

MAURITIUS TIMES

• Always do right. It will gratify some people and astonish the rest. -- Mark Twain

Opinion

Why is the Rupee Depreciating Uncontrollably?

And what will it take to stop the decline?



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“Labour’s victory could potentially influence the Chagos Archipelago dispute, but the outcome remains uncertain”

‘The Labour government will need to navigate diplomatic relations with both Mauritius and the US, as well as domestic political considerations’

- ‘Rishi Sunak’s main problem was that the Conservative Party brand was damaged beyond repair. He didn’t really stand a chance of winning the election’

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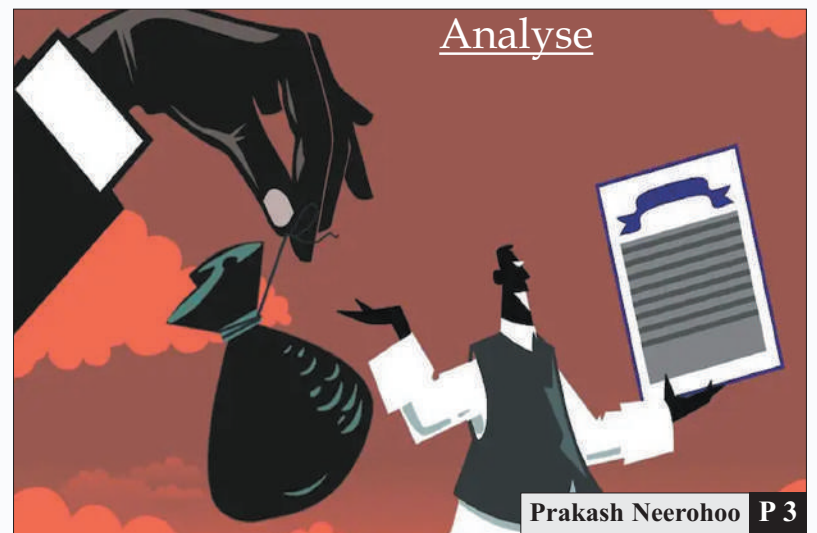
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St Louis Gate Affair

Burmeister & Wain Contractor Condemned, ICAC's Investigation in Abeyance

Whether Adrien Duval is nominated as Speaker of The National Assembly today, as widely suspected, is not of paramount importance. What truly matters, if his nomination is confirmed, are the concessions the PMSD's leader may have secured from the MSM leader regarding various critical issues such as the FCC, policing, the DPP and law enforcement, race organisation and the Mauritius Turf Club, and the scandalous state of children excluded from education. These agreements would purport to cultivate a more acceptable governance ethos, making an alliance with the MSM more appealing or less objectionable to PMSD supporters. The other prickly issues about a potential MSM-PMSD alliance, are amongst others, the Cabinet hierarchy, seat and constituency sharing and the diminished role of the former MMM allies of the MSM in 2019.

The crucial question remains whether the PMSD will secure "electable" seats and wield enough parliamentary influence to restrain potential excesses in a future MSM-PMSD government, should they be elected. On the other hand, while the current predicament of the PMSD leader is understandable, it falls upon him to promote the only political option available to him in the present circumstances to maintain the PMSD's relevance in the current political landscape. Managing this while minimizing reputational damage to both his own integrity and that of the party is also his responsibility.

What is of more relevance today is the latest development in the long-drawn St Louis Gate affair. The recent fine imposed on Burmeister & Wain Contractor A/S (BWSC) for bribery in Mauritius underscores a critical issue that demands national attention and reflection. The case, linked to the St Louis Gate Affair, highlights a distressing reality where corruption undermines fair competition and tarnishes the integrity of public procurement processes - and has been allowed to remain unresolved, causing immense damage to Mauritius' reputation in matters of good governance.

Burmeister & Wain Contractor A/S, a Danish construction company, was found guilty of bribing Mauritian officials from January 2011 to October 2017. The motive was clear: to gain an unfair advantage in securing a lucrative contract for the construction of the Saint Louis power plant. This misconduct, involving payments amounting to DKK 632,000 (approximately Rs 4.5 million), was conducted through intermediaries to obtain confidential information that would sway the tender process in BWSC's favour.

The fallout from this scandal has been profound. Not only has BWSC been fined DKK 10 million (EUR 1.3 million) by the Danish court in Hillerod early this month, but the reputational damage extends to Mauritius itself. The affair has drawn scrutiny from international bodies like the African Development Bank (ADB), which highlighted the malfeasance in its investigation report. This scrutiny

came at a time when Mauritius was already grappling with issues related to anti-money laundering compliance, as evidenced by its inclusion on the European Commission's list of high-risk jurisdictions in May 2020.

The implications of such corruption are manifold. Beyond the financial penalties and legal repercussions faced by the involved parties, the broader impact on Mauritius' standing in the global community cannot be overstated. Central to addressing these challenges is the role of governance and oversight institutions. The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) in Mauritius has a pivotal responsibility to investigate such cases thoroughly and impartially. The effectiveness and independence of these institutions are crucial in restoring public trust and holding accountable those who betray it, particularly when they hold powerful posts and responsibilities.

The delay in bringing perpetrators to justice is a concern that further exacerbates public scepticism and distrust. Despite BWSC's self-disclosure and cooperation with Danish authorities starting in 2019, questions linger about the thoroughness and timeliness of investigations conducted in Mauritius. This delay has not only prolonged the uncertainty surrounding the case but also has undermined confidence in the ability of Mauritian authorities to tackle corruption effectively.

Moreover, the involvement of high-ranking officials, including a former senior minister who lost his position following allegations linked to the scandal, underscores the pervasive nature of alleged corruption within political circles. Such revelations not only damage public perception but also call into question the integrity of decision-making processes that affect national development projects.

Swift and decisive action by authorities to prosecute wrongdoers, recover misappropriated funds, and institute reforms is essential. Moreover, proactive measures to prevent future instances of corruption, such as enhancing whistleblower protections and tightening procurement procedures, are crucial steps toward rebuilding trust and fostering a fair and competitive business environment.

Beyond legal and regulatory reforms, there is a broader societal imperative to promote a culture of integrity and ethical leadership. Admittedly we have not evolved along the paths trodden by Singapore which is now respected international centre for free and transparent operations but can we afford the situation to fester and rot? This moment demands introspection, accountability, and decisive action. By confronting corruption head-on, strengthening institutional frameworks, and fostering a culture of integrity, Mauritius can emerge stronger and more resilient, reaffirming its status as a beacon of good governance and a trusted partner in the global community. The path forward may be challenging, but it is essential for realizing Mauritius' full potential.

The Conversation

One memorable speech can turn around a faltering campaign

How Nixon did it with his 'Checkers' talk



Richard Nixon poses with his family and their dog, Checkers, in Washington, DC, in September 1952. Bettmann/Contributor

Twenty years before Watergate, then-Sen. Richard Nixon's national political ambitions were in peril. He was accused of dipping into a private, \$18,000 slush fund to cover expenses, and doubts about the propriety of his conduct intensified as the 1952 presidential election campaign unfolded.

Nixon was able to preserve what became a long career in national politics - and kept the vice-presidential spot on that year's Republican national ticket - with a talk on television and radio in which Checkers, his family's cocker spaniel, figured memorably.

What is known as Nixon's "Checkers" speech was without precedent, and it came at a moment when television was just beginning to have an impact on American political life.

Although popular memory of the speech has faded, the episode offers a reminder, perhaps loosely relevant these days to President Joe Biden, about how political firestorms - and demands that a controversial candidate quit a national party ticket - can in some circumstances be neutralized.

The "Checkers" case is also a reminder that a whiff of scandal isn't necessarily destructive to a political campaign.

Nixon at a crossroads

The 1952 Republican ticket, led by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, won a 39-state landslide over the Democrats' presidential nominee, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. The sweep of the Eisenhower-Nixon victory was an outcome no pollster had anticipated, as I note in my 2024 book, "Lost in a Gallup: Polling Failure in US Presidential Elections."

But a Republican victory hardly seemed assured in mid-September 1952, when the New York Post reported that Nixon, then 39, had benefited from a private fund set up by supporters to cover expenses incurred as a US senator from California.

The then-liberal Post said the fund was supported by a "millionaire's club" of Californians and was "devoted exclusively to the financial comfort of Sen. Nixon." The nest egg allowed Nixon to live in style well beyond what a senator's salary - \$12,500 annually, or about \$145,000 these days - could support, the Post alleged.

Nixon was caught unawares and denied wrongdoing. He was slow to realize that the Post's disclosure threatened his political career. Not only did it raise doubts about the senator's judgment, the report appeared to contradict Eisenhower's pledge to crack down on scandal, corruption and unethical conduct in Washington.

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'L'influence privée sur la politique existe déjà du fait que les partis au pouvoir sont redevables aux entreprises privées qui les financent. Cependant, lorsque cette influence est légiférée, elle acquiert une légitimité légale mais est perçue comme immorale'

Le deuxième projet de loi du gouvernement sur le financement des partis politiques (Political Financing Bill 2024), qui est essentiellement une version copier-coller du premier projet de loi présenté en 2019, n'a pas réussi à obtenir la majorité des trois quarts, nécessaire pour son adoption. Cette situation découle de l'opposition généralisée au sein de l'opposition, qui ne soutient pas le texte du projet de loi, que ce soit dans son intégralité ou du moins sur certains aspects.

Le gouvernement a été sans doute mal inspiré de présenter un tel projet de loi à quelques mois des prochaines élections législatives, et ce, sans consultation préalable avec les partis d'opposition dont le consentement était pourtant crucial pour son adoption. S'il était sérieux, le gouvernement n'aurait pas attendu cinq ans pour présenter de nouveau un projet de loi qui fut rejeté en 2019. Même le PMSD, un allié potentiel du MSM, n'a pu trouver des excuses justifiables pour soutenir la démarche du gouvernement. C'est dire que le projet de loi pêche par de nombreux défauts. Il est jugé en deçà des attentes de ceux qui militent pour une moralisation de la vie politique dans le cadre d'un assainissement global de la société.

Contexte

Dans tout système de démocratie représentative où les partis se mettent en concurrence électorale en déployant d'énormes moyens financiers, le financement des partis est une problématique majeure. Il est potentiellement une source de corruption lorsque se développe une symbiose entre les intérêts des partis gouvernants et les intérêts de leurs bailleurs de fonds. Ces derniers, qu'ils soient des entreprises privées ou des individus riches, espèrent toujours recevoir, sans tracasseries administratives, des marchés publics, des licences diverses, des nominations ou des postes stratégiques dans le secteur public en contrepartie de leurs donations d'argent aux partis au pouvoir. Pour eux, les donations constituent un investissement sur lequel ils réclament un retour décent.

Les bailleurs de fonds ne sont pas des sociétés de bienfaisance qui ont à cœur l'intérêt public. Ils veulent parfois exercer une influence sur l'agenda économique et social du gouvernement, que ce

soit dans les domaines:

- de la fiscalité d'entreprise (ils veulent toujours payer moins de taxes);
- de la loi du travail (ils demandent souvent un assouplissement des règles de protection du travail);
- de la loi de facilitation des affaires (ils réclament toujours moins de contraintes bureaucratiques); ou
- de la loi de l'environnement (ils exigent parfois une exemption de l'obligation de soumettre leur projet à une évaluation de l'impact environnemental).

Dans bien des pays, il ne manque pas d'exemples de complaisance, voire d'oblique, de la part des partis politiques qui sont si prêts à renvoyer l'ascenseur à leurs donateurs trop généreux.

Officieusement, cette obligeance se justifierait par la nécessité pour le gouvernement de jouer un rôle de facilitateur dans l'économie mixte. Or, lorsque l'obligeance fait de l'État l'agent inofficiel des bailleurs de fonds pour promouvoir leurs intérêts étroits, les pistes se brouillent et l'intérêt public peut être sacrifié sur l'autel de l'intérêt privé. À telle enseigne que la régulation du financement des partis est devenue une revendication majeure dans les pays dits démocratiques sous la poussée de la société civile. Dans certains pays avec un système d'élection par suffrage universel, le financement des partis est réglementé par la loi. On y distingue en général trois formules de financement acceptables.

Formules de financement

La première méthode de financement permet aux partis politiques de recevoir des dons privés de divers donateurs: entreprises, syndicats, associations et particuliers. Les partis bénéficiaires doivent rendre publique la somme totale des fonds collectés, tandis que les donateurs doivent divulguer dans leurs comptes ou bilans financiers les montants versés. Cette approche expose les partis bénéficiaires à l'influence des donateurs proportionnellement à leur générosité; ainsi, les donateurs les plus généreux sont susceptibles d'avoir une influence prépondérante.

La deuxième formule de financement est l'aide de l'État qui verse à chaque parti représenté au Parlement une subvention par tête d'électeur (par exemple, 2 dollars par tête au Canada avant 2011) ayant voté pour le parti aux dernières élections. Le fonds annuel alloué à chaque parti est calculé en multipliant la subvention par tête de votant par le nombre de votants associés au parti. Bien que cette formule semble équitable, elle favorise les partis gagnants qui obtiennent un plus grand nombre de

Financement politique

Non à la mainmise des entreprises privées sur les partis politiques



Pic - Brennan Center for Justice

“Un parti peut donc dépenser Rs 80 millions pendant une campagne électorale: Rs 20 millions pour les 20 circonscriptions et Rs 60 millions pour 60 candidats aux élections générales. Il va de soi que seuls les grands partis qui ont des mécènes très généreux peuvent avoir accès à des fonds aussi astronomiques. Ils auront un avantage certain sur les petits partis qui ne recevront pas de contributions significatives puisque les bailleurs de fonds misent sur les partis qui ont la chance de gagner les élections...”

voix lors des élections.

La troisième formule de financement consiste à permettre aux partis de solliciter des contributions privées auprès des particuliers qui sont membres du parti ou supporters individuels (excluant les sociétés par actions, les syndicats, les associations et autres entités de groupe). En principe, la contribution individuelle est limitée à un maximum par année. Par exemple, au Canada, un individu peut contribuer \$1550 par an pour un parti fédéral, une association de membres du parti par circonscription ou un candidat indépendant. On requiert des partis qu'ils rendent compte de toutes les contributions reçues dans une année à la commission électorale.

Au Canada, les donateurs, de leur côté, sont tenus de déclarer leur contribution monétaire dans leur déclaration de revenus annuelle soumise au fisc pour se prévaloir d'un crédit d'impôt, sujet à un plafond de \$650 par contribution. Ce crédit d'impôt réduit le montant de l'impôt sur le revenu par une déduction équivalente. Puisque les contribuables reçoivent un remboursement partiel de leur contribution à travers le crédit d'impôt, l'État contribue indirectement au financement des partis à la hauteur de 42% (\$650 sur \$1 550) des contributions versées.

Cette formule impose aux partis l'effort considérable de mobiliser et de convaincre leurs supporters à délier la bourse, ce qui exige une campagne de proximité permanente. Le Canada est sans doute le seul pays qui a fait l'expérience des trois formules susmentionnées successivement. La première formule y existait avant l'introduction de la subvention d'État dans les

années 1995-99. En 2011, la subvention d'État fut remplacée par la troisième formule.

Le cas de Maurice

Dans le cas de Maurice, les législateurs ont probablement étudié la faisabilité des trois formules en comparant leurs mérites respectifs dans le contexte local, avant de se décider sur la formule la plus appropriée. Ils ont exclu la 2ème et la 3ème formules pour opter pour la 1ère formule dans une forme modifiée.

- La formule idéale pour le pays aurait été la subvention d'État mais elle a été écartée par le gouvernement afin de ne pas prêter le flanc aux critiques de ceux qui y auraient vu une mainmise politique sur les fonds de l'État.
- La troisième formule (contribution privée) n'est pas encore envisageable parce que les Mauriciens n'ont pas cette culture démocratique qui leur permettrait de soutenir financièrement le parti de leur choix au nom d'un attachement à ses principes et valeurs. Ailleurs, les gens soutiennent les partis sur une base idéologique et sont prêts à leur verser une contribution monétaire pour faire avancer leurs intérêts. Tel est le cas au Canada où la bataille est entre Libéraux et Conservateurs.

Le projet de loi est une variante de la première formule avec ceci de particulier qu'il limite le financement des partis aux donations faites par des entités privées (association, société par actions ou compagnie, société de personnes, fondation, fiducie ou autre entité prescrite ou enregistrée à Maurice) sous l'article 10 du texte de loi.

• Suite en page 7

Représentation disproportionnée

Analyse de la victoire britannique en système MMP néo-zélandais

Par A. Bartleby

Les anciennes colonies britanniques ont adopté le même système de vote que Westminster. Beaucoup, dont l'Australie, la Nouvelle-Zélande, l'Irlande, Chypre, Malte et l'Afrique du Sud, l'ont depuis abandonné. En revanche, les États-Unis, le Canada, l'Inde, Maurice ainsi que de nombreux États des Caraïbes et d'Afrique continuent de l'utiliser. La plupart des pays du monde utilisent des systèmes de vote proportionnels – un parti remportant la moitié des voix gagnerait la moitié des sièges au Parlement.

À première vue, le Parti travailliste de Keir Starmer a réalisé la semaine dernière une performance historique lors des élections générales britanniques. Le Premier ministre britannique contrôle une majorité parlementaire confortable; des bastions conservateurs sont tombés à gauche et à droite, et de nombreux rideaux sont tombés sur les carrières de députés et de ministres conservateurs. Mais le rideau pourrait également tomber sur le système électoral qui a offert à Starmer son moment de triomphe, soutient Richard Shaw, professeur de politique à l'université Massey.

À y regarder de plus près, en fait, il y a plusieurs similitudes frappantes entre ce qui se passe à Westminster et les circonstances qui ont conduit à l'adoption du système de scrutin mixte (MMP) en Nouvelle-Zélande (Aotearoa) en 1993.

Un État à parti unique

À l'exception de 1951, chaque élection d'après-guerre en Nouvelle-Zélande sous l'ancien système électoral uninominal majoritaire à un tour (First Past The Post - FPTP) – celui qu'ils utilisent toujours au Royaume-Uni – a produit un gouvernement composé d'un seul parti voté par une minorité d'électeurs mais qui contrôlait une majorité des sièges parlementaires.

Le Parti travailliste de Starmer a aussi remporté 63% des 650 sièges de la Chambre des communes sur la base de seulement 33,7% des voix. A Maurice le MSM a remporté 63% des sièges en 2019 avec seulement 37% des votes. En Nouvelle-Zélande, la proportion de tous les votes remportés conjointement par les deux partis qui ont dominé la politique pendant une bonne partie du siècle, le National et le Labour, a commencé à baisser dans les années 1970. En 2023, ils n'ont remporté que 65% des voix entre eux.

Le jour des élections, le Labour et les Tories du Royaume-Uni ont recueilli un maigre 57,5% des voix entre eux. Ils ont peut-être été récompensés par 82% de tous les sièges à la Chambre des communes, mais leurs marées reculent.

Le soutien à ce qu'on appelait autrefois les petits partis en Nouvelle-Zélande a augmenté régulièrement à partir des années 1970 et 1980, mais sous le FPTP, ces partis n'ont jamais été récompensés par un nombre proportionnel de sièges parlementaires. Le plus célèbre, en 1981, le Crédit social a remporté 20% des voix mais seulement deux sièges. Au Royaume-Uni, les Libéraux-Démocrates et Reform UK ont remporté plus de 25% des voix entre eux – et seulement 11% des sièges parlementaires.

Mécontentement et faible taux de participation

En Nouvelle-Zélande, une grande partie de l'impulsion en faveur de la réforme électorale venait d'électeurs fatigués d'un système électoral qui favorisait les deux grands partis. Ce système livrait régulièrement des gouvernements majoritaires à parti unique (soutenus par une minorité d'électeurs) enclins à faire valoir leur poids exécutif.

Le mécontentement se reflétait également dans le déclin des taux de participation. Le taux de participation au Royaume-Uni n'était que de 60% des électeurs éli-



Le Parti travailliste de Starmer a aussi remporté 63% des 650 sièges de la Chambre des communes sur la base de seulement 33,7% des voix. P - ABC

gibles, le plus bas depuis 2001. Une estimation plaçait le taux de participation en dessous de 50% dans 59 circonscriptions. Le référendum ayant conduit à un nouveau système électoral en Nouvelle-Zélande est intervenu après des décennies d'arrogance et de débordement des gouvernements travaillistes et nationaux.

La disproportion manifeste des règles électorales du Royaume-Uni vient de lui donner de très bonnes raisons de pousser encore plus énergiquement pour une réforme.

