



**The UNITED NATIONS DAY - 2003**  
**MAHARASHTRA UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION**

**CELEBRATES**

**IN**

**COLLABORATION WITH**  
**GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF**  
**INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS**

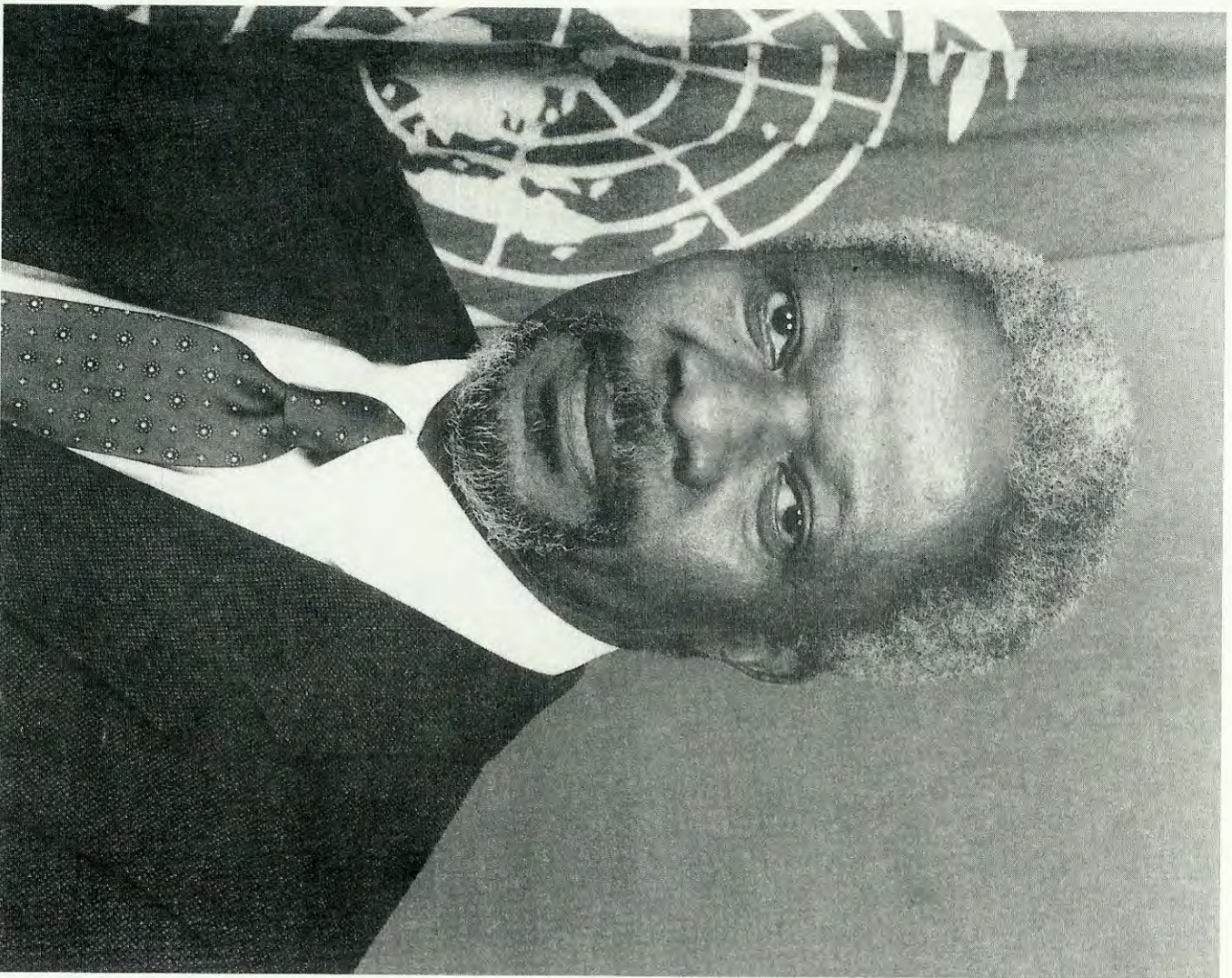
**ON**

**MONDAY 27 OCTOBER, 2003 AT 5.30 p.m.**

**at**

**World Trade Centre, Centrum Hall,**  
**1st floor, Centre No. 1, Cuffe Parade,**  
**Mumbai - 400 005.**





**MESSAGE FROM  
THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL  
KOFI ANNAN  
ON THE UNITED NATIONS DAY  
24 October, 2003**

“Dear friends all over the world,

These are difficult times, for the world and for the United Nations.

In Iraq and in many other regions, violence and terror continue to bring death and suffering to innocent people. In August, the United Nations itself suffered a brutal assault on its Baghdad headquarters. We lost some of our dearest friends and colleagues. You, the peoples of the world, lost some of your best and most dedicated servants.

But on this United Nations Day, let us not mourn or be downcast. Let us rather remember what our colleagues were in Iraq to do, to help the Iraq people rebuild their country, after years of war, oppression and isolation - just as other United Nations workers are in other war-torn countries, helping to relieve suffering, restore peace and build new institutions.

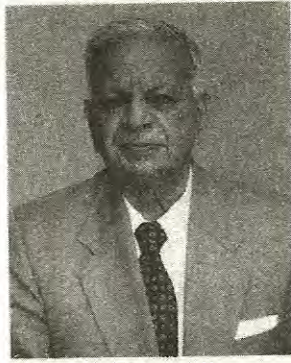
We must continue that work of serving humanity wherever its needs are greatest. We must continue helping you, the peoples of the world, to find common solutions to common problems. And we will.

We will continue our efforts to tackle poverty, disease, climate change, and the spread of small arms. And we will also work together to fight terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. We do not have to choose. The United Nations must confront all these threats at once.

To do so successfully, it may be necessary to make changes in our international system, including the United Nations itself. By and large, I believe our Organization has served humanity well for fifty-eight years. But it has never been perfect, and the time may well have come to improve it. I have urged all governments to think about that, and I am appointing a panel of wise men and women, to make suggestions.

In the end, governments will decide. But they will make the effort to reach agreement only if you, the peoples, tell them clearly what you expect - what kind of world you want to live in. I rely on you to do that. And I believe that if you do make your voices heard, loudly and firmly enough, we can indeed win through this crisis and build a better world, based on the rule of law. Let us all persevere, in the knowledge that we are all contributing to a better future, for ourselves and for our children.”

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**MOHAMMED FAZAL  
GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA**



**RAJ BHAVAN  
MUMBAI - 400 033**

### MESSAGE

Ever since its establishment on 24 October 1945, the United Nations has played a very important role in championing the cause of human rights in addition to maintaining international peace and security. The various specialised agencies of the United Nations such as WHO, UNESCO, FAO, ILO etc. are rendering valuable service in the areas in which they are working. I was happy to know that the UNICEF and WHO have successfully carried out a global immunization campaign against six killer diseases, saving the lives of more than 2 million children every year.

It is heartening to know that the Maharashtra United Nations Association has been working to propagate the ideals and aims of the United Nations by organising various important days observed by the U. N., hosting exhibitions and competitions for students, implementing useful welfare projects in society and creating awareness among the people about the work being done by different agencies of the world body.

On the happy occasion of the U. N. Day being celebrated by the Maharashtra United Nations Association on 27th October 2003 in Mumbai, I congratulate all those associated with MUUNA and wish them success in their endeavours.

*Mohd. Fazal*

**(Mohd. Fazal)**



**Our Dynamic Patron**  
**H. E. SHRI MOHAMMED FAZAL**  
**GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA**

**BRIEF BIO-DATA**

1. Date of Birth : 2nd July 1922
2. Place of Birth : Abu Bakar Pur, Allahabad
3. Married to : Smt. Tassneem Fazal
4. State of domicile : Uttar Pradesh
5. Mother Tongue : Urdu
6. Other languages which the Governor can read, write and speak : Hindi and English
7. Educational background : Graduate in Science from the University of Allahabad; Post-Graduate Certificate in Finance and Business Management from London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London.

**8. Field of Work / positions held with details :**

- (i) Shri Fazal was appointed as Governor of Maharashtra on October 10, 2002. Earlier, he was Governor of Goa for 3 years, and before joining at Goa he was Member, National Defence Advisory Board, Government of India Since December 1998.
- (ii) Shri Fazal was the senior most Member of the Planning Commission of the Government of India with the rank of Minister from April 1980 to January 1985, and was responsible for industry, railways, minerals, power, coal, atomic energy, petroleum, transport, shipping, information and broadcasting sectors in the Planning Commission.
- (iii) He was Secretary, Industrial Development, Government of India in 1977.
- (iv) Was Executive Chairman of Hughes and Hughes Chem. Ltd., an Indo-UK joint Venture from 1993 to 1997.
- (v) He was Senior Advisor of a multinational Japanese Consultancy Company (Pacific Consultants International) from 1993 to 1995 for Middle East and South Asian countries for project contracts.
- (vi) He was Chairman, since 1991 of the Steering Committee of the Human Resources Development Foundation, New Delhi.
- (vii) Was Director for 5 years (upto Oct. 1992) of W. S. Atkins, which is one of the top firms of Industrial consultants in Europe.
- (viii) Was Executive Chairman of Nav Bharat Parker Drilling Co., a joint venture of an American and an Indian Company (1985-88).
- (ix) Was a member in the seventies of the joint Indo-Japan Business Committee,
- (x) Was also member in the seventies of the joint Indo-US Business Committee,
- (xi) Received in 1976 the national award for the Best Marketing Man of the Year from the President of India.
- (xii) Shri Fazal has had a distinguished career both in private and public sector Industries. In 1944, he started his career as a Group Officer in the War Production Department of Government of India. Towards the end of 1946, he joined private industry, and rose to become the Deputy Head of the department.
- (xiii) He was inducted again as a Civil Servant in 1960 when the Government of India set up a new Civil Service Cadre (IMP) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. He was selected on the basis of the result of an all India competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission.

- (xiv) Shri Fazal has come to be considered as one of the top management experts in the country. He was the youngest Managing Director, both in the public and private sector public limited companies, when he was appointed, to this post (in HIL Company, Ministry of Petroleum) in December, 1965 by the Government of India. This Company won best performance awards for two consecutive years from the President of India. His work in this Company was also praised by the Prime Minister of India at that time, and several Ministers.
- (xv) In 1970, the Government of India set up a new Company (EPI under the Department of Heavy Industries) to take turnkey contracts of Industrial projects, both in India and abroad. Shri Fazal was appointed to the post of Managing Director of this Company. During the eight years, when he was the Chairman and Managing Director of this Company, the enterprise completed 12 international project contracts, and 35 projects in India. The total project contracts which this Corporation was handling when Shri Fazal left it were of the order of \$ 900 million (approx.). The Company was responsible for pioneering India project contracts abroad. It was the first Indian Company to start this. Other Indian Companies later followed this lead of the Public Sector Corporation of which Shri Fazal was Chairman and Managing Director. The work of Shri Fazal in this Company was also praised by the Prime Minister of India and others.
- (xvi) Amongst his various achievements, Shri Fazal was also responsible for organizing the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE), which has the following role:
- “SCOPE looks upon its tasks as both internal and external to the public sector. Internally, it would endeavour to assist the public sector in such ways as would help improve its total performance. Externally, it would help improve its total boundary role in conveying to the Government as would generally be the role of the public sector in its role.”
- This organisation functions broadly on similar lines as a Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This organisation has been officially recognized by the Government of India to discharge the above functions. Shri Fazal was elected Chairman of this organisation for eight consecutive years.
- (xvii) He was a member of the Institute of directors, U. K. for several years. he was the President of the Institute of Marketing and Management; he was the Chairman of the Indian Institute of Office Management and also President, Institute of Company Secretaries for several years. He was Chairman of the National Management Board under the Ministry of Education, Government of India in the late 70's. He was Member in the 70's of both the Governing Board, and the Governing Council of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which is a national body for supervising and coordinating research work of a large number of research centres under the control of the Government of India (The Prime Minister is the President of the Governing Council of this body).

#### 9. Important contributions in public life :

He has been involved with a number of Management, Industrial and Cultural Organizations in the country and has written on a number of economic and management issues. He has come to acquire a position of eminence in industrial and business circles. He has travelled extensively abroad, and has developed important contacts.

He has been a member of a few social and cultural societies. He was for six years (1980-86) a member of the Executive Council of Jamia Millia Islamia and also a member of its Court. In early 70's he was a member of the Court of Banaras Hindu University. He was also a member of the Academic Council of Aligarh Muslim University. In the 80's he was President for 6 years for the Executive Committee and Governing Council of an educational institution in New Delhi. He was the President in 1987 and 1988 of a large Cooperative Society. He was also a member of the Academic Council of a large National University. He has been Chancellor of several Universities while Governor of Goa (1) and now Governor of Maharashtra (18).

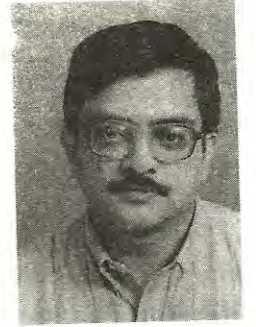
#### 10. Hobbies : Presently, Horse Riding and Amateur Photography.

