



PEOPLE AND UN

JULY 2025 ■ Rs 25/-

Published by The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations

The Multi-Party Delegations, Comprising Parliamentarians and Former Diplomats, Who Travelled to 33 World Capitals Over the past few weeks



**Proud of the manner in which the multi-party delegations
presented India's views in various countries on the need to
eradicate the manace of terrorism following the
pahalgam attack and operation sindoor: PM Modi**

EVENTS



IFUNA President Justice Shambhu Nath Srivastava, Former Judge Allahabad High Court and Former Chief Lokayukt, Chhattisgarh was Felicited on the Occasion of World Environment Day on 6th June 2025 by Hon'ble Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, Governor of Himachal Pradesh at Raj Bhawan, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.



**INDIAN FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (IFUNA)
ALSO OBSERVED INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY AT SIBSAGAR UNIVERSITY (ASSAM)**

A Publication of The Indian Federation of
United Nations Associations, New Delhi
Quarterly : JULY 2025

PRINTED BY
Suresh Kumar Srivastava
Secretary General, IFUNA

PUBLISHED BY
Suresh Kumar Srivastava
On behalf of
The Indian Federation of
United Nations Associations,
New Delhi

PUBLISHED AT
IFUNA
C-6 Qutub Institutional Area,
New Delhi-110016
Tel.: 011-26511257, 26852293
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Printed at:
Pran Printers Pvt. Ltd.
B-157, Okhla Industrial Area,
Phase-I, New Delhi - 20,
Ph. : 011-41664111



**SHRI S.D.PANDEY SECRETARY GENERAL -IFUNA WELCOMING PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU,
CHIEF GUEST IN A FUNCTION OF IFUNA.**

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Since last 65 years India have been providing waters from its Indus River system to Pakistan at the cost of its own requirements and losses to farmers. In return of this generosity Pakistan have been spewing religious hatred, encouraging cross border terrorism, anti-India lobbying round the world, inciting against India in the Islamic Nations on the name of religion, opposing India's permanent membership to United Nations Security Council and killing innocent persons at Hotel Taj in Mumbai ,by illegally infiltrating trained terrorists in India. Brutally killing of innocent tourists at Pahalgam in Kashmir was the height of atrocious behavior of these Pakistan trained and sponsored terrorists. How long one can tolerate this atrocious behaviour of a neighboring country. Enough is enough. India retaliated by launching "OPERATION SINDOOR" to give a befitting reply to Pakistan. Prime Minister Modi also revoked Indus water treaty in the interest of the nation. People of the country have equivocally supported it irrespective of any political, religious and social affiliation. Globally also our Parliamentary envoys were appreciated with positive response from the countries they visited. One should agree with Mr. Suresh Srivastava that "War is by no means a solution which brings untold miseries but sometimes war is necessary in the interest of lasting peace" mentioned in the concluding para of his article "INDUS WATER TREATY".

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Ms. Mao Ning in a response on the meeting between the Chinese and Indian defence ministers and the China-India boundary issue stated that a meeting mechanism for special representatives on the boundary issue has been established between China and India, and an agreement on the political guiding principles for resolving the China-India boundary issue has been reached. "We are willing to work with the Indian side to maintain communication on issues such as demarcation talks and border management and control, jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas, and promote cross-border exchanges and cooperation between the two countries," said Ms. Mao Ning. With the two sides having diplomatic and military communication mechanisms at various levels we expect a positive conclusion.



Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Mao Ning
Photo: Ministry Of Foreign Affairs

— **Pran Mohan Parvatiyar**
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IFUNA Observed with UFUNA World Environment Day



Mr. Manoranjan Patnaik, President UFUNA Addressing The Meeting

**ENVIRONMENTAL AWARE-
NESS IS SECURITY AND
SECURITY IS LIFE, THERE-
FORE, THE PROGRESS OF
SOCIETY IS POSSIBLE ONLY
BY IMPROVING THE SUR-
ROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
OF EVERYONE. PROFESSOR
MIRA BEURA, ANOTHER
KEYNOTE CHIEF SPEAKER,
EXPRESSED HER OPINION
THAT A HEALTHY ENVI-
RONMENT IS THE MOTHER
OF A HEALTHY BODY AND
A HEALTHY MIND.**

WORLD Environment Day - 2025 was observed by the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) and Utkal Federation of United Nations Association (UFUNA) in Odisha. At the outset Shri Suresh Srivastava, Secretary General, IFUNA and Vice - Chairman of World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) inaugurated the meeting through virtual medium. The meeting was presided by Advocate, Manoranjan Pattnaik, Vice- President, IFUNA and President of UFUNA. Shri Bhikari Charan Rout, former CBI judge was Chief Guest, In his speech, he expressed his strong opinion on his theme that my environment is my responsibility.

Environmental awareness is security and security is life, therefore, the progress of society is possible only by improving the surrounding environment of everyone. Professor Mira Beura, another keynote Chief Speaker, expressed her

opinion that a healthy environment is the mother of a healthy body and a healthy mind.

Environment is wealth and a good environment for the people is essential to build a healthy and progressive society. In the said meeting, Senior Educationist, Life Member of UNESCO and Media In-charge of UFUNA, Dr. Debi Prasad Mishra delivered the welcome speech and introduced the guests. UFUNA has been continuously promoting and spreading world environment awareness among various programs of the United Nations and has been continuously implementing the world environment awareness program for everyone in the world, he said.

He also read two English and one Odia Sonnet for World Environment Day - 2025 and managed the program well. Advocate Manoranjan Pattnaik in his presidential speech said that every year on 5th June, the World Environment Organization celebrates 'World Environment



Distinguished Guests in the meeting

OTHER KEYNOTE SPEAKERS INCLUDED SOCIAL WORKER SAROJ SATAPATHY, PROFESSOR DR. PRAMOD NAYAK, BOTANIST DR. NIROD CHANDRA ROUT, WOMEN'S LEADER MS. SMITARANI SAMAL, SOMENDU SATAPATHY, ENVIRONMENTALIST UPENDRA KUMAR ROUT, FORMER DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER ADWAIT ROUT, MAN GOVINDA DALAI, NILMANI MAHARANA, DR. TUSHAR KANTHI NAYAK, CHAIRMAN DR. SAMEER SAHU, ENG. ABINASH DAS, SOCIAL WORKER SHESHDEB ROUT.

Day'. This day is celebrated to create awareness among the people all over the world to be careful about the world environment.

This day is celebrated in about 143 countries of the world. This day sends a message to everyone to take care of the environment. World Environment Day has been celebrated since 1972. The United Nations held a meeting on June 5, 1972 to celebrate World Environment Day. This year's theme of World Environment Day is "Combating, Controlling and Defeating Plastic Pollution".

Other keynote speakers included social worker Saroj Satapathy, Professor Dr. Pramod Nayak, botanist Dr. Nirod Chandra Rout, women's leader Ms. Smitarani Samal, Somendu Satapathy, environmentalist Upendra Kumar Rout, former District Forest Officer Adwait Rout, Man Govinda Dalai, Nilmani Maharana, Dr. Tushar Kanthi Nayak, Chairman Dr. Sameer Sahu, Eng. Abinash Das, social worker Sheshadeb Rout.

In their speeches, they were of the opinion that the government should take awareness-raising programs to fully develop all kinds of infrastructure required for the protection of the environment of the people and to create a healthy and peaceful environment.

In many cases it is seen that due to ignorance the people themselves are the cause of the destruction of their own environment. The environment is an asset and it is the responsibility of

everyone to be selfless in building a healthy and progressive society. All the speakers strongly stated that the development of society and the nation is possible through the work done. Among others, the guest speakers and esteemed speakers discussed in detail the multilateral programs of the United Nations. Poet Dr. Debi Prasad Mishra, retired professor Dr. Mansi Kar prominent poets recited poems on World Environment Day. Educationists Vishwanath Mohapatra, Premananda Satapathy, Jitamitra Satapathy, Rudra Prasad Sharan, prominent IFUNA members also participated in this meeting and gave their comments.

With the help of all the hundreds of IFUNA members and members, the program was successfully implemented. A large number of esteemed people from various corner of society made special contributions in this meeting and actively participated in the discussion. A two-minute silence was observed in the meeting in memory of the recently martyred Forest Department Forest Officer Lohit Kumar Rath and Forest Guard Pramod Pradhan.

Dr. Dipayan Patnaik, General Secretary of UFUNA while thanking the guests and the audience said that the United Nations has continued its efforts to get 120 countries of the world to sign an agreement this year as a solution to defeat plastic pollution and he strongly urged everyone to come forward to make it happen.

World Health Day



The Indian Federation of UN Associations-New Delhi (IFUNA) observed the World Health Day in collaboration with Health City Hospital, Guwahati on 7th April 2025 at the esteemed hospital in Guwahati, Assam.

Dr. Atanu Borthakur, Director of Medical services of the City health hospital had welcomed the distinguished doctors, guests & invitees, staffs, faculties, students of the hospital on the occasion.

Prof (Dr) Bhabani Prasad Chakravarty, Medical Director, Health City Hospital, Guwahati spoke elaborately on the child health, nutrition, maternity health and narrated on its importance.

Dr. Aswini Sarma - Secretary General of UNA-Assam & Secretary of IFUNA briefed about the significance of the World Health day and its importance for holding it to promote knowledge and create awareness of the day amongst the people.

Mrs. Marami Goswami - Academic officer of the UNA-Assam read out the message of UN secretary General Mr. Antonnio Gueterrus on the occasion.

The meeting was attended by the eminent Doctors, faculties, staffs, guests & invitees, students of the esteemed hospital.



World Press Freedom Day



The Students Attending The Function



Along with the rest of the world, The Indian Federation Of UN Associations - New Delhi organised a meeting on World Press Freedom day on 3rd May, 2025 in Collaboration with Dibrugarh Press club and All Assam Journalism Association at D.H.S.Kanoi College, Dibrugarh, Assam.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Ratul Gohain - the Secretary of Dibrugarh Press Club. In his speech, Mr. Gohain stated that journalism is a challenging job to promote the current informations around the world.

Mr. Iqbal Hussain - the chief guest of programme stressed on the AI advantages and disadvantages for the upcoming days of the news coverage.

