Did Nehru reject Baloch ruler's accession request?
অধীকার • উদ্যোগ • একাত্মতা — সফলতার বাবে প্রয়োজনীয় শুরুরতা

আমাদের যাত্রায় সময় আমি পাল্টে বিভিন্ন চর্চা পরিচালনা। "চেইন টপ ২৫০ বোর্ডিং ২০২০" অনুষ্ঠানে 'এনএসআরটি বিভাগ নাম অধীনে অ্যালহাম বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ বিভাগে রূপক প্রদান করে। সাফল্যের পথে উর্মিলা এই কোম্পানীর সাথে ১.২৪ মিলিয়ন ডারেন্ড মালিকা গ্রহণ কবো সরকারের উৎসাহে উৎসাহিত করে। সময়ের নীতি যে মিলাই কোম্পানীর বিভিন্ন শিল্প অর্পণের সাথে সফল হন হীনে। শেষে শিক্ষার চিহ্নিত বাসস্থান করা সংস্থার অংশগত অংশীদারী অধীকারকর্তা।

India's energy anchor  ঋষি জগতী অন্গ অসম অসম অসম অসম অসম
অধীকার • উদ্ভাবন • একাংশ — সফলতার বাবে প্রয়োজনীয় গুণাবলী

আমাদের যত্নে সমৃদ্ধ আমি লাভ করিবে কিছু চমৎকার সফলতা। “মেইন টপ ২৫০ কেভিং ২০২০” অনুষ্ঠানে আগাডিটি বিশ্ব উৎপাদন অঞ্চলে এই কোম্পানীর রূপান্তর ঘটা দেখা দিল। বাংলাদেশ পাব্লিক এই কোম্পানীর একটি ১.২৪ মিলিয়ন বেসে ধারণাটা তোলা আক সম্পূর্ণ উৎপাদন করে। সময়ের দিকে যে এই মিলাই কোম্পানীর বিশ্ব শক্তি আরও অগ্রসর করে যাচ্ছে। দেশব্যাপী শক্তি সম্পন্ন করার লক্ষ্য অগ্রতের প্রতিক্রিয়া।

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

Did Nehru reject Baloch ruler’s accession request?

The Nuclear Nexus

India-US Sign Logistics Support Agreement

Non-Aligned Movement, a fiasco?

Will Ireland be UK’s Back Door to EU-and Vice Versa

Comments:

Dear PDC Lion Parvatiyar,

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

With regards, Yours sincerely,
(Lion Dr Sushil Agrawala) Past International Director

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

According to Mehbooba Mufti, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, “Violence in Kashmir is the handiwork of only 5% of people as the rest of the population is keen on peace”. Defence Minister Manohar Parikar has rightly said that a “small percentage” of population is holding the “majority at ransom” in the Valley. The state of Jammu and Kashmir excluding “Pakistan occupied Kashmir” is spread out in 101380 sq Km. Area wise 15% consists of Kashmir, Jammu: 26% and Ladakh: 59% having a total population of around 1.25 crores. Aaround 69 lakhs resides in Kashmir area. Out of which around 5 lakhs speaks Kashmiri rest 15 lakhs speaks non-Kashmiri language. 53 lakhs population residing in Jammu area speaks Dogri, Punjabi or Hindi. Around 0.3 lakhs population residing in Ladakh area speaks Ladakhi. People of the state are is for India. These include: Shiias; Dogras; (Rajputs, Brahmins & Mahajans); Kashmiri Pandits; Sikhs; Buddhists (Ladakhis); Gujjars; Bakarwals; Paharis; Baltis; Christians and many more. In spite of heavy financing, the advantage of liberty of our democratic approach and terrorist activities/infiltration. Pakistan and his separatist agent have not been able to muster support even 5% out of 15% Sunni to whom they claim themselves as their supporter. “No other democracy, there will be so much freedom as is here in India”, said Chief Minister Mehbooba. Some people of our country in Kashmir claiming themselves as a so called leaders (separatist) financed and supported by Nawaz Government are freely moving in the valley inciting the poor men children to through stones on the police and army forces, forgetting, how few months back these police and army had rescued and saved them from devastating flood and earthquake in the valley, risking their own life. “Interestingly none of the children are sons, daughters or close relation of these (separatist) leaders, were on the streets throwing stones”, observed Mehbooba Mufti. Rather their sons and kins are amassing money and wealth illegally being received from Pakistan for organizing such kind of heinous crime. Recently E.D. has unearthed a huge sum of over 82 crores with the son of Hurriyat (separatist) Geelani.

