

MAURITIUS TIMES

• *I grew up in a world before people had credit cards. There were no magic cards - it was all about budgeting. -- Anthea Turner*

Interview: Nalini Burn,
Economist & International Consultant

“What has been frustrating for public opinion and sentiments is the slow, protracted pace of retribution, for the past regime’s excesses”

'The electorate voted against it more than for anything. It now sees the impunity that seems to continue'



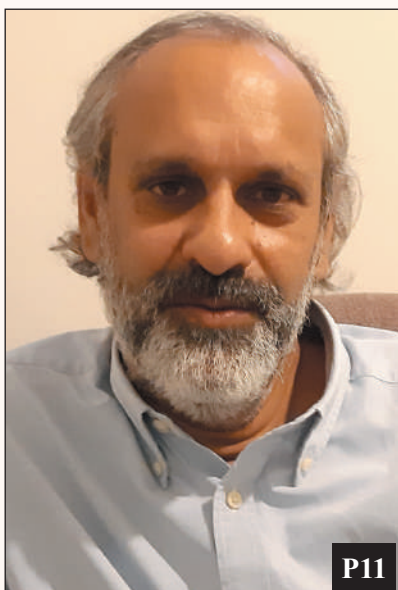
'The thrust and tone of policies are firmly as pro-business as ever, since colonial days, except from the period between the 1930s and the 1960s'

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AI chatbot Claude digs underneath the Mauritian Miracle

The Architecture of Decline: Why Mauritius Needs More Than Just Politics



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• 'Alan Walters gave Mauritius a genuine roadmap. The advice wasn't rejected because it was wrong. It was rejected because it was right'

Qs & As

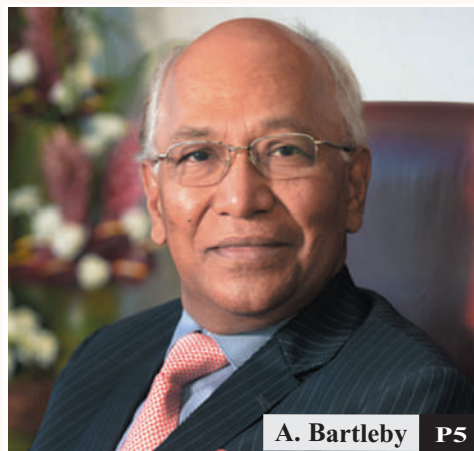
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Weaponized Policing: The Need for Immediate Reform

This week, the Mauritian courts delivered two landmark judgments that reverberate far beyond the confines of the courtroom. In *Bheenick R v The State of Mauritius & Ors* (2026 SCJ 237) and *Police v Navinchandra Ramgoolam* (2026 INT 141), the judiciary has issued a stern, unequivocal rebuke of police conduct. More importantly, these rulings expose a systematic pattern where the machinery of the state — meant to serve and protect — was weaponised by the previous MSM government to target its political adversaries.

For years, observers and civil society have warned of the erosion of institutional independence in Mauritius. The findings in these two cases provide the judicial confirmation of those concerns. In the Bheenick case, the Supreme Court identified “fautes lourdes” (gross negligence) in the police’s actions, citing a total absence of a factual foundation for arrest and detention. The Court highlighted that the police relied on a “mere hunch” rather than objective evidence, a practice that not only violates the rights of the individual but undermines the very concept of the rule of law. Perhaps most damning was the evidence regarding the alteration of an initial declaration to manufacture a narrative of criminal activity.

The Ramgoolam ruling, handed down by the Financial Crimes Division of the Intermediate Court, provides a mirror image of these systemic failures. By ordering a stay of proceedings on the grounds of “abuse of process,” the Court has drawn a red line against the “second limb” of abuse — executive overreach. The Court found “sufficiently disturbing facts” on the record, including a deluge of provisional charges that collapsed under judicial scrutiny and a wilful “non-enquiry” into documented political interference, such as the infamous “midnight meeting” with Duty Free executives.

These cases highlight three recurring, deeply problematic features of recent Mauritian governance: the weaponisation of criminal procedure, the use of publicity as a form of punishment, and a systemic failure where the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is ultimately forced to discontinue cases for lack of evidence. In both instances, the arrests occurred first, and the search for evidence followed — a classic “fishing expedition” that turns the presumption of innocence on its head.

The Path to Reform: A Bifurcated Strategy

We now find ourselves in a unique moment in our political history. The current Labour Party-led government, led by a Prime Minister who was himself the subject of these targeted investigations, now holds the mandate to rectify these systemic abuses. The government’s proposal to reform the Constitution, which includes the “enhanced protection of fundamental rights,” is a commendable initiative. However, it is essential to distinguish between the “macro” and “micro” tracks of this reform agenda.

The Constitutional Review Commission (CRC),



Pic - Malta Today.com.mt

established by the 2026 Bill, addresses the high-level architecture of our democracy. It aims to modernize the 1968 Constitution to include new-generation rights and to reinforce privacy protections against state surveillance. The Constitutional Review Commission (CRC), established by the 2026 Bill, addresses the high-level architecture of our democracy. It aims to modernize the 1968 Constitution to include new-generation rights and to reinforce privacy protections against state surveillance. While this is critical for the long-term health of our republic, it should not be viewed as the immediate cure for the procedural rot which infected the police force during the mandate of the previous regime.

For the essential, detailed reform of our criminal procedural framework, the answer lies in the long-awaited Police and Criminal Justice Act (the Mauritian equivalent of the UK’s PACE Act). This is the “low-hanging fruit” that we have identified previously in these columns. Reforming the provisional charge system — which allows for prolonged pre-trial detention without formal charges — is a legislative priority that can no longer be delayed. The current system lacks a robust statutory framework, creating a vacuum that has allowed for arbitrary detention, lack of judicial oversight, and procedural chaos.

The PACE-style legislation is necessary to bring Mauritius into alignment with international human rights standards. It would codify rules regarding arrest, search, seizure, and the treatment of detainees, effectively stripping away the informal powers that have allowed for the “cascade of arrests” witnessed in recent years. By providing clear, objective criteria for when an investigation can proceed to an arrest, the legislature can finally remove the discretion that has been abused by politically motivated investigators.

Justice, as the old adage goes, must not only be done but must also be seen to be done. The current judicial climate — where the courts are forced to terminate

cases because the executive has tainted the process — is a sign of a system in distress. While the courts are doing their part to uphold the purity of the justice system by refusing to act as a “rubber stamp” for executive overreach, they cannot perform this duty indefinitely if the legislative framework remains inadequate.

Criminal, when proved, must be punished. No one, regardless of political stature, is above the law. However, the state’s power to punish is a dangerous tool. When that tool is seized by those in power to settle personal or political scores, it ceases to be a mechanism of justice and becomes a weapon of oppression. The Bheenick and Ramgoolam judgments have served as a wake-up call to the police force: the days of operating on “wishes” and “hunches” must come to an end.

Police and Criminal Justice Act

The legislative focus must now shift to the Police and Criminal Justice Act. This bill has remained in a state of flux for over a decade. It has been called for by the Bar Council, international human rights bodies, and the DPP’s office for years. There is no longer a justification for its continued deferral. The government must treat this as an urgent, non-negotiable imperative.

The Constitutional Review Commission provides the vision, but the Police and Criminal Justice Act provides the structural integrity required to defend the rights of all citizens. Together, these two tracks represent the best opportunity for Mauritius to close the chapter on the era of weaponised state power. We must ensure that the institutional memory of these recent judicial rebukes remains at the forefront of the legislative process.

The time for half-measures has passed. The judiciary has done its job; it is now up to the legislature to ensure that the rule of law in Mauritius is not just a constitutional guarantee, but a lived reality for every citizen. We must build a system where the police serve the law, not the whims of the powerful, and where justice is a shield for the innocent, not a sword for the vengeful. The roadmap is clear — now is the time for action.

It is not enough to simply change the faces in power; we must change the rules of the game so that the abuse of the past cannot be repeated by those in power today, or by any future government.

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When Due Process Collapses

Lessons from the Police v. Navinchandra Ramgoolam Judgment

The recent ruling by the Financial Crimes Division of the Intermediate Court to stay proceedings in the case of *Police v. Navinchandra Ramgoolam* has ignited a crucial national debate regarding the integrity of our criminal justice system. By ordering a termination of the prosecution, the Court has shifted the focus from the alleged regulatory breach to the conduct of the investigating authorities, raising fundamental questions about the limits of state power, the nature of “provisional charges,” and the judiciary’s role as a guardian of procedural fairness. In the following Q&A, we examine the legal complexities of this decision, the implications for future prosecutions, and why the Court concluded that the integrity of the process had been irreversibly compromised.

LEX

* In the matter of the case ‘Police v Navinchandra Ramgoolam’, the Financial Crimes Division of the Intermediate Court ruled in favour of the defense and ordered a stay of proceedings, terminating the prosecution of Dr N. Ramgoolam. What is your overall opinion of the ruling?

The Financial Crimes Division’s ruling to order a stay of proceedings and terminate the prosecution of Dr Navin Ramgoolam is a decision with high consequences. The court based its reasoning mainly on abuse of process in that there were flaws in the police investigation and possibly political interference.

* We understand that in such matters the Court must weigh two competing public interests: the public interest in ensuring that individuals charged with serious crimes are tried, and the public interest in maintaining public confidence in the law by refusing to condone executive or police misconduct. Are you of the view that the proper balancing test was applied in this case?

The application of the test is highly subjective, and legal experts often disagree on its proper implementation. Proponents of a strict approach argue that admitting tainted evidence condones misconduct and thereby erodes the rule of law. Conversely, those who favour the prosecution contend that excluding reliable evidence because of procedural missteps allows dangerous offenders to escape justice, thereby undermining public safety. Whether a court has applied the proper balancing test depends largely on the specific facts of the case and the jurisdiction concerned, as there is no single, universally accepted weighting of these competing interests.

* The defence used the ‘Dufry Affidavit’ (sworn in 2015 by Simo Carevic and Thomas Galet) to allege a political vendetta, claiming three sitting ministers — including the Attorney General — threatened Dufry executives at a midnight meeting to manufacture bribery evidence against Navin Ramgoolam. While the Court ruled the affidavit’s contents inadmissible as absolute truth because the authors were absent, it recognized the formal swearing of the document as a legal fact — the more so given that the then PM confirmed in Parliament that the meeting did take place.



“The scathing indictment of the “cascade of arrests” and the delays associated with provisional charges suggest that the Mauritian judiciary is increasingly willing to subject law enforcement procedures to close scrutiny. While the magistrates stopped short of finding evidence of a direct political conspiracy, they issued stern warnings against systemic abuses of process...” P - Mauritius Business

Does this mean that sworn affidavits have a distinct legal standing — even when the persons who signed it are not present for cross-examination by the prosecution?

The Court quoted the following passage from a case:

“The admission as evidence of statements of absent witnesses results in a potential disadvantage for the defendant, who, in principle, in a criminal trial should have an effective opportunity to challenge the evidence against him. In particular, he should be able to test the truthfulness and reliability of the evidence given by the witnesses by having them orally examined in his presence, either at the time the witness was making the statement or at some later stage of the proceedings.”

Under the Courts Act, in any criminal proceedings, a statement made out of court shall be admissible as evidence, with the leave of the Court, of any matter stated therein where oral evidence given in the proceedings by the person who made the statement would be admissible as evidence of that matter, provided that the person who made the statement is identified to the satisfaction of the Court and:

- is outside Mauritius and it is not reasonably practicable to secure his attendance; or

- cannot be found, although such steps as are reasonably practicable to find him have been undertaken.

* One could argue that the ‘Dufry Affidavit’ is not directly relevant to the specifics of the alleged financial offence. Yet, the Financial Crimes Division (FCD) did admit it. Is it correct to conclude that the court accepted the affidavit not to validate the truth of its contents, but rather to establish the procedural history and the context surrounding the origins of the prosecution?

This is correct. In the context of the proceedings against Dr Navin Ramgoolam, the FCD accepted the “Dufry Affidavit” not to establish the factual truth of the specific allegations it contained, but to place the origins of the prosecution in context and assess the overall fairness of the police

investigation.

Because the affidavit’s foreign signatories were unavailable to testify and be subjected to cross-examination, the Court could not accept its substantive allegations as established facts. In relation to the issue of abuse of process, however, the affidavit was admitted to establish the procedural history of the case, specifically the defence’s claims that the investigation had been politically motivated.

The Court used the affidavit to emphasise that, when such serious allegations of political interference are raised, investigators have a duty to explore all relevant avenues of inquiry. Ultimately, the Court concluded that the police’s failure to adequately investigate these surrounding circumstances contributed to an unfair trial and amounted to an abuse of process.

* Furthermore, the Magistrates highlighted a systematic bias in how the authorities acted: immediately following the 2015 raid, the CCID — led by ACP H. Jangi — slapped the accused with no less than 11 provisional charges ranging from bribery and conspiracy to forgery. This ‘cascade of arrests’ led the Court to conclude that it was an overt attempt to ‘get the man at all costs and by all means.’ Does this judicial indictment of a ‘cascade of arrests’ indicate that our courts are increasingly ready to examine whether police procedures, including provisional charges, are being or could be weaponised for political ends?

The scathing indictment of the “cascade of arrests” and the delays associated with provisional charges suggest that the Mauritian judiciary is increasingly willing to subject law enforcement procedures to close scrutiny. While

the magistrates stopped short of finding evidence of a direct political conspiracy, they issued stern warnings against systemic abuses of process. The defence successfully argued that the relentless succession of charges, including multiple provisional accusations, amounted to a “witch hunt” designed to inflict political damage on the politician and undermine his standing.

* By permanently staying the trial, the court sent an unambiguous signal: the state cannot use politically tainted means to secure a conviction. Does this ruling make the case for an urgent, structural overhauling of our provisional charge system to prevent such abuses in the future?

Magistrates Bibi Razia Jannoo-Jaunbocus and Abdool Raheem Tajoodeen ruled that the police force’s failure to adequately investigate the origin of the funds, together with the defence’s claims of political bias, amounted to a serious abuse of process.

The Court found that investigative shortcomings — particularly the refusal to probe critical aspects raised by the defence and allegations of a political vendetta — rendered a fair trial impossible. The Ramgoolam case, along with others, has been cited as calling for an urgent review of the provisional charges system.

* Yet, despite Navin Ramgoolam explicitly detailing political interference in his 2015 and 2017 police statements, the CCID completely ignored those statements to focus solely on the seized cash. Can a trial ever be deemed fair when law enforcement chooses to look only at the incriminating evidence while remaining willfully blind to the political context surrounding the case?

A one-sided investigation that focuses exclusively on physical evidence (such as large sums of cash) while ignoring the context in which that evidence was acquired, who provided it, or the political motives of the accusers deprives the defence of potentially exculpatory material.

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When Due Process Collapses



“A one-sided investigation that focuses exclusively on physical evidence (such as large sums of cash) while ignoring the context in which that evidence was acquired, who provided it, or the political motives of the accusers deprives the defence of potentially exculpatory material. When the police act with wilful blindness to allegations of political vendettas, investigations risk becoming “fishing expeditions” or instruments of political retaliation...” P - Facebook.com

Cont. from page 3

When the police act with wilful blindness to allegations of political vendettas, investigations risk becoming “fishing expeditions” or instruments of political retaliation, thereby undermining fundamental rights to a fair and impartial trial.

* The Court found that the seriousness of breaching the legal limit on cash payments (i.e., payments above Rs 500,000) did not outweigh the police misconduct. In reaching this view, it pointed to a change in legislative policy over time. It observed that the maximum prison sentence for the offence rose from 10 years in 2015 to 20 years in 2019, before being reduced again to 10 years under the Financial Crimes Commission Act 2023, although the maximum fine was significantly increased to Rs 20 million. What, in your view, could have driven this apparent shift in legislative policy?

The adjustment in sentencing and fines reflects a legislative shift from punitive incapacitation toward economic deterrence, influenced in part by international anti-money laundering (AML) standards. This evolution in Mauritius’ policy framework appears to be driven by several motivations.

The 2015–2019 increase to 20 years’ imprisonment signalled a strongly punitive approach. However, the Financial Crimes Commission Act 2023 recalibrated this position. By reducing the maximum custodial sentence while significantly increasing the maximum fine to Rs 20 million, the legislature moved toward financial incapacitation.

This approach targets the financial capacity of offenders, recognising that substantial monetary penalties may, in some cases, operate as a more effective deterrent to financial crime than prolonged imprisonment.

* Given that the charge involved a

technical cash-payment violation under the law, requiring only proof that the statutory cash limit was exceeded and not that the funds originated from criminal activity, was the Court justified in treating the offence as insufficiently serious to outweigh the damage to public confidence caused by the police misconduct?

The Court’s decision to issue a stay of proceedings in the Navin Ramgoolam’s case was not based on the premise that the statutory cash violation is inherently trivial, but rather on the fundamental principle that the integrity of the judicial process had been irreversibly compromised by the conduct of the police.

The Court’s ruling did not acquit Ramgoolam of the technical FIAMLA charge or determine that the cash limit was unimportant. Instead, the defence’s motion was an application based on abuse of process. This required the Court to evaluate not the guilt of the accused, but whether it would be fair, equitable, and consistent with the rule of law to allow the prosecution to proceed in light of serious investigative failures by the police.

* In light of this ruling, can it be said that a mere breach of the limitation on cash payments (exceeding Rs 500,000) is regarded as less serious than offences involving actual money laundering, since the former does not require proof that the funds originated from criminal activity?

Legally speaking, a breach of the cash payment limitation (Section 5 of the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act) is treated as a distinct and less serious regulatory offence compared to money laundering proper, primarily because it does not require the prosecution to prove that the funds originated from criminal activity.

Courts in Mauritius, including in the case

of Dr Navin Ramgoolam, have highlighted several key distinctions between the two offences:

The offence of money laundering requires the prosecution to establish that the property or funds were derived from an underlying criminal or unlawful activity. In contrast, the cash limitation offence is a strict regulatory breach. It is committed simply by making or accepting a cash transaction exceeding the statutory threshold (set at Rs

500,000). The source or origin of the cash is irrelevant to the essential elements of this charge.

While the prosecution may seek forfeiture or unexplained wealth orders if it suspects illicit origins, a conviction for the cash limitation offence itself requires only proof that the cash was physically paid or received above the prescribed limit. However, the law provides specific statutory exemptions (for example, transactions between an established customer and a financial institution), where the burden may fall on the accused to show that the transaction is consistent with lawful activity.

LEX



PUBLIC INVITATION TO TENDER

N° AOO_7000010159_Legal expert services to develop a comprehensive legal framework_KIP_MAUROITIUS

1. Context

The Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was established to support global efforts in reversing the depletion of the Earth’s ozone layer. Its primary objective is to assist developing countries, referred to as Article 5 countries, in meeting their obligations under the Protocol’s control measures. Under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, member countries are required to submit Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) reduction strategies in the form of Kigali HFC Implementation Plans (KIPs). A corresponding strategy was developed with Mauritius and approved at the 95th ExCom.

The activities in Mauritius are carried out jointly by the National Ozone Unit (NOU) and GIZ Proklima, acting on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). GIZ Proklima contributes to the implementation of the KIP through a range of interventions, including policy advice, capacity building, promotion of energy efficient technologies and the use of natural refrigerants among others.

2. Acquisition objectives

The interested legal expert must draft a comprehensive regulation to domesticate and to enable effective implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and its subsequent amendments. Furthermore, the legal expert must ensure the regulations are legally enforceable and practical for implementation in Mauritius. The qualifications and experience requirements are in the tender documents.

3. Delivery times and locations

The deadline for submission of the deliverables is December 01, 2026, at the latest.

4. Conditions of eligibility

See in the tender documents.

5. Submission of the offer:

Interested Suppliers should request the tender documents from: **MG_Quotation@giz.de** with the reference: “**AOO_7000010159_Legal expert services to develop a comprehensive legal framework_KIP_MAUROITIUS**”.

Tenders must be sent by **June 22, 2026 at 11:59 PM Madagascar time**, only to the email address: **MG_Quotation@giz.de** with the subject line: “**AOO_7000010159_Legal expert services to develop a comprehensive legal framework_KIP_MAUROITIUS**”.

For questions regarding the understanding of these specifications, please send an email to: **MG_Quotation@giz.de**.

Par A. Bartleby

Justice à Maurice: Les enseignements de l'enquête Afrobarometer 2024

La justice, pilier essentiel de toute démocratie, traverse - à Maurice - une période de remise en question. Si le système judiciaire a longtemps été considéré comme le garant de l'État de droit, les récents résultats de l'enquête Afrobarometer 2024 invitent à une réflexion approfondie sur l'état de cette institution. Les données indiquent une baisse notable de la confiance des citoyens et suggèrent une perception croissante d'une justice qui serait davantage exposée aux pressions extérieures.

Érosion de la confiance

L'indicateur de confiance envers les tribunaux appelle une attention particulière. Avec 56 % des Mauriciens déclarant avoir une confiance «assez» ou «totale» dans le système judiciaire, Maurice se situe au 7e rang parmi les 37 pays africains sondés. Toutefois, ce chiffre s'inscrit dans une tendance baissière marquée: en 2012, ce taux atteignait 79 %. Parallèlement, le sentiment de méfiance a progressé, passant de 19 % à 42 % en 12 ans. Cette évolution mérite d'être analysée avec soin, car la solidité du contrat social dépend largement de la perception de l'impartialité judiciaire.