Dr. Sashi Kanta Saikia - Principal of D.H.S.Kanoi College, Dibrugarh emphasised on the true journalism in the modern world.

Earlier, Dr. Aswini Kumar Sarma, Secretary General of UNA-Assam and Secretary of IFUNA - New Delhi read out the message of UN Secretary General Mr. Antonnio Guterus on the Occassion.

Mr. P. Hazarika - the Secretary of All Assam Journalism Association, proposed a vote of thanks to the guests and the audience.

The meeting was attended by special guests and invitees, Editors and reporters of both print & electronic media, faculties and Students of the esteemed college



CYPRUS

For United Nations Reform Supports India

Permanent Membership In UN Security Council



PM Modi Receives Cyprus' top Civilian Honour, Order of Makarios III, during his Visit

AS CYPRUS PREPARES TO ASSUME THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU) COUNCIL NEXT YEAR, THE TWO LEADERS REAFFIRMED THEIR COMMITMENT TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN INDIA-EU STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP.

PRIME MINISTER Narendra Modi and Cyprus President Nikos Christodoulides reaffirmed their commitment to respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity during Modi's two-day visit to Cyprus from June 15–16. Amid global geopolitical tensions, both leaders emphasized the importance of upholding international law, including the UN Charter and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and called for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

As Cyprus prepares to assume the Presidency of the EUROPEAN UNION (EU) Council next year, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthen INDIA-EU Strategic Partnership. They expressed optimism about concluding the India-EU Free Trade Agreement by end of the year which would also give a major boost to trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Prime Minister underlined that the business roundtable had given practical suggestions which would form the basis for a structured economic roadmap, ensuring long-term collaboration in trade, innovation and Strategic sectors.

With shared aspirations and a future-focused approach, India and Cyprus are poised for a new era of dynamic and mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

The two leaders reaffirmed the shared values that

underpin India-Cyprus relations. They reiterated support for respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other. Prime Minister thanked Cyprus for its strong condemnation of the barbaric terrorist attack in Pahalgam in April 2025 and the solidarity and support extended to India in its fight against terrorism. This underlines the strong commitment of both countries to counter terrorism. Prime Minister also reiterated India's support for Cyprus's unity and for a peaceful resolution of the Cyprus Question based on UN Security Council resolutions, international law, and the EU Acquis.

Both leaders took stock of the ongoing cooperation in various aspects of the bilateral relationship, including trade and investment, science and research, cultural cooperation and people-to-people ties, and explored avenues for collaboration in the new areas of fintech, start-ups, defence industry, connectivity, innovation, digitalization, AI and mobility. The two sides agreed to establish a five-year road map to strengthen cooperation in strategic areas. They also agreed to establish cyber and maritime security dialogues and a mechanism to have real time exchange of information on terrorism, drugs and arms trafficking issues. The leaders appreciated the Bilateral Defence Cooperation Programme signed in January 2025 which would give concrete shape to the defense partnership between the two countries. They welcomed the establishment of the India-Greece-Cyprus (IGC) Business and Investment Council to deepen economic engagement. Both leaders also discussed enhancing air connectivity to strengthen business, tourism, knowledge and innovation linkages. Prime Minister emphasized that the India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor [IMEC] would contribute towards peace and prosperity in the region.

The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to multilateralism and reform of global governance institutions, including UN Security Council reform. Prime Minister thanked President Christodoulides for reiterating Cyprus's support for India's permanent membership of a reformed UNSC. They also exchanged views on global issues, including the ongoing conflicts in West Asia and Europe.



Indus **Water** Treaty

A Complete Sell Out of India?



SURESH SRIVASTAVA
Vice Chair: World
Federation of United Nations
Associations and Secretary
General: IFUNA

IN WORLD HISTORY HONEY-TRAP HAS PLAYED A GREAT ROLE IN DECIDING THE FATE OF THE NATIONS. THE WHOLE INDIA IS RIPE WITH THE STORIES OF THE SEVERAL AFFAIRS OF OUR PRIME MINISTER PD. NEHRU WHICH INCLUDES EDWINA MOUNT BATTEN THOUGH, THERE IS NO PROOF OF THE SAME IN EXISTENCE THEREFORE, OUR WILD IMAGINATION WHICH HAS BAFFLED US FOR THE REASONS OF SIGNING SUCH A ONE SIDED TREATY IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN WITH A KNOWN ENEMY OF OUR COUNTRY WHO'S DECEITFUL ACTION IN KASHMIR WAS RECENT HISTORY OF 1948 SURPRISED EVERYONE AND THE REASON SHALL ALWAYS REMAIN A MYSTERY.

The second turn of Mr. Donald Trump, President of USA is marred by chauvinism by eyeing natural resources of various sub-continent and countries. This bellicose patriotism is evident in all rhetoric's of Mr. Donald Trump. Though, this is not unnatural for any country to get natural resources and territories of the nations with paying any price such as war or compensation. It is not on the agenda of Mr. Trump to get natural resources without paying any price and perhaps it has never happened in the annals of history that a sovereign country cedes its territory and natural resources to an inimical country without any price which has happened in India on 19 September 1960 when India signed the INDUS Water Treaty in Karachi.

The INDUS water treaty was signed in Karachi by Pd. Jawahar Lal Nehru then Prime Minister of India and Field Marshal Mr. Ayub Khan President of Pakistan. It will always remain a mystery as to why Pd. Jawahar Lal Nehru agreed to give away the flow of 99 billion Cubic Meter to Pakistan and retain the flow of only 41 billion Cubic Meter for India out of all the five rivers Beas, Ravi, Satluj, Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. The treaty was signed in Karachi and surprisingly not in India whereas all the five rivers belong to India. Pd. Nehru was a patriotic and shrewd politician and there is no possibility of receiving any personal monetary benefit, then the question arises what prompted him to sign a one-sided treaty in favour of Pakistan. There can only be presumptions which may be correct or may not be correct. The Field Marshal and President of Pakistan was joked all over Pakistan about his personal life. One Joke which was quite prevalent in Pakistan was this that once Mallika Noorjaan who was known as Tarannum-E-Pakistan went to meet the Field Marshal Mr. Ayub Khan and she was denied entry by the Security Staff and on her insistence that she has been called by the President and after a great deal of haggling she was allowed to go to meet Field Mar-

shal Mr. Ayub Khan and after sometime she came out after meeting Field Marshal Mr. Ayub Khan, she was given a salute by all the security staff and then she asked them earlier you were not allowing me to go inside and now you are all giving me salute, to this the security staff replied that 'Madam, when you entered you were Mallika-E-Tarannum and now you are Mallika-E-Pakistan'.

In world history honey-trap has played a great role in deciding the fate of the nations. The whole India is ripe with the stories of the several affairs of our Prime Minister Pd. Nehru which includes Edwina Mount Batten though, there is no proof of the same in existence therefore, our wild imagination which has baffled us for the reasons of signing such a one sided treaty in Karachi, Pakistan with a known enemy of our country who's deceitful action in Kashmir was recent history of 1948 surprised everyone and the reason shall always remain a mystery.

The treaty classifies the six major rivers of the Indus river basin into two geographical categories: three western rivers – the Indus, the Jhelum and Chenab – and three eastern rivers – the Satluj, the Beas and the Ravi. As per Article I of IWT, any river/ tributary and its catchment area of the Indus system of rivers that are not part of the other five rivers, is part of the Indus River including its creeks, delta channels, connecting lakes, etc. According to this treaty, the eastern rivers are allocated for exclusive water use by India after the expressly permitted water uses per Article II (1) in Pakistan. Similarly, Pakistan has an exclusive water use of the western rivers after the permitted water uses in India. Article IV (14) of IWT states that any water use developed out of the under-utilized waters of another country, will not acquire water use rights due to a lapse of time. Mostly, the treaty resulted in the partitioning of the rivers rather than sharing of their waters.

India also agreed to make a fixed contribu-



Grants and Loans to Pakistan

Country	Currency	Original Grant (1960)	Supplementary Grant (1964)	Original Loan to Pakistan (1960)	Supplementary Loan to Pakistan (1965)
India	GB£	62,060,000			Ten yearly installments Article 5 of IWT
Australia	AUS	6,965,000	4,667,666		
Canada	Can\$	22,100,000	16,810,794		
West Germany	DM	126,000,000	80,400,000		
New Zealand	NZ£	1,000,000	503,434		
United Kingdom	GB£	20,860,000	13,978,571		
United States of America	US\$	177,000,000	118,590,000	0	0
IRDC Bank	US\$			0 (in various currencies) inc. interest	0 (in various currencies)

Presently, the World Bank role in the treaty is limited to keep the dispute settlement process moving

THE PARTITION OF BRITISH INDIA, BASED ON RELIGION NOT ON GEOGRAPHY BASIS, CREATED A CONFLICT OVER THE WATERS OF THE INDUS BASIN. THE NEWLY FORMED STATES WERE AT ODDS OVER HOW TO SHARE AND MANAGE WHAT WAS ESSENTIALLY A COHESIVE AND UNITARY NETWORK OF IRRIGATION. FURTHERMORE, THE GEOGRAPHY OF PARTITION WAS SUCH THAT THE SOURCE RIVERS OF THE INDUS BASIN WERE IN INDIA. PAKISTAN FELT ITS LIVELIHOOD THREATENED BY THE PROSPECT OF INDIAN CONTROL OVER THE TRIBUTARIES THAT FED WATER INTO THE PAKISTANI PORTION OF THE BASIN.

tion of UK Pound Sterling 62,060,000 (or 125 metric tons of gold when gold standard was followed) towards the cost of construction of new head-works and canal system for irrigation from western rivers in the Punjab province of Pakistan. This transitory period overlapped with the 1965 Indo-Pak war

The waters of the Indus system of rivers begin mainly in Tibet and the Himalayan mountains in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. They flow through the states of Punjab and Sindh before emptying into the Arabian Sea south of Karachi and Kori Creek in Gujarat. The average annual available water resource in Pakistan is 218 billion m³. Where once there was only a narrow strip of irrigated land along these rivers, developments over the last century have created a large network of canals and storage facilities that provide water for more than 47 million acres (190,000 km²) in Pakistan alone by 2009, one of the largest irrigated areas of any one river system.