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

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

— Pran Mohan Parvatiyar (pmparvatiyar@gmail.com)
TO MANY readers, these words may seem as if they appeared in the Pakistan press this week: “From whatever angle we look at the present government of Pakistan, we will see nothing but Punjabi fascism. The people have no say in it. It is the Army and arms that rule.”

As fresh as it may seem, this statement was made nearly 67 years ago by the first hero of the Baloch uprising against Pakistan, Prince Abdul Karim, while he was in exile in Afghanistan. The Baloch had used these words in a letter to his elder brother - the “King” or Khan of Kalat Mir Ahmadyar Khan - and they were later cited in The Politics of Ethnicity in Pakistan, by Farhan Hanif Siddiqi.

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

Did Nehru reject Baloch ruler’s accession request?

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

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The Baloch resentment against the military occupation is so deep-rooted across the “France-sized” Baluchistan that pictures posted on social media on Friday showed many Baloch towns wearing a haunted look.

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

London-based think-tank The Foreign Policy Canter, FPC, concurs that the Baloch were let down not only by the British but also by the founding fathers of India. The story goes thus. The Baloch sovereign Khan of Kalat Mir Ahmadyar Khan, whose most
tragic blunder was to have Muhammad Ali Jinnah as his lawyer in his legal dealings with the British Raj, was said to be very fond of listening to the All India Radio (AIR) broadcast in the evenings. On March 27, 1948, what he had heard left the Khan shell-shocked. The FPC cites an AIR broadcast from that day, which reported a press conference by VP Menon, the secretary in the Ministry of States: “Menon revealed that the Khan of Kalat was pressing India to accept Kalat’s accession, but added that India would have nothing to do with it.”

Hakim Baloch, a former chief secretary of Baluchistan, author and historian, who has written several books on Balochistan, agrees that AIR did indeed broadcast Menon’s statement - the very next day, Sardar Patel issued a contradiction that no such request from the Khan of Kalat was ever received by India. Again on March 30, 1948, Nehru went to great lengths to deny what Menon had said. The Khan of Kalat too denied the report, but by this time, the Pakistani guns were at his temple.

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

As India’s founding fathers closed their eyes on Kalat, Pakistan was already working overtime to occupy the Baloch territory. For example, on March 22, 1948 Pakistan prime minister Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan presided over a meeting of the three services chief to oversee the military invasion of Kalat and Mekran. “He was briefed by the army, air force and navy chiefs about the steps these armed services have taken in a number of Balochistan cities, such as Turbat, Pasni,” says Quetta-based Baloch scholar Surat Khan Marri.

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

The Khan of Kalat’s sending his emis-saries to India was a matter of great suspicion in the eyes of the nascent Pakistani defense establishment who were waging a war in Kashmir. Hindustan Times, in a report on the issue, said that the Khan of
Kalat in March 1946 deputed Samad Khan - a member of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) - to plead Kalat's case with the Congress leadership. Other top leaders, including Mir Ghaus Baksh Bizenjo, who later became the governor of Balochistan and went to Delhi in his capacity as president of the Kalat State National Party, met Congress president Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to seek India's support for an independent Balochistan.

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

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

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

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

Kalat, historical accounts say, was once called Kalat-e-Sewa (Sewa's Fort), after Sewa, a legendary Hindu hero of the Brahui-speaking Baloch people. On August 15, when Jinnah recognised it as a free state, Kalat had a foreign minister named Douglas Yates Fell, while an uncle of this writer was the state's ambassador to Pakistan. The national flag of Kalat flew over the family home in Karachi's Garden district from August 15, 1947 to March 28, 1948. (Courtesy Daily O)
At a time when issues like the British referendum, the Goods and Services Tax, and two years of Modi government are doing the rounds, the attention received by India’s bid for the Nuclear Suppliers Group membership was truly unprecedented. To understand the stakes involved in NSG, it’s imperative to understand its existence, and its modern day significance.