Question d'influence

Au-delà des chiffres globaux, les causes de cette désaffection interrogent. L'enquête indique qu'une partie des répondants — 29 % — perçoivent un risque d'influence politique ou externe sur le travail des magistrats et des juges. Ce constat reflète une crainte,

au sein d'une partie de la population, que des décisions de justice soient marquées par des agendas partisans. Une telle perception, si elle se généralise, peut fragiliser le principe d'égalité devant la loi.

Défi de la probité

L'évolution des perceptions concernant la probité des juges et magistrats constitue un axe d'analyse notable. Les sondages font état d'une progression, les répondants signalant une présence plus marquée de pratiques jugées problématiques, avec un taux passant de 46 % en 2012 à 67 % en 2024. Si ces chiffres témoignent d'une perception publique en évolution, ils soulignent le besoin de transparence et de communication accrues. Face à ces données, il devient nécessaire de s'interroger sur les facteurs ayant conduit à ce changement d'opinion et sur les moyens de renforcer, auprès du public, la sérénité et l'image de l'institution judiciaire.

Réforme: Un impératif

Ces données ne sont pas de simples statistiques; elles sont un signal d'alarme pour notre démocratie. Le déclin de la confiance dans la justice est souvent le précurseur d'un délitement institutionnel plus large. Pour restaurer la crédibilité de l'insti-



La justice est le socle de notre stabilité nationale. Si ce socle se fissure sous le poids de la méfiance, c'est l'édifice démocratique tout entier qui risque de s'effondrer. P - La Gazette

tution judiciaire, une transparence accrue et une garantie absolue de l'indépendance de la magistrature sont devenues non négociables.

Ine suffit plus d'affirmer que la justice est indépendante; il faut qu'elle soit *perçue* comme telle par ceux au nom desquels elle est rendue. Le gouvernement, tout comme les institutions judiciaires elles-mêmes, doit engager un examen de conscience profond. Le silence ou l'immobilisme ne feront qu'ac-

centuer cette rupture entre la cité et ses juges. Dans un pays qui aspire à la modernité, l'autorité ne se décrète pas: elle se mérite par l'exemplarité, l'intégrité et une distance infranchissable vis-à-vis des officines du pouvoir.

La justice est le socle de notre stabilité nationale. Si ce socle se fissure sous le poids de la méfiance, c'est l'édifice démocratique tout entier qui risque de s'effondrer.

Chagos: Entre fantasmes et réalité d'un appétit expansionniste global

Dans les arcanes de la diplomatie internationale, certaines rumeurs possèdent une force de frappe qui dépasse largement le cadre des simples spéculations. C'est le cas de l'information parue récemment dans *The Telegraph*, selon laquelle l'administration de Donald Trump envisagerait d'acquérir l'archipel des Chagos directement auprès de Maurice. Cette hypothèse, aussi audacieuse que controversée, met en lumière les tensions croissantes autour de la base militaire de Diego Garcia et souligne la volonté de Washington de sanctuariser ses positions stratégiques dans un contexte mondial de plus en plus volatile.

États-Unis: Stratégie de contournement

Pour comprendre l'ampleur de cette manœuvre, il faut se replacer dans le cadre du transfert de souveraineté que le gouvernement britannique, sous la direction de Keir Starmer, avait entamé avec Maurice. Ce processus, visant à restituer l'archipel tout en maintenant un bail à long terme sur



La volonté de «rachat» des Chagos s'inscrit dans une rhétorique trumpienne inquiétante, rappelant sa tentative d'acquisition du Groenland. P - Times Now

la base de Diego Garcia, a été brusquement suspendu en avril dernier. La raison est univoque: une opposition virulente de Donald Trump, qui a qualifié l'accord de «grande stupidité».

La nouvelle proposition, attribuée au secrétaire au Trésor Scott Bessent, suggère que les États-Unis pourraient court-circuiter Londres pour négocier un

rachat direct avec Port-Louis. Bien que cette option ne soit pas, selon les dernières analyses, la priorité absolue de la Maison-Blanche, elle témoigne d'une méfiance structurelle au sein de l'administration américaine. Certains responsables craignent en effet que le transfert de souveraineté à Maurice — pays entretenant des liens diplomatiques avec la Chine et l'Iran — ne

compromette la sécurité de l'installation et n'ouvre la porte à des risques d'espionnage sur une plateforme devenue cruciale pour la projection de la puissance américaine dans l'océan Indien.

Une souveraineté non négociable

Face à ces fuites, la réaction de Port-Louis a été rapide et sans équivoque. Le gouvernement mauricien a officiellement démenti avoir été approché, que ce soit directement ou indirectement, par l'administration américaine. Plus encore, Maurice a réaffirmé une position constante: sa souveraineté sur l'archipel des Chagos est «non négociable».

Cette fermeté résonne avec le traumatisme historique du déplacement forcé des Chagossiens dans les années 1960 et 1970. Pour Olivier Bancoult, chef du Groupe des réfugiés chagossiens, la situation actuelle est le symptôme d'un dossier «détourné au sein des couloirs» de la politique britannique. Pour les Chagossiens, la priorité demeure leur droit au retour sur leur terre natale, un impératif humain qui semble bien loin des calculs stratégiques de Washington et de Londres.

L'ombre du conflit avec l'Iran

L'urgence de ces manœuvres américaines ne doit rien au hasard. Depuis la fin février, le conflit opposant les États-Unis et Israël à l'Iran a replacé Diego Garcia au centre de l'échiquier militaire.

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Chagos: Entre fantasmes et réalité d'un appétit expansionniste global

● Suite de la page 5

Située à environ 3 800 kilomètres de l'Iran, la base dispose d'infrastructures capables de soutenir des opérations de bombardement longue portée. En mars, l'autorisation donnée par le Royaume-Uni aux États-Unis d'utiliser la base pour frapper des lanceurs de missiles iraniens a transformé l'archipel en une cible potentielle. L'avertissement du ministre iranien des Affaires étrangères, Abbas Araghchi, rappelant que Londres «mettait des vies britanniques en danger» en autorisant ces agressions, a exacerbé les craintes d'une escalade irréversible.

Un appétit expansionniste global?

Cette volonté de «rachat» des Chagos s'inscrit dans une rhétorique plus large, et parfois plus inquiétante, portée par Donald Trump. Le cas du Groenland, territoire danois sur lequel le président américain a manifesté à plusieurs reprises une volonté d'acquisition, sert ici de précédent. Que ce soit par des pressions économiques, des menaces tarifaires ou des stratégies de «soft power» agressif, l'admini-



nistration américaine semble considérer la géographie comme une variable ajustable au service de la sécurité nationale. Des mentions épisodiques concernant une reprise de contrôle sur la zone du canal de Panama ou des pressions accrues sur Cuba confirment cette tendance à concevoir le territoire souverain comme une ressource stratégique échangeable.

Impasse diplomatique et légale

La concrétisation de telles ambitions se heurte à des obstacles colossaux. Sur le plan juridique, le droit international, fondé sur la Charte des Nations Unies, sanctuarise l'intégrité territoriale des États. Toute tentative d'acquisition forcée ou de coercition contre un État souverain constituerait une violation grave des normes internationales et risquerait de fracturer des alliances historiques, à commencer par l'OTAN.

De plus, la résistance souveraine des pays concernés — qu'il s'agisse du Danemark ou de Maurice — montre que, dans un monde multipolaire, la souveraineté n'est pas une marchandise. Les défis logistiques, sociaux et politiques liés à l'intégration de territoires non contigus dans le cadre constitutionnel américain sont, en outre, insurmontables pour une puissance déjà confrontée à d'importants clivages internes.

En conclusion, si la rhétorique du «rachat» permet à l'administration Trump d'affirmer sa posture de «America First» et de rassurer ses bases électorales, elle semble, pour l'heure, relever davantage de la gesticulation diplomatique que d'un plan d'action réaliste. La question des Chagos reste, avant tout, un test de moralité internationale: celle de la réparation due à un peuple déraciné, et non celle d'une nouvelle transaction immobilière dans un océan Indien devenu un échiquier de plus en plus dangereux.

Affaire Bheenick: la Cour suprême condamne les dérives policières et accorde Rs 1 million de dommages



L'affaire Bheenick rappelle le socle de l'État de droit: aucun acte privatif de liberté ne peut être motivé par un «souhait» politique sans fondement objectif. P - Le Mauricien

La Cour suprême a rendu un jugement particulièrement marquant dans l'affaire *Rundheersing Bheenick v The State of Mauritius & Ors* (2026 SCJ 237), en condamnant l'État à verser Rs 1 million à l'ancien gouverneur de la Banque de Maurice, Rundheersing Bheenick, pour les préjudices subis à la suite de son arrestation, de sa détention et des poursuites engagées contre lui en 2015. Bien que le montant accordé soit très inférieur aux Rs 50 millions réclamées par le demandeur, le jugement constitue un sévère rappel à l'ordre concernant l'usage des pouvoirs policiers dans les enquêtes sensibles et médiatisées.

L'affaire trouve son origine dans les événements qui avaient suivi la révocation brutale de M Bheenick de ses fonctions de gouverneur de la Banque de Maurice en décembre 2014. Dans le cadre du processus de passation de pouvoirs, plusieurs documents avaient été transférés temporairement de son bureau à sa résidence. Quelques semaines plus tard, un haut responsable de la Banque avait informé la police que l'institution avait des raisons de croire que certains documents auraient été indûment conservés par l'ancien gouverneur.

Sur la base de cette déclaration, la police avait obtenu un mandat de perquisi-

tion visant la résidence de M Bheenick à Moka. Lors de la perquisition, les enquêteurs avaient saisi divers documents liés à ses anciennes fonctions ainsi que des devises étrangères. Peu après, l'ancien gouverneur avaient été arrêté, placé en détention et provisoirement inculpé pour vol par salarié, blanchiment d'argent et possession d'objets obtenus au moyen d'un crime.

L'affaire avait alors bénéficié d'une importante couverture médiatique. Escorté sous forte présence policière vers les locaux du CCID, M Bheenick s'était retrouvé au centre d'une tempête médiatique qui avait durablement affecté sa réputation. Pourtant, en 2016, le Bureau du Directeur des poursuites publiques (DPP) avait conclu que l'enquête n'avait révélé aucune responsabilité pénale et toutes les charges provisoires avaient été finalement rayées.

Dans son jugement, le juge M. I. Maghooa s'est penché sur plusieurs questions essentielles: la légalité du mandat de perquisition, l'existence de motifs raisonnables justifiant l'arrestation, la validité du maintien en détention et de l'opposition à la libération sous caution, ainsi que les allégations de mauvaise foi formulées contre l'un des officiers de police impliqués dans l'enquête.

La conclusion de la Cour est particulièrement sévère à l'égard de la conduite policière. Le juge relève que la déclaration initiale transmise à la police concernait uniquement une éventuelle rétention de dossiers appartenant à la Banque de Maurice. Rien dans ce document ne faisait référence à de l'argent ou à des fonds susceptibles

d'appartenir à l'institution. Pourtant, le mandat de perquisition obtenu par la police visait également la recherche de sommes d'argent.

Plus grave encore, la Cour estime que les enquêteurs n'ont effectué aucune vérification sérieuse avant de déclencher l'enquête criminelle. Aucun effort n'a été entrepris pour identifier précisément les documents prétendument manquants. Cette absence de diligence élémentaire est au cœur du raisonnement judiciaire.

Le jugement souligne également que l'arrestation de M Bheenick reposait davantage sur des suppositions que sur des éléments objectifs. Le juge rappelle un principe fondamental du droit: une arrestation ne peut être fondée sur une simple intuition ou un soupçon vague. Les autorités doivent disposer d'une base factuelle raisonnable et vérifiable avant de priver un citoyen de sa liberté.

L'un des aspects les plus troublants de l'affaire concerne la déclaration d'un officier de la Banque, J.K. Ramtohum. La Cour a accepté son témoignage selon lequel le texte original de sa déclaration aurait été modifié avant d'être transmis à la police. Alors qu'il s'agissait initialement d'une démarche de précaution visant à demander une vérification, la formulation finale suggérait que M Bheenick aurait pu «détourner» des dossiers de la Banque. Cette modification a joué un rôle déterminant dans la décision de la Cour de conclure que les pouvoirs policiers avaient été exercés de manière irrégulière.

Le juge a également estimé que l'opposition de la police à la libération sous caution de M Bheenick n'était pas fondée. Les arguments selon lesquels M Bheenick risquait d'influencer des témoins ou de compromettre l'enquête ne reposaient sur aucun élément concret.

A. Bartleby

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Vijay Makhhan

Can Sovereignty Be Bought?

What the alleged latest Chagos proposal tells us about our times

The reported proposal to purchase the Chagos Archipelago illustrates a deeper transformation in international relations, where questions of sovereignty, decolonisation and historical legitimacy are increasingly reduced to matters of transaction and strategic expediency.

Reports carried initially by *The Telegraph* and subsequently echoed by other media outlets suggest that circles within the Trump administration may be considering the possibility of purchasing the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius.

Whether such a proposal represents a serious policy option, an exploratory idea or merely another trial balloon remains to be seen. The significance of the story, however, lies less in its practical feasibility than in what it reveals about the mindset from which it appears to originate.

The proposition, if it avers, borders on the absurd.

Successive Mauritian governments have spent nearly six decades pursuing the restoration of the Chagos Archipelago. The issue has survived changes of government in Port Louis, London and Washington. It has been pursued through diplomacy, international advocacy, legal action and sustained engagement with the international community.

At no point was the struggle about money. It was and is about sovereignty. It was and is about territorial integrity. It was and is about completing an unfinished process of decolonisation.

The distinction is important.

One does not spend more than half a century seeking recognition of a sovereign right before the international community only to place that right on the auction block once it has been acknowledged.

The reported proposal is revealing for another reason.

It appears to reflect a worldview in which virtually every issue can ultimately be reduced to a transaction. If there is a disagreement, negotiate a price. If there is an obstacle, buy it. If there is a dispute, compensate someone and move on.

This is not entirely new. Historically, the United States expanded its territory through purchases. Louisiana was acquired from France in 1803. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867. And the Danish West Indies became the US Virgin Islands in 1917, in a monetary transaction between Washington and Copenhagen. Various arrangements involving strategic territories and military facilities have also punctuated American history.

Those transactions belonged to another era. The nineteenth century was an age in

which territories were often treated as transferable assets between sovereign powers. Empires bought, sold and exchanged land with little regard for the wishes of the populations concerned.

The world that emerged after the Second World War sought to move beyond that logic.

The principles of self-determination, decolonisation and territorial integrity became cornerstones of the international system. The very idea that territories could simply be traded or transferred like commercial assets lost legitimacy.

Hence the fundamental difference. Chagos is far from being Louisiana, Alaska or the Virgin Islands. Chagos is not a real estate transaction. It is the final chapter of an unfinished decolonisation process.

The International Court of Justice concluded that the separation of the archipelago from Mauritius prior to independence was unlawful. The United Nations General Assembly subsequently called upon the United Kingdom to complete the decolonisation process. Agree or not, these conclusions establish the framework within which the issue is now viewed internationally.

The framework is legal and political. It is not commercial!

Ironically, the reported proposal contains an implicit acknowledgement of Mauritian sovereignty. In effect, Mauritius holds sovereign title to the Archipelago. For decades, opponents of Mauritius' position, including

“The Chagos issue therefore extends beyond Mauritius. The reported proposal is significant not because it is likely to succeed, but because it offers a peek into a changing world. A world in which some appear increasingly inclined to view sovereignty as negotiable, law as secondary and history as an inconvenience. Not everything can be reduced to a transaction. Some questions involve identity. Some involve justice. Some involve principle. And some involve the completion of historical processes that should have been concluded long ago...”



Historically, the United States expanded its territory through purchases. Louisiana was acquired from France in 1803. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867. And the Danish West Indies became the US Virgin Islands in 1917, in a monetary transaction between Washington and Copenhagen. Various arrangements involving strategic territories and military facilities have also punctuated American history. Those transactions belonged to another era. The nineteenth century was an age in which territories were often treated as transferable assets. Pic - The National News

the United States, argued that sovereignty rested elsewhere. Doesn't a proposal to buy the archipelago from Mauritius presuppose precisely the opposite?

Therein lies a striking contradiction.

There may, of course, be other motivations behind such reports. Some may interpret them as reflecting continuing unease within sections of the American administration regarding the agreement reached between the United Kingdom and Mauritius. Others may see them as another manifestation of the increasingly transactional approach that has characterised parts of contemporary American foreign policy. Still others may view them as part of a broader pattern of pressure on Prime Minister Keir Starmer's government at a time when disagreements have surfaced across a range of issues.

Whatever the explanation, the episode raises a larger question. What does it tell us about the evolution of international relations? Increasingly, one gains the impression that legal principles, historical realities and established norms are being viewed through a purely strategic lens.

The question is no longer "What is lawful?" It is increasingly becoming "What is useful?"

This shift is not confined to the Chagos issue.

It can be observed in debates surrounding tariffs imposed on allies and adversaries alike. It is visible in disputes over Greenland. It is reflected in growing tensions between partners within the Atlantic alliance. It appears in the willingness of governments

to comment on or seek to influence the domestic affairs of allied states while simultaneously denouncing similar behaviour by others.

The result is an international environment marked by growing inconsistency. Rules are invoked selectively. Principles appear increasingly contingent. Strategic expediency often trumps legal coherence.

For small states, these developments deserve careful attention.

As I have been writing in a series of articles recently, historically, countries such as Mauritius have relied upon international law, multilateral institutions and established norms to compensate for limitations of size and power. Any weakening of those principles inevitably raises important questions about the future character of the international system.

The Chagos issue therefore extends beyond Mauritius. The reported proposal is significant not because it is likely to succeed, but because it offers a peek into a changing world. A world in which some appear increasingly inclined to view sovereignty as negotiable, law as secondary and history as an inconvenience.

Not everything can be reduced to a transaction. Some questions involve identity. Some involve justice. Some involve principle. And some involve the completion of historical processes that should have been concluded long ago.

Chagos belongs to that category.

Perish the thought of any purchase! This is geopolitics under its worst mantle. Simply preposterous!

Interview: Nalini Burn, Economist & International Consultant

“What has been frustrating for public opinion and sentiments is the slow, protracted pace of retribution, for the past regime’s excesses”

‘The electorate voted against it more than for anything. It now sees the impunity that seems to continue’

In this wide-ranging interview, economist and international consultant Nalini Burn offers a trenchant critique of the current political and economic climate. From the frustrations surrounding the slow pace of retribution for past excesses to the deeper, structural challenges of domesticating human rights within our constitutional framework, Nalini Burn argues that the nation remains trapped in a cycle of extractive models. She warns against the “technological optimism” currently driving policy at the expense of social and environmental justice and explores how the intersection of global economic interests and local political patronage is reshaping Mauritian society. As we face a complex era of geopolitical maneuvering and societal strain, Nalini Burn challenges us to look beyond the surface of electoral politics and confront the urgent need for a transformative, human-centered vision for the future. Read on:

Mauritius Times: Winning an election as a diverse coalition is one thing; governing together through complex legislative and budgetary pressures is quite another. Nearly 18 months after the Alliance du Changement’s victory, how do you assess the government’s cohesion and performance today?

Nalini Burn: Winning all seats with a party-wise diverse coalition can complicate and nuance matters. But the numerical composition counts. The *Parti Travalliste* negotiated 35 seats, won them all, as did the other candidates in the Alliance du Changement. With the concentration of powers in the Prime Minister, it had the commanding position, which it could reinforce. That much was evident before the elections to many, who, like me, had called for a change of regime. It was clear who would be more likely to drive the actual policy agenda and put its stamp on political culture and its outcomes.

The turbulent political dynamics were already set. Legislative pressures had diminished, as there was no opposition to challenge budgetary or policy dissension regarding ideology, conduct, or process. While budgetary pressures are often the ones to expose fault lines — as they have in the past — they did not do so along party lines, and there was no budgetary policy fallout in 2025. Such issues may still be weaponised, though they likely carry little sway over the electorate now.

It was also clear early on who would really set the agenda. The opportunities, and the risks of a 60-0 for state capture, from the outside were too high not to be seized upon and addressed. The few benefiting from the votes of the very many. We very early on heard from the apex of government that the previous regime had not worked enough with the private sector. Sure enough, it is the private sector hierarchies who have been publicly endorsed, their mergers and acquisitions - hallmarks of accumulation of wealth and concentration of market power - celebrated in public pomp. They are invited to shape policy, set the tone for development assistance - technical and financial.

Key economic policy advisers come from within the sector and are lodged at the apex of power. So, in terms of cohesion, the economy became firmly controlled by the ruling party within the coalition. The PM cumulates the mandate of Minister of Finance with the coupling of PMO and Ministry of Interior. It has other economic portfolios, including judicial oversight. There is no split in policy along party lines. The MMM to whom both the pain of economic austerity and pro-business elite labels had been pinned on in the past, has

been supplanted.

The ground shaking measure to raise the Old Age Pension age threshold to 65, bringing in income targeting for only the lowest income individuals has happened with coalition partners’ formal acquiescence and endorsement.