The partition of British India, based on religion not on geography basis, created a conflict over the waters of the Indus basin. The newly formed states were at odds over how to share and manage what was essentially a cohesive and unitary network of irrigation. Furthermore, the geography of partition was such that the Source Rivers of the Indus basin were in India. Pakistan felt its livelihood threatened by the prospect of Indian control over the tributaries that fed water into the Pakistani portion of the basin. Where India certainly had its own ambitions for the profitable development of

the basin, Pakistan felt acutely threatened by a conflict over the main source of water for its cultivable land. During the first years of partition, the waters of the Indus were apportioned by the Inter-Dominion Accord of May 4, 1948. This accord required India to release sufficient water through existing canals to the Pakistani regions of the basin in return for annual payments from the government of Pakistan.

After signing the IWT, then Prime Minister Nehru stated in the parliament that India had purchased a (water) settlement. The grants and loans to Pakistan were extended in 1964 through a supplementary agreement.

India was the biggest contributor to Pakistan as per above chart. Presently, the World Bank role in the treaty is limited to keep the dispute settlement process moving when a party/country is not cooperating to follow the arbitration procedure given in the treaty in case of a dispute.

But There is a silver lining also as India derives military advantage out of IWT as its scope is confined to the Indus system of rivers (both eastern and western rivers) basin area located in India and only Ravi and Sutlej basins located in Pakistan per Articles II (1 to 4) and III (2 to 3) and the IWT deals only with the sharing of water available/flowing in Indian part between Pakistan and India. As per the IWT, Pakistan bombing / destroying dams, barrages, power stations, etc. located in Indian part of the Indus system of rivers is violation of the IWT which can lead to abrogation of IWT.

This treaty was criticised in Parliament Lok-Sabha by Shri H.C. Mathur, a Congress Member of Parliament from Rajasthan and Sardar Iqbal Singh a Congress Member of Parliament from Punjab and other MPs such as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Acharya Kripalani strongly opposed this one-sided treaty in Parliament and Nehru Called them Narrow Minded, perhaps it seems that Pd. Nehru has shown his magnanimity and broadmindedness in Pakistan for the reasons and considerations best

known to him.

The Indus River water also flows into the Kori Creek, located in Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat state in India, through its delta channel called Nara River via Shakoor Lake before joining the sea. Without the consent of India, from 1987 to 1997 Pakistan constructed the Left Bank Outfall Drain (LBOD) project passing through the Great Rann of Kutch area with assistance from the World Bank. In violation of IWT Article IV(10), the LBOD's purpose is to prevent the saline and polluted water flow into the Indus delta of Pakistan and divert to reach the sea via the Rann of Kutch area. Water released by the LBOD enhances the flooding in India and contaminates the quality of water bodies which are a source of water to salt farms spread over a vast area.

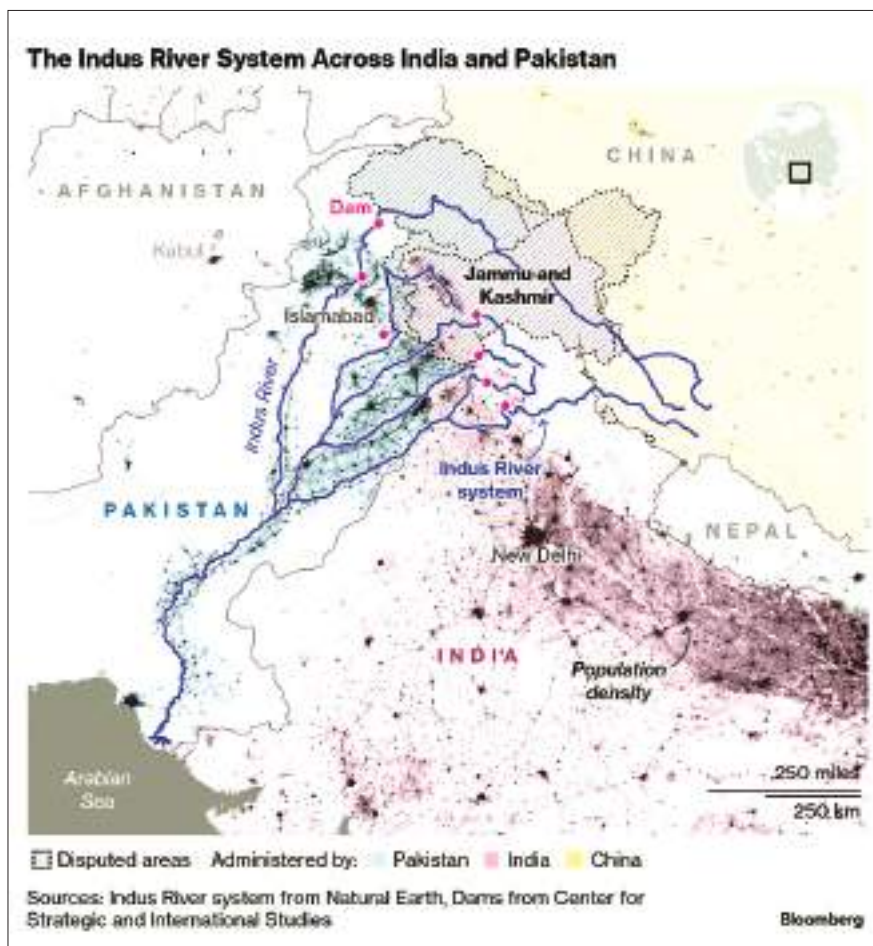
Article II and III of Indus water treaty read as under: -

All the waters, while flowing in Pakistan, of any Tributary which, in its natural course, joins the Sutlej Main or the Ravi Main after these rivers have finally crossed into Pakistan shall be available for the unrestricted use of Pakistan: Provided however that this provision shall not be construed as giving Pakistan any claim or right to any releases by India in any such Tributary. If Pakistan should deliver any of the waters of any such Tributary, which on the Effective Date joins the Ravi Main after this river has finally crossed into Pakistan, into a reach of the Ravi Main upstream of this crossing, India shall not make use of these waters; each Party agrees to establish such discharge observation stations and make such observations as may be necessary for the determination of the component of water available for the use of Pakistan on account of the aforesaid deliveries by Pakistan, and Pakistan agrees to meet the cost of establishing the aforesaid discharge observation stations and making the aforesaid observations.

There shall be a Transition Period during which, to the extent specified in Annexure H, India shall

1. limit its withdrawals for Agricultural use,
2. limit abstractions for storages, and
3. make deliveries to Pakistan from the Eastern Rivers.

This treaty contains many beneficial points for India also but on the larger scale it looks like a total sell out of India.



In 2019, in the aftermath of the Pulwama attack, the Union Minister for Water Resources and a senior leader in the ruling party BJP Nitin Gadkari said that all water flowing from India will be diverted to Indian states to punish Pakistan for an alleged connection to the attack, something which the Pakistani Government denied and condemned. Union Minister of State for Jal Shakti Rattan Lal Kataria said that "every effort is made" to stop the flow of water downstream from the three assigned rivers.

India has a history of winning war against Pakistan and losing on the table. On October 22, 1947 Pakistan army in the guise of tribals militias invaded Kashmir and thousands of Army Men in the guise of Pashtun Tribes men entered Kashmir through the north-west and committed atrocities on the local population Maharaja Hari Singh who was ruler of Kashmir signed the instrument of accession to India. Next day Indian troops push back the invaders

THE INDUS RIVER WATER ALSO FLOWS INTO THE KORI CREEK, LOCATED IN RANN OF KUTCH AREA OF GUJARAT STATE IN INDIA, THROUGH ITS DELTA CHANNEL CALLED NARA RIVER VIA SHAKOOR LAKE BEFORE JOINING THE SEA. WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF INDIA, FROM 1987 TO 1997 PAKISTAN CONSTRUCTED THE LEFT BANK OUTFALL DRAIN (LBOD) PROJECT PASSING THROUGH THE GREAT RANN OF KUTCH AREA WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE WORLD BANK.



**People fish along the confluence of Neelum and Jhelum rivers in Pakistan-administered Kashmir
INDIA AND PAKISTAN ARE WATER-SCARCE COUNTRIES — AND BECOMING MORE SO AS CLIMATE CHANGE TAKES HOLD — WITH HUGE POPULATIONS OF SUBSISTENCE FARMERS DEPENDENT ON THE INDUS.**

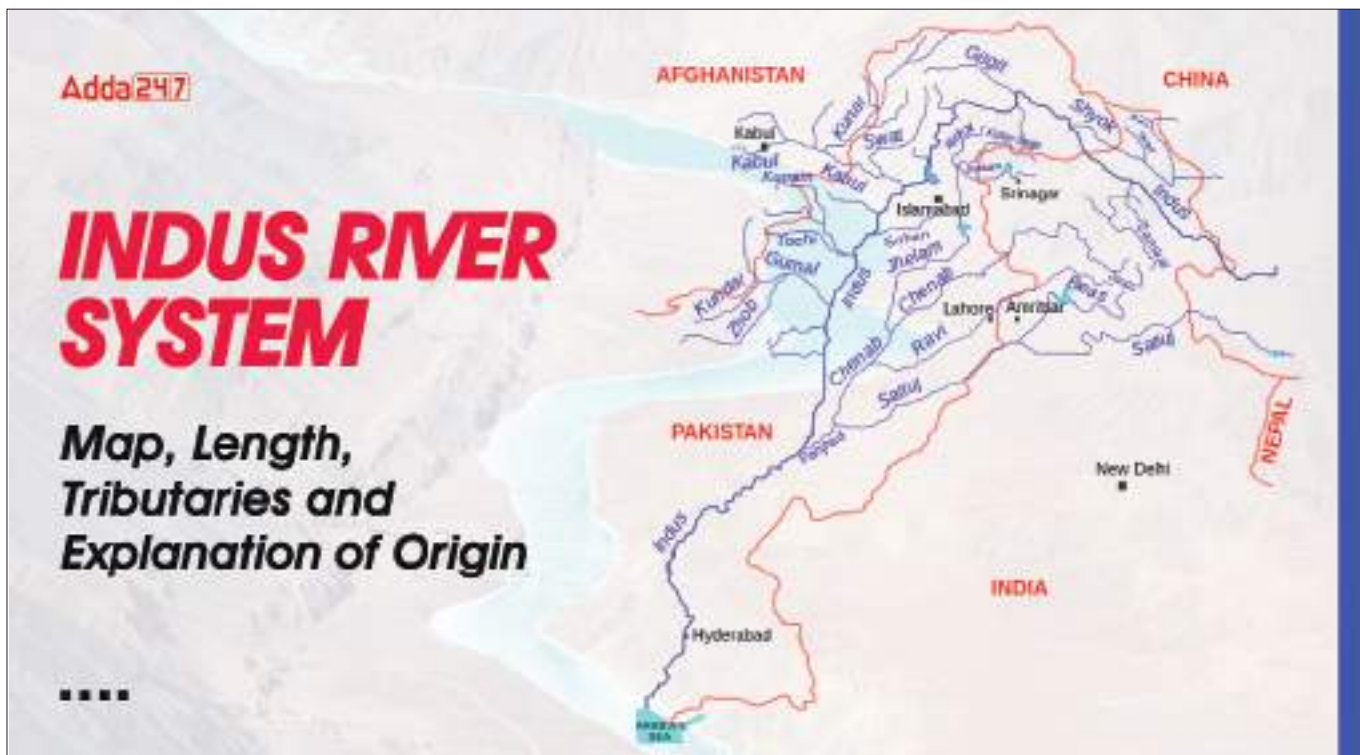
ON APRIL 22, 2025, A TERRORIST ATTACK IN PAHALGAM, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, RESULTED IN THE DEATHS OF 26 PEOPLE. INDIA ATTRIBUTED THE ATTACK TO PAKISTAN-BASED MILITANT GROUPS, PROMPTING A SERIES OF RETALIATORY MEASURES, INCLUDING THE SUSPENSION OF THE INDUS WATERS TREATY AND THE CLOSURE OF THE ATTARI-WAGAH BORDER CROSSING.