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

The disparity in uranium distribution (65% uranium with 5 countries) implies a shortage in most of the world’s developing economies. Shortages are mostly resolved by imports. The same should work for uranium, right?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): The NSG’s Kohinoor

The NPT seeks to inhibit the spread of nuclear countries through non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology. India, Pakistan, North Korea, Israel and South Sudan are the only non-signatories to
the treaty. Why does India refuse to be a signatory to the NPT?

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

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

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

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

How did the waiver benefit the Indian nuclear programme?

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

**CHINA FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PM NARENDRA MODI
NSG DOOR NOT SHUT ON INDIA, SAYS CHINA**

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

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

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

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

China on Friday 12th August had said that its Wang Yi will discuss with the Indian leadership how to make the G20 summit in Hangzhou and the BRICS summit in Goa successful besides carrying forward the consensus reached by both nations to enhance mutually beneficial cooperation. Both sides are also expected to have candid discussions over China blocking India’s bid to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and New Delhi’s move to bring about a UN ban on leader of the Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Muhammad terror group, Masood Azhar.

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

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is expected to take part in the G20 summit to be held in China’s Hangzhou city in the first week of next month followed by President Xi Jinping’s participation in the BRICS summit in Goa in October.
Minister’s lobbying for a NSG seat in the Seoul plenary from 23-24 June, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

Yes, we do! No, not really!

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

- More legitimacy for high-end trade in nuclear technology
- Commitment for 40% energy production by renewable sources by 2030
- Allow us to have a role to play in terms of the rulemaking process (keeping the 2011 ruling suggesting NPT criterion for export of ENR technology)
- With the 2008 waiver, India no longer needs it for its civil nuclear facilities on a macro level.
- Second-class membership: India will be the sole member to be denied enrichment and reprocessing tech.

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

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

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

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

‘Ties with China a mixed picture’

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

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

Responding to a question on China blocking India’s membership in NSG at Seoul last month, Liu said, “This topic has been very hot last month, now it has cooled down a little bit. I don’t want to talk too much about it and heat it up again. I want to leave time and room for the diplomats to work out a solution.”

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

On Masood Azhar, Liu says India must consult Pak.

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

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

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

T
erming India’s relationship with China a “mixed picture”, Foreign Secretary S Jaishankar said bilateral ties faced “some challenges” in the recent past, including when it blocked New Delhi’s NSG membership bid and UN sanctions against Pakistani terrorist Masood Azhar.

Addressing reporters, Jaishankar also maintained that India has been largely able to address two big “constraints” - opportunities for China to invest in India and easier travel regime for Chinese nationals.

“Constraints” - opportunities for China to invest in India and easier travel regime for Chinese nationals.

India’s relationship with China has not been smooth, especially since New Delhi has not named China in its criticism of Pakistani activities in the country, like the Lashkar-e-Taiba and alleged 26/11 Mumbai attacks, he said.

India is blocking sanctions against Azhar, the founder of Lashkar-e-Taiba and alleged 26/11 Mumbai attacks, he said. A well known terrorist, who has admitted to having committed crimes against India, his being sanctioned by the UN is “not a small issue,” he said. Refusing to “heat up” the issue again, Liu Jinping, Beijing’s envoy to New Delhi, said since India has not named China, why should it “rush to pick up the hat”.

Chinese Ambassador signals room for talks on India in NSG

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

PEOPLE AND UN ■ AUGUST 2016 11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"LEMOA is a facilitating agreement that establishes terms, conditions, procedures for reciprocal provision of logistic support, supplies, service. Reciprocal logistic support would be used exclu-
China has nothing to fear from Indo-US defence pact: Kirby

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

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

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

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

Benefits of this agreement:

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

What is LSA all about?

Initially Logistics Support Agreement was called Access and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) but later it was renamed Logistics Support Agreement. The LSA would require both countries to provide their bases, fuel and other kinds of logistics support to each others’ fighter jets and naval warships. Logistical support with regard to weapons facilities would involve non-offensive military equipment. This support will involve cashless transactions on a reciprocal basis. The LSA would be particularly beneficial at the time of disaster relief operations like the one India undertook in the wake of the Asian Tsunami in 2004.

Why it was opposed?