## Our Chief Guest BIO - DATA



Name	: AJIT M. NIMBALKAR
Data of Birth	: 14th February 1944
Cadre & Batch	: IAS, Maharashtra : 1967
Educational qualification	: M.A., Political Science and Public Administration
1967 - 1971	: Assistant Collector at Panvel Mumbai and Amalner
1971 - 1972	: Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
1972 - 1974	: Collector, Kolaba, Maharashtra
1974 - 1979	: Director of Sugar, Maharashtra
1979 - 1981	: Collector, Pune, Maharashtra
1981 - 1983	: Commissioner, Labour & Employment, Govt. of Maharashtra
1983	: Joint Secretary to Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra
1983 - 1985	: Secretary (Cooperation), Government of Maharashtra
1985 - 1990	: Director General, Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
1990 - 1991	: Secretary to Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra
1991 - 1995	: Chairman Maharashtra State Electricity Board
1995 - Dec. 1997	: M.D., Mahanagar Gas Ltd., Maharashtra
Jan. 1998 - Feb. 2000	: Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India
Feb. 2000 to Dec. 2001	: Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd., Maharashtra
Jan. 2002 to 31st July 2002	: Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi
31st July 2002 to 30th Sept. 2002	: Secretary, Defence Production, Ministry Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi
1st October to date	: Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra





## Nitin R. Gadre

**Director and Joint Secretary, Directorate of Information Technology and  
Science and Technology, Government of Maharashtra.**

**Directorate of Information Technology, General Administration Department,  
19th Floor, New Administrative Bldg., Mantralaya, Mumbai - 400 032.**

- Education : Bachelor of Engineering (Electronics and Po  
Govt. college of Engineering Amaravati. Nag  
University, 1986. Master of Technology  
(Control and Instrumentation) Indian Institut  
Technology New Delhi, 1988.
- Civil Service positions : Selected in Administrative service in 1989 a  
allotted Maharashtra State.
- Various positions held as below:-
- Chief Ececutive officer,  
Z. P. Jalna : 12/02/1993 to 31/10/1993
- Additional Collector  
Earth Quake Resttlement, Latur : 01/11/1993 to 31/03/1995
- Chief Executive officer  
Z. P. Latur : 31/03/1995 to 06/07/1996
- Member Secretary  
Marathwada, St. Development  
Board, Aurangabad : 16/07/1996 to 19/12/1996
- Collector, Gadchiroli : 24/12/1996 to 13/10/1998
- Municipal commissioner,  
Kolhapur Municipal Corporation : 26/10/1998 to 02/10/1999
- Additional Tribal Commissioner  
Tribal Development, Nagpur : 04/10/1999 to 06/10/2001
- Director  
Information Technology : 08/10/2001

**Phiroza J. Godrej**  
40-D Ridge Road,  
Bombay 400 006



## **U. N. DAY - 2003**

### **MESSAGE**

Deeply disturbed by the ravages of two World Wars, the United Nations was established by well-intentioned individuals who, perhaps, at that time, believed that their efforts would soon put an end to misery; that countries would henceforth live at peace with their neighbours and individuals would be able to hold their heads high with dignity. Alas, although a third World War has been averted thus far - hatred, anger, revenge and intolerance persists and continues to take a toll on innocent lives. The history of weaponry itself to its present degree of sophistication is a blaring indication of the thirst for power, scant faith between neighbours and, ultimately, a lack of respect for humanity.

The present generation has seen sea changes as never before. However, I am afraid, unless there is a change of heart at the individual level, statesmen, however discerning or committed, will meet with little success at global forums and any degree of sanity, in our increasingly over-stressed-to-breaking-point-world, will elude us. This is where local units such as the Maharashtra United Nations Association have a vital role to play. The Beatles' intense cry in the early 70s keeps resounding : "All we are saying is give peace a chance"; how passionately the youth then reacted to this and similar calls. We have to, in all seriousness, inculcate in our youth positive qualities such as understanding, love, kindness, patience and empathy. It is the next generation, the torch-bearers of the future, in whose hands will depend the state of our world, wherein peace or the absence of it will exist.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Phiroza J. Godrej".

Phiroza J. Godrej  
President

## **Our most trusted friend of India**

**H. E. Mr. Sheikh Sabah  
AI-Ahmad AI-Jaber  
AI-Sabah, Prime Minister**



Sheikh Sabah, 74, stands out among individuals who worked hard to create place for Kuwait in history, and was eventually honoured with the title 'The Sheikh of Arab and International Diplomats' and is known as the head of Kuwaiti diplomats the world over.

Appointed to the post of Foreign Minister for the first time in 1963, Sheikh Sabah continued to hold this position until 1991. Seven years later he was assigned to the Cabinet as First Deputy prime Minister and Foreign Minister, which is the position he held throughout various Cabinet reshuffles. During the period between 1971 and 1975, Sheikh Sabah held the position of actng Information Minister in addition to his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs Also he was acting Finance Minister and acting Oil Minister from 1965 until 1967.

Sheikh Sabah is one of the main pillars of the country's leadership, and has made up the third part of the nation's leadership for years. Known for his smile, which shines optimistically even through times of hardship and crisis, Sheikh Sabah is a well-established politician in Kuwait, regionally and internationally.

He has been able to successfull coordinate Kuwait's foreign policy, lead relations between Kuwait and foreign govemments and international organisations and supervised and protected the rights of Kuwaitis abroad, which are the basics of work in foreign affairs. Sheikh Sabah has left his mark in this regard, particularly through this representation of Kuwait at various international meetings around the world-efforts exerted for the benefit of Kuwait. Kuwait's new Prime Minister is also well-known as an avid reader. ( Source-with the courtesy of Mr. Saud Faisal Al-Daweesh, Counsul General of the State of Kuwait in Mumbai )

## AH, THE SIMPLE LIFE !

THE AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN was at the pier of a small Mexican coastal village when a small boat with just one fisherman docked. In the boat were several large yellowfin tuna. The American complimented the Mexican on the quality of his fish and asked how long it took to catch them.

The Mexican replied, "Only a little while."

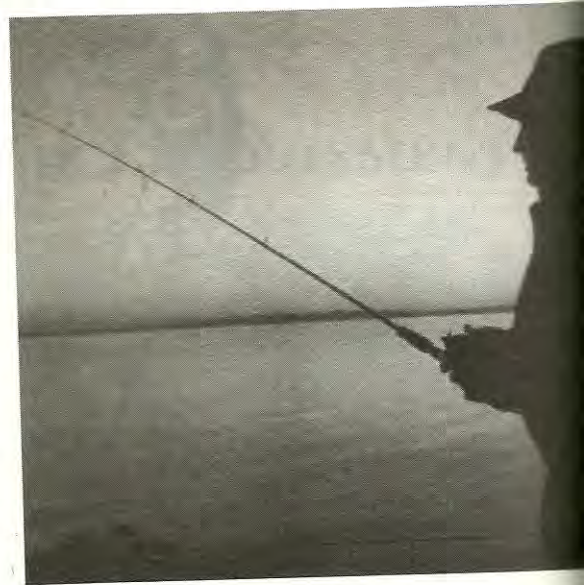
The American then asked why he didn't stay out longer and catch more fish.

The fisherman said he had enough to support his family's immediate needs.

The American then asked, "But what do you do with the rest of your time?"

The fisherman said, "I sleep late, fish a little, play with my children, and take a siesta with my wife Maria. Then I stroll into the village each evening where I sip wine and play guitar with my amigos. I have a full and busy life, senor."

"I am a Harvard MBA," the American scoffed. "I could help you. You should spend more time fishing. With the proceeds you could buy a bigger boat. With the proceeds from the bigger boat you could buy several boats. Eventually you would have a fleet of fishing boats. Instead of selling your catch to a middleman you would sell directly to the processor, eventually opening your own cannery. You would control the product, processing, and distribution. You would need to leave this small coastal fishing village and move to Mexico



City, then Los Angeles, and eventually New York where you would run your expanding enterprise.

The fisherman asked, "But senor how long would this all take?"

"Fifteen or twenty years."

But what then, senor?"

The American laughed and said,

"That's the best part. When the time comes you would sell your company stock to the public and become very rich, You would make millions."

"Millions, senor? Then what?"

The American said, "Then you would move to a small coastal fishing village where you would sleep late, fish a little, play guitar with your grandchildren, take siestas with your wife, stroll to the village in the evenings where you would sip wine and play your guitar with your amigos."

-AUTHOR U

**AGAINST EXTREMISM**  
**By**  
**H. E. Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh**  
**President of the Republic of Yemen**



- ♦ Yemen, the land of tolerance and peace, denounces and rejects fanaticism, violence and extremism in all its forms.  
Yemen has suffered a lot of those terrorist acts committed by those, who deviated from the path of right and correctness. They afflicted big damages to the country's economy, reputation and citizens' interests.
- ♦ We affirm that violence, extremism fanaticism and radicalism, regardless of their sources or political, intellectual or religious trends, are criminal behavior rejected and condemned by the whole Yemenis. The Yemeni people also condemn extremists whomever they are. Violence, extremism and radicalism contradict the essence of our noble faith and the people's principles, values and authentic morals.
- ♦ We call on our misled sons who went to Afghanistan during the cold war era and backed by the United States and funded by the region's countries to confront communism, to return back to the right path. We call on them to relinquish all acts that do not harm any foreign body but basically harm them, their homeland, security, stability and public tranquility of the society. Those acts also badly damage the living standards of the people and their economic situation.
- ♦ We recall on every one in the homeland, on top of which, the political forces with their different approaches and trends to be unified in one front to confront all challenges, including those related to the terrorist acts, which contradict our people's faith, values and morals.

( Received with thanks from **Mr. A. M. Assenaïdar** Consul General AMB.by Yemen in Mumbai. )

## **Indian Federation of United Nations Associations**

### **RESOLUTION ON IRAQ WAR**

**Adopted at the Executive Committee Meeting of the Indian Federation of United Nation Associations on Sunday 9th March 2003.**

The Executive Committee Meeting of the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) under the chairmanship of its President Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha and in the presence the Mr. Hashim Abdul Halim, President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), Geneva expressed deep concern over the imminent threat of war in Iraq and urged world leaders to make all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

Indian Federation of United Nation Associations was particularly concern over the declaration of US president Mr. George W. Bush that America will go ahead with the war irrespective of the authorization by the UN Security Council. This tendency of undermining and by passing the authority of United Nations was decried and the resolution stated that the United Nations should be the only forum for any action, if needed.

United Nations is required to play an innovating and more effective role in the maintaining of international Peace and Security. Indian Federation of United Nations Associations urged the Member State to strengthen United Nations and called for convening an immediate and urgent meeting of the UN General Assembly, the most representative body of the UN System, to discuss the issue of threat of war in Middle East.

Indian Federation of United Nations Associations, the peoples movement for UN stressed on the need of full and sincere implementation of UN Resolution 1441 by Iraq to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. The Resolution said no country however big or powerful should arrogate to the members, the power of the United Nations.

# RELEVANCE OF UNITED NATIONS IN 21st CENTURY

BY

MOHINI MATHUR

Exevutive Chairperson MUNA & Vice President IFUNA



58 years have passed since the formation of the United Nations, Questions are often asked: has it succeeded? Is it still relevant today? Does it have a future? Is it only a talking shop? Does it only rubber stamp U. S. decisions in today's unipolar world?

Before attempting a general evaluation, it must be remembered that the United Nations is a World Organization and not a World Government. It consists of member states whose backgrounds and outlooks and geo-political interests and compulsions reflect wide and fundamental differences. The very nature of it's structure and Organization make entanglement power politics unavoidable.

At the end of World War II, there was a deep longing for peace amongst the people of the world, determination on the part of the States to "save generations from the scourge of war" and firm commitment to create a world order in which fundamental human rights and dignity and worth of the human person were respected.

United Nations was created in the after nath of the second World War, which had shred the world to pieces as never before and brought untold sorrow to mankind.

We all know that the main objective of the U. N. is the maintenance of peace and security. The task is very difficult and challenging specially when the cold war was in a virulent form immediately after the second world war.

Though U.N. has not been able to solve and settle all such political problems, leading to the outbreak of the local wars, yet U. N. was successful in combating these situations and was able to prevent the possible outbreak of local wars.

UN's biggest achievement is averting the third world war, which a very significant achievement. It has wide ranging strategy for the future works of organizaion titled "An Agenda for Piece Initiative". United Nations has pretty good record in other fields of activity and has been quite effective, especially through it's 18 agencies like FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNIFEM and host of others.

As we look back, over the past 58 years, it cannot be said that the UN's record has been a dazzling success. But, one thing is certain, in the present world order, the United Nations is indispensable. Criticism of U. N. is based on overblown expectations; the hopeful innocence of dreams; the unfair expectations of history. In an imperfect world, the UN performs and has performed a crucial role.

# THE UNITED NATIONS DAY

By

**K. M. Abraham**

**Vice Presedent - MUNA**



Is the UN founded on 24th October 1945 to save the world from the grave danger of future wars, in a position to meet the challenges facing the nations, especially the smaller ones today? Certainly not. It was expected of the UN to resolve mutual conflicts through negotiations and even help avoid such conflicts thereby encouraging international co-operation and friendly relations among nations.

Being a family of nations supposed to preserve world peace, the world body is not getting the importance that it deserves in the present scenario. Now we can only cherish the memories of old days when leaders like U. Thant used to preside over the destiny of the world body. We have all respect to Koffi Annan, the present Secretary General, who is a man of integrity.

Earlier we had a bipolar world with US and Russia as the main players, when things were quite comfortable and there was some kind of discipline which the world body could enforce. But with the eclipse of the Soviet Union and the disintegration of this giant nation things have become topsy-turvy. This has led to the emergence of a unipolar world dominated by the US making the UN totally ineffective. The world is being pushed into a stage where what US says will be done.

Now consider the US action in Iraq, which was opposed tooth and nail by all UN members. If UN was given the respect it deserved, such an invasion would not have taken place. Now US wants other nations help to clear the mess it has created in Iraq. All the nations including the big and small are opposed to even such a thought.

Also, consider trade talks in Cancun where big rich nations including US wanted to promote the cause of their farmers to the disadvantage of India and other developing countries. These nations unitedly took a bold stand and blunted the initiative of the US-led rich nations. This was a good approach. It is time for all the Third World countries to unite and give a boost to the sagging morale of the UN.

The Maharashtra United Nations Association (MUNA) is now in the forefront to create an awareness among the people about the rich traditions of the UN and the need to make it very powerful and active. Long Live the UN.

**K. M. Abraham**



# COST OF WARS

The first Gulf war cost \$76.1 billion in today's dollars, just 1 percent of the annual gross domestic product. The Civil War and WW II cost more than a year's worth of the GDP.

## Cost as a percent of annual GDP

### Revolutionary Wars

(Cost in 2002 dollars :	\$ 2.2 billion	63 %
<b>War of 1812</b>	\$ 1.1 billion	13 %
<b>Mexican War</b>	\$ 1.6 billion	3 %
<b>Civil War</b>	\$ 62.0 billion	104 %
<b>Spanish American War</b>	\$ 9.6 billion	3 %
<b>World War I</b>	\$ 190.6 billion	24 %
<b>World War II</b>	\$ 2.9 trillion	130 %
<b>Korean War</b>	\$ 335.9 billion	15 %
<b>Vietnam War</b>	\$ 494.3 billion	12 %
<b>First Gulf War</b>	\$ 76.1 billion	1 %

SOURCE : Yale University

AP

# **MODERN DAY TERRORISM**

is

## **Essentially a Revenge Phenomenon**



**K. M. Aarif**

President : United Economic Forum

E-mail : kmaarif@rediffmail.com

### **Is terrorism just brutal, unthinking violence?**

No. Experts agree that there is almost always a strategy behind terrorist actions. Whether it takes the form of bombings, shootings, hijackings, or assassinations, terrorism is neither random, spontaneous, nor blind; it is a deliberate use of violence against civilians for political or religious ends, or a counter attack for taking revenge.

### **Is there a definition of terrorism?**

Even though most people can recognize terrorism when they see it, experts have had difficulty coming up with an ironclad definition. Terrorism at best can be defined as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. There are four key elements of terrorism:

1. It is premeditated-planned in advance, rather than an impulsive act of rage.
2. It is political-not criminal, like the violence that groups such as the mafia use to get money, but designed to change the existing political order.
3. It is aimed at civilians-not at military targets or combat-ready troops.
4. It is carried out by subnational groups-not by the army of a country.