and secured Srinagar Valley, By May 1948 Pakistan Army openly joint war and Indian forces were marching ahead, recapturing two-third of Jammu & Kashmir including Ladakh, at that point of time the Masiha of Peace Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru stopped our forces and took the matter to the United Nations which is still pending till date and Pakistan gaining one-third part of Kashmir which the call it now Azad Kashmir.

In August 1965 Pakistan launched operation Gibraltar to infiltrate Jammu & Kashmir resulting in major war in Akhnoor, Tithwal, Khemkaran and Lahore. Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was a bold Prime Minister and in reply to opening of war in J&K he opened borders of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab and the Indian Army captured Lahore and at this point of time Soviet Union entered the arena resulting in Tashkent agreement due to which India had to vacate Lahore and other parts captured by Indian Army bravely.

India again won a decisive victory over Pakistan in December 1971 creating Bangladesh and 90,000 Pakistani Soldiers surrendered in Dhaka. That was perhaps the right moment for India to settle Kashmir once for all but again India decided to show its magnanimity to release captured Pakistani Soldiers and status quo in Kashmir and the only so-called benefit India derived was that Pakistan agreed to settle the issue of Jammu & Kashmir bilaterally without internationalizing the same. Thus, what we won in battle-field by sacrificing our thousands of army-men was lost on the negotiation table.

On April 22, 2025, a terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, resulted in the deaths of 26 people. India attributed the attack to Pakistan-based militant groups, prompting a series of retaliatory measures, including the suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty and the closure of the Attari-Wagah border crossing.



In response to the Pahalgam attack, India launched "Operation Sindoor," targeting multiple locations in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and mainland Pakistan. Pakistan retaliated with its own military operations. However, India's swift and decisive response reportedly neutralized Pakistan's offensive plans within eight hours, leading Pakistan to seek de-escalation.

The rapid escalation raised concerns about a potential nuclear conflict. The United States, particularly Secretary of State Marco Rubio and Vice President J.D. Vance, engaged in intensive diplomacy with both nations. Other countries, including Saudi Arabia, Iran, the UAE, and the UK, also urged restraint. These efforts culminated in a ceasefire agreement on May 10, 2025.

The ceasefire was formalized through direct communication between the Directors General of Military Operations (DGMOs) of India and Pakistan. Despite initial technical issues with the military hotline, both sides agreed to halt hostilities.

The ceasefire sparked political debate within India. Opposition leader Mr. Rahul Gandhi accused Prime Minister Narendra Modi of capitulating to U.S. pressure, suggesting that



the decision to halt military operations was influenced by directives from the U.S. President Donald Trump.

The question arises who is to be blamed for India after winning wars has always lost on the negotiation table. Though, operation Sindoor doesn't come exactly under this category but people think that a golden opportunity has been lost.

War is by no means a solution which brings untold miseries but sometimes war is necessary in the interest of lasting peace.

IN RESPONSE TO THE PAHALGAM ATTACK, INDIA LAUNCHED "OPERATION SINDOOR," TARGETING MULTIPLE LOCATIONS IN PAKISTAN-ADMINISTERED KASHMIR AND MAINLAND PAKISTAN. PAKISTAN RETALIATED WITH ITS OWN MILITARY OPERATIONS.



DEFENCE MINISTER SHRI RAJNATH SINGH MEETS CHINESE COUNTERPART DONG JUN



THIS WAS INDIA'S HIGHEST-LEVEL MILITARY DIALOGUE WITH CHINA IN RECENT MONTHS, AND IT FOCUSED ON MAINTAINING PEACE ALONG THE LINE OF ACTUAL CONTROL AND WORKING TOWARDS A LONG-TERM SOLUTION FOR BORDER STABILITY.

Defence Minister Shri Rajnath Singh met Chinese Defence Minister Admiral Dong Jun at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Defence Ministers Meeting in Qingdao.

This was India's highest-level military dialogue with China in recent months, and it focused on maintaining peace along the Line of Actual Control and working towards a long-term solution for border stability.

At the meeting, Singh put forward a four point proposal aimed at preventing any further worsening of relations between the two coun-

tries. He said both sides must follow and implement the disengagement agreement signed in October last year. This agreement deals with the unresolved friction areas in Eastern Ladakh, especially at Demchok and Depsang.

Singh called for ongoing efforts to ease tensions and prevent any incidents along the Line of Actual Control. He also pushed for faster negotiations to finalise the process of border demarcation. "Mr Singh emphasised border management and to achieve a permanent solution of border demarcation by reviving the set mechanism on the issue," a government statement said.

The Defence Minister said both nations must create a friendly environment

to move towards the "best mutual benefits", and to work together for peace in Asia and the world. He also underlined the importance of reducing the "trust deficit" that emerged after the 2020 border clash.

Singh also raised the issue of cross-border terrorism from Pakistan, and referred to the April 22 terror attack in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir, in which 26 people were killed. He informed the Chinese Defence Minister about Operation Sindoor, which is India's effort to destroy terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan.

According to China's Ministry of National Defense, Singh said that India and China are neighbors that cannot be separated and share a long history of interactions. He was quoted as saying that India does not seek conflict or confrontation with China and is willing to properly manage differences, enhance communication and mutual trust and promote steady development of bilateral relations.

Not A Peaceful World



The UN Security Council between Riffs and Reform



by **SITARAM SHARMA**
Chairman, IFUNA

We are not living in a peaceful world. According to the Global Peace Index, the world is at a crossroads. 92 countries are currently involved in conflicts beyond their borders, India included, the most since World War II. Last year recorded 1, 62,000 conflict-related deaths. This was the second-highest toll in the past 30 years, with the conflict in Ukraine and Gaza accounting for nearly three-quarters of deaths. The economic impact of violence in 2023 was 19.1 trillion US Dollars. Over the past decade, peacefulness has declined in nine out of ten years. Admittedly, the United Nations has not succeeded in achieving its foremost objective to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war and of maintaining international peace and security. Since 1945 – the year the UN was established – more than a 100 major conflicts have taken place around the world leaving over 100 million dead. The UN was rendered powerless to deal with

many of these wars because of vetoes – 279 of them cast in the UN Security Council during its first 40 years.

The world has changed beyond recognition since 1945. The Security Council sits at the pinnacle of the global power structure. Within the Security Council, the permanent members exercise extraordinary powers through their right to veto. Besides this is the only organ of the UN that has teeth. It implies that even if 192 out of the total 193 member states of the United Nations vote unanimously in favor of a resolution and if it is vetoed by any one permanent member states, it is negated. The UN Security Council is neither democratic nor representative. The Security Council of 1945 does not fit the World of 2025. Two decades after the Second World War and in the aftermath of the Cold War, a new world order was taking shape. Wide-ranging changes have taken place in international relations. The UN's relevance has been questioned almost since its



The United Nations Organisation was Created on October 24, 1945, After the Second World War's Damage. To Safeguard World Peace and Security- Is Facing Multifaceted Challenges

The United Nations Organisation was created on October 24, 1945, after the Second World War's damage. It is an intergovernmental body whose declared goals are to safeguard world peace and security, foster goodwill among nations, promote global collaboration, and act as a hub for harmonising national policies. This year, the focus is on the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), along with the theme "Equality, Freedom and Justice for All". The United Nations is essential in addressing global challenges because it serves as a platform for international cooperation, conflict resolution, humanitarian assistance, and the promotion of peace, human rights, and sustainable development. It plays a vital role in fostering a more interconnected, equitable, and peaceful world. However, it is important to acknowledge that the effectiveness of the UN in addressing global challenges can be influenced by political dynamics and the willingness of member states to cooperate.

The UN faces a diverse range of complex and interconnected issues in the 21st century, reflecting the evolving global landscape. These diverse challenges require strong international cooperation, diplomacy, and a commitment to upholding the principles of the United Nations. However, the UN often faces obstacles such as geopolitical rivalries, national sovereignty concerns, and differing priorities among member states, which make finding effective

solutions to these issues a complex and ongoing process.

SOME OF THE MAJOR CHALLENGES INCLUDE:

- n Climate Change
- n Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping
- n Human Rights and Humanitarian Crises

The UN is tasked with promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. Humanitarian crises, such as those in Syria, Myanmar, and Venezuela, pose significant challenges to upholding human rights. Balancing the principles of sovereignty and the responsibility to protect is an ongoing debate within the UN system.