- There is an apprehension that this agreement would lead progressively towards a form of informal military alliance.
- This has politically sensitivity involved in it too.
- Some experts also believe that by signing this agreement India may become a party to the ‘wrong designs’ of the US military in the region and in the process, compromise India’s strategic sovereignty.

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

"There’s already a tremendous partnership between the United States and India which cuts across quite a few sectors and it’s not just security and defense related. It’s economic, trade and information and technology sharing," he said in response to a question.
tries visit our ports or air bases, they go through a very long process of clearances through MEA, MoD and other agencies. This agreement aims at cutting short of these procedures.

- The exchange of logistics support facilities would further enhance bilateral defence cooperation as well as India’s strategic role, keeping in view the projected expansion of the Indian Navy’s role beyond the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).
- The absence of appropriate logistics support mechanism between the two countries would hamper such capabilities to effectively deal with the security challenges during emergency situations.
- Financially too the LSA makes good sense for India. According to some official estimates, with LSA in place, India would be able to save around US$20 million per war game, when Indian forces take part in any of the joint military exercises with the US on American soil.

Things to be taken care of:

- The logistics support should be limited to certain situations such as joint military exercises, interventions in disaster relief or any other situation mutually agreed upon.
- It should be taken care that the degree of autonomy in deciding what situation the agreement will apply is not lost.
- This agreement involves setting up of warehousing facilities in each other’s lands. It is worrying because such places have their own personnel guarding them.
- India should also make sure that it retains the ability to say no to access to logistics under exceptional circumstances.

What about other two agreements?

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

- BECA would provide India with topographical and aeronautical data and products which will aid navigation and targeting.
- These are areas in which US is very advanced and agreement could definitely benefit India, although armed forces which use systems from many other countries like Israel and Russia are not comfortable with sharing information about their systems with US.

Conclusion:

The logistics support agreement is a mutually beneficial agreement. However, both sides need to make efforts to arrive at a consensus that is consistent with their national interests and policies. LSA should be limited to simplifying procedures. Also, the other agreements are not easy. They need larger consensus and greater discussions. The fundamental question is whether India possesses the political will to forge a closer relationship with the US, and at the same time have all its options open for any eventuality.
PRIME MINISTER Narendra Modi from the rampart of Red Fort gave a clarion call on 15th August 2016, against the atrocious and abominable behaviour of Pakistan Government against the people in Balochistan, Gilgit and Pak occupied Kashmir. This call is in itself a paradigm shift of foreign policy started with Nehru era and may be given a fine burial by the present NDA government. Last six decades India was following and pursuing the policy of non-alignment. The first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was fond of socialism and was in forefront in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and block politics.

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

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

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

The non-aligned movement was formed as an attempt to thwart the cold war and now it is struggling to find relevance after the end of cold war and formal end of colonialism. The non-aligned movement is now forced to redefine itself and re invent its purpose in the current unipolar world. A major question arises whether any of its foundational ideologies, principals of National Independence, Territorial Integrity and the struggle against poverty, backwardness and underdevelopment can be applied to the contemporary word. The movement was firm believer of multilateralism non aggression and to become an instrument to promote and strengthen political leverage with developed nations. But the movement continues to suffer with the problem of divergence of agenda. The movement never agreed on international issues because all the members of non-aligned movement have different political agenda and self interest above the movement. The one of the greatest example of total failure of non-aligned movement was when India was attacked in the year 1962 by China and China was not a member of non-aligned movement but all the members of non-aligned movement refused to pass any resolution condemning aggression against India. All the member states preferred to look other way then to condemn aggression against the founding nation of non-aligned movement.

The movement wanted to see a role for itself as in its view the world’s poorest nation continue to be exploited by Western hegemony and super-powers. It opposes super-power for interference in internal affairs and aggressive unilateral measures. In its view the globalization implications results in equalities particularly to the developing nations. The fact remain is this, that all the members of non-aligned movement are under developed or developing nations. The non-aligned nations among them selves are not in a position to provide latest technology which is essential for the fast development of any nation and for that they have to look towards developed nations and here lies the contradiction between the philosophy of non-aligned nations and developed nations. On one hand non-aligned nations accuse developed nations for exploitation, interference in internal affairs, in-qualities and neo colonialism and on other hand they expect help and aid without any string from the developed nations. Every nation developed, un-developed or developing nation has its own self national interest. The developed nations joined their hands in the form of European Union and as on today even the Britain is rueing the day when it opted for referendum on European Union. There is no doubt that the experiment of European Union is successful and further helping the developed nations for further development and proving to be beneficial to all its member.