Imaginons ce que ces élections au Royaume-Uni auraient pu produire si elles s'étaient déroulées sous le système MMP de la Nouvelle-Zélande. En laissant de côté les détails compliqués des seuils, des règles de traînage et des surreprésentations, Starmer dirigerait un caucus de 219 députés, et non les 412 détenus actuellement.

Les Conservateurs auraient 154 sièges

(33 de plus qu'ils n'en ont remporté); les Libéraux-Démocrates auraient 79 sièges. Et les députés de Reform UK siègeraient dans 93 sièges, et non pas cinq, faisant de Nigel Farage le chef du troisième parti en importance à la Chambre des communes.

Dans un tel cas de figure, il n'y aurait pas de raz-de-marée travailliste. En fait, il n'y aurait pas de majorité parlementaire pour Starmer du tout – et peut-être même pas de gouvernement travailliste, qui ne pourrait pas atteindre une majorité parlementaire de 326 même avec le soutien des Libéraux-Démocrates.

Pour de nombreuses raisons, bien sûr, les choses auraient été très différentes si les élections britanniques de 2024 avaient effectivement eu lieu sous un système électoral MMP. Mais il est important de rappeler que, en matière de réforme électorale comme dans la plupart des domaines, il est crucial de réfléchir attentivement à ce que l'on souhaite.



L'expérience montre que les campagnes politiques locales sont souvent alimentées par des donateurs cherchant à promouvoir leurs intérêts commerciaux personnels. P - SlidePlayer

Financement politique: Entre défis actuels et besoins de réforme

Divulgaration en temps réel des dons et limites des dépenses dans les réformes électorales australiennes

Le rejet du Projet de loi sur le financement politique de 2024 par une majorité des trois quarts n'est guère surprenant, étant donné sa grande similitude avec la version précédente proposée en 2019. Cette décision soulève plusieurs interrogations légitimes quant à la gestion et à la motivation derrière cette tentative tardive du gouvernement, à seulement six mois de la dissolution de l'Assemblée nationale, sans garantie de soutien suffisant.

Plus crucial encore, comment ces nouvelles dispositions législatives serviront-elles réellement l'intérêt public?

Le projet de loi, au lieu de promouvoir le financement public des partis politiques, abandonné par le gouvernement, semble renforcer et consolider le financement privé, sans imposer de limites claires aux contributions du secteur privé.

☞ Suite en page 5

Financement politique: Entre défis actuels et besoins de réforme

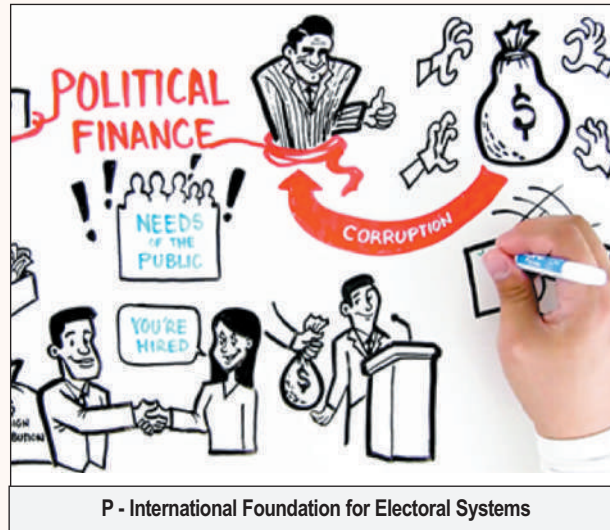
➤ Suite de la page 4

Cette orientation suscite des préoccupations importantes, partagées non seulement à Maurice, mais également dans d'autres juridictions, concernant les liens souvent troubles entre politique, grandes entreprises et fortunes privées, qui influencent fréquemment les politiques publiques à l'avantage des donateurs les plus généreux.

Il est naïf de supposer que le financement privé des partis politiques repose sur des motivations désintéressées. L'expérience montre que les campagnes politiques locales sont souvent alimentées par des donateurs cherchant à promouvoir leurs intérêts commerciaux personnels, ce qui soulève des préoccupations légitimes quant à l'intégrité et à l'indépendance des décisions politiques.

En substance, la corruption continue de sous-tendre les conditions de financement politique, permettant aux politiciens de contourner les règles financières et de tirer profit personnellement de leurs campagnes électorales. Certains avancent qu'une solution pourrait être de légiférer pour que tout financement de campagne politique soit exclusivement public, avec des limites strictes sur les dépenses, rigoureusement appliquées sous peine de nullité des résultats électoraux.

Cette approche nécessiterait une transparence totale avec une vérification stricte des comptes, une divulgation complète des sources de financement et des dépenses de campagne. Bien que cela puisse rencontrer une résistance de la part des acteurs politiques et des donateurs privés, à long terme, elle pourrait s'avérer être une mesure cruciale



P - International Foundation for Electoral Systems

pour réduire les coûts à long terme pour le public en évitant l'adoption de politiques biaisées par des intérêts privés.

Un exemple éclairant est celui de l'Australie, où des propositions visant à réformer le système de financement politique incluent la divulgation en temps réel des dons, des plafonds sur les dépenses de campagne et un renforcement du financement public des élections. Bien que ces mesures soient accueillies favorablement, leur adoption rapide semble peu probable, étant donné les intérêts personnels et politiques en jeu dans toute réforme électorale.

En effet, le ministre spécial d'État, Don Farrell, prévoit de présenter un projet de changements, à proposer au

Parlement le mois prochain. Tous les dons de 1 000 dollars ou plus devraient être divulgués. Le seuil actuel indexé est supérieur à 16 900 dollars. Il y aurait également un plafond sur le montant que chaque donateur pourrait donner, les chiffres étant encore en cours de finalisation, ainsi que des plafonds sur les dépenses de campagne électorale par siège.

Bien que beaucoup accueilleront favorablement toute avancée sur cette question, Michelle Grattan écrit que si cela a pris beaucoup de temps pour en arriver là, ne vous attendez pas à une réforme rapide maintenant. "Lorsqu'il s'agit de réforme électorale, les acteurs partent d'une position d'intérêt personnel."

Les dons politiques en Australie devraient être divulgués en "temps réel" pendant les élections dans le cadre d'une législation de réforme qui limiterait également les dépenses des campagnes électorales individuelles à un montant inférieur à 1 million de dollars par candidat.

Le paquet, que le ministre spécial d'État Don Farrell vise à introduire comprend également une disposition de vérité en publicité, et devrait augmenter le financement public des élections. Le financement total des élections, versé par la Commission électorale australienne pour les élections de 2022, s'élevait à près de 76 millions de dollars.

Tous les dons de 1 000 dollars et plus devraient être divulgués, selon les mesures proposées. À l'heure actuelle, le seuil de divulgation est de plus de 16 900 dollars. Il y aurait également des plafonds sur les dons.

En vertu de la disposition de divulgation en temps réel, les dons en dehors des périodes électorales devraient être rendus publics dans les semaines suivant leur réception. Pendant une campagne électorale, ils devraient être divulgués chaque semaine, puis chaque jour à l'approche du jour du scrutin.

Numéro d'équilibriste de Modi à Moscou

Cette semaine, le Premier ministre indien Narendra Modi était observé avec une attention particulière par ses alliés occidentaux alors qu'il rencontrait le président russe Vladimir Poutine à Moscou, dans le cadre de son premier voyage à l'étranger depuis son retour au pouvoir pour un troisième mandat en juin dernier.

Les photos prises à Moscou montrent un M. Modi rayonnant, en train d'embrasser chaleureusement le président russe. Puis, il y a une vidéo où l'on voit Vladimir Poutine souriant et appelant affectueusement M. Modi "mon ami le plus cher" et lui exprimer sa joie de le voir. Cela a rapidement fait le tour des réseaux sociaux en Inde.

Cette visite de deux jours de M. Modi au Kremlin, sa première depuis 2019, coïncide avec un sommet de l'OTAN à Washington où l'invasion russe de 2022 fut un thème central. Malgré cela, les responsables à Delhi minimisent les questions sur le timing du voyage de M. Modi, affirmant que ce sommet annuel fait partie d'un partenariat stratégique de longue date et que sa programmation n'a rien à voir avec celle de l'OTAN.

Cependant, Matthew Miller, porte-parole du département d'État américain, a exhorté M. Modi à souligner l'intégrité terri-

toriale de l'Ukraine lors de ses discussions à Moscou. Il a également indiqué que les États-Unis avaient exprimé leurs préoccupations concernant la relation de l'Inde avec la Russie.

"Lorsqu'il s'engage avec la Russie, nous exhortons l'Inde, comme tout pays, à faire clairement comprendre que toute résolution du conflit en Ukraine doit respecter la Charte des Nations Unies, l'intégrité territoriale et la souveraineté de l'Ukraine", a-t-il déclaré lors d'un briefing lundi.

Le président ukrainien Volodymyr Zelensky a été encore plus direct dans ses critiques: "C'est une immense déception et un coup dévastateur pour les efforts de paix de voir le leader de la plus grande démocratie mondiale étreindre le criminel le plus sanguinaire du monde à Moscou, en un tel jour", a-t-il déploré sur X (anciennement Twitter), tard lundi.

Lors de ses entretiens avec le président Poutine, M. Modi a déclaré que l'Inde était prête à offrir toute l'assistance nécessaire pour promouvoir la paix en Ukraine. La télévision d'État russe l'a cité en disant que la guerre ne constituait pas une solution.

Il a également exprimé sa douleur face à la mort des enfants, en réaction à l'at-



Narendra Modi à Moscou pour la première fois depuis son retour au pouvoir pour un troisième mandat.

P - L'Union

taque meurtrière contre l'hôpital pour enfants de Kyiv: "Que ce soit la guerre, le conflit ou une attaque terroriste, toute personne qui croit en l'humanité est bouleversée lorsqu'il y a une perte de vies", a déclaré M. Modi. "Mais lorsque des enfants innocents sont tués, le cœur saigne et cette douleur est particulièrement atroce."

Le sommet de l'OTAN à Washington,

débuté mardi, visait à célébrer le 75e anniversaire de l'alliance de défense occidentale, principalement formée comme rempart contre l'Union soviétique après la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Alors que les pays de l'OTAN condamnent fermement l'invasion de l'Ukraine par la Russie, l'Inde et M. Modi se sont abstenus de toute critique explicite envers le président Poutine, préférant appeler au dialogue et à la diplomatie pour résoudre le conflit.

Alors que les nations occidentales tentent d'isoler Moscou par des sanctions, le président Poutine a multiplié les rencontres de haut niveau avec les dirigeants de nations clés comme la Chine, l'Inde, la Turquie et d'autres.

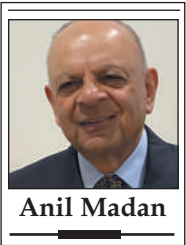
Certains se demandent maintenant si la présence de M. Modi à Moscou ne pourrait pas profiter à M. Poutine. Le message envoyé par l'Inde pourrait-il jouer en faveur de la Russie?

L'Inde et la Russie entretiennent des relations étroites en matière de défense et de stratégie depuis l'époque de la Guerre froide, Moscou restant un fournisseur clé d'armements.

A. Bartleby

➤ Suite en page 16

A New Pandemic: Worldwide Political Climate Change



Anil Madan

The political climate is changing around the world — well, everywhere, except in the authoritarian countries

The political climate is changing around the world — well, everywhere, except in the authoritarian countries, China, Russia, Turkey, Belarus. Even Iran shows signs of some change.

There is a churn as the political waters heat up, and the winds of political climate change blow more forcefully, with more intensity and greater frequency.

What is going on? Why does the entire world seem to be going topsy turvy? I don't purport to have a definitive answer. This is not like the climate change we see about the weather which should be explainable by science. Political science is, after all, not science at all, but simply voodoo, prognostication, amulet chasing, and all that said, a somewhat enjoyable pastime.

In this year of elections, with yet more to come, most notably the US Presidential election in November, we have seen turmoil and upheaval.

As I see it, there is always a tension between the primary reason that voters are driven to the polls, their economic and personal well-being and security, and the secondary cluster of reasons, those being appeals to religion, racism, hatred, enmity, alleged national security, and similar fancied threats magnified by politicians to look real. Often, we see immigration or terrorism as forces driving voters to the polls, and if one thinks about it, both involve race or religion as an underlying reason for the rejection of those involved.

Global political turbulence

Sometimes war, usually with a neighbouring country, plays a significant role. Most wars are fought for one of those clusters of reasons, although war can certainly have economic motivations that a skilled politician can translate into concerns about overall economic well-being and security.

This tension results in elections being swayed by different primary drivers at different times, but it is not unusual, and we should not be surprised, that a combination of economic and other factors can drive elections and referenda. So it was that the UK voted for Brexit. Some saw it primarily as an economic imperative to get away from the constraints of the European Union (EU).

Others saw Brexit as a mechanism to bring under control the immigration issue caused by the free travel and settlement



Pic - International IDEA

“There is a churn as the political waters heat up, and the winds of political climate change blow more forcefully, with more intensity and greater frequency. What is going on? Why does the entire world seem to be going topsy turvy? I don't purport to have a definitive answer. This is not like the climate change we see about the weather which should be explainable by science. Political science is, after all, not science at all, but simply voodoo, prognostication, amulet chasing, and all that said, a somewhat enjoyable pastime...”

rules of the EU. This, in turn, was seen as an economic issue driving workers from Eastern European countries to Britain, which resulted in greater competition for jobs and lower wages. Then there were those who saw Brexit as a means of lifting the yoke of the Brussels bureaucracy and the various European courts and regulatory agencies that many felt were stifling Britain's independence and sovereignty.

After 14 years of rule by the Conservative Party, the Tories, with British Prime Ministers appearing as frequently as hurricanes in the Atlantic, churning up the waters, blowing a lot, dousing everyone, and then exiting. Against this backdrop, Rishi Sunak is the latest mini cyclone to exit 10 Downing Street and Sir Keir Starmer, the Labour Party leader takes over.

What does this portend for the future? It is difficult to see the UK rejoining the EU full force. It will take some political skill to negotiate an economic treaty that allows both sides to reap the benefits of economic co-operation. Britain's exports have suffered a staggering blow and the bureaucratic paper shuffling burdens caused by new customs and inspection regimens are wasteful and of little value. The EU has lost a valuable market. This is not lost on President Macron, Chancellor Olaf Scholz, or European Commission President Ursula von der

Leyen.

The UK may well have lost Northern Ireland in the process. Ultimately, in whatever manner Northern Ireland separates from the Mother Ship as it were, she will reunite with the historic Mother Ship to the south. How many years will that take? And can it be achieved without bloodshed? If any people can do it, the Irish can.

Elections and Upheaval

Meanwhile, in France, where they are rather keen about laughing at the troubles of the Brits, while the Brits laugh at the chaos that the French seem to generate with so much ease, President Macron called snap elections and France nearly snapped.

As one might expect from a chaotic French approach to elections, there was none of the British military precision of a let's-get-done-with-it approach. No, the French had two rounds of voting, a week apart. After the first round, it appeared to be virtually certain that Marine Le Pen's far-right party would win a hefty majority, perhaps even commanding control of the French parliament. But a funny thing happened on the way to the forum.

As Aron Solomon, a long-time commentator on affairs French noted, in the run up to the final election session, the centrist parties (read Macron, et al) and the right-

wing factions (read Marine Le Pen, et al) were seen as the likely contenders to form the next government. The far left, always vocal and passionate, was seen as a marginal player. He says that polls and pundits alike underestimated the depth of discontent and desire for radical change simmering among the electorate.

Their leader Jean Luc-Mélenchon spearheaded a campaign built on promises of reforms: social welfare expansion, aggressive climate policies, a staunch stance against economic inequality. He concludes that the profound resonance of this message, that of a fairer, greener, and more egalitarian society struck a deeply resonant chord, especially among the youth and urban working-class voters. Note the economic theme.

Solomon calls the result a political earthquake but cautions that the far right's analysis of Sunday's events might be right on — that while this was an unimaginably frustrating day, it might just be a delay of the inevitable, which is the shift to the right throughout Europe.

Whether that happens depends largely on how the new coalition government can capitalize on turning its broad-based support into action.

Some will note that what I have described, are often referred to as pocket-book issues in American politics.

Brexit, an economic disaster

The British elections had similar overtones. Brexit is largely an economic disaster for the UK. To the extent that Brexit was a success in curbing the free flow of European workers into and out of Britain, the pressure of illegal immigration continues much to the frustration of the British people and a hapless government unable to stem the tide. In a you-can't-make-this-stuff-up comedy of errors, the British government tried to engineer a scheme to deport asylum seekers to Rwanda. Last Saturday, the UK Prime Minister Keir Starmer said that the Rwanda deportation plan was “dead and buried.” Meanwhile, London had already paid Kigali GBP 240 million (US\$306 million). The Rwandans, no fools, pointed out that the migrant deal with the UK did not stipulate the return of funds.

Keir Starmer's challenges are not dissimilar to those facing Mélenchon. Priorities include boosting economic growth, reforming the social care system, and finding ways to generate revenue to fund local authorities. The economic theme runs large. But then there is the other driver: immigration. Although he has dispatched the former Tory government's Rwanda deporting scheme, his Labour Party has promised a new border security command that will prevent small boats filled with immigrants from crossing the English Channel to the UK. Notably, the new legislation to authorize these measures is couched in national security and law enforcement terms as one granting new counterterrorism powers to tackle organized crime and people-smuggling.

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A New Pandemic: Worldwide Political Climate Change

● Cont. from page 6

Starmer's messages clearly cater to the economic and personal well-being and security aspect of the drivers that got the votes out. Thus, he promises to reform Britain's National Health Service, which is widely seen as a shambles, by promises to provide 40,000 additional appointments, scans, and operations a week. Of note is that he will have to negotiate a long-running pay dispute with the British Medical Association to raise compensation for healthcare providers.

Another example of problems facing Starmer is that prisons in England and Wales are filled to over 98% of capacity.

Starmer sees his task of nothing short of rebuilding Britain brick by brick. And that includes finding a way to live with the EU. That means greater cooperation and resetting the relationship with its European allies. They have much in common, priorities for both that are shared, the need to contain Putin's invasion of Ukraine and aggression throughout Eastern Europe, the need to find a cohesive way to deal with China and hopefully direct it to engage as a responsible superpower.

Right-wing ideology gains traction

This left-right lurching in various countries was echoed in the European Parliament elections where, although Ursula von der Leyen's party won the most seats, in the European Parliament, the pro-EU liberal, centrist, and environmentalist parties lost ground, and the right-wing and other anti-EU groups gained traction.

In the Netherlands, Prime Minister Rutte saw his fourth cabinet collapse due to disagreements among the members of his coalition on immigration policy. He called snap elections while declaring that he would not lead his party into the election but would retire from politics. He is now Secretary General of NATO.

The incumbent parties in the coalition all suffered losses as the right-wing populist Party for Freedom (PVV) led by Geert Wilders won enough seats in the Dutch parliament to become the largest party for the first time. This is viewed as one of the greatest upsets in Dutch politics in the last 80 years since World War II.

Meanwhile, Wilders will not be part of the government, but his influence will be massive as he leads his party from the wings in parliament. He was unable to claim the premiership because he could not strike a deal with coalition partners.

The drivers of this victory were religion and race based. Wilders is notoriously anti-Islam and anti-immigration. His willingness to step aside was a means to appease coalition partners concerned about his strident anti-Islamic rhetoric.

From the sidelines, Wilders, has vowed not to change his tone. Wilders has been living under tight security for 20 years



Pic - International IDEA

due to Islamist death threats. His nominees to serve in the ruling cabinet are hardliners and include many who have expressed the view that the government is working to replace the Dutch population with immigrants.

The newly formed coalition government is expected to implement a clamp-down on immigration and seek exceptions from compliance with EU asylum and environmental rules.

In an interview with The Jerusalem Post, Wilders stated that his support for Israel is grounded in his broader defense of Western values. To combat rising anti-semitism in the Netherlands and across Europe, he believes it is incumbent upon political leaders to halt open-border mass immigration and "reverse the cultural relativist failure to foster integration."

Challenges ahead: From India to Iran

The Indian elections also yielded surprising results. Prior to the election, Prime Minister Modi and his supporters had predicted a decisive victory for the BJP. However, Modi's party suffered a significant setback from Indian voters. Nevertheless, he is back as PM. The most stunning results came from Ayodhya itself, where the BJP lost despite overseeing the construction of the Ram Temple (Ram Mandir). The back story is that the homes of poor people surrounding the newly-built temple were razed and people were neither compensated for the loss, nor was alternate housing found for them. Here again, pocketbook issues trumped religious motivations.

In his first trip abroad since narrowly winning re-election, Modi has travelled to Russia. His arrival coincided with news of a missile attack by Putin's forces that tragically hit a children's hospital, resulting in multiple deaths. Modi expressed sorrow over the loss of innocent lives and later participated in a ceremony where Putin awarded him a chain of medals. This gesture sparked controversy, as it involved an embrace between the two leaders.