### **Where does the word "terrorism" come from?**

It was coined during France's Reign of Terror in 1793-94. Originally, the leaders of this systematized attempt to weed out "traitors" among the revolutionary ranks praised terror as the best way to defend liberty, but as the French Revolution soured, the word soon took on grim echoes of state violence and guillotines.

### **Is terrorism a new phenomenon?**

No. The oldest terrorists were holy warriors who killed civilians. For instance, in first-century Palestine, Jewish Zealots would publicly slit the throats of Romans and their collaborators;. One particularly successful early case of terrorism was the 1914 assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serb extremist, an event that helped trigger World War I.

### **Was September 11 the deadliest terrorist attack in history?**

Yes. Before September 11, the deadliest attacks were the bombings of airplanes, such as Pan Am flight 103, destroyed over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988 or the 1985 bombing of an Air India jet. Each of these attacks killed more than 300 people. The August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania-before September 11, the largest attacks on major buildings-killed 224 people. By way of comparison, Timothy McVeigh killed 168 people by bombing a federal office building in Oklahoma City in 1995.

### **Are there different types of terrorism?**

Yes. While these categories are not written in stone, experts have identified at least seven different sorts of terrorism: nationalist, religious, state-sponsored, left-wing, right-wing, anarchist and terrorist attacks to take revenge against the perpetrators of injustice by one state over other, like the state of Israel's terrorist acts against the Palestinians.

## What is religious terrorism?

Religious terrorists seek to use violence to further what they see as divinely commanded purposes, or to achieve political gains by terrorising the minority communities, like the State terrorism leading to mass innocent Muslims in the State of Gujarat in India in 2002.

## Is suicide terrorism something new?

Not really. Most terrorism throughout history has carried a high risk of death for the terrorists themselves. As the historian Walter Laqueur observes, traditionally "the main weapon of the attack was the dagger, and the victim could be found alone and defenseless," early terrorists "were unlikely to return from their mission." Makeshift bombs used by nineteenth-century anarchists and Russian revolutionaries "were so unstable that they had to be thrown from a short distance (that is, if they did not explode first in the hands of the attacker). Those who participated in an attack of this kind were fully aware of the risk and many of them wrote farewell letters to their friends and family."

## Is suicide terrorism linked to any particular religion or nationality?

No. Far and away the largest number of suicide terrorist attacks in recent years have come from the Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE, or Tamil Tigers), a separatist group fighting the government of Sri Lanka. In 1993, suicide attackers, the Tigers managed to kill two heads of state, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa, in 1993.

## Do women ever become suicide terrorists?

Yes. Women have carried out around one-third of the LTTE's suicide attacks and two-thirds of the PLO attacks. They have used ostensibly pregnant women to get past security checks on the way to their targets. In early 2000, a female Palestinian suicide bomber appeared.

## Never forget the real war against terrorism is still a non-starter.

In the current invasion of Iraq, as with all of the other of the United States' wars in this century, on a racial basis there are more Native Americans serving on the front lines than any other population group. Too many things are only clear in hindsight! All of the Native American soldiers and marines over there in Iraq, every one of the Black and Hispanic troopers who, put together, make up sixty percent of the U.S. military front line, should be asking themselves, "Why are we doing the white man's dirty work?" and "Why are we fighting an empire that stole our homelands and massacred our people?" Tough questions at any time. Questions like these are even more difficult in wartime, when our friends, sons, daughters, fathers and brothers may end up dead because of the choices they made to become a part of the United States' military machine. But, questions are asked because when it comes to realizing the truth: better late than never.

## What Does Islam Say about Terrorism?

Islam, a religion of mercy, does not permit terrorism. In the Quran, God has said:

**God does not forbid you from showing kindness and dealing justly with those who have not fought against you about religion and have not driven you out of your homes. God loves just dealers. (Quran; 60:8)**

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) used to prohibit soldiers from killing women and children, and he warned them: {...Do not betray, do not be excessive, do not kill a newborn child.} And he also said: **Who killed a person having a treaty with the Muslims shall not smell the fragrance of Paradise.**

Also, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) has forbidden punishment with fire.

He once listed murder as the second of the major sins, and he even warned that on the Day of Judgment cases to be adjudicated between people on the Day of Judgment will be those of bloodshed.

# **UN REFORM HIGHLIGHT**

## **DEBATE ON TERRORISM, MULTILATERALISM**

The continued fight against terrorism, multilateralism, dealing with the worldwide ills of poverty and hunger and the debate over reform of the United Nations were among the themes highlighted by world leaders as the General Assembly's annual high-level debate concluded its first session.

### **General Assembly President Julian R. Hunte of St Lucia**

Opening the meeting, General Assembly President Julian R. Hunte of St Lucia said recent "unfolding, often tragic, developments worldwide" posed a serious challenge for the United Nation. "This is particularly so in the areas enshrined in the Charter as the Organization's Primary objectives - the promotion of economic and social advancement; tolerance and peace; and the maintenance of international peace and security, including collective security," he added.

"Reform and revitalizations of our Organization is key to the success of our initiatives and, hence, is among our priorities." Mr. Hunte said, referring to the goals the UN had set in the economic and social fields, and in efforts to keep peace in the world.

### **President Pascal Couchepin of Switzerland**

President Pascal Couchepin said Switzerland attached high importance to respect for international law, which explained Switzerland's commitment to international humanitarian law and to the International Criminal Court (ICC). He also said it was time to rethink the UN's role, as threats to international security and geographical realities had changed, and he pointed to terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, civil wars, poverty and HIV/AIDS as examples of some of those realities.

As for the UN as a whole, President Couchepin said its role in economic and social fields needed to be redefined, "in particular the links between international security and economic development." In addition, he supported enlarging the Security Council by providing more opportunities for non-member States to participate. Regarding the General Assembly, he noted that resolutions were too often reduced to "the smallest common denominator, or to a long list of wishes, but with no real impact." He said that the Assembly needed to reduce the number of points for debate, restricting the length of texts, and avoiding multiple resolutions on issues that overlapped.

### **President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa**

In a plea for multilateralism, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa noted that the events in Iraq raised "important and disturbing questions about the very future" of the UN. Noting the inherent contradiction between the powerful and the weak, the rich and the poor in the global village, he said. "Naturally, the powerful and the weak, the rich and the poor in the global village. Again naturally they will do this to advance their own interests." On the other hand, the disempowered like South Africa want a strong UN. "We take these positions because there is no way we could advance the interests of our people, the majority of whom are poor, outside the context of a strong, effective and popularly accepted United Nations," he added.

### **European Union (EU), Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy**

Speaking on behalf of the European Union (EU), Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy said two of the greatest threats to peace and development today were terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of

mass destruction. The EU expressed its determination to combat those two issues and also underscored such efforts "must respect human rights and the fundamental freedoms, the rule of law and humanitarianism."

The EU was announcing its decision to intensify strategic collaboration with the UN in crisis management and was drafting guidelines on the protection of civilians in EU-led peace operations, Mr. Berger said. He also noted that the EU continued to consider its relations with Africa "a priority" and strengthening African capacities in peacekeeping and conflict resolution was of special interest. In the Middle East, the EU was "deeply concerned" by the deterioration of relations between Israel and Palestine, and underlined the importance of restoring Iraqi sovereignty and establishing a democratically elected government.

### **President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan**

President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan pledged to continue the fight against opium production, which the UN anti-narcotics agency has listed as a threat to regional stability. Mr. Karzai stressed the progress his country had made, especially in education, in the two years since the previous Taliban regime was ousted. "While achievements are significant, and challenges inevitable, I point to what can potentially amount to a critical threat of terrorism. The crisis in Afghanistan may well be over, but the forces of violence are still looming," he said. "Embodied in various manifestations, from cross-border militant infiltrations to the teachings at places disguised as madrasas, terrorism continues to make inroads into the space of peace and prosperity which we want to secure for our nation."

### **President Megawati Soekarnoputri of Indonesia**

For her part, President Megawati Soekarnoputri of Indonesia said that the United Nations had earned its merits for all to view. The world body had, among other achievements, maintained minimum standards for the protection and promotion of human rights, promoted the implementation of international law and had practiced an array of instruments for conflict prevention. Furthermore, the UN's contribution to the political and economic development of Indonesia had been well recorded.

Indonesia had adopted firm legislation to prevent and eradicate the threat posed by terrorism, President Soekarnoputri said. Terrorist cells had been dismantled and their members prosecuted. The predominantly Islamic people of Indonesia fully supported this national policy. Large and active civil society figures had joined in condemning terrorist acts. Yet, it must be acknowledged that the moral justifications employed by this terrorist minority concerned the unjust attitude of the big powers towards Islamic countries, particularly in regard of resolving the Middle East conflict.

### **Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo**

Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo expressed great concern about the persistent armed conflicts in West Africa. The conflict in Liberia, he said, had once again tested the will of the international community to respond pro-actively to wars and humanitarian catastrophes. Nigeria appreciated the Security Council's decision to authorize a multi-sectoral peacekeeping mission to Liberia to support the achievements of the initiative of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Turning to trade issues, President Obasanjo said that the system of agricultural subsidies was unfair to agriculture in developing countries and needed to be reformed. He also noted that the burden of external debt continued to constitute a major obstacle for the development of his country and of other African countries. Regarding the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Mr. Obasanjo commended the G-8 for their Africa Action Plan to support the plan's implementation and expressed his hope that this pledge of support would soon be translated into cooperation on specific programmes.

## **Canadian Prime Minister Hean Chretien**

Canadian Prime Minister Hean Chretien reiterated his country's belief in a multilateral approach to global opportunities and problems as a proven way of enhancing security and solving issues. "We should not be pessimistic about our ability to succeed," he said, noting some recent UN successes such as the 2000 Millennium Summit and the 2002 Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico. "We created a shared framework on priority setting for more aid," he said.

Pointing to the fight against terrorism, Mr. Chretien said that without cooperation from all, terrorism could not be controlled, let alone stopped. Stressing Canada's commitment to the fight against terrorism, he noted that his country was currently the largest military contributor to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. Canada has also pledged \$250 million for humanitarian assistance and reconstruction in Afghanistan, he said.

## **President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria**

President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria said mounting threats imperiled the status and role of the UN. "Indeed, recent developments marked the opening of a new phase of instability and uncertainty highlighting the dangers arising out of the sidestepping of our Organization in the conduct of world affairs," he declared. Stressing that the UN remains the best place where Member States should join in collective endeavours in their quest of the common good, he said: "Therefore, strengthening our organization and improving its efficiency stands as a collective task and a shared responsibility of all Member States, and a duty stemming from their commitment to preventing crisis situations, addressing threats to international peace and security, and ensuring conditions for sustainable development."

President Bouteflika also called for greater international intervention on the Middle East conflict to "firmly urge Israel to fully cooperate for a global, just and lasting solution, which necessarily includes the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian State." In Iraq, he said, only the UN "can legitimately and efficiently accompany the institution building and reconstruction of the country, and its role in these processes is of paramount importance."

## **Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf**

Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf said while eradicating terrorism was global fight, it must not be hijacked by those who seek to use it as an excuse to suppress other peoples. It must not be allowed to engender a clash of civilizations - a clash between Islam and the West." Islam is a faith of peace and must not be confused with the narrow vision of a few extremists, he added. The way forward was to adopt a strategy to build harmony, promote moderation, oppose extremism and ensure justice. That would call for Muslim nations to assume responsibility for internal reform and renewal, eschewing extremism and confrontation.

For its part, Mr. Musharraf continued, the West must help resolve disputes and situations where Muslim peoples are oppressed such as in Palestine and Kashmir. They must reject attempts to equate terrorism with Islam, and must assist the Muslim world in poverty alleviation and socio-economic development. The UN also had a role to play - it must quickly reach consensus on a way to restore Iraq's stability, security and sovereignty, he said. In addition, Mr. Musharraf invited India to join Pakistan in a sustained dialogue with regards to Kashmir. He said while India had stepped back from its "dangerous and failed experiment in coercive diplomacy" last year, it continued to ignore relevant Security Council resolutions on the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination. India also had refused Pakistan's offers of dialogue to help resolve the dispute, he said.

## **The Chancellor of Germany, Gerhard Schröder,**

The Chancellor of Germany, Gerhard Schröder, repeated the urgent appeal issued by Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt in 1980 to recognize that the globalization of dangers and challenges - war, chaos, self-destruction - calls for a domestic policy which goes much beyond "national items." To achieve peace, security and respect for human rights should be resolutely pursued, conflicts prevented and structures created within an effective multilateral strategy, he added. While committed to international cooperation under the aegis of the UN, Mr. Schröder said the Organization must lead the international community towards a universal order based on law, human dignity, good governance and prosperity for all.

Mindful of their history, he continued, Germans advocated cooperative policies based upon economic, political and humanitarian means in pursuit of peace and justice in the middle East, Africa and other areas. Yet, shoulder-to-shoulder with its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU), Germany would assume the military responsibility to secure peace and protect its citizens when there was no other way, he added. More than 9,000 members of the German armed forces and police were currently deployed on international missions. Mr. Schröder also said while major progress had been secured in the realization of the common goals enshrined in the UN Charter, the fight against terrorism, hunger, injustice and poverty had yet to be won.

## **Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar of Spain**

Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar of Spain said "the world will be a better place if we obey the rules." He said the UN embodies international law and compliance with its resolutions is in the interest of all. Supporting calls to reform the UN and the Security Council, he noted that this was "an unquestionably complex issue." Terrorists and States violating international law threaten that which we hold dear - our lives and our liberty, he said, and urged Member States to continue to work to produce a general disarmament treaty, to dismantle terrorist organizations and "not provide moral alibis to killers."

## **Li Zaoxing, foreign Minister of China,**

Li Zaoxing, foreign Minister of China, said that mankind's future well being depended on international cooperation, multilateralism and world multipolarization, he said. That meant the creation of a new order in international relations in which all countries - big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak - were treated as equals, with no one country imposing its will on others. The United Nations was the universal, representative and authoritative international organization in the world, and as such, all Member States were obligated to adhere to the purposes and principles of its Charter if democracy and the rule of law in international relations were to be realized.

In matters of regional and international peace, he continued, the United Nations, and the Security Council, should maintain the leading role and authority. That was why China supported an important role for the Organization in Iraq's post-war reconstruction efforts and a resumption of the Iraqi people's sovereignty as early as possible. China also backed calls for United Nations reform, which would enhance the Organization's role and efficacy in the light of changing circumstances.