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

There are many positive sides of movement such as the criticism of current UN structures and powered dynamics strongly denouncing United Nations for being utilized by powerful nations. It has made a number of recommendations that says would strengthen the United Nations and made it transparent and democratic. The movement has collaborated with other organizations of the developing world primarily the group of 77 and sharing interest of both groups. NAM with 120 member states has lost much of its relevance today. It has become a Conglomeration of all kinds of nations, aligned, more aligned and most aligned, because it is difficult to identify
a country which is truly non-aligned. India a founding member of NAM has never been benefited by the group of NAM whenever India was in dire need of support. The Chinese aggression, when USA came to the rescue of beleaguered India and NAM refused to pass even a resolution condemning aggression. Similarly, in the year 1971 when India faced with the migration of more than 1 million refugees from East Pakistan now Bangladesh and threat of war looming over India by way of 7th fleet of USA and India entered into the treaty of friendship and cooperation with Soviet Union to save itself from the onslaught of western big power, NAM was nowhere to be seen.

Thus, NAM fails to play any role in peaceful settlement of disputes through international rights. Lack of sufficient capacity for turning into an International body and the weak performance of the movement over the past half century challenged the NAM efficiency in Global decision making. Therefore, after more than five decades of the formation of NAM and in view of Geographical and Ideological diversity of the members the movement would ultimately disintegrate as a transnational organization consisting of countries with various goals and ideologies will never be able to create a logical structure for implementing policies as envisaged in the Charter of NAM. The challenges for NAM stem from international structure of the movement. The members do not have economic or political similarities and NAM members lack a strong joint will, they have different political interest.

Delcy Rodriguez the Foreign Minister of Venezuela has come to India to personally invite our Prime Minister Narendra Modi to participate in the meeting of NAM scheduled to be held from 13-18 September 2016 at Porlamar, Isla Margarita, Nueva Esparta, Venezuela. She had carried a letter from her President, Nicolas Muduro requesting our Prime Minister for his personal participation in the 17th NAM Conference. The Government of India has not decided the level at which India will participate in this meeting.

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

William Booth -

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

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

Today this is a fine place to be a cow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Nobody knows what’s going to happen to our border and people who knows the least are the politicians,” said Eugene McSkeane, 39, a hog farmer in Crossmaglen in Northern Ireland, who pointed to the over blown promises made before the historic Brexit ballot that were quickly withdrawn after the votes were counted.

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

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

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

Kids go to schools on either side. Farmers till land that straddles the line. A local veterinarian said it’s a morning’s work to...
treat a cow in the north and a sheep in the south.

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

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

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

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

Along the Fane River, anglers fish for trout from both sides of the border. A local has hung a green-white-orange flag for the Republic of Ireland along a hedgerow. This will now become the European Union’s backdoor to Britain and vice versa.

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

“We’ve opened up a can of worms,” he warned during a debate in parliament. “There’s been massive progress and benefits of the last 20 years,” he said. “Free movement has transformed the island of Ireland.” “There are people with a living memory of the hard border and its not a good memory at all,” said McDonnell, a member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party. “Nobody wants a return to the dark days,” he said. It was only 15 years ago the last bomb exploded in the long conflict between British security forces and Ulster loyalist paramilitaries and the Irish Republican Army. More than 3,500 people were killed during the Troubles, half of them civilians.

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

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

During the Troubles, one side’s freedom fighter was the other’s terrorist, she said. “The past is best in the past,” Devlin said. “It doesn’t take much to stir tensions on the border,” said Eunan O’Halpin, a professor of contemporary Irish history at Trinity College in Dublin.

“I have people coming forward with policy ideas that have no relevance to reality, and certainly a border poll, if it were to happen, would give a resounding result that we wanted to remain within the United Kingdom,” Foster told the BBC’s Today show.