Migration and Refugees

The 21st century has seen a significant increase in forced migration and refugee crises. Large-scale population-forced migration is a global calamity that calls for coordinated action from the international community under the direction of world leaders. A record-breaking number of migrants and refugees are crossing international boundaries to escape war, persecution, poverty, and other severe situations. Large-scale population relocation affects the social, economic, and political landscape in ways that go beyond casualties. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works to provide protection and assistance to displaced persons, but issues related to immigration policies, border control, and xenophobia have complicated efforts to address

HISTORICALLY, THE UN WAS INTERESTED IN DEALING WITH CONFLICT BETWEEN STATES. HOWEVER, AMBASSADOR KRISHNAN SRINIVASAN, FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY OF INDIA, THINKS AND I QUOTE HIM FROM HIS BOOK, "TOWARDS THE NEW HORIZON; WORLD ORDER IN THE 21ST CENTURY" PUBLISHED LONG BEFORE IN 2009.

founding, but major powers ultimately decide that it's to their benefit to try to work with the UN. Coordinating policy through an institution with global reach can be more efficient than working bilaterally.

Historically, the UN was interested in dealing with conflict between states. However, Ambassador Krishnan Srinivasan, former Foreign Secretary of India, thinks and I quote him from his book, "Towards the New Horizon; World Order in the 21st Century" published long before in 2009. What a prophetic words that in the future the balance of world will be maintained among a few major states and Regional Powers. "The UN will continue as a symbol of state sovereignty and its remit in humanitarian, cultural and development good works will be unchallenged, but peace and

security decisions at the regional level will be taken by the new powers on the basis of their self-interest and without reference to the United Nations." This is evident when we see a question mark on the relevance of the UN, be it in Ukraine or Gaza. A narrow definition of peace is that it is opposite to the concept of war, implying that where there is no war, there is peace. This definition is possibly problematic, as the absence of war, does not always mean that there is peace.

Is war the policy option to effectively and favorably resolve an ongoing conflict of interests? War is, but only one of numerous conflict resolution mechanisms. In China, fighting a battle finds a different expression. Sun Tzu's famous quote is "To win one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the

this challenge.

Terrorism and Transnational Threats

Terrorism, organised crime, and cyber threats are transnational challenges that require international cooperation. The UN works to counter terrorism through various agencies and conventions, but the evolving nature of these threats and differing national interests pose difficulties.

Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control

Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament are critical goals for the UN. The proliferation of nuclear technology and tensions between nuclear-armed states, such as the United States, Russia, and North Korea, present ongoing challenges to international security.

The Need for UN Reform

The need for UN reform is imperative to adapt to the evolving global landscape and to fulfil its mission of promoting international peace, security, and development effectively. This reform should be pursued to enhance the UN's capacity to address current and future challenges while upholding the principles of equality, justice, and cooperation among nations. The world today is vastly different from what it was in 1945 when the UN was established. New global powers have emerged, and the geopolitical landscape has shifted dramatically. Reforming the UN's decision-making structures, particularly the Security Council, is essential to reflect these changes and ensure equitable representation among nations. Ensuring that UN resources are allocated efficiently and transparently is essential. Reform should focus on optimising budgetary practices and eliminating waste to ensure that funds are directed toward programs that have a real impact on global development.

Diplomacy and International Cooperation



Diplomacy and international cooperation are the essence of the United Nations, enabling the organisation to address global challenges, maintain peace, and protect human rights. The UN serves as a platform for nations to collaborate on multifaceted issues like climate change, disarmament, and security. The Security Council relies on diplomacy to tackle global security concerns through discussion and resolutions. The UN offers a space for negotiating global governance matters, from trade pacts to arms control. Diplomacy and cooperation among member states shape international policies for the benefit of the global community.

In conclusion, the United Nations remains an essential organization for addressing global challenges and maintaining international order in the 21st century. However, it must evolve, adapt, and reform to effectively address the complex and interconnected issues of our time. The UN's enduring relevance lies in its ability to foster cooperation, uphold human rights, and promote global stability, making it a vital institution for a more peaceful and prosperous world.

enemy without fighting the fight is the acme of skill." In sum, apparently there is no longer a dividing line between a state of peace and a state of war. Wars now can be fought even without violence. Orwell's quote in 1984 "War is peace also implies peace is war."

Unfortunately, the UN has contributed to dramatic failures – often as a result of indecision, either when member states cannot agree, as in the war in Syria, when their agreement falls far short of what is needed; as in Bosnia or Rwanda, or when they selectively apply, or do not apply, international norms to suit their interests, as in war between Russia and Ukraine.

The ambivalent relationship between the UN and the USA is a tension built into the UN's fabric. The USA helped create the UN and the existing

world order, including the norms and principles. Washington abides by these norms, at least most of the time. When it does not go to the UN, there is a trade-off. It erodes the legitimacy of the US as the underwriter of the global order. That is one reason for the current crisis we are in.

The question is how can institutions like the UN adapt. Here comes the role of Peace Studies or an Education in Peace. People and countries have very little say. How will things play out, especially when authoritarianism is taking hold in many parts of the world and people do not trust their own governments to represent them or deliver for them?

(Sitaram Sharma is also the President of the Tagore Institute of Peace Studies (TIPS), Kolkata engaged in Peace and Conflict resolution studies)

THE AMBIVALENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UN AND THE USA IS A TENSION BUILT INTO THE UN'S FABRIC. THE USA HELPED CREATE THE UN AND THE EXISTING WORLD ORDER, INCLUDING THE NORMS AND PRINCIPLES. WASHINGTON ABIDES BY THESE NORMS, AT LEAST MOST OF THE TIME.



Post-Sindoor Diplomatic Outreach?

INDIA'S ALL-PARTY DELEGATIONS AMPLIFY ZERO-TOLERANCE MESSAGE ON TERRORISM IN GLOBAL OUTREACH

India will no longer be victim of terrorism, Operation Sindoor is clear warning:
Visiting Joint Parliamentary Delegations Got excellent Response



Led By Congress Mp Shashi Tharoor, The Delegates Bjp Mp Bhubaneswar Kalita, Tejasvi Surya, Shiv Sena Mp Milind Deora, Jmm Mp Sarfraz Ahmad And Former Diplomat Taranjit Singh Sandhu, Met With US Vice President Jd Vance In Washington Dc And Discussed A Range Of Issues, Including The Two Countries' Efforts On Counter-Terrorism.

THE DELEGATION MEMBERS INTERACTED WITH VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS, INCLUDING POLITICAL LEADERS AND INTELLECTUALS. THE DELEGATIONS VISITED 33 COUNTRIES. THERE WERE 31 POLITICAL LEADERS FROM THE RULING NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE (NDA) AND 20 FROM OTHER PARTIES IN THE DELEGATIONS. THEY WERE ASSISTED BY FORMER DIPLOMATS.

IN MAY India dispatched seven delegations comprising Members of Parliament (MPs) and former diplomats to more than 30 countries across the world to put forth its view on terrorism emanating from its neighbor, Pakistan, and New Delhi's military response to the particularly brutal April 22 terrorist attack at Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir. The attack left 26 people, mostly Indian tourists, dead.

The initiative, which saw the Narendra Modi government combining conventional and public diplomacy, came on the back of a realization in New Delhi that the Indian military action against Pakistani-sponsored terrorism had not garnered much support as compared to the past. In 2016, for example, after a terrorist attack in Uri near the Line of Control in Kashmir, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Afghanistan pulled out of a regional South Asia summit that Pakistan was to host, citing Islamabad's support for terrorism as a reason.

The all-party delegations of MPs were a good strategy to inform and seek support from the

global community. Notable MPs chosen include Shashi Tharoor and Anand Sharma (Congress), Baijayant Panda and Ravi Shankar Prasad (BJP), Sanjay Kumar Jha (JDU), Shrikant Eknath Shinde (Shiv Sena), Kanimozhi (DMK), and Supriya Sule (NCP) among others. The delegation members interacted with various stakeholders, including political leaders and intellectuals. The delegations visited 33 countries. There were 31 political leaders from the ruling National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and 20 from other parties in the delegations. They were assisted by former diplomats. Their mission embraced the message of the "One Message, One Nation, One Bharat" campaign. The goal was to present a unified stance against Pakistan-sponsored terrorism.

The parliamentary delegations' outreach was not limited to only government representatives of host countries but also to lawmakers, members of think tanks and the Indian diaspora. The delegations, with 59 MPs from across the political spectrum, represented different states, social and religious strata. This was to drive

home the point that on terrorism, India as a country, stood united in its position that terrorism fomented by Pakistan would not be tolerated and would be met with a military response.

All groups have returned and are reporting that India's message was well received and understood.

Two members of two different delegations that The Diplomat spoke to said their interlocutors in countries they visited did not ask India to present proof for its allegation that the Pahalgam attack was hatched in Pakistan. Opposition Congress parliamentarian Shashi Tharoor, who headed the delegation to the U.S., Panama, Guyana, Brazil and Colombia, corroborated this publicly.

This is significant as, in the days following the attack, Pakistan had repeatedly demanded proof of its involvement in the Pahalgam massacre. Investigating officials had released sketches of three of five gunmen who attacked tourists in Pahalgam, identifying one as a resident of Jammu and Kashmir and two as Pakistani nationals.

Neither did any foreign interlocutor question the rationale for India launching Operation Sindoor - the punitive strikes that India undertook against nine different locations on May 7. "That was seen as done and dusted," one of the delegation members cited above said.

With Pakistan responding militarily to India's strikes, tensions were high enough for the international community to worry about a nuclear exchange between the two. As it happened, India and Pakistan announced a cessation of hostilities on May 10 amid some intense international diplomacy.

But there is apprehension that another India-Pakistan faceoff could spark a nuclear exchange. This is one of the questions that some interlocutors put to the Indian delegations. The Indian response was that India is a responsible member of the international community with a clear no-first-use of nuclear weapons policy and that it was Pakistan that needed to clearly enunciate under what conditions it would use nuclear weapons, the delegation member said.

