the India-Japan ties have been elevated from a "strategic and global partnership" to a "special strategic and global partnership". Stating that adding "special" is not just a "play of words", he said it signifies Japan's increasing role in India's economic development, increased political dialogue and new thrust to defence ties among other issues. Five agreements, including on defence cooperation, health, roads, women's development and clean energy, were signed. On the US-2 amphibian aircraft, they sought "working level consultations" to promote defence equipment and technology cooperation. And on the trilateral dialogue between India, US and Japan, the two leaders decided to explore holding the talks among their foreign ministers .

intensify this dialogue.

8 THE TWO Prime Ministers reaffirmed the importance of defence relations between Japan and India in their strategic partnership and decided to upgrade and strengthen them. They welcomed the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Defence during the visit. In this context, they attached importance to the regularization of bilateral maritime exercises as well as to Japan's continued participation in India-US Malabar series of Exercises. They also welcomed the existing dialogue mechanism and joint exercises between Japanese and Indian Coast Guards.

9 PRIME MINISTER Modi welcomed the recent developments in Japan's policy on transfer of defence equipment and technology. The two Prime Ministers expressed the hope that this would usher in a new era of cooperation in defence equipment and technology. They recognized the enormous future potential for transfer and collaborative projects in defence equipment and technology between the two countries. They welcomed progress made in discussions in the Joint Working Group (JWG) on cooperation in US-2 amphibian aircraft and its technology and directed their officials to accelerate their discussions. They also directed their officials to launch working level consultations between the two countries with a view to promoting defence equipment and technology cooperation.

10 THE TWO Prime Ministers recognized their wide-ranging shared interests in security of maritime and cyber domains, and decided to work with each other and with like-minded partners to preserve the integrity and inviolability of these global commons. They affirmed their shared commitment to maritime security, freedom of navigation and overflight, civil aviation safety, unimpeded lawful commerce, and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law.

Global Partnership for Peace and Security in the Region and the World

11 THE TWO Prime Ministers affirmed their shared belief that at a time of growing turmoil, tensions and transitions in the world, a closer and stronger strategic partnership between Japan and India is indispensable for a prosperous future for the



two countries and for advancing peace, stability and prosperity in the world, in particular in the inter-connected Asia, Pacific and Indian Ocean Regions. Prime Minister Abe briefed Prime Minister Modi on Japan's policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" and Japan's Cabinet Decision on development of seamless security legislation. Prime Minister Modi supported Japan's initiative to contribute to peace and stability of the region and the world.

12 THE TWO Prime Ministers decided, in particular, to draw on the strength of their two countries' shared values, convergent interests, and complementary skills and resources to build a strong partnership to promote economic and social development, capacity-building and infrastructure development in other interested countries and regions.

13 THE TWO Prime Ministers affirmed their intention to engage with other countries in the region and beyond to address the region's challenges, deepen regional cooperation and integration, strengthen regional economic and security forums and promote peaceful resolution of disputes. They underscored the importance of closer consultation and coordination between Japan and India in regional forums, including the East Asia Summit processes and forums. They expressed satisfaction with progress in official level trilateral dialogue among Japan, India and the United States, and the hope that this would lead to concrete and demonstrable projects to advance their shared interests and those of other partners. They decided to explore holding this dialogue among their Foreign Ministers. They will also explore the possibility of expanding at appropriate time their consultations to other countries in the region.

14 THE TWO Prime Ministers condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, irrespective of their perpetrators, origin and motivations. They emphasized that the evolving character of terrorism called for stronger international partnership in combating terrorism, including through increased sharing of information and intelligence. They shared concern over deteriorating security situation in various countries, and affirmed, in this regard, the importance of elimination of terrorist safe havens and infrastructure. They also called for reinvigorating multilateral action on terrorism,

including through the finalization and adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism in the United Nations at the earliest.

15 THE TWO Prime Ministers expressed concern over North Korea's continued development of its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, including its uranium enrichment activities. They urged North Korea to take concrete actions towards the denuclearization and other goals as well as to fully comply with its international obligations, including under all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and its commitments under the 2005 Six-Party Talks Joint Statement. They also urged North Korea to address, at the earliest, the humanitarian concerns of the international community, including the abductions issue.

16 THE TWO Prime Ministers stressed their shared interests, including with respect to energy security, in a stable and peaceful Middle East, West Asia and the Gulf regions. They expressed their deep concern over continuing turmoil and instability in the region, from diverse sources of conflict, which has had tragic and devastating impact on countries and people in the region. Ending the region's conflicts, combating terrorism and resolving outstanding issues, they shared, was of paramount importance, not just for the people of the region, but also to the world. They welcomed negotiations between P5+1 and Iran over the Iranian nuclear issue and urged all parties to show political will and seek common ground while accommodating differences.

17 THE TWO Prime Ministers affirmed their shared determination, and called for sustained international commitment, to promote Afghan-led economic development, political pluralism and capacity-building in security in Afghanistan beyond 2014 to help it become a united, independent, sovereign, stable and democratic nation free from terrorism, extremism and external interference.

18 THE TWO Prime Ministers affirmed the urgent need for comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council, especially its expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories, to make it more representative, legitimate, effective and responsive to the realities of the 21st century. They called for concrete outcome in this direction by the 70th anniversary of the UN in 2015 and decided to enhance efforts bilaterally

and under the G-4 to realize this. In this regard, they decided to strengthen their bilateral cooperation and outreach with other member states. They also highlighted the outcome of the third round of India-Japan consultations on UN issues held in Tokyo in July 2014.

Civil Nuclear Energy, Non-proliferation and Export Control

19 THE TWO Prime Ministers affirmed the importance of civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries and welcomed the significant progress in negotiations on the Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. They directed their officials to further accelerate the negotiations with a view to concluding the Agreement at an early date, and strengthen the two countries' partnership in non-proliferation and nuclear safety.

20 PRIME MINISTER Abe commended India's efforts in the field of non-proliferation including the affirmation that goods and technologies transferred from Japan would not be used for delivery systems for WMD. Prime Minister Modi appreciated the decision of the Government of Japan to remove six of India's space and defence-related entities from Japan's Foreign End User List. They looked forward to enhanced trade and collaboration in high technology.

21 THE TWO Prime Ministers affirmed their commitment to work together for India to become a full member in the four international export control regimes: Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Wassenaar Arrangement and Australia Group, with the aim of strengthening the international nonproliferation efforts.

Partnership for Prosperity

22 PRIME MINISTER Abe affirmed a broader and stronger Japanese partnership for Prime Minister Modi's bold and ambitious vision for accelerating inclusive development in India, particularly by transforming the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors. Prime Minister Modi expressed his deep appreciation for Japan's continuous support for India's economic development and stated that no country has done more for modernizing India's infrastructure than Japan.



23 THE TWO Prime Ministers announced "the Japan-India Investment Promotion

PARTNERSHIP" UNDER WHICH:

(a) **THE TWO** Prime Ministers decided to set a target of doubling Japan's foreign direct investment and the number of Japanese companies in India within five years as an objective to be jointly achieved. They also decided to work closely towards further expanding bilateral trade relationship to the next stage.

(b) **PRIME MINISTER** Abe expressed his intention to realize 3.5 trillion Yen of public and private investment and financing from Japan, including Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), to India in five years, to finance appropriate public and private projects of mutual interest including in the areas of next generation infrastructure, connectivity, transport systems, Smart Cities, rejuvenation of Ganga and other rivers, manufacturing, clean energy, skill development, water security, food processing and agro industry, agricultural cold chain and rural development. In this connection, Prime Minister Abe pledged ODA loan of 50 billion yen to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) for a public-private partnership infrastructure project in India.

(c) **THE TWO** Prime Ministers welcomed the public-private initiatives between the two countries to set up Electronics Industrial Parks in India. They also shared the intention to develop "Japan Industrial Townships" and other industrial townships with investment incentives for companies that would not be lower than under the prevailing policy framework such as Special Economic Zone (SEZ), National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ).

(d) **THE TWO** Prime Ministers directed their officials to work out an appropriate mix of financing mechanisms, including public-private partnership, and terms for utilization of public funds, taking into account the nature of the projects, developmental priorities, procurement policies, level of industrial and technological capacities and skills available locally. They decided to explore the ways to enhance Japanese and Indian participation in appropriate infrastructure projects in India.

(e) **PRIME MINISTER** Modi underlined his determination to further improve the

business environment in India including through tax, administrative and financial regulations in order to boost investment. The two Prime Ministers decided to further deepen bilateral economic and financial cooperation. Prime Minister Abe welcomed the approval to establish the Mizuho Bank's Ahmedabad branch.

24 THE TWO Prime Ministers placed special emphasis on Japan's cooperation for enhanced connectivity and development in Northeast India and linking the region to other economic corridors in India and to Southeast Asia, which would catalyse economic development and increase prosperity in the region.

25 PRIME MINISTER Modi briefed Prime Minister Abe on his initiative for Smart Cities and renewal of heritage cities, including the city of Varanasi. Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's willingness to support this objective. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the signing of the document to promote partnership city arrangement between the ancient cities of Varanasi and Kyoto.

26 LAUDING PRIME Minister Modi's vision for development of world class infrastructure, in India, including High Speed Railway system, Prime Minister Abe expressed his hope that India could introduce Shinkansen system for the Ahmedabad-Mumbai route. Prime Minister Abe expressed his readiness to provide financial, technical and operational support to introduce Shinkansen system, for which Prime Minister Modi expressed his appreciation. The two Prime Ministers look forward to the completion of the Joint Feasibility Study on High Speed Railway system on Ahmedabad-Mumbai route.

27 THE TWO Prime Ministers welcomed the progress in the ongoing flagship projects of Japan-India economic partnership, such as the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and committed to accelerate their implementation. Prime Minister Modi invited Japanese investments in the development of new Smart Cities and industrial parks along the corridors. Appreciating Japan's contribution to the development of urban mass rapid transport system in India, Prime Minister Modi sought Japan's association with Ahmedad Metro Project. Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's will-

ingness to support the project in mutually beneficial manner.

28 RECOGNIZING THE critical dependence of their economies on imported energy sources and their vulnerability to supply shocks, the two Prime Ministers affirmed their intention to further strengthen energy cooperation through the Japan-India Energy Dialogue. They shared the intention that Japan and India would explore a higher level of strategic collaboration in the global oil and natural gas market, including through joint procurement of LNG, upstream development of oil and gas, and joint efforts to promote flexible LNG markets, including through relaxation of destination clauses. They also welcomed enhanced cooperation on utilizing highly efficient and environmentally-friendly coal-fired power generation technology and progress on cooperation in Clean Coal Technology (CCT).

29 THE TWO Prime Ministers welcomed substantial agreement on a commercial contract for manufacturing and supply of rare earth chlorides from India to Japan and affirmed their strong resolution for the finalization of the commercial contract as well as the commencement of commercial production at the earliest.

30 THE TWO Prime Ministers affirmed the commitment of the two countries to actively engage in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations and to make RCEP a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement. They decided to cooperate further towards conclusion of RCEP negotiations. Exploring Science, Inspiring Innovation, Developing Technology, Connecting People.

31 THE TWO Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the recent productive Ministerial discussions in the fields of education, culture, sports, science and technology and recognized that the two Governments can truly harness the full potential of their relationship by seizing the vast opportunities for collaborating in science and technology, innovation, education, skill development, health and information communication technology to create new opportunities for their talented people, transform lives and address global challenges.