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

Wilson said the threat of “rising tensions” between Catholics and Protestants, republicans and unionists, is “a despicable argument.” “We don’t have a disaffected population. We won’t have a return to terrorism,” he said. “There’s too much trade, too much togetherness now.” It’s all going to blow over soon enough,” he said.
The Union Cabinet led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has given approval to grant of permanent residency status (PRS) to the foreign investors, a move aimed at encouraging foreign investment in India and to promote ‘Make in India’ programme.

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

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

The statement said that “PRS will be granted for a period of 10 years with multiple entry. This can be reviewed for another 10 years if the PRS holder has not come to adverse notice. The scheme will be applicable only to foreign investors fulfilling the prescribed eligibility conditions, his/her spouse and dependents.” In order to avail this scheme, the foreign investor will have to invest a minimum of Rs 10 crores to be brought within 18 months or Rs 25 crores to be brought within 36 months. Further, the foreign investment should result in generating employment to at least 20 resident Indians every financial year, cabinet said. The government said that PRS will serve as a multiple entry visa without any stay stipulation and PRS holders will be exempted from the registration requirements. PRS holders will be allowed to purchase one residential property for dwelling purpose. The spouse/dependents of the PRS holder will be allowed to take up employment in private sector (in relaxation to salary stipulations for Employment Visa) and undertake studies in India.

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

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

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

1. Defence
2. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
3. Department of Commerce, Government of India has launched Indian Trade Portal.
4. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has been passed to remove requirements of minimum paid-up capital and common seal for companies.
5. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in ‘Invest India’ to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of the business.
6. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has also set up Japan Plus and Korea Plus.
7. Additional safeguards have been put for shareholders of privately held companies

**MEASURES UNDERWAY**

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

**NEW SECTORS**

1. Defence
2. Civil Aviation

**NEW INFRASTRUCTURE**

1. The Smart Cities Mission is progressing, with Special Purpose Vehicles for 19 cities already set up.
2. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a mega infra-structure project of USD 90 billion with financial and technical aids from Japan, covering an overall length of 1,483 Kms.
3. The eight investment regions proposed to be developed in Phase I of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor:
   1. Fourteen National Investment and Manufacturing Zones outside the DMIC region have also been given in-principle approval. These regions are in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.
   2. Industrial projects like Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) project, Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) and Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) are under initial stages of planning.
   3. The final perspective plan for BMEC has been completed and submitted to Maharashtra and Karnataka.
   4. Draft shareholders agreement and state support agreement have been shared with state governments for CBIC.

**NEW INFRASTRUCTURE**

1. Defence
2. Civil Aviation

100 per cent FDI under automatic route in Greenfield Projects

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

**FDI POLICY**

100% Foreign Direct investment (FDI) is allowed under the automatic route in the auto sector, subject to all the applicable regulations and laws.
IFUNA Secretary General was invited as Observer during the jury meet of 13th edition of We Care Film Festival in New Delhi. He was further felicitated at the finale of the internationally acclaimed film festival - the only travelling film festival on disability issues in Asia Pacific, at prestigious India International Centre on August 5.

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

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

There were entries from 953 films from 90 countries of which 72 films made it to the finals. A 22-member jury of eminent persons chaired by Kg Suresh, Director General, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, and co-chaired by Seema Gupta, CEO, Lok Sabha TV and Dr. Nitin Malik, Joint Registrar of Guru Govind Singh Indrapastha University, shortlisted 19 films from nine countries for awards under the designated 1-minute, 5-minute, 30-minute and 60-minute categories. The event is well reported in media across the globe.
Following is the text of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s video message to the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) on the occasion of its seventieth anniversary, in New York on 19 August 2016: Ambassador Park Soo-gil, President of WFUNA, Mr. Bonian Golmohammadi, Secretary-General of WFUNA, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

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

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

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

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

The consumer protection bill of 2015 adopted that for first time offence, the offender may be penalised with either a fine of Rs. 10 lakh or imprisonment up to two years, or both. For second time offence, a fine of Rs. 50 lakh and imprisonment of five years.

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

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

MYANMAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Referring to a statement by visiting NATO and US commander General John Nicholson in Delhi last week, who had said that America welcomes Indian support to Afghanistan, Mr. Karzai said that the US had shifted its position "late and only lately".