Argentina's elections last year also yielded a surprise result. In somewhat of a surprise, the incumbent president Alberto Fernández and his vice president and for-

mer president Cristina Fernández de Kirchner did not seek re-election. The ultimate victor was Javier Milei leading the Liberty Advances party. This party is seen as a mix of ultraconservative right-wing on social issues and ultraliberal on economic issues. But surprisingly, Milei won almost 56% of the vote in the runoff election and 14 million votes which is the highest total ever in Argentina's history.

It remains to be seen where this will take us in Latin America.

Should we mention that Russia also had elections? But what's the point? These were not elections but just a sham to give Putin another term.

And then there was the presidential election in Iran following the bizarre death of its president Ebrahim Raisi in a helicopter crash. Iran's electoral system allows only candidates vetted by the powers that be to run. The winner and future president of Iran if and when he is sworn in to office, is Masoud Pezeshkian, described as a reformist candidate, who won in a second-round runoff.

Given Iran's insularity and the fact that Pezeshkian was approved by the Supreme Leader, it is difficult to say what "reformist" means. But there are two signals. First, there might be an easing of restrictions on women since he has condemned Iran's draconian laws on the wearing of the hijab. Second, he has promised to restart talks with the West about Iran's nuclear program. The hope here is not that there will be an agreement tomorrow, but that Iran is willing to start the process.

Surely, he would not have broached the subject without the Supreme Leader's sanction. Keeping in mind that Iran is now backed into a situation where it must either complete the process of deploying a nuclear weapon, or be viewed as full of bluster, perhaps this is not a step that the Supreme Leader wants to take. Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman has promised that if Iran has a nuclear weapon, Saudi Arabia will be compelled to have one too. This is not a productive scenario for either country. And, of course, there is Israel, widely reputed to have nuclear weapons. If the existential threat from Iran gets too highly ratcheted up, might Israel strike Iran's facilities? Who wants to find out?

Iran has much to gain by becoming a responsible member of the world's nations. It has a rich history and capable people. Nuclear weapons do not give it any options that it can sensibly use. The downside is too great.

And finally, we have the looming US presidential election in November. Let us leave that to another day, a discussion of the ramifications for Ukraine, Gaza, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Russia, and the world writ large.

Cheerz...
Bwana

Analyse

Financement politique

Non à la mainmise des entreprises privées sur les partis politiques

● Suite de la page 3

Ce faisant, le projet risque de mettre les principaux partis politiques sous la tutelle des donateurs privés qui ont leurs propres desseins. Si l'article 10(2) du projet de loi imposant l'obligation aux donateurs de révéler les montants des donations dans leurs bilans financiers (comptes vérifiés) est un petit pas vers la transparence, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'il n'immunise pas les partis contre la tentation de servir les intérêts de leurs bailleurs de fonds en priorité une fois au pouvoir.

L'article 28 du projet de loi amende la loi électorale (The Representation of the People Act) pour limiter les dépenses électorales à:

- (a) Rs 1 million par circonscription pour un parti à une élection générale;
- (b) Rs 1 million par candidat par circonscription.

Dépenses excessives

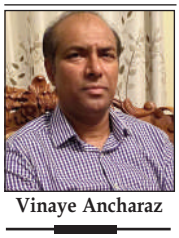
Un parti peut donc dépenser Rs 80 millions pendant une campagne électorale: Rs 20 millions pour les 20 circonscriptions et Rs 60 millions pour 60 candidats aux élections générales. Il va de soi que seuls les grands partis qui ont des mécènes très généreux peuvent avoir accès à des fonds aussi astronomiques. Ils auront un avantage certain sur les petits partis qui ne recevront pas de contributions significatives puisque les bailleurs de fonds misent sur les partis qui ont la chance de gagner les élections.

Si les deux alliances opposées (partis de gouvernement et partis d'opposition parlementaire) dans une lutte bipolaire dépensent Rs 80 millions chacune, c'est la somme totale de Rs 160 millions injectée dans le circuit public par des entités privées sous forme de contributions politiques. Est-ce qu'une entité privée prendra le risque de déclarer des contributions à deux partis opposés ou deux alliances opposés dans son bilan financier, sachant que le parti gagnant pourra prendre des représailles contre elle une fois au pouvoir? On connaît l'histoire de la BAI, un conglomérat qui fut démantelé par le MSM en raison de ses liens allégués avec les partis politiques, celui du gouvernement comme celui de l'Opposition.

En fin de compte, le projet de loi, s'il était voté, institutionnaliserait l'influence malsaine des sociétés privées sur la politique à Maurice, ce qui va à l'encontre de la démocratie parlementaire fondée sur la concurrence saine des partis et le principe voulant que les partis soient comptables et redevables à l'électorat et non pas à des intérêts privés.

En l'absence d'un cadre régulateur, l'influence privée sur la politique existe déjà du fait que les partis au pouvoir sont redevables aux entreprises privées qui les financent. Cependant, lorsque cette influence est légiférée, elle acquiert une légitimité légale mais est toujours perçue comme étant immorale.

Prakash Neerohoo



Vinaye Ancharaz

Why is the Rupee Depreciating Uncontrollably?

And what will it take to stop the decline?

On July 8, the Bank of Mauritius intervened on the foreign exchange market, selling a total amount of USD 50 million. This was the third intervention by the Bank this year, following a sale of USD 5 million on April 1 and, oddly enough, a purchase of USD 200,000 on February 2. Sales of foreign currency are meant to plug shortages of the currency on the market and relieve pressure on the currency to appreciate, or the rupee to depreciate. Despite recent foreign exchange interventions by the Bank, the rupee's slide has continued.

Between November 8, 2019, when this government took office, and July 9, 2024, the rupee has depreciated by 30% against the US dollar, 28% against the euro, and 30.5% against the pound. Since December 11, 2014, when the MSM government first came to power, the rupee has lost 50% of its external value against the dollar, the steepest decline among all major currencies. This reflects the weight of the dollar in our foreign exchange dealings, which is also the reason for the Bank's interventions to be mainly in USD. Mauritius pays for much of its imports in terms of USD, but its exports of goods and services are EU-centric, hence the perpetual shortage of US dollars relative to other currencies.

A bit of theory

If a currency is treated as a commodity, then its price, measured in another currency – that is, the exchange rate – can be determined just like the price of any good, that is, in terms of the market forces of demand and supply. Just like excess demand for a good will push its price up, similarly a shortage of dollars on the domestic market will cause the USD to appreciate. This perspective sheds light on the factors underlying the constant tendency for the rupee to depreciate against the dollar. It suggests that there is a permanent shortage of dollars, which itself is due to Mauritius not generating enough USD through exports and inflows of investment.

However, the demand-and-supply view is a classical theory, not particularly suited to explain exchange rate movements in modern times where a significant amount of foreign exchange transactions is due to speculation. The interest rate parity (IRP) theory has emerged as an alternative theory of exchange rates. Suppose you have USD 10,000. Do you hold the dollars in a foreign currency (FCY) account that pays, say, 1% interest p.a.? Or do you convert your dollars into rupees at the prevailing exchange rate (called spot rate) and hold them in a savings account that offers 3% p.a.?

The choice is not a simple one – for various reasons. One is that the total dollar rate of return is not 1%. If you expect the dollar to appreciate over the course of the year, then each dollar will be worth more rupees at the end of the year. If, for example, you expect the dollar to appreciate (or the rupee to depreciate) by $x\%$, then your USD account will earn you $(1+x)\%$. How does this compare with the interest rate of 3% on your rupee account? If x is greater than 2%, then the total return on your dollar account will be higher than on your rupee deposit, and dollars will be more attractive as an

asset to hold. Only when the rupee-denominated interest rate (3%) is equal to the aggregate return on dollars $(1+x)\%$ – that is, interest rate parity holds – that the rupee-USD exchange rate will be in 'equilibrium'.

The IRP theory suggests that the persistent depreciation of the rupee is because market agents (ordinary people, businesses, investors and, especially, speculators) expect the rupee to continue to depreciate. When you expect the rupee to depreciate against the dollar, you would want to dump your rupees and hold dollars instead. This will increase the demand for dollars and the supply of rupees on the forex market, causing the rupee to depreciate. That is, depreciation is a self-fulfilling prophecy.

A second reason for the inexorable weakening of the rupee is inflation. Inflation erodes the internal value of the rupee; it also reduces the currency's external value (that is, it causes the rupee to depreciate). With inflation, the prices of all goods rise, making our exports less competitive to foreigners. As the demand for exports falls, the supply of dollars to Mauritius (since we require to be paid in foreign currency) will also decrease, putting upward pressure on the dollar. The widening trade deficit in Mauritius, with merchandise imports about three times higher than goods exports, has a similar effect.

How did we arrive here?

This situation has been long in the making. Figure 1 shows the evolution of the rupee-dollar exchange rate over the past 10 years. When the MSM-led government first took office in December 2014, the dollar was trading at Rs 31.66 and, while the dollar appreciated in the following 5 years, it averaged an 'acceptable' Rs 35 per USD. The dollar was already in ascent when the current government came to power in November 2019. The pandemic only accentuated the rupee's fall as border closures drastically reduced foreign exchange earnings from

tourism. In 2020, the dollar shot above Rs 40.

Figure 1. MUR-USD exchange rate, July 2014-July 2024



Source: xe.com

However, the pandemic is now a thing of the past. Tourist arrivals have returned to pre-pandemic levels and gross earnings from tourism are expected to reach Rs 100 billion at the end of 2024. And yet the rupee continues to depreciate. Why? The root causes go back to before Covid-19 even though the pandemic aggravated them.

In December 2019, the newly elected MSM government made good on its promise to raise the basic retirement pension to Rs 9,000. This, along with the payment of the end-of-year bonus, required a substantial amount of resources (about Rs 2 billion), which the government mobilized by drawing Rs 18 billion from the Bank of Mauritius' reserves in January 2020. This was a major policy blunder, akin to opening the flood gates.

During 2020, the government kept plundering the Bank's reserves. It coerced the Bank into giving a 'grant' of Rs 60 billion to support the 2020-21 budget and, in June 2020, the Bank drew down an additional Rs 80 billion from its reserves to set up the MIC. Thus, in just one year, Rs 158 billion was squeezed out of the Bank's reserves.

In a managed exchange rate system like ours, the level of international reserves signals the central bank's ability to maintain a stable currency. When reserves are depleted, market agents become nervous and start to doubt the Bank's capacity to defend the rupee. They expect the rupee to depreciate, and their actions only precipitate the depreciation. Unfortunately, this is the current situation.

Confounding factors

Currency depreciation has now become systemic because confidence in the central bank as a guarantor of financial stability has waned. There are several reasons for this. First, the government has embraced 'inflation tax' as a strategy to support its spending frenzy, rendering the central bank's inflation target irrelevant. The twin evils of inflation and depreciation will continue to haunt us as long as the current government stays in power.

Second, although tourism receipts have increased substantially, foreign exchange shortages persist. This is because those earning forex (hotels, travel agencies, etc.) prefer to hold on to it as a safe asset in the face of a rupee whose real value is being eroded by ongoing inflation.



“Although tourism receipts have increased substantially, foreign exchange shortages persist. This is because those earning forex (hotels, travel agencies, etc.) prefer to hold on to it as a safe asset in the face of a rupee whose real value is being eroded by ongoing inflation. Can we blame these operators for not playing by the ‘rules of the game’ and relinquishing their forex earnings when holding a foreign currency account has become a new trend among Mauritians?”

Dr Sean Carey, Senior Research Fellow, University of Manchester

“Labour’s victory could potentially influence the Chagos Archipelago dispute, but the outcome remains uncertain”

‘The Labour government will need to navigate diplomatic relations with both Mauritius and the US, as well as domestic political considerations’

In this week’s interview, we delve into the recent UK elections with Dr Sean Carey, a senior research fellow at the University of Manchester’s School of Social Sciences. Dr Carey, who has contributed articles on Mauritius to a range of esteemed publications including *African Arguments*, *African Business*, *New African*, and *The Guardian*, provides a nuanced examination of the factors influencing the election outcomes. He scrutinizes whether the results were predominantly shaped by shortcomings within the Conservative Party or by Labour’s strategic positioning. Beyond dissecting these party dynamics, Dr Carey offers profound insights into how socio-economic factors have influenced voter decisions and the implications this holds not only for the UK but also for other countries, including Mauritius. His analysis extends to the evolving landscape of international relations, highlighting how electoral shifts in one nation can resonate globally.



Mauritius Times: What do the results of the last elections in the UK reveal: Was it primarily Labour’s success or the Conservatives’ shortcomings or failings that shaped the outcome?

Dr Sean Carey: The Conservatives’ shortcomings were the main driver of the general election result. After 14 years of Conservative rule, voters were acutely aware of the problems: difficulties accessing NHS services, high mortgage rates for homeowners, unaffordable housing for young people, river and sea pollution, and widespread potholes. The list of complaints against the government was extensive.

Even so, Keir Starmer and the Labour Party remained an enigma for large parts of the electorate. Many complained that they didn’t know what the leader and his party stood for. Still, Starmer came across as the upright, professional lawyerly person he is. So, he did engender a level of trust even though his offering to the electorate remained somewhat opaque. Andrew Marr, former BBC political editor, editor of *The Independent*, and now a radio show host, summed up Starmer by saying that he’s the sort of guy who would make a good neighbour, but he’s not much of a storyteller.

The Liberal Democrats, led by Ed Davey, also ran an intriguing campaign, and were rewarded with 72 MPs, the highest number of Liberal or LibDem MPs for over a century. Some commentators criticised Davey for his stunts – paddle boarding and bungee jumping. Yet it worked in getting the attention of the voters, especially Conservative voters who would never vote for the Labour Party. In addition, his campaigning for carers also struck a chord.

*** Contexts are also crucial in shaping electoral outcomes. Would you say that the key factors - whether political or socio-economic - contributing to Labour’s victory, marking their return to power after 14 years in opposition, specific to the UK, or do they have relevance to other countries as well?**

That’s an excellent question. I’m always reminded of the late philosopher and social anthropologist Ernest Gellner’s claim that the duty of democratic governments is to create affluence, that is, to deliver economic growth. With his tongue firmly planted in his cheek, Gellner called economic growth the “universal bribery fund” – in other words, it bought off dissent so long as the proceeds were distributed reasonably fairly.

In fact, Gellner raised the question in the 1990s about what would happen if economic growth stalled or went into reverse in the modern era. He died before he could get the answer, but those of us who are still around know that the banking crisis or Great Recession of 2007-08 produced exactly those circumstances that Gellner speculated about. And we are still living with the consequences. The rise of the far-right in many European countries is directly connected to those recessionary years and the aftermath of low economic growth.

In the UK’s case, Labour’s victory can be seen as a response to economic stagnation and perceived mismanagement under Conservative rule. This pattern of voters turning to opposition parties during economic downturns is indeed relevant to many other countries, as seen in recent elections across Europe and beyond. Labour’s challenges

now will be to deliver economic growth and fair distribution, which Gellner identified as crucial for maintaining democratic stability.

*** How was Rishi Sunak’s leadership of the Conservative Party perceived? Was he seen as inexperienced, suitable for the role of Chancellor but not for the top leadership position?**

I believe Rishi Sunak’s main problem was that the Conservative Party brand was damaged beyond repair by the time he achieved the post of Prime Minister. His predecessor Liz Truss’s brief tenure and attempt at restructuring the economy in line with her free-market principles managed to destabilise everything so profoundly that he didn’t really stand a chance of winning the election. Interest rates had rocketed, and everyone who had or wanted a mortgage suffered enormously. Also, while Sunak is conscientious, he’s also a bit of a nerd. That’s probably a good quality for a Chancellor of the Exchequer who needs to do a lot of number crunching, but not if you’re Prime Minister, which calls for a different set of talents.

*** It seems that public sentiment was indeed unfavourable towards what Stephen Coleman, Professor of Political Communication at the University of Leeds, referred to as the “wreckage of the UK’s social infrastructure.” Furthermore, dissatisfaction with the government’s management of the country, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, and the repercussions of the Partygate scandal all played significant roles in shaping voter attitudes. What are your thoughts on these factors?**

“I’m always reminded of the late philosopher and social anthropologist Ernest Gellner’s claim that the duty of democratic governments is to create affluence, that is, to deliver economic growth... Gellner called economic growth the “universal bribery fund” – in other words, it bought off dissent so long as the proceeds were distributed reasonably fairly. In fact, Gellner raised the question in the 1990s about what would happen if economic growth stalled or went into reverse in the modern era... The banking crisis or Great Recession of 2007-08 produced exactly those circumstances that Gellner speculated about...”

Indeed, those factors you mention played crucial roles in shaping voter attitudes. The perceived decay of social infrastructure, mismanagement during the Covid-19 pandemic, and the Partygate scandal all contributed significantly to public dissatisfaction with the Conservative government.

● Cont. on page 10

‘Rishi Sunak’s main problem was that the Conservative Party brand was damaged beyond repair. He didn’t really stand a chance of winning the election’

● Cont. from page 9

I recall the late economist and commentator JK Galbraith commenting about what he called Mrs Thatcher’s economic experiment, saying that if you wanted to do such an experiment, Britain was probably the place to do it because of its inherent stability. So even if the experiment went wrong – which I would argue it did because the Thatcher government destroyed so much of the manufacturing sector – the country would remain relatively stable. But, of course, that stability was and is dependent on robust institutions – the NHS, the education system, law and order, parliamentary democracy, infrastructure and so on. But once those institutions start to crack or fray, then the nation is in trouble.

“In the UK’s case, Labour’s victory can be seen as a response to economic stagnation and perceived mismanagement under Conservative rule. This pattern of voters turning to opposition parties during economic downturns is indeed relevant to many other countries, as seen in recent elections across Europe and beyond. Labour’s challenges now will be to deliver economic growth and fair distribution, which Gellner identified as crucial for maintaining democratic stability...”

Many British politicians use the term “broken” to describe what has happened. For example, Wes Streeting, the new health secretary, described the NHS as “broken” when campaigning. Of course, it’s a metaphor – there are large parts of the NHS that function very efficiently – but it’s a very effective metaphor if you’re an opposition politician because you’re blaming the government for everything that’s gone wrong. And in a democracy, allocating blame and making it stick is part of the game.

You ask about Partygate. Constitutional historian Peter Hennessy described the way British politics works as being dependent on the “good chaps” theory of government. That is, while politicians go about their business strategically, trying to win the game they are playing, the ambiguities of the British constitution – the absence of clear legal rules, in other words – means that by convention people abide by the implicit or tacit rules, otherwise, chaos ensues. They are, after all, good chaps. But that all changed when Boris Johnson was elected as prime minister. Using Hennessy’s definition, Johnson was definitely not a good chap. He was someone who not only bent the rules but also enjoyed bending the rules. By doing so, he derived an enormous amount of psychic satisfaction while simultaneously expressing political power.

So, many voters who did abide by the rules imposed by Johnson’s government because of the Covid-19 pandemic and, for example, couldn’t even say a final farewell to their loved ones dying of the virus, made up their minds about Johnson at that point in time. And when it came to putting X on the ballot paper last week, they didn’t forget what had happened.

It wasn’t just Partygate, of course. The aftermath of the Brexit vote and Johnson’s decision to go after a hard Brexit also influenced last week’s vote. The country was deeply divided at the time of the Brexit referendum, with those supporting EU exit achieving only a narrow majority. Since then, many people who voted for Brexit have changed their minds, largely because the universal bribery fund – to use Gellner’s

term – is no longer as full. This is partly due to reduced inward investment, which has caused economic growth to falter. In fact, the British economy has been flatlining for years.

This economic stagnation became a source of grievance, particularly for those in more affluent areas of the country – notably London and most of the south-east – who had enjoyed a comfortable, cosmopolitan lifestyle and outlook. These voters, in particular, were resistant to being governed by what they perceived as small-minded British nationalists, as represented by those on the right of the Conservative Party who were anxious not to be outflanked by Nigel Farage’s Reform UK.

Moreover, people began to question the tangible benefits of Brexit. Many asked where the promised post-Brexit trade deals were. While the UK did secure agreements with a small number of nations, nothing of real economic significance materialised. The much touted ‘Global Britain’ seemed more aspirational than real. Perhaps most disappointingly for Brexit supporters, the prospect of a free trade deal with the United States – often presented as a major benefit of leaving the EU – did not happen. The Biden administration made it clear early on that it wasn’t interested in pursuing such a deal with UK.

* However, the electoral system played a significant role in the outcome last week. The Labour Party secured 63% of the seats with only 34% of the national vote, similar to how the MSM won 63% of seats in 2019 with just 37% of the votes. This disparity raises questions about fairness, doesn’t it?