32 THE TWO Prime Ministers decided to spur cooperation, in particular, in the cutting-edge fields such as life sciences



including stem cell research, material science, cognitive science, applied mathematics, computing and information science, ocean technology and ocean observations, clean and renewable energy, water technology, climate change science and outer space. They recognized the importance to launch joint laboratories in Japan and India. They welcomed the growing collaboration between their research agencies and laboratories, and attached priority to expanding research exchanges in particular between their young scientists and students.

33 THE TWO Prime Ministers acknowledged that the richness of the relationship between the two countries came from the long standing wealth of goodwill and warmth between their people and expressed their determination to further enhance people-to-people contacts and promote mutual understanding. In this connection, they welcomed growing cooperation in tourism, youth exchanges, educational collaboration and cultural exchanges including the cultural activities which will be held under the Festival of India in Japan.

34 PRIME MINISTER Abe expressed his appreciation for Prime Minister Modi's Digital India initiative. The two Prime Ministers affirmed the importance of collaboration in the field of information and communications technology (ICT) through the ICT Comprehensive Cooperation Framework.

35 PRIME MINISTER Abe invited India to participate in the "Sport for Tomorrow" programme. Prime Minister Modi welcomed this proposal. The two Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction at the growing educational and research partnership, including in humanities and social sciences - from the revival of Nalanda University, the ancient seat of learning, to addressing tomorrow's challenges through the establishment of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IIT-H) and the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing in Jabalpur (IIITDM-J), cutting edge institutions of the 21st century.

They decided to make efforts to substantially increase the number of student exchanges between Japan and India as well as to enhance Japanese language education in India.

36 THE TWO Prime Ministers welcomed the launch of cooperation in the field of healthcare. They appreciated the growing

INDIA, JAPAN SIGNED KYOTO-VARANASI PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT



I. to r. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, India's Ambassador to Japan Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa, Kyoto Mayor Daisaku Kadokawa and Prime Minister Abe of Japan

India and Japan signed the Kyoto-Varanasi partnership agreement during the visit of Prime Minister Modi to Japan. The partnership, which focuses on how to preserve heritage while building smart cities, was signed between Kyoto Mayor Daisaku Kadokawa and India's Ambassador to Japan Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa. "Partners in heritage", signed in presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India and Prime Minister Abe Shinzo of Japan. "Varanasi & Kyoto partner in Smart Heritage Cities program. Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, was included in Modi's schedule as it dovetails into Modi's emphasis on rejuvenation of cities while preserving their cultural heritage

cooperation in the field of women empowerment. Prime Minister Abe briefed Prime Minister Modi on his efforts to create a "society in which all women shine". Sharing the view of Prime Minister Abe, Prime Minister Modi stressed the need to recognize the power of women and their important role in nation building and the development journey of a country.

Leading for the future

37 CONSCIOUS that from time immemorial whenever Japanese and Indians have come together, they have struck a deep chord in each other; recognizing the importance of their countries' success; grateful to previous leaders for their

invaluable contribution in building this relationship; aware of their enormous responsibility to lead at a moment of great opportunities and challenges, the two Prime Ministers decided to create a relationship that will shape the course of their countries and the character of this region and the world in this century.

38 PRIME MINISTER Modi expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome and gracious hospitality of Prime Minister Abe and the Government and people of Japan.

39 PRIME MINISTER Abe accepted Prime Minister Modi's invitation to visit India for the next Annual Summit in 2015. ■

India-China leadership agreed to build closer partnership

FOR ACHIEVING PEACEFUL AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT TOGETHER

THE leaders of both India and China agreed to work together to build a closer partnership for development, seize the development opportunities to achieve their respective development goals, promote peace, stability and prosperity in Asia and drive the international order towards a more just and reasonable direction.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi welcomed Xi Jinping on his visit to India and thanked the Chinese president for his visit to his home state Gujarat. Xi Jinping stressed that his visit to Gujarat impressed him deeply. Prime Minister Modi likened China and India to "two bodies with one spirit". Gujarat is a case in point. Eminent Chinese monk Xuan Zang of Tang Dynasty went on a pilgrimage for Buddhist scriptures in Gujarat, and then he brought the Buddhist scriptures back to China and passed the scriptures on in Jinping's hometown Xi'an of Shaanxi Province. Buddhism was spread from India to China, exerting a far-reaching influence on Chinese culture. Xi Jinping invited Prime Minister Modi to visit Xi'an next time he visited China and to have a look at the place where Xuan Zang collected and translated the Buddhist scriptures. The Chinese President further said both countries should inherit and carry forward well the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and advance China-India relations.

Xi Jinping stressed that China and India are important neighbours to each other and both are major developing countries and emerging market economies. Also, they are two important forces in the process of world multi-polarization and are both in the great



Chinese President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi

historical course of national rejuvenation. The international community comments that the 21st century is a century of Asia and the development of China and India is the key. The harmonious coexistence, peaceful development and cooperative development of the Chinese dragon and the Indian elephant will benefit the 2.5 billion people of both countries as well as the developing countries and will have profound influence on the region and the world. China regards India as a long-term strategic cooperative partner, and we look forward to working with the Indian side to establish a closer partnership for development and deepen bilateral cooperation at bilateral, regional and global levels. As leaders of the two countries, we should shoulder

this kind of historical obligation and responsibility.

First, both sides should play the strategic leading role of the leaders of both countries, maintain high-level mutual visits and contacts and strengthen exchanges at all levels. Sincerity is the basis of mutual trust and mutual trust is the prerequisite for cooperation. We should continue to respect and care for each other's concerns and deepen political mutual trust and firmly grasp the correct strategic direction of the bilateral relations, so that cooperation will always be the main theme of the bilateral relations. In terms of the border issues, the two sides should continue to seek a fair and reasonable solution acceptable to both sides through friendly

consultations. Before the final settlement of the border issues, the two sides should jointly well manage and control disputes, well safeguard peace and tranquility in border areas and prevent the border issues from affecting the development of the bilateral relations.

Second, China and India have the same development goals, similar development ideas and consistent development strategies. Both sides should further connect their development strategies, comprehensively improve the level of practical cooperation and promote cooperation in information, railway infrastructure, industrial parks, clean energy, science and technology, aerospace, finance and other areas. The Chinese side is willing to expand imports of Indian pharmaceuticals, agricultural products and other marketable products. The Chinese side is also ready to jointly plan China-India Cultural Exchange Project with the Indian side, expand exchanges and cooperation in culture, education, tourism, religion, film and television, media, human resources and other fields, train Chinese teachers for India and mutually establish cultural centres. In the next five years, we would organize 200 young people for mutual visits each year and China will participate in the 2016 Delhi Book Fair as the guest of honour.

Third, both sides should accelerate the construction of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic Corridor, conduct cooperation within the frameworks such as the Silk Road Economic Belt, the Maritime Silk Road of the 21st Century and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to promote the process of regional economic integration and connectivity. Both sides should work together to establish an open, transparent, equitable and inclusive security and cooperation framework in the Asia-Pacific region.

Fourth, both sides should strengthen strategic communication and coordination in international affairs, work together to promote democratization of international relations and safeguard the common interests of developing countries. The Chinese side is willing to continue to maintain communication with the Indian side in the United Nations, the G20, the BRICS countries and other multilateral mechanisms and strengthen cooperation in global governance and administration, sustainable development, cli-

Where Army Fails Diplomacy Succeeds India-China stand-off at Ladakh resolved: Sushma Swaraj

INDIA and China have resolved the stand-off at the Ladakh border. The withdrawal of troops will be completed by September 30, External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj said, describing the resolution of the issue as a 'big accomplishment'.

"I am happy to tell you that both nations have sat down and resolved the (border-standoff) issue. Timelines have been decided." The minister told in New York, after her meeting with foreign ministers from the India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) forum, on the sidelines of the ongoing UN General Assembly session.

Swaraj met with Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Wang Yi on 25th September, at the United Nations, and said she discussed the border stand-off issue. She also confirmed Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to India earlier this month was overshadowed by tension on the border, even though the fact of the visit was 'historical' and ultimately positive.

She said border positions would return to as they were on September 1, 2014. She also confirmed talks with China on the issue of reforming the UN Security Council and the need to expedite the process by including its perma-



External affairs minister Sushma Swaraj and Chinese foreign affairs minister Wang Yi had met on September 25 at the United Nations and discussed the border stand-off issue.

nent membership by 2015; this will be 70th anniversary of the organization. She described the meeting as 'very successful'.

Indian and Chinese military personnel have been engaged in a stand-off in Ladakh's Chumar region over the past few weeks. Tension is now over and normally is returning after three weeks as finally Chinese forces have returned from Chumar and Demchok. India's External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj deserves Kudos for her diplomacy in resolving this critical issue.

mate change, counter-terrorism, energy and food security and other global agendas. The Chinese side welcomes and supports India to become a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Prime Minister Modi said that India and China are both ancient civilizations, with the population of the two countries accounting for one third of the world's population. Cooperation and common development between India and China would not only benefit both countries and both peoples, but also make a greater contribution to peace and prosperity of Asia and the world as well as to human progress. India's Prime Minister said both he and President Xi Jinping were committed to the development and revitalization of the country and the nation and have attached great importance to the India-China relations. Modi said he was willing to make joint efforts with President Xi Jinping to promote the development of the bilateral relations, and expressed his happiness at accepting the invitation from President Xi Jinping to visit

China next year.

The Indian side hopes to strengthen communication and dialogues at high levels and in various fields with the Chinese side so as to turn the common interests and consensuses of both sides into more cooperation results. Reiteration of Tibet as an Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China was made. The Indian side does not allow Tibetans to engage in anti-China political activities in India. The Indian side stands ready to make joint efforts with the Chinese side to well manage and control and accelerate negotiations on the border issue so as to find a solution as early as possible. The Indian side hopes to expand exports of pharmaceutical and manufactured goods from India to China and promote the balanced growth of bilateral trade. The Indian side welcomes the Chinese side to participate in the construction of electric power as well as the upgrading and rebuilding of railway and other infrastructure in India. The Indian side will research on participating in the Chinese

side's initiatives of building the BCIM Economic Corridor and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The Indian side is willing to strengthen cooperation with the Chinese side in people-to-people and cultural areas. India and China should strengthen coordination and cooperation in international affairs and jointly cope with terrorism, energy security, climate change and other challenges.

After the talks, Xi Jinping and Modi jointly attended the signing ceremony for bilateral cooperation documents in terms of economy and trade, finance, communication and transportation, customs, culture and other fields.

The two leaders also jointly met with journalists. Xi Jinping stressed that Prime Minister Modi and he had held fruitful talks

and witnessed together the signing of a series of cooperation agreements between the two countries. They exchanged in-depth views and reached broad consensus on various aspects of the China-India relations, especially on how to enrich the connotation and raise the level of cooperation, as well as international and regional topics of common interest.

Xi Jinping pointed out, both China and India are countries of great influence on the world. Suppose China and India speak with one voice, the whole world will listen. I firmly believe as long as we continuously draw wisdom out of the two great ancient civilizations, show sufficient foresight, courage and insight and breadth of mind, the China-India strategic cooperative part-

nership will see constant new progress. And this will bring more benefit to the two peoples and make new and greater contribution to promoting the prosperity and revitalization of Asia and the stability and development of the world.