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

The comments are significant as they come a week ahead of a visit to Delhi by Afghan Army Chief General Qadam Shah Shahim. As The Hindu had reported earlier, sources confirmed that General Shah will bring a “revised wish list” of military hardware Afghanistan wants India to help supply, including requests for more Mi-25 and Mi-35 helicopters.

Mr. Karzai said that India must now take “bold steps” to enhance Afghan defence capabilities. “India knows the state of the Afghan forces. India is very capable of helping Afghanistan and has the means to supply Afghans needs: equipment hardware and training,” he said at a roundtable organised by the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) ahead of a keynote address on "Regional Power play and the rise of radicalism in Afghanistan" which he will deliver on Saturday.
Russia fines Google $6.7mn over anti-trust charge

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apple said in a statement: “Resellers set their own prices for the Apple products they sell in Russia and around the world.”
प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर भारत

केलकाश खोसता

देश के अर्थव्यवस्था की दौड़ को बीते दो सालों में आपके नेतृत्व में शुरू की गई अनेकांकनों के मर्यम्य हो गई है। आज हम दुनिया के किसी भी देश में आंदोलन के रूप में रहते हैं। भारत की बाल्यता, आंतर्क्षणिक समझौते को हुए नुकसान, इन सब से बार दो दुनिया अब भारत रहे हैं। इनके लिए मनोकामना ने व्यक्तित्व वर्ग के लिए भारत ने यह दिखाया कि दुनिया के लिए भारत की जरूरत है। भारत में यह समय तक परिवर्तन का शासन रहा। भारत की सरकार के लिए मितन सच्चाई रहा और अनेक मामलों को बना कर रखा गया। यह सरकार वास्तव में भारत की समस्याएँ समाधान करने वाली रही है। इसका लक्ष्य रहा कि हम हमारी लंबी यात्रा का बाद में भी विकसित रहे। भारत की कार्यक्रम तक रही है। हमारा घर बना है। भारत की सभ्यता में भारत की बाल्यता बनी है। हमारा घर बना है। भारत की सभ्यता में भारत की बाल्यता बनी है।

भारतीय श्रीलंका की प्रथम राष्ट्रपति मोदी जी ने बाल्यता यात्रा का शुरुआत किया है। उसे से देश में व्यापार होता था। भारत की सरकार ने सारे भारतविश्व में अपनी पहुँच बना कर मोदी जी ने भारत की बाल्यता बनाई। आज देश में विदेश मनचाल, वो.एम.आ. के अधिकारी, विश्व एवं वाणिज्य मनचाल, राज-मनचाल सभी ने एक साथ होकर काम किया, एक टीम की तरह, यह मोदी जी के नेतृत्व की कुशलता का ही प्रमाण है। आज हम दुनिया के सबसे बड़े पाकिस्तान के लिए जाँच देना मुश्किल हो रहा है। आंतर्क्षणिक समझौते की बाल्यता, आंतरिक से पहुँची समझौते का भारत की बाल्यता बनी है। भारत की सभ्यता में भारत की बाल्यता बनी है।
1. अच्छी सेहत के लिए जितनी जल्दी 
शारीरिक मेहनत है, उतनी ही जल्दी तीव्र भी है।
2. एक कठिनाई है कि हम अपना दिन जिस 
तरह से शुरू करते हैं, पूरा दिन वैसा ही जाता है।
3. रोज कम-से-कम 40 मिनट जोगिंग या 
ग्लिक बाँक के लिए निकलें। अपनी जागरूक की 
नियमित कम-से-कम 5 कि.मी. के आसपास रखें 
और अच्छा बाँक इस तरह करें कि पसीना आ 
जाए।
4. अपने लिए भी कुछ बाँक निकलें। इस बाँक 
में वह करें, जो आपको अच्छा लगता है। मिसाल 
के तौर पर मूर्तिक सुनना, मूवी देखना या 
किताब पढ़ना आदि।
5. खाने में मनमुनालिक स्तरीय अपनाएँ 
लेकिन किसी भी हाल में ब्रेकफास्ट न छोड़ें। लघु रस 
संतुलित नाश्ता करें। ब्राउ-फल्स, ऑट्स, 
कॉफीलेक्स, एक गिलास दूध, अंडा, आदि अच्छे 
ओषधी हो सकते हैं।
6. कंप्यूटर पर काम करने हुए अपने पांघर 
को सही रखो। कमर सीधी रखें, कंप्यूटर की 
स्थिति को इस तरह से सेट करें कि स्थिति का 
उपरी सिरा आंखों के लेबल से नीचे रहे।
7. रोज एक जैसी चीजों को खाने में लेने से 
बेहतर है, बैराम की लाल संतुलित बाइट लें। खाने 
में प्रोटीन, कॉफीहाइड्रेट और विटामिन जैसे सभी 
जल्दी चीजों को शामिल करें।
8. आम्स में काम करने वक्त हर घंटे खुश 
को प्रेषा रहने के लिए जितने कम-से-कम 5 
मिनट का ब्रेक लें। थोड़ा बाँक करें और बाहर 
जाकर खुली हवा में सांस लें।
9. किसी भी तरह की टेन्सियन को बढ़ाने के 
लिए यह कहने में जितना आसान है, करने 
में उतना ही मुश्किल, पर कारण कर सकते हैं।
चीजों को अपने हिसाब से कंट्रोल करने से बचें।
10. चाय, कॉफी, कोल-ड्रिंक्स लेने से बचें। 
अगर लेना है तो सीमित मात्रा में लें। बिना
सिंगापुर में अंजेल डॉ. सिसिल ब्राउन एक बड़े परिवार में अब तक रहती थी। अपने यहां पालने हुए जीवन को वह बच्चों की तरह पार कर रही थी। बाहर का जीवन भरा ही ज्यादा देखने लगे, लेकिन पर के खाने के मुकाबले तकनीकी रूप से रहता है।