It has also become clear that state patronage continues to be firmly in command, following a 10-year period away from dishing out the spoils of office. The political culture of patronage-clientelism has evidently not been part of transformative change. Also, the political space for re-imagining the economic arena has remained in the hands of private vested interests. In issues of land use conflicts, the fallacious opposition of environment and development is again peddled out, to allocate “development land” already well past its sustainable limits, from a social ecological standpoint. Now, any disquiet, frustrated contestation about the pace and direction of change is met with a blame of the previous regime and its “deep state” character embedded in all organisations, a seemingly unshakeable overhang. Parliamentary pronouncements are depressingly familiar in this regard. *“Pas nou sa, akoz sa bann-la sa”*

The turbulence that has resulted in the dislocation of the MMM can possibly be attributed to losing leverage over the private sector and a political class not wanting to lose the levers and privileges of power in the dominant patronage politics model.

So, cohesion is a complex, messy matter, so far achieved by the fracturing of a coalition member.

*** When you put your ear to the ground, what do you hear? Is there a growing public satisfaction or dissatisfaction regarding the overall pace, decisiveness, and focus of the government’s actions?**

Your metaphor is interesting. What is the ground and how to employ an ear? Is it through media, social media, listening to people in face-to-face situations, through engaging with policy and legislation, in multi-stakeholder mechanisms? That there is disappointment and dissatisfaction is very palpable. The sheer difficulty of making ends meet for many families of very different income levels is a pain that resonates around the globe. It is the fallout of wars and the limits of extractive economic models, combined with political models favouring private market services over public good, that have become even more triumphant.

The pace: Pace cannot be singled out in itself. It is more about the pace to do what and how. The slow pace of making appointments, without changing the method of selection, and rewarding old loyalties on top of that, pri-



“What has been frustrating for public opinion and sentiments is the slow, protracted pace of retribution, for the past regime’s excesses. The electorate voted against it more than for anything. It now sees the impunity that seems to continue — money laundering, corruption, drug trafficking, and other forms of unexplained wealth and displaced public resources. These are seen as the drivers of the current erosion of living standards...”

vileging the old hands, vying with each other for office.

What has been frustrating for public opinion and sentiments is the slow, protracted pace of retribution, for the past regime’s excesses. The electorate voted against it more than for anything. It now sees the impunity that seems to continue - money laundering, corruption, drug trafficking, and other forms of unexplained wealth and displaced public resources. These are seen as the drivers of the current erosion of living standards.

The frustration is giving way to amused and not so amused cynicism about the serial jaded theatre of hauling under warning over financial crime, punctuated by clinical time outs, legal procedural wranglings of our judicial system, the opaque workings of a slow bureaucracy. This agenda is not finished. The perception is of lobbies and forces behind the scenes at work. Public pressure and broad dissatisfaction may not necessarily have much traction before mid-term of an electoral cycle. Yet, public trust in institutions and the plethora of organisations is rapidly eroding, as there are disturbing signs of these same processes working in the current regime’s interest.

'The thrust and tone of policies are firmly as pro-business as ever, since colonial days, except from the period between the 1930s and the 1960s'

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Decisiveness. My reply to your earlier question indicates that there is actual decisiveness. There are clear agendas at work from powerful national and bilateral players over economic interests. But they are not necessarily seen as decisiveness as such, nor what decisiveness should be about. Indeed, most of what has impacted on daily life and sentiments is externally-driven - geopolitics, wars, US policy reversals, regional security implications. Decisiveness over governmental programme priorities is not quite felt. Some voices are loud to decry the decisiveness over policies, such as raising the old age pension age - which were never part of the electoral pact.

Focus. The overriding focus seems to be the economy as conventionally conceived and applied by the economic elites in command - not so much the social and environmental crises. The economy is not re-imagined - as inextricably linked to the social and environmental, as part of transformative Change. I say this in spite of the public and private pronouncements and measures over the circular economy and means of accessing climate finance. Without clear, robust safeguards all manners of green, white, blue washing can take place.

*** While keeping major electoral pledges like constitutional reform is commendable, the urgent concerns of Mauritian families centre around the soaring cost of living and a perceived breakdown in law and order—particularly with synthetic drugs infiltrating every corner of the island, fuelling addiction and violent crime. Do the authorities have concrete answers to these disturbing trends?**

The policy priorities in the government programme menu are many. They have not been really assessed for coherence and relevance, sequenced and prioritised. It has not had much time to mature and be tested. As already said, it is not what tipped the scale in the previous election, which saw an overwhelming rejection of the previous regime. You are right about what you wanted me to say about ear to the ground over cost of living and drugs, breakdown of law and order.

To me, a government has to work at many levels, across many areas coherently, driven by purpose over outcome, transparently, and above all, with robust accountability. I see Constitutional reform as a priority. It engages different institutions and a variety of actors and stakeholders, not necessarily competing in time and effort, but complementing each other judiciously.

What was notably absent from the 1968 Constitution was the explicit domestication of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Had we established a solid constitutional framework alongside comprehensive political education on human rights, the temptation to infringe upon these fundamental rights — including access to the means of existence, food, housing, water, and energy — would not be so readily indulged. Furthermore, there is no 'alternative' budgetary vision. In my view, the *Change* should have carved out a pathway toward decolonizing, transformative change. It should have been guided by minimum obligations — such as 'leaving no one behind' and 'putting the last first' — as core budgetary principles, even when macro-stabilisation remains the priority. Search the Constitution for 'equality' or even 'equity,' and you will not find it.

There is a big section on constitutionalising private property rights, which has engendered much litigation over the centuries. There is no corresponding provision for public litigation in upholding the common good, for holding to account. The lobbying and well-honed communication that shaped the narrative, set boundaries at the time also came



“Public pressure and broad dissatisfaction may not necessarily have much traction before mid-term of an electoral cycle. Yet, public trust in institutions and the plethora of organisations is rapidly eroding, as there are disturbing signs of these same processes working in the current regime's interest...”

from private economic interests about to lose further their direct hegemonic control over the polity, after independence.

Constitutional reform would not only set the normative “justiciable” standards for policy and its implementation. It would also focus on ending proscribed forms of substantive discrimination — on grounds of race, ethnicity, faith, and residence, which is part of the reason for the Constitutional reform agenda about political representation and other arenas of threat to national cohesion.

Our Constitution was written by British civil servants in the Cold War, while the illegal excision of the Chagos Archipelago was already well under way, for a military base to protect Western economic interests and maintain political leverage. We still face the same situation, with Mauritius island now also going back to the days of being a naval base and a trading, financial hub (to live, prosper, work and play) as in its French colonising heyday. Current rival geopolitical interests continue to covet the fixed strategic locations of our Indian Ocean island confetti.

The latest option of the USA buying out the Chagos Islands made the headlines on 8th June 2026, World Ocean Day. The year's theme ironically celebrates Marine Protection Parks, while during the same week, our government announces that our national police force is being overseen by the US Army. Is this big power militarisation how we will curb the addiction and violent crime you mention, address a perceived breakdown of law and order, build a national public security force fit for purpose? Many have posed questions about the budgetary shortfall when the UK-Republic of Mauritius Treaty was put on the back burner, following political opposition from the USA. Will military real estate transactions be best served by long lease or outright asset sale?

*** Every national budget carries weight, but a tremen-**

dous amount of anticipation surrounds the upcoming Budget 2026–2027, to be presented on June 19. Does this specific budget hold unique symbolic and practical importance for both the government and the public?

The 2025-26 budget also had tremendous anticipation fuelled by populist electoral promises, including about the regressive burden of indirect taxes on consumption. The actual budget policy outcome was to scale back addressing resource mobilisation through direct taxation of the wealthy and reducing their fiscal incentives, which fuels further economic dislocation. It was antagonising, swiftly eroding the credentials of a public-oriented government.

One member of the public in my locality said to me: the government just has to reduce VAT by 5%. That would be his cost-free magic wand - powerful symbol with material results. So yes, such is the desperation at the tail end of a model which has been prioritising a high-income economy, fuelled by private consumption of imports and private debt, over several decades since our economic miracle, and by successive governments.

*** The Ministry of Finance emphasizes that this budget must enforce fiscal discipline and curb public debt. Concurrently, the government faces immense pressure to protect household purchasing power and expand social safety nets. Can the budget realistically achieve both fiscal consolidation and major social relief, or will one have to give way?**

It will probably continue in the same vein, having conflated “unsustainable” fiscal spending with social relief, as you put it. Some keep bringing up how the structural adjustment measures of the 1980s were IMF-supported not IMF-dictated - namely over free-at-point of provision educational policy. But we still, conveniently for business interests and for an insulated bureaucracy and political elite, set the trade-off as between the social and the economic.

There are other ways to reduce the Consolidated Fund as a proportion of the general budget and/or Gross Domestic Product, if the actual metric is all that matters and not the qualitative content of ideologically slanted policy prescriptions. I have already touched on internal resource mobilisation.

Let us factor in the gains to be made from increasing economy and efficiency, from reducing inequalities and perceived injustices, and from using the efficiency gains for socially desirable and just outcomes. The yawning gap in capacity in project and programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation recurs depressingly in assessments, including for accessing climate finance. It is wasted money. The patent unwillingness to touch the relatively generous perks and privileges of office — remuneration, per diems, and pensions — is another unacceptable marker of self-serving office in our patron-client ecosystem. The apologies offered, or the audible silence that persists, alongside the implosion of an entire party, continue to rankle the public.

*** The ruling alliance spans a wide ideological spectrum, housing both pro-business factions and strongly worker-oriented groups. As the government works out its major economic policies, do you see it able to successfully balance corporate interests with socialist and union-backed demands?**

No, I fail to see where the socialist and union-backed worker policies are coming from. Not least from a transformative human rights-based social development and social protection policy. The thrust and tone of policies are firmly as pro-business as ever, since colonial days, except from the period between the 1930s and the 1960s.

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'The ruling elite seems closed generationally. But this fact intersects with other closures — inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic differences, disparities or cleavages — whether nepotist or not'

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*** Annual Director of Audit reports consistently expose widespread waste, systemic delays, and inefficiencies across various ministries and state-owned enterprises. If the next budget injects billions more into infrastructure projects without introducing fundamental governance reforms, are we simply throwing good public money after bad?**

A critical weakness is fracturing the investment and current budget. If investment projects are seen as generating a stream of services and benefits over time, then waste, misallocation cannot be pinned only on the investment budget. It has to scrutinise and call to account service delivery, budget execution in financial, material and outcome terms.

To its credit the National Audit Office is venturing into performance audits. But the Programme-Based Performance-based Budgeting Reform ended with the 2014 elections. It has been revived as an empty shell only by the current government. Without solid continual results-oriented investment in capacity and performance management that is geared to the public good, to compliance to human rights, it is window-dressing. Without solid impunity, public accountability mechanisms, it is a dead letter. More than legislative reform, it is regulatory reform that needs re-imagining root and branch. We pay lip service in global conferences to approaches that can't really be applied. NGOs are not very popular with either public servants or business groups when they try to call to account.

*** The landslide victory of the Alliance du Changement left the parliamentary opposition drastically weakened. In an environment where the traditional checks and balances within the National Assembly are so limited, how can the government ensure robust institutional accountability and transparency?**

It is clear that the government does not view self-discipline as part of its mission. Consequently, the burden of protecting fundamental rights falls upon the public, civil society, and public-spirited unions and professional associations—provided, of course, that they are not stifled, marginalized, or co-opted.

*** Controversies under the previous administration — such as mandatory SIM card re-registration, the “Moustass Leaks” wiretapping scandal, and the temporary blocking of social media — raised severe alarms over civil liberties. How is the current administration reforming national security and cybersecurity frameworks to safeguard citizens' privacy and prevent political surveillance?**

I can see the mechanisms of surveillance and control being re-engineered, when in power. My response regarding the US army and the police shows my alarm. We are takers in the ways in which violent authoritarianisms, particularly in their surveillance and control roles, are being normalised. The use of AI in these arenas with the tech oligarchs in control with global ideological agendas — from libertarian to toxic masculinist and white supremacist politics, linking faith and politics — is being embedded and made viral within and across platforms. The forms of control are more insidious and pernicious. I am not sure that nationally this is being tracked, as the government continues to embrace technological optimism as an economic opportunity only.

*** On paper, Mauritius boasts vibrant political engagement, high voter turnout, and deeply rooted democratic traditions. Yet, the ruling elite remains remarkably closed, creating a push factor for highly educated young professionals who see no clear path to impact within the traditional structures. Why is does the political ecosystem struggles to foster a new generation**

of leaders—and why smaller parties find it nearly impossible to break through?

The thrust of my answers shows my sense that what is on the surface is vibrant electoral engineering. But its underbelly is the patron-client electoral compacts. Perhaps we need to look beyond spatial constituencies, which can be gerrymandered to generate stable electoral majorities, as has been claimed regarding electoral boundaries leading to independence.

The ruling elite seems closed generationally. But this fact intersects with other closures - inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic differences, disparities or cleavages - whether nepotist or not. Highly educated young professionals hit a glass wall when it comes to the nepotism in the private sector, stable over centuries, the most intractable being over the ownership and control of land and related sources of private wealth. And this by the way, is the spatial terrain where political elites and economic elites cohabit.

The question to pose is how to loosen the grip of the patron-client political economic culture, how to break down the grip of speaking out loud, go against the grain of policy and incumbent power. The internalised politics of intimidation, for fear of losing jobs, contracts, networks have been formidably effective in deterring contesting politics and policy. They cut across the public and private sectors. Yet in other countries, small parties are breaking the mould everywhere. Sadly, they mostly are from the right-wing extremists on the ascendancy.

As we approach the 2030s, we cannot yet see the political pathways carved out of the economic depression of the 1930s and the corroding societal harm - and what we know as post-traumatic syndromes.

*** Every week brings its share of violent crime, with some incidents resulting in death or leaving victims with severe, life-altering physical and mental trauma. In many instances, these tragedies involve close relatives or petty criminals, most of the latter driven by a history of synthetic drug addiction. Concurrently, the Financial Crimes Commission's (FCC) investigations are revealing a different, equally troubling facet of our society: an increasing number of money laundering cases that implicate what we would otherwise consider ordinary citizens. What does all of this reveal about the current state of our society and its people?**

Perhaps the way you frame it seems to reflect media panics and myths. We must not take this as a reality check. There has been a dearth - conscious neglect — in my view of policy-oriented research about social trends. Our country was forged in coercion, life-denying, soul-destroying physical and mental trauma.

Has this violence ever truly left us, or has it simply become more visible, more searing, and more unbearable? We have reached the extensive and intensive limits of a model that commodifies everything for human benefit — treating medical, educational, and personal services, alongside private transport and consumer goods, as mere transactions. The declining health of humanity is inextricably linked to the degradation of non-human beings and our shared environment. It is an indivisible loop, and it requires a 'One Health' perspective — one that finally moves beyond the false binaries of mental and physical well-being.

This is the real “*cocovid*” situation made notorious, stigmatised in pandemic confinement days. The precarity of our material lives and our well-being may come from the suppressed realisation that we may be surplus to requirements, with little return to human capital or societal reproduction. The owners of wealth no longer need such vast reservoirs of labour, with mechanisation and digitisation.



“Our Constitution was written by British civil servants in the Cold War, while the illegal excision of the Chagos Archipelago was already well under way, for a military base to protect Western economic interests and maintain political leverage. We still face the same situation, with Mauritius island now also going back to the days of being a naval base and a trading, financial hub (to live, prosper, work and play) as in its French colonising heyday. Current rival geopolitical interests continue to covet the fixed strategic locations of our Indian Ocean island confetti...”

Yes, the *laissez-faire* business facilitation has extended to the global drug trafficking industry - with our rising standard of living- like in the Seychelles, making us a target as a destination, not a transit country. The drug economy has been domesticated nationally and locally. It permeates all localities and groups, institutions and organisations. Lax institutions and nimble legal activism have facilitated easy pickings. The cheapening of the supply and technology of synthetic production and distribution reaching the poorer market segments, of the NEET, specially, those Not in Education, Employment and Training, as cocaine reaches much higher end segments. Just as real estate “development” portfolio has become the driving segment of the economic segments of leading conglomerates. The rate of return crowds out other segments, such is the global asset wealth to be attracted by our landscapes and seascapes, our ecologically sensitive ecosystems straddling public and private land. This is the latest political pronouncement we have heard regarding development must prevail over environment.

Yet we have co-created a unique social ecology, even when we were enlisted in destroying nature and neglecting society, its multiple layers of injustices in the name of development. So much so that our human fertility is below replacement level, as feminicides seem to increase in number, virulence... We are not unique in this. Yet, there is so much resilience, humour, healthy contempt of injustice, capacity of indignation in the face of violations of dignity and self-esteem. It is manifest even in social media. In the will to fight back, to live, not just survive, how can we thrive on that, re-imagine a less destructive, self-destructive future, that sucks the life, sanity and humanity out of us?

When you mention new parties of the new generation, I do not see any that have really taken stock, that strive, capture the imagination, craft, mobilise, energise transformation. I see promising, flickering glimmers, in people, in their music and art, ways of being part of nature, nurturing society. It will take a cultural revolution, a sobering reality check, a slow long fuse to ignite.

AI chatbot Claude digs underneath the Mauritian Miracle

The Architecture of Decline: Why Mauritius Needs More Than Just Politics

'Alan Walters gave Mauritius a genuine roadmap. The advice wasn't rejected because it was wrong. It was rejected because it was right'



By Samad Ramoly - Mauritian Writer and Entrepreneur

For decades, the "Mauritian Miracle" has been framed as a triumph of democratic stability and economic growth. Yet, beneath the surface of this narrative lies a structural reality that is increasingly difficult to ignore: an economy built on an "arrangement" rather than a foundation of robust, independent institutions.

In this deep dive, Mauritian writer and entrepreneur Samad Ramoly argues that the country's trajectory — from a post-colonial hopeful to a nation currently grappling with systemic rot — is not a matter of bad luck, but the predictable outcome of discretionary power. From the persistent erosion of the rupee's purchasing power to the conglomerate-driven structures that stifle competition and local talent, the evidence suggests that Mauritius has long prioritized short-term political convenience over long-term national resilience. This is not merely a critique of specific policies; it is an examination of a self-reinforcing loop that threatens the future of the island.

By stripping away the 'ethnic noise' and the cycles of populist electoral politics, Samad Ramoly posed questions to the AI chatbot Claude regarding the current economic and governance situation; he concludes that the path toward true institutional independence, fiscal discipline, and a stable currency remains the only viable roadmap for a nation at a crossroads.

*** Prompt by Samad Ramoly: Why does Mauritius need reliable institutions, biting competition and corruption watchdogs, a currency board to stabilise the rupee and impose fiscal discipline — and why real leadership remains elusive?**

To foster a stable and prosperous Mauritius, the nation must pivot toward a framework of reliable institutions, beginning with regulators, courts, and watchdogs that currently bend toward whoever holds power. Without institutions that function regardless of who governs, every reform dies with the next election, especially as the powerful in Mauritius continue to rewrite the rules as they go.

A biting competition watchdog is equally essential, as conglomerates currently span banking, insurance, retail, property, and media with little real competition. A toothless authority means consumers overpay, small businesses are crushed, and innovation suffocates, whereas genuine competition would force efficiency and lower prices directly for ordinary Mauritians.

Furthermore, a biting anti-corruption watchdog must replace current bodies that investigate selectively by targeting opponents and protecting allies. A truly independent authority would change behaviour at every level—from procurement and licensing to land deals—because consequences would be real and unavoidable.

Economic stability requires a shift toward a currency board, which, instead of a politically pliable central bank, would anchor the rupee to a hard foreign reserve at a fixed, legally binding rate. This system eliminates money-printing,

deficit monetization, and exchange rate manipulation, ensuring the rupee stabilizes, inflation becomes predictable, savings hold value, and businesses can plan.

Finally, strict fiscal discipline is necessary to counter the habit of governments overspending — especially before elections — and passing the debt silently to future genera-

tions. True fiscal discipline means spending only what is genuinely available, investing productively, and resisting the populist handout cycle that buys votes but builds nothing.

The full text is available online. Please consult: www.mauritiustimes.com



NOTICE

Invitation for Information and Views on Private Healthcare Market Inquiry

The Executive Director of the Competition Commission is hereby inviting all stakeholders to submit their views, comments and relevant information on the Private Healthcare Market Inquiry (MI001) initiated pursuant to Section 51B of the Competition Act.

The private healthcare market inquiry has been launched in view of the following main concerns:

- high levels of concentration across the private healthcare supply chain and imbalances in bargaining power among operators could be affecting costs of treatment.
- lack of transparency and information asymmetry on pricing of medical procedures and success rates could be affecting customer choice.
- financial incentives to doctors could be steering referrals and leading to overtreatment.
- preferred-provider networks by medical insurance providers could potentially be foreclosing customer access to smaller clinics.

In this regard, the market inquiry will:

- assess the market structure of the private healthcare sector, including any barriers to entry and expansion, and the existence of market power among the concerned operators and the potential exercise of market power or superior bargaining positions.
- explore the interactions, nature of agreements and conduct between the various stakeholders across the value chain, including referral practices, preferred provider networks, and vertical integration, and evaluate the subsequent impact on competition.
- review the existing regulatory framework to identify any loopholes that might limit competition and transparency in the sector.
- develop recommendations to enhance competition and improve transparency for private healthcare.

The findings of this market inquiry will help inform policy or enforcement recommendations aimed at improving competition and transparency in the private healthcare sector for the ultimate benefit of patients.

The Executive Director is therefore inviting all interested parties, including market operators, industry associations, public bodies, consumer associations, and other stakeholders concerned, to submit their views, comments and information that may be relevant to the market inquiry.