Prime Minister Modi said China is the largest neighbour of India and they stand as the two largest developing countries. Under the current situation, the bilateral relations are of great significance and face broad opportunities for development. President Xi Jinping's visit to India has opened a new historical chapter for the India-China relations. The Indian side is willing to work with the Chinese side to further mutual trust and continuously strengthen the bilateral strategic cooperative partnership. ■

Film industry perpetuates gender discrimination, says UN-backed study Report

FILM-makers worldwide are perpetuating gender discrimination by failing to find strong roles for women on the big screen, according to a landmark global study backed.

The report, details of which were revealed yesterday by the actor and activist Geena Davis, found that fewer than one third of all speaking roles went to women, who were also largely absent from positions of power. Only 22.5% of the overall fictional big screen workforce was shown to be made up of female employees, and fewer than 15% were portrayed as being employed as business executives, political figures, or in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and/or mathematics.

The study, from the Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism at the University of Southern California, revealed "deep-seated discrimination and



Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, UN Women Executive Director

pervasive stereotyping of women and girls by the international film industry," according to UN Women, which supported the study along with The Rockefeller Foundation and Davis's Institute on Gender in Media.

Davis said: "The fact is: women are seriously under-represented across nearly all sectors of society around the globe, not just on-screen, but for the most part we're simply not aware of the extent. In the time it takes to make a movie, we can change what the future looks like.

The actor added: "There are woefully few women CEOs in the world, but there can be lots

of them in films. How do we encourage a lot more girls to pursue science, technology and engineering careers? By casting droves of women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), politics, law and other professions today in movies."

The study, which analyzed popular movies from Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, United States, and United Kingdom, also found women were more likely to be depicted in a hyper sexualised manner than men. Girls and women were twice as likely as boys and men to be shown either in sexualized attire, in the nude, or thin.

UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka called the study a "wake-up call" for the global film industry. "With their powerful influence on shaping the perceptions of large audiences, the media are

key players for the gender equality agenda," she said. "With influence comes responsibility."

The UN report does not mark the first occasion upon which the film industry has been accused of failing on gender terms. A 2013 report commissioned by the Sundance film festival suggested that female



Geena Davis in Cutthroat Island (1996).The actor has revealed findings of widespread gender discrimination across the global film industry

directors were struggling in mainstream Hollywood despite appearing in greater numbers in the field of independent film. In July this year, another that 75% of employees on blockbuster film sets are male.

Afghanistan

American Withdrawal

POLICY OPTIONS FOR INDIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

BY SITARAM SHARMA



PRESIDENTS in the United States of America (USA) receive public and Congressional support for military interventions as a mission of the US policymakers to support democracy in other countries. Yet if the mission fails, general public and Congress are as quick in demanding withdrawal of the US troops from that country as they are in supporting the military intervention to begin with! This has happened in the post-Cold War period in the cases of Iraq (August 1990- February 1991 & March 2003-December 2011), Kosovo (March 1999-November 1999), and in Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN AND TERRORISM

American overt military intervention happened twice in the case Afghanistan. First time during the Cold War in 1980, soon after the Soviet military intervention in that country in December 1979; after Gorbachev agreed to withdraw from its own misadventure in 1989, the Americans also withdrew without even batting an eyelid as to the consequences which could follow.

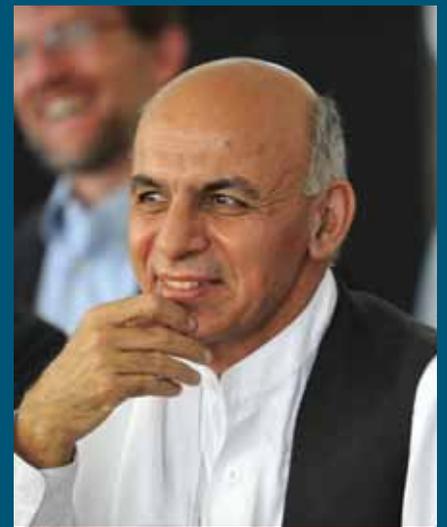
The most significant result of abrupt American withdrawal was Afghanistan, which was turned into a major source to train international Islamic terrorists to conduct acts of international terrorism against various countries, including India. Manpower for that was available in plenty as those who had landed in Afghanistan to fight Islamic Jihad against the non-believers from the Soviet Union, were now readily available. One such influential Saudi billionaire, Osama bin Laden founded Al Qaeda, an international terrorist group, to carry on politico-religious and cultural war against the US and the West. Then 9/11, attack on the US took

Ashraf Ghani: Afghanistan's New President

AFGHANISTAN'S election commission declared former finance minister Ashraf Ghani as the war-ravaged country's president-elect on Sunday after an acrimonious dispute over fraud, but did not give the final vote tally after a U.N.-monitory audit. The announcement came hours after Ghani and rival, Abdullah Abdullah, signed a power-sharing agreement to end two months of bitter wrangling over accusations of fraud that undermined confidence in the election and emboldened the Taliban insurgency at a crucial time as most foreign troops prepare to leave.

Independent Election Commission chairman Ahmad Yousuf Nuristani acknowledged grave flaws in the election process and said the U.N. audit could not detect all of it.

Nevertheless, he said that based on the official final tally of votes, the commission had a duty to declare a victor.



"The Independent Election Commission of Afghanistan declare Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmad as the president of Afghanistan," Nuristani said. He did not give the final percentages and took no questions.

place, destroying the idea of invulnerability of the American mainland. George Bush, the US President, demanded Bin Laden, who was then in Afghanistan, to be handed over to the US. Taliban, led by Mullah Omar, which was then in power in Afghanistan refused. The US was thus led to attack Afghanistan for second time in October 2001, though now directly.

The US has been in Afghanistan since then. While the US as an occupying power was able to introduce a modicum of demo-

cratic elections, modernize governance, and subdue regional warlords, has also given rise to insurgency led by the Taliban and also direct involvement of Afghanistan's eastern neighbour-Pakistan. Then Senator, Barrack Obama as an outsider to the establishment, was extremely critical of previous US president George W. Bush; as a candidate, he had asked American soldiers to be withdrawn from Afghanistan. He was elected President in November 2008. After a long and frustrating war for five years, on February 2013 in

(LtoR) Ms. Sujata Singh, Secretary MEA, Ms. Sushma Swaraj, Minister of External Affairs Hamid Karzai then President, Afghanistan ➤

his address to a joint session of the Congress, President Obama laid before them his plan to withdraw US troops from Afghanistan in a phased manner, by December 2014.

PAKISTAN'S STAKES IN AFGHANISTAN

THIS has opened up an opportunity to Afghanistan's immediate eastern neighbour, Pakistan. Pakistan's foreign policy stakes in Afghanistan can be summarised in two inter-related goals. First, to have Afghanistan as its client state, where it can have a free hand; it will be dependent on Pakistan. It has been seen ever since the loss of Eastern Pakistan in 1971 and articulated by Pakistani military chiefs, as providing strategic depth to Pakistan's military assets. The last Army Chief, General Kayani, articulated his perception: "We want Afghanistan to be our strategic depth..." He added: "if Afghanistan is peaceful, stable and friendly, we will have strategic depth because our western border is secure..." A friendly Afghanistan can help it to shift its movable military assets in the event of a conflict with its permanent enemy, India. Second, Pakistan does not wish to have any presence or influence of India in Afghanistan. This concern has grown steadily since the American intervention in Afghanistan in 2001.

INDIA LOOKS BEYOND BORDERS

SO far, Indian presence in Afghanistan has been in the area of 'low politics'. India has been involved in infrastructural and economic development. Since 2001, India has been the fifth largest donor to Afghanistan by providing it economic aid of US \$1.5 billion in infrastructure development. That even this involvement is not acceptable to Pakistan is evident from its use of terrorist attacks on Indian embassy in Kabul and Indian engineers promoting infrastructural interests. However, Pakistani concerns must have been intensified since Afghan President Hamid Karzai has requested Indian presence in security/military arena as well. India has played a role in training of the Afghan National Army (ANA).

There is growing understanding between India and Afghanistan on many



regional issues. India and Afghanistan have asked the US to prevail upon Pakistan to close down terrorist training camps. President Karzai said during his visit to India last December: "The war on terror cannot be fought in Afghanistan because it isn't in Afghanistan. It has to go to the sanctuaries. Those sanctuaries are in Pakistan..." As much is the Indian experience as well.

QUADRANGULAR PRESSURES AND AFGHANISTAN'S SURVIVAL

PAKISTAN has been continuously working to see that American continuance since their military intervention becomes difficult. The US depends on Pakistan to provide safe supply routes to American convoys to keep their operations going and men to continue to work. As a matter of fact, from the day one of the US military intervention in 2001, Pakistan has played a double game

- one pretending to go along with the US war against international terrorism with a huge financial and military hardware support, while actively collaborating with international terrorists to carry out its designs in Afghanistan and India. The classical case is that Pakistan was supposed to help the US in capturing Bin Laden "dead or alive." But the US itself did it finally on 2 May 2011 without Pakistan even having a remote sensing of it! On the other hand, by then Pakistan had completely forfeited American confidence in its abilities and sincerity.

After Bin Laden's extermination, Obama continued to press Pakistan as he did in his address on Afghanistan on 22 June 2012 "to expand its participation in securing a more peaceful future for this war-torn region" by addressing "terrorist safe havens" to root out "cancer of violent extremism." The US



officials were publicly saying that threat to US emanates from Pakistan and not Afghanistan. Pakistan was also under warning that the US will continue to hit any terrorist hideout, if it helps to secure itself greater safety and security. American drones continue to attack Pakistan's tribal areas from Afghan bases independent of Pakistani cooperation. In brief, Af-Pak became Pak-Af.

Pakistan was under gentle persuasion not to make India its primary threat considering the fact that terrorism - domestic and international, is the main threat. However Pakistan opted terrorism as the first line of defence of Pakistan in the face of a national security threat from India. Pakistan's failure to check international terrorism is evident in its failure in acting against, let alone the brain behind Mumbai terror of 26/11, but not even against those who were arrested

by the Zardari government under Indian and international pressure.

BEYOND 2014 AND CRYSTAL BALL GAZING

THE US while committed to withdraw its and NATO troops from Afghanistan, seems determined to avoid the void it created in the 1980s to be filled by the overzealous, highly strengthened and freshly motivated terror groups which could carry out their international terror attacks at will. The US seems to be planning to leave about 12,000 international troops in Afghanistan. To legalise the presence of US troops in Afghanistan, beyond December 2014, a Security Agreement is extremely important. Initially Afghan President Hamid Karzai was in favour of it. But as the arrival of the year 2014 moved closer, he has changed his stand by stating that let that decision be taken by the new president

due to be elected in April 2014. The US is frustrated at Karzai's stalling tactics, particularly when he admits that the broader picture of stability in the region is something that the US and NATO presence has helped to bring about.

Leaders in Afghanistan are also inclined to favour a US presence after their troop withdrawal. They fear that in the absence of American troops, in the changed circumstances situation might lead to a civil war.

Abdullah Abdullah had said that in the absence of a security agreement, "the price would be paid by the people of Afghanistan." Karzai should know that Afghanistan needs the US much more than vice versa. As it is, the US National Intelligence Estimate, that includes inputs from 16 American intelligence agencies, has predicted that the Taliban and other power brokers would increase their influence even if the US troops are present after 31 December 2014.

Pakistan on the other hand, has its singular goal of turning Afghanistan as an asset for its strategic depth. But now the elected government of Nawaz Shariff sees apparent gains in US continuing its presence beyond December 2014, though Army and ISI might not fully go along with it. Those who in India support greater Indian role in its security have advocated India helping to build Afghan Armoured and Artillery division and Air Corps.