Yes, this disparity certainly raises questions about fairness in the electoral system.

I remember being somewhat startled by a lecture given by my politics professor at Newcastle University, Hugh Berrington, who argued against proportional representation. He claimed that in a democracy, it was better to have a strong government than a weak one, asserting that coalitions invariably lead to weak governments due to constant compromise. He believed it was preferable for a strong government to enact policies decisively – and if they didn’t work out, the government could be rejected at the next election. This view surprised me, as I had assumed that all experts in the British constitution would favour proportional representation.

Unsurprisingly, parties like the Liberal Democrats and now Reform UK advocate for a change to proportional representation to increase their parliamentary representation. When questioned this week about whether such a system would lead to an increase in far-right representatives, Ed Davey stated that, as a democrat, he believed democracy

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“The Labour victory could potentially influence UK-Mauritian relations and the Chagos Archipelago dispute, but the outcome remains uncertain... The Labour government will need to navigate diplomatic relations with both Mauritius and the US, as well as domestic political considerations, in addressing this longstanding dispute. Accordingly, using all available avenues, Mauritius should intensify its diplomatic pressure on the recently elected Labour administration ...”

often meant tolerating people you disagree with politically. This is a compelling argument, even if it puts me at odds with Hugh Berrington’s view. It’s worth noting that a small number of Labour Party MPs have consistently argued for proportional representation on the grounds of fairness.

While Mauritius, like the UK, is known for its functioning democracy, it faces similar questions about electoral fairness. Despite differences in political dynamics – including factors like class, ethnicity and the rural-urban split – Mauritius also grapples with representational issues. Coalitions are commonplace in Mauritius because none of the three main parties – the MSM, the MMM, and the Labour Party – typically win an outright majority. What’s common to both nations, however, is the peaceful transfer of power at election time because there are enough “good chaps”, as Peter Hennessy might say.

Nevertheless, political parties benefiting from the First-Past-The-Post system are often reluctant to surrender their advantage. So, this tension between fairness and political pragmatism is a challenge faced by both the UK and Mauritius, highlighting the ongoing debate in established democracies.

● Cont.on page 11

'Stability is dependent on robust institutions... once those institutions start to crack or fray, then the nation is in trouble'

● Cont. from page 10

While it's not my place as a non-Mauritian to prescribe electoral arrangements, these issues of fairness and representation are crucial for any democracy to continually address and evaluate.

*** Considering the outcomes produced by the FPTP system in the recent elections, do you foresee a broad consensus among British political parties to transition towards a more equitable electoral system? Or do you believe that achieving change in such matters remains inherently challenging?**

As I just said, it's obviously not in the interests of political parties who benefit from the First-Past-The-Post system to change it. In 2011, because of the coalition deal between the Conservatives led by David Cameron and the Liberal Democrats led by Nick Clegg, there was a referendum on the Westminster First-Past-The-Post electoral system (FPTP) but the voters decisively decided to reject the Alternative Vote (AV).

Referendums in the UK are very infrequent, not least because of the assumption that parliamentary democracy is paramount. In fact, many people, including the then-chancellor George Osborn, advised Cameron not to have a referendum on Brexit in 2016, partly on the basis that the citizens might favour leaving the EU, which Osborn firmly opposed, and partly that these sorts of issues should be debated and decided in parliament.

*** On the other hand, there is also the phenomenon relating to the rise of the far-right with varying levels of electoral support in Europe - a complex phenomenon driven by economic grievances, immigration concerns, security fears, dissatisfaction with mainstream politics, cultural anxieties, and historical contexts. While many of these factors are present in the UK as well, the country has nevertheless experienced a political shift towards the left. What's your perspective on this?**

I think this shift to the left in the UK reflects the structure of the current political system. People are voting against the incumbent, and they have a limited number of choices about where to go. There's also the fact that since the Second World War, Labour had a good track record of building and maintaining key institutions like the NHS and education system, which resonates with many voters' everyday concerns.

Interestingly, Keir Starmer, who came to politics relatively late in life, started off more to the left (serving in Jeremy Corbyn's shadow cabinet) and then tracked towards the centre. It does seem that elections in the UK are won on the centre ground – whether that's slightly to the left or slightly to the right. Which makes it interesting that most of the



“Constitutional historian Peter Hennessy described the way British politics works as being dependent on the “good chaps” theory of government. That is, while politicians go about their business strategically, trying to win the game they are playing, the ambiguities of the British constitution – the absence of clear legal rules, in other words – means that by convention people abide by the implicit or tacit rules, otherwise, chaos ensues. They are, after all, good chaps. But that all changed when Boris Johnson was elected as prime minister. Using Hennessy's definition, Johnson was definitely not a good chap...”

leading contenders to succeed Rishi Sunak, including Suella Braverman, Priti Patel and Robert Jenrick, are pitching to the right in order not to be outflanked by Reform UK. Nevertheless, the voters who will elect the next leader are Conservative Party members, not the electorate as a whole.

*** What are the immediate and long-term implications of these election results for the UK's economy, society, and international standing?**

The immediate implications of these election results are likely to be a period of economic uncertainty as the new Labour government grapples with the country's dire financial situation.

Several commentators, including Paul Johnson of the influential Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS), have warned that the country's economic outlook is challenging. During the election campaign, Johnson pointed out that neither Conservatives nor Labour were

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being fully transparent about the sources of funding for public services. In the short term, the economy will be a primary focus. New chancellor Rachel Reeves is pinning her hopes on economic growth as the alternative – increased taxation when rates are already at historically high levels. She might get lucky – there are already signs that the economy is growing, and her reputation as a “proper economist” could instill confidence in the business community, at least initially.

However, if growth fails to materialise, the government may face difficult choices that could impact social programmes and potentially fuel political discontent.

*** With Labour's victory, how might UK-EU relations evolve, particularly in terms of trade, immigration, and diplomatic engagements?**

With Labour's victory, UK-EU relations are likely to evolve towards a more cooperative stance, albeit without dramatic changes to the current Brexit arrangement. While serving in Jeremy Corbyn's cabinet, Keir Starmer was vehemently in favour of re-joining the EU. However, he has adjusted his strategy to align with the political reality of the 2016 referendum.

In terms of trade, we can expect efforts to smooth out the rough edges of the Brexit deal, potentially seeking to reduce friction in current arrangements without rejoining the customs union or single market. On immigration, Labour might pursue a balanced approach, addressing labour shortages while trying to maintain control over borders. Diplomatically, it's certain that Labour will strike a more constructive tone in engagements with the EU.

However, Starmer's desire to serve two terms may make him reluctant to change direction too drastically. The real test will

come if economic growth alters and funding for essential services becomes scarce. While around 90 per cent of British economists view Brexit negatively, and Starmer likely agrees, he is politically constrained in addressing this. Yet, changing economic circumstances could alter his political calculations, potentially leading to closer alignment with the EU if it becomes economically necessary.

*** Given Labour's historical stance on the Chagos Archipelago issue, how might the election results influence UK-Mauritius relations and the ongoing dispute?**

The Labour victory could potentially influence UK-Mauritian relations and the Chagos Archipelago dispute, but the outcome remains uncertain. The dispute originates from the UK's decision to separate the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius prior to granting independence in 1968, a move that has been contested ever since. Labour's historical stance on the issue has been mixed. While some Labour politicians, like Robin Cook, favoured swift resolution and the return of the exiled Chagossians, others, such as Jack Straw and David Miliband, took actions to block the right of return. Recent international rulings have largely supported Mauritius's position, including the 2019 International Court of Justice advisory opinion and the 2021 International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea judgement, both of which called for the UK to end its administration of the archipelago.

The approach of the new foreign secretary, David Lammy, will be crucial. Former British High Commissioner to Mauritius David Snoxell, in a recent letter to *The Guardian*, cited a speech Lammy delivered in July 2023 at the Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law. During this address, Lammy demanded ‘a new settlement that brings the UK into compliance with international law, redresses the historical injustices done to the Chagossians... and meets strategic security concerns’. This points to a possible change in direction towards a more accommodating position.

While both Starmer and Lammy may be considered ‘good chaps’ in terms of respecting democratic norms, as per Peter Hennessy's definition, this alone may not be sufficient to resolve the complex Chagos issue. The Labour government will need to navigate diplomatic relations with both Mauritius and the US, as well as domestic political considerations, in addressing this longstanding dispute. Accordingly, using all available avenues, Mauritius should intensify its diplomatic pressure on the recently elected Labour administration including bilateral negotiations, international forums, and engagement with civil society and the media.

Global reserve managers upbeat on growth but worry about politics

An escalation in geopolitical conflicts is the biggest risk to the global economy, according to central bank reserve managers, who are generally positive about the world's economic outlook, according to an annual survey released yesterday.

The UBS Asset Management survey of 40 leading central banks that manage more than \$15 trillion, about half of the world's foreign exchange reserves, found two thirds expected the global economy to return to moderate growth and inflation in the next five years.

It found that 71% expect U.S. headline consumer inflation to be between 2% and 3% in a year's time. The Federal Reserve has a 2% inflation target, reports Reuters.

But 87% of the reserve managers surveyed flagged further escalation in geopolitical conflicts as the biggest threat to this benign outcome, and 41% said they are



A general view shows the World Bank Group headquarters building in Washington, DC, on April 9, 2023. Pic - AFP

diversifying their investments more across regions and currencies fearing an escalation of tensions between the U.S. and China.

Gold has been a particular beneficiary of diversification, and its price has hit record highs. Among respondents, 24% had increased their gold exposure in the past

year and 30% plan to do so in the coming year, although they also plan to raise bond allocations.

"The recent political decision to use profits from central banks of Russia's frozen assets to finance Ukraine raises further the risk that FX reserves are no longer seen as a safe haven for central banks," said Massimiliano Castelli, head of strategy and advice at UBS Asset Management.

"Gold, an asset held by central banks largely for historical reasons linked to the time when it was a pillar of the global financial system, risks being brought back to life by ongoing geopolitical trends," he added.

The upcoming U.S. election could also add to tensions, according to the survey, with 94% of respondents saying a victory for Donald Trump would lead to a further deterioration in U.S.-China relations.

This tension does not yet threaten the U.S. dollar's dominant role in FX reserves. Survey participants said their average share of dollar holdings was 55%, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Five participants indicated that they introduced China's yuan as a new currency in their reserves, while two institutions recently dropped it.

Cultural nationalists dominant social, political force in India today: Ram Madhav

Observing that cultural nationalists are not only a dominant social force, but also a dominant political force in the country today, a senior RSS leader told an international gathering of conservatives on Tuesday that the left liberals in India have been cornered from all sides and are in deep distress, reports PTI.

"After we secured the absolute political mandate 10 years ago, we used this conservative consensus to take back everything that the Nehruvian liberals took away from us several decades ago. They once controlled prestigious institutions like the Jawaharlal Nehru University for decades. But today, scrambling for a foothold in some corner of the country. If they do not find it, they are coming to your country, they are coming to your universities, they are coming to your media," Ram Madhav said in his address to the National Conservatism conference being held in Washington.

"We ended socialist protectionism and promoted a free-market economy. From the 11th position a decade ago, today India is catapulted into the fifth or fourth-largest economy in the world.

"We reclaimed our universities and academic bodies. We took back the media space. And we recently launched a new education policy to rebuild our academic curriculum to teach conservative values to our future generations, something that most of you are worried about in your countries," Madhav said at the conference that has attracted conservatives from across the world.

"It is no longer fashionable to call



Cultural nationalists dominant social, political force in India today. Pic - Amar Ujala

oneself a liberal or a socialist or a secular in India anymore. It is no longer fashionable.... it is cool to be a Hindu. It is cool to be a Buddhist. It is cool to be a Jain. It is cool to be a person of religion. It is cool to be a conservative. It is cool to wear your religion and culture on your sleeves without any fear of anybody criticising you," Madhav said.

Madhav urged conservatives in the United States and other parts of the world to take the writings about India that appear in mainstream American media with a pinch of salt.

"Please remember, the next time you find an article about India in one of these liberal media in your country the NYT, the WasPost talking about authoritarianism, oppressive atmosphere, democratic backsliding, etc., just laugh it off. It is the bellowing of these desperate left liberals," he

said.

"Do not try to look at India from that prism. Because they tell you that we are Hitlerians, we are fascists. We are actually great admirers of the Jews and their national struggles. But we are portrayed as Hitlerians and fascists to you. But do you know that they portray you as racist, white supremacists and Christian fundamentalists to our people. So do not take them on face value," he told the conservatives.

Madhav said a liberal, socialist, secular, globalist ideology dominated India's ruling elite during the initial decades of its independence, championed by the first Indian prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

"Our religiosity was at stake. Our cultural identity was at stake. Our national unity was at stake due to that Nehruvian socialist, secular ideology. But what we did was unique. We did not try to take head on at the political level alone. Instead, we built a strong, grassroots, popular conservative movement in India," he asserted.

"Through decades of hard work by organisations like the RSS, a strong grassroots movement of resistance to liberal globalism was nurtured in our country. It took some decades. But when an appropriate movement came 10 years ago in 2014, that social conservatism, nurtured for decades silently at the grassroots, was simply transformed into political conservatism," Madhav said.

Canada: Rise in the number of foreign students receiving study permits despite curbs

While the Canadian government has asserted that it aims to curb the number of temporary residents entering the country, the number of international students receiving study permits in the first four months of this year has actually risen.

As a shelter affordability crisis has negatively impacted popularity of the government of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, measures were announced to reduce the intake of temporary residents like international students.

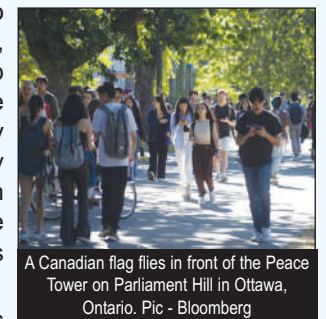
However, according to data from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), those numbers have actually risen between January and April this year, when compared to the same period in 2023, reports HT.

The total study permits issued during those four months was 165,805 last year and increased to 187,510 in 2024. The number of Indian students getting these visas also grew, from 72,750 to 81,260 over the same period, remaining steady at approximately 43% of the total.

682,4305 study permits were issued by Canada in 2023, and so far in 2024, it has issued 216,620 study permits.

On March 21, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Minister Marc Miller announced the government's target to "decrease in our temporary residents population to 5 per cent over the next three years".

The announcements from the government were driven by skyrocketing shelter costs, from housing prices to rentals.



A Canadian flag flies in front of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, Ontario. Pic - Bloomberg



Republican presidential candidate former President Donald Trump speaks at a campaign rally at Trump National Doral Miami, Tuesday, July 9, 2024, in Doral, Fla. Pic - AP

What is Trump's Project 2025? Things you need to know about the conservative blueprint

A potential Donald Trump presidency in November could lead to the implementation of Project 2025, a sweeping policy plan crafted by the Heritage Foundation, a prominent conservative think tank. This plan outlines a vision for radical changes to the federal government and its policies.

Project 2025 includes a wide range of far-right policies and has been described as "authoritarian," "dystopian," and a "blueprint for destroying our democracy."

However, Trump denied any connection with Project 2025 in a Truth Social post, stating, "I know nothing about Project 2025. I have no idea who is behind it. I disagree with some of the things they're saying, and some of the things they're saying are absolutely ridiculous and abysmal." Notably, MAGA tied with Project 2025, reports Hindustan Times. "Anything they do, I wish them luck, but I have nothing to do with them," he added.

What is Project 2025?

Project 2025 goes beyond typical conservative agendas, such as restricting abortion and LGBTQ+ rights, and halting initiatives to address climate change and income inequality. It proposes more far-reaching and fundamental changes to the federal government's structure and functioning, including what is being termed the most substantial transformation of the federal workforce since the 19th century.

The plan, titled "Mandate for Leadership: The Conservative Promise," spans 900 pages and lays out detailed policy recommendations for major federal agencies.

Project 2025 was initiated by the Heritage Foundation in collaboration with over 100 right-wing organizations. Among these groups are the Alliance Defending Freedom, which played a pivotal role in overturning Roe v. Wade; the NRA; Moms for Liberty, known for their efforts to influence educational policies; and America First Legal, led by Stephen Miller, a former Trump adviser known for his stringent anti-immigration stance.

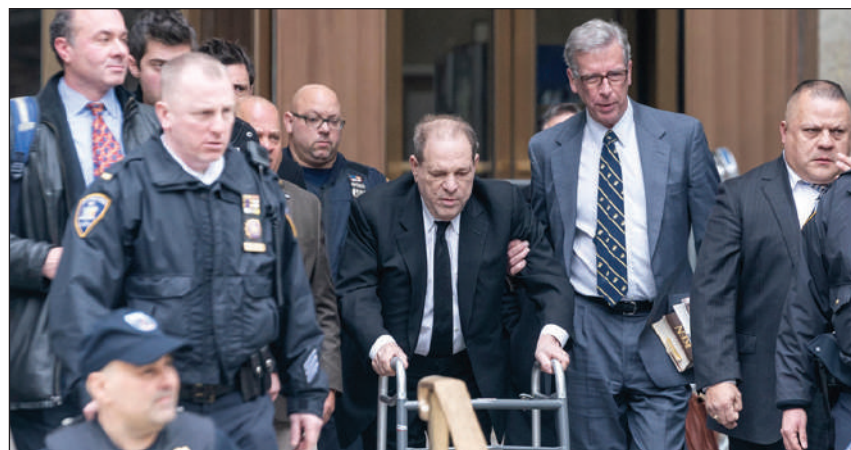
Heritage Foundation president Kevin Roberts has been vocal about the transformative nature of this initiative. In a recent interview with Steve Bannon, he stated, "We are in the process of the second American Revolution, which will remain bloodless if the left allows it to be."

Harvey Weinstein faces new allegations, more women come out to 'expose' him

Prosecutors working on Harvey Weinstein's upcoming retrial informed that more women are willing to testify. This may result in more sexual assault allegations against Harvey right before his retrial scheduled in November. The former film producer will face the retrials in New York for his rape and sexual assault conviction in 2020.

Assistant District Court Attorney, Nicole Blumberg, informed the judge that several women who were not willing to speak up during Harvey's 2020 trial are now ready to speak their truth. As reported by Variety, Blumberg said, "A number of women came forward to indicate they were raped by the defendant in Manhattan." According to her, there is a "violent" and "trauma-informed" occurrence among the reported incidents that is covered by the statute of limitations.

The retrial was assigned after a 4-3 decision was made by New York's highest court that the judge associated with Weinstein's case had allowed too many women to testify in his 2020's rape trial. This resulted in the reversal of his 23-year sentence which he was supposed to serve in



Former film producer Harvey Weinstein faces new allegations ahead of retrial in November. Pic - Business Standard

New York. The prosecution expects a trial in November, however, the defence is trying to push it at the earliest, reports HT.

Weinstein's lawyer, Arthur Aidala, blamed the prosecution claiming that it is deliberately dragging the case until November. However, the prosecution denied stalling and said they are working hard to come up with witnesses.

Aidala also mentioned the former film producer's health issues including heart and lung issues, spinal stenosis, eye problems, and

high diabetes levels due to which he was wheelchaired in his hearing in Los Angeles in 2022. He is still a convict with 16 years of sentence in Los Angeles, however, he is staying in New York and refuses to go back for another trial.

His lawyer in California, Jennifer Bonjean said the jury thought Weinstein was already guilty in New York when they made their decision to which The New York Court of Appeals disagreed and led to the overturned conviction.

Prince Harry and Meghan Markle blasted for 'looking for any sort of spotlight' even if it comes 'cheaply'

Prince Harry and Meghan Markle have been called out for their "gross" PR tactics as Harry is set to be handed the Pat Tillman Award for Service. The ESPY Award was named after the dead war hero Pat Tillman, reports HT.

Harry being given the award has received massive criticism as many believe the Duke of Sussex is not worthy of it. A petition was also launched, urging ESPN to rethink the decision as Harry had been "involved in controversies that call into question his suitability to receive an honour of this magnitude."

'Looking for any sort of spotlight, no matter how cheaply it comes'

Daily Mail columnist Maureen Callahan has now blasted Harry for accepting the award. "In America, they're laughing stocks. They're covered in American tabloids constantly because it's an incredible story of self-inflicted wound after self-inflicted wound," she said.

"When you compare these two with the bravery, the courage, the dignity of William and Kate, especially in this very trying time for Kate and King Charles," she continued. "These two are over here



Prince Harry and Meghan Markle blasted for 'looking for any sort of spotlight' even if it comes 'cheaply'. Pic - Irish Mirror

panhandling, looking for any sort of spotlight, no matter how cheaply it comes."