## **President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation**

President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation stressed the UN's central role in the international system facing the world, from Iraq to terrorism to humanitarian suffering. "The UN instruments are the only instruments that meet the demand. As life itself has proven, in critical cases they are simply irreplaceable," he declared.

strong differences about the ways of resolving the Iraqi crisis, the situation ultimately is coming back to the UN legal field." Russia's position was clear. "Only direct participation of the United Nations in the reconstruction of Iraq will give its people an opportunity to independently decide their future," he said.

Turning to the global nature of terrorism, President Putin said: "The UN is duty bound to become - and is indeed becoming - a basis for the global anti-terrorist coalition." Noting that humanitarian activities consume a lion's share of UN work but do not so often make front-page news, he added: "However, it is this UN function that essentially continues to be fundamental and irreplaceable." He likewise called for concerted action on combating problems ranging from AIDS to environmental degradation and advocated a gradual and cautious approach to UN reforms such as enlarging the Security Council in order to achieve the broadest possible agreement.

### **Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad**

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said the world today was seeing the resurgence of European imperialism, which at first, it had limited to economic strangulation and financial emasculation, but now one witnessed physical occupation by foreign forces and the installation of puppet regimes. He said the UN itself, on which so much hope had been pinned was collapsing, helpless to protect the weak and poor, he noted. It was not surprising that disparities between the rich and the poor had become far greater, he added. Mr Mahathir stressed the need to restore the integrity and credibility of the Organization.

In addition Mr. Mahathir warned that the unipolar world, led by a democratic nation, was leading the rest of the international community to economic chaos, political anarchy, uncertainty and fear, from which the world would not recover. If the world wanted democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights, the powerful had to demonstrate their commitment to those noble ideals, he said. They could begin by restructuring the United Nations, in particular through the abolition of the undemocratic single country veto, which should be replaced with a modified veto in which two vetoes, backed by three other members of the Security Council, would be needed to block a resolution.

### **Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee**

Joining the chorus of the multilateralists, Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said the vision of an enlightened multilateralism had not materialized. "During the past year, the United Nations encountered further new challenges," he added. "We saw the extraordinary inanity of the five permanent members of the Security Council to agree on action in respect of Iraq, in spite of complete agreement on basic objectives." He said reform and enlargement of the Security Council was essential for true multilateralism. "For the Security Council to represent genuine Multilateralism in its decisions and actions, its membership must reflect current world realities," he declared.

Mr. Vajpayee said international economic relations continued to be characterized by inequities and inequalities between the developing and developed countries, and warned that a preoccupation with terrorism should not dilute a commitment to tackle non-military threats to human and international security such as poverty, AIDS and environmental degradation. Referring to the dispute over Kashmir, Mr. Vajpayee declared: "When the cross-border terrorism stops - or when we eradicate it - we can have a dialogue with Pakistan on the other issues between us."

### **Bertie Ahern, the Prime Minister of Ireland,**

Bertie Ahern, the Prime Minister of Ireland, appealed to all governments to change their attitude towards the UN and urged them to stop treating it as a tool useful only to the extent it could deliver their



own national agendas. Contrary to popular opinion, he said, when the Organization fails governments that represent the peoples of the UN have failed, individually or collectively obligations. He said a viable system of global governance that could ensure international peace had to possess two essential qualities: effectiveness and legitimacy. To be effective, it required the support of the entire international community and its decisions must be respected, and to retain the system must be seen to work in the interests of the entire international community.

Mr. Ahern said his government would be deeply concerned at the ever more lethal nuclear weapons, the risk of large-scale death, destruction and escalation were enormous. More striking preemptively was to pre-empt the risk of conflict through a wide range of steps in economic, humanitarian and other areas, he said. To that end, Mr. Ahern said more attention devoted to dealing with the root causes of conflict, identifying potential conflicts as early as possible and dealing with them before they got out of hand.

### **Jack Straw, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom,**

Jack Straw, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom for over 12 years, the international community had remained in agreement that Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, posed a Chapter VII threat due to its unparalleled defiance of the will of the United Nations. Yet, when it had become necessary to take action to deal with that threat, the credibility of the military action against Iraq, as well as the authority of the United Nations had been

Expressing hope that agreement could be reached on a new Security Council resolution on the United Nations role in Iraq, he said the transfer of power in Iraq, First, it must reflect the ground, particularly the need to ensure security. Second, Iraqi institutions must be sufficient to assume increasing responsibilities. Third, the exercise of executive power and responsibility must be based upon the principles of good governance. Thus, the timetable for the transfer should be driven by the people's capacity to assume democratic control, rather than by fixing arbitrary deadlines.

### **Jan O. Karlsson, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Development Cooperation, Migration and Asylum Policy of Sweden**

Jan O. Karlsson, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Development Cooperation and Asylum Policy of Sweden, paid tribute to Foreign Minister Anna Lindh, saying that she had worked for the oppressed and for the victims of human rights violations, and had worked for international justice and multilateral cooperation.

Global security, he said, could not eradicate terrorism, poverty or save the environment unless it was necessary to work together, to define and address emerging challenges, for multilateral security.

The legitimacy and authority of the Security Council must be regained and its composition must better reflect the world of today. He believed that agreement on the expansion of non-permanent members to the Council could be reached fairly quickly, without excluding the possibility of adding more members at a later stage. The Assembly should likewise be revitalized and strengthened to ensure debate and rapid, flexible responses to new challenges and realities.

**ALL the above digniteries are concerened and spoke about terrorism but no one has given the reasons for terrorism. Some countries are responsible for generating terrorerism for economic reasons and for neo-colonialism. Issues have not been solved for more than half a century. it means justice is denied and mafia and terrorism are bound to born.**

## **ABOLISH VETO POWER**

**The use of veto by the selected few nations has put to shame the democratic framework which was supposed to help keep peace and prosperity of the world at large.**

**The use of veto by the selected few nations has put to shame the democratic framework which was supposed to help keep peace and prosperity of the world at large.**

## POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN

### WE ARE LIKE THIS

**28%** of India's workforce are women, up from 13% in 1987

**3%** of senior management posts in corporate India are held by women

**1 million** women have been elected to panchayats since 1993

**48** women MPs in the 13th Lok Sabha

**9** Women head Delhi's state government

**16,496** rapes in 2000, up from 15,468 in 1999. Every 54 minutes a woman is raped

**374** rapes in 2000 make Delhi the most unsafe metro, followed by Mumbai (265)

Kolkata (35) and Chennai (24)

**1,651** rape cases pending trial in Delhi courts. 350 cases are added every year. All India

conviction rate is 29.8%

**488** molestation cases in Delhi. At 23.6% its the highest in India

**512** dowry deaths in 23 cities in 2000, Delhi's share 19.9%

**80%** women say sexual harassment exists in the work place, says a Sakshi survey

**53%** say women don't get equal opportunities and are treated unfairly by supervisors

employers and co-workers

**70%** respondents in the survey says women in general face inappropriate behavior

Verbal abuse is the most commonly reported form of sexual abuse

( with courtesy from The Times of India )

# U.S. Asks Muslims Why It Is So Unloved

By JANE PERLEZ



"The perception in the Muslim world is that the problem is the policy towards the Israel-Palestinian conflict and Iraq."

**Yenni Zannuba Wahid**  
*Daughter of Abdurrahman Wahid,  
former president of Indonesia*



Photographs by Kemal Jufri/Imaji, for The New York Times

"Every country has fundamentalists. I think Billy Graham Jr. is a fundamentalist."

**Zaki M. Mansoer**  
*Director of Panjimas,  
a Muslim magazine*

JAKARTA, Indonesia - A group of Indonesian Muslims, handpicked by the United States Embassy here for their moderate views, last month told an expert panel from Washington in clear and honest terms why America is unloved in the Islamic world.

The basic problem is policy, not Public relations, said Yenni Zannuba Wahid, 28, who is the daughter of the nation's former president, Abdurrahman Wahid, and who has just returned from a year of graduate study at Harvard.

"There is no point in saying this is a problem of communication, blah blah blah," said Ms. Wahid after a videoconference with the advisory group on public diplomacy in the Arab and Muslim world is that the problem is the policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and Iraq."

Ms. Wahid added that it would help alleviate the distance between the Muslim world and the United States if Washington would "explain the policy."

"Just talk to us," she said.

Another panelist criticized the United States' preoccupation with Islamic fundamentalists. "Every country has fundamentalists," said Zaki M. Mansoer, the director of a muslim magazine, Panjimas. "I think Billy Graham Jr. is a fundamentalist," he said, referring to thee Rev. Franklin Graham, who has called Islam "a very evil and wicked religion."

Ms. Wahid, whose faither was president from 1999 to 2001, joined a group of dozen Muslims in a hotel Conference room recently. The head of the advisory group, Edward P. Djerejian, who is a former United States ambassador to Syria, was on the screen in front of them with several of his colleagues.

Mr. Djerejian's 12 - member panel was asked this summer by Congress to come up with some solutions to anti-Americannism in the Muslim world.

In its report, which was released Wednesday, the panel said, "What is required is not mere adaptation but strategic, and radical, transformation."

The panel's recommendations - besides creating a new White House director of public diplomacy to build libraries and information centers in the Muslim world, translate more Western books into Arabic, increase scholarships and visiting fellowships, upgrade the American Internet presence, and hire more Arabists, Arab speakers and public relations specialists.

The panel said it recognized that American policies might well be the root of the more to present of the issues and rebut widespread misinformation among Muslims.

"You know, Woody Allen said 90 percent of life is just showing up," Mr. Djerejian said. "In the world, the United States just doesn't show up."

Ms. Wahid said that the panel should consider the following : "How come what the extremists are doing in the Muslim world is so much more successful than the situation in the West? How is it the radicals manage to use the situation to advance what they are preaching?"

In the end, Mr. Mansoor said, the United States faces a long project. "It will take time to build trust. You can't make a quick fix. This is the equivalent of nation-building."

# **PROCUREMENT OF MATERIAL BY THE UN**

## **BUILDING PROCUREMENT RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE UN SYSTEM**

### **EXTRACT FORM UN INFORMATION CENTRE**

by

**A. A. SYED**

Secretary - General MUNA



For many companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises and those in developing countries, understanding how to "do business" with the UN and its specialized agencies can appear a daunting task.

Different funds, programmes and agencies have their own mandates, activities and histories and hence their own procurement needs. They maintain their own registers and have different pre-qualification criteria and procurement policies and practices. Field missions and offices away from Headquarters are also being delegated with increased authority to undertake substantial local procurement for a wide range of goods and services. However, common principles are applicable throughout the system of organizations, and various initiatives have been undertaken in recent years to make information on procurement opportunities more accessible and clear. The most significant common denominator for the UN system is that it operates with "public funds", requiring that equal opportunity to participate be given to potential suppliers from all Member countries.

In practice, however, many potential suppliers lack not only access to relevant informations but also skills and capacities for working with the UN. Efforts are under way to address this through:

Training and capacity-building activities and more proactive vendor identification being carried out by the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) and other United Nations bodies in a number of developing and transition economies;

Wider distribution of information via the Internet and traditional means. The use of Internet technology has enabled the UN to improve efficiency and transparency in the procurement process, by placing more informations relating to procurement activities in the public domain. It has also facilitated the revitalization of Development Business, a publication that focuses on business procurement opportunities. A constructive collaboration between the World Bank and the rest of the United Nations system has led to the launch of a revenue-generating electronic edition of the journal. IAPSO's Annual Statistical Report was also made available electronically for the first time in 1999, facilitating greater out reach and improved access by non-governmental organizations and private enterprises, as well as by Governments.

The United Nations Association of the U.S.A. has published a five-step approach in How to Do Business with the UN, outlining the following key steps ([www.un.org/partners/business](http://www.un.org/partners/business)):

Market research. Other than the UN publications and web sites listed above, companies can often obtain information from trade representatives and departments of commerce in their own countries, their countries' missions to the UN and their consulates and embassies in countries with UN offices and field projects. (A very good point of reference is the General Business Guide (GBG), which gives detailed insight into UN agencies sphere of activities, procurement requirements and procedures.)

Establishing relationships. The guide highlights some of the key aspects of relationship-building.

Registration requirements. These differ between agencies, but in most cases include the relevance of the goods and services to the UN's needs, quality considerations and the experience and financial stability of the company.

Bidding process. Bidding is done on a competitive basis, with the aim of being transparent, open, impartial and cost-effective, and fully reflecting the international character of the UN. Depending on the complexity of the requirement and the value of the commodity to be procured, the solicitation is issued as an invitation to bid, request for proposal, or request for quotation.

Performing the contract. The guide outline some of the operational and legal issues associated with product and service delivery and contract completion.

For those companies who do business with the United Nations, the relationship offers a unique, cost-effective way to learn about investment opportunities in developing countries and emerging markets, to enter these markets with the support of the United Nations and to contribute to sustainable development and the integration of developing countries into the global economy.

How to Do Business with the UN, Un Association of the U.S.A.

### **USEFUL SOURCES OF UN INFORMATION ON PROCUREMENT**

The following products and programmes of the UN system are important sources of information and advice on procurement opportunities.

The UN and World Bank web sites offer an initial overview for companies wishing to research business opportunities with the UN system. These include links to other relevant web sites, information sources and individual programmes and agencies.

([www.un.org/partners/business](http://www.un.org/partners/business) and [www.worldbank.org/business](http://www.worldbank.org/business))

UN Development Business is considered one of the best guides to information on supply, contracting and opportunities related to UN programmes and development bank lending world-wide, including information on regional development banks. It provides information on development notices or invitations to bid; and contract award ([www.devbusiness.com](http://www.devbusiness.com))

The United Nations Procurement Division purchases for United Nations Headquarters in New York, peacekeeping throughout the world, regional commissions, tribunals, special missions and certain other UN programmes, such as Food Programme in Iraq. UN/PD also hosts a procurement web site which acts as a portal for other UN agencies and ([www.un.org/Depts/ptd](http://www.un.org/Depts/ptd))

The Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) is part of the United Nations Development Programme and carries out direct procurement, training and advisory services that assist projects in over 100 countries. In a IAPSO sources from about 200 suppliers and assists around 2,000 projects.

Types of procurement needs. Some 35-40% of total procurement is in the form of professional services or supplies, the rest being goods. Box 9 gives some indication of the variety of goods and services needed by the UN system.