The ideal situation for Afghanistan is: Pakistan's full support for the survival and strengthening of democracy and cooperation between all three countries - Afghanistan, India and Pakistan. The US having seen to the introduction of democracy, has the moral obligation to see that adequate strategic, economic and political support is extended to Afghanistan.

Some important questions are - the future of democracy in Afghanistan, and Pakistan's role in Afghanistan. Will there be a continued division in policy making between democratically elected civilian government and Army and intelligence agency in Pakistan? What policy stance will the US maintain towards Pakistan? What are the possible policy options available to India in its policy towards Afghanistan? ■

(The writer is Vice President, Indian Fed. of UN Associations & Hony. Consul of Republic of Belarus in Kolkata)

The views expressed are personal

WFUNA COLLABORATE WITH IFUNA

Workshop on Capacity Building

FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE: PEACE, SECURITY AND CONFLICT PREVENTION IN POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.

BY DR. PRAGYA SHARMA



A Workshop on Capacity Building was organized by WFUNA (World Federation of United Nations Association) in collaboration with

IFUNA (Indian Federation of United Nation Association) in New Delhi from 22nd May 2014-25th May 2014. Delegates consisting of academicians, social activists, government officials, advocates and intellectuals from all sections of society, all over India attended the workshop.

Bomain Gul Mohammadi ,Secretary General , and Laura Spano, Conflict Prevention Officer, WFUNA were the eminent trainers. Sheshadri Chari, Vice President, IFUNA, and Mr.Suresh Srivastava, Secretary, IFUNA welcomed Bomain Gul Mohammadi ,Secretary General and Laura Spano, Conflict Prevention Officer, WFUNA and delegates attending workshop from all over India .Workshop was enlightened with their intellectual speeches on Freedom from violence: Peace, security and conflict prevention in post-2015 Development agenda.

CONCEPT OF THE WORKSHOP

CONFLICT can unravel years, even decades, of social and economic progress in a brief span of time. By 2015, more than 50 percent of the total population in extreme poverty will reside in places affected by conflict and chronic violence. To end



Laura Spano, Sheshadri Chari, Bonian Golmohammadi and Suresh Srivastava inaugurating the Workshop.

extreme poverty and empower families to pursue better lives requires peaceful and stable societies. Contemporary conflict is characterized by the blurring of boundaries, the lack of clear front lines or battlefields, and the frequent targeting of civilian populations and has been considered the biggest challenge to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

According to the Report from the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to achieve peace, progress against violence and instability will require local,

national, regional and global cooperation. In order to develop peacefully, countries afflicted by or emerging from conflict need institutions that are capable and responsive, and able to meet people's core demands for security, justice and wellbeing. A minimally functional state is a prerequisite and a foundation for lasting development. Lasting peace must be based on inclusive long-term sustainable development and actors at all levels must recognize the role it plays in preventing conflicts. Human Security is not only limited to



L to R - Suresh Srivastava, Dr. Mukul Sangma, Bonian Golmohammadi, Sundeep Bhutoria, Rajeve Maheshwari, Ms. Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman, Mr. Kerpelman, P.M. Parvatiyar, Ms. Laura Spano, Deepak Parvatiyar and Sheshadri Chari.

ensuring the absence of conflict but includes addressing the root causes of conflict - poverty, political needs and deficiencies, economic deprivation, and lack of legal protection, education, health systems and weakened food security - all of which are addressed in the development agenda. Freedom from violence is a necessary prerequisite of peace and development.

Until recently, the link between security and development has been largely neglected. Now the international community is speaking of peace and security as a 4th pillar of development. The UN High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda report acknowledged the strong link between conflict prevention, peace and development and as such identified a list of goals to ensure stable and peaceful societies (refer to Goal 10 & 11 of the Panel Report). For example 'Goal 10 - Ensure good governance and effective institutions calls to "ensure people enjoy freedom of speech,

association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information." While 'Goal 11 - 'Ensure stable and peaceful societies' directly suggests the new framework should attempt to "reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by X and eliminate all forms of violence against children, ensure justice institutions are accessible" and to "stem the external stressors that lead to conflict." The relationship between security and development is important and relevant for all states of the United Nations. As such, the Panel emphasizes that the next development agenda should apply to every country in the world, integrating both the issues of poverty, sustainable development and conflict prevention in the same framework.

NEED

AS the deadline for achieving the MDGs is fast approaching, a new global development framework is being created. With dis-

cussions of the Post-2015 framework taking place it is now a vital opportunity to integrate security and conflict prevention in the development agenda. The question remains as to how can this be done. Civil society needs to be a part of this process. Despite the importance of creating a stable environment in order for development to flourish the link, while controversial, is largely unexplored. Little consultation or awareness raising has taken place, internationally or on the ground, with members of civil society working on both the conflict prevention and development agendas as to how they can work together to better integrate both agendas into their programs, and advocate to their governments on the issue.

The need for a universal framework as outlined by UN High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda means that civil society must be engaged broadly around the world in both developing and developed nations.

Although some consultations are taking place at the UN level, because integrating security and conflict prevention into the development agenda is a new concept, civil society organizations need the skills, capacity and knowledge to engage in these consultations. If informed and equipped with the appropriate knowledge and skills, civil society can play a role in advocating their governments on specific policies that influence the Post-2015 debate, engage in the UN-led consultations and amplify the voices of people directly affected by poverty caused by instability to influence the global framework. WFUNA's United Nations Association's (UNAs), as advocates of all themes under the UN pillars and located in all parts of the world, are in a strategic position to take the lead on raising awareness and creating a platform in which civil society, the academic community, media and politicians can engage in inclusive dialogue. This workshop aims to build the capacity of key stakeholders to be able to engage in such dialogue and to provide strategic options for defining development goals that integrate peace and security and influence government debate and policy on the topic to lead to a universal framework to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

■ To increase knowledge and awareness and in turn develop a strong civil society voice, expand media coverage and political debate, and provide tools for information dissemination and advocacy on how to integrate peace, security and conflict prevention within the Post-2015 Development framework on a local and international level.

■ To engage and encourage civil society both within the conflict prevention and development sectors to mobilize a public voice that advocates governments and the UN to incorporate policies which influence the Post-2015 Debate and take into consideration conflict prevention measures within a development framework.

■ To provide a platform and network whereby civil society can engage with stakeholders - other NGOs, academic community, media, government officials, and UN - to amplify the voice of those affected by conflict driven poverty and their strate-



(L to R) Dr. Pragya Sharma, Ms. Taruna Misra, Meghalaya Chief Minister, Dr. Mukul Sangma, Director, UNIC, Ms. Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman, Rajeev Maheshwari, Dr. Aswini Sarma, Ms. Julee Sarma Baruah, Ms. Madhu Vaidwan

gic options for achieving stability within a the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

OBJECTIVE 1

To increase awareness, participation and advocacy of UNAs on the need and how to integrate peace, security and conflict prevention within the Post-2015 Development framework on a local and international level.

OBJECTIVE 2

To increase the awareness and knowledge on the link between conflict prevention and development, among the academic community and NGOs including increasing the discussion and debate and a stronger public voice which contributes and influences the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

OBJECTIVE 3

To increase the awareness and knowledge on the link between conflict prevention and development, among a group of approximately four key journalists to influence the debate and government policies on the incorporation of peace, security and conflict prevention into the Post-2015 Development Framework.

OBJECTIVE 4

To provide domestic politicians (including parliamentarians) with increased access to tools, (i.e. information and materials) on

the link between conflict prevention and development and advocate for policy changes to influence how to include conflict prevention elements into the Post-2015 Development Framework.

On the first day of workshop concept of Development was discussed. Millennium Development Goals and Pros and Cons of Millennium Development Goals were analyzed. Moreover need of post 2015 Development Agenda, lessons learnt from Millennium Development Goals were evaluated. Recommendations of the framework of post 2015 development agenda were analyzed. Efforts were made to discuss about the working streams of U.N 2015 process. Discussion about the relationship of peace, security and conflict prevention with the development agenda was discussed. Fitness of peace, security and conflict prevention in post -2015 development agenda was analyzed. Focus areas of discussion were women, violence and development, conflict, displacement and development, conflict and health care, conflict and food security, conflict and economic development. Case studies of countries like Syria, The Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Rwanda and Cambodia were analyzed in order to get deeper insight of impact of conflict on development.

On the second day of the workshop, the key role of civil society in influencing the post-2015 Development Agenda was ana-

lyzed. Civil society can play a vital and necessary role in the promotion of the inclusion of peace, security and conflict prevention in the development agenda through research, public events projects, campaigns and other advocacy. Discussions about who and how are the civil society working on post-2015 Development agenda like National, Global and Thematic consultations, regional consultations were made. Trends and outcome of what was said on the World We Want and My World survey about peace, security and conflict prevention were analyzed. The role and importance of the academic community in influencing the post-2015 Development agenda was analyzed. Academics and researchers are at the heart of building knowledge and capacity to understand the link between peace, security, development and this helps to provide evidence for the need to include it in the agenda. They can provide the expertise, critical analysis and assessment skills necessary for evaluating; the reasons why the Millennium Development Goals were not achieved in conflict-affected countries and provide recommendations for improving the post-2015 development agenda. Academic focal areas to work with like - peace and conflict studies, international relations, development studies, international institutions, international economy were discussed.

The third day of workshop was engaged in analyzing the role of the media in influencing the post-2015 development agenda. The media has a variety of strategic and practical roles to play in influencing the post-2015 development agenda. These roles involves not only traditional news media, but also new and evolving roles offered by new communication technology. Media advocacy is a tool for shifting power back to community by cultivating skills that can enhance and amplify community's voice. How to develop media advocacy plan was also worked out. Media advocacy helps to create a trained group of media advocates and thus builds the capacity of the community for further change. Ways to work with media and tools for getting media attention like letters to editor, media alerts, press releases, interviews, op-ed, radio, TV social media etc. were analyzed. The role of the government in influencing the post-2015 development agenda was also evaluated.



Participants of the workshop with Laura Spano

Government involvement must be at all levels, from ministerial and parliamentary supports, to main streaming of relevant policies at the departmental levels, to local government promotion and support. Government can do this by prioritizing discussion on peace, security and development, empowering parliamentarians and high level departmental officials to advocate for goals and targets related to peace, security and conflict prevention as a vital part of foreign policy. Tools for working with government members and parliamentarians like training sessions, petitions, letters to representatives, coalition building, meeting with government officials and parliamentarians were analyzed.

The fourth day of workshop was busy with summing up of the workshop, evaluating the learning process of the three days of workshop and how to prepare the general work plan in order to achieve objectives of the workshop. Activity plan on all the four specific objectives of workshop was worked out analyzing the points likes indicators, target groups, communication strategy, resources and results. The workshop ended successfully with a vote of thanks given by Seshadari Chari, Vice President, IFUNA.

After the conclusion of the workshop it is expected that the UNAs will be better equipped to actively outreach, coordinate and increase participation of the academic community, NGOs, journalists and politi-

cians within their context to raise awareness and knowledge on the link between peace, security, conflict prevention and the development agenda. All these four target groups play an important role in shaping public opinion, raising awareness and providing opportunity for debates on the topic. In order to influence public support and political will, these groups must be informed of, understand and actively promote the need and options for incorporating security and conflict prevention into the Post-2015 Development Framework.

- NGOs and the academic community can promote the topic through research, public events, projects, campaigns, and other forms of advocacy - creating greater intellectual capacity and a stronger civil society voice on the topic.