"It just it all feels very sad and gross. And when we see Harry accept this award, it's going to be another self-inflicted wound," she added.

A source recently told The Telegraph that the Duke was stunned by the backlash. "Harry's legacy on Invictus, the things he has achieved, that's his real passion," the source said. "This is the space in which he truly feels at home, it is something he deeply cares about. The reaction certainly took the shine off the award."

After the backlash, ESPN released a statement highlighting

Harry's achievements with the Invictus Games.

"ESPN, with the support of the Tillman Foundation, is honouring Prince Harry, Duke of Sussex, specifically for the work of The Invictus Games Foundation as it celebrates its 10th year promoting healing through the power of sport for military service members and veterans around the world," said the organisation.

"While we understand not everyone will agree with all honorees selected for any award, The Invictus Games Foundation does incredible work and ESPN believes this is a cause worth celebrating," he added.

Compiled by Doojesh Ramlallah

From the Pages of History - MT 60 Years Ago

6th Year No 279

MAURITIUS TIMES

Friday 18 December, 1959

• He who is firm in his will moulds the world to himself. — Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



Peter Ibbotson

Education has been compulsory in the UK for many years. Children must start school when they are 5 years old (unless their parents make adequate arrangements for their education elsewhere than at school), and once having started school, they must attend school until they are 15. (This school-leaving age was introduced in 1946 under the provisions of the 1944 Education Act - previously the upper limit of compulsory attendance at school had been 14). A report just published by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education has advocated the raising of the school leaving age to 16 between 1966 and 1969. (This report is so important and will, I feel, be of such interest to Mauritians, that I intend to deal at length with it in later articles. It runs to over 500 pages, so that it will be readily appreciated that I need time to assimilate all of it.)

Yet in Mauritius there is as yet no provision for compulsory education, even at the primary stage. A few years ago, a report before the Legislative Council on school building spoke of compulsory primary education being a long-term project, to be implemented in stages. But there are now barely 10,000 children of primary school age in the whole of Mauritius who are not attending a Government or Aided school. Of these, a number are doubtless attending private primary schools and a good proportion are too far away from existing schools to attend. It is time, therefore, I suggest, for the Education Ordinance to be amended to the effect that attendance at school at the primary stage — from the age of 5 to 12 — shall be compulsory.

With Sir Christopher Cox now in Mauritius, and his deputy Mr Houghton due to come in March with the Economic Commission, the time would appear to be ripe for the Minister of Education to press his colleagues to support him in asking for this piece of educational advance. Speaking to an audience largely composed of students at the Colonial Office last January, Mr Wilson said that the economic and social reforms being planned for Mauritius would, when put into effect, give Mauritius a standard of education surpassed only by the advanced countries of Europe, North America and Australia. I would suggest that the introduction of a modicum of compulsory attendance is a pre-requisite of such a high standard of education.

The Minister of Education is a man of breadth of vision as well as of real love for education. He saw in England recently just what great advances are being made in the field of secondary education with the new comprehensive schools being built in London, Bristol, and elsewhere. Such schools are the answer to Mauritius' needs, too, in the field of secondary education. At present, secondary education in Mauritius is grammar school education, with an academic bias — this applies whether it is provided at Government or Aided secondary schools, or at the mushroom academies which largely batten on people's credulity and exploit their right and proper desire to see their children get on in the world.

Compulsory Education and Comprehensive Schools



Also, there is a deficiency in secondary schools to serve the rural north and south of the island. The present secondary schools are confined to Port Louis and upper Plaines Wilhems; children from the north and south have either to travel long distances to and from school (with deleterious effects on scholastic performance) or to go without secondary education altogether.

This deficiency can be remedied by building more secondary schools, and by sitting them in the north and south of the island. That there are plenty of children whose abilities would fit them for secondary education is amply demonstrated by the last Standard VI examination, at which no less than 6,490 children reached the standard qualifying them to sit for the Junior Scholarship Examination! I will admit that not all these 6,490 would be capable of pursuing the course of studies at present provided in the existing secondary schools and leading to the GCE and School Certificate; but they would all be able to profit from one or other of the varied courses which would be provided at comprehensive schools, if these were to be established in Mauritius on the London pattern.

At the London comprehensive schools, there are academic courses leading to GCE at ordinary and advanced levels, technical courses leading to technical qualifications (e.g. National Certificates and City and Guilds), and courses for RSA examinations, as well as pre-nursing, domestic science, needle-work, and commercial courses for those who wish to pursue them. The big thing is this — by providing a wide variety of courses in the same school, academic as well as technical and non-academic, the term 'secondary education' is acquiring a significance wider than its old, traditional significance of academic education.

In the past, secondary education has tended in the public mind to be equated with academic education and the School Certificate. (We recall the little Gold Coast

boy who wanted to go to a secondary school because "secondary schools teach Latin and Latin is the white man's juju.") But academic education is no longer the hallmark of secondary education. We must widen our horizons and cease to equate, as in the past we did equate, 'secondary' and 'academic'. As long as we continue to provide academic and technical education in different schools, the public will continue to differentiate between them. If, however, we provide the different types of secondary education in the same type of school — comprehensive —, the distinction in the public mind between academic and non-academic education will first become blurred; and then disappear altogether.

I know that the Minister of Education is doing a lot of what today is commonly referred to as 're-thinking' about the future of education in Mauritius. Comprehensive schools would go a long way to solve the educational difficulties that presently beset Mauritius, and in solving these they would help to further the social and economic development of the country, and to resolve some of the demographic problems that are so pressing. I feel sure that the Minister would welcome any support from readers of the *Mauritius Times* who desire to see such schools established in Mauritius; especially if such support were made vocal to Mr Houghton and his colleagues of the forthcoming Economic Commission. Mr Beejadhur has already achieved one great victory in his fight for educational justice for the Mauritian schoolchild; if he can get comprehensive schools established, he will have achieved another, and immeasurably greater, victory.

Since the future of Mauritius rests with the children of Mauritius, and since the children of any country are the country's finest capital asset, it would be folly to waste 90 per cent of those children of that capital asset. But wasted they will be if the present educational system is changed, unless comprehensive schools are established. It is as simple as that.

One memorable speech can turn around a faltering campaign

● Cont. from page 2

Nixon not only seemed to be “damaged goods,” as Tom Wicker wrote in his biography of Nixon. He was suddenly “a liability” to Eisenhower, a five-star general and America’s preeminent military hero of World War II.

Calls for Nixon to vacate the Republican ticket arose quickly, emanating even from within the Republican party and its Eastern establishment wing. Former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, a two-time loser in campaigns for the US presidency, urged Nixon to quit.

Nixon soon was the target of jeering audiences at campaign stops. Many reporters covering the candidate figured he would have to quit. Demands that he do so began appearing in newspapers that supported Eisenhower.

The Washington Post, for example, said Nixon’s quitting “would provide the Republican party an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of its campaign against loose conduct and corruption in government.” The New York Herald Tribune, a voice of Eastern establishment Republicanism, called for Nixon “to make a formal offer of withdrawal from the ticket.”

Eisenhower, meanwhile, was lukewarm about Nixon’s remaining on the ticket and extended little more than half-hearted support to his running mate as the controversy deepened. He called on Nixon to make full disclosure about the fund.

A turnaround with Checkers

Nixon’s response was to plead his case to Americans by radio and television from a broadcast studio in Los Angeles. His half-hour speech was paid for by the Republican National Committee and aired live on Sept. 23, 1952, five days after the New York Post’s report about the fund.

Nixon during the broadcast was by turns adamant, self-pitying and partisan. His wife, Pat, was seated nearby in an armchair that was mostly out of camera range. She looked stricken the few times the camera turned her way.

Nixon emphasized his modest background and lifestyle, mentioning that his wife did not own a mink coat, an artefact of luxury at the time. Instead, Nixon said, she wore a “respectable Republican cloth coat.”



Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon in January 1952 in New York. Bettmann/Contributor

He described in detail his possessions and liabilities, saying, “It isn’t very much. But Pat and I have the satisfaction that every dime that we’ve got is honestly ours.”

Nixon said he had granted no “special favours” to the 76 contributors who donated as much as \$1,000 to the fund, which had been set up two years before. Its singular purpose, Nixon asserted, was to help cover expenses “that I did not think should be charged to the taxpayers of the United States.”

The fund’s single largest expenditures were reported to be \$6,100 for stationery and \$3,430 for travel. “Not one cent” went for personal use, Nixon said.

Little of what Nixon described seemed to support the New York Post’s claims of a fund set up for his “financial comfort.”

Nearly 20 minutes into his remarks, Nixon invoked Checkers, a passage that helped win for the speech an enduring place in American political lore.

A Nixon supporter in Texas had gifted the pet to Nixon’s family after he heard a radio broadcast in which Pat Nixon said her daughters would like to have a dog.

A ‘political masterstroke’

The writer George D. Gopen, in assessing the speech years later, said the reference to Checkers allowed Nixon’s daughters metaphorically to “burst onto the scene, unseen, to dominate our consciousness, playing with their dog.”

“That is great thinking and really good writing,” he wrote.

In the immediate aftermath of the speech, Robert Ruark, a syndicated columnist, wrote that Nixon had effectively “stripped himself naked for all the world to see, and he brought the missus and the kids and the dog ... into the act.” Nixon had

aligned himself with mainstream Americans in what Wicker described as a “political masterstroke.”

Nixon closed by inviting viewers and listeners to help decide his political fate by sending letters and telegrams not to Eisenhower but to members of the Republican National Committee. Tell them, Nixon said, “whether you think I should stay on or whether I should get off. And whatever their decision is, I will abide by it.”

Americans responded by the tens of thousands, expressing support for Nixon. Members of the Republican National Committee voted without objection to keep him on the ticket.

The outcome was perhaps encouraged by less-sensational disclosures at the time that Stevenson, the Democratic presidential nominee, had supported supplementary income funds for appointees to state positions in Illinois and that his running mate, Sen. John Sparkman, had kept his wife on his congressional payroll for 10 years.

The day after the speech, Eisenhower met Nixon in West Virginia and declared his running mate vindicated. “Why, you’re my boy!” the Herald Tribune quoted the general as saying.

A political disaster had been averted. Nixon served two terms as vice president in

Eisenhower’s administrations and twice won the presidency before resigning in August 1974 over the Watergate scandal.

Nixon’s rescuing himself in the 1952 election was notable and perhaps instructive, suggesting that a creative, high-profile and timely response can prevent sensational allegations from overwhelming a beleaguered candidacy, much as they nearly did to Nixon.

The lessons of 1952, of course, are only superficially germane to Biden’s predicament in the aftermath of his recent disastrous debate with former President Donald Trump. Even though the long-ago Checkers speech offers no sure road map to surviving a political crisis, it does represent intriguing context to 2024.

It is certainly noteworthy that Biden in recent days has sought out a variety of audiences, including those of a television network, in an urgent gambit to preserve his candidacy for re-election.

Although Biden rejects their findings, polls make clear Biden’s not succeeding, that a Checkers-like redux is not in the offing

W. Joseph Campbell,
Prof Emeritus of Communication,
American University School of Communication

Mauritius Times

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Thank you so much.
Mauritius Times

MOKA DISTRICT COUNCIL EMPLOYEES UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held on 30 July 2024 at noon at MTUC Headquarters, GRNW, Port-Louis.

AGENDA:

1. Approval of minutes of last AGM
 2. Matters Arising
 3. President's Report
 4. Finance
 5. Motions/ amendments (if any)
 6. Election of office-bearers (if any)
 7. AOB
- Compliant members are invited to attend.

Secretary

Date: 05.07.2024

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Numéro d'équilibriste de Modi à Moscou

➤ Suite de la page 5

L'Inde, qui dispose de l'une des plus grandes armées au monde, a des différends frontaliers de longue date avec ses voisins, le Pakistan et la Chine.

Les experts estiment que l'attention particulière accordée par M. Modi à Moscou n'est pas surprenante, la relation allant au-delà des simples achats d'équipements militaires.

"Prenant en compte la tendance historique, Moscou a toujours été une constante de la politique étrangère indienne", explique Pankaj Saran, ancien ambassadeur indien à Moscou, interviewé par la BBC. "Les piliers fondamentaux de cette relation comprennent la coopération en matière de défense, l'énergie et la technologie scientifique."

Au fil des ans, la Russie a également apporté une assistance technique pour la construction de plusieurs centrales nucléaires en Inde.

Depuis le début de la guerre en Ukraine, Delhi a également augmenté ses achats de pétrole à prix réduit en provenance de Moscou, après que les nations occidentales ont imposé des sanctions à la Russie, limitant ainsi ses possibilités de vente et de tarification des produits.

Soutenu par cette augmentation des achats de pétrole, le commerce bilatéral entre l'Inde et la Russie au cours des dernières années a atteint 65 milliards de dollars, alors que les exportations indiennes vers la Russie ne représentent que 4 milliards de dollars.

Les responsables indiens indiquent que l'une des priorités principales de M. Modi sera de corriger ce déséquilibre commercial, en encourageant les investissements russes en Inde et en déplaçant une partie de la production de défense vers l'Inde.

Au cours des 20 dernières années, l'Occident, principalement les États-Unis, a renforcé ses liens avec l'Inde, perçue par beaucoup comme un rempart contre la menace croissante posée par une Chine de plus en plus assertive.

L'Inde est également devenue membre du Quad, un forum stratégique avec les États-Unis, l'Australie et le Japon, destiné à contrer l'influence chinoise dans le Pacifique.

Cependant, confronté à une hostilité croissante de la part de l'Occident, le président Poutine a développé des liens stratégiques et économiques plus étroits avec



Le premier ministre indien Narendra Modi n'a jamais condamné explicitement l'offensive russe et sa visite à Moscou
- P - Alexander Nemenov Agence France-Presse

Pékin, un développement qui n'a pas échappé à l'attention de l'Inde, rivale de longue date de la Chine.

Les tensions ont été exacerbées par une violente altercation sur la frontière disputée dans la région du Ladakh en juin 2020, au cours de laquelle 20 soldats indiens et au moins quatre soldats chinois ont perdu la vie.

En Inde, certaines voix s'inquiètent d'être exclues de l'équation Moscou-Pékin.

"Une option envisagée par Delhi consiste actuellement à maintenir ouvert le canal avec la Russie, afin de maintenir cette amitié et d'éviter toute mesure qui pourrait encore renforcer l'inclinaison de la Russie vers la Chine, sous l'effet des politiques américaines et occidentales", explique M. Saran.

Bien que Delhi ait diversifié son inventaire d'armements au cours des dernières décennies en achetant des systèmes d'armes américains, français et israéliens, elle dépend toujours largement de Moscou.

L'Inde est consciente de son besoin à la fois des États-Unis et de la Russie pour contrer la Chine, et ressent donc le besoin de maintenir un équilibre pour ne froisser ni l'un ni l'autre.

"Nous suivons une politique d'autonomie stratégique et de multi-alignement. Nous entretenons des relations stratégiques à la fois avec les États-Unis et la Russie. Ce sont des partenariats mutuellement exclusifs", conclut M. Trigunayat.

A. Bartleby

Opinion

Why is the Rupee Depreciating Uncontrollably?

● Cont. from page 8

Can we blame these operators for not playing by the 'rules of the game' and relinquishing their forex earnings when holding a foreign currency account has become a new trend among Mauritians? Moreover, if they expect the rupee to depreciate further, aren't they better off keeping their dollars to pay for future imports than obtaining them – if they could – at a higher spot rate?

Third, IRS/RES/PDS projects are not generating much forex. The prices of luxury villas are quoted in foreign currency and most of it may not even be received in Mauritius. If property prices were in rupees, acquirers would necessarily have to convert their foreign currency into rupees to pay for an acquisition. This would ensure an inflow of foreign exchange.

Last, but not least, the central bank's international reserves have increased by 27% over the last 12 months, reaching Rs 389.6 billion at the end of June 2024. This is a comfortable level of reserves, so why are dollars and euros such a rare commodity? Why is BoM not doing enough to appease the forex shortage and prevent the rupee's slide? Unless it is a deliberate strategy to let the rupee depreciate so that the Bank accumulates revaluation gains, and the government continues to collect inflation tax...

What should be done?

With expectations of inflation and depreciation now entrenched, there is an urgent need for a systemic change that signals a departure from inflation tax as a revenue-generating machine for the government. Only a new government that commits to prudent financial management and expenditure control while rebuilding fiscal buffers, as recommended by the IMF in its latest Article V Consultation report, can signal such a paradigm shift and anchor low-inflation expectations.

Macroeconomists have long touted the value of an independent central bank in maintaining a low-inflation target, and hence a stable currency. The current incestuous relationship between the central bank and the government is much to blame for the inflation-depreciation spiral that has afflicted the Mauritian economy.

Over the medium to long term, there is a need to boost exports of goods and services, review pricing of IRS/PDS projects, and strengthen measures to detect and sanction foreign exchange hoarding.

Vinaye Ancharaz, PhD, FCMI, formerly a principal economist at the African Development Bank and a senior lecturer and Head of Department at the University of Mauritius, is an international economic consultant specializing in trade and development.

SAGITTARIUS: NOV 22 - DEC 21

Embrace new experiences and step out of your comfort zone. Travel plans or educational opportunities may arise. Keep an open mind and be adaptable. Financially, be cautious with investments and avoid risky ventures.

Lucky Numbers: 4, 7, 13, 21, 28, 32

CAPRICORN: DEC 22 - JAN 19

Your hard work and dedication may lead to recognition and advancement. Stay disciplined and focused on your goals. In personal relationships, strive for a balance between work and leisure to maintain harmony.

Lucky Numbers: 5, 10, 17, 24, 26, 31

AQUARIUS: JAN 20 - FEB 18

Aquarius, innovation and creativity are your strengths this week. Embrace unconventional ideas and approaches. Social connections may play a significant role in your success, so network and collaborate. Stay true to your principles and be open to diverse perspectives.

Lucky Numbers: 1, 8, 15, 19, 27, 35

PISCES: FEB 19 - MAR 20

Pisces, this week is about emotional and spiritual growth. Take

YOUR STARS

time for self-reflection and connect with your inner self. Artistic and creative activities can be particularly rewarding. In relationships, practice empathy and understanding. Financially, seek advice before making major decisions.

Lucky Numbers: 6, 9, 12, 18, 29, 37

ARIES: MARCH 21 - APRIL 19

This week, Aries, you may feel a surge of energy pushing you towards new goals. It's an excellent time to initiate projects or make decisions. However, remember to balance your enthusiasm with patience to avoid hasty mistakes. Social interactions may bring unexpected opportunities.

Lucky Numbers: 4, 9, 15, 21, 29, 34

TAURUS: APR 20 - MAY 20

Reevaluate your budget and make necessary adjustments. Your relationships may require some nurturing, so spend quality time with loved ones. A calm and steady approach will help you navigate any challenges.

Lucky Numbers: 2, 8, 12, 18, 27, 35

GEMINI: MAY 21 - JUNE 20

Be clear and concise in your interactions to avoid misunderstandings. New ideas and opportunities for learning may arise, so stay open-minded. Networking can bring valuable connections that benefit your personal and professional life.

Lucky Numbers: 3, 10, 14, 17, 26, 30

CANCER: JUNE 21 - JULY 22

Reflect on your emotions and personal goals. It's a good time to focus on self-care and relaxation. Trust your intuition, especially in matters of the heart. Financially, avoid impulsive spending and consider long-term investments.

Lucky Numbers: 7, 10, 17, 23, 28, 36

LEO: JULY 23 - AUG 22

Leos might find themselves in the spotlight this week. Your natural charisma attracts attention and admiration. Use this energy to advance your career or personal projects. Collaboration with others can lead to success, but ensure you share the credit and stay humble.

Lucky Numbers: 1, 13, 16, 22, 25, 33

VIRGO: AUG 23 - SEPT 22

Virgo, this week is about organization and planning. Clear out clutter and streamline your daily routines. Focus on health and well-being by adopting healthier habits. Professionally, attention to detail will be crucial, so double-check your work to ensure accuracy.

Lucky Numbers: 6, 9, 13, 24, 30, 37

LIBRA: SEPT 23 - OCT 22

Libras should prioritize balance and harmony this week. Relationships may need some attention, so strive for open and honest communication. Creative pursuits can be fulfilling and bring a sense of joy. Financially, weigh the pros and cons before making major decisions.

Lucky Numbers: 2, 8, 14, 23, 27, 38

SCORPION: 23 OCT - 21 NOV

Scorpio, this week might bring intense emotions to the surface. Embrace your feelings and use them as a catalyst for personal growth. It's a good time to address unresolved issues and strengthen your relationships. Professionally, stay focused and avoid power struggles.