Box 9: Examples of goods and services procured from business by the UN

- ◆ Advertising and marketing
  - ◆ Air conditioning, heating and pumping equipment
  - ◆ Air transportation services
  - ◆ Archiving services
  - ◆ Architecture, engineering and construction - related services
  - ◆ Audio-visual equipment and services
  - ◆ Broadcasting services
  - ◆ Building management and maintenance
  - ◆ Catering services
  - ◆ Chemical and petroleum products
  - ◆ Cleaning services
  - ◆ Computer and information technology-related services
  - ◆ Consulting services
  - ◆ Data entry services
  - ◆ EDP equipment and maintenance services
  - ◆ Electrical apparatuses
  - ◆ Electronic components
  - ◆ Energy and other technical studies
  - ◆ Freight forwarding and delivery services
  - ◆ Furniture
  - ◆ Generator sets
  - ◆ Graphic and stamp design
  - ◆ Information services
  - ◆ Legal services
  - ◆ Logistical support services
  - ◆ Machinery and parts
  - ◆ Maintenance and repair services Management services
  - ◆ Medical items, precision and measuring instruments
  - ◆ Motor vehicles/parts and transportation equipment
  - ◆ Office and accounting equipment Paper and paper products
  - ◆ Photographic equipment/accessories
  - ◆ Printing services
  - ◆ Radio communication and television
  - ◆ Real estate rental and lease
  - ◆ Scientific analysis and studies
  - ◆ Security and safety equipment and services Textile articles
  - ◆ Tools and hardware Translation and interpretation services Types and rubber products
- Source : [www.un.org/Depts/ptd/aboutpd.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/ptd/aboutpd.htm)

# NEED TO PUT OUR HOUSE IN ORDER

## Good Governance can transform India into a superpower

by Krishan Khanna

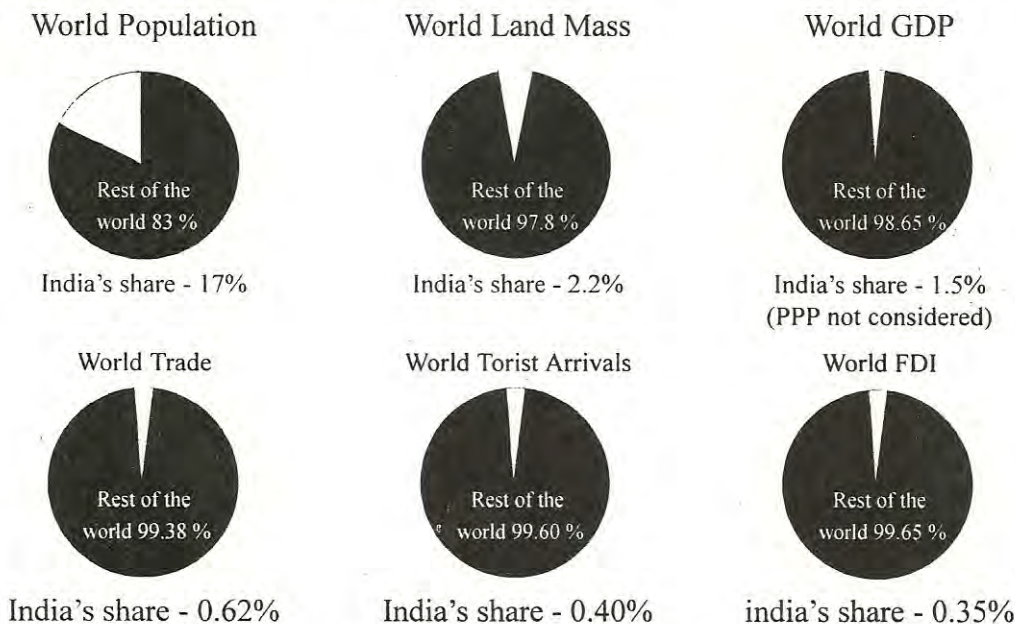
Wake up INDIA

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### Where is India in the year 2003?

One thousand years ago, in the year 1001, the world was roughly divided into three main trading block, China, India and the rest of the world, each with about 33% of the world trade, It is estimated that India had nearly 27% of World Trade, about 250 years ago, when the British landed in India. The King of Spain sent Columbus to search for India as we were a rich country.

India has the following parameters in 2003 :



**These are the ground realities in 2003 !** Management of India Inc. needs to be World Class and poor Governance or poor management and inefficient Administration minimized and reduced, or preferably, eliminated ! Obviously India has to export much more and ramp-up tourism by, say, 10 to 50 times respectively, in the next 20 years ! This has many advantages. Exports & tourism will improve 'governance, administration, efficiency in manufacturing and services, cost competitiveness, FDI inflow, latest & best technology will come into the country, more jobs will be created, the infrastructure will have to improve and the standard of living of the people will go up.

**Better governance and administration of india is needed !**

### Effective Addministration & Good Governance. What do they mean ?

As per the Oxford dictionary, Administration means

(a) Managements of a business, institution, a government agency. (b) The management of public affairs; government. (c) The administration of justice, etc. Govern or Governance means (a) rule or control with authority. (b) conduct the policy and affairs of government and organizations. (c) Influence or determine a course of action. (d) be the predominating influence. (e) Be a standard or principal for; constitute a law for;



serve to decide. (f) Check or control {especially passions}. Adding 'effective or good' makes. Simply put, Effective Administration means effective management of India. Good governance means effective management of India.

### **India's Latent Energy - it's gigantic!**

The Latent Energy of our nation is gigantic, it needs to be allowed to blossom and grow. It is possible with the positioning of good governance and effective administration, in our system, which is not impossible for India ! India needs to get their best teams in position.

We have the expertise. Let us unleash this power! At present, We can not always use the best or home grown' effective human capital to run our own country including our own public sector. When future generations of Indians read Indian history, this will go down as a lost opportunity for India. 1060 million people but we can not place our teams in position and put our 'House' up to world class standards!

No amount of money or technology can ever replace the presence of effective human capital. We need effective man power or personnel teams, know how to rustle up other resources. The reverse is true especially in a competitive and global environment! Other countries in the world recognize this.

**Better governance can unleash this latent energy for India.**

## OUR MINISTERS MORE THAN MAHARAJAS

If UP's gargantuan cabinet is a drain on our Union cabinet ministers? How much do they cost the nation? That seems to be classified information. No private secretary (PS) worth his salt is willing to reveal his boss' entitlements. Nor is the ministry of personnel, finance and cabinet secretariat forthcoming. Off the record, a PS to a senior minister cribs, "As an IAS officer, every penny on my salary slip is taxable. Out of my minister's salary of Rs. 38,000, only Rs. 6,000 is taxable. The rest comes as taxfree entitlements. Not fair."

In fact, just the total salary of our 81 Union council of ministers works out to a whopping Rs. 30.7 lakhs a month. A minister of state (MoS) gets a couple of thousands less than a cabinet minister; most other entitlements are the same. What's more, many MoS complain they have no work. Not a single file comes their way, nor are they assigned any task by their senior cabinet ministers. It costs the taxpayers several crores to keep our MoS gloriously unemployed. "Salaries are the least of the burden. It's the perks which are most attractive. It's tough to put a figure to them especially the hidden ones the ministers enjoy," says a high-ranking bureaucrat.

Here's a guesstimate of what our ministers cost.

According to officials, each minister is entitled to a minimum of 14 personnel. They include one PS who is an IAS officer of director or deputy secretary rank, two additional PS, (under-secretary level IAS officer), two assistant PS, three personal assistants, four peons and one driver.

The average salary of these three IAS officers works out to a lack a month. The average cost of the other staff would be around two lakhs a month, say officials.

Then, there are generous perks that go with the office. Every minister is entitled to 1.5 lakh free phone calls annually. Over and above this the actual bills are taken care off, which is rarely less than Rs. 25,000 a month. That's just the landline. Since many ministers also run up huge cell phone bills, a ceiling of Rs 2,500 was recently imposed.

Each minister is also entitled to a personal car (Ambassador or any other worth Rs 4.5 lakhs). But there are 10-12 cars in the ministry's pool. Most a lion's share of that too, say sources. The petrol allowance is of course unlimited.


"Travel is another black hole," says a finance ministry official. Officially, ministers are allowed 52 free air tickets annually to anywhere in the country, but in practice there's no limit. The ticket is always for the minister plus one more person. If the minister travels by train, he's entitled to an AC Ist class and can take two attendants. If he chooses to downgrade himself to AC IInd, he can take four persons along. Ministers get no TA/DA because they are treated as state guests wherever they go; the tab is picked up by the state they are visiting.

According to officials, most ministers travel to their constituency at least once a week. The guess is Rs 30,000 per trip, (air ticket for minister; plus one more person). That itself works out to Rs 1.5 lakhs per month.

As for housing, ministers are entitled to at least Type 8 fully - furnished bungalows in Delhi. This generally has a two-acre garden and two servant quarters. The market rate for such accommodation by conservative estimates would not be less than Rs 3 lakhs a month. How much do the ministers pay? A mere Rs 2,000!

-Sakina Yusuf Khan - From Times of India

### THE WHITE ELEPHANTS



**Monthly Salary:**  
 Rs 38,000  
 Rs 17,500

**Rent of houses where ministerial bungalows are built:**  
 Rs 3 lakh Type 8 fully furnished bungalow in Lutyen's Delhi  
 Rs 50,000 (a posh locality in Lucknow, for example)

**Phone bill**  
 Entitlement unlimited  
 Rs 20,000-25,000 p.m.

**Travel**  
 Entitlement unlimited  
 State minister: Rs 15,000-20,000 per month

**Petrol Bill**  
 Entitlement unlimited  
 Rs 13,000 p.m. approx.

**Security expenses:**  
 Varies  
 At least Rs 1 lakh

■ Central Minister  
 ■ State Minister

### COSTLY LEADERS

Monthly cost put on exchequer  
 Central minister: Rs 5 lakh per month  
 x 81 ministers  
 State minister: Rs 1.6 lakh  
 Number of ministers state-wise

State	Assembly Size
○ J&K	57
○ Delhi	70
○ UP	401
○ MP	298
○ Maharashtra	286
○ Bihar	243
○ Karnataka	224
○ Gujarat	180
○ Punjab	117
○ Haryana	90
○ Himachal Pradesh	68
○ Tamil Nadu	237
○ Orissa	147
○ Rajasthan	200
○ Kerala	141



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# A Heavy Dose of Stress Can Break a Body Down

By ERICA GOODE

Researchers have known for many decades that physical stress takes a toll on the body. But only relatively recently have the profound effects of psychological stress on health been understood. In a new study, researchers from basic scientists scoffed at the notion that mental stress could affect illness. The link between mind and body was considered murky territory, best left to psychiatri-  
 But in the last decade, researchers have gone beyond that. They've discovered that psychological stress can increase vulnerability to disease and have begun to understand how that might occur. The more researchers have learned, the clearer it has become that stress may be a direct link to a host of diseases that were previously considered unrelated.

"What used to be thought of as pathways that led pretty explicitly to one particular disease outcome can now be seen as leading to a whole lot of different outcomes," said Dr. Robert M. Sapolsky, a neuroendocrinologist at Stanford University. Sapolsky is the new understanding in a novel conception of stress, developed by Dr. Bruce S. McEwen, director of the neuroendocrinology laboratory at the Rockefeller University and the author of a new book, "The End of Stress as We Know It." Sapolsky and McEwen have associated with stress result from an interaction between the demands of the world and the body's capacity to manage potential threats. That capacity can be influenced by heredity and childhood experience; by diet, exercise and sleep; by social relationships; by income level

**Prolonged stress can strain the heart and damage memory cells.**

and social status; and by the piling on of normal stresses to the point that they overload the system.

In moderate amounts, the scientists argue, stress can be benign, even beneficial, and most people are able to cope with it. Pressing to give a speech, take a test or avoid a speeding car, the body undergoes an elaborate series of adjustments. Physiological processes essential in mobilizing a response are recruited into action. Neuroendocrine hormones are secreted, and digestion and the production of antibodies are suppressed.

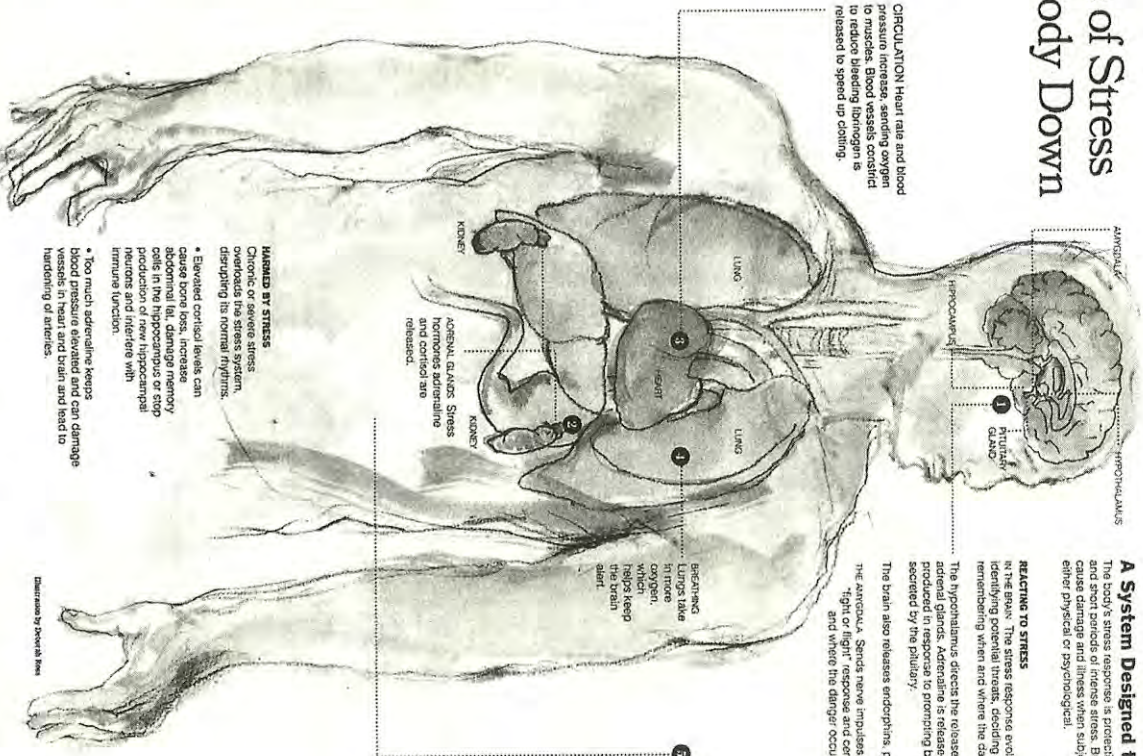
Adrenaline, and later cortisol, both stress hormones secreted by the adrenal glands, flood the body. Heart rate and blood pressure rise, respiration quickens, oxygen flows to the muscles, and the body's cells prepare to shift to the state of an alarm.

When the speech is delivered, the test taken or the car avoided, another complex set of adjustments calms things down, returning the body to normal. The process of "equilibrium through change" is called allostasis, and it is essential for survival. But it was developed, Dr. McEwen and Dr. Sapolsky point out, for the dangers humans might have encountered in a typical day on the savanna, the temporary storage of antelope meat.

Blaring car alarms, controlling bosses, no-carrier marriages, six-mile traffic jams and nude subcultures were not part of the plan. When stress persists for too long or becomes chronic, the body's allostasis is disrupted. Negative mechanisms become overwhelmed, a condition that the refers to as allostatic load. The finely tuned feedback system is disrupted, and over time it runs down, causing damage.