- Journalists can place the topic on the public agenda demonstrating its benefits, its surrounding debates and encouraging opinion.

- Politicians/ Parliamentarians can declare that the debates on the inclusion of peace, security and conflict prevention into the Post-2015 Development Agenda are important and can work with civil society to create policies and advocate for the UN to produce and implement effective options. ■

**Assistant Professor of Sociology,
Maheshwari College of Arts and
Commerce, Jaipur**



Freedom from Violence - UN is the only hope

BY DEEPAK PARVATIYAR*



W AVERELL Harriman, a prominent American diplomat and politician, wrote in his introduction of *The Twentieth Century - An*

Almanac: "Ours is the most hopeful and most fearful of centuries. Individual determination took explorers to the North and South Poles in the first decade; collective ingenuity took Americans to the moon before the seventh ended. But in between those great moments of daring and faith, political savagery brought the deaths of millions upon millions of soldiers in two world wars and millions upon millions more civilians in Hitler's camps and Stalin's, in Guernica and Coventry, in Dresden and Hiroshima, in Ottoman Turkey, Indonesia, Burundi, Biafra, Cambodia. Medicine conquered the worst diseases - measles, smallpox, malaria, polio, tuberculosis - that had ravaged earlier generations, but man remained seemingly unable to control the most ferocious killer of all, man himself."

Isn't it true that the first decade and a half of the 21st Century has been a more raucous extension of the previous century?

New killer diseases have taken over, the latest to follow AIDS, SARS, Diabetes and Cancer is the dreaded Ebola; Scientists have discovered the 'God Particle' -- One of the most mysterious and important properties is mass and decoded human genome - about which only recently eminent British physicist Stephen Hawking warned of having the potential to destroy the universe; and the world has been networked like never

before through the digital technology that by itself created a virtual world within the real planet!

On the business front, the World Trade Organisation has divided the world between the Haves and Have-nots, who quarrel among themselves at times when depletion of natural resources, environmental degradation and ecological imbalance have made the world sit on edge as we helplessly watch climate change and a growing number of natural disasters.

What is even more disconcerting is that, as Harriman stated in his description of the twentieth century,

man still remains the most ferocious killer of man even now as the 21st Century is in the middle of its second decade - the only disparaging point could be the numbers of people killed in acts of violence in the last century vis-à-vis the number of people being killed now.

The fact remains that we, in the 21st Century, live in a terrorized world, and the impact of terror is amplified manifold because of the inter-linkages of societies in a virtual world through World Wide Web, and satellite televisions and radios in the real world. The images of two hijacked civilian aircrafts hitting the twin World Trade Centre towers remain



Dozens More Die in Syrian Violence, ➤



etched in one's memory and so do the images of a defiant dictator Saddam Hussain embracing the noose after he was dethroned after a US attack in Iraq as the US-led Western powers thought Iraq under him to be embarked on a secret nuclear programme- the same charge that is now levelled against Iran!

The invasions of Iraq by the US - which is involved in almost all the conflict zones of the world as the world's lone superpower, in an obvious bid to control the oil-rich Middle East, too have caused enormous bloodshed in that country and the destabilization of the entire region.

Today the entire region is a war zone where al-Qaeda's Syrian wing al-Nusra Front and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) militants are on a rampage since the middle of 2014. They are involved in war crimes, have attacked several Syrian and Iraqi towns and villages, and claimed thousands of innocent lives. The group has declared an Islamist caliphate in the areas it now

controls in Iraq and Syria, and has forced tens of thousands of Christians and other religious minorities run for their lives. The situation is explosive and the UN Security Council has warned it to be a threat not only to Iraq and Syria but to "regional peace, security and stability". In face of ISIS resorting to cruel and barbaric method, the UNSC has even stated that those responsible for the violence could face trial for crimes against humanity.

Major military powers today resent any idea of the world community dabbling with their affairs of what they consider to be of "national interest", howsoever contentious they may be in impacting the world. Russia annexing Crimea and arming pro-Russian separatists in Ukraine to contest NATO's eastward expansion is a case in point.

Another such example is of Israel, which moved 500,000 settlers to the Palestinian territory it conquered 47 years ago into greater Israel, and resorted to bloody military invasions of Gaza to crush resistance. The Israel-Hamas conflict in the Gaza strip - the third major escalation in six years has claimed over two thousand lives thus far this year. Among those killed are hundreds of children and women and some 10,000 Palestinians are left injured and thousands rendered homeless. A United Nations representative has described the conflict as "appalling".

The popular Arab Spring has fast turned violent. The present anarchy that prevails in the Muslim world does not augur well for the world. And numerous other governments with powerful military forces too, contribute towards a chaotic and violent world.

Afghanistan and Pakistan today are safe haven for dreaded terrorists. (It was in Pakistan where the mastermind of WTC attack, Osama Bin Laden was finally located and killed by the US forces). Pakistan faces internal strife and there a democratically elected government is accused of rigging in elections and faces threats to its continuation from right wing political groups backed by its powerful army. Another South Asian nation, Sri Lanka - that wiped out the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) from its soil too faces charges of war

crimes.

India seems to be perennially under terror attacks from terrorists who use Pakistani soil for the purpose. The country too has Pakistan-backed homebred terror outfits operating there. The Naxal challenge in the red-corridor stretching from Andhra Pradesh to West Bengal, is an imposing menace.

The Asia-Pacific region faces another polarisation of powers in the wake of the alleged expansionist policy of China that stakes its claim on the South China Sea. As a result, the Japan-China rivalry has grown.

Africa too is not aloof from the terror network as Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan have been the new hotbeds of terrorism and internal strife. In Sudan, President Omar al-Bashr faces the International Criminal Court arrest warrant for committing war crimes and genocide against black African communities in Darfur. An upsurge in violence there has resulted in displacement of over 50,000 people since February this year as violent rivalry among the Arab groups there has already caused displacement of over two million people since 2003! Another African state, Libya, too burns since the ouster and killing of long time dictator Muammar Gaddafi in 2011. The militias, many of which originate from rebel forces that fought Gaddafi, have attempted to fill the subsequent power vacuum. But rivalries over control have led to fierce fighting among them.

Like the previous centuries, the conflict zones of the 21st Century are not just identified on the basis of race, religion, internal power clashes and expansionist designs of nations but are on the basis of ethnicity too. Remember, last year in November Canada said no to the United Nations Human Rights Council's call for review of violence on its aboriginal women? This was a move that invited sharp criticism from the pro-Russian bloc comprising Belarus, Russia, Cuba and Iran.

Yet if we thought that this was enough then we are totally off the mark. A recent 2013 UN study shows that it has been Latin America that is the most violent region of the planet. It is here that



Members of Islamist Syrian rebel group Jabhat al-Nusra hold a detainee as they transport him in Raqqa province, eastern Syria. ➤



some battered governments face epidemic levels of hostility largely unleashed by organised crime-driven violence. Such violence now accounts for 30 per cent of all killings in the region. The study shows that almost 37 per cent of world's 4,37,000 homicides in 2012 took place in the Americas - Honduras being the most violent country in the world with 91.4 homicides per 100,000 people. High rates of homicides in other Latin American countries such as El Salvador, Guatemala and Belize, thus make Central America's "Northern Triangle" the world's second most violent sub-region behind Southern Africa.

Yet, the scope of conflict and violence is multi-pronged considering that it also involves domestic violence and violence against women and children as well. From 2010 to 2013, over 10,000 men in six countries across Asia and the Pacific were interviewed using the UN Multicountry Study on Men and Violence household survey. The countries included were Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Papua New Guinea. It showed that overall nearly half of those men interviewed reported using physical and/or sexual violence against a female partner and nearly a quarter of men interviewed reported perpetrating rape against a woman or girl!

This leads to the final questions - where is the world heading today? Hasn't

it turned to be a giant tinderbox? Consider the conflict zones of the 21st Century and they all present a gloomy picture of a ravaged world.

It is in this light that the role of the United Nations assumes an even larger significance. Conflicts have unravelled decades of social and economic progress in a brief span of time. In face of this, an urgent need has been felt to strengthen the UN with further reforms. Only then UN could be better equipped to ensure its capabilities and responsiveness to conflicts. Already its Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) with a 2015 deadline have missed being achieved fully because of these contemporary conflicts.

None can deny the importance of UN in the contemporary 21st Century world. Given the complexities of unresolved issues that threaten the world, the need of a powerful United Nations is being felt more than ever before. Of course, the UN over the years has done a commendable job as a deterrent. At places it has been working relentlessly to restore some sorts of sanity in the troubled zones in whatever small ways that it can do. It will be required to link security with development to counter hostility. This is where the UN needs to carve a niche for itself because over half of the world's population in extreme poverty is now estimated to reside in places affected by

conflict and chronic violence. There is much of an expectation from the UN to uplift their living conditions and only the UN can perform in these regions. Consider this - For the first time in seven years, a humanitarian convoy of the United Nations World Food Programme successfully crossed from Egypt into the Gaza Strip in August this year, carrying enough food to feed around 150,000 people for five days!

Yet, there have been more disappointments to the UN under the prevailing situation and this does not bode well for world peace. Just refer to a UN statement of 8th August 2014, where Secretary General Ban Ki Moon expressed his "deep disappointment" over the failure of Israel and Palestine to reach an agreement on an extension of the ceasefire in their talks in Cairo.

Isn't it time that such disappointments are taken care of with aplomb? It is time to rework a strategy for the UN to deliver particularly when it has embarked on deliberations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to achieve peace, progress against violence and instability. Because, a hi-tech and networked 21st Century, deserves much better than the medieval era barbarism, and violent conflicts. ■

((*The writer is a senior journalist and Media Advisor, IFUNA. The views expressed are personal)

World Population Day Observed by IFUNA



Particular. On 2014 World Population Day, we call for investments in support of the largest ever generation of youth said, Chari. He also interacted with the audience against their queries.

P.M. Parvatiyar, Treasurer, IFUNA while proposing a vote of thanks, observed that in 1947 when India got Independence, its population was around 35 crores. Now we are around 120 crores. The Indian government should take effective measures by introducing certain positive incentives to keep our population within limits to avoid any further population explosion. ■

IFUNA observed World Population Day on 11th July 2014. It was a well attended gathering of youths in the conference hall of IFUNA.

Speaking on the occasion Suresh Srivastava, Secretary general, IFUNA, eulogized the message of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who on this World Population Day, "called on all with influence to prioritize youth in development plans, strengthen partnerships with youth-led organizations, and involve young people in all decisions that affect them. By empowering today's youth, we will lay the groundwork for a more sustainable future for generations to come"

Suresh Srivastava further said that the world population edged to 7 billion people in 2011 (up from 2.5 billion in 1950), it has had profound implications for development. A world of 7 billion is both a challenge and an opportunity with implications on sustainability, urbanization, access to health services and youth empowerment.

Seshadri Chari, Vice President, IFUNA also spoke about utilization of population in economic development programme in general and India in

उपराज्यपाल
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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DELHI



सत्यमेव जयते

राज निवास
दिल्ली- 110054
RAJ NIWAS
DELHI-110054

07th July, 2014

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations is organizing an event to observe the World Population Day on 11th July, 2014 at New Delhi.

As the second most populous country in the world, India has both advantages of a tremendous youth dividend and mounting challenges of providing for a growing population. We need to brace this challenge and draw from the advantage of a strong youth component of our population, together with working towards providing a good quality of life to our growing populace.