13. हेमंता पाणिचंत्र पीटर्सबर्ग बनायर रखे। व्यायाम रहे कि हर दुनिा पर्यावरण एक सुनहरा पहलू रखें होते हैं।

14. चिन्मय को बरकरार रखने के लिए लिप्त के बाहर सिंडियन का सिराज है। व्यायाम किसी चीज़ी की तरह रखने वाले हैं।

15. लंकाचू के पूरी तरह छोड़ दें सिर्कोटी, बीडी, बीडी, बुरा जैसे बच्चों से दूरी बनाए रखे, क्योंकि इससे केसर का भया बना रहता है।

16. खेलना जुर्जी है। अपने मनमुनाबिक एक गेम चुने और रेगुलर खेले।

17. अपनी हंसी को बरकरार रखे। मूल्य, पोटेंटियल, परिप्रेक्ष्य को तरीक़ा रखती है।

18. दिन भर खाने के साथ महीने तक एक्स्वर्कर करें, लेकिन रात का खाना हेम्प्सा हरका करें।

19. अपने परिचार और दोस्त के साथ तक हुनार। इसमें रिश्ते का तना-बाना बरकरार रहता है और बैन कम होता है।

20. रेगुलर हैल्थ चेकअप करवाए।
माती और शारात

पैर बनाने के लिए जिन के आ गए?
पैर बनाने के लिए जिन के आ गए?
एक सिपाही ने माई से मुझे को जून किया और कहा – जनता एक उत्तर ने अपने पति को गोली मार दी।

SHO – क्या यह जाना चाहिए?
सिपाही – क्योंकि अमीरी बीबी मारे हुए।
लोगों ने खड़े कर उठाया।

बाज़ू बनाने के लिए जिन के आ गए?
एक सिपाही ने माई से मुझे को जून किया।

बीबरल का टेस्ट

हर बार की तरह पिर से बीबरल के खिलाफ दरबारियों ने अकबर के कान पर दिए। अकबर ने बीबरल की प्रवृत्ति को बल्ला और उसने सबका पूजन शुरू कर दिए।

अकबर: सबसे बड़ा हथियार कौन सा है?
बीबरल: बुखार मता सबसे बड़ा हथियार है।

अकबर: सबसे बड़ा हथियार कौन सा है?
बीबरल: जो यह नहीं जानता कि खुशी का हौसला है और किस चीज से खुशी मिलती है?

अकबर: कौन से दुष्कर्म को हराया नहीं था?
बीबरल: मौत को हराया नहीं था।

बीबरल ने इस बार भी अपनी बहिष्कारता से बादशाह को प्रत्यक्ष कर दिया और अन्य दरबारियों के मुंह लटक गए।
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