Work that Dr. McEwen and his colleagues

**CIRCULATION** Heart rate and blood pressure rise, sending oxygen to muscles. Blood vessels constrict to reduce bleeding; hemoglobin is released to speed up clotting.



### HARMED BY STRESS

Chronic or severe stress overloads the stress system, disrupting its normal response.

- Elevated cortisol levels can cause bone loss, increase abdominal fat, damage memory cells in the hippocampus or stop production of new hippocampal cells, and interfere with immune function.

- Too much adrenaline keeps blood pressure elevated and can damage vessels in heart and brain and lead to hardening of arteries.

have conducted with rats illustrates this wear-and-tear effect. In the studies, the rats were placed in a small compartment, their movement restricted for six hours a day, during their normal resting time. McEwen said their cortisol levels rose as their stress response moved into gear. After that, their cortisol production switched off earlier each day as they became accustomed to the restraint.

That might have been the end of the story. But

the researchers also found that, at 21 days, the rats began to show the effects of chronic stress. They grew anxious and aggressive. Their immune systems became slower to fight off bacterial infections. Dr. McEwen said the brain region involved in memory, the hippocampus, shrank. Dr. Shoshani Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie Mellon University, has found that people respond much the same way, "though volunteers dissociating with a cold stressor, those

who reported life stresses that continued for more than one month — like unemployment or family problems — were more likely to report poor memory. The longer the stress persisted, the greater the risk of illness. Allostatic load is often made worse, Dr. McEwen said, by how people respond to stress, eating fatty foods, staying late at work, avoiding exercise, and so on.

systems are not allowed a chance to rest, to go back to base line," he said. "They're being driven by excess cues, by stressors, by demands, by isolation or frustration competition."

The best ways to cope, Dr. McEwen said, turn out to be the time-honored ones: eat sensibly, get plenty of sleep, exercise regularly, stop at one meal at a time, and avoid drinking too much. "The number of smoking chances in your life," he said,

### A System Designed to Cope

The body's stress response is a trade-off: understanding potential threats, deciding how to respond and remembering when and where the danger occurred. But the same system can cause damage and illness when subjected to long-term stress, either physical or psychological.

#### REACTING TO STRESS

The hypothalamus directs the release of stress hormones from the adrenal glands. Adrenaline is released first. Cortisol follows, produced in response to prompting by ACTH, a stress hormone secreted by the pituitary.

The brain also releases endorphins, pain-killing hormones. The amygdala sends nerve impulses, setting off fear and the "fight or flight" response and cementing memories of how and where the danger occurred.

Breathing  
Lungs take  
in more  
oxygen,  
which keeps  
the brain  
alert.

**2** Starch glucose is tapped for energy along with fatty acids from stored fats.

The immune system sends immune cells where they are needed to fight pathogens.

**3** Some body functions are put off. In acute stress, digestion is slowed; during severe or prolonged stress, the digestive system is suppressed.

Source: Dr. Bruce S. McEwen, Rockefeller University.

Illustration by David M. Ross

## EUROPE VERSUS AMERICA

For all of them the unquestioning defense of Israel as a bulwark of Western democracy and civilisation against Islam and communism was a central article of faith. Many though not all the major neo-cons (as they are called) are Jewish, but under the Bush presidency they have welcomed the extra support of the Christian Right which, while it is rabidly pro-Israel, is also deeply anti-Semitic (ie these Christians -- many of them Southern baptists -- believe that all the Jews of the world must gather in Israel so that the Messiah can come again; those Jews who convert to Christianity will be saved, the rest will be doomed to eternal perdition). It is the next generation of neo-conservatives such as Richard Perle, Dick Cheney, Paul Wolfowitz, Condoleezza Rice, and Donald Rumsfeld who are behind the push to war against Iraq, a cause from which I have very much doubt that Bush can ever be deterred. Colin Powell is too cautious a figure, too interested in saving his career, too little a man of principle to represent much of a threat to this group which is supported by the editorial pages of The Washington Post and dozens of columnists, media pundits on CNN, CBS, and NBC, as well as the national weeklies that spread American democracy and fight the good fight, no matter how many wars have to be fought all over the world.

There is no trace of this sort of thing in Europe that I can detect. Nor is there that lethal combination of money and power on a vast scale that can control elections and national policy at will. Remember that George Bush spent over \$200 million to get himself elected two years ago, and even Mayor Michael Bloomberg of New York spent 60 million dollars for his election: this scarcely seems like the democracy to which other nations might aspire, much less emulate. But this is accepted uncritically by what seems to be an enormous majority of Americans who equate all this with freedom and democracy, despite its obvious drawbacks. More than any other country today, the United States is controlled at a distance from most citizens; the great corporations and lobbying groups do their will with "the people's" sovereignty leaving little opportunity for real dissent or political change. Democrats and Republicans, for example, voted to give Bush a blank check for war with such enthusiasm and unquestioning loyalty as to make one doubt that there was any thought in the decision. The ideological position common to nearly everyone in the system is that America is best, its ideals perfect, its history spotless, its actions and society at the highest levels of human achievement and greatness. To argue with that -- if that is at all possible -- is to be "un-American and guilty of the cardinal sin of anti Americanism which derives not from honest criticism but from hatred of the good and the pure. No wonder then that America has never had an organised Left or real opposition party as has been the case in every European country. The substance of American discourse is that it is divided into black and white, evil and good, ours and theirs. It is the task of a lifetime to make a change in that Manichean duality that seems to be set forever in an unchanging ideological dimension. And so it is for most Europeans who see America as having been their saviour and is now their protector, yet whose embrace is both encumbering and annoying at the same time.

Tony Blair's wholeheartedly pro-American position therefore seems even more puzzling to an outsider like myself. I am comforted that even to his own people he seems like a humourless aberration, a European who has decided in effect to obliterate his own identity in favour of this other one, represented by the venerable Mr. Bush. I still have time to learn when it will be that Europe will come to its senses and assume the countervailing role to America that its size and history entitle it to play. Until then, the war approaches inexorably.

RAM.ORG.EG/WEEKLY

# CATCH ME IF YOU CAN?

## China - India, Economic & Social-Economic Factors

by  
Bunty Khanna  
Waka up Call for INDIA  
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Economic / Social factor Unit measure China India			
1. Steel Production	million tons/year	163	29
2. Cement Production	million tons/year	650	109
3. Food grain production	million tons/year	418	208
4. Crude Oil production	million tons/year	160	40
5. Coal Production	million tons/year	1300	300
6. Electrical Generation capacity	Megawatts capacity	2,58,000	89,000
7. Electrical Generation capacity	Billions of Kilwatts	1,166	417
8. Transmission & distribution losses	as % of total power	6.8	23.4
9. Electricity tariff	US\$ / 100 KW	4.3	7.53
10. Cost of commercial borrowing	as % interest / year	6 - 7	11 - 18
11. Telephone lines connected	millions	240	41
12. TV sets in households	millions	400	75
13. Mobile / cellular phones	millions	205	17
14. Internet connections	millions	45	9
15. Foreign trade (export + import)	US\$ billions/year	551	95
16. Bicycle Production	millions per year	55	8
17. Exports (China + HongKong + Macao)	US\$ billions / year	430	50
18. Tourist Arrivals	millions / year	87	2.5
19. Non-Resident citizens	millions [approx]	50-55	20-25
20. GDP of Non-Resident citizens	US\$ billions / yr.[approx]	800-500	425-325
21. FDI inflow (China + Hong Kong)	US\$ billions / year	106	3.80
22. FDI from Non-residents (China + HK)	US\$ billions / year	70	0.2
23. %FDI from Non-Residents	% of total FDI received	65	10
24. FDI	% of exports	22	5
25. Forex Reserves (China + Hong Kong)	US\$ billions	452	88
26. GDP	US\$ billions	1121	460
27. Population	millions	1260	1060
28. Population increase per year	millions	10	19
29. Birth rate	Numbers per 1000	8.8	27
30. Per Capital income	US\$ per year / person	1060	460
31. Life expectancy	Years	72	61
32. Poverty line	% of total population	3	30**
33. Poverty line Actual numbers in	millions	40	300**
34. Primary school enrollment	% of school going children	99.1	92.1
35. Junior school enrollment	% of school going children	94.4	?
36. % of school going children attending school for first	9 years	99.1	?
37. Size of family, average [1998]	Numbers	3.63	5.52
38. Women marrying, first time, av. Age	Years	23.57	?
39. Employment of women	% of work force [1999]	46.50	32.1
40. Chinese women paid	% of what men were paid	80.40	?
41. Infant mortality rate	Rate per 100,000	31	72
42. Hospitalized delivery rate	% of births	66.80	35
43. 1 yr old children with BCG vaccine	% of total	97.80	?
44. ....ditto.....Polio vaccine	% of total	97.40	?
45. ....ditto.....DPT vaccine	% of total	97.80	?
46. ....ditto..... Measles vaccine	% of total	97.50	?
47. Maternal mortality rate	Rate per 100,000	42	410
48. Poverty line, as per World Bank	US\$ per year / person	365	365
49. Retired people covered by basic retirement insurance.	millions	30	?
50. Social welfare institutions run by the govt.		1000	?
51. Community run senior citizens homes		40,000	?

1 billion = 1000 million, 1 million = 10 lacs, 1 crore = 100 lacs = 10 million \*\*As per official figures

For certain line numbers we do not have any data about India. Readers are requested to help us to complete the data

# POVERTY ERADICATION

Extracts from U.N. Informaion Centre,

by  
**Z. A. BANDUKWALA**  
**Member - Governing Council - MUNA**

We should spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We should commit to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.

We should therefore to create an environment - at the national and global levels alike - which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.

Success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We should commit to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

We should be concerned about the obstacles developing countries face in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustained development. We should therefore make every effort to ensure the success of the High-level International and Inter-governmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001.

We should to address the special needs of the least developed countries. In this context, we should welcome the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held in May 2001 and to endeavour to ensure its success. We request the industrialized countries:

- ♦ To adopt, preferably by the time of that Conference, a policy of **duty-and quota-free** access for essentially all exports from the least developed countries ;
- ♦ To implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction; and
- ♦ To grant more generous development assistance, especially to countries that are genuinely making an effort to apply their resources to poverty reduction.

We should be determined to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low-and middle-income developing countries, through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term.

We should resolve to address the special needs of small island developing States, by implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly rapidly and in full. We urge the international community to ensure that, in the development of a vulnerability index, the special needs of small island developing States are taken into account.

We should recognize the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries, and urge both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems.

- ♦ To have, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.
- ♦ To ensure that, by the same date, children every- where, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.
- ♦ By the same date, to have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-five child mortality by two thirds, of their current rates.
- ♦ To have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.
- ♦ To provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
- ♦ By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative.
- ♦ To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.
- ♦ To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chang to find decent and productive work.
- ♦ To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make esential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries.
- ♦ To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.
- ♦ To ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially informity with recommendations contained in the ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration, are available to all.
- ♦ To expand and to give more power to judiciary to settle disputes quickly with all fairness.



## WORLD TRENDS

### AT A GLANCE

# The Youngest Soldiers

A recent United Nations report identified 13 areas of conflict where governments or militant groups may be recruiting or using soldiers younger than 18.



Source: United Nations

The New York Times

Tamil youths often find themselves coerced into joining the rebel movement. Three Tamil rebels are pictured in Kunjurian Kudah, near Batticaloa in northeastern Sri Lanka.



## How Hybrid Cars Work

How can a car get more than 50 miles to the gallon in city driving? By using two motors, one gasoline-powered, the other electric. Vehicles like the Toyota Prius, below, and the Honda Insight use a gas engine to power the vehicle and to charge the batteries that power the electric engine.

### GASOLINE ENGINE

Hybrid cars are still essentially gasoline-powered vehicles. All the electricity they use comes ultimately from the gasoline engine. But the gas engine in a hybrid vehicle is smaller and is turned off when the vehicle is at a stop or cruising at low speeds.

### ELECTRIC MOTOR-GENERATOR

A hybrid car's electric motor takes over from the gasoline engine in stop-and-go driving, so a hybrid's fuel economy is greater in city rather than highway conditions. The electric motor doubles as a generator when it is not needed to power the car.

### BATTERIES

In hybrids, nickel metal hydride (NiMH) batteries provide higher energy density and longer service than typical car batteries.



### TRANSMISSION

Honda and Toyota take different approaches. The Toyota Prius uses an automatic planetary gearing system with the electric motor alone to power the wheels at low-demand times (at speeds below 10 m.p.h., for example) or uses both motors for high-demand driving, like quick acceleration. The Honda Insight uses a traditional transmission that gets its energy from the gasoline engine and sometimes the electric motor, too.

Sources: *Automobile Quarterly*; The Henry Ford Museum; Ward's AutoInfoBank; Toyota Motor Corporation; American Honda Motor Comp.

The New York Times; Illustration by Frank O'Connell

## Darker Side of Hydrogen's Green Promise

By RYAN LIZZA

WASHINGTON — In his recent State of the Union address, President Bush seemed to embrace the holy grail of the environmental movement: a push to the so-called hydrogen economy.

"A simple chemical reaction between hydrogen and oxygen generates energy, which can be used to power a car producing only water, not exhaust fumes," Mr. Bush said. "With a new national commitment, our scientists and engineers will overcome obstacles to taking these cars from laboratory to showroom, so that the first car driven by a child born today could be powered by hydrogen, and pollution-free."

But Mr. Bush's initiative for fuel-cell research is not as environment-friendly as it might seem. In fact, the proposal

could benefit the fossil-fuel and nuclear power industries.

That's because while hydrogen fuel cells produce nothing except water vapor, the production of hydrogen itself can be environmentally harmful. Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe, but it doesn't exist naturally on earth in its pure form. "Just as the oil is locked up in the Middle East, hydrogen is all locked up in compounds," said Robert Rose, executive director of the Breakthrough Technologies Institute in Washington and a leading advocate of hydrogen fuel cells.

Energy is required to produce hydrogen — and that energy, depending on its source, can create greenhouse gases. According to the Energy Department, 96 percent of hydrogen produced in the world today comes from natural gas, oil and coal — the same fossil fuels that environmentalists would like to abandon.