The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations has always been in the forefront of propagating the aims and objectives of the United Nations through advocacy events and publications. I am happy to note that they are observing the World Population Day, which will help generate awareness about this important issue.

I wish your endeavours my very best.


(Najeed Jung)

“ Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go”

Modi and Obama New "Mantra" for the world

MOVING AHEAD WITH THEIR NEW MANTRA -- CHALEIN SAATH SAATH: FORWARD TOGETHER WE GO -- PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI AND UNITED STATES PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA HAVE VOWED TO DEEPEN COOPERATION IN EVERY SECTOR FOR THE BENEFIT OF GLOBAL STABILITY AND PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOODS OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS. FOLLOWING THEIR FIRST-EVER SUMMIT MEETING, HELD AT THE OVAL OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE, THE TWO LEADERS ISSUED A JOINT STATEMENT

THE President of the United States of America Barack Obama in their first bilateral summit with the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi, recognized Narendra Modi's historic election victory in the largest democratic election ever held.

The two leaders extolled the broad strategic and global partnership between the United States and India, which will continue to generate greater prosperity and security for their citizens and the world. Prime Minister Modi emphasized the priority India accords to its partnership with the United States, a principal partner in the realization of India's rise as a responsible, influential world power. Given the shared values, people-to-people ties, and pluralistic traditions, President Obama recognized that India's rise as a friend and partner is in the United States' interest. They endorsed the first "Vision Statement for the Strategic Partnership" as a guide to strengthen and deepen cooperation in every sector for the benefit of global stability and people's livelihoods over the next ten years. They committed to a new mantra for the relationship, "Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go."

The two leaders recognized that the bilateral relationship enjoys strong support in both countries, which has allowed the strategic partnership to flourish even as the governments change. Welcoming the wide range of collaborative activities undertaken to improve their citizens' lives, both leaders agreed to revitalize the existing partnership and find new areas for collaboration and



US President Barack Obama with Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the Oval Office of the White House.

mutual benefit.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

NOTING that two-way trade has increased fivefold since 2001 to nearly \$100 billion, President Obama and Prime Minister Modi committed to facilitate the actions necessary to increase trade another fivefold. President

Obama and Prime Minister Modi recognized that US and Indian businesses have a critical role to play in sustainable, inclusive, and job-led growth and development.

In order to raise investment by institutional investors and corporate entities, the leaders pledged to establish an Indo-US Investment Initiative led by the Ministry of Finance and the



Department of Treasury, with special focus on capital market development and financing of infrastructure. They pledged to establish an Infrastructure Collaboration Platform convened by the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Commerce to enhance participation of US companies in infrastructure projects in India.

In this context, the US government welcomes India's offer for US industry to be the lead partner in developing smart cities in Ajmer (Rajasthan), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh). The Prime Minister will welcome two trade missions in 2015 focused on meeting India's infrastructure needs with US technology and services.

They also committed to a new partnership to advance the Prime Minister's goal of improved access to clean water and sanitation for all. USAID, through the Urban India Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Alliance, will serve as knowledge partner to help leverage private and civil society innovation, expertise, and technology, such as with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, to support the Prime Minister's 500 Cities National Urban Development Mission and Clean India Campaign.

The President welcomed the Prime Minister's ambitious plan to extend basic financial services to all its citizens, giving them powerful tools to manage their finances and more fully participate in India's growing economy. The President and Prime Minister underlined the important contribution that US locomotive technology, equipment to monitor rail system assets, and US best practices can play in modernizing India's vast railway network, including accessing programs of US Trade and Development Agency in this work.

The leaders discussed their concerns about the current impasse in the World Trade Organization and its effect on the multilateral trading system, and directed their officials to consult urgently along with other WTO members on the next steps. The leaders committed to work through the Trade Policy Forum to promote a business environment attractive for companies to invest and manufacture in India and in the United States. Agreeing on the need to foster innovation in a manner that promotes economic growth and job creation, the leaders committed to establish an annual high-level Intellectual Property (IP) Working Group with appropriate decision making and technical-level meetings as part of the Trade Policy Forum. They recognized in

particular the contribution of the Indian and US Information Technology (IT) industry and the IT enabled service industry in strengthening India-US trade and investment relations.

The two leaders committed to hold public private discussions in early 2015 under the Commercial Dialogue on new areas of cooperation, including innovation in advanced manufacturing. In order to share best practices in manufacturing and work toward greater harmonization of standards, the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Manufacturing Extension Partnership program will start a dialogue with Indian counterparts. The two countries plan to work expeditiously through several joint initiatives to facilitate greater confidence in cross-border trade and investment.

The President also offered to support the Prime Minister to achieve his goal of preparing young Indians for 21st century jobs through new partnerships to share expertise and global standards for skills development in India, including by reinvigorating the Higher Education Dialogue.

The leaders look forward to the annual US India Economic and Financial Partnership in early 2015. They also welcomed the expansion of the partnership in oversight of financial institutions, including between Reserve Bank of India and the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Office of the Comptroller of Currency. They also agreed to reinvigorate the India-US CEO Forum, and welcomed India's offer to host the Forum for the second time in early 2015.

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

THE two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to implement fully the US-India civil nuclear cooperation agreement. They established a Contact Group on advancing the implementation of civil nuclear energy cooperation in order to realize early their shared goal of delivering electricity from US-built nuclear power plants in India. They looked forward to advancing the dialogue to discuss all implementation issues, including but not limited to administrative issues, liability, technical issues, and licensing to facilitate the establishment of nuclear parks, including power plants with Westinghouse and GE-Hitachi technology.

Recognizing the critical importance of increasing energy access, reducing greenhouse

gas emissions, and improving resilience in the face of climate change, President Obama and Prime Minister Modi agreed to a new and enhanced strategic partnership on energy security, clean energy, and climate change. They agreed to strengthen and expand the highly successful US-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE) through a series of priority initiatives, including a new Energy Smart Cities Partnership to promote efficient urban energy infrastructure; a new program to scale-up renewable energy integration into India's power grid; cooperation to support India's efforts to upgrade its alternative energy institutes and to develop new innovation centres; an expansion of the Promoting Energy Access through Clean Energy (PEACE) program to unlock additional private sector investment and accelerate the deployment of cost-effective, super-efficient appliances; and the formation of a new Clean Energy Finance Forum to promote investment and trade in clean energy projects. Both leaders are committed to working towards a successful outcome in Paris in 2015 of the conference of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the creation of a new global agreement on climate change.

The leaders recalled previous bilateral and multilateral statements on the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). They recognized the need to use the institutions and expertise of the Montreal Protocol to reduce consumption and production of HFCs, while continuing to report and account for the quantities reduced under the UNFCCC. They pledged to urgently arrange a meeting of their bilateral task force on HFCs prior to the next meeting of the Montreal Protocol to discuss issues such as safety, cost, and commercial access to new or alternative technologies to replace HFCs. The two sides would thereafter cooperate on next steps to tackle the challenge posed by HFCs to global warming.

They launched a new US-India Partnership for Climate Resilience to advance capacity for climate adaptation planning, and a new program of work on air quality aimed at delivering benefits for climate change and human health.

They also launched a new US-India Climate Fellowship Program to build long-term capacity to address climate change-related issues in both countries. The President and Prime Minister instructed their senior officials to work through the US-India Energy Dialogue, US-India Joint Working Group on Combating Climate Change,



and other relevant fora to advance these and other initiatives.

The leaders welcomed the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Export-Import Bank and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, which would make up to \$1 billion in financing available to bolster India's efforts to transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient energy economy, while boosting US renewable energy exports to India. The two leaders reiterated the importance of conserving India's precious biodiversity and agreed to explore opportunities for collaboration on national parks and wildlife conservation.

DEFENCE AND HOMELAND SECURITY COOPERATION

THE Prime Minister and the President stated their intention to expand defence cooperation to bolster national, regional, and global security. The two leaders reaffirmed that India and the United States would build an enduring partnership in which both sides treat each other at the same level as their closest partners, including defence technology transfers, trade, research, co-production, and co-development.

To facilitate deeper defence cooperation, they welcomed the decision to renew for ten more years the 2005 Framework for the US-India Defence Relationship and directed their defence teams to develop plans for more ambitious programs and activities. The two leaders also agreed to reinvigorate the Political-Military Dialogue and expand its role to serve as a wider dialogue on export licensing, defence cooperation and strategic cooperation.

The leaders welcomed the first meeting under the framework of the Defense Trade and Technology Initiative in September 2014 and endorsed its decision to establish a Task Force to expeditiously evaluate and decide on unique projects and technologies which would have a transformative impact on bilateral defence relations and enhance India's defence industry and military capabilities.

The President and Prime Minister welcomed cooperation in the area of military education and training, and endorsed plans for the United States to cooperate with India's planned National Defence University. They also decided to expand military-to-military partnerships including expert exchanges, dialogues, and joint training and exercises. They also committed to enhancing exchanges of civilian and military intelligence and consultation.

The leaders agreed to intensify cooperation in maritime security to ensure freedom of navigation and unimpeded movement of lawful shipping and commercial activity, in accordance with accepted principles of international law. To achieve this objective, the two sides considered enhancing technology partnerships for India's Navy including assessing possible areas of technology cooperation. They also agreed to upgrade their existing bilateral exercise MALABAR.

The leaders reaffirmed their deep concern over the continued threat posed by terrorism, most recently highlighted by the dangers presented by the ISIL, and underlined the need for continued comprehensive global efforts to combat and defeat terrorism. The leaders stressed the need for joint and concerted efforts, including the dismantling of safe havens for terrorist and criminal networks, to disrupt all financial and tactical support for networks such as Al Qaeda, Lashkar-e Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, the D-Company, and the Haqqanis. They reiterated their call for Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of the November 2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai to justice.

They pledged to enhance criminal law enforcement, security, and military information exchanges, and strengthen cooperation on extradition and mutual legal assistance. Through operational cooperation through their law enforcement agencies, they aimed to prevent the spread of counterfeit currency and inhibit the use of cyberspace by terrorists, criminals, and those who use the internet for unlawful purposes, and to facilitate investigation of criminal and terrorist activities. The leaders also committed to identify modalities to exchange terrorist watch lists. President Obama pledged to help India counter the threat of improvised explosive devices with information and technology. The leaders committed to pursue provision of US-made mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles to India.

The President and Prime Minister looked forward to easing travel between their two countries, as India introduces visa-on-arrival for US citizens in 2015 and works toward meeting the requirements to make the United States' Global Entry Program available to Indian citizens.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY, SPACE AND HEALTH COOPERATION

Fundamental science and high technology cooperation has been a critical pillar of the strategic partnership, the two leaders confirmed, and they looked forward to renewing the Science

and Technology Agreement in order to expand joint activities in innovative technology. The Prime Minister welcomed the United States as a partner country, for the first time, at India's annual Technology Summit in November 2014. In addition, they committed to convene the ninth High Technology Cooperation Group (HTCG). They plan to launch new partnerships to source and scale innovation for the benefit of citizens in both countries and to harness innovation to solve global development challenges.

The President welcomed India's contribution and cooperation on high-energy physics and accelerator research and development with the US Department of Energy. The President thanked the Prime Minister for his offer to have US institutions partner with a new Indian Institute of Technology.

The leaders committed to partner on the Digital India initiative, with the goal of enhancing digital infrastructure, deploying e-governance and e-services, promoting industry collaboration, and digitally empowering India's citizens. The President welcomed India's proposal to establish the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN, or Knowledge) under which India would invite and host up to 1,000 American academics each year to teach in centrally-recognized Indian Universities, at their convenience.