With this, India seems to be entering the realm of preventive diplomacy, as Syed Akbaruddin, India's former permanent representative to the United Nations put it. "Preventive diplomacy refers to efforts aimed at preventing conflicts before they escalate. It is usually through early warning mechanisms, quiet dialogue, confi-

Modi to Trump:

India never discussed trade or mediation during Operation Sindoor



INDIA NEVER discussed trade or third party mediation during Operation Sindoor, Prime Minister Narendra Modi clarified with United States President Donald Trump on a phone call held between the two leaders, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said on Wednesday (June 18). This comes ahead of Trump's meeting with Pakistan's Army Chief Munir today in Washington

PM Modi told President Trump in a clear manner that after April 22, India had conveyed its decision to retaliate against the terrorism across the globe.

dence-building, and early intervention. It is used to defuse crises before they erupt and address humanitarian concerns before they become full-blown disasters. But the nature of India's challenge is different. India's innovation lies in expanding the concept of preventive diplomacy to this grey-zone domain. It is about pre-empting political apathy, international indifference, and diplomatic ambiguity before the next act of terror occurs. The goal is to shape global understanding and create conditions that raise the cost of inaction-for those who perpetrate, enable, or rationalise terror," he has written in an article recently published.

Preventive diplomacy becomes critical for several reasons.

One, with the world facing many crises-wars

TWO MEMBERS OF TWO DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS THAT THE DIPLOMAT SPOKE TO SAID THEIR INTERLOCUTORS IN COUNTRIES THEY VISITED DID NOT ASK INDIA TO PRESENT PROOF FOR ITS ALLEGATION THAT THE PAHALGAM ATTACK WAS HATCHED IN PAKISTAN.



The Group Leaders of Visiting Delegates

PAKISTAN, FOR ITS PART, HAS REPORTEDLY WARMED ITSELF TO TRUMP BY SEEKING THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENT FOR STOPPING THE POSSIBLE NUCLEAR WAR WITH INDIA. THIS WORKS WELL FOR PAKISTAN AS IT DRAWS THE U.S. IN AS A MEDIATOR. TRUMP, WITH HIS DEAL-MAKING CREDENTIALS, HAS INDIA WARY ON THIS FRONT.

between Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Gaza, and Israel and Iran, and the punitive tariffs announced by U.S. President Donald Trump which are expected to slow down global growth - there is less focus on challenges like terrorism. The global opposition to terrorism as it existed in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks in the U.S. has now dissipated. India's position on Palestine - it has been careful not to criticize the Israeli military action while stating support for the two-state solution - has also required some clarity.

Second, there seems to be an informal consensus among analysts in India that the Narendra Modi government needs to ready itself for not if but when another attack will happen. And when it does, India's preventive diplomacy could have created space for it to take action, with the international community primed to the idea that India will counter the provocation and calls for restraint would be futile.

Third, India's preventive approach focuses on ensuring the world leans on Pakistan not to strike India. As Prime Minister Modi said in his May 12 speech, Operation Sindoor on terrorism is only on pause; Pakistan cannot claim innocence by saying non-state actors are the ones responsible. India will react if there is another terrorist attack on India. This response will be on India's terms and India will not tolerate any nuclear blackmail; it will strike terrorist hideouts "developing under the cover of nuclear blackmail."

Almost coinciding with the visits of the Indian MPs' delegations, the Paris-based Financial Action Task Force, the global financial crime watchdog that keeps a check on whether countries are laundering money and involved in terrorist and proliferation financing, condemned the Pahalgam attack. However, it has not put Pak-

istan on its watch list, which would have put Pakistan's financial systems under FATF scrutiny, news reports said. Pakistan has been subject to increased scrutiny previously during 2008-2009, 2012-2015, and 2018-2022.

While India's preventive diplomacy can be seen as an insurance strategy for the future, there are imponderables at play, one of which is the newly warming U.S.-Pakistan equation. On June 18, Trump invited Pakistan's Army Chief Asim Munir for a White House lunch - the first in years. In his first term in office, Trump had berated Pakistan more than once for aiding and abetting terrorism.

There is speculation that one of the reasons for Trump softening his stance on Pakistan is due to its geography - Pakistan borders Iran, which Trump has threatened to strike. If the U.S. enters the Israel-Iran conflict, use of Pakistan's airspace and/ or land bases to launch the strikes would come in handy. A quid pro quo extracted by Pakistan could be that the U.S. leans on India to not take any punitive strikes should another terrorist strike take place in India.

Trump has already annoyed India by claiming to have mediated between India and Pakistan during the May 7-10 crisis - something India has repeatedly and firmly denied.

On June 18, after a hard pushback by India, Trump seems to have backed off a bit from his insistence that he brokered peace between India and Pakistan last month. "Two smart people, two very smart people decided not to keep going with that war. That could have been a nuclear war. Those are two nuclear powers, big ones, big, big nuclear powers. They [India and Pakistan] decided and so I was honored to meet him (Munir) today," Trump told reporters after his White House meeting with Munir.

Pakistan, for its part, has reportedly warmed itself to Trump by seeking the Nobel Prize for the U.S. President for stopping the possible nuclear war with India. This works well for Pakistan as it draws the U.S. in as a mediator. Trump, with his deal-making credentials, has India wary on this front.

The warming of U.S.-Pakistan ties could become an irritant in the India-U.S. strategic partnership that successive Indian prime ministers and U.S. presidents have nurtured since the year 2000. It could also embolden Pakistan to take a tougher anti-India stance. These signal tough days ahead for Indian diplomacy.

Narendra Modi to Mark Carney

“India-Canada ties will boost democratic values”



PM Modi with Canada Prime Minister Mark Carney at a side line meeting during G7 Summit in Canada

FLOATING TOURIST POPULATIONS OFTEN DO NOT FEEL THIS SENSE OF OWNERSHIP OR CARE TO PREVENT THE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS THEY LEAVE IN THEIR WAKE. TOURISM CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND WATER MAKES IT A RESOURCE GUZZLER.

On June 17, 2025, the Prime Minister Of Canada, Mark Carney, met with the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, at the G7 Leaders' Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, Canada.

Prime Minister Carney and Prime Minister Modi reaffirmed the importance of Canada-India ties, based upon mutual respect, the rule of law, and a commitment to the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity. The leaders agreed to designate new High Commissioners, with a view to returning to regular services to citizens and businesses in both countries.

They discussed strong and historic ties between our peoples, partnerships in the Indo-Pacific, and significant commercial links between Canada and India – including partnerships in economic growth, supply chains, and the energy transformation. Prime Minister Carney raised priorities on the G7 agenda, including transnational crime

and repression, security, and the rules-based order.

The leaders also discussed opportunities to deepen engagement in areas such as technology, the digital transition, food security, and critical minerals.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi was in Canada to attend the annual G7 Summit where he discussed important global issues and highlighted the issues of the Global South at the international forum. PM Modi also held a host of bilateral meetings on the sidelines of the summit.

India and Canada now aim to iron out differences with Prime Minister Mark Carney at the helm of the Canadian government. During last year's diplomatic fallout between the two nations, India's foreign ministry had squarely pinned the blame on Justin Trudeau and the actions taken under his leadership.

This year's G7 marks the 51st summit, and



G7 leaders pose for a family photo alongside representatives from the European Union and invited non-member countries at the summit in Kananaskis, Alta.,

completion of half a century for the leading multilateral forum. It is being held in Canada's Alberta in a town named Kananaskis, which has previously hosted the the G8 Summit in 2002. Though India is not a part of the G7 grouping, it has been invited for the global summit each year for the last six years and twelve times in total

The bilateral meet between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Canadian counterpart Mark Carney on the sidelines of the G7 meet in Alberta carries the hope of a reboot in ties that deteriorated last year under the Justin Trudeau government. Following is the highlights of the meetings :-

1. During his meeting with Mr Carney, PM Modi stressed that "India-Canada relations are extremely important". "We will work together to strengthen democratic values," he said.

2. According to a statement by the office of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Carney and Mr Modi reaffirmed the importance of Canada-India ties, based



Newly Elected Mexico First Female President Claudia Sheinbaum Is Interacting With Prime Minister Modi In Canada During G7 Summit. Both Leaders Discussed About Increasing Co Operation in The Field Of Agriculture, Health Care, Critical Minerals And Semi Condurs.

upon mutual respect, the rule of law, and a commitment to the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. In a post on X, Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said: "PM reiterated India's stand against terrorism & thanked the leaders for condemning the ghastly Pahalgam terror attack. He urged them to galvanize global action against terrorism & underlined the need to take strict action against those who promote & support terrorism."

4. The two sides discussed strong and historic ties between their peoples, partnerships in the Indo-Pacific, and significant commercial links between Canada and India -- including partnerships in economic growth, supply chains, and the energy transformation.

5. PM Modi said that New Delhi and Ottawa should work together to achieve win-win cooperation in various sectors. "In his address, PM highlighted the need to ensure energy security for all through a sustainable & green pathway and elaborated upon India's global initiatives such as ISA, CDRI & the Global Biofuels Alliance, towards this objective," Mr Jaiswal said.

6. Mr Carney said it was a "great honor to host" PM Modi. The Canadian leader added that together, "we will tackle energy security, the future of AI, and the fight we have against terrorism". He also raised priorities on the G7 agenda, including transnational crime and repression, security, and the rules-based order.

7. Following the talks, India and Canada agreed to designate new high commissioners, with a view to return to regular services to citizens and businesses in both countries, according to the statement.

8. PM Modi is in Alberta on the invitation of PM Carney. India is not a member of G7, but attends the meetings. The invite is seen to have signalled Canada's intent to get ties with India and the ongoing partnerships in multiple arenas back on track.

9. Ottawa's relationship with New Delhi had dropped to an all-time low last year, following the killing of pro-Khalistani separatist Hardeep Singh Nijjar in 2023. This is PM Modi's first visit to Canada since then.

10. Then PM Trudeau had pointed fingers at New Delhi, alleging the involvement of Indian agents in the murder. New Delhi had refuted the allegations and accused the Trudeau government of allowing pro-Khalistan groups to operate from Canadian soil. In October last year, India recalled its high commissioner and five other diplomats and expelled an equal number of representatives from Canada.

Himachal's Drums Resound Japan



Left :Top- Damroo of Himachal
Below- Tsuzumi of Japan

Right: Pohal of Chamba
Himachal, India.

Collections - Chander P Mahajan



CHANDER P MAHAJAN
Was a former student of
Electrical Engineering at
Regional Engineering College,
Naseem Bagh, Srinagar,
Kashmir (J&K).

The "Drum Gate," at the East entrance of Kanazawa Station, Japan was built to look like the tsuzumi.