## WHY IS THE WORD WHICH CHANGES THE WORLD

- Why don't all Indians have one common prayer?
- Why is school admission more painful than child birth?
- Why can't we have a single Indo-Pak cricket team?
- Why do we find more animals on our roads than in our zoos?
- Why does a rapist only get 7 years imprisonment and the victim, a life-term?
- Why do we take tuitions from the same teacher who teaches us in school?
- Why do we see music more than we hear it ?
- Why can't we wear tricolor shorts?
- Why can't our rivers be clean enough to swim in?
- Why can't we have a global campaign for Brand India?
- Why aren't there more lifeguards at our beaches?
- Why can't we discuss autonomy for Kashmir?
- Why do you have to die to be praised?
- Why do we have to be married to live together?
- Why can't nightclubs be open all night?
- Why can't our children be chefs and hairdressers instead of doctors and engineers?
- Why can't we have a CEO for the Taj? (The monument, not the hotel)
- Why can't there be women bartenders?
- Why is it bad to enjoy sex?
- Why isn't there a compulsory politeness course for all Delhiites?
- What about downsizing the parliament?
- Why don't we ban ragging?
- Why do all our athletes look undernourished?
- Why don't we all rush home to watch a hockey match on TV?
- Why can't female politicians wear turquoise and lilac instead of saffron?
- Why can't we have traffic-free city centres?
- Why are nudist colonies illegal, but not naga sadhus?
- Why do cops wear khaki?
- Why can't we freely visit our loved ones across the border?
- Why are our beautiful outdoors treated as one big giant toilet?
- Why aren't free condoms distributed more freely?
- Why can't there be capital punishment for makers of spurious drugs?
- Why can't we have all-night bazaars?
- Why can't we have same-sex marriages?
- Why can't we fill up more than just our cricket stadiums?
- Why are massive shopping malls being built with micro parking lost?
- Why isn't a restaurant named after Bhaichung Bhutia?
- Why are we wearing mental corsets?

Why does it take Madonna to make yoga popular?  
Why don't politicians have a retirement age?  
Why aren't our derelict monuments converted to beautiful tourist piazzas?  
Why can't we imitate Hrithik Roshan and Suzanne Khan's interfaith marriage, instead of Hrithik's hairstyle?  
Why is the minimum age for voting 18 but the minimum age for drinking 25?  
Why are remixes more popular than the original scores?  
Why do our heroines need body doubles?  
Why can't everyone enjoy jokes on themselves, like sardars?  
Why is our public architecture so ugly?  
Why do torn and faded jeans cost more?  
Why can't marijuana be sold at a paan shop when it can be plucked freely from a hillside?  
Why do different communities have different inheritance laws?  
Why can't the average age in Parliament be 35 ?  
Why does an honest cop come as such a shock?  
Why do parents consider trance music a headache, but not jagrans?  
Why is the Inbox always full with Spam?  
Why doesn't a vada pao have the cult status of a hamburger?  
We can't we learn how to stand in a queue?  
Why are TV promos more exciting than the actual film?  
Why can't there be more free trade between India and Pakistan besides Adnan Sami?  
Why isn't prostitution legal?  
Why does Aamir Khan make more TV commercials than films?  
Why do all government offices look like there are coffee-bars?  
Why isn't sex-education compulsory in schools?  
Why do movies get released only on Fridays?  
Why do all witnesses turn "hostile"?  
Why should our jails be hell-holes?  
Why can't we get a drink at a movie theatre?  
Why don't we hear the words "thank-you" more often?  
Why do we think of banning "Valentine's Day" but not paan masala?  
Why do we always take ourselves so seriously ?  
Why are we more concerned about building temples than schools?  
Why are we allergic to lane driving ?  
Why do we have statues only of politicians?  
Why can't rapists be tried only by female judges?  
Why can't we keep our streets as clean as our homes?  
Why don't we choose bright colours for our cars?  
Why do we always come across MBAs and rarely an archaeologist?  
Why do we need loudspeakers to broadcast our faith?  
(by the courtesy of The Times of India)

# UNITED NATIONS

## ANNUAL DAYS AND WEEKS, CONFERENCES & SPECIAL SESSIONS

- 21 February -- International Mother Language Day
- 8 March -- United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace
- 21 March -- International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 21 March -- Beginning Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling against Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 22 March -- World Day for Water
- 23 March -- World Meteorological Day
- 7 April -- World Health Day
- 23 April -- World Book and Copyright Day
- 3 May -- World Press Freedom Day
- 15 May -- International Day of Families
- 17 May -- World Telecommunication Day
- 22 May -- International Day for Biological Diversity
- 25 May -- Beginning Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories
- 31 May -- World No-Tobacco Day
- 4 June -- International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression
- 5 June -- World Environment Day
- 17 June -- World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
- 20 June -- World Refugee Day
- 23 June -- United Nations Public Service Day
- 26 June -- International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
- 26 June -- International Day in Support of Victims of Torture
- 6 July -- International Day of Cooperatives (first Saturday of July)
- 11 July -- World Population Day
- 9 August -- International Day of the World's Indigenous People
- 12 August -- International Youth Day
- 23 August -- International Day for the Remembrance of the Renembrance of the Slave Trade and Its Abolition
- September -- International Literacy Day
- September -- International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
- September -- International Day of Peace
- September -- World Maritime Day (during last week of September)
- 1 October -- International Day of Older Persons
- 0 October -- World Space Week
- 5 October -- World Habitat Day (first Monday of October)
- 9 October -- International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction (second Wednesday of October)
- 9 October -- World Post Day
- 0 October -- World Mental Health Day
- 6 October -- World Food Day
- 7 October -- International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
- 4 October -- United Nations Day
- 4 October -- World Development Information Day
- 0 October -- Disarmament Week
- November -- International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict.
- November -- International Day for Tolerance
- November -- Africa Industrialization Day
- November -- Universal Children's Day
- November -- World Television Day
- November -- International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
- December -- World AIDS Day
- December -- International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
- December -- International Day of Disabled Persons
- December -- International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development
- December -- International Civil Aviation Day
- December -- Human Right Day
- December -- International Migrants Day

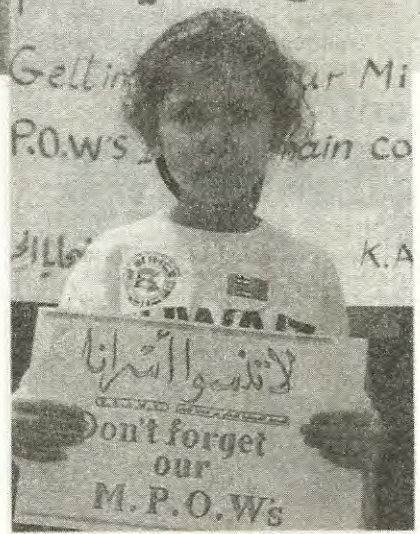
## INTERNATIONAL DECADES AND YEARS

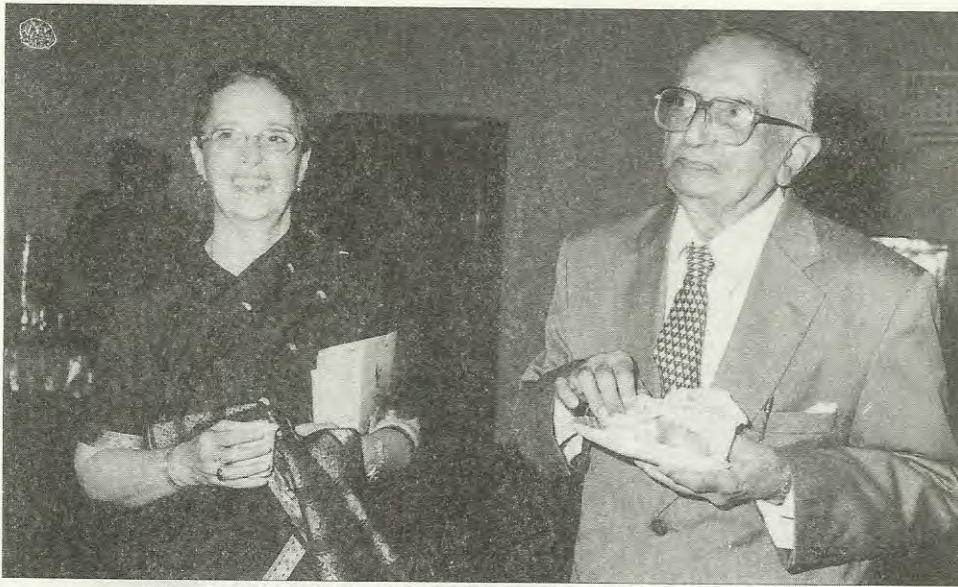
- 1993-2002 -- Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons
- 1993-2002 -- Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa
- 1993-2003 -- Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 1994-2004 -- International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
- 1995-2004 -- United Nations Decade for Human Right Education
- 1997-2006 -- United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
- 2001-2010 -- Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
- 2001-2010 -- Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
- 2001-2010 -- International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World
- 2003-2012 -- United Nations Literacy Decade : Education for All
  - 2002 -- International Year of Ecotourism
  - 2002 -- International Year of Mountains
  - 2002 -- United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage
  - 2003 -- International Year of Freshwater
  - 2005 -- International Year of Microcredit

## CONFERENCES, EVENTS AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

1. International Conference on Financing for Development (18-22 March 2002)
2. Second World Assembly on Ageing (8-12 April 2002)
3. Special Session of the General Assembly on Children (8-10 May 2002)
4. World Food Summit: Five Years Later (10-13 June 2002)
5. World Summit on Sustainable Development (26 August-4 September 2002)
6. Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names  
  
(27 August-5 September 2002)
7. World Summit on the Information Society (10-12 December 2003)
8. International Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Representatives of International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (2003).

**Approx. 600 Kuwaiti Nationals were taken away by the Iraqi Forces in 1990, are still not traceable photo received with courtesy of Mr. Saud Faisal Al-Daweesh, Consul General of Kuwait in Mumbai.**





International Solidarity Day With The State of Palestine People held on 04-01-03  
From Left to Right Ms. Pheroza J. Godrej & Mr. Purshotam Kavadia

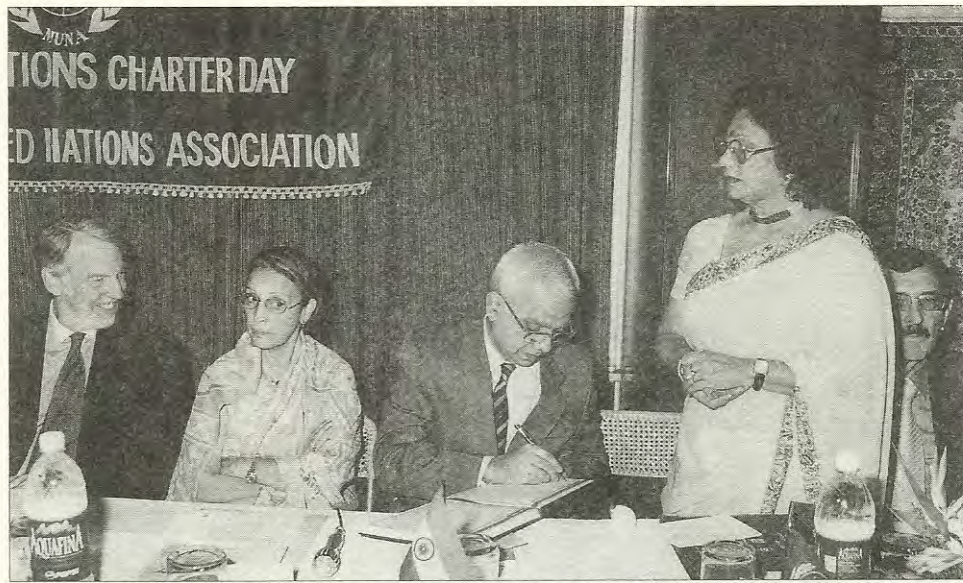


International Solidarity Day With The People of Palestine held on 04-01-03. From Left to Right Ms. Pheroza J. Godrej, Mr. Pai of Indo - Japanese Assn. Mr. Marek Moron Consul of Poland.



Mr. K. M. Abraham Vice President of MUNA Presenting Flowers to Mr. Maartin D. Reuchlin Consul General of Netherlands on the U. N. Charter Day





Chief guest Mr. Justice R. M. S. Khandeparkar Signing the Visitors Book on the U.N. Charter Day held on 26-6-03, along With on the right Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej and Mr. Maartin D. Reuchlin Consul General Netherlands and on the Left Ms. Mohini Mathur.



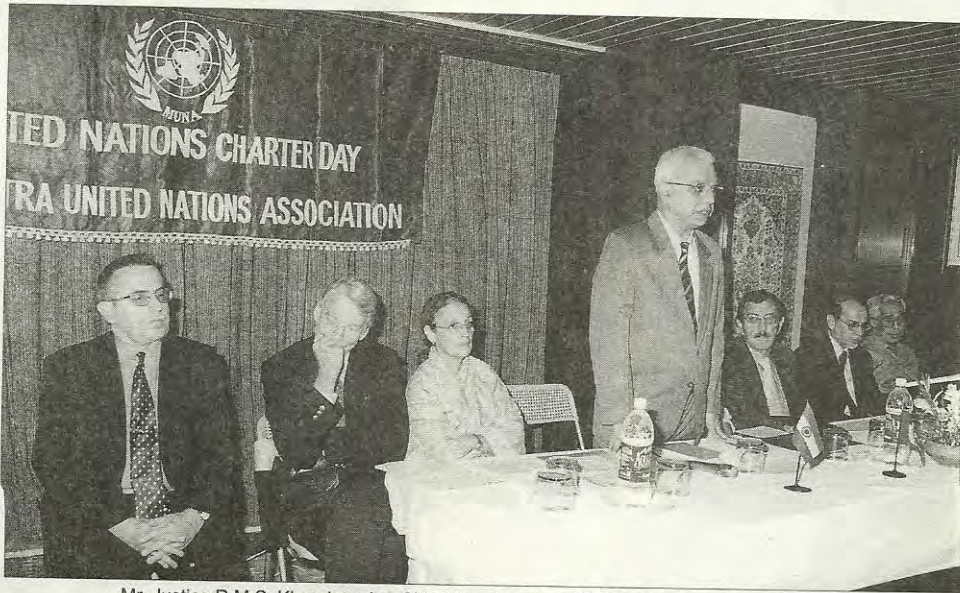
U.N. Charter Day held on 26.6.03. From Left to Right Mr. Pai Mr. K. M. Abraham, Mrs. Sona Sekhon Consul of Haiti, Mr Marek Moron, Consul of Poland, Mr. Maartin D. Reuchlin Consul General of Netherlands, Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej, Mr. Justice R.M.S. Khandeparkar, Ms. Mohini Mathur, Mr. Don Cairns Consul General of Australia, Mr. Aspi Chinoy, Eminent Legal luminary, Mr. Vinay Rathi, Mr. Ajay Kumar, Mr. Z.A.Bandukwala, & Mr. Salim Barwadia



Mr. Maartin D. Reuchlin Consul General of Netherlands addressing the audience on the U.N. Charter Day on 26-6-03, on Luis Right Mr. Marek Moron - Consul of Poland, on Left Mrs Pheroza J. Godrej, Mr. Justice R.M.S. Khandeparkar, Ms.Mohini, Mr Don Cairns Consul General of Australia, Mr. Aspi Chenoy, Mr. Z.A. Bandukwala.