Lucky Numbers: 3, 11, 18, 22, 29, 34

Shedding Light On Wishful Thinking

Occasional indulgence in wishful thinking is a universal human trait. Yet, discerning when it emerges and when it proves detrimental is crucial. A recent study, led by the University of Amsterdam (UvA), unequivocally demonstrates that heightened insecurity and anxiety amplify tendencies toward unwarranted optimism — to the extent that it may hinder essential actions. These findings have been detailed in the journal *American Economic Review*.

"People aren't solely driven by the quest for truth — emotions significantly shape beliefs, often leading to embrace of what is pleasant or comforting, such as belief in an afterlife or optimism regarding health outcomes," explains Joël van der Weele, professor of Economic Psychology at UvA. Collaborating with Jan Engelmann, professor of Neuroeconomics, and an international team, van der Weele delved into whether individuals exhibit exaggerated optimism in the face of potential adversity. Engelmann notes, "While previous studies have explored wishful thinking primarily in the context of positive outcomes like winning a lottery, our investigation encompasses both positive and negative scenarios, providing a comprehensive view of biased beliefs."

Unravelling the Dynamics of Self-Deception

Deciphering the intricacies of self-deception amid real-world scenarios poses challenges. Through a series



of experiments involving over 1,700 participants, conducted both in lab settings and online, the researchers probed this phenomenon. Participants were presented with various patterns, such as arrays of differently oriented stripes or colored dots, and were tasked with identifying the patterns observed. Some patterns were associated with negative outcomes, inducing anxiety — either mild electric shocks (in lab settings) or monetary losses (online). "Our aim was to ascertain whether individuals are more prone to misidentifying patterns linked to negative consequences, thus exhibiting wishful thinking," elucidates van der Weele.

Consistently, the study revealed a tendency among participants to misinterpret patterns correlated with impending shocks or losses. "Participants often perceived patterns aligned with their desires, even if this

conflicted with reality," observes Engelmann. "While prior research on wishful thinking related to positive outcomes yielded mixed results, our study unequivocally demonstrates the sway of negative emotions, particularly anxiety, in fostering unwarranted optimism."

Fostering Realistic Perspectives

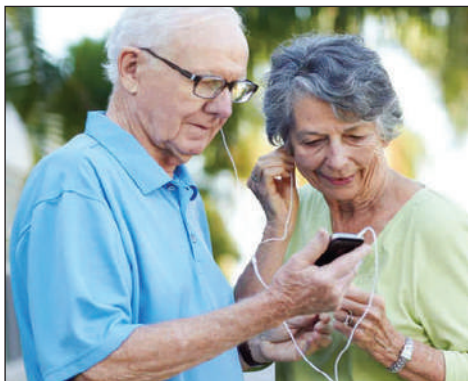
Exploring interventions aimed at fostering realism, the researchers tested two approaches. Firstly, simplifying pattern recognition tasks reduced uncertainty and, consequently, wishful thinking. "Enhanced clarity indeed mitigated tendencies toward wishful thinking," affirms van der Weele. Secondly, offering higher potential rewards for accurate pattern recognition had limited impact, except when participants were afforded additional time to gather evidence. "Given ample time and incentives, individuals exhibited heightened realism," notes Engelmann.

Moreover, replacing negative outcomes with positive ones in experiments eradicated wishful thinking among participants, underscoring the role of reduced negative emotions in curbing excessive optimism.

While wishful thinking serves as a coping mechanism for managing anxiety surrounding future uncertainties, van der Weele and Engelmann caution against its potential pitfalls. "Excessive optimism may impede individuals from seeking necessary information or taking proactive steps," van der Weele warns. From climate change to financial fluctuations and personal health decisions, unwarranted optimism can lead individuals astray. "Understanding when wishful thinking aids and when it hinders is paramount," concludes Engelmann, advocating for further research into this intricate interplay.



Why do old people hate new music?



When I was a teenager, my dad wasn't terribly interested in the music I liked. To him, it just sounded like "a lot of noise," while he regularly referred to the music he listened to as "beautiful."

This attitude persisted throughout his life. Even when he was in his 80s, he once turned to me during a TV commercial featuring a 50-year-old Beatles tune and said, "You know, I just don't like today's music."

It turns out that my father isn't alone.

As I've grown older, I'll often hear people my age say things like "they just don't make good music like they used to."

Why does this happen?

Luckily, my background as a psychologist has given me some insights into this puzzle.

We know that musical tastes begin to crystallize as early as age 13 or 14. By the

time we're in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly.

In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music. Meanwhile, popular songs released when you're in your early teens are likely to remain quite popular among your age group for the rest of your life.

There could be a biological explanation for this. There's evidence that the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies gets worse with age. So to older people, newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same."

But I believe there are some simpler reasons for older people's aversion to newer music. One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect." In a nutshell, it means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it.

This happens with people we know, the advertisements we see and, yes, the songs we listen to.

When you're in your early teens, you probably spend a fair amount of time listening to music or watching music videos. Your favorite songs and artists become familiar, comforting parts of your routine.

For many people over 30, job and family obligations increase, so there's less



time to spend discovering new music. Instead, many will simply listen to old, familiar favorites from that period of their lives when they had more free time.

Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree. They're famously confusing, which is why so many TV shows and movies — from "Glee" to "Love,

Simon" to "Eighth Grade" — revolve around the high school turmoil.

Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. We also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences. All of this might explain why the songs we listen to during this period become so memorable and beloved.

So there's nothing wrong with your parents because they don't like your music. In a way, it's all part of the natural order of things.

At the same time, I can say from personal experience that I developed a fondness for the music I heard my own children play when they were teenagers. So it's certainly not impossible to get your parents on board with Billie Eilish and Lil Nas X.



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Misunderstood Sermon

Husband comes home from church, greets his wife, lifts her up and carries her around the house.

The wife's so surprised and asks smiling, "Did the pastor preach about being romantic?"

Out of breath the husband replies: "No, he said we must carry our burdens"...

The Importance of Thieves in Our Economy

A teacher asked his students to write an essay on "thieves"...

A seventh-grade student, Buddhi Prakash, wrote such an essay: "Thieves are the backbone of the country's economy." People might think this is a joke or wrong, but it's actually a subject worth considering.

- Safes, cupboards, and locks are needed because of thieves. This gives work to the companies that make them.
- Because of thieves, windows in homes have grills, there are doors, doors are locked, and not just that, there are additional doors for security outside. So many people get work.
- Due to thieves, a compound is built around houses, shops, and societies; there are gates, a guard stays at the gate 24 hours, and there is also a uniform for the guard. So many people get work.
- Because of thieves, not just CCTV cameras and metal detectors but also cyber cells exist.
- Because of thieves, there are police, police stations, police posts, patrol cars, batons, rifles, revolvers, and bullets. So many people get work.
- Because of thieves, there are courts, judges, lawyers, clerks, and bail bondsmen in the courts. So many people get work.
- Because of thieves, there are jails, jailers, and police for the jails. So many people get work.



- When things like mobile phones, laptops, electronic devices, bicycles, and vehicles are stolen, people buy new ones. This buying and selling strengthen the country's economy and give work to many people.
- If a thief is highly recognized and famous, then media from home and abroad also get their livelihood.

After reading all this, you must also be convinced that thieves are the backbone of the entire government system and a means of livelihood for the people in society.

- A five-year-old kid called his mother from his neighbour's home and confessed he had broken a lamp while kicking a football in their living room. "But mummy, you don't have to worry about buying another one," he said jovially, "my friend's mother said it was irreplaceable."
- Tom knocked on the door of his neighbour's house. When his friend's mother opened the door, he asked, "Can George come out to play?" "No, it's too cold," said the lady. "Well then, can his football come out?" said Tom.
- Little Harry's baby brother was screaming at the top of his voice.



"Your mother left her teeth in our bathroom. They're just now starting to slow down!"

Harry asked his mother, "Where'd you get him?"

His mum replied, "He came from heaven." Harry said,

"Wow! I can see why they threw him out."

- An angry woman burst into a bakery and shouted, "I sent my son in for two pounds of biscuits this morning, but when I weighed them I found only one pound. I suggest you check your scales." The baker looked at her calmly for a moment and then replied, "Madam, I suggest you weigh your son."
- Little Tom's class went on a field trip to the fire station. The fireman giving the presentation held up a smoke detector and asked the class, "Does anyone know what this is?" Little Tom's hand shot up and the fireman called on him. Little Tom replied, "That's how mummy knows dinner is ready."

Driving Style

"My wife drives her car like lightning."

"Do you mean she drives very fast?"



"No, she hits tree branches."

The Bus Driver and Big Anthony

One day, a bus driver started his bus and drove along the road. He faced no problems for the first few stops; a few people got on, and a few got off, and things went generally well. At the next stop, however, a big hulk of a guy got on—six foot seven, built like a wrestler. He glared at the driver and said, "Big Anthony doesn't pay" and sat down at the back.

The driver was five foot two, thin, and very meek. Naturally, he didn't argue with Big Anthony, but he wasn't pleased about being intimidated.

The next day, Big Anthony got on again, made a show of refusing to pay, and sat down. This went on for some time. It affected the driver, who started losing sleep over the way Big Anthony was taking advantage of him. Finally, he could stand it no longer. He signed up for bodybuilding courses, karate, judo, and boxing. By the end of the summer, he had become strong and was brimming with confidence.

So, on the next Monday, when Big Anthony once again got on the bus and said, "Big Anthony does not pay," the driver stood up, glared back at the guy, and screamed, "And why not?"

With a surprised look on his face, Big Anthony replied, "Big Anthony has a bus pass."



"If you don't think you can make it into work tomorrow, give me a call."



Men do not seem to benefit from marriage!!!

Dear men, this could be your situation in the coming decades. What are you doing about it? What is your retirement plan? Take care of yourself as much as you provide for your family. Love yourself. God bless you.

1. He is 72 years old.
2. He has retired from active service.
3. He worked his entire life to raise his children.
4. He sacrificed life's pleasures to pay for expensive school fees and living expenses for his children abroad.
5. They are now well-off in Europe, Australia, and America.
6. His wife, aged 62, has moved to live with their children.
7. He remains alone at home.
8. His children rarely call him.
9. He must now start over as a bachelor.
10. He struggles with high blood pressure and other ailments associated with old age.
11. How much longer can he survive alone?
12. This is the reality for many working-class monogamous men: their old age is often lonely and, in many cases, sad.
13. Regardless of a man's goodness, women often prioritize their children over their husbands. As he ages, he may feel increasingly unneeded.
14. So, what do men truly gain from marriage?
15. They sacrifice greatly but receive little recognition for their hard work, while women appear to reap all the benefits.

It's a man's world, they say, but reality often favours women and children.

Six ways men can escape poverty

1. Get the right woman - Forget the slay queens and women who have looks but no substance. Find a woman who supports your vision and pushes you to achieve more. A woman who inspires you to work hard, not just someone who makes you feel good. He who finds a real woman finds a good thing and gains favour and power to create wealth.

2. Stop taking cheap drinks - Socializing and networking over drinks is fine, but avoid cheap drinks in cheap places. Cheap drinks attract people with cheap ideas and a bleak future. Big business opportunities are found where the drinks are expensive. In places with cheap drinks, you'll find people who only ask for money and cheer when the "big

buyer" arrives.

3. Stop being lazy - "Man, why art thou lazy?" Stop blaming the government for your poverty while you sleep all day. "A little sleep, a little slumber, and poverty will overtake you like a political cadre in overalls." Many men have the energy to satisfy a woman but lack the drive to start an organization. It's easier for them to father children than to make even pegs for drying clothes.

4. Know productive things - Fill your mind with productive knowledge, not junk. Many men are sharp when it comes to girls, soccer, and street politics but uninterested in investment, innovation, or business. They tune out or leave when these topics come up. Useless content

spreads faster than constructive information. Every man should have at least one productive skill, even without a college degree.

5. Get connected to big men who are better than you - Many men fail because they lack mentorship. They need someone to guide them. In the past, older men taught younger men how to hunt and survive. Nowadays, many men lack mentorship and can't even kill a bird. Seek out successful men who can mentor you and impact your life positively.

6. Work - Stop spending all day praying and fasting. Don't use prayer as an excuse to avoid work. Work hard. It's a mistake for both your pockets and your brain to be empty.

My mother-in-law: A real-world superhero

This is Sharon, my mother-in-law. She taught me the importance of seeing someone for who they are, not what you expect.

When I first met Sharon, I struggled with her thick southern Virginia accent. She seemed a bit bossy in that southern, passive-aggressive, polite way. But I knew she was crucial to my partner's life, so I accepted her, albeit reluctantly, as we often do with family.

Five years passed, yet I still didn't truly know her.

Then, at 30, my wife was diagnosed with leukemia. Our world shattered. Sharon quietly and resolutely stepped into the role she was destined for. She moved in with us, along with her dependent Vietnam veteran husband, and became Michele's caregiver too.

Over the past two years, Sharon has been the backbone of our household. She bought groceries, cooked every meal, handled laundry and cleaning, chauffeured us to over 300 doctor appointments, managed tens of thousands of pills, ensuring they were taken on time, every hour, every day. And she did all this while battling her own cancer, undergoing a

mastectomy and chemotherapy.

She hums while she works, talks to herself when no one listens, and faces each day with humility and grace.

I snapped this photo before leaving for work this morning. She didn't know I was there.

This, my friends, is what true greatness looks like in a quiet moment — waiting for oatmeal to cook for her daughter for the 300th time since she fell ill.



Not everyone is fortunate enough to have a real-world superhero in their lives. For this, I am filled with gratitude every single day.

Scott Mann

'Every Time I Find the Meaning of Life, They Change It'

By Daniel Klein

These lessons from great philosophers offer timeless wisdom on how to live a meaningful and fulfilling life. By embracing the present, cultivating inner strength, seeking wisdom, practising self-reflection, accepting impermanence, living authentically, and finding meaning in the journey, we can navigate life's complexities with grace and purpose.

1. Embrace the Present Moment: Philosophers like Epicurus and Buddha remind us to focus on the here and now. Dwelling on the past or worrying about the future detracts from the richness of our current experiences. By living in the moment, we can fully appreciate the beauty

and joy of life as it unfolds.

2. Cultivate Inner Strength: Aristotle and Immanuel Kant emphasize the importance of developing inner strength and character. Life is full of challenges, and building resilience helps us navigate these obstacles with grace and integrity. Strengthening our character enables us to face adversity with confidence and wisdom.

3. Seek Wisdom, Not Certainty: Socrates and René Descartes teach us to embrace uncertainty and seek wisdom. Life is complex and ever-changing, and pretending to have all the answers can limit our growth. By remaining open-minded and curious, we can continuously learn and evolve.

4. Practice Self-Reflection: Plato and Jean-Paul Sartre encourage us to regularly examine our beliefs, values, and actions. Through self-reflection, we can ensure that our choices align with our true selves. This introspection fosters personal growth and helps us live

more authentically.

5. Embrace Impermanence: Heraclitus and Friedrich Nietzsche remind us that change is inevitable. Instead of resisting it, we should learn to adapt and find meaning in impermanence. Accepting the transient nature of life allows us to appreciate each moment and grow from every experience.

6. Live Authentically: Martin Heidegger and Simone de Beauvoir urge us to be true to ourselves and live authentically. Conforming to societal expectations can stifle our individuality and happiness. By embracing our true selves, we can lead more fulfilling and genuine lives.

7. Find Meaning in the Journey: Lao Tzu and Michel de Montaigne teach us to focus on the journey, not just the destination. Life is a continuous process of growth and discovery. By finding meaning in our everyday experiences, we can enjoy the richness of life and appreciate the moments that shape us.

Relationship Secrets Women Want Men to Know



What do women want? For those who've ever pondered this question, here are 19 relationship secrets based on the study of healthy, happy couples as medically reviewed by Dany P. Baby, MD.

1. A caring guy is a hot guy

Women appreciate a guy with a sensitive side, especially when they're upset. Nurturing is a powerful way to connect.

2. Chivalry still has a place

Many women like men to take a traditional masculine role during the wooing stage. Small gestures, like opening a door,

can make a big impression.

3. Dress to impress

Attention to grooming and clothing is important. Figure out if there's a certain look she likes and dress accordingly.

4. Guy Wears Red, Guy Gets Girl

The color red makes men seem more powerful, attractive, and sexually desirable to women, though it doesn't make them appear nicer.

5. Don't Hide Your Flaws

Women love a man who recognizes and works on his flaws, like a short temper or sullen mood after work.

6. Don't Try to Fix Their World

When something's bothering them, they want your ear, not your advice. Listening is a wonderful way to deepen the relationship.

7. Nodding Is Not Enough

Listening is important, but they also want to know they are being heard. Respond compassionately to show you care.

8. Date No. 3 Is Not a Bedroom Key

There's no set timeline for when women invite a partner into the bedroom. Allow the relationship to grow naturally.

9. Women Like the Slow Lane

Women want to feel connected and understood before sex. Foreplay, including time, talking, and touching, is important.

10. Safe Sex Is a Turn-On

Women appreciate when a guy makes safe sex a priority and practices what he preaches.

11. Learn What They Want in Bed

Women like to talk about sex and want to please their partner. Ask what they like and share your preferences positively.

12. Performance Anxiety Is Shared

When you have an off night, they feel bad too. They need reassurance and an

open conversation if it's a recurring issue.

13. Mirroring Is a Barometer of Love

Women often mirror your moods and actions to show they are charmed and to put you at ease.

14. Your Shirt May Be a Love Magnet

The scent of a man's perspiration can have a relaxing effect on women.

15. Say It, Again and Again

Women like to be told they look nice. Compliments on their appearance, especially unprompted, are appreciated.

16. Don't Fear the Relationship Talk

Talking about the relationship doesn't mean you did something wrong. It's a way to bring you closer.

17. Look Your Partner in the Eye

Women prefer eye contact during conversations and sex as it deepens the relationship.

18. Don't Miss the Moment

When a woman is ready to commit, she will say so. Be prepared to step up or step off when the subject comes up.

19. Romance Is Simple; Keep It Coming

Women always appreciate romance. Simple gestures like flowers or an intimate dinner can go a long way.

Surprising Causes of High Cholesterol

You may link high cholesterol levels to fatty foods and smoking. But things like medications and certain types of coffee could also be to blame, writes Sharon Liao of WebMD

Stress

Chronic stress can increase LDL ("bad") cholesterol and lower HDL ("good") cholesterol due to stress hormones like cortisol and adrenaline, leading to higher blood sugar and inflammation. Over time, this may cause your liver to pump out more cholesterol and triglycerides.

Unfiltered Coffee

French press, Turkish coffee, and espresso don't use filters, allowing oily diterpenes to seep into your cup, raising LDL cholesterol. Limit to no more than four unfiltered coffees a day.

Medications

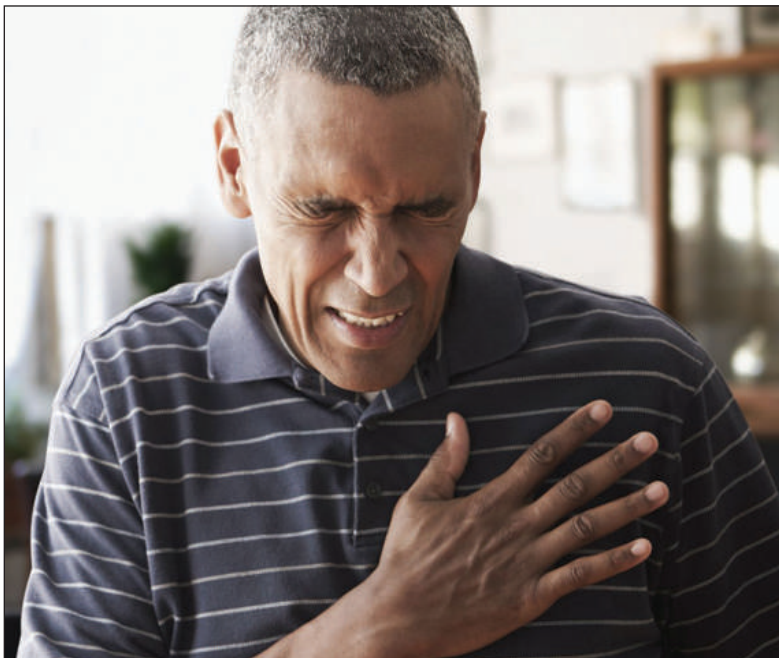
Certain drugs, including birth control pills, retinoids, corticosteroids, antivirals, anticonvulsants, some diuretics, and older beta-blockers, can raise cholesterol levels. Consult your doctor for alternatives if necessary.

Thyroid Issues

Hypothyroidism can raise total and LDL cholesterol levels. If you have symptoms like fatigue, dry skin, and muscle weakness, a blood test can screen for the condition.