Drums are a crucial part of music and cultural expression across Asia, with a vast array of types and traditions. Himachal Pradesh and Japan both have rich drumming traditions.

Himachal features a variety of folk drums. Japan is renowned for its Taiko drumming, which involves large drums known for their deep, resonant sound.

The tsuzumi drum is a significant element in Japanese culture, particularly in formal theatrical productions such as Noh and kabuki and also in traditional folk music.

While in Japan way back in 2005, I felt privileged to be invited to various dramatics and music events. 'Beating the drums' and the 'Sumo

wrestling' were added attractions.

The most popular and the most played, I observed, was the tsuzumi. Though lookalike of the damroo back home in Chamba, it aroused my curiosity to know about and feel the drum; more so for its ornamental looks.

Also known as 'tsudzumi'; tsuzumi is a hand drum of Japanese origin. The wooden-bodied, two-sided hand drum is typically hourglass-shaped. The skin on the circular flat heads is lashed together with a natural fibre cord threaded through six holes along the head edges, and there is a central wrapping with the same cord that pulls the vertical cords, stretched tight.

The cords can be squeezed or released to increase or decrease the tension of the heads respectively. The mechanism thus allows the player to raise or lower the pitch of the drum while



playing.

Wood; lacquer, gold leaf, animal skin, and a natural fibre rope; all go into the crafting of this musical instrument. The central hollow wooden structure is lacquered and gilded. Each drumhead is crafted with a piece of foal skin sewn onto an iron ring.

Small tsuzumi also known as kotsuzumi is set against one shoulder and held in place with one hand, while the other hand beats the heads.

The larger counterpart to the Kotsuzumi is Otsuzumi- also known as Okawa. The instrument is held in the left hand, typically on the left thigh, and struck with the right hand. The instrument is famous for its strong, clear, high-pitched sound.

The wooden body is carved out from a single block of cherry wood. The drumheads used for the Otsuzumi are made of thick horsehide and are never decorated, as they are meant to be consumables. The sound and tone produced are quite distinct.

I wonder if it differs from my Pahal*of Chamba, but for the hide and body material of the hourglass. One such drum was crafted for me by the apt artisans in the seventies. It is copper instead.

The Damroo on the other hand is believed to have been made by Lord Shiva. A very small drum with a wooden body is shaped like an hourglass. Parchments on both sides are held together by thick cotton threads. On moving this instrument, the knots beat on the sides and produce a rattling sound.

The tsuzumi is also said to be related to the Korean changgo, a large hourglass-shaped, two-headed drum.

The predecessor to the tsuzumi, the Yoko (hip drum), was brought to Japan

from southern China in the 7th century. The Yoko was suspended from the performer's neck. The drumhead was hit with a mallet held in the right hand and the palm of the left hand.

Puranic epics relate percussion instruments as the oldest ones. It is believed that Lord Brahma is the originator of these instruments.

In Himachal Pradesh, these are played in folk dances and during social and religious ceremonies; also to disseminate messages from one village to another. Dhol, Daragh, Dholak, Uddaka, Phadi, Dhavas, Mandlu, Tamak, Damamatu, Baam, Daffal, Dhad, Khanjari and Guju-all are known in local dialects.

Lying on the shelves of Kirti Cottage, Dalhousie; the skin of some drums had sacked. This may be due to the drum standing on one end, with the cords under tension, and changing relative humidity over time.

Thanks to the Tibetan Crafts Centre in McLeodganj, Dharamsala where they managed the reconditioning, the hide they fixed is something different.

As for the care of the tsuzumi, the instrument is peculiar in that the drum heads must be exposed to a certain level of moisture to produce a desirable sound. Before playing the tsuzumi, the player will breathe directly onto both heads. Sometimes he will even take some saliva and apply it to the head of the drum. However, if the heads become excessively moist, they may become too slack to be played properly and may develop noticeable ripples on the surface, further compromising the sound quality.

Drums sound different due to a variety of factors, including the drummer's technique and the drum's construction.

(As named by Himanshu of Anand Metal Works, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.)



Tsuzumi in Japan
Keys to the Japanese Mind - Yoshitsune Senbozsakura



विश्व तीसरे महायुद्ध के कगार पर ?



कैलाश खोसला

अयातुल्ला खुमानी के राज्य में प्रजातंत्र को समाप्त कर दिया गया तथा एक सर्वोच्च आध्यात्मिक नेता के रूप में उनको ईरान राज्य का प्रमुख बना दिया गया, उनके आने के बाद ईरान एक आधुनिक देश से एक कट्टरपंथी इस्लामिक देश बन गया तथा जो इस्लाम में स्त्रियों का दर्जा है वह दर्जा भी वहाँ की आधुनिक महिलाओं को बर्दाश्त करना पड़ा तथा वह आधुनिक वेशभूषा से बुर्के में लिपट गयी।

इजरायल ईरान के युद्ध में अमेरिका की प्रवेश विश्व को तीसरे महायुद्ध के कगार पर ले आया था। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ने भले ही यह दावा किया हो की ईरान की तीन न्यूक्लियर साइट को तबाह कर दिया गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में इस संघर्ष में सीधे कूद कर इन्होंने इस टकराव और भयानक बना दिया है, इससे पूर्व व्हाइट हाउस ने बताया की इजरायल ईरान संघर्ष में शामिल होने को लेकर कोई भी फैसला दो हफ्तों में लिया जाएगा इससे यही अंदाजा लगा था कि ट्रंप ने ईरान के सामने बातचीत का रास्ता भी खुला रखा है लेकिन इस बमबारी से लगता है कि कूटनीति के लिए जगह नहीं बची। द्वार बंद होना किसी के भी हित में नहीं है। शायद इसी कारण से डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने इजरायल, ईरान तथा अमेरिका के बीच युद्धविराम की घोषणा कर दी।

ईरान पश्चिमी देश तथा अमेरिका के बीच बहुत पुरानी ऐतिहासिक घटनाएँ हैं। जिनके कारण ईरान तथा अन्य देशों में कभी दोस्ती और कभी दुश्मनी पैदा होती रही। साह राजा पहलवी ने 1941 में एक राजा के रूप में ईरान की सत्ता संभाली उस समय ईरान की तेल की कंपनियाँ जो सारी विदेशी थी ईरान को मात्र 20% तेल देती थी तथा 80% तेल ईरान से बाहर चला जाता था।

ईरान के प्रधानमंत्री मोहम्मद सादिक जो लोकतांत्रिक विधि से चुने गए थे, उन्होंने 1953 में सारी तेल की कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया और यहाँ से इतिहास शुरू होता है दोस्ती और दुश्मनी का। ईरान, पश्चिमी देश तथा अमेरिका जब कि ईरान बहुत कुछ अमेरिका पर निर्भर था परन्तु भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार के कारण 1978 में ईरानियन इस्लामिक क्रांति के कारण सत्ता परिवर्तन हुआ और इस सत्ता परिवर्तन ने पश्चिमी देशों का मुख्य भाग रहा और अयातुल्लाह खुमानी जिन्होंने फ्रांस में पनाह ली हुई थी उन्होंने वापस आकर एक इस्लामिक

आध्यात्मिक सर्वोच्च नेता के रूप में ईरान की सत्ता संभाल ली तथा 1979 में साह राजा पहलवी अपने परिवार के साथ ईरान छोड़कर फ्रांस में शरण ली।

अयातुल्ला खुमानी के राज्य में प्रजातंत्र को समाप्त कर दिया गया तथा एक सर्वोच्च आध्यात्मिक नेता के रूप में उनको ईरान राज्य का प्रमुख बना दिया गया, उनके आने के बाद ईरान एक आधुनिक देश से एक कट्टरपंथी इस्लामिक देश बन गया तथा जो इस्लाम में स्त्रियों का दर्जा है वह दर्जा भी वहाँ की आधुनिक महिलाओं को बर्दाश्त करना पड़ा तथा वह आधुनिक वेशभूषा से बुर्के में लिपट गयी।

इजरायल और अमेरिका के दो प्रमुख लक्ष्य है ईरान के परमाणु कार्यक्रम का पूरी तरह से खात्मा और उनके सुप्रीम लीडर अयातुल्लाह खुमानी अली खान के शासन का अंत।

हालांकि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अमेरिकी दखल के बावजूद इनमें से कोई भी लक्ष्य पूरा होने के करीब पहुँच गया हो और इस बात का अंदाजा भी कोई लगा नहीं सकता कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा, तो यह प्रश्न उठता है कि कुछ दिन पहले तक शांति के नोबेल पुरस्कार की बात कहने वाले विश्व के सबसे बड़े आतंकवादी राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान ने राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप को नोबेल पुरस्कार के लिए मनोनीत किया। राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने इस भयंकर हमले से क्या हासिल किया? अमेरिकी प्रवेश ने संघर्ष की आग को भड़काने के लिए ईंधन दे दिया है। कुवैत, इराक, यूएई समेत पश्चिमी एशिया के कई देशों में अमेरिका के सैन्य ठिकाने हैं अगर वह सभी देश युद्ध में कूद पड़ते हैं तो यह युद्ध और फैलेगा, वैसे तो हमले से पूरी तरह सुरक्षित रख पाना अमेरिका और इजरायल के लिए भी संभव नहीं, इस टकराव को लेकर सबसे बड़ी आशंका ऑइल स्प्लॉई को लेकर जतायी जा रही है। इराक के पास दुनिया के सबसे अहम तेल मार्ग की कुंजी है

हमारा समय आ गया है... खामेनेई को बेदखल करने के लिए ईरान के पूर्व राजा के बेटे ने भरी हुंकार इजरायल-ईरान की जंग में अब उस राजा के बेटे की आवाज बुलंद...