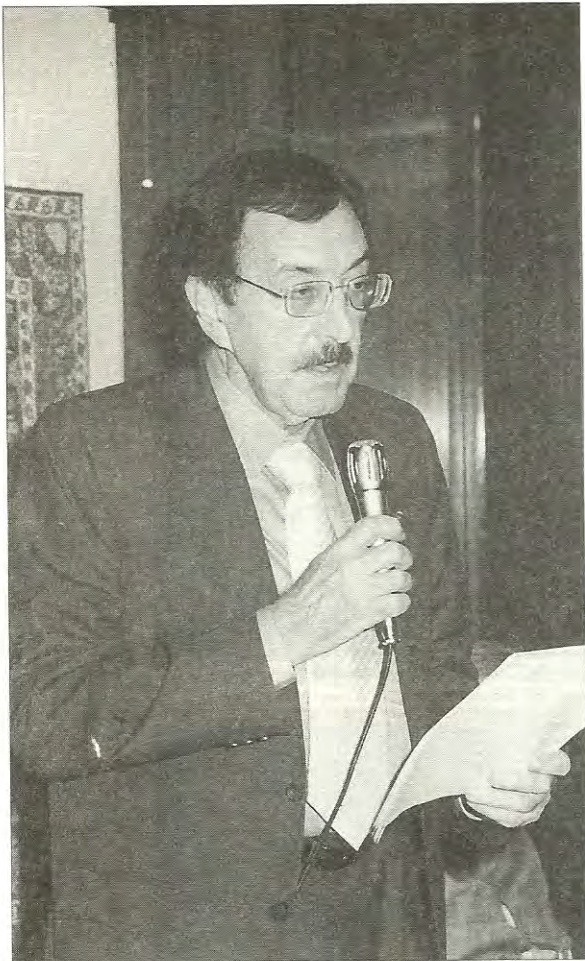
Mr. Z.A. Bandukwala giving Vote of thanks on the U. N. Charter Day held on 26-6-03



Mr. Justice R.M.S. Khandeparkar Chief Guest on the U.N. Charter Day held on 26-6-03, addressing the audience.



Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej, President of MUNA, is well coming the Guests on the U.N. Charter Day held on 26-6-03 on her Left Mr. Justice R.M.S.Khandeparkar



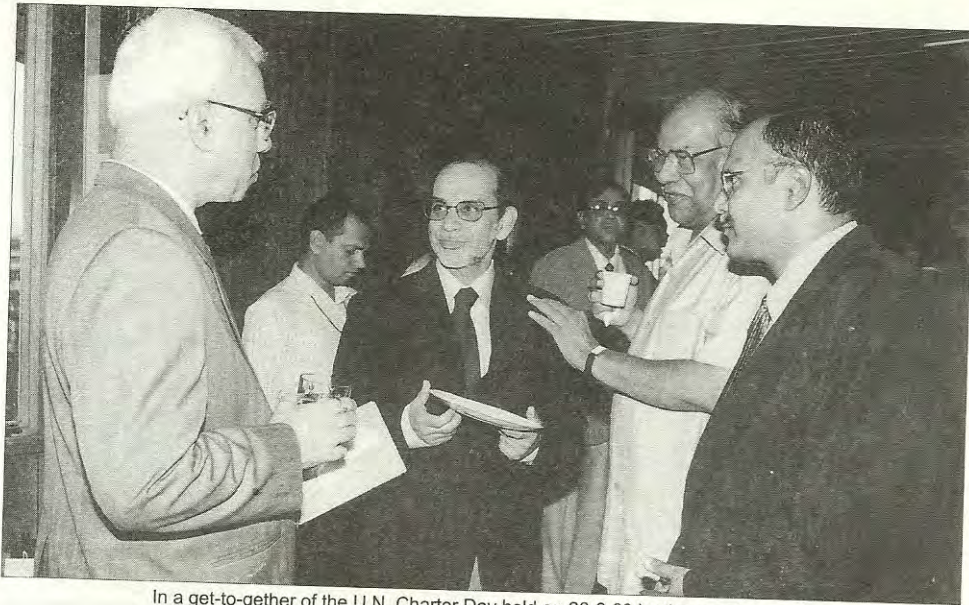
Mr. Don Cairns, Consul General of Australia is addressing the audience on the U. N. Charter Day held on 26-6-03



Mr. S.P. Chenoy, eminent lawyer is addressing the audience on the U.N. Charter Day held on 26-6-03



Mr. Majeed A. Meman Sr. Lawyer, is Addressing on the International Solidarity Day with the People of Patestine held on 4-1-03



In a get-together of the U.N. Charter Day held on 26-6-03 by the members and guests of MUNA. Mr. Ramprasad Ruia is talking to Mr. Justice R.M.S. Khandeparkar



International Solidarity Day with the people of Palestine held on 4-1-03 Ms. Pheroza J. Godrej Presenting Flowers to Dr. Khalid EL-Shaikh Ambassador of Palestine



International Solidarity Day with Palestine held on 4-1-03 Mr. Zaka Presenting Flowers to Mr. A.M. Assenaider in A.M. Assenaider Consul General of Yemen

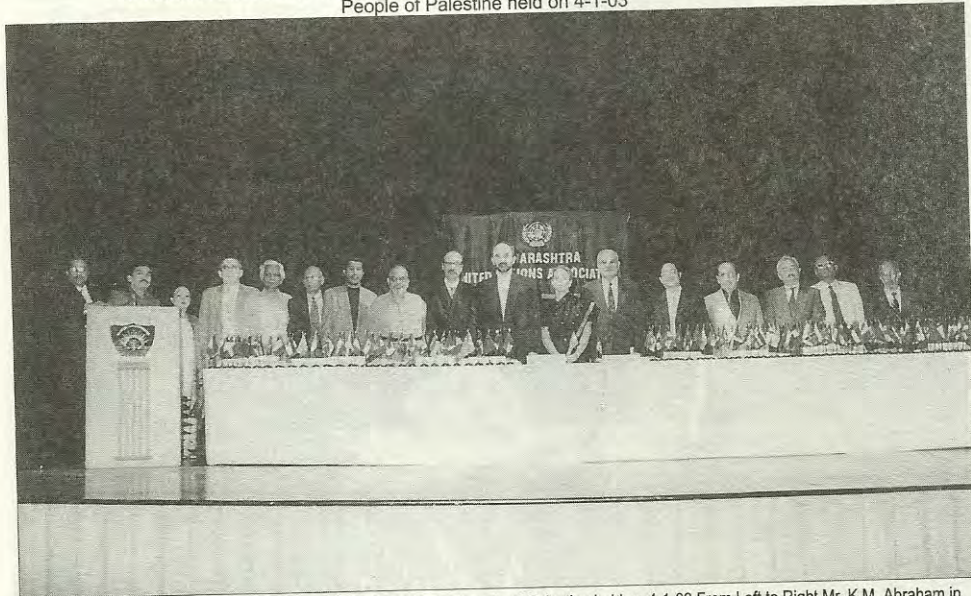
# UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION



Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej discussing a point with Mr. Eid Humood Al-Qahtani, Consul General of Oman Bahrain, along with Mr. Arafa F. Sameer on the Right of Mr. Qahtani, Mr Abdullah A. Al-Ajlan, Consul General of Saudi Arabia, on the International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03



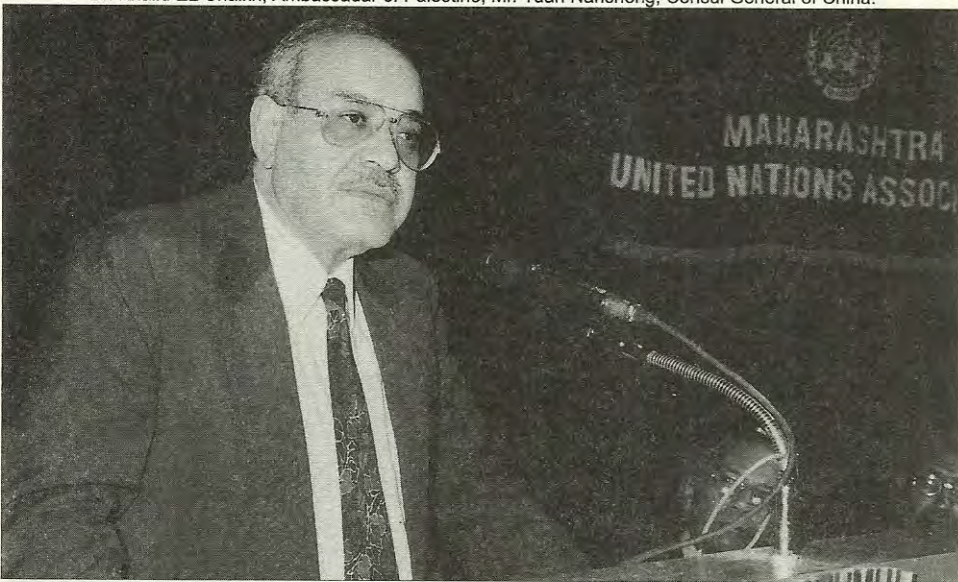
Mr. Magued Fouad, Consul General of Egypt discussing a point With Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej and Mr. Mehdi Honardoost, Consul General of Iran, on the International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03



Group Photo taken on the International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03 From Left to Right Mr. K.M. Abraham in Mr. Abdul Murim, Consul of Indonesia, Mr. Marek Moran, Consul of Poland, Mr. A.A. Syed, Mr. Arafa F. Sammeer, Consul General of Oman, Mr. Eid Humood Al- Qahtani, Consul General of Bahrain, Mr. Mehdi Honardoost, Consul General of Iran, Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej, Dr. Khalid El-Shaikh Ambassdar of Palestine, Mr. Yuan Nansheng Consul General of China, Mr. Abdullah A. Al- Ajlan, Consul General of Saudia Arabia, Mr. Magued Fouad, Consul General of Egypt, Mr. Mageed A. Memon, Sr. Lawyer, and Mr. A.M. Assenaider Consul General of Yemen. Prof Dr. Sundeep Pendse, and Prof. Anand Mohan Sahai



International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine was held on 4-1-03 From Left to Right Eid Humood Al-Qahtani, Consul General of Bahrain, Mrs. Mehdi Honardoost, Consal General of Iran, Mrs. Pheroza J.Godrej, Dr. Khalid EL-Shaikh, Ambassador of Palestine, Mr. Yuan Nansheng, Consul General of China.



Dr. Khalid EL- Shaikh Ambassador of Palestine Speaking on the International Solidarity Day for the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03



Mr. Arafa F. Sameer Consul General of Oman noting some Points on the International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03



Mr. Abdullah A. Al-Ajlan Consul General of Saudi Arabia, Addressing the audience on the International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03



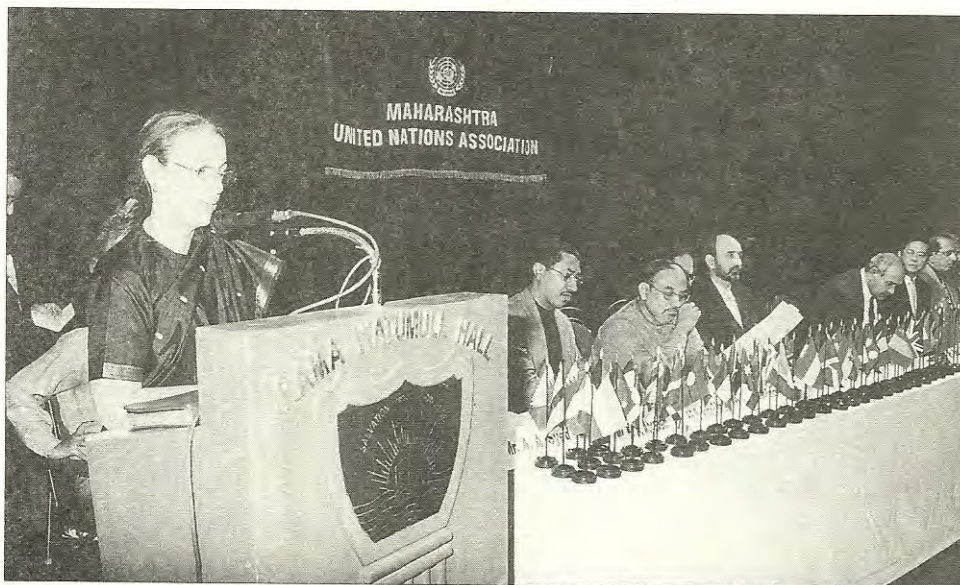
International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03 Mr. Abdul Mumim Acting C.G. of Indonesia Presenting Flowers to Mr. Mehdi Honardoost Consul General of Iran



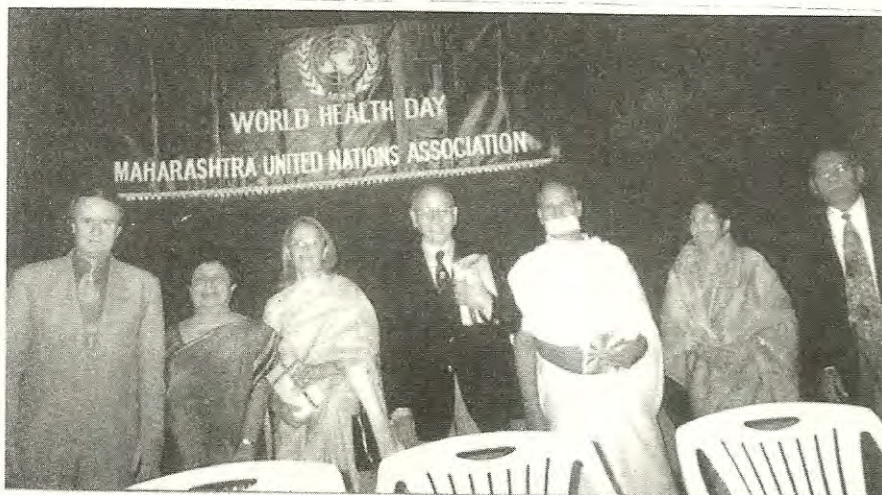
International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03 Mr. A.A. Syed addressing the gathering



International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03  
Mr. Majeed A. Memon addressing the audience



International Solidarity Day with the People of Palestine held on 4-1-03  
Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej addressing the audience



World Health Day 7th April 2003,  
From left to right Mr. Feodor Starcevic, Ms. Gool Ghadially, Mrs. Pheroza J. Godrej,  
Dr. R. K. Anand, Muni Mahendra Kumar, Mrs. R.P. Ruia, Mr. A.A. Syed