Type 2 Diabetes

High blood sugar can attach to cholesterol molecules, making LDL more harmful and reducing HDL's effectiveness. People with type 2 diabetes often have



more small, dense LDL particles and lower HDL levels.

Menopause

Post-menopausal estrogen drop increases LDL and total cholesterol levels. Weight gain and decreased exercise further raise the risk of high cholesterol.

Sitting a Lot

Prolonged sitting decreases an enzyme that turns LDL into HDL by 95%. Take frequent breaks and walk for 5 minutes every hour.

Liver Problems

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and its severe form, NASH, affect cholesterol levels by storing excess fat in the liver, leading to liver cirrhosis.

Too Much Alcohol

Heavy drinking impairs cholesterol processing by the liver, worsening cholesterol levels. Limit alcohol to one drink a day for women and two for men.

Pregnancy

Cholesterol levels may rise up to 50% in the second and third trimesters to support fetal development. Elevated levels usually return to normal after birth.

Kidney Problems

High cholesterol can harm kidney function, and kidney disorders like nephrotic syndrome and chronic kidney disease can increase LDL and total cholesterol levels while lowering HDL levels.

A High-Sugar Diet

High sugar intake causes the liver to produce more LDL and triglycerides and less HDL cholesterol. People consuming more than 10% of their calories from added sugars have a higher risk of low HDL levels.

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BollyBytes



Pashmina Roshan talks about her debut in Bollywood: "It's a challenging journey"

Pashmina Roshan, cousin of superstar Hrithik Roshan, is on the verge of her big Bollywood debut with "Ishq Vishk Rebound." As the release date approaches, the debutante sat down with The Free Press Journal to discuss her entry into the world of films, the advice she received from Hrithik Roshan, and more.

When asked about the delay in making her film debut, Pashmina remarked, "It's not easy being in the industry. One must work diligently, prepare for the camera, hone acting and dancing skills, and cultivate a different mindset. It's not a journey of mere months; it takes time and continuous effort to improve."

"I believe the right project finds you. As an actor, I've attended auditions and faced rejection. Opportunities that fit the character come rarely. We all wait for that one 'yes'," she continued.

Regarding advice from her brother and uncle, prominent figures in Bollywood, Pashmina explained, "Certainly, they've advised me on improving as a performer. They emphasized the importance of choosing roles and projects that truly resonate."

In "Ishq Vishk Rebound," Pashmina Roshan shares screen space with Rohit Saraf, Jibraan Khan, and Naila Grrewal. Directed by Nipun Dharmadhikari, the film explores themes of love, friendship, heartbreak, and rebound. "Ishq Vishk Rebound" is set to hit theatres on June 21.



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Taapsee Pannu's entry into Bollywood: "Due to my resemblance with Preity Zinta"

Taapsee Pannu, who recently married Danish badminton player Mathias Boe in March this year, shared a surprising revelation about her Bollywood debut during a conversation with Shikhar Dhawan. Taapsee disclosed that she was initially introduced to Bollywood because of her resemblance to Preity Zinta and admitted to trying to emulate her during her early days in the industry, reports NDTV. Appearing on Shikhar Dhawan's show, "Dhawan Karenghe," the "Dunki" actress reflected, "I was brought into Bollywood because I share a resemblance with Preity Zinta. She exudes such positive energy, and it's well-known."

Taapsee added, "I felt a responsibility to live up to her reputation since I was introduced into the industry because of that resemblance. So, I always made an effort to emulate her." She described Preity Zinta as "lively and intelligent."

Regarding Taapsee Pannu's private wedding, a source revealed, "Taapsee Pannu chose to marry in India, staying true to her roots unlike many celebrities who opt for weddings abroad. Despite her husband's international base, she prioritized having her wedding in her homeland." The source also highlighted Taapsee's meticulous efforts to maintain secrecy around her wedding, ensuring it remained one of Bollywood's most



private celebrations.

"From appointing her sister as the wedding organizer to involving close relatives in every aspect from styling to design, Taapsee ensured every detail was carefully managed to avoid leaks. With a strict no-phone policy and exclusive invitations extended solely to close relatives, she maintained utmost privacy. Controlled online uploads of pictures further ensured the success of her mission to keep the celebrations under wraps."

10 iconic Bollywood actors of the 1960s who captured our hearts

The Indian film industry, spanning over a century, has witnessed the rise of numerous actors who have become timeless icons. In the 1960s, amidst many aspiring stars, a select few Bollywood actors left an indelible mark on cinephiles with their exceptional talent and memorable performances. These Bollywood actors of the 1960s not only defined an era but also continue to inspire generations with their timeless performances and contributions to Indian cinema.

1. Raj Kapoor

Known as the greatest showman of Indian cinema, Raj Kapoor's legacy in Bollywood remains unparalleled. Inspired by Charlie Chaplin, he earned the moniker 'Charlie Chaplin of Indian Cinema'. His contributions to films like "Awara" and "Shree 420" are unforgettable.

2. Dharmendra

Nicknamed the 'He-Man' of Bollywood, Dharmendra rose to fame in the mid-1960s with memorable roles in "Phool Aur Patthar", "Anupama", and many others. His career spanned over 200 films, solidifying his status as a Hindi cinema legend.

3. Jeetendra

Initially a jewelry supplier, Jeetendra became an iconic Bollywood actor with his debut in "Geet Gaya Patharon Ne" (1964). His subsequent roles in dramas and



romantic films made him a staple of the industry.

4. Dilip Kumar

Pioneering method acting in Indian cinema, Dilip Kumar's career spanned from the late 1940s to the 1960s. Films like "Mughal-E-Azam" and "Gunga Jumna" showcased his unparalleled acting prowess.

5. Sunil Dutt

Debuting in "Railway Platform" (1955), Sunil Dutt's illustrious career included iconic roles in films like "Mother India" and "Padosan". His legacy extended to his son Sanjay Dutt, with whom he shared the screen in "Munna Bhai M.B.B.S."

6. Sanjeev Kumar

Known for his versatility, Sanjeev Kumar starred in classics like "Sholay" and "Angoor". His untimely demise at 47 marked a great loss to Indian cinema.

7. Shammi Kapoor

Famous for his exuberant dance moves, Shammi Kapoor's films like

"Junglee" and "Teesri Manzil" made him a heartthrob of his era. His career spanned over five decades, leaving behind a legacy in Bollywood.

8. Dev Anand

Dev Anand, known for his charismatic presence, starred in iconic films like "Guide" and "Hum Dono". His contributions as an actor, producer, and director have left an indelible mark on Indian cinema.

9. Kishore Kumar

A multifaceted talent, Kishore Kumar excelled as an actor, playback singer, and musician. His comedic timing in films like "Chalti Ka Naam Gaadi" and "Padosan" made him a beloved figure in Bollywood.

10. Prem Chopra

Known for his portrayal of iconic villainous roles, Prem Chopra appeared in nearly 400 films over six decades. His versatility and commanding screen presence made him a favourite among audiences.



Vendredi 12 Juillet - 21.15



Samedi 13 Juillet - 20.30



Dimanche 14 Juillet - 20.30



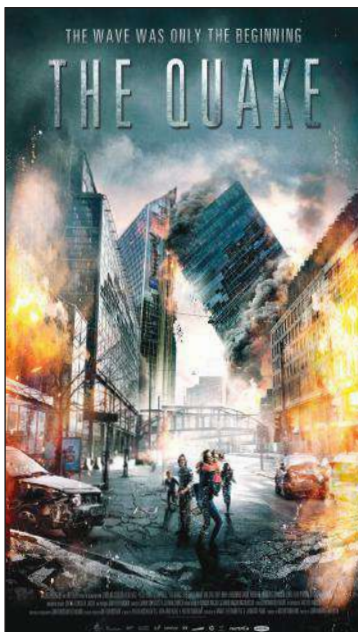
Programme TV



vendredi 12 juillet	MBC 1	MBC 2	MBC 3	Cine 12	Bollywood TV
	07.25 Film: Breaking In 08.51 Le Livre Perdu Des Sorti... 09.35 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer 10.00 Tele: Amour Secret 10.23 The Gardener's Daughter 10.45 Tele: L'Envers Du Paradis 12.00 Le Journal 12.40 Entre Justice Et Vengeance 13.25 Tele: Fierce Angel 13.45 Tele: Pasion Y Poder 14.15 Live: Samachar 15.30 Film: Counting Bullets 17.40 The Gardener's Daughter 18.30 Other: Radha Krishna 18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 19.00 Serial: Swaran Ghar 19.30 Le Journal 21.30 Film: The Secrets Of Bella Vista 22.57 Entre Justice Et Vengeance 23.30 Le Journal	06.20 Local: Les Grandes Lignes 08.28 Local: Artizan 10.30 Local: J'ai Faim 11.00 Rodrig: Klip Seleksion 12.15 Les Grandes Lignes 12.41 Emotion En Avant Plan 14.14 Nou Later Nou Lamer Nou... 15.25 Local: Artizan 17.00 Local: La Sosiete 18.00 Tele: Pasion Y Poder 18.30 Tele: Amour Secret 19.20 Le Magazine De L'emploi... 19.30 Local: 13 Minit Natir Rodrig 20.05 Local: Animalia Nos Amis... 20.32 Local: Lir - Ekir Kreol 22.00 Local: La Sosiete 23.29 Le Journee Sous Le Regard 23.34 Local: Voyage Au Feminin 23.59 Rodrig: Zenn Aktif 00.21 Local: Retrovizor 00.36 Local: Couleur Marine	07.00 Serial: Tik Tak Tail 08.01 MBC Prod: Amrit Vaani 09.30 Local: Hunarbaaz 11.30 Serial: Radha Krishna 12.00 Film: Kisan Aur Bhagwan Starring: Dara Singh Randhawa, Feroz Khan, Yogeeta Bali 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.30 Serial: Senhur 16.00 Serial: Ishaaron Ishaaron 16.36 Serial: Bhakharwadi 17.30 Serial: Radha Krishna 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Sayings Radha Krishna 19.00 Local: Khel Khiladi 20.30 Serial: Vidrohi 21.00 Film: BRaja Chahal Pardesh 22.45 Serial: Mere Sai 23.51 Serial: Wagle Ki Duniya 00.14 Serial: Senhur 00.40 Local: Mati Ke Mol	06.30 Mag: Shift 06.38 Mag: Carnet De Sante 06.53 Mag: Border Crossing 07.26 Doc: Tomorrow Today 08.34 Doc: Cured By Camel... 09.21 Doc: Treasures In The Sand 10.45 Mag: Unseen 11.26 Doc: Shift 11.00 Mag: Eco India 11.45 Mag: Carnet De Sante 12.00 Mag: Border Crossing 12.33 Mag: Tomorrow Today 15.00 D.Anime: Earth To Luna! 15.26 D.Anime: Rainbow Rangers 15.48 D.Anime: Hunter X Hunter 16.10 D.Anime: Sam Le Pompier 16.20 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois 16.32 D.Anime: Inspecteur Gadget 17.30 Mag: Eco India 18.42 MAG: Her: Women In Asia 19.30 Mag: Vous Et Nous	14.25 Serial: Radha Mohan 14.48 Serial: Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2 15.09 Film: Jai Vikraanta Starring Sanjay Dutt, Zeba Bakhtiyar, Amrith Puri 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Kundali Bhagya 19.01 Udaariyaan 19.32 Fanaa 20.01 Sasural Simar Ka 2 20.31 Serial: Yashomati Maiyya Ke Nandlala 21.01 Anupamaa 21.30 Mere Sai 22.01 Kismet Ki Lakiron Se 22.32 Swaran Ghar 22.59 Serial: Rajaa Betaa 23.30 Film: Jai Vikraanta Starring Sanjay Dutt, Zeba Bakhtiyar, Amrith Puri
	03.35 Serial: Madam Secretary 04.17 Serial: Blue Bloods 04.57 The Gardener's Daughter 06.37 Tele: Le Temps D'aime 07.00 Serial: Heartland 08.30 Serial: Seal Team 09.15 Serial: Madam Secretary 10.00 Serial: Blue Bloods 10.49 Serial: Briarpatch 11.30 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Serial: Under Pressure 14.02 Tele: Sublime Mensonge 15.25 Film: Alien, Le Retour 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Enter: Dance India Dance... 19.30 Le Journal 20.30 Film: Escape Room 21.54 Serial: Blue Bloods 22.34 L'Envers Du Paradis 23.30 Le Journal	06.00 Local: 13 Minit Natir Rodrig 07.09 Local: Itinerer Rodrig 07.48 Local: Lir - Ekir Kreol 08.49 Local: Zanafan Nou Pei 10.46 Local: Retrovizor 11.01 Local: Come On Let's Dance 13.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard... 13.06 Local: Voyage Au Feminin 14.04 Rodrig: Ala Nou Vini 15.00 Local: La Sosiete 16.12 Local: Mon Jardin Ma Maison 16.46 Local: En Forme 18.00 Tele: Gout De L'Amour 19.00 Journal Kreol 19.20 Mag De L'Emploi... 20.00 Local: Les Petits Genies 21.29 Local: En Toute Intimite 22.03 Rodrig - Klip Seleksion 23.20 Local: Lavi Zoli An XXL 23.48 Local: Saver Kiltirel 00.31 Pran Kont Ou La Sante 00.46 Local: Son Ladan Mem	07.00 Serial: Tik Tak Tail 07.08 Serial: Kalari Kids 08.26 Local: Mati Ke Mol 10.38 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2 12.00 Dikri Vahalo Dariyo 12.20 Local: Mati Ke Mol 13.12 Local: MBC Prod 14.06 Serial: Mere Dad Ki Dulhan 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.30 Film: Naamcheen Starring Aditya Pancholi, Ekta Sohini, Satish Shah 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Local: Puranya Pakwan 19.00 Duniya Mein Is Saptah 19.30 Local: Yaadein 21.00 Film: Accident On Hill Road Starring Feroz Khan, Abhimanyu Singh, Celina Jaitley, Rukhsar Rehman 22.41 Local: Puranya Pakwan 23.07 Duniya Mein Is Saptah 23.22 Local: Virasat	06.00 D.Anime: Giant 06.25 D.Anime: Agent 203 09.38 Mag: Lab 360 09.43 Serial: Espoirs Secrets 10.26 D.I.Y Discover... 11.22 Mag: Her: Women In Asia 12.22 Doc: Namibia 14.44 Mag: Planet A 15.00 D.Anime: Earth To Luna! 15.24 Serial: Rainbow Rangers 15.46 D.Anime: Hunter X Hunter 16.10 D.Anime: Sam Le Pompier 16.20 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois 16.30 D.Anime: Inspecteur Gadget 17.02 Serial: New Generation 18.00 Mag: In Good Shape 20.01 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer 20.30 Live: News 20.50 Doc: Wild Isles 21.40 Film: The Stylist 23.30 Doc: Transylvania 00.55 Doc: Legendary Hotels	08.00 Swaran Ghar 10.19 Sasural Simar Ka 2 11.59 Udaariyaan 13.52 Anupamaa 16.00 Fanaa 18.31 Film: Patel Ki Punjabi Shaadi Starring Rishi Kapoor, Paresh Rawal, Vir Das
	02.25 Film: The Stylist 04.47 The Gardener's Daughter 06.30 Tele: Le Temps D'aime 07.00 Film: Escape Room 08.20 Serial: New Amsterdam 09.05 Film: Ghost In The Family 10.50 Serial: Briarpatch 11.35 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer 12.00 Le Journal 12.35 Film: The Rodeo Thief With Thom Hallum, Robert Keith... 14.15 Le Livre Perdu Des Sortileges 15.21 Saying Shiv Shakti 15.25 Film: Mamma Mia 17.09 Tele: Imperio De Mentiras 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Sayings Radha Krishna 19.30 Le Journal 20.30 Film: The Greatest Showman 22.15 Serial: New Amsterdam 23.00 L'Envers Du Paradis	07.08 Rodrig - Klip Seleksion 08.43 Local: Les Petits Genies 09.42 Local: Zanafan Nou Zil 11.03 Local: Nu Rasinn 11.50 Rodrig: Coin Zen 14.00 Local: Elle 14.40 Local: Lavi Zoli An XXL 15.00 Local: Nos Aines 15.35 Local: Tous Egaux 17.00 Local: En Toute Intimite 18.00 Tele Gout De L'Amour 19.00 Journal Kreol 19.33 Local: Elle 20.00 Local: Tipa Tipa Nou Avanse 20.30 Le Challenge 20.45 Local: Les Klips 21.33 Rodrig: Sa Lavi-La 23.00 Journal Kreol 23.20 Local: Fer Roule 23.46 Local: Mangeons Veg 00.12 Local: Nu Rasinn	07.00 Serial: Tik Tak Tail 08.00 Local: Hamar Fitness Challenge 08.23 Local: Puranya Pakwan 12.00 Film: Saphira With Vinod Mehra, Sanjay Dutt 15.00 Samachar 16.53 Local: Ekta 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Local: Planet Bollywood 19.00 Local: Tohar Rashi 19.23 Local: Tohar Farmaish 20.00 Local: Yaadein 20.30 Serial: Porus 21.00 Serial: Crime Patrol 21.45 Serial: Naagin Season 5 22.34 Serial: Bahubali 23.15 Serial: Saaton Vachanwa Saath Nibhaib Sajna 00.42 Local: Tohar Rashi 01.34 Local: Yaadein	06.00 D.Anime: Giant 06.25 D.Anime: Agent 07.10 D.Anime: Les Schtroumpfs 09.39 Mag: Lab 360 09.44 Serial: Espoirs Secrets 10.40 Mag: In Good Shape 11.48 Mag: Afrimaxx 12.19 Doc: Transylvania 13.44 Doc: Legendary Hotels 14.26 Doc: Our Future Cities 15.01 D.Anime: Earth To Luna! 15.26 D.Anime: Rainbow Rangers 15.48 D.Anime: Hunter X Hunter 16.20 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois 16.31 D.Anime: Inspecteur Gadget 16.51 D.I.Y. Discover Your Inner... 17.02 Serial: New Generation 17.30 Mag: In Good Shape 19.30 Mag: Arts Unveiled 20.00 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer 21.40 Film: Pyewacket	00.00 Sasural Simar Ka 2 02.14 Udaariyaan 04.02 Anupamaa 05.52 Fanaa 08.00 Tenali Rama 08.15 Patiala Babes 10.02 Kundali Bhagya 12.00 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2 14.03 Kismet Ki Lakiron Se 16.00 Wagle Ki Duniya 18.31 Film: Dosti Friends Forever Starring: Bobby Deol, Akshay Kumar, Lara Dutta, Kareena Kapoor 21.01 Tenali Rama 20.53 Dance India Dance Little Masters 21.52 Serial: Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2 23.15 Patiala Babes
	06.01 Tele: Tour De Babel 07.25 Film: Counting Bullets 08.40 Serial: Heartland 09.35 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer 10.00 Tele: Amour Secret 10.22 The Gardener's Daughter 10.45 Tele: L'Envers Du Paradis 12.00 Le Journal 12.30 Entre Justice Et Vengeance 13.10 Tele: Fierce Angel 13.50 Tele: Pasion Y Poder 14.15 Serial: Heartland 15.25 Film: The Greatest Showman 17.30 The Gardener's Daughter 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti 18.55 Serial: Swaran Ghar 19.30 Le Journal 20.40 Serial: Seal Team 21.15 Serial: Heartland 22.45 Entre Justice Et Vengeance	07.11 Tipa Tipa Nou Avanse 08.41 Local: Clin D'Oeil 10.47 Local: Le Challenge 11.00 Local: Les Klips 12.00 Local: Nu Rasinn 13.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard 14.04 Local: Elle 14.30 Arsiv MBC - Fer Roule 15.15 Tipa Tipa Nou Avanse 16.06 Local: Les Klips 16.58 Local: Le Challenge 17.13 Local: Radio Vision 18.00 Tele: Pasion Y Poder 18.30 Tele: Amour Secret 19.20 Le Magazine De L'emploi 19.30 Rodrig: Feminin Pluriel 20.00 Local: Spotlight 20.30 Eclairage Economique 20.45 Local: Les Grands Moments 21.00 Local: Tous Egaux 21.16 Local: Radio Vision	07.00 Serial: Tik Tak Tail 08.52 Local: Tohar Farmaish 09.18 Local: Yaadein 09.44 Serial: Bahubali 10.24 Saaton Vachanwa Saath... 11.04 Serial: Radha Krishna 12.00 Film: Ghar Ghar Ki Kahani 15.29 Serial: Senhur 15.55 Kundali Bhagya 17.30 Serial: Radha Krishna 18.30 Local: Ved Ki Shiksha 19.00 Local: Ayush 19.30 Excerpts From Shiv Abhishek 20.36 Film: Upaasna Starring: Sanjay Khan, Mumtaz, Feroz Khan 22.53 Serial: Mere Sai 23.37 Serial: Wagle Ki Duniya 00.00 Local: Ved Ki Shiksha 00.26 Local: Ayush	06.00 Mag: SADC 06.25 Doc: Diet For Your Body Type 08.21 Doc: The Chinese Letter 10.00 Doc: The Great Toilet Battle 10.33 Doc: The Memory Illusion 11.15 Doc: Diet For Your Body Type 11.57 Mag: Arts Unveiled 12.23 Doc: The Lives Of The Amish 13.50 Doc: Sos Amazon 14.35 Mag: Healthy Living 15.00 D.Anime: Earth To Luna! 15.26 D.Anime: Rainbow Rangers 15.44 D.Anime: Hunter X Hunter 16.10 D.Anime: Sam Le Pompier 16.18 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois 16.30 D.Anime: Inspecteur Gadget 16.52 Serial: D.I.Y. Discover Your... 16.56 Serial: New Generation 18.30 Mag: The 77 Percent 19.30 Mag: In Good Shape 20.01 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer 21.16 Film: The Fault In Our Stars	14.25 Radha Mohan 15.00 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2 15.25 Film: Zindagi Milegi Dobara Starring: Hrithik Roshan, Abhay Deol, Farhan Akhtar, Katrina Kaif, Kalki Koechlin 18.00 Samachar 18.31 Kundali Bhagya 19.00 Udaariyaan 19.30 Fanaa 20.00 Sasural Simar Ka 2 20.31 Yashomati Maiyya Ke