1 १९७९ की इस्लामी क्रांति में अपदस्थ ईरान के अंतिम शाह के निर्वासित पुत्र रेजा पहलवी ने तेहरान में शासन परिवर्तन के लिए अपना आह्वान दोहराया, और कहा कि इस्लामी गणराज्य ढह रहा है और अब समय आ गया है कि ईरानी लोग ईरान को पुनः प्राप्त करें।

पहलवी ने एक्स पर एक पोस्ट में कहा कि ईरान के सर्वोच्च नेता अयातुल्ला अली खामेनेई भूमिगत रूप से छिप गए हैं और देश का नियंत्रण खो दिया है, उन्होंने इस क्षण को अपरिवर्तनीय बताया। उन्होंने लिखा, इस्लामिक गणराज्य का अंत ईरानी राष्ट्र के खिलाफ ४६ साल के युद्ध का अंत है, उन्होंने आगे कहा, अब उठने का समय है।

ईरान – जिसे ऐतिहासिक रूप से फ़ारस के नाम से जाना जाता है – पर शाह के नाम से जाने जाने वाले राजाओं का शासन था, जिसका चरम २०वीं सदी में पहलवी राजवंश के साथ हुआ। इन शासकों ने ईरान के बुनियादी ढांचे, राजनीति और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों को आकार दिया, जब तक कि उनका शासन १९७९ की इस्लामी क्रांति के साथ समाप्त नहीं हो गया। जबकि राजशाही ने कभी ईरान की राष्ट्रीय पहचान को परिभाषित किया था, आज देश एक धर्मतंत्रीय गणराज्य है जो पश्चिम के साथ गहरे मतभेद रखता है और इजराइल के साथ संघर्ष में उलझा हुआ है।

इजराइल-ईरान संघर्ष के बीच, मोहम्मद रजा शाह के बेटे रजा पहलवी ने लगातार तेहरान में शासन में बदलाव की मांग की है। सितंबर २०२४ में



ईरान के पूर्व शासक के बेटे रजा शाह पहलवी और ईरान के सर्वोच्च नेता अली खामेनेई

इजरायल-अमेरिकी परिषद शिखर सम्मेलन में उन्होंने कहा, 'हमें इस शासन को खत्म करना होगा... ईरानी जो स्वतंत्र दुनिया के साथ, इजरायलियों के साथ एकजुटता में खड़े हैं, वे ही इसका जवाब हैं... यह शासन नहीं।

इस महीने की शुरुआत में पहलवी ने खामेनेई पर इजरायल के साथ ईरान को युद्ध में घसीटने का आरोप लगाया था और तेहरान में सरकार को कमजोर और विभाजित बताया था। यह गिर सकती है। जैसा कि मैंने अपने देशवासियों से कहा है ईरान आपका है और आपको इसे वापस लेना है। मैं आपके साथ हूँ। मजबूत बने रहें और हम जीतेंगे, उन्होंने एक बयान में कहा था। मैंने सेना, पुलिस और सुरक्षा बलों से कहा है शासन से अलग हो जाएँ। किसी भी सम्मानित सैनिक की शपथ का सम्मान करें। लोगों से जुड़ें, पहलवी ने कहा था।

इस मार्ग पर थोड़ा सा भी अवरोध, डगमगाती ग्लोबल इकोनॉमी को बड़ा झटका साबित हो सकता है। विश्व रूस यूक्रेन युद्ध के कारण तेल व नैचरल गैस सप्लाई पर पहले से दबाव में है, और शायद वह और दबाव ना झेल पाए।

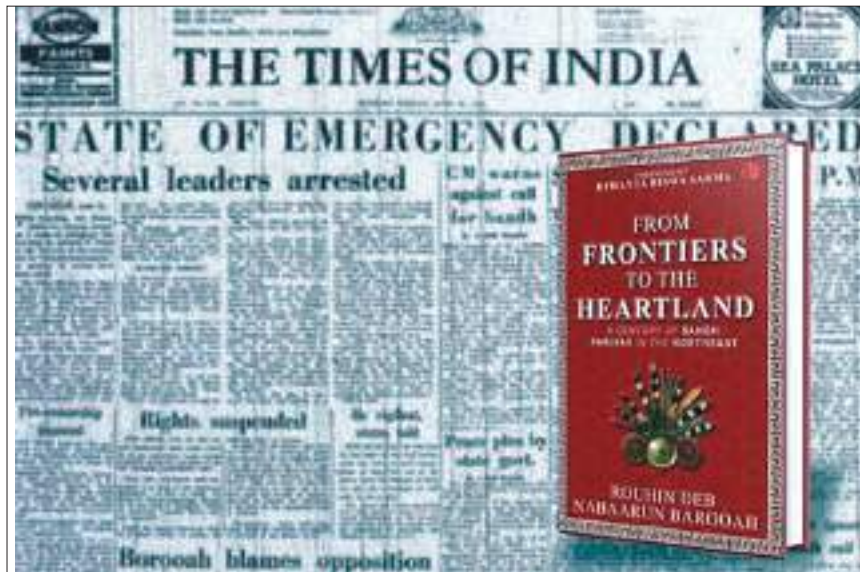
रूस की चेतावनी थी कि वह ईरान को परमाणु हथियार दे सकता है, ने आग में घी डालने का काम किया था।

एक के बाद एक महामारी और युद्ध से विगत वर्षों से जूझती आ रही दुनिया को सबसे ज्यादा स्वामित्व और शांति की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन डर है कि अमेरिकी हमलों ने ऐसे किसी उम्मीद को फिलहाल समाप्त कर दिया था, ऐसे किसी उम्मीद को फिलहाल समाप्त कर दिया जाए परन्तु एक आस्था की किरण जगी है अमेरिका की युद्धविराम की घोषणा से।

रूस की चेतावनी थी कि वह ईरान को परमाणु हथियार दे सकता है, ने आग में घी डालने का काम किया था।



Let Us Not Forget But Forgive *Emergency of 25th June 1975*



SURESH SRIVASTAVA
Vice Chair: World
Federation of United Nations
Associations and Secretary
General: IFUNA

**FIFTY YEARS HAVE PASSED
SINCE THIS DRACONIAN DEC-
LARATION OF EMERGENCY
WAS MADE; MOST OF THE
PEOPLE WHO SUFFERED
DURING THE EMERGENCY
ARE NO MORE AND THE
REMAINING FEW STILL
REMEMBER
THOSE DARK-NIGHTS OF
EMERGENCY.**

June 26th, is the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. It is also the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. Similarly, as a co-incidence emergency was declared in India on the midnight of 25th June 1975 effective from 26th June 1975 and at present this happens to be the 50th Anniversary of a dark period of India, as on this date the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution were set aside. fundamental rights were suspended, press freedom was extinguished. Many political leaders, social workers, students and ordinary citizens were arrested on fake charges and were put behind the bar. Many political leaders and students were tortured which resulted in the death of students in Kerala and other places. The writer himself was arrested from his home and was charged for inciting the people to overthrow the government, though he was arrested from his residence in the night on fake and framed charges and Judiciary was so much docile that when the writer was produced in the court and as it happens that the Judge was family friend of the writer and he could not gather the

courage to come to the open court as he was knowing fully well that the charges are fake and framed and inspite of this he passed an order from his chamber sending the writer to the jail.

The people of Indian mark this day as 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas' and this day should be observed along with 'International Day for Victims of Torture' and the Indian Government should move a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly to declare 25th June as 'Democracy and Judiciary Protection Day'. Prime Minister Modi addressed the Nation to mark 50th Years of darkest chapter India's democracy history and he further stated in his address that - "The values enshrined in the Indian Constitution were set aside, fundamental rights were suspended, press freedom was extinguished and several political leaders, social workers, students and ordinary citizens were jailed. No Indian will ever forget the manner in which the spirit of our Constitution was violated, the voice of Parliament muzzled and attempts were made to control the courts....The poor, marginalised and downtrodden were particularly targeted. We salute every person who stood firm to the fight against the Emergency! These were people...from all walks of life, from diverse ideologies who worked closely with each other with one aim; to protect India's democratic fabric and to preserve the ideals for which our freedom fighters devoted their lives."

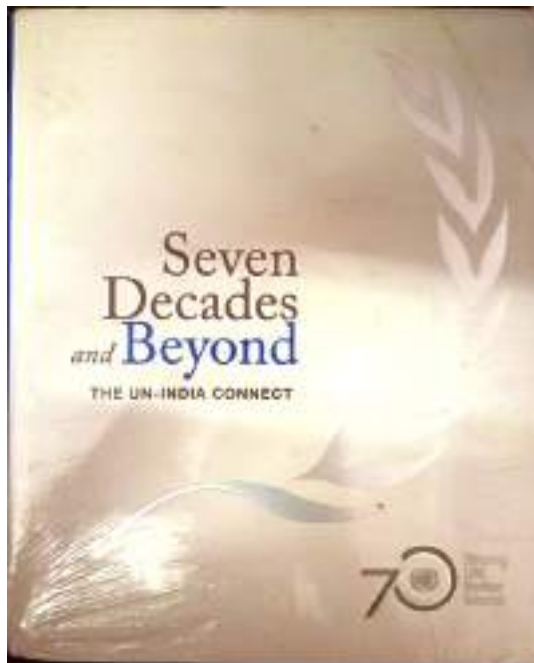
Fifty years have passed since this draconian declaration of emergency was made; most of the people who suffered during the emergency are no more and the remaining few still remember those dark-nights of emergency. However, now it's time to forget and forgive those people who supported and helped to implement emergency in India at personal level but as a Nation one must not forget but forgive such incidences of history as now we observed 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas'.

CHATTISGARH UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION (CGUNA) HONOURS SON OF SOIL JUSTICE PRASHANT MISHRA OF SUPREME COURT.



A glamorous function was organized to felicitate Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra of Supreme court of India. Justice Mishra is from Raigarh an industrial town of Chhattisgarh. He rose from an advocate to Judge Supreme Court of India. He was Advocate General of Chhattisgarh. Later he became Acting chief Justice of Chhattisgarh and Chief Justice of AP High court and elevated as Judge of Supreme Court of India.

Chhattisgarh state UNA president Shri Satya Narayan Sharma, Secretary General Shri Sanat Jain and Vice President Shri Pankaj Sharma presented a Memento and a volume of Seven Decades and beyond the UN India Connect.



Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra praised the activities of United Nations Associations especially of Chhattisgarh UNA. A film on the social work of former additional attorney general and Present Rajya sabha member was also screened.

At this occasion several distinguished persons including former chief minister and present speaker Dr Raman Singh, Leader of opposition Dr Charan Das Mahant and Shri Vivek Tankha MP and former Dist. Governor of Rotary International were present. The convener of the event Shri Vikas Vijay proposed the vote of thanks.



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