Submissions may be sent by post or email with reference 'MI001 - Private Healthcare Market Inquiry', by latest **30 June 2026**, on the addresses below:

Address:

10th Floor, Hennessy Court
Pope Hennessy Street
Port Louis, Mauritius



Email: info@competitioncommission.mu

For more information, interested parties can refer to the MI0001 Notice of Initiation posted on the Commission's website: www.competitioncommission.mu or may contact the Market Inquiry Team on **211 2005**.



Nandini Bhautoo

The Anatomy of a Social Violence

Understanding the Invisible Layers of Violence and Possible Long Term Solutions

Any sane observer cannot help but be worried about the recrudescence of senseless violence in our society and the world over. As clichéd as it may seem, this dystopian social breakdown cannot be the end narrative of our society, there must be a way out, even though it will probably be laborious and will demand the collaboration and goodwill of many. It is in this spirit that this article is being penned. Firstly, to understand the many causes of violence. For it is rightly said that in order to solve a problem you must first understand it. In the second instance I will propose some possible strategies to counteract that dystopic reality and begin a form of rebuilding through multifocal action.

In postcolonial societies, such as ours, violence is not limited to physical aggression or crime. It includes symbolic, structural, psychological, economic, epistemic, digital, and cultural forms of violence that accumulate and interact with features associated with modernity.

Historical and Colonial Violence is the violence inherited from colonialism following many forms of forceful subjugation of people and cultures. This resulted in racial hierarchies which unfortunately take time to disappear, even over many generations.

Often this takes the form of internalized attitudes of which we might not even be conscious as we enter the tapestry of the modern nation. This can be internalization of inferiority and superiority complexes, racial hierarchies and ethnic stratification, worsened when the economic systems which were built on colonial exploitation are not totally dismantled. Because the formal departure of colonial rulers did not necessarily remove the structures of domination embedded in society.

The second type of violence is **Structural violence**. The concept of structural violence refers to the harm produced by social systems themselves. They are occasioned by unequal access to education, unequal healthcare, unequal opportunities, geographic marginalisation, poverty traps, exclusion from decision-making. People may never be physically assaulted, yet their life chances are systematically reduced.

Great thinkers like Pierre Bourdieu have long studied this phenomenon which is inbuilt in the very structure of society. There



“It is not just through law and repression that we should tackle violence, though these are important. There is a lot of work to do on social conditioning. What is required is for a metaphoric mirror to be held up to the people to reflect their own behaviour back at them and its consequences while educating the younger ones as to proper civic behaviour. We need cultural technologies of reflection — social practices that help people see themselves, their communities, and the consequences of their actions...” Pic - ABC News

are no quick remedies, only long-term solutions, through education, sensitisation and awareness. Interestingly Bourdieu speaks of education and its elitist tendency as being a major source of structural violence, as it marginalises those who are new to the ladder of social mobility, in opposition to those who can benefit from an intergenerational network of privilege.

In our country it is unfortunate that this reality is often equated with race, simplifying a complex situation and preventing us from coming up with the beginning of a solution, which is not couched in rhetoric and clichés but in a real desire to understand the truth, as complex as it may be.

The **Violence of Unfulfilled Equality** follows directly from the above and is perhaps one of the defining tensions of post-colonial modernity. Citizens are told: everyone is equal, anyone can succeed, opportunity is open to all. Yet they experience concentration of wealth, elite capture, nepotism, unequal access to power. The gap between promised equality and lived inequality generates resentment, frustration, humiliation, and social anger.

Symbolic violence is everywhere around us, built in our unconscious attitudes and behaviour. It takes awareness to distance ourselves from habits which we per-

ceive as natural.

Forms of symbolic violence include: being made to feel inferior, devaluation of local cultures, prestige attached to foreign models, linguistic hierarchies, educational hierarchies, cultural exclusion.

People learn to participate in systems that diminish them while believing those systems are natural. All of us have been exposed to symbolic violence either at the receiving end or as unconscious perpetrators.

Hypercapitalist violence is the violence of endless aspiration, which is the direct result of the saturation around us as consumption is promoted as happiness, wealth as virtue, success as personal responsibility.

It is very shocking to see some media outlets buying into this and selling capitalist lifestyles with no restraint. Citizens are encouraged to desire what many can never realistically attain. This creates chronic dissatisfaction, relative deprivation, debt anxiety, social comparison, status competition. The dream becomes a mechanism of frustration. Because within the present narrative where we are, inflation is not set to go down soon.

Economists present inflation as inevitable once an economy is linked to the global capitalist network, or Financescape. Though it is the only way for societies to survive today, we have to acknowledge that inflation produces economic insecurity. This results in constant stress, household instability and is often the cause of family conflict. Violence is not excusable, yet it is possible to trace the causes of some of the senseless crimes for paltry sums that we have heard of in the recent past back to a pervasive sense of

constant stress, household instability, family conflict, psychological pressure, and the fear of downward mobility.

We have heard of people being killed for Rs 3000, being thrown acid on their face for Rs 2500, being attacked for Rs 8000. Violence can never be justified — the pointlessness of it is made ever worse by these puny sums — but the saturation of messages, advertisements which encourage people to keep buying while on the other side inflation and unequal wage increase and widen the divide, have people caught up in loops of desire and misunderstanding.

Though as citizens we cannot fix the capitalist system which depends upon global financescapes, what we can do is provide grounded debates on the reality, tutoring attitudes into restraint, control, self-analysis and mutual respect. This can be done through the media and within schools, as well as through public debates and activist theater — such as Forum Theater — which directly involves the audience in the action through participation and reflection.

Both of the above are not valued enough as means of providing a social mirror to people for their behaviour. It is only by making reprehensible behaviour visible to the perpetrators themselves that they can be persuaded in the long run to change, through shame, education and the realisation of the impact of their actions.

Digital and Social Media Violence is one of the least understood contemporary transformations. Social media encourages instant judgement, outrage cycles, public shaming, tribalism. It is known that Facebook, Tiktok and Instagram offer viewers more of the same once their likes have been identified. This was also the case with Twitter until Elon Musk took over and the platform's algorithm was changed.

What happens in these situations is that users are confronted with messages which reaffirm their beliefs and attitudes and filter out anything which is opposite to that. In this way users are lulled into believing only their worldview exists. This can account for the violence upon encountering opposing views in the real world.

The situation is made worse because often these people have developed no mechanism for entertaining and tolerating difference. This explains a lot of the recrudescence of violence the world over.

This is why we need to actively privilege platforms of exchange, where debates and points of view actively help in constructing bridges of tolerance. Because if we continue to allow social media to control our socialisation, it will only result in algorithmic amplification of conflict. This fragments communities, dissolves shared narratives, social trust and attention.

“The concept of structural violence refers to the harm produced by social systems themselves. They are occasioned by unequal access to education, unequal healthcare, unequal opportunities, geographic marginalisation, poverty traps, exclusion from decision-making. People may never be physically assaulted, yet their life chances are systematically reduced. Great thinkers like Pierre Bourdieu have long studied this phenomenon which is inbuilt in the very structure of society. There are no quick remedies, only long-term solutions...”



Shyam Bhatia

From Amritsar to Chagos: Why the past still shapes the present

History becomes history when both sides agree it is over. More than a century after Amritsar and decades after the separation of Chagos, that moment remains elusive

More than a century separates the Jallianwala Bagh massacre from the modern dispute over the Chagos Islands.

One took place in the heart of colonial India in 1919. The other concerns a remote archipelago in the Indian Ocean whose sovereignty remains contested to this day.

At first glance, the two appear unrelated. Yet both raise the same uncomfortable question: when does a colonial wrong truly become history?

For Britain, empire is often remembered through the language of railways, institutions and parliamentary traditions. For many in former colonies, however, the legacy is more complicated. Certain episodes continue to resonate because they remain unresolved in the public imagination.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre is one example.

On April 13, 1919, British troops under General Reginald Dyer opened fire on an unarmed gathering in Amritsar. Hundreds were killed.

More than a hundred years later, the event remains one of the most painful symbols of colonial rule in India.

In 2019, then British Prime Minister Theresa May described the massacre as “a

shameful scar on British Indian history” and said Britain “deeply regret[s] what happened and the suffering caused.”

The statement was widely welcomed. Yet it stopped short of a formal apology.

As a result, demands for an official apology continue to surface in Parliament and among community groups. The argument is no longer about legal responsibility. It is about historical acknowledgement.

The same dynamic can be seen much closer to Mauritius.

The Chagos Islands dispute concerns decisions taken during the final years of British colonial rule. In 1965, three years before Mauritius gained independence, the Chagos Archipelago was detached from the colony and incorporated into what became the British Indian Ocean Territory.

The issue might have remained a historical footnote were it not for the removal of the Chagossian population and the continuing dispute over sovereignty.

In 2019, the International Court of Justice delivered a landmark advisory opinion. The Court concluded that “the process of decolonization of Mauritius was not lawfully completed” when the country became independent. It further stated that Britain was under an obligation to end its administration of the archipelago “as rapidly as possible.”

Those words transformed what many regarded as a bilateral disagreement into a broader question of decolonization and international law.

The significance of the Chagos dispute extends far beyond questions of sovereignty.

For Mauritius, it has become part of a broader story about the legacy of colonial rule and the meaning of independence itself. Many Mauritians regard the separation of the archipelago in 1965 as one of the final acts of empire in the Indian Ocean. The fact that the issue remained unresolved for decades after independence only reinforced the sense that decolonization had been left incomplete.

The dispute has also attracted support from countries that experienced colonial rule themselves. India has consistently backed Mauritius’s claim to sovereignty over the islands, while many African, Asian and Caribbean nations have viewed the issue through the wider lens of decolonization.

That international support was visible in 2019 when the United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution welcoming the International Court of Justice opinion and calling upon Britain to withdraw its colonial administration from the archipelago.



“...international support was visible in 2019 when the UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution welcoming the International Court of Justice opinion and calling upon Britain to withdraw its colonial administration from the archipelago. The vote was notable not simply because of its outcome but because of what it revealed. More than half a century after the formal dismantling of most European empires, questions of colonial history continue to shape diplomatic alignments. Countries with very different political systems and strategic interests found common ground in the belief that the unfinished business of decolonization still matters...” P - Daily Mail

The vote was notable not simply because of its outcome but because of what it revealed. More than half a century after the formal dismantling of most European empires, questions of colonial history continue to shape diplomatic alignments. Countries with very different political systems and strategic interests found common ground in the belief that the unfinished business of decolonization still matters.

This helps explain why the Chagos issue resonates so strongly among Mauritians at home and abroad. It is not merely a territorial dispute over distant islands. It has become a symbol of national dignity, sovereignty and the right of formerly colonized peoples to determine their own future.

For many observers, that is why the issue has endured for so long. It speaks not only to the history of Mauritius but to a wider global conversation about empire, memory and justice.

Yet law alone has not settled the matter. For many Chagossians, the central issue remains deeply personal. Families displaced decades ago continue to seek recognition, compensation and, for some, the right to return.

Recent debates in Britain demonstrate that the issue remains politically alive. Campaigners argue that sovereignty discussions cannot be separated from the human consequences of displacement.

The parallels with Amritsar are not exact. One involved a massacre. The other concerns sovereignty and displacement. The historical circumstances are very different.

But both illustrate a broader truth.

Historical wounds rarely disappear simply because time passes.

They fade when there is a shared sense that justice has been done, that responsibility has been acknowledged and that those affected have been heard.

In the case of Jallianwala Bagh, many Indians believe that moment has not yet arrived.

In the case of Chagos, many Mauritians and Chagossians would argue the same.

The debate is therefore not really about the past.

It is about the present.

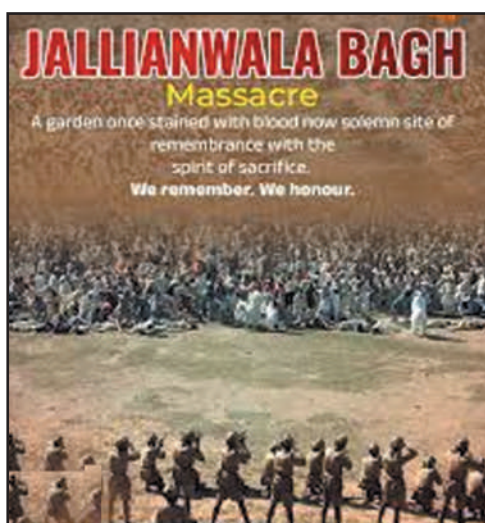
It is about how former imperial powers confront difficult chapters of their history. It is about whether decolonization is a completed process or an unfinished one. And it is about how nations and communities remember events that shaped their identities.

History becomes history when both sides agree it is over.

More than a century after Amritsar and decades after the separation of Chagos, that moment remains elusive.

For Britain, these may be episodes from a closed imperial chapter.

For many in India, Mauritius and the wider diaspora, they remain unfinished business.



“On April 13, 1919, British troops under General Reginald Dyer opened fire on an unarmed gathering in Amritsar. Hundreds were killed. More than a hundred years later, the event remains one of the most painful symbols of colonial rule in India. In 2019, then British Prime Minister Theresa May described the massacre as “a shameful scar on British Indian history” and said Britain “deeply regret[s] what happened and the suffering caused.” The statement was widely welcomed. Yet it stopped short of a formal apology...” - Pic - Instagram

Shyam Bhatia is a London-based Indian-born British journalist, writer, and war reporter. He has covered conflicts in the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Sudan, and is a former diplomatic editor for 'The Observer'.



Dr R Neerunjun Gopee

From Calcutta to Ilot: A Personal Journey with Tagore

On Monday last, June 1st, being invited as Chancellor of the University of Mauritius, I attended the 18th Tagore Memorial Lecture held at the RTI. The guest speaker was the President of the Republic, Shri Dharambeer Gokhool.

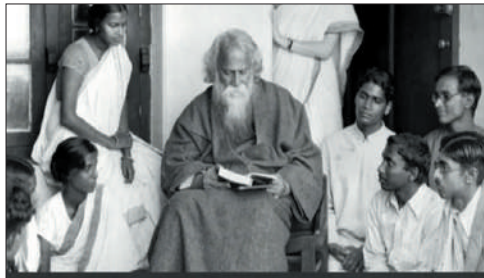
I had not had the opportunity to attend the previous lectures and so looked forward to this one because of my connect with Tagore and West Bengal where, in Calcutta (now Kolkata). I studied medicine from 1965 to 1971.

My 'encounter', so to speak, with Tagore dates back to my childhood: there was a framed colour painting of him in our sitting room (it is now in possession of my cousin – we had grown up together). The next level of interaction was learning about him and his works during the weekly Indian Culture class (one period) that was held on Friday afternoons by Prof Ram Prakash at the Royal College Curepipe, from Form 4 to HSC. We read passages from his *Gitanjali*, and recited poems as assigned in the Indian Cultural Society which was presided by Prof Ram Prakash, and that met once a week after classes.

In 1961, Tagore's centenary year, Prof Ram Prakash produced a radio play - there was no TV then! – of his *The Post Office* in which I took part. Four years later, in 1965, on an ICCR scholarship from the Government of India, I was to fly to Kolkata. Ironically, I hadn't included Kolkata as a choice among the three colleges applicants were required to list. My karma, I believe, was what took me to Tagore's Bengal, to immerse myself even more in Bengali culture, which is alive largely because of Tagore, especially his songs - Rabindra Sangeet - that are sung and heard on the radio daily in every household there.

This brings me to the comprehensive exposé by the President, a former academic at the University of Mauritius who had graduated from the University of Delhi in the 1970s and said that he had made a trip to Kolkata during those days. Pointing out that 'Tagore' was the anglicized version of 'Thakur' (like many of our own anglicized and frenchified name spellings), he introduced the attentive audience to the illustrious, cultured and wealthy family and the influences that had shaped Rabindranath. Next, he proceeded to share details of his literary works, foremost among which and known to all Tagore lovers is the *Gitanjali*, which won him the Nobel Prize in 1913, the first Indian and Asian ever to be conferred this honour.

Tagore was deeply inspired by the Hindu scriptures, the Upanishads (especially the Isa Upanishad) that shone and showed through in both his poetry and his



“An innovative educationalist, he founded the residential school Shantiniketan in a rural area. The objective was to develop the student's personality rather than merely preparing him for a profession. Based on ancient Indian traditions and a vision of the unity of humanity transcending religious and cultural boundaries, multiple disciplines such as arts, science, social sciences, education, music, fine arts, agriculture and rural development studies were taught there. Several Mauritian students have been privileged to study at Shantiniketan...”

- Pic - thebetterindia.com

philosophical writings. He had also suffered the loss of members of his family early on – father, wife, sister-in-law, son and daughter, and later his only grandson. As a result, he had a period of depression and sadness which are also reflected in his writings at that time. However, he overcame this personal tragedy and suffering by transforming it into universal love and humanism which became the hallmark of his legacy.

An innovative educationalist, he founded the residential school Shantiniketan in a rural area. The objective was to develop the student's personality rather than merely preparing him for a profession. Based on ancient Indian traditions and a vision of the unity of humanity transcending religious and cultural boundaries, multiple disciplines such as arts, science, social sciences, education, music, fine arts, agriculture and rural development studies were taught there. Several Mauritian students have been privileged to study at Shantiniketan, which later expanded into Viswa Bharati University.

Having reached RTI early, I strolled through the campus and reflected that this was the perfect and appropriate sylvan setting for such an institution honouring Tagore. Not only was he a lover of nature, he also reveled in its beauty, splendour and harmony – all present at RTI, Ilot.

He was a writer, novelist, playwright, poet, painter, musician, composer of songs (2000 Rabindra Sangeet), humanist, world thinker and philosopher who, besides, travelled widely across all continents and being honoured everywhere. Indeed, he achieved the status of a legend in his lifetime and remains so today as a towering world figure. He was a friend of the French writer Romain Roland, and the recorded conversation between him and Einstein when they met is a sublime philosophical exchange.

The President read the first lines from one of his poems and ended his speech by reciting in full the iconic poem which begins with 'Where the head is held high...' and ends with 'Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.'

The winds of nationalism were blowing across the world and had reached India in the late 19th century, with a fervour that had surged in Bengal. There were Bankim Chandra Chatterjee of Vande Mataram fame, and Shri Aurobindo with his brother Barin whose writings aroused awareness of freedom and self-government as opposed to dominion status. Tagore couldn't help but be inspired by this nascent nationalism, but for him, given his spiritual inspiration, 'national independence meant nothing if it were not preceded by social and cultural revival from within.' It seems that the recent elections in West Bengal have vindicated this vision of his.

After the President's speech, there was also an Award Ceremony for the prize-winners of the On-the-Spot Painting and Drawing competition. Children from all communities of the island shared the prizes; this confirmed if need be, our true 'mauricianisme' which I have always maintained needs no formal sociological definition as it is a lived reality for all true Mauritians.

According to tradition, after the national anthem was played, there was the lighting of lights ceremony by five ladies, always a very elevating moment. This was followed by a short cultural programme – the rendering of two songs of Tagore by local artist Varsha Bissessur Dulooa and her accompanying musicians. The second one was the iconic and gripping *Jodi tor daak shune...* which was composed in 1905. It is an invariable item at any function honouring Tagore – and was also heard during the celebration of his 165th birth anniversary at the IGCIC on May 9th organized by the small local Bengali Association which I had the pleasure to attend.

I must confess that I have since been tuning in anew to my daily dose of Rabindra Sangeet ...

Remembrance

A Visionary Legacy: Remembering Vincent Ah-Chuen



The passing of Vincent Ah-Chuen on 10 June 2026, at the age of 81, marks the conclusion of a transformative chapter in the history of Mauritian commerce. As the Managing Director of the ABC Group, Vincent Ah-Chuen was not merely a business executive; he contributed to the building of the modern Mauritian economy, leaving behind a profound legacy defined by entrepreneurial foresight and a deep-seated commitment to humanitarianism and the economic and social development of Mauritius.

Born into a family legacy established by his father, Sir J.E. Moilin Ah-Chuen, Vincent inherited a modest enterprise—the “Aux Bonnes Choses” shop—and meticulously evolved it into one of the nation's most prominent conglomerates. Under his stewardship, the ABC Group expanded into a diversified business, employing over 1,400 individuals. His ability to anticipate economic shifts allowed him to manage the complexities of international trade, logistics, and automotive distribution with remarkable success.

His contributions to Mauritius were multifaceted. In 1982, he founded Oriental Foods, bridging the gap between traditional production methods and modern consumer needs. His influence extended to the automotive sector, where he secured the distribution of Nissan vehicles, and into the blue economy, where he recently championed sustainable seaweed-processing projects. Beyond his commercial ventures, he was instrumental in the development of the nation's offshore financial sector, serving on the boards of leading institutions and fostering growth as President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. His excellence was celebrated widely, culminating in his induction into the Innovators Hall of Fame in 2025.

Vincent Ah-Chuen was also a man of deep spiritual conviction. His compassion manifested in his extensive philanthropic work; through the Sir J. E. M. Ah-Chuen Foundation and the Centre de Solidarité pour une Vie Nouvelle, he provided tangible support to the most vulnerable members of society. He viewed business not just as a means of wealth creation, but as a vehicle for community service and social solidarity. As the ABC Group continues its operations, it carries forward the vision of a leader who lived a life of purpose, proving that true success is measured by the impact one leaves on the lives of others.

Vincent Ah-Chuen is survived by his wife, Véronique, his daughters, and his extended family.