The two leaders exchanged congratulations on the successful entry into orbit of their respective Mars missions, which occurred two days apart. They welcomed the establishment and planned first meeting of the NASA-ISRO Mars Joint Working Group under the US-India Civil Space Joint Working Group. The leaders also look forward to the successful conclusion of a new agreement to support the NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) mission, to be launched in 2021.

The United and India also intend to start a new dialogue on maintaining long-term security and sustainability of the outer space environment, including space situational awareness and collision avoidance in outer space.

The President and Prime Minister recognized the extensive ongoing cooperation in the health sector which they will put to use in preventing the spread of the Ebola virus. The President welcomed India's contribution to the UN Fund and donation of protective gear to the effort against Ebola, and thanked the Prime Minister for encouraging Indian-owned businesses in West Africa to contribute to the fight against Ebola. The Prime Minister also offered to deploy Indian expertise in the fight against Ebola, including by



investing its resources in producing modelling of the spread of the disease, jointly producing rapid deployable diagnostics, and considering joint training of response personnel. The United States stands ready to amplify India's efforts to achieve a further reduction in preventable child and maternal deaths, including replicating India's successful approaches in other countries.

The leaders agreed to launch a new phase of the India-US Vaccine Action Program to develop affordable vaccines for dengue, malaria, and tuberculosis, and the establishment of an adjuvant development centre. They also agreed in principle to initiate cooperative activities to increase capacity in cancer research and patient care delivery, including by developing collaborative programs for and with India's upcoming AIIMS-National Cancer Institute. The President welcomed India's offer to take a leading role in the Global Health Security Agenda.

GLOBAL ISSUES AND REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS

Highlighting their shared democratic values, the President and Prime Minister recognized the critical role that women play in India and the United States, as shown by India's "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" ("Save Daughters, Celebrate Daughters, Educate Daughters") initiative. They looked forward to holding a Women Empowerment Dialogue in order to exchange best practices to enhance the role of women in their countries, and they asserted zero tolerance for violence against women.

As a critical step in strengthening global nonproliferation and export control regimes, the President and Prime Minister committed to continue work towards India's phased entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Australia Group. The President affirmed that India meets MTCR requirements and is ready for membership in the NSG. He supported India's early application and eventual membership in all four regimes.

As active participants in the Nuclear Security Summit process, the United States and India welcomed progress toward reducing the risk of terrorists acquiring nuclear weapons or related materials, and noted their shared commitment to improving nuclear security nationally and globally. They reviewed their bilateral dialogue on nuclear security and endorsed working through India's Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership to reinforce safe and secure use of nuclear energy worldwide. They also pledged to

strengthen their efforts to forge a partnership to lead global efforts for non-proliferation of WMDs, to reduce the salience of nuclear weapons in international affairs, and to promote universal, verifiable, and non-discriminatory global nuclear disarmament.

Noting India's "Act East" policy and the United States' rebalance to Asia, the leaders committed to work more closely with other Asia Pacific countries through consultations, dialogues, and joint exercises. They underlined the importance of their trilateral dialogue with Japan and decided to explore holding this dialogue among their Foreign Ministers.

The President and Prime Minister emphasized the need to accelerate infrastructure connectivity and economic development corridors for regional economic integration linking South, Southeast, and Central Asia. The President reiterated that the United States, through its New Silk Road and India-Pacific Economic Corridor, is promoting the linkage of India to its neighbours and the wider region to enable a freer flow of commerce and energy. The President and Prime Minister noted the success of their countries' collaboration on agricultural innovation in three African countries. They announced a new agreement to expand joint development initiatives in third countries in a range of sectors, including agricultural productivity, clean energy, health, women's empowerment, and disaster preparedness. They also look forward to continuing the productive cooperation in Afghanistan on promoting women's economic empowerment.

The Prime Minister and the President reaffirmed their shared interest in preserving regional peace and stability, which are critical to the Asia Pacific region's continued prosperity. The leaders expressed concern about rising tensions over maritime territorial disputes, and affirmed the importance of safeguarding maritime security and ensuring freedom of navigation and over flight throughout the region, especially in the South China Sea. The Prime Minister and President called on all parties to avoid the use, or threat of use, of force in advancing their claims. The two leaders urged the concerned parties to pursue resolution of their territorial and maritime disputes through all peaceful means, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

India and the United States pledged to consult closely on global crises, especially unfolding events in Syria and Iraq. The two

leaders committed to exchange information about nationals returning from these conflict zones, and to seek cooperation in protecting and responding to the needs of civilians stranded in the middle of these conflicts.

Recognizing the importance of their respective strategic partnerships with Afghanistan, the leaders asserted the importance of a sustainable, inclusive, sovereign, and democratic political order in Afghanistan, and committed to continue close consultations and cooperation in support of Afghanistan's future.

They stressed the need for diplomacy to resolve the serious concerns of the international community regarding Iran's nuclear program, and called on Iran to comply with its UN Security Council-imposed obligations and to cooperate fully with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The two leaders expressed concerns over the continued development by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) of its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, including its uranium enrichment activities. They urged DPRK to take concrete actions toward denuclearization and other goals, as well as to comply fully with all its international obligations, including all relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and to fulfill its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks.

The President expressed appreciation for the contributions of Indian peacekeepers to global peace and stability for the past 60 years, and welcomed the partnership with India to train third country peacekeepers at India's training centre in New Delhi. The President reaffirmed his support for a reformed UN Security Council with India as a permanent member, and both leaders committed to ensuring that the Security Council continues to play an effective role in maintaining international peace and security as envisioned in the United Nations Charter. The President also affirmed his commitment to enhancing India's voice and vote in international financial institutions, and ensuring that resources are made available and are used creatively through multilateral development banks for infrastructure financing.

The President thanked the Prime Minister for the gracious invitation to return to the great nation of India. In conclusion, the two leaders affirmed their long-term vision for a resilient and ambitious partnership through the first "Vision Statement for the Strategic Partnership," which they will hold up as the guiding framework for their governments and people. ■

Under Cyrus Mistry Tata Group steps up organic expansion

BY DHANANJAY SINHA



AFTER a decade of inorganic growth, Tata Group has stepped up activity on the organic growth front through the past three years. In 2013-14, the first

full year under the chairmanship of Cyrus Mistry, the 10 most valued listed companies of the group saw record capital expenditure of Rs 95,634 crore (Rs 956.34 billion) on organic growth.

This was largely on the back of Tata Steel's expansion at the Kalinganagar plant in Odisha, as well as expansion related to the Jaguar Land Rover (JLR) brand in China and Brazil.

The tenure of former group chairman Ratan Tata was marked by \$16-billion acquisitions, including those of Corus (\$12.8 billion), JLR (\$2.3 billion) and Tetley (\$450 million).

During that period, the top 10 group companies recorded their highest capital expenditure of Rs 1,08,367 crore (Rs.108.367 billion) (2007-08), following the acquisition of Corus.

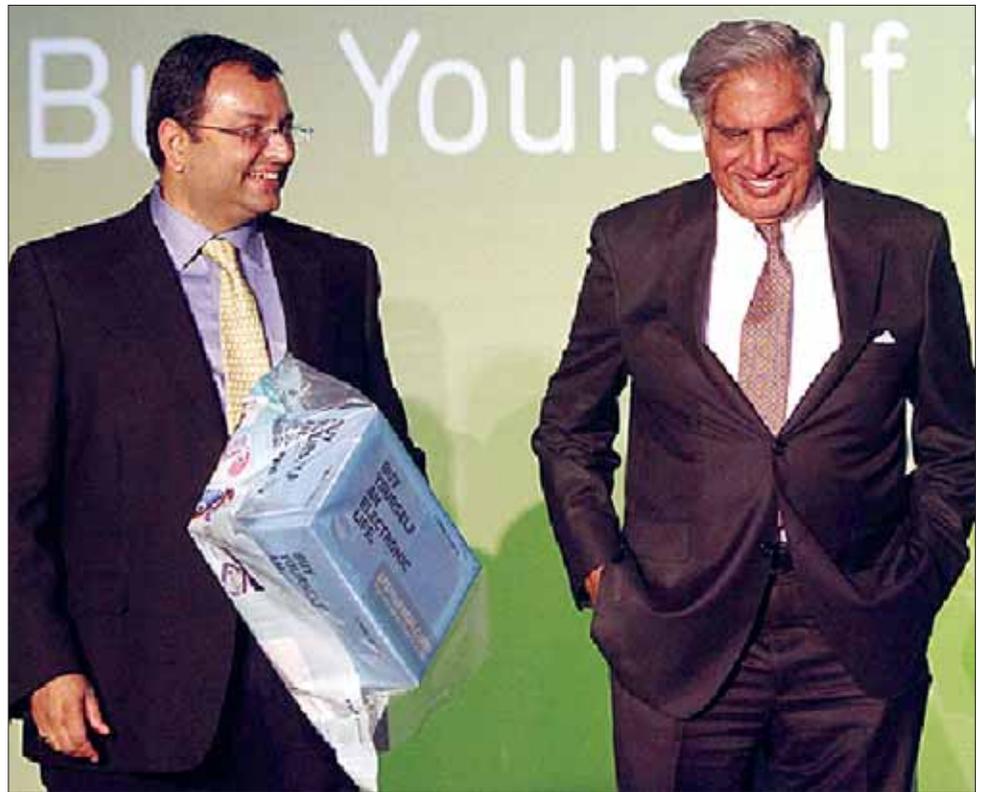
This was followed by capital expenditure of Rs 63,909 crore (Rs 639.09 billion) on the acquisition of JLR (2008-09).

Before the acquisition of Corus, spending on organic growth was as low as Rs 18,268 crore or Rs 182.68 billion (2006-07).

"Following the marquee acquisitions, the Tata group took some time to stabilise and nurture these businesses; eventually, some of these, such as JLR, have been extremely rewarding," says Dhananjay Sinha, head of research and strategy at Emkay Global Financial Services, a domestic brokerage house.

After taking over as group chairman in the early 1990s, Ratan Tata spent the initial years in forging an identity for the group.

This was also the time when the Indian economy was liberalised and multinational



Cyrus Mistry, chairman, Tata Group with Ratan Tata, chairman emeritus (Tata Group).

companies were strengthening their foothold in India.

As such, Tata spent the next decade providing group companies the advantage of global scale and technology, through marquee acquisitions.

Once these acquisitions stabilised, he focused on organic expansion in the last few years of his chairmanship.

In 2011-12, the capital expenditure on organic expansion more-than-doubled to Rs. 66,670 crore (Rs. 666.70 billion), as Tata Steel expanded capacity at its century-old plant in Jamshedpur and JLR started spending on new product development such as the now-popular Evoque.

The following year, the last under the chairmanship of Ratan Tata, capital expenditure on organic expansion remained high, at Rs.41,771 crore

(Rs.417.71 billion).

This momentum has been accelerated by Mistry.

Addressing the group's top leadership in July, Mistry committed Rs. 2,10,000 crore (\$35 billion) in capital expenditure through the next three years, the highest by any Indian corporate house.

The Mukesh Ambani-promoted Reliance Industries plans to invest Rs. 1,80,000 crore (\$30 billion) in capital expenditure through three years.

This financial year, the top 10 valued companies of the Tata group are set to spend Rs. 62,140 crore (Rs. 621.40 billion), both in India and abroad, to expand facilities. JLR, one of the group's crown jewels, accounts for the largest capital expenditure this financial year - Rs. 35,000 crore (Rs. 350 billion).