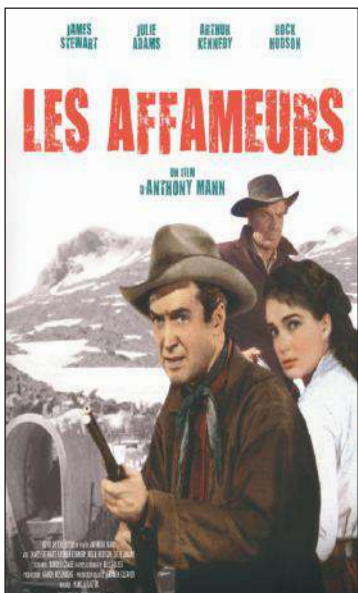
Mardi 16 Juillet - 20.30



Mercredi 17 Juillet - 21.30



Jeudi 18 Juillet - 21.40



Programme TV



mardi 16 juillet

MBC 1

04.07 Tele: Le Temps D'aimer
06.00 Tele: Tour De Babel
07.25 Serial: Heartland
08.51 Serial: Seal Team
09.35 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer
09.58 Tele: Amour Secret
10.21 The Gardener's Daughter
10.45 Tele: L'Envers Du Paradis
12.00 Le Journal
12.25 Entre Justice Et Vengeance
13.03 Tele: Fierce Angel
13.44 Tele: Pasion Y Poder
14.10 Tele: Gout De L'Amour
15.25 Film: The Secrets Of Bella Vista
17.30 The Gardener's Daughter
18.00 Samachar
18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti
18.55 Serial: Swaran Ghar
20.30 Film: The Quake
22.20 Entre Justice Vengeance

MBC 2

07.19 Eclairage Economique
09.30 Local: Radio Vision
10.47 Local: Lir - Ekri Kreol
11.14 Local: Rodrig Mo Pei
11.59 Rodrig: Feminin Pluriel
13.33 Local: Tous Egaux
14.02 Local: Lir - Ekri Kreol
15.03 Rodrig: Zenn Aktif
15.33 Rodrig: Saver Lokal
17.02 Local: Le Mag
18.00 Tele: Pasion Y Poder
18.26 Tele: Amour Secret
19.20 Le Magazine De L'Emploi
19.45 Local: Son Ladan Mem
20.00 Local: Generations J
20.30 Local: Priorite Sante
21.04 Local: Le Mag
22.09 Local: Music Tour 2022
22.55 La Journee Sous Le Regard
23.21 Local: Mots & Ecrits
23.42 Local: Profil

MBC 3

07.00 Serial: Tik Tak Tail
08.00 Local: Ved Ki Shikshayen
08.20 Local: Ayush
08.46 Excerpts From Shiv Abhishek
09.26 Local: Charcha
10.00 Serial: Kundali Bhagya
11.30 Serial: Radha Krishna
12.00 Film: Gopinath
Starring: Raj Kapoor, Baby Zuheida
15.00 Live: Samachar
15.30 Serial: Badki Malkaain
16.00 Serial: Jijaji Chhat Par Hain
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.30 Local: Tark Vitark
19.15 Local: Bhojpuri Dhamaka
20.00 Chikitsa Aur Swasthya
20.30 Film: Joroo Ka Ghulam
23.00 Serial: Mere Sai
23.48 Serial: Wagle Ki Duniya

MBC 5

06.03 Mag: Eco Africa
08.35 Mag: Tomorrow Today
09.02 Mag: Washington Forum
11.05 Mag: Eco Africa
11.28 Mag: The 77 Percent
11.56 Mag: Africa 54
12.24 Mag: In Good Shape
13.57 Mag: Tomorrow Today
14.06 Doc: Washington Today
15.00 D.Anime: Earth To Luna!
15.26 Serial: Raindow Rangers
15.48 D.Anime: Hunter & Hunter
16.17 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois
16.30 D.Anime: Inspecteur Gadget
16.56 Serial: New Generation
17.30 Mag: Eco Africa
18.00 Mag: Rev
18.45 Mag: Red Carpet
19.00 Student Support Prog...
20.01 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer

Bollywood TV

14.25 Radha Mohan
14.58 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2
15.23 Film: Kal Ki Awaz
Starring Dharmendra, Raj Babbar, Amrita Singh, Pratibha Sinha, Farida Jalal
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.30 Kundali Bhagya
19.03 Udaariyaan
19.33 Fanaa
20.06 Sasural Simar Ka 2
20.29 Yashomati Maiyya Ke Nandlala
21.08 Anupama
21.30 Mere Sai
22.08 Kismat Ki Lakiron Se
22.30 Serial: Swaran Ghar
23.06 Serial: Rajaa Betaa
23.22 Film: Kal Ki Awaz
Starring Dharmendra, Raj Babbar, Amrita Singh, Pratibha Sinha, Farida Jalal

mercredi 17 juillet

07.15 Film: Stormboy
08.50 Serial: Heartland
09.36 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer
09.54 Tele: Amour Secret
10.17 The Gardener's Daughter
10.45 Tele: L'Envers Du Paradis
12.00 Le Journal
12.25 Entre Justice Et Vengeance
13.15 Tele: Fierce Angel
13.50 Tele: Pasion Y Poder
14.15 Serial: Heartland
15.00 Live: Samachar
15.20 Film: The Night Is Young
17.32 The Gardener's Daughter
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti
18.55 Serial: Swaran Ghar
19.30 Journal & La Meteo
20.41 Serial: Nelle Tue Mani
21.30 Film: Escape Room
22.55 Entre Justice Et Vengeance

06.35 Local: En Forme
08.38 Local: Mots & Ecrits
09.00 Local: Profil
09.33 Local: Le Mag
10.32 Local: Koze Zom
11.00 Local: Music Tour 2022
12.02 Rodrig Prog: Plat Du Chef
12.17 Local: Son Ladan Mem
13.10 Local: Priorite Sante
14.07 Local: Koze Zom
15.00 Local: Nu Rasinn
15.43 Local: Glwar Dantan
18.00 Tele: Pasion Y Poder
18.30 Tele: Amour Secret
19.00 Zournal Kreol
19.20 Le Magazine De L'Emploi
19.30 Local: Rodrig Spor
19.56 Mon Jardin Ma Maison
20.30 Local: Toc Toc Doc
20.45 Local: Encounter
21.11 Local: Agir Ensemble
21.37 Local: Les Klips

07.00 Serial: Tik Tak Tail
07.08 Serial: Kalari Kids
07.22 Remembering Satish Kaushik
08.41 Local: Bhojpuri Dhamaka
09.28 Chikitsa Aur Swasthya
10.00 Serial: Jijaji Chhat Par Hain
11.32 Serial: Radha Krishna
12.00 Film: Rani Aur Lalpari
Starring: Jeetendra, Asha Parekh, Rajendra Kumar
15.30 Serial: Senhur
16.00 Serial: Zindagi Mere Ghar Aana
17.30 Serial: Radha Krishna
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.30 Local: Yatra
19.00 Local: Darshan
20.00 Local: Virasat
20.15 Local: Gyan Vigyan
21.00 Film: Elaan
23.23 Serial: Mere Sai

08.44 Mag: Initiative Africa
09.41 Doc: Europe Revealed...
10.23 Doc: A World Heritage Site...
11.37 Mag: Healthy Living
11.52 Mag: Red Carpet
12.07 Mag: Made In Germany
13.55 Mag: Initiative Africa
14.26 Mag: Euromaxx
15.00 D.Anime: Earth To Luna!
15.26 Serial: Rainbow Rangers
15.49 D.Anime: Hunter & Hunter
16.11 D.Anime: Les Nouvelles Aventures De Caillou
16.27 Serial: Miraculous...
16.49 Serial: D.I.Y. Discover...
17.02 Serial: New Generation
17.30 Mag: Rev
18.00 Mag: Motorweek
18.30 Mag: Transforming Business
18.45 Mag: Planet A
20.01 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer
21.16 Film: King Kong

14.25 Radha Mohan
15.00 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2
15.25 Film: Chand Sa Roshan Chehra
Starring: Samir Aftab, Tamannaah Bhatia
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.30 Kundali Bhagya
19.00 Udaariyaan
19.30 Fanaa
20.00 Sasural Simar Ka 2
20.30 Yashomati Maiyya Ke Nandlala
21.06 Anupama
21.36 Mere Sai
22.05 Kismat Ki Lakiron Se
22.31 Swaran Ghar
23.01 Serial: Rajaa Betaa
23.30 Film: Chand Sa Roshan Chehra
Starring: Samir Aftab, Tamannaah Bhatia

jeudi 18 juillet

08.05 Serial: Nelle Tue Mani
08.56 Serial: Madam Secretary
09.37 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer
10.00 Tele: Amour Secret
10.23 The Gardener's Daughter
10.45 Tele: L'Envers Du Paradis
12.00 Le Journal
12.25 Entre Justice Et Vengeance
13.07 Tele: Fierce Angel
13.45 Tele: Pasion Y Poder
14.10 Serial: Gout De L'Amour
15.25 Film: Escape Room
17.15 The Gardener's Daughter
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti
18.56 Serial: Swaran Ghar
19.30 Le Journal
20.30 Film: Happy Hardy And Heer
Stars: Ashwin Dhar, Karen Elliot, Trupti Khamkar
22.30 Tele: Entre Justice Et Vengeance

06.55 Local: Aktiv
07.40 Local: Encounter
11.00 Local: Les Klips
12.06 Local: Rodrig Spor
12.29 Mon Jardin Ma Maison
13.06 Local: Toc Toc Doc
13.15 Local: Encounter
13.41 Local: Agir Ensemble
14.12 Local: Klip Seleksion
16.00 Come On Let's Dance
16.49 Local: Aktiv
18.00 Tele: Pasion Y Poder
18.31 Tele: Amour Secret
19.00 Zournal Kreol
19.30 Rodrig - Li Bon Ou Konnin
20.00 Local: Les Grandes Lignes
20.30 Local: Mots & Ecrits
21.00 Local: Le Mag
22.44 La Journee Sous Le Regard...
23.21 Rodrig: Klip Seleksion
00.05 Local: Generations J

07.00 Serial: Tik Tak Tail
07.20 Serial: Kalari Kids
08.27 Local: Darshan
09.21 Local: Virasat
09.46 Local: Gyan Vigyan
10.03 Serial: Zindagi Mere Ghar Aana
11.27 Radha Krishna
12.00 Film: Ab Dilli Door Nahin
Starring: Sulochana Latkar, Yakub, Master Romi
15.30 Serial: Badki Malkaain
16.00 Serial: Agnipheera
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.30 Local: Amrit Vaani
19.00 Local: Guru Purnima
19.32 Local: Ayush
20.05 Local: Hunarbaaz
20.30 Local: Shiv Shakti
21.00 Serial: Yashomati Maiyya
21.30 Mag: Dharam Yatra

06.50 Mag: Arts Unveiled
08.30 Mag: Close Up
09.08 Mag: Focus On Europe
10.59 Doc: Japan Video Topics
11.56 Mag: Arts Unveiled
12.37 Doc: The Politics Of Climate..
14.00 Mag: Close Up
14.26 Mag: Focus On Europe
15.00 D.Anime: Earth To Luna!
15.24 D.Anime: Rainbow Rangers
15.46 D.Anime: Hunter & Hunter
16.11 Les Nouvelles Aventures De Caillou
16.15 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois
16.29 Serial: Miraculous...
16.50 Serial: D.I.Y. Discover...
17.00 Serial: New Generation
18.00 Mag: Eco India
18.30 Mag: Shift
20.01 Tele: Le Temps D'Aimer
21.16 Film: Les Affameurs

14.25 Radha Mohan
15.00 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2
15.15 Film: Benaam Badshah
Stars: Anil Kapoor, Juhi Chawla, Shilpa Shirodkar
18.00 Live: Samachar
18.30 Kundali Bhagya
19.00 Udaariyaan
19.30 Fanaa
20.00 Sasural Simar Ka 2
20.30 Yashomati Maiyya Ke Nandlala
21.02 Anupama
21.30 Mere Sai
22.01 Kismat Ki Lakiron Se
22.37 Swaran Ghar
23.02 Serial: Rajaa Betaa
23.31 Film: Benaam Badshah
Stars: Anil Kapoor, Juhi Chawla, Shilpa Shirodkar



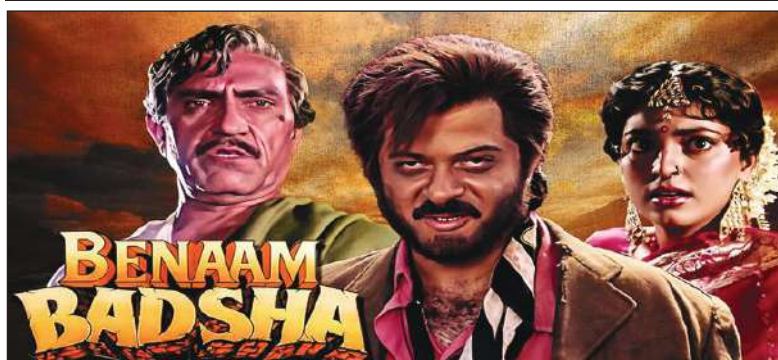
Jeudi 18 Juillet - 15.25

Stars: Anil Kapoor, Juhi Chawla, Shilpa Shirodkar



Jeudi 18 Juillet - 20.30

Stars: Ashwin Dhar, Karen Elliot, Trupti Khamkar



A 90th Birthday Tribute

From Humble Beginnings to Inspiring Heights: The Journey of Cressun Roopah

In the company of family and friends from around the globe, Mr Cressun Roopah recently celebrated a monumental milestone: his 90th birthday. His journey of nine decades is a testament to resilience, unwavering dedication, and an unyielding spirit that has left an indelible mark on his community and beyond.

Mr Cressun Roopah has lived a remarkable life, spanning 90 years, cherished for his boundless energy and numerous accomplishments. He continues to be a beacon of inspiration to his four children, 10 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren, many of whom travel from the USA, Australia, Luxembourg, and South Africa to honour his special milestones.

Born in the village of Petit Paquet, Montagne Blanche, into a humble family of 8 children, Mr Roopah's upbringing instilled in him a strong work ethic and resilience. His father, a labourer turned overseer with the Mauritius Government Railway, and his mother, a dedicated housewife, provided the foundation of his values.

Despite facing adversities early in life, including the responsibility of tending to animals and working in sugar cane fields during school breaks, Mr Roopah pursued his education diligently. He began his schooling at Mt. Blanche Church of England School and continued his secondary education at Regent College in Quatre Bornes. The daily journey to Quartier Militaire to catch the train for school underscored his determination.

After completing his schooling and matriculation, Mr Roopah encountered challenges finding employment. Undeterred, he took on various menial jobs to support his family while immersing himself in social work within the community. His dedication and leadership qualities soon became evident, leading to his election as secretary of the Village Council.

Mr Roopah's contributions extended beyond administrative roles. He established the Social Welfare Centre of Montagne Blanche, where he served as secretary for several years. His tenure was marked by the introduction of numerous sports, social, and literary activities benefiting the village youth. Notably, he founded the Hindu Juniors football club and achieved recognition as the top scorer in the Moka Flacq District, becoming a role model for many.

In 1958, Mr Roopah secured a place at the Teacher's Training College in Beau Bassin, marking the beginning of his career



in education. His first appointment at Sebastopol Church of England School made him the institution's first Indo-Mauritian teacher, a milestone in his professional journey. Despite lucrative offers, including a tempting position with the Coca Cola Company, Mr Roopah chose to remain a teacher, believing it was his calling to serve the community.

His commitment to education and community service continued to flourish. In 1965, he assumed the role of secretary at the Petit Paquet Cooperative Credit Society, a position he held steadfastly for over 30 years. His dedication extended beyond office hours, as he balanced his teaching responsibilities with leadership roles in cooperative movements and philanthropic endeavours. His generous act of donating land for the society's headquarters underscored his commitment to communal welfare.

Throughout his career, Mr Roopah's impact transcended local boundaries. He became a member of the Cooperative Bank of Mauritius in 1968 and ventured abroad for cooperative studies supported by a scholarship from the Israeli Government in 1973. Upon his return, he founded the Cooperative Secretaries Association and collaborated with international partners to establish a Cooperative Supermarket in Quatre Bornes, further enriching local economic landscapes.

Despite relocating to Telfair Avenue, Quatre Bornes, in 1971, Mr Roopah remained deeply connected to his roots in Montagne Blanche. His leadership as Head Teacher at schools like Rose Belle North Government School and the Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo Government School exemplified his transformative impact on education. Under his guidance, these institutions achieved accolades, including consecutive awards for the best-maintained school on the island.

Mr Roopah's lifelong dedication to social work and cooperative principles extended beyond retirement. He served as president of the Mauritius Cooperative Union and accompanied governmental delegations on cooperative missions to Russia, showcasing his influence in international cooperative movements.

Even after transitioning into retirement, Mr Roopah continued his philanthropic endeavours. He played pivotal roles in establishing the Cooperative Supermarket, Nirvan Society, and the Nirvan Shiv Mandir in Quatre Bornes. His involvement with the ISKCON movement as president of the Hare Krishna Temple in Phoenix allowed him to revitalize temple finances and create supportive networks for senior citizens through weekly yoga and devotional classes.

Mr Roopah's commitment to physical and mental wellness, evident through his daily yoga practice and vegetarian lifestyle, exemplifies his enduring vigour and dedication to communal service. His contributions continue to be recognized with honours for long-term social service.

Today, as Mr Cressun Roopah celebrates his 90th year surrounded by loved ones from near and far, his life stands as a beacon of inspiration—a testament to the power of resilience, dedication, and unwavering commitment to community. His journey reminds us all of the profound impact one individual can have on the lives of many.

Tree of Knowledge



Evolution Through Exploration

Most humans are not born consciously knowing what their purpose is — it must be found through exploration

Most living things belong to a particular soul group and are born knowing their purpose in life. An animal will spend its day foraging for food, taking care of itself and its young, and creating a home. No one tells an animal to do this, yet it instinctively knows how. Humans, for the most part, are not born consciously knowing what their purpose is.

Purpose gives our life meaning. When you discover your purpose, you can live your life with intention and make choices that serve your objective for why you are here on the planet. Finding your purpose is not always easy. You must embrace life wholeheartedly, explore many different pathways, and allow yourself to grow.

Your purpose is as unique as you are and will evolve as you move through life. You don't need anyone's permission to fulfill your purpose, and no one can tell you what that purpose is. Finding and fulfilling your purpose can be a life-long endeavour. To figure out what your purpose is, ask yourself what drives you — not what forces you out of bed in the morning, but what makes you glad to be alive. Make a list of activities that you wish you were involved in, or think about a career path that you would love to embark upon. These are the endeavours that can help you fulfill your purpose and bring you the most satisfaction.

Picture yourself working on projects that don't interest you or fulfill your purpose, yet they help satisfy your basic survival needs. Imagine how living this way each day would make you feel. Next, picture yourself devoting your time to projects that spark your imagination, inspire, excite, and satisfy you. More often than not, these activities are some of the ways that you can fulfill your life purpose. Time spent on these endeavours will never feel like a waste. Live your life with purpose, and you will feel significant and capable because every action you take and each choice you make will have meaning to it.

Daily Om