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World Bank Says global growth to slow to 2.5%, two-thirds of economies face hit from US-Iran war

The World Bank cut its outlook for global growth this year and said two-thirds of economies have seen prospects deteriorate as the Middle East war disrupts commodity flows and raises the cost of imports.

The world economy will expand 2.5% in 2026, the Washington-based lender said in a report published Thursday. That's down from a January forecast of 2.6%, and would be the lowest figure since Covid-19 triggered a global recession in 2020, reports Bloomberg.

A surge in energy prices since the US-Israeli attack on Iran in February is pushing up inflation and hurting countries that depend on imported fuel. The bank predicts that Brent crude will average \$94 a barrel this year, up some 50% from its January projection.

"This is the biggest supply shock in more than 50 years," said Chief Economist Indermit Gill. "If the conflict persists, the next thing that will be affected is food prices."

The bank said risks to its outlook are skewed to the downside. Global growth could fall to 1.3% this year if "energy supply disruptions prove more severe than assumed and are accompanied by substantial financial stress."

The US economy is expected to grow 2.2% this year, unchanged from the January forecast, the bank said. China's outlook was revised down to 4.2% from 4.4%.

Global headline inflation is forecast to climb to 4% this year, from 3.3% in 2025, and could rise as high as 4.4% in the event of a prolonged war.

Lost Ground

Emerging and developing economies have been hit especially hard by the repeated shocks of the 2020s, the bank said. Excluding India and China, per-capita



incomes in these countries have lost ground relative to their wealthier peers since the pandemic and likely won't recover it before 2028, "implying nearly a decade of lost income convergence."

Much of the hope for brighter global prospects in the 2030s hinges on artificial intelligence and its ability to boost productivity, according to the report. That could reverse a structural slowdown of the economy, and potentially turn the coming decade into "a golden era for job creation and growth."

Still, any positive impact may not be evenly shared between advanced and developing economies, with the latter having "weaker digital infrastructure and skills, and lower exposure of jobs to AI."

The World Bank said it's stepping up support this year for weaker economies at risk from the Mideast war. Among measures cited in the report:

- The bank is making as much as \$60 billion in credit available through existing instruments, including \$25 billion of pre-arranged financing.

- More than 30 countries are actively working with the bank "to enhance readiness and enable a rapid response to the crisis".

- The bank added that it could scale up its support to between \$80-100 billion over 15 months.

US bases targeted in Gulf, explosions in Iran, warning on Hormuz: What happened in last 24 hours?

With no peace deal in sight, the war between the US and Iran escalated further on Thursday, with both sides claiming big attacks targeting each other. While the US CENTCOM listed Iranian sites it struck in its second wave of attack, Tehran claimed to have targeted American bases in Kuwait and Bahrain and a US jet in Jordan.

Reports of explosions in parts of Iran came hours after US President Donald Trump vowed more attacks if no peace deal is reached. He said that Tehran would have to "pay the price" for stalled negotiations, reports HT.

US Central Command confirmed the completion of the strikes targeting Iranian military surveillance capabilities, communication systems, and air defense sites across Iran, about four hours after they began short-

ly after midnight in Tehran.

The renewed attacks came after a US Apache helicopter was downed near the Strait of Hormuz. It is still not confirmed whether the chopper was shot down by Iran with US officials saying that the cause of the incident is still under investigation. Trump said the two US pilots involved in the incident were uninjured. Speaking in the Oval Office, Trump said, "We're going to be attacking them, attacking them very hard."

Fresh strikes came as diplomatic efforts to end the conflict appeared to have reached another impasse. Meanwhile, Iran continued to hold its position on the Strait of Hormuz that it would maintain its chokehold on the crucial waterway, disrupting energy shipments and adding pressure on global oil prices.

Across the Globe

Europe approves deportation plans

The European Union has approved plans aimed at deporting undocumented migrants and establishing deportation hubs outside the bloc's borders.

The move forms part of a broader shift against migration across Europe, which has experienced historically high levels of inward migration. In 2022, net migration reached a record 4.2 million, driven largely by the war in Ukraine, following an earlier surge linked to the Syrian crisis in 2015-16.

Although migration levels have since declined, they remain elevated.

Migration tends to be less popular in Europe than in the United States, partly because legal and regulatory barriers often prevent migrants from working, leaving many dependent on government support.

In Spain, where migrants are more likely to be employed, immigration has provided an economic boost and generated a comparatively smaller public backlash.

* * *

AI drives better forecasts

A new AI-powered weather forecasting startup has outperformed leading government-run forecasting systems, providing further evidence of the technology's disruptive impact on a centuries-old field.

WindBorne Systems' five-day forecasts are reportedly as accurate as one-day predictions produced by advanced physics-based models, while requiring significantly less computing power.

Modern weather forecasting dates back to the 1860s, but AI is increasingly transforming the discipline. Since a Google DeepMind model outperformed the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts in 2024, the ECMWF has begun incorporating AI into its own forecasting processes.

The growth of private forecasting services comes at a time when the United States is reducing National Weather Service funding and as accurate forecasts become increasingly important for energy markets and renewable power generation.

* * *

India 'cockroach' party energizes youth

An Indian political movement that began as satire attracted thousands of supporters in a protest on Saturday, reflecting real frustration among the country's youth. The Cockroach Janta Party was started by a recent Boston University graduate after India's chief justice compared young unemployed Indians to cockroaches.



Anger grew last month after a medical school entrance exam was voided due to a leak, setting thousands back in their careers. Protesters in New Delhi were "disillusioned with the institutions of the republic itself," amid a tough job market and rising costs, Scroll wrote.

The party is demanding India's education minister resign, and investors are watching to see whether the protest expands to the level of other mass youth-led movements in Asia.

* * *

K-beauty store opens in the US

South Korea's leading beauty retailer has opened its first US store, underscoring the global influence of K-beauty.

Olive Young operates more than 1,400 stores in Korea and surpassed \$4.2 billion in sales last year. More than half of its global digital sales come from the US, the company's US chief executive told The Wall Street Journal.

TikTok has helped fuel a global craze for Korean serums, peels, mists, and gels. While K-beauty products still account for only a small share of the overall American market, sales reached \$2.4 billion in 2025, up 48% year on year.

Meanwhile, 173,000 Americans visited South Korea for medical treatments, including cosmetic surgery and dermatological procedures.

Trump says fuel prices are 'not very high' despite Iran war

US President Donald Trump said fuel prices are "not very high, relatively speaking," even though the ongoing Iran war has pushed energy prices higher. Trump made the remarks while talking about inflation and fuel costs earlier this week. His comments came as many Americans are becoming unhappy with how his administration is handling the Iran conflict.

According to AAA, the average price of regular gasoline in the US was \$4.15 per gallon on June 10. AAA data showed gas prices were \$4.26 per gallon a week earlier. AAA data also showed prices were \$4.52 per gallon a month earlier, reports HT.

Gas prices rise

Despite the recent drop, gas prices remain much higher than last year, when the average was \$3.12 per gallon. The war has affected oil markets because blockades in the Strait of Hormuz have limited global oil supplies. Since the conflict started, regular gasoline prices have risen by nearly 40%.

A new Reuters/Ipsos poll found that 60% of Americans disapprove of US military strikes against Iran.



Trump says fuel prices are not very high despite the Iran war. Pic - Washington Examiner

The same poll showed that many Americans believe gas prices will continue rising because of the war.

Trump asked Americans to be patient and said higher prices would not last much longer. However, many Americans are not convinced that prices will fall soon, according to recent polling. Many Americans

remain concerned about how the conflict could affect fuel costs.

In the Reuters/Ipsos survey of 4,531 Americans, nearly six in 10 respondents said they expect gas prices to rise further over the next year because of the Iran conflict. The findings highlight the gap between Trump's assessment of fuel costs and concerns among many consumers.

Trump defends prices

Fuel prices have eased somewhat since the beginning of last month. One reason is growing hope that tensions in the Middle East could cool down.

Reports that some oil tankers are successfully leaving the Gulf have also helped reduce fears about supply shortages, as noted in the report by USA Today. After attending Game 3 of the NBA Finals, Trump again defended his view on fuel prices.

Trump said, "A lot of oil is coming out of the Hormuz Strait." He added that oil supplies are moving and fuel prices are "not very high, relatively speaking." Trump also claimed fuel prices are lower now than they were during former President Joe Biden's administration, as cited in the report by USA Today.

Pope Leo says Christians cannot promote war

Pope Leo XIV on Wednesday said Christians could not consider themselves such if they "promote war" -- a thinly veiled reference to US President Donald Trump's administration.

In a homily at Barcelona's Sagrada Familia basilica, Leo also appeared to refer to migration, saying Christians could not "abandon... those who flee from misery".

"We cannot believe in Jesus and promote war. We cannot believe in Jesus and kill the innocent," the pope said in front of thousands of worshippers including Spanish King Felipe VI and his wife Queen Letizia, reports AFP.

Leo has labelled "outdated" the concept of a "just war" put forward by Washington in the context of the war against Iran initiated by the US and Israel.

The Trump administration has repeatedly justified its attack on Iran as a way to prevent the country from developing a nuclear weapons capability.

US Vice President JD Vance, a Catholic convert, has used the "just war" argument and has urged the pope to be "careful" on theological matters.

The pope has been a high-profile critic of the Middle East war and has called for a "respectful welcome" for migrants as well as measures to ease their integration.

In April, he condemned Trump's threat to destroy Iran as "truly unacceptable" and urged Americans to demand that US lawmakers "work for peace".

Trump slammed the pontiff as "WEAK on Crime, and terrible for Foreign Policy"

-- to which Leo replied that he had a "moral duty to speak out".

In an interview last month, Trump again criticised the pope, alleging that Leo believed it was "OK for Iran to have a nuclear weapon".

"I think he's endangering a lot of Catholics and a lot of people," Trump said.

Asked about the comments, Leo said that the Catholic Church's mission was to "preach peace" and the Gospel.

"If anyone wishes to criticise me for proclaiming the Gospel, let them do so truthfully," he told reporters.

Across the Globe

World Cup travel chaos

A Somali referee was denied entry to the US and will not participate in the men's soccer World Cup, which begins this week. No reason was given, but Somalia is on a travel ban list, and the White House hailed "the right decision."

Strict US border controls have caused disruption: although players and referees are supposed to be exempt, Iran's players are reportedly only allowed to enter on the day of their matches, the South African team's plan was delayed by visa issues, and one Swiss striker was briefly prevented from travelling. Journalists from several countries have also been denied visas.

Fans are suffering most: four participating nations are on restricted-travel lists, meaning most of their supporters will be barred.

World Cup's Limited Economic Boost

The men's football World Cup, which opened yesterday, is the largest sporting event in the world, but analysis suggests that the average host nation gains little long-term economic benefit. Goldman Sachs

reviewed every tournament since 1982 and found negligible lasting impact, partly because most fans watch from home.

Given the enormous economic scale of this year's hosts -- the US, Canada, and Mexico together account for about 30% of global GDP -- any economic effect is likely to be even more diluted. Some sectors may still benefit. Deutsche Bank said the media, hospitality, and restaurant industries could experience gains, especially near host venues, while Morgan Stanley suggested that countries progressing deep into the tournament could see increased beer sales.

Food security concerns intensify

A combination of climate risks and geopolitical disruption is raising concerns about worsening food insecurity.

Scientists are forecasting a particularly strong El Niño event this year, increasing the likelihood of widespread droughts and floods that could severely reduce crop yields.

At the same time, the conflict in the Middle East has driven up fertilizer prices during the Northern Hemisphere's spring planting season, threatening



El Tayeb Siddig/Reuters

weaker harvests in many regions.

Humanitarian organizations warn that these pressures are compounding an already difficult situation. As the acting executive director of the World Food Programme recently told The Guardian, "we take from the hungry to give to the starving."

Compiled by K. Ramlallah

From Our Archives -- A Glimpse into 1961

7th Year No 338

MAURITIUS TIMES

Friday 24 February, 1961

• *One cannot speak the truth with false words. — Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*

Grand Bassin - Centre of Pilgrimage and Tourism

The Minister of Agriculture and Forests nominated recently a committee composed of Mr E. Edgerley, Conservator of Forests, Mr J. Jefferies, Director of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office, Mr Rottoo, Manager, Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, Hon. R. Balgobin, ex-President of the Sanatan

become available. Tourists have started visiting Mauritius. No doubt many more will come in future. In order to make their visits pleasant to Grand Bassin, the road should be improved and the site made attractive.

All along the boundary of the 140 arpents, a road 10 feet wide should be opened so as to demarcate clearly where

The Hindu community should be grateful to the Minister of Agriculture and Forests for having conceived the idea of appointing a committee with such wide terms of reference. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr Edgerley, who has spent a lifetime in India, Malaya, and Burma and whose knowledge of Hindu temples and Buddhist monasteries

is vast, has done a laudable service to the Hindus by enunciating the plan.

As for Mr Jefferies, his plans and suggestions to make the place attractive are of great value. More than the other members of the Committee, these two gentlemen should be congratulated.

We hope that it will not take long for the Hindu community to start thinking of doing something along the lines recommended by the Committee.



A committee comprising E. Edgerley (Conservator of Forests), J. Jefferies (Mauritius Government Tourist Office), Mr. Rottoo (Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund), and Hon. R. Balgobin and Hon. B. Ramlallah (representing the Sanatan Dharma Temples Federation and Hindu Maha Sabha, respectively) was appointed in 1961 to advise the Government on preserving Grand Bassin as a pilgrimage site and tourist destination.

Dharma Temples Federation, and Hon. B. Ramlallah, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, in order to advise the Government as to the best practical means to be adopted to preserve Grand Bassin as a pilgrimage centre and beauty spot.

Mr Edgerley acted as Chairman of the Committee. Mr Yudhisteer Ruhee, President of the Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha, greatly helped the Committee by using his vast experience of cultural and religious knowledge of the Hindus. We understand that the Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Committee.

The Grand Bassin, also called Pari Talav (Angel's Lake), has been the pilgrimage centre of the Hindus for almost a century. Every year during the Shivratri Festival, it attracts thousands of pilgrims and devotees. It also attracts hundreds of non-Hindus who go there to attend the celebrations as onlookers. By practice and by tradition, Grand Bassin has now become the uncontested place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. It is a good thing the Government has given recognition to this fact.

Apart from that, since the opening of the roads to the lake, picnickers, sightseers, and tourists flock to the place. Grand Bassin and the neighbouring places (Mare aux Vacoas, Mare Longue) are ideal tourist attraction centres. The lake in particular should be made tourist-worthy. The recommendations made by the Committee that the lands surrounding the lake be treated to develop their natural beauties is quite an interesting suggestion.

Government should start with the improvement work as soon as funds

the "no-shooting area" starts. That road would be useful for patrolling the area. If strict vigilance is kept, it will not take long for that part to become the refuge of wild animals — a Deer Park for instance.

The Government should also consider the fencing of the 140 arpents with barbed wire in which it can let loose some harmless animals and birds imported from abroad.

The land could be made an ideal wildlife sanctuary. If an appeal is made in foreign countries, we are sure that most of them would gladly send us a few animals.

The third recommendation made by the Committee that an adequate area of the land be leased to a representative Hindu religious body having adequate private funds for building temples and shrines is a very laudable one.

The land should of course be leased to a really representative body which can command the confidence of the Hindu community. The architecture of the temple should be of a high standard. One should not lose sight of the fact that Grand Bassin is the only centre where all Hindus meet. There they forget their petty internal quarrels. And so, the temple should be the property of all Hindus.

We are sure that the Arya Samajists, Tamils, Telugus, and Marathis too will generously contribute to the erection of the temple. Besides the temple, a rest house, a meditation hall, and an assembly hall should be built. The help of the Indian Government could be sought in order to secure the services of an architect well-versed in temple architecture. An all-Mauritius Hindu body should be formed in order to undertake that great work.



LOCAL OPEN TENDER in Mauritius

AOO_700008365_LAPTOP_Verification Report_Mauritius.

1. Acquisition objectives

The interested supplier(s) must provide 8 laptops. The technical specifications are in the tender documents.

2. Delivery times and locations

The delivery deadline is July 17, 2026, at the latest

Delivery address

Land	City	Address
Mauritius	Port-Louis	Ken Lee Tower, Cnr Barracks & St Georges Streets

3. Conditions of eligibility

See in the tender documents.

4. Submission of the offer:

Interested Suppliers should request the tender documents from: **MG_quotation@giz.de** with the reference: «AOO_700008365_LAPTOP_Verification Report_Maurice».

Tenders must be sent by **01 July 2026 at 11:59 PM local time of Madagascar** only to the email address: **MG_quotation@giz.de** with the subject line: «AOO_700008365_LAPTOP_Verification Report_Maurice». Any offer sent without the request email for the tender documents will not be considered. **Submission accepted only for local suppliers in Mauritius.**

For questions regarding the understanding of these specifications, please send an email to: **MG_quotation@giz.de** no later than **29 June 2026 local at 23:59 (11:59 PM) time in Madagascar.**

Affaire Bheenick: la Cour suprême condamne les dérives policières et accorde Rs 1 million de dommages

Suite de la page 6

D'ailleurs, le magistrat saisi de la demande de mise en liberté avait déjà considéré à l'époque que ces objections n'étaient pas raisonnables.

La Cour conclut que l'ensemble des agissements policiers constitue une «faute lourde» engageant la responsabilité de l'État en tant qu'employeur des officiers concernés. Si la demande de Rs 50 millions a été largement rejetée, faute de preuves concrètes concernant les pertes financières alléguées, la Cour reconnaît pleinement le préjudice moral et réputationnel subi par l'ancien gouverneur.

Répétition des erreurs: Un écho inquiétant

Ce jugement résonne comme un miroir de l'affaire *Navin Ramgoolam v Police*. Dans les deux cas, on observe le même scénario: des «expéditions de pêche» policières, où l'arrestation précède la recherche de preuves, et où des chefs d'accusation provisoires sont utilisés pour humilier plutôt que pour instruire.

La manière dont ces enquêtes ont été menées, avec

une présence médiatique calculée pour maximiser l'impact public, pose la question de la finalité de ces actions. S'agit-il de protéger l'intérêt public ou d'utiliser l'appareil d'État à des fins de règlements de comptes ou de théâtre politique? La Cour, par ce jugement, semble répondre fermement que la justice ne saurait être un instrument de représailles.

Vers une nécessaire réforme

Au-delà de l'indemnisation, ce verdict est un rappel salutaire des principes fondamentaux de l'État de droit. La police ne peut agir sur le «souhait» d'une partie, qu'elle soit politique ou institutionnelle. Chaque acte privatif de liberté doit être justifié par des éléments objectifs vérifiables.

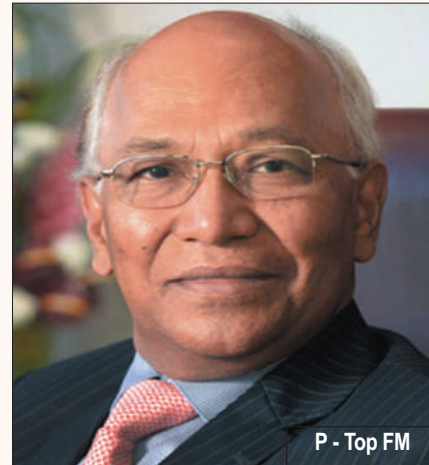
Le fait que le Directeur des poursuites publiques (DPP) ait dû, à l'époque, abandonner ces charges - faute de

preuves -, confirme que l'enquête initiale était dès le départ dépourvue de base légale. Cette succession d'échecs judiciaires pour la police mauricienne met en lumière un besoin urgent de professionnalisation et d'indépendance accrue du CCID.

En conclusion, si ce jugement apporte une forme de réparation à M Bheenick pour le traumatisme et l'atteinte à sa dignité, il interroge surtout la société mauricienne sur la culture de ses institutions. La protection contre l'arbitraire demeure le pilier central de notre démocratie. La justice, par cette décision, protège non seulement le citoyen contre l'abus de pouvoir, mais rappelle également à la police sa mission première: servir la vérité, et non le spectacle.

Ce verdict est une invitation à la rigueur, à l'impartialité et, surtout, au respect absolu de la présomption d'innocence. Pour que Maurice demeure une terre de droit, il est impératif que les

forces de l'ordre tirent enfin les leçons de ces déboires judiciaires qui, finalement, coûtent cher non seulement à l'État, mais détruit graduellement la confiance du public en ses institutions.



P - Top FM

Evaco: Le naufrage d'un géant de l'immobilier de luxe mauricien



Le naufrage d'Evaco est symptomatique d'une période de transition difficile pour l'économie immobilière locale. P - Evaco Property

Le paysage économique mauricien a été ébranlé le 28 mai 2026 par une onde de choc majeure: le placement sous administration judiciaire (*receivership*) du groupe Evaco Ltd. Cette décision marque une fin abrupte – du moins temporaire – pour l'un des acteurs les plus emblématiques de l'immobilier de luxe sur l'île. Vingt ans après sa fondation, le groupe, qui a façonné le visage de Cap-Malheureux avec des projets prestigieux comme «Cap Marina», se retrouve aujourd'hui face à un gouffre financier de près de Rs 2,94 milliards.

Précipitation d'une chute et: crise de liquidités

Tout s'est accéléré à la fin du mois de mai 2026. La goutte d'eau qui a fait déborder le vase fut la demande de remboursement immédiat de Rs 39,7 millions par la Silver Bank, elle-même déjà sous administration. Pour Arnaud Mayer, fondateur et directeur général d'Evaco, cet acte a été le coup de grâce porté à une entreprise qui,

selon lui, était encore viable quelques mois plus tôt.