This will be used to develop new products and expand its capacities. Including this, its parent Tata Motors has planned total capital expenditure of Rs. 38,500 crore (Rs. 385 billion) for FY15.

"As the Tata group is increasingly becoming more global, it is finding the opportunity outside India to be much bigger. So, it is consolidating its empire through this capital expenditure to fortify its global position," Sinha says.

The second-highest capital expenditure this financial year, Rs. 14,000 crore (Rs. 140 billion), is accounted for by Tata Steel establishing a new six-million tonne steel plant at Kalinganagar.

This is primarily aimed at catering to the increasing demand for flat products from sectors such as automobiles. Work on the plant was inordinately delayed, following protests by locals.

"Fundamentally, this group is very strong in knowing the businesses. So, there is very little say-do gap," says Anil Sardana, managing director, Tata Power, which has lined up Rs. 7500 crore (Rs. 750 billion) of capital expenditure till 2016-17. "At this moment, it is befitting for it to actually do tremendous organic expansion and contribute to the economy."

Other major capital expenditures in the group include Rs. 4,000 crore (Rs. 40 billion) by Tata Consultancy Services, as the information technology services company seeks to expand into countries such as Japan.



Tata Steel Ltd was provided 3040.398 acres of land at Kalinganagar in Jajpur district so far to set up a six MTPA steel plant.

A substantial chunk of capital expenditure has also been marked for companies in the unlisted space; Tata Housing has planned Rs. 3,000 crore (Rs. 30 billion) in capital expenditure this financial year.

Tata Realty & Infrastructure, along with Tata Projects, is believed to be bidding for infrastructure assets in India, and this is expected to result in substantial capital

expenditure.

"Tata companies always take a long-term view of business. They make required investments, depending on the needs of the geography concerned, as well as company imperatives," said a Tata Sons spokesperson. ■

(*The writer is Head of Research, Institutional Equities at Emkay Global Financial Services)

CASH REGISTER

	(Consolidated figures)										
	Capex (₹ crore)										
	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015E
Tata Motors	1,039	2,298	2,692	6,106	53,231	3,441	10,343	23,314	15,869	45,482	38,500
Tata Steel	2,513	1,983	5,528	99,549	575	-2,604	5,801	23,736	11,429	36,598	14,000
Tata Power Co.	606	1,129	1,220	9,939	7,470	6,809	8,854	7,866	7,635	6,205	2,500
TCS	1,193	1,620	1,665	1,405	3,347	842	1,565	2,220	2,662	2,235	4,000
Tata Comm	1,128*	3,770	1,263	2,129	4,495	1,664	1,517	5,566	2,240	2,554	1,500
Tata Global	105	-41	3,891	-2,820	193	-86	198	639	273	947	200
Tata Chemicals	48*	111*	662	4,467	1,881	192	1,696	1,917	896	617	700
Indian Hotels	689	276	1,284	474	1,102	94	282	1,262	552	822	450
Titan Company	22	31	92	41	42	24	52	137	139	187	250
Voltas	5	34	-30	38	143	5	15	14	75	-11	40
Total	7,347	11,212	18,268	121,328	72,481	10,382	30,324	66,670	41,771	95,634	62,140

Capex = Difference of (Gross Block + Capital work in process) over previous year; *Stand-alone figures; E=Estimate as per companies announcement
Compiled by BS Research Bureau

Source:Capitaline

Sushma Swaraj opens Nalanda University

**"NALANDA WAS NOT JUST A UNIVERSITY BUT A TRADITION,
AND A TRADITION DOES NOT DIE"**

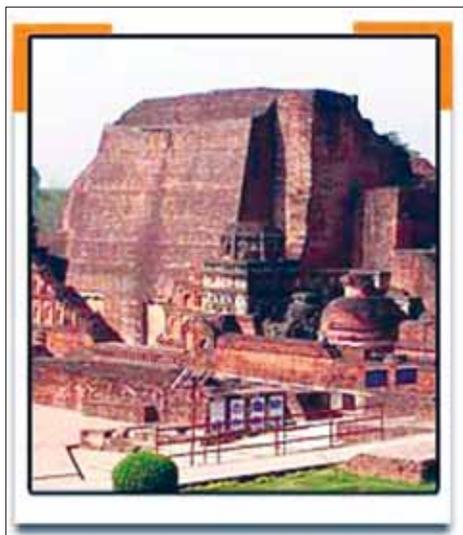


(L to R) Sushma Swaraj, Union Minister for External Affairs opens Nalanda University officially, Bihar CM Jitan Ram Manjhi and Vice Chancellor Gopa Sabharwal

External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj recently inaugurated the revived Nalanda University (NU) in Bihar. Speaking on the occasion, Swaraj said that our vision of the Look East Policy has now become a reality and it will help put Bihar on the international map.

It is about 821 years after the ancient seat of learning, the Nalanda Mahavihara, was reduced to ruins by foreign invaders that classes commenced at the 21st century varsity, conceptualized with the same philosophy, from September 1.

"It is a historic day for NU which has stepped into the shoes of the glorious Mahavihara as a connecting link between India and the world. I hope that NU reaches the same heights and even more," Swaraj said adding, "Besides the East Asian countries, the Ministry of External



Buddhist university, Nalanda University following Hiuen Tsang's departure. no less than eleven Chinese and Korean travellers are known to have visited.

Affairs (MEA) is also facilitating the process and opening its doors to encourage the participation of all nations."

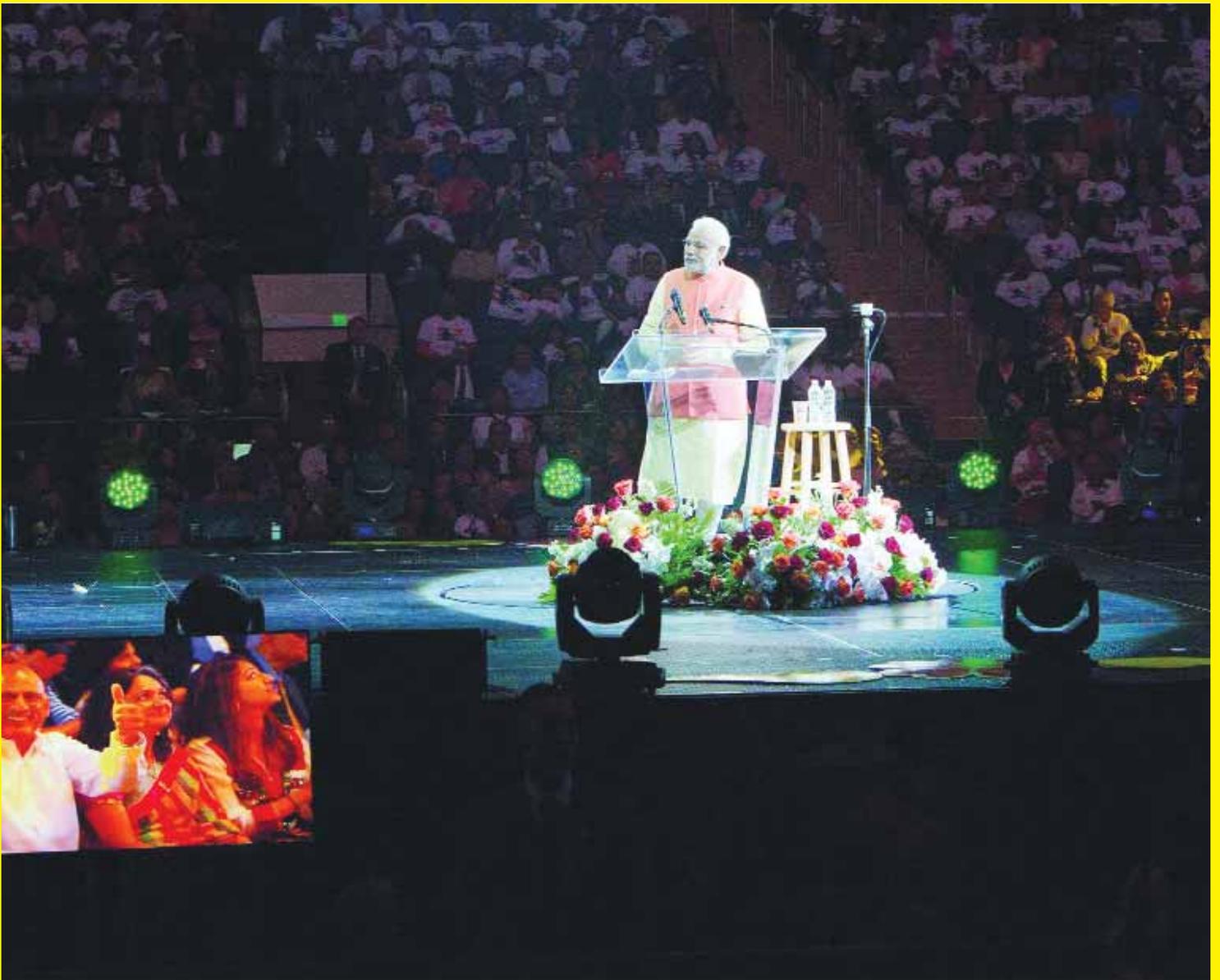
The university has planned to have a total of seven schools, at present it has begun with only two—the School of Ecology and Environmental Studies and the School of Historical Studies - with 11 faculty members and 15 students.

Swaraj said that it is beginning for the university and urged all the officials to work earnestly to realize the goals envisioned for the institution. She advised the students to follow the mantra of 'seek, discover and create'.

The NU campus is brought up in 455 acres and is just 12km from the ancient site. Swaraj also planted a 'peepal' sapling and termed it 'symbolic'. Accompanying the external affairs minister was Bihar CM Jitan Ram Manjhi, who planted a 'banyan' sapling on the campus site.

From Nagarjuna and Dharmapala to Padmasambhav and Aryabhata, Swaraj remembered the torchbearers of the ancient Mahavihara and said, "Nalanda was not just a university but a tradition and a tradition doesn't die. It was lost for some time but has been renewed." She said the Nalanda University Act, 2010, was one of the few Bills which was passed in both the Houses of the Parliament without any 'no'.

Terming NU as the link between past and present and the bridge to future, MEA secretary (East) Anil Wadhwa said the Union government has sanctioned funds to the tune of Rs. 2,727 crore over a period of 10 years. "About 10 countries have extended their support to the NU, which was also adopted by nations at the 4th East Asia Summit," he said. ■



HIGHLIGHTS: Narendra Modi at Madison Square. After delivering a power-packed speech at UNGA, Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed a packed Madison Square, New York. Thousands of Indian-American supporters of Prime Minister Narendra Modi were seen lining up excitedly outside the iconic Madison Square Garden to listen to his eagerly awaited speech.

'NEW YORK DIARIES: Narendra Modi; off-record Narendra Modi makes a big splash in US media after reception at Madison Square Garden. PM Narendra Modi brings NRI house down at Madison. Modi talks of Ganga, sanitation; promises lifetime visas for PIOs. Indian-American crowd gathers outside UN to 'welcome' Modi. Indian-American men, women and children wearing colourful Indian attire have gathered to greet the prime minister since early morning to hear him speak with long lines of people waiting to enter the venue. Modi's fans were seen carrying the Indian tricolour and wore traditional Indian garb with several groups of performers carrying drums and 'dhols' to give him a rousing welcome.'

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