Depuis 2024, la situation financière du groupe s'était gravement dégradée. En cause, une conjoncture difficile marquée par des délais administratifs interminables pour l'obtention des permis, qui ont ralenti les ventes et, par ricochet, les entrées de fonds. À cela s'ajoutaient les coûts croissants de la construction et une tension extrême sur la trésorerie. Pourtant, pour la direction d'Evaco, cette mise sous administration n'est pas une fatalité économique, mais une manœuvre orchestrée.

Version d'Arnaud Mayer: une «exécution» contestée

Dans plusieurs déclarations accordées à la presse locale, notamment au quotidien *L'express* et au journal *Le Mauricien*, Arnaud Mayer a exprimé son incompréhension face à ce qu'il qualifie d'«exécution coordonnée». Selon le dirigeant, le groupe a été étranglé par un retrait progressif et délibéré du soutien bancaire. Mayer affirme

que la direction avait présenté pas moins de quatre plans de redressement successifs, incluant l'entrée potentielle d'un nouvel investisseur stratégique, lesquels ont tous été rejetés par les créanciers.

Le dirigeant s'est particulièrement insurgé contre la rapidité de la procédure initiée par la Silver Bank. Selon ses dires, seulement 83 minutes se sont écoulées entre une demande de dialogue pour trouver une solution amiable et la nomination brutale des «receivers-managers». Arnaud Mayer conteste fermement l'insolvabilité de son groupe, arguant que le prêt de la Silver Bank était sur-garanti par des actifs situés en Croatie, valorisés à Rs1,2 milliard pour une dette initiale d'environ Rs268 millions. Pour lui, il s'agit d'une volonté délibérée de liquider des actifs sains plutôt que de permettre la restructuration d'une entreprise employant des centaines de personnes.

Position des banques et dilemme des créanciers

Face à ces accusations, les institutions bancaires – en premier lieu la State Bank of Mauritius (SBM), principal créancier avec une exposition d'environ Rs2,4 milliards – adoptent une ligne de défense fondée sur la rigueur financière. Selon les communiqués relayés par les médias, la banque martèle que sa décision n'a rien d'impulsif. Elle résulterait d'un processus d'évaluation approfondie, mené avec une vigilance accrue depuis l'année précédente.

Les banques rappellent leur obligation de protéger les intérêts de leurs déposants et actionnaires, invoquant le respect strict des clauses contractuelles. En raison du secret bancaire, les établissements financiers restent discrets sur les détails

des échanges, mais ils rejettent implicitement l'idée d'un complot, soulignant plutôt une gestion de crise devenue nécessaire face à l'impossibilité, pour Evaco, de respecter ses échéances de remboursement.

L'incertitude pour les acquéreurs et le secteur

Au-delà des batailles juridiques et financières, ce sont les quelque 200 acheteurs sous le régime de la VEFA (Vente en l'État Futur d'Achèvement) qui se retrouvent dans l'expectative la plus totale. Ces investisseurs, souvent des étrangers ou des Mauriciens ayant mis leurs économies dans les projets de villas de luxe, attendent désormais de savoir si leurs garanties financières d'achèvement seront actionnées. Les administrateurs judiciaires, Mushtaq Oosman et John Chung, ont désormais la lourde responsabilité d'auditer les comptes et de déterminer le sort des chantiers.

Le cas Evaco jette également une lumière crue sur les vulnérabilités du secteur immobilier mauricien. Le débat sur l'intervention de la Mauritius Investment Corporation (MIC), qui avait injecté 100 millions de roupies dans un projet commercial d'Evaco, fait rage.

Le naufrage d'Evaco est symptomatique d'une période de transition difficile pour l'économie immobilière locale, prise entre des ambitions de croissance et une réalité financière moins complaisante. Alors que le dossier est entre les mains de la justice, l'avenir d'Arnaud Mayer et de son empire reste en suspens, illustrant la fragilité des grands projets bâtis sur un levier financier trop tendu.

A. Bartleby

Beyond Numbers: Why Some Children Struggle with Maths

For many students, mathematics is a daunting subject, but new research suggests that the root of their struggle may not lie in a lack of numerical understanding. A study from Stanford University, published in the journal *JNeurosci*, indicates that difficulty with math often stems from how a child's brain processes and adapts to mistakes.

Led by researcher Hyesang Chang, the study utilized brain imaging and mathematical modeling to observe children performing simple number comparison tasks -- deciding which of two quantities, shown as either digits or dot clusters, was larger. While most students naturally



adjust their strategies after making an error, children who struggled with maths showed a marked inability to update their thinking. They were less likely to change their approach after a wrong answer, a trait that proved to be a consistent predictor of their overall math ability.

The neural scans provided a clear explanation for this behavior. Children with significant math difficulties exhibited weaker activity in brain regions associated with cognitive control -- the areas responsible for monitoring performance and shifting behavior. In essence, their brains were less effective at signaling that an error had occurred and guiding them

toward a different, more successful strategy.

According to Chang, these findings suggest that math challenges may reflect broader cognitive impairments rather than a specific deficit in counting or arithmetic. "These impairments may not necessarily be specific to numerical skills," Chang noted, suggesting that the same difficulty in adapting behavior could impact various types of learning. This research opens new doors for educational support, shifting the focus from simply practicing more math problems to helping children develop the cognitive flexibility needed to learn from their mistakes.



Why are so many statues naked? An art historian explains this tradition's ancient roots

Nudity can express everything from innocence to sexual desire, from triumph to defeat.

We are all born naked, and sculptures of the human body in its natural state are as old as humankind.

In the history of art, nudity does not have just one meaning; it can express everything from innocence to sexual desire, from triumph to defeat. The 20th-century art historian Kenneth Clark made a distinction between the "naked," meaning unclothed and ashamed, and the "nude," meaning the body in its most beautiful form. Most people today use the two words interchangeably, though.

The most influential male nude statues come from ancient Greece, starting in the sixth century B.C.E. There were a number of reasons for this cultural focus on the nude male body -- in fact, the classical scholar Larissa Bonfante encouraged thinking of Greek nudity not just as a lack of clothing but as a "costume" in and of itself. In other words, nudity was something you wore in particular situations.

Artists portrayed many of the valued figures in Greek society -- including gods, athletes, warriors and heroes -- naked. Nudity was a feature of public life in certain settings: For example, athletes exercised and competed in the nude, and statues of the brawny nude demigod Herakles might adorn a temple. Nude, striding statues of young men called *kouros* were used both as offerings to the gods and as grave markers.

Having a fine, athletic, youthful body, whether honed for athletic competition or for fighting wars, was not only a sign of being "kalos," or beautiful, but also could prove your "arete," or excellence.

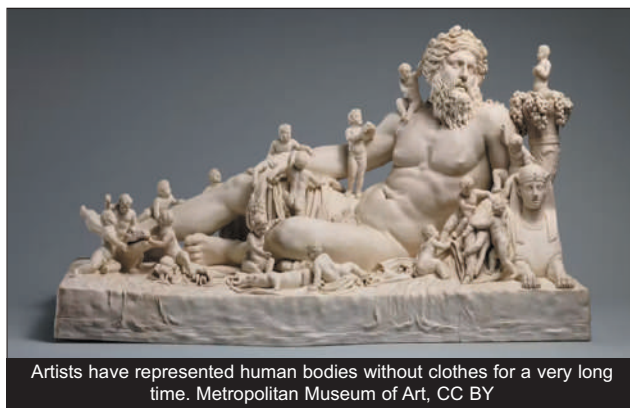
Embodying ideals of beauty and excellence

These abstract ideals are exemplified in a famous statue called the "Spear Bearer," made by the sculptor Polykleitos about 2,400 years ago. He believed that beauty was achieved through a harmony of parts. In addition to its symmetry, the "Spear Bearer" stands balanced in a "counterpoised" pose, with one supporting and one resting leg.

The "Spear Bearer" inspired many copies, including when it provided the model for the portrait of the first Roman emperor Augustus five centuries later.

The emperor is shown with the same athletic build and "counterpoised" stance, but he has been transformed into a specific portrait via his aristocratic toga clothing and elaborately detailed armor.

Here, the body of the emperor projects an overall message of confident heroism, while his garments fill in details about his status and achievements. This statue illustrates how clothing can be very specific to a moment,



Artists have represented human bodies without clothes for a very long time. Metropolitan Museum of Art, CC BY

place or role, while classical nudity may look more timeless.

The classics reborn

Classical revivals such as the European Renaissance, around 1400-1600 C.E., and neoclassicism, around 1750-1900 C.E., brought back "heroic nudity," each time helping it become even more a part of Western culture.

The rediscovery of ancient statues that had been buried in rubble after the fall of the Roman Empire excited artists of those eras, and they created many copies and adaptations of those models. Sketching and creating while studying nude live models became an important part of how artists trained, starting with the rise of art academies in the 1500s.

But like clothing, the nude "costume" could change over time.

For example, Michelangelo's "David," completed in 1504, imagines the Biblical hero as a pensive nude sporting only the rock and sling that will kill Goliath. The narrow-hipped body of "David" is a very different type from the "Spear Bearer" and does not fit Polykleitos' ideal proportions.

Nudity continued to be associated with godlike beauty and power. Michelangelo's "Risen Christ," for instance, shows Jesus standing heroically nude, divine and resurrected.

And while an emperor would not usually have a nude portrait, French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte asked in 1802 to be sculpted as Mars, connecting him metaphorically to the Roman god of war and visually to the "Spear Bearer" and "Apollo Belvedere."

A different standard for women

Female nudity in sculpture has its own history. Some

of the earliest sculptures ever depict naked women with unnaturally exaggerated breasts, hips and pubic triangles, but scholars still disagree about how to interpret them.

For example, the 30,000-year-old Paleolithic "Woman from Willendorf," discovered in 1908, was often called the "Venus of Willendorf," associating her with the Roman goddess of love from tens of thousands of years later. But the figurine's nakedness could have been more practical than erotic -- to show bodily changes during pregnancy, for instance.

In ancient Mesopotamia 5,000 years ago, beautiful nudes depict both ideal women and goddesses. But in Greece, female nudity was considered inappropriate and did not become popular in statues until the fourth century B.C.E.

The best-known Greek female nude, the "Aphrodite of Knidos" by the sculptor Praxiteles, was revolutionary for its time and has inspired countless copies, particularly for her modest gesture covering her genitals. A Roman adaptation of this gesture covering both breasts and genitals is known as the Venus pudica type and is still seen frequently today.

In Egypt, the first female pharaoh Hatshepsut presents a fascinating case of artists figuring out how to treat a female body in a traditionally male role. Topless and wearing a kilt and false beard like other pharaohs, her body is sexually ambiguous -- that of a ruler rather than a woman.

Artists work in tradition -- or not

Artists of every culture have explored the human body as a subject, so artists today are following in a very, very long tradition when they sculpt or paint the human figure without clothes.

They can be aiming for something that doesn't seem as tied to one specific time or place, the way using clothes from a particular moment would. Or they could be trying to express some of the same ideals the ancient sculptors were, such as perfection, immortality or divinity.

But many modern artists challenge these long traditions, creating statues of figures that are fully clothed. Consider Thomas J. Price's "Grounded in the Stars": a 12-foot, monumental sculpture of a woman standing in heroic counterpoise, wearing a T-shirt, leggings and comfortable shoes!

Anna Swartwood House
Associate Professor of Art History,
University of South Carolina



The Ultimate Confession

An old man lay on his deathbed, while his wife, Molly, maintained a candlelit vigil by his side. She held his fragile hand, tears running down her face.

Her soft praying eventually roused him from his slumber. He looked up, and his pale lips began to move faintly. "Molly, sweetheart," he whispered.

"Hush, my love. Rest, don't talk," she said gently.

But he was insistent. "Molly, I have something that I absolutely must confess," he said, his voice weak.

"There is no need to confess anything, everything is fine. Just rest now," replied the weeping Molly.

"No, no, I must leave this world in peace," he gasped. "Molly... I had affairs with your sister, your best friend, and your mother."

Molly smiled softly and whispered, "I know, my love. Now close your eyes and let the poison work."

* * *

A Perfect Fit

Mark was a deeply caring husband, and he wanted to get something truly special for his wife, Sheila, for her upcoming birthday. As he sat on the sofa, he watched her turning back and forth, critically examining herself in the mirror.

"Sheila, what can I get you for your birthday?" he asked.

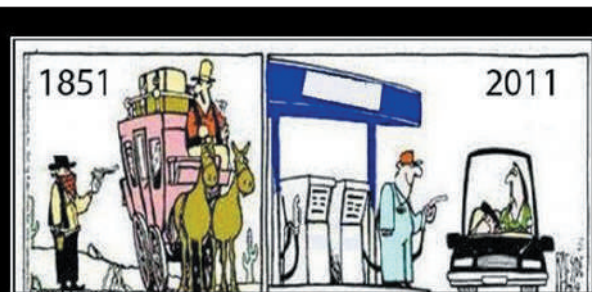
His wife continued to look at her reflection and sighed, "On that day, I would love to be ten again."

Mark smiled, knowing exactly what to do. On the big day, he got up early and made her a bowl of cornflakes. Then, he took her straight to an amusement park, where they went on every single rollercoaster. A few hours later, Sheila's head was spinning, but Mark pushed on—he took her to McDonald's and bought her a Happy Meal with extra fries and a large chocolate shake.

Next, they went to a movie theatre to see the latest Disney film, complete with a massive tub of popcorn, a large Coke, and her favourite sweets.

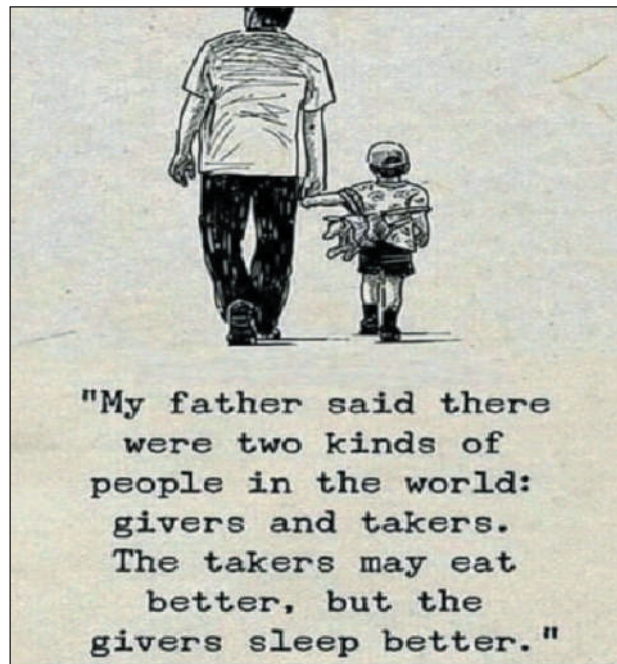
When they finally walked through their front door that evening, Sheila flopped onto the bed, completely exhausted. Mark smiled triumphantly and asked, "Well, my love, how did it feel to be ten again?"

Sheila looked up at him, her expression hardening, and stated, "I meant my dress size."



Times change

Methods change with them



* * *

"I Love You" Text Experiment Gone Wrong

There was a group of women gathered at a seminar on how to live in a loving relationship with your husband.

The women were asked, "How many of you love your husbands?"

All the women raised their hands.

Then they were asked, "When was the last time you told your husband you loved him?"

Some women answered today, some yesterday, some didn't remember.

The women were then told to take their cell phones and send the following text to their respective husbands:

"I love you, sweetheart."

Then they were told to exchange phones and read the responding text messages.

Here are some of the replies:

1. "Eh, mother of my children, are you sick?"
2. "What now? Did you crash the car again?"
3. "I don't understand what you mean?"
4. "What did you do now? I won't forgive you this time!!!"
5. "?!?"
6. "Don't beat about the bush, just tell me how much you need?"
7. "Am I dreaming?????"
8. "If you don't tell me who this message is actually for, you will die today...!!!"
9. "I asked you not to drink anymore!!!"
10. "Who is this?"

* * *

"Don't Stop" -- A Very Misunderstood Lesson

Sarah: "I'm sorry, Madam... I'm pregnant... and this baby is your husband's..." (sobbing hard)

Madam: "What...?! What did you just say?! Since when have you two been seeing each other?!" (voice sharp and furious)

Sarah: "It happened three months ago... when you went out of town, Madam..."

Madam: "And why didn't you say NO when my husband came on to you, Bii?!"

Sarah: "I'm so sorry, Madam... but my mom always

taught me: if a man touches your hands, you say 'DON'T'... but if he touches your thighs, you say 'STOP'..."

Madam: "Then why didn't you refuse him properly, you fool?!"

Sarah: "The problem was... at that exact moment... Sir was touching my hands AND my thighs at the same time, Madam... so what I said was... 'DON'T STOP'..."

Madam: "SAA RRAAAAHH!!!"

* * *

Little Bruce's "Marriage Plan"

Little Bruce and Jenny are only 10 years old, but they just know that they are in love. One day, they decide that they want to get married, so Bruce goes to Jenny's father to ask him for her hand.

Bruce bravely walks up to him and says, "Mr Smith, me and Jenny are in love, and I want to ask you for her hand in marriage."

Thinking that this was just the cutest thing, Mr Smith replies, "Well, Bruce, you are only 10. Where will you two live?"



Without even taking a moment to think about it, Bruce replies, "In Jenny's room. It's bigger than mine, and we can both fit there nicely."

Still thinking this is just adorable, Mr Smith says with a huge grin, "Okay then, how will you live? You're not old enough to get a job. You'll need to support Jenny."

Again, Bruce replies instantly, "Our allowance. Jenny makes 5 bucks a week and I make 10 bucks a week. That's about 60 bucks a month, and that should do us just fine."

By this time, Mr Smith is a little shocked that Bruce has put so much thought into this. He tries to come up with something Bruce won't have an answer to.

After a second, Mr Smith says, "Well, Bruce, it seems like you've got everything all figured out. I just have one more question for you. What will you do if the two of you have little ones of your own?"

Bruce shrugs his shoulders and says, "Well, we've been lucky so far..."

Mr Smith doesn't think little Bruce is so cute anymore.



True Stories

The Fractured Icon: Brad Pitt and the High Price of Perfection

In 2016, a private jet became the site of a collapse that shattered a Hollywood myth. Brad Pitt, reportedly intoxicated, was involved in a confrontation that saw his eldest son step between him and Angelina Jolie. Within hours, the FBI was reviewing the incident. Almost overnight, one of the most desired men on Earth -- a man sold to the world as the pinnacle of male perfection -- stood on the precipice of losing everything.

For decades, Pitt had been the ultimate cinematic fantasy. With his effortless cool and dangerous charm, he was a billionaire-dollar asset for studios and a global obsession for audiences. From the moment he appeared shirtless in *Thelma & Louise*, he triggered an irrational reaction in the public consciousness. He wasn't just an actor; he was a cultural blueprint for masculinity. Yet, behind the magazine covers and the "Team Jolie" versus "Team Aniston" headlines, a quiet rot had taken hold.

Long before he reached the heights of fame, Pitt was a restless kid from Missouri who moved furniture and wore a giant chicken costume to survive in Los Angeles. When stardom finally arrived, it brought an emptiness he hadn't anticipated. Pitt later admitted to spending years drifting through life numbed by alcohol and substances. Even *Fight Club*, which ironically mocked male emptiness and consumerism, only served to cement him as a hollow masculine icon.

The "Brangelina" era offered the world a mythological image of invincibility: mansions, humanitarian missions, and six children. But the plane incident stripped away the artifice. The divorce filing and subsequent investigations revealed a man who was exhausted, unstable, and publicly broken. For the first time in his career, the control that defined his image was gone.

In the aftermath, Pitt stopped pretending. He admitted his drinking had become destructive and spent over a year attending Alcoholics Anonymous, sitting silently among strangers to confront his addiction and shame. He stepped away from the machinery of celebrity to learn how to exist without the protection of his own mythology.

The transformation was startling because it replaced a movie star with a human being. Pitt's eventual admission -- "I had taken things as far as I could take it" -- revealed the brutal reality of his journey. The most envied man alive had spent years destroying himself in private, a tragic irony for someone the world never stopped calling perfect.

Divided by a Common Language -- The Indian Edition

By Mohan Murti

As Indians schooled in the Queen's English but raised in the Republic's reality, we've turned the language of Shakespeare into something gloriously, unapologetically our own. We bend it, twist it, stretch it -- and occasionally, reinvent it altogether. The result is *Indian English* -- a tongue so inventive it confuses the Brit, bewilders the American, and delights us endlessly.

Consider our national treasure: the dicky. In India, we load our luggage into the dicky of the car. In America, that's scandalous -- something that might get you reported to HR.

In Kerala, we don't just speak English -- we *Malayalify* it. "Open the light," we say confidently, and it works just fine.

In Tamil Nadu, grammar bends like a Bharatanatyam pose. "I'm coming, *da!*" means "I'm going." "Your good name, please?" is both inquiry and affection. And the word *only* travels freely: "He told me only!" can mean *he told me, only he told me, or nobody else told me*.

Move up north, and English starts wearing a turban. Punjabis add rocket fuel to the language. "Why fear when I am here?" they roar. A sentence isn't complete until it has volume, rhythm, and possibly a bhangra beat.

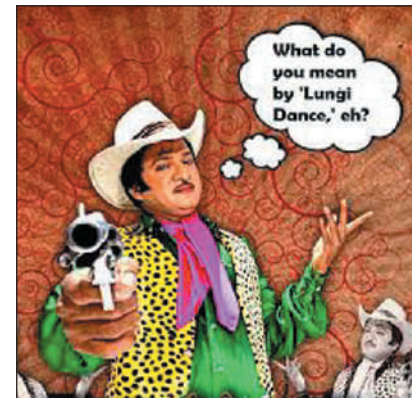
Then comes Amchi Mumbai English -- half Hindi, half movie dialogue, all attitudes. "Full tight party scene, boss!" or "Timepass only, re!" It's the city's linguistic chutney -- spicy, loud, addictive.

Even our accents tell stories. The Mallu one flows like coconut oil; the Tamil one clips its vowels like jasmine buds; the Punjabi one bounces with joy; the Mumbai one swaggers like a film dialogue. Together, they make English sound like India --

musical, chaotic, alive.

And then there's the tiffin box -- that humble stainless-steel companion of every schoolchild and office-goer. Tell an American you forgot your tiffin, and they might recommend a vaccine.

We don't graduate; we *pass out*. It's a phrase that makes Americans dial 911 in concern, unaware that in India, it's a proud declaration of academic triumph.



When we want something done, we politely conclude our emails with "Kindly do the needful." Nobody outside India understands what the "needful" is, but every Indian instinctively does it. That's how we pass the buck -- politely!

And of course, we never postpone. We prepone. Perhaps our most brilliant contribution to English -- a linguistic juggernaut born from our deep impatience with delay. Even the Oxford Dictionary eventually bowed in respect.

Our family ties add their own drama. "Meet my cousin-brother," we say proudly, and watch Western eyebrows shoot up. To them, cousins are just cousins. To us, bloodlines deserve subcategories.

Visit an Indian hotel and you might not find a room at all -- only steaming idlis and filter coffee. Try ordering a dosa at the front desk of a

Hilton in London, and you'll quickly understand how English travels, but meanings don't.

And that classic Indian opener -- "Do one thing..." It never stops at one. It's our way of gently enrolling someone into an entire project, starting with one thing and ending with twelve.

Ask for a rubber in an Indian classroom, and you'll get an eraser. Ask for one in an American classroom, and you might get detention.

When our boss is travelling, we inform callers with dignity that "Sir is out of station." To the uninitiated, this sounds like a railway announcement, but in India, it merely means he's not in town.

We don't procrastinate -- we simply say, "We'll adjust." Adjustment is our national art form: it applies equally to cramped seats, impossible deadlines, and joint families.

Then there's our godown -- the majestic Indian synonym for a warehouse. Tell an American all your goods are in the godown, and they'll assume a tragedy.

Even our notion of leisure is linguistic genius. Where others waste time, we call it time pass. It's a philosophical acceptance of existence itself -- why lament unproductive hours when you can elevate them to a pastime?

So yes, we may live in a world where chips are fries, crisps are chips, and cookies are devouring biscuits. But no one can deny that the Indian variant of English is not merely a dialect -- it's a declaration of *cultural independence*.

It's English spoken in 1.4 billion accents -- spiced with Hindi, marinated in nostalgia, and served with grammatical improvisation. The rest of the world may have invented the language, but India has turned it into a carnival.

Lessons from the Wild

The Young Crab and His Mother

"Why in the world do you walk sideways like that?" said a Mother Crab to her son. "You should always walk straight forward with your toes turned out."

"Show me how to walk, mother dear," answered the little Crab obediently. "I want to learn."

So, the old Crab tried and tried to walk straight forward. But she could walk sideways only, like her son. And when she wanted to turn her toes out, she tripped and fell on her nose.

Moral: Do not tell others how to act unless you can set a good example.

Echoes of the Soul

Reflections on Suffering, Growth, and Truth

"Opinion is really the lowest form of human knowledge. It requires no accountability, no understanding. The highest form of knowledge is empathy, for it requires us to suspend our egos and live in another's world. It requires profound purpose, a larger-than-the-self kind of understanding."

— Bill Bullard

* * *

"The most beautiful people we have known are those who have known defeat, known suffering, known struggle, known loss, and have found their way out of the depths.

These persons have an appreciation, a sensitivity, and an understanding of life that fills them with compassion, gentleness, and a deep loving concern. Beautiful people do not just happen."

— Elisabeth Kübler-Ross



Japanese psychiatrist Dr Hideki Wada

Scaling the 80-Year-Old Wall

A Psychiatrist's Guide to Ageing with Freedom and Grace

What does it truly mean to grow old with dignity? In a world obsessed with anti-ageing treatments and aggressive medical interventions, Japanese psychiatrist Dr Hideki Wada offers a liberating alternative. Specialising in senior mental health, Dr Wada struck a massive chord with his bestselling book, *The 80-Year-Old Wall*. His core philosophy is simple: after a lifetime of hard work, senior years should be defined by peace, autonomy, and happiness — not by restriction or fear.

Physical Vitality: Keep Moving, Simply and Safely

Maintaining health after eighty is about gentle consistency, not running marathons.

- **Daily Movement:** Walk every day at an unhurried pace to prevent stiffness.

- **Pacing & Comfort:** Stay hydrated in hot weather and limit baths to ten minutes.

- **Practical Dignity:** Never feel embarrassed about using diapers or choosing to stop driving; both decisions ultimately preserve freedom and safety.

Rethinking Medicine: Coexisting with Illness

Dr. Wada believes senior healthcare should prioritise quality of life over perfect medical metrics.

- **Moderate Metrics:** Avoid forcing blood pressure or blood sugar too low. Enjoy favourite foods in moderation; carrying a little extra weight is not harmful.

- **Smarter Care:** Partner with a trusted family doctor and avoid heavy medication. If sleep does not come easily, do not force it.

Brain Health: Active Minds, Nutritious Choices

Forgetfulness is often a symptom of mental stagnation rather than a mandatory consequence of advanced age.

- **Stimulation & Nutrition:** Keep learning to prevent rapid ageing. Chew food well to stimulate the brain, and maintain a diet rich in fresh fruits and vegetables.

- **Unplugging:** Reduce excessive screen time on televisions and mobile phones to keep the mind clear.

Emotional & Spiritual Freedom: Dropping the Stigma

Ageing gracefully means claiming the right to your own peace of mind, stepping away from people-pleasing, and embracing simplicity.

- **Protect Your Peace:** Spend time on activities you enjoy and avoid uncomfortable social dynamics. Speak honestly, say "no" when necessary, and stop chasing status.

- **Reimagining Dementia:** View complex diagnoses differently; dementia can sometimes bring a natural calmness and simplicity.

- **Cultivating Joy:** Step outside regularly for fresh air and sunlight. Keep natural desires and ambitions alive, and face life's inevitable challenges with a deep breath of genuine grace.

Health & Life Hacks

Green Clean: Why Natural Products Belong in Your Home

If you pride yourself on a spotless house, it's time to look beyond the surface. Conventional cleaners often claim to eliminate bacteria, but many leave behind a trail of hazardous toxins that can compromise your family's respiratory health. Fortunately, the market for plant-based products has evolved, offering solutions that are as effective as they are safe.

The Benefits of a Plant-Powered Arsenal

Switching to natural products isn't just about avoiding "the bad guys" like chlorine, solvents, and synthetic dyes; it's about embracing formulas that work in harmony with your environment.

- **Surface Safety:** Modern natural cleaners are safe on delicate surfaces like marble, granite, and finished wood. Look for scents like Australian white grapefruit or citrus blossom to freshen your space without artificial fumes.

- **Specialized Care:** From hypoallergenic wood cleaners made with olive oil and vinegar to doctor-developed, baby-safe dish soaps, there is a natural alternative for every niche.

- **The Disinfectant Standard:** You don't have to sacrifice power for safety. Many plant-

derived multi-surface sprays are now formulated to kill 99.99% of household germs, including H1N1, staph, and salmonella, using biodegradable ingredients.

By opting for nontoxic, beautifully scented essentials, you can ensure that your "neat freak" habits are actually promoting a healthier, cleaner home.

The Best Exercises If You Have Diabetes

Managing diabetes is often a balancing act of nutrition and activity. While exercise is universally beneficial, it serves as a critical tool for those with diabetes to lower blood sugar, improve insulin sensitivity, and boost heart health. You don't need to be a marathon runner to see results; the goal is consistent, manageable movement.

Walking and Swimming are excellent entry points. A brisk 30-minute walk several times a week helps lower stress and glucose levels. For those who prefer low-impact options, swimming engages the entire body without straining joints, making it ideal for protecting your feet and knees.

Dynamic and Functional Movement can also be surprisingly effective. Climbing stairs for



just three minutes after a meal can help blunt blood sugar spikes. For a mental boost, Tai Chi or Yoga offer slow, controlled movements that improve balance and flexibility while reducing the stress hormones that can destabilize glucose.

Strength training is the final piece of the puzzle. Using resistance bands or even household items like water bottles twice a week builds muscle, which acts as a primary "sink" for glucose. Whether it's gardening or a dance class, find an activity that keeps you moving consistently to stay ahead of the disease.

Spices and Herbs That Can Help You Stay Healthy

Your spice rack is more than just a collection of flavours; it is a compact pharmacy of health-boosting compounds.

Dietitians emphasize that herbs and spices are rich in phytochemicals that fight inflammation and protect your cells from damage. By using them liberally, you can also reduce your reliance on less healthy additives like salt and sugar.

Key Standouts for Wellness:

- **Turmeric and Ginger:** Turmeric contains curcumin, a powerful anti-inflammatory that may protect heart and brain health. Ginger is a well-known remedy for soothing the digestive system and easing nausea.

- **Cinnamon and Garlic:** Cinnamon can help lower blood sugar and fight bacteria. Garlic, when crushed to release allicin, supports healthy blood pressure and cholesterol levels.

- **Cardamom and Cocoa:** Cardamom is high in essential minerals like magnesium, while pure cocoa is packed with flavonoids that boost arterial health.





Vendredi 12 Juin - 20.30



Samedi 13 Juin - 21.30



Dimanche 14 Juin -20.14



Programme TV



SERIAL



vendredi 12 juin

MBC 1

- 05.24 Serial: Separe Par L'Amour
- 08.10 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 09.00 Tele: La Desalmada
- 09.30 Film: Seven Ways From Sundown
- 11.35 Tele: Happily Ever After
- 12.00 Le Journal
- 12.35 Tele: Helena
- 13.20 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune
- 13.45 Tele: L'Amour Invincible
- 14.15 Tele: Valentina
- 15.00 Live: Samachar
- 15.30 Tele: Love Of My Life
- 17.30 Tele: Happily Ever After
- 18.00 Samachar
- 18.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti
- 19.00 Serial: 19 Minutes
- 19.30 Le Journal
- 20.30 Film: Karaté Kid
- 22.31 Tele: Helena
- 23.16 Tele: Happily Ever After

MBC 2

- 09.10 Paroles Agricoles
- 12.00 Local: Klip Seleksion
- 13.04 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 14.03 Local: itinerer Moris
- 14.24 Nou Later Nou Lamer Nou...
- 15.01 Local: Saveurs Plus
- 17.01 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 18.06 Tele: L'Amour Invincible
- 19.00 Zournal Kreol
- 19.30 Local: Sur Prise
- 19.46 Local: Evasion
- 20.00 Local: Sekirite Lor Larout
- 21.15 Local: La Sosiete
- 21.45 Local: Kouchou
- 22.55 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 23.00 Zournal Kreol Rediffusion
- 23.34 Mon Jardin Ma Maison
- 23.58 Local: Quand Le Rideau Tombe Les Emotions
- 00.13 Local: Metie
- 00.26 Local: Saveurs Plus

MBC 3

- 06.00 Mag: Aastha TV
- 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha
- 11.32 Serial: Shiv Shakti
- 12.00 Film: Do Kaliyan
- 15.00 Live: Samachar
- 15.20 Sayings Radha Krishna
- 15.48 Serial: Mithai
- 17.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti
- 18.00 Samachar
- 18.32 Local: Mati Ke Mol
- 18.57 Geet Gawai Ki Naya Peheloo
- 19.27 Local: Khel Khiladi
- 20.30 Serial: Tenali Rama
- 21.14 Serial: Crime Patrol
- 21.58 Serial: Shrimad Ramayan
- 22.20 Serial: Wagle Ki Duniya
- 23.10 Geet Gawai Ki Naya Peheloo
- 23.36 Local: Khel Khiladi
- 00.02 Local: Mati Ke Mol
- 00.28 Geet Gawai Ki Naya Peheloo

Cine 12

- 06.00 Mag: Eye On SADC
- 06.42 Mag: Transforming Business
- 07.23 Mag: Tomorrow Today
- 08.45 Doc: Inside Amazon
- 10.14 Doc: The Mediterranean Diet
- 11.27 Doc: Eco India
- 12.51 Mag: Tomorrow Today
- 13.18 Doc: Table Mountain's Music
- 15.00 La Famille Blaireau Renard
- 15.12 Momolu et Ses Amis
- 15.26 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois
- 16.04 D.Anime: Jurassic World
- 16.27 D.Anime: C'est Mon Metier
- 16.56 Serial: Sept Nains Et Moi
- 17.30 Mag: Eco India
- 18.00 Mag: Eye On SADC
- 18.30 Doc: Greatest Love Stories
- 19.00 Student Support Prog...
- 19.28 Mag: Euromaxx
- 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 20.50 Tele: Valentina

Bollywood TV

- 14.25 Serial: Radha Mohan
- 14.55 Serial: Tenali Rama
- 15.30 Film: Phool Aur Angaar
Cast: Mithun.C, Shanti Priya
- 18.00 Live: Samachar
- 18.31 Udne Ki Aasha
- 19.01 Udaariyaan
- 19.32 Pandya Store
- 20.01 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho
- 20.30 Saavi Ki Savaari
- 20.55 Anupamaa
- 21.30 Pyaar Ka Pehla Adhyaya
- 21.57 Serial: Dhruv Tara
- 22.30 Wagle Ki Duniya
- 23.00 Serial: Aladdin
- 23.30 Film: Phool Aur Angaar
Cast: Mithun.C, Shanti Priya

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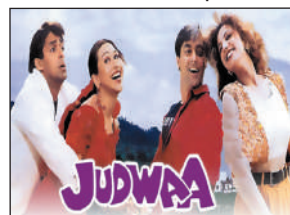
- 06.16 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 06.45 Serial: Belgravia
- 07.35 Serial: For Life
- 08.20 Serial: New Amsterdam
- 09.15 Serial: Quantico
- 09.55 Serial: Elementary
- 10.45 Serial: Les Têtes Brûlées
- 11.32 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 12.00 Le Journal
- 12.30 Film: Seref Meselesi
- 15.00 Live: Samachar
- 15.30 Film: Karaté Kid
- 18.00 Live: Samachar
- 18.31 Dance Deewane Juniors
- 19.30 Le Journal
- 20.30 Local: Deba Klima
- 21.30 Film: Les Cartes Du Mal
- 23.01 Serial: For Life
- 23.43 Local: Le Journal Televisé
- 00.18 Serial Chucky
- 01.09 Serial: Les Tetes Brulees

- 06.00 Local: Mon Jardin Ma Maison
- 06.30 Local: Tous Egaux
- 06.45 Local: Point Culture
- 07.36 Local: Les Grandes Lignes
- 08.00 Local: Sur Prise
- 09.30 Local: La Sosiete
- 12.30 Mon Jardin Ma Maison
- 13.04 Local: Les Grandes Lignes
- 13.31 Local: Sur Prise
- 14.00 Local: Sekirite Lor Larout
- 15.12 Local: Tous Egaux
- 15.58 Local: Retrovizor
- 18.13 Tele: Wildflower
- 19.00 Zournal Kreol
- 19.22 Zero Stress Avek Miselaine
- 19.30 Differed Live From Trianon Convention
- 21.10 Local: Karka Fund Raising...
- 22.10 Local: En Toute Intimite
- 22.54 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 23.20 Local: Tous Egaux
- 23.33 Local: Saver Kiltirel

- 05.00 Mag: Aastha TV
- 08.00 Local: Mati Ke Mol
- 08.30 Local: Abhyas Yog
- 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha
- 10.30 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2
- 12.00 Dikri Vahalno Dariyo
- 15.00 Samachar
- 15.31 Film: Dastak
Cast: Sushmita Sen, Mukul Dev, Sharad S. Kapoor
- 18.00 Live: Samachar
- 18.32 Local: Puranya Pakwan
- 18.57 Local: Sangeet Sarita
- 19.41 Local: Gyan Vigyan
- 21.00 Film: Aan: Men At Work
Cast: Akshay Kumar, Shatrughan Sinha, Sunil Shetty
- 23.35 Local: Puranya Pakwan
- 00.01 Local: Sangeet Sarita
- 00.27 Local: Virasat
- 00.46 Local: Gyan Vigyan
- 0.101 Excerpts From Mother's Day

- 06.00 D.Anime: Caillou
- 06.44 D.Anime: Carmen Sandiego
- 07.05 Charlotte Aux Fraises
- 08.43 D.Anime: Word Party
- 09.56 Serial: H2O: Just Add Water
- 10.46 Doc: On Wild Trails
- 13.00 Doc: Words Of Peace
- 14.11 Doc: Madrid-Morocco
- 15.00 La Famille Blaireau Renard
- 15.13 Momolu Et Ses Amis
- 15.42 D.Anime: Polly Pocket
- 16.04 D.Anime: Jurassic World
- 16.57 Serial: Sept Nains Et Moi
- 18.00 Mag: In Good Shape
- 18.30 Doc: Fishermen v/s Seals
- 19.00 Mag: Initiative Africa
- 19.28 Mag: Afrimaxx
- 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 20.53 Tele: Love Of My Life
- 22.24 Serial: Les Enquetes Du Juge
- 23.48 Doc: Treasure Island In The Pacific

- 08.00 Dil Ko Tumse Pyaar Hua
- 10.02 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho
- 12.08 Udaariyaan
- 14.02 Anupamaa
- 16.00 Shrimad Ramayan
- 17.30 Vidrohi
- 18.00 Samachar
- 18.30 Film: Judwaa
With: Salman Khan And Karishma Kapoor



- 21.00 Beyhadh 2
- 21.30 Crime Patrol

dimanche 14 juin

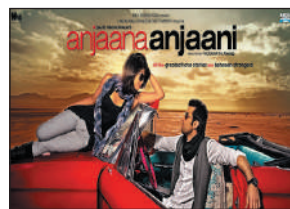
- 06.15 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 06.45 Film: Ace And The Christmas..
- 08.26 Serial: Elementary
- 09.15 Serial: Columbo
- 10.40 Serial: Les Têtes Brûlées
- 11.30 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 12.35 Film: Lonbraz Kann
- 14.40 Doc: Let's Make It Tasty
- 15.00 Live: Samachar
- 15.30 Film: Ace And The Christmas..
- 17.51 Doc: Vegetarian Delights
- 18.00 Samachar
- 18.30 Serial: Laughter Chefs
- 19.30 Le Journal
- 20.14 Film: The Three Musketeers
- 22.05 Serial: La Brea
- 22.47 Serial: Chucky
- 23.30 Le Journal
- 00.05 Serial: Les Têtes Brûlées
- 00.51 Serial: Columbo

- 08.13 Rodrig: Coin Zen
- 09.07 Local: Les Petits Genies
- 09.33 Le Rendez Vous Avec Le Smart Band
- 11.00 Local: Nu Rasinn
- 12.00 Local: Mots & Ecrits
- 31.10 Entrepreneuriat Au Feminin
- 13.27 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 14.02 International Day For Older Persons Cultural
- 14.30 Local: Saver Kiltirel
- 17.01 Local: Deba Klima
- 18.10 Tele: Wildflower
- 19.20 Zero Stress Avek Miselaine
- 20.00 Local: Les Klips
- 20.52 Local: Upclose And Personal
- 21.36 Festival Kreol 2025
- 22.38 Local: Clin D'oeil
- 22.55 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 23.20 Local: Coin Jardin

- 05.00 Mag: Aastha TV
- 08.00 Local: Puranya Pakwan
- 08.26 Local: Sangeet Sarita
- 08.52 Local: Virasat
- 10.30 Mahabharat
- 12.00 Film: One Two Three
Cast: Tushaar Kapoor, Sunil Shetty
- 15.00 Samachar
- 15.21 Local: Puranya Pakwan
- 15.47 Local: Sangeet Sarita
- 16.37 Local: Gyan Vigyan
- 18.00 Samachar
- 18.32 Grand Finale - Voice Of Mauritius
- 20.30 Tenali Rama
- 20.55 Crime Patrol
- 22.25 Sajana Bairi Ho Gaile Hamar
- 23.37 Grand Finale - Voice Of Mauritius

- 07.58 D.Anime: Dragons
- 08.43 D.Anime: Word Party
- 09.23 D.Anime: Momolu Et Ses Ami
- 09.48 Serial: Action Kidz
- 09.55 Serial: H2O: Just Add Water
- 12.32 Mag: Afrimaxx
- 13.37 Doc: Disappear
- 14.31 Doc: A Place Of Feel Safe
- 15.00 La Famille Blaireau Renard
- 15.12 Momolu Et Ses Amis
- 15.50 D.Anime: Will, La Serie
- 15.54 D.Anime: Polly Pocket
- 16.24 D.Anime: C'est Mon Metier
- 16.32 D.Anime: Mush Mush And...
- 17.00 Serial: Sept Nains Et Moi
- 17.30 Doc: Fishermen v/s Seals
- 18.00 Mag: REV Special
- 19.30 Doc: Arts Unveiled
- 20.00 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 21.45 Film: The Other Side Of The Door

- 08.00 Dhruv Tara
- 10.05 Kundali Bhagya
- 12.10 Dance Deewane
- 14.00 Pyaar Ka Pehla Adhyaya
- 16.00 Wagle Ki Duniya
- 18.30 Film: Anjaana Anjaani
Cast: Ranbir Kapoor And Priyanka Chopra



- 21.30 Beyhadh 2
- 21.30 Mahabharat
- 22.15 Dhruv Tara

lundi 15 juin

- 05.25 Tele: Separe Par L'Amour
- 07.04 Tele: Hawaii
- 08.10 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 08.35 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan
- 09.00 Tele: La Desalmada
- 09.30 Film: The Three Musketeers
- 12.00 Le Journal
- 12.25 Tele: Helena
- 13.15 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune
- 13.45 Tele: L'Amour Invincible
- 14.10 Tele: Valentina
- 15.00 Samachar
- 16.12 Serial: Judge Dee's Mystery
- 17.29 Tele: Happily Ever After
- 18.00 Samachar
- 18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti
- 19.07 Live: Grand Titre
- 19.30 Le Journal
- 20.14 Zero Stress Avek Miselaine
- 20.17 Nou Travay Nou Laverin
- 20.40 Serial: Quantico
- 22.07 Tele: Helena

- 09.15 Local: Clin D'Oeil
- 09.34 Festival Kreol 2025
- 11.00 Local: Les Klips
- 12.00 Local: Nu Rasinn
- 13.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 13.59 Rodrig - Zen Aktif
- 15.17 Local: Metie
- 15.30 Rodrig: Plat Du Chef
- 16.02 Local: Les Klips
- 16.54 La Journee Sous Le Regard
- 17.30 Local: Fer Roule
- 18.05 Tele: L'Amour Invincible
- 18.30 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan
- 19.00 Zournal Kreol
- 19.30 Rodrig: Feminin Pluriel
- 20.00 Local: Le Panier De Crabes
- 21.15 Morisien Konn Ou La Sante
- 21.43 Local: 19 Minutes
- 22.03 Local: Fete De La Musique
- 22.54 La Journee Sous Le Regard du Seigneur

- 05.00 Mag: Aastha TV
- 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha
- 10.00 Local: Sajana Bairi Ho Gaile Hamar
- 12.00 Film: Anuraag
Cast: Vinod Mehra, Moushami Chatterjee
- 15.00 Samachar
- 15.48 Kundali Bhagya
- 16.30 Local: Aaj Ke Charcha
- 17.30 Shiv Shakti
- 18.00 Live: Samachar
- 18.31 Local: Ved Ki Shikshahein
- 18.57 Local: Ayush
- 19.24 Excerpts From Shiv Abhishek
- 20.09 Local: Charcha
- 20.30 Dharm Yoddha Garud
- 21.00 Film: Sangam
Cast: Raj Kapoor, Vyjanthimala
- 00.06 Shrimad Ramayan
- 00.32 Wagle Ki Duniya

- 07.10 Mag: Arts Unveiled
- 07.41 Doc: Flavours
- 09.16 Doc: Back To The Bunker?
- 10.11 Doc: We All Are Detroit...
- 11.32 Doc: Great Barrier Reef
- 12.21 Doc: Arts Unveiled
- 14.26 Doc: A Mediterranean
- 15.00 D.Anime: La Famille Blaireau
- 15.11 D.Anime: Momolu Et Ses Ami
- 15.38 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois
- 16.00 D.Anime: Polly Pocket
- 16.24 D.Anime: C'est Mon Metier
- 16.32 Serial: Mush Mush And The...
- 18.00 Doc: Eye On SADC
- 18.30 Mag: Choices
- 19.30 Mag: In Good Shape
- 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage
- 20.30 Live: News
- 20.53 Tele: Valentina
- 21.40 Film: Karaté Kids
Cast: Ralph Macchio, Pat Morita, Elisabeth Shue

- 14.25 Radha Mohan
- 14.58 Dharm Yoddha Garud



- 15.30 Film: Chhote Sarkar
- 18.00 Samachar
- 18.31 Udne Ki Aasha
- 19.00 Udaariyaan
- 19.30 Pandya Store
- 20.05 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho
- 20.30 Saavi Ki Savaari
- 21.00 Anupamaa



Mardi 16 Juin - 20.45

BOUTIK



A FILM BY DAMIEN DITBERNER



Mercredi 17 Juin - 21.40



QUAND LES CARTES ANNONCENT VOTRE MORT. COMMENT Y ÉCHAPPER ?
LES CARTES DU MAL
AU CINÉMA LE 1^{ER} MAI



Mercredi 17 Juin - 15.00



KAMBAKKHT ISHQ
directed by SABBIR KHAN

Programme TV



	MBC 1	MBC 2	MBC 3	MBC 5	Bollywood TV
mardi 16 juin	05.17 Tele: Separe Par L'Amour 06.16 Serial: Quantico 08.10 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 09.00 Tele: La Desalmada 09.30 Film: Karaté Kid Cast: Ralph Macchio, Pat Morita, Elisabeth Shue 11.35 Tele: Happily ever After 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Tele: Helena 13.15 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.42 Tele: L'Amour Invincible 14.10 Tele: Valentina 15.30 Film: Arachnophobia 17.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 18.00 Samachar 18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 18.55 Kyunki Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi 19.30 Le Journal 20.20 Film: La Leçon D'anglais 20.36 Film: Boutik	09.52 Morisien Konn Ou La Sante 10.38 Local: Mangeons Veg 11.34 Local: Grand Titre 12.33 Rodrig Mo Pei 14.11 Local: Feminin Pluriel 14.30 Local: Coin Jardin 15.21 Local: Mangeons Veg 16.51 La Journee Sous Le Regard 16.59 Local: Deba Klima 18.00 Tele: L'Amour Invincible 18.30 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan 19.00 Zournal Kreol 19.30 Rodrig: Itinerer Rodrig 20.00 Local: Anou Kombat Ladrog 20.15 Local: Metie 20.30 Local: Priorite Sante 21.03 Local: La Sosiete 22.54 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.20 Local: Fee Main 23.37 Local: Music Tour 2026 00.26 Local: Parlons Sante Senior	08.28 Local: Ayush 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha 2025 10.00 Serial: Kundali Bhagya 11.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 12.01 Film: Jhuk Gaya Aasman Cast: Rajendra Kumar, Saira Banu 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.29 Sajawna Bairi Ho Gaile Hamar 15.48 Serial: Dharam Patni 16.30 Aaj Ki Charcha 17.10 Dharam Patni 17.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Local: Mati Ke Mol 19.01 Local: Satyarthi Prakash 19.42 Local: Prakriti 20.30 Dharm Yoddha Garud 21.00 Film: Bobby Cast: Rishi Kapoor, Dimple Kapadia, Prem Nath, Pran	06.00 Mag: Eco Africa 06.25 Doc: Choices 06.52 Mag: The 77 Percent 07.22 Mag: In Good Shape 09.45 Doc: The Nile Dam 11.15 Mag: Eco Africa 12.36 Mag: In Good Shape 14.02 Mag: Tomorrow Today 15.00 Serial: La Famille Blaireau... 15.12 D.Anime: Momolu Et Ses Ami 16.15 D.Anime: Le Petit Nicolas 17.00 Serial: Sept Nains Et Moi 17.30 Mag: Eco Africa 18.00 Mag: REV 18.26 Doc: Asiatique 19.00 Student Support Programme 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.53 Tele: Valentina 21.38 Business Africa 22.06 Doc: Great Barrier Reef 22.46 Mag: Euromaxx	14.25 Radha Mohan 14.55 Dharm Yoddha Garud 15.30 Film: Ram Avatar Starring: Sunny Deol, Anil Kapoor and Sridevi 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Udne Ki Aasha 19.03 Udaariyaan 19.33 Pandya Store 20.06 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 20.29 Saavi Ki Savaari 21.07 Anupama 21.29 Pyaar Ka Pehla Adhyaya 22.04 Dhruv Tara 22.34 Wagle Ki Duniya 23.04 Serial: Aladdin 23.20 Film: Ram Avatar Starring: Sunny Deol, Anil Kapoor and Sridevi
mercredi 17 juin	06.16 Serial: Living To Love 08.20 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 09.10 Tele: La Desalmada 09.35 Film: Ace And The Christmas Miracle 11.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Tele: Helena 13.15 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.45 Tele: L'Amour Invincible 14.10 Tele: Valentina 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.25 Film: La Leçon D'Anglais 17.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 18.55 Live: Grand Titre 19.30 Journal & La Meteo 20.15 Zero Stress Avek Miselaine 20.40 Serial: New Amsterdam 21.25 Serial: La Brea 22.10 Tele: Helena	09.10 Local: Priorite Sante 10.24 Local: Saveurs Plus 11.30 Local: Les Petits Genies 12.01 Local: Ecriture Mauricienne 12.30 Rodrig: Itinerer Rodrig 13.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard 13.30 Priorite Sante 14.00 Local: La Sosiete 14.41 Local: Nu Rasinn 16.03 Local: Glwar Dantan 16.59 La Journee Sous Le Regard 17.03 Local: Music Tour 2026 18.00 Tele: L'Amour Invincible 18.30 Tele: Le Secret des Roldan 19.30 Rodrig Spor 20.00 Mon Jardin Ma Maison 21.00 Local: Parlons Sante Senior 21.15 Local: Agir Ensemble 21.45 Local: Les Klips 22.17 Local: Grand Titre 23.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.20 Local: Clin D'Oeil	08.00 Local: Natya Kala Stage... 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha 2025 10.00 Dharam Patni 11.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 12.01 Film: Bandhan Cast: Rajesh Khanna, Mumtaz Askari 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.47 Radha Mohan 16.30 Aaj Ki Charcha 17.10 Radha Mohan 17.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Local: Yatra 18.58 Secondary School Hindi Story Telling Competition 20.00 Local: Virasat 20.30 Dharm Yoddha Garud 21.01 Film: Desh Bhakt Parsuram 23.15 Shrimad Ramayan 23.37 Wagle Ki Duniya 23.59 Local: Yatra	06.50 Mag: Made In Germany 09.28 Doc: Hasankeyf 11.49 Mag: REV: The Global Auto 13.11 Mag: Global US 14.03 Doc: Great Barrier Reef 14.49 Doc: Japan Video Topics 15.00 La Famille Blaireau Renard 15.12 D.Anime: Momolu Et Ses Amis 15.38 D.Anime: Robin Des Bois 16.01 D.Anime: Polly Pocket 16.27 D.Anime: C'est Mon Metier 16.34 D.Anime: Mush Mush And... 16.57 Serial: Sept Nains Et Moi 17.30 Mag: Rev: The Global Auto 18.00 Mag: Afrimaxx 18.31 Mag: Planet A 19.00 Student Support Programme 19.34 Doc: Kiruna 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.50 Tele: Valentina 21.40 Film: Les Cartes Du Mal	14.25 Radha Mohan 14.50 Dharm Yoddha Garud 15.30 Film: Kambakkht Ishq Starring: Akshay Kumar, Kareena Kapoor Khan, Aftab Shivdasani 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Udne Ki Aasha 19.02 Udaariyaan 19.33 Pandya Store 20.00 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 20.31 Saavi Ki Savaari 21.00 Anupama 21.28 Pyaar Ka Pehla Adhyaya 22.00 Dhruv Tara 22.24 Wagle Ki Duniya 22.54 Aladdin 23.30 Film: Kambakkht Ishq Starring: Akshay Kumar, Kareena Kapoor Khan, Aftab Shivdasani
jeudi 18 juin	05.22 Tele: Living To Love 07.49 Tele: All The Flowers 09.02 Tele: La Desalmada 09.30 Serial: Columbo 11.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Tele: Helena 13.15 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.42 Tele: L'Amour Invincible 14.10 Tele: Valentina, My Special... 15.30 Film: The Three Musketeers 17.15 Tele: Happily Ever After 18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 19.00 Kyunki Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu 19.30 Le Journal 20.14 Zero Stress Avek Miselaine 20.20 Film: Kabhi Alvida Naa Kehna Cast: Amitabh Bachchan, Shah Rukh Khan, Abhishek Bachchan, Rani Mukerji, Preity Zinta	10.19 Rodrig: Plat Du Chef 10.34 Local: Saver Lokal 11.38 Local: Grand Titre 12.36 Local: En Toute Intimite 13.03 La Journee Sous Le Regard 14.30 Local: Parlons Sante Senior 15.43 Rodrig: Plat Du Chef 16.57 Rodrig: Saver Lokal 18.00 Tele: L'Amour Invincible 18.30 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan 19.00 Zournal Kreol 19.30 Local: Sur Prise 20.00 Les Grandes Lignes 20.30 Local: Paroles Agricoles 20.56 Local: Encounter 21.30 Local: Music Tour 2025 22.55 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.00 Zournal Kreol Rediffusion 23.20 Local: Son Ladan Mem 23.36 Local: Bricolo Ecolo	08.00 Mag: Aastha TV 10.00 Serial: Radha Mohan 11.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti 12.00 Film: Bazaar Cast: Farooq Shaikh, Smita Patil, Naseeruddin Shah 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.48 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 16.30 Aaj Ki Charcha 16.10 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 17.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti 18.00 Samachar 18.30 Local: Amrit Vani 18.43 Local: Bhajan Sandhya 20.00 Local: Hunarbaaz 20.30 Tenali Rama 21.00 Shiv Shakti 21.15 Shrimad Ramayan 21.59 Wagle Ki Duniya 22.21 Local: Amrit Vani 22.31 Local: Bhajan Sandhya	06.25 Mag: Planet A 08.17 Mag: Focus On Europe 11.24 Mag: Afrimaxx 11.50 Mag: Planet A 12.47 Doc: Kiruna 13.13 Mag: Close Up 13.41 Mag: Focus On Europe 14.11 Doc: The Sushi Hype 15.00 La Famille Blaireau Renard 15.12 Momolu et Ses Amis 16.26 D.Anime: C'est Mon Metier 16.32 D.Anime: Mush Mush And... 16.55 Serial: Sept Nains Et Moi 18.00 Mag: Eco India 18.30 Mag: Freaks No More! 19.00 Student Support Programme 19.30 Mag: Tomorrow Today 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.30 Live: New 20.50 Tele: Valentina 21.38 Serial: L'Incroyable Hulk	14.25 Radha Mohan 15.00 Tenali Rama 15.30 Film: Shaktiman Stars: Ajay Devgn, Mukesh Khanna 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Udne Ki Aasha 19.00 Udaariyaan 19.30 Pandya Store 20.00 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 20.30 Saavi Ki Savaari 21.02 Anupama 21.34 Pyaar Ka Phela Adhyaya 22.01 Dhruv Tara 22.29 Wagle Ki Duniya 23.05 Aladdin 23.31 Film: Shaktiman Stars: Ajay Devgn, Mukesh Khanna



Jeudi 18 Juin - 15.30

Stars: Ajay Devgn, Mukesh Khanna



Jeudi 18 Juin - 20.20

Stars: Amitabh Bachchan, Shah Rukh Khan, Abhishek Bachchan, Rani Mukerji, Preity Zinta



The Anatomy of a Social Violence

Cont. from page 12

The result is a culture of permanent reaction. People become conditioned to respond emotionally before understanding.

Another consequence of media saturation is **A**cognitive violence, due to information overload. Once again, the signs of this are recognizable all round us: shortened attention spans, reduced capacity for reflection, simplification of complex issues preference for slogans over understanding. Citizens increasingly encounter realities through fragments rather than coherent narratives. This weakens social judgement and encourages impulsive behaviour.

A lot of contemporary social violence spreads through mimetic behaviour. Humans imitate each other and violence spreads through imitation. Online aggression encourages further aggression; public hostility becomes normalized, violent discourse legitimises violent action. In highly mediated societies — unfortunately like ours, like all societies today — violence has become contagious.

Gendered Violence: A lot has been said and still needs to be said about the need to stop gendered violence. No society escapes this, though different countries manage to reduce its frequency through dialogues, which allow social attitudes to be scrutinized and changed.

Unfortunately, regressive traditionalism, which is one of the reactions societies have to the perceived threat of cultural dissolution under globalisation, often makes the body and identity of woman the focus of their identity trip.

This gendered violence is also caused by persistent inequalities affecting women, children and vulnerable family members. Our society has inherited patriarchal structures that remain insufficiently examined. The only way forward is through structured dialogue where people learn to listen, to develop arguments and to think differently.

One form of perceived violence, which is a cause of a lot of resentment nowadays, is what can be called **State Violence**. This is not necessarily overt repression. It includes bureaucratic indifference, selective enforcement of laws, corruption, political patronage, what can be perceived as administrative exclusion. In such cases citizens experience the state not as protection but as arbitrary power.

There is a lot of public resentment when public institutions are appropriated for private interests. Public opinion gets angry when resources are diverted. Then trust collapses and it is a perception that meritocracy weakens. In such situations citizens become cynical.

Drug-Related Violence is a big scourge in our society in 2026. This has worsened over the last ten years because of the alleged vested interest of some decision makers. It includes cartel activity, gang formation, community destabilisation. It can lead to family breakdown and addiction-related crime. Drug economies often emerge where legitimate opportunities are perceived as inaccessible.

Intergenerational Violence

Traumas inherited across generations are called intergenerational violence. There are a lot of academic studies which show that trauma survive over the generations through the neural network. This interests us here because it can have consequences on the perception and behaviour of people as they identify and appropriate the trauma response in the way they relate to contemporary society and their place in it.

The obvious cause of intergenerational trauma in our society is colonial trauma. This takes many forms,



“Drug-related violence is a big scourge in our society in 2026. This has worsened over the last ten years because of the alleged vested interest of some decision makers. It includes cartel activity, gang formation, community destabilisation. It can lead to family breakdown and addiction-related crime. Drug economies often emerge where legitimate opportunities are perceived as inaccessible...” Pic - ABC News

whether in the form of oral memory or living habits and conditions. It matters not just as data to be used for academic study but because it can account for recurring cycles of poverty, family dysfunction and community conflict. Historical wounds often persist long after their original causes disappear.

Epistemic Violence is a concept associated with the work of Gayatri Spivak. It occurs when certain voices are excluded from knowledge production. For example, when subaltern perspectives are ignored, when the rural populations is unheard, when working-class experience is absent from public dialogue.

Although this landscape is changing gradually, the great danger in Mauritius is that some subalternities are more vocal than others. Consequently, they become more visible — both nationally and internationally — giving the false impression that they are the only ones who have suffered from epistemic and colonial violence. For those who find themselves marginalized within the very discourse of subalternity, this imbalance is felt acutely as an erasure of their own traumatic experiences, directly impacting the equitable distribution of policies in education and social services.

These individuals are often trapped on the wrong side of their own marginalisation. They lack the language and intellectual tools to understand or express the paradox of their situation. This systemic silencing leads to “epistemic erasure,” which manifests as physical violence—often directed inward at their own families and communities.

People need recognition as much as material resources. When recognition is denied, humiliation develops, resentment accumulates, identity politics intensifies. Many social conflicts are struggles not only for resources but for dignity.

Existential Violence is perhaps the least articulated in our rush to understand social causes of violence. Modern societies generate meaninglessness, isolation, loneliness, loss of belonging. The experience of living in our modern societies is one where traditional structures weaken while new forms of community remain fragile. In such conditions, individuals are left navigating freedom without adequate moral, cultural, or communal support.

This was articulated in philosophy and poetry as the great Romantic and Modernist movements at the turn of the nineteenth century and the twentieth century. But when a population does not have the luxury and wherewithal, educational and linguistic resources to explore the elegance of

loss and meaninglessness, it is not art and literature which results but yet another form of violence.

Is there a solution?

Violence is not reduced only through policing, laws, or punishment. Those may be necessary, but they rarely address the deeper cultural and psychological conditions that generate violence.

It is not just through law and repression that we should tackle violence, though these are important. There is a lot of work to do on social conditioning. What is required is for a metaphoric mirror to be held up to the people to reflect their own behaviour back at them and its consequences while educating the younger ones as to proper civic behaviour. We need cultural technologies of reflection — social practices that help people see themselves, their communities, and the consequences of their actions.

It is with the above in mind that the following are being proposed:

(1) Forum theatre in schools and community centres to stage school bullying and street harassment. This will get the younger and not so

young people involved in discussing their behaviour, whether they are on the side of the victims or the bullies

(2) Structured debates in Creole, Bhojपुरi, French and English, depending on the topic - in the style of *Intelligence Squared* on BBC (not the free-for-all debate styles currently being broadcast on our local media). The purpose is to educate and change attitudes to traditional ideas we have about behaviour towards the vulnerable sections of society. But this will have to be closely monitored.

(3) Use AI as an economically viable means of producing short documentaries, maybe through a kind of competition for greater engagement, on the broad topic of Civic Behaviour: for instance — how to behave in public spaces: on the metro, on the street, in banks, schools, shops, at bus stops, and beyond.

(4) This proposal has been overused in the past, but it can still work in creating viral attitudes about violence and help change ingrained habits: Public Art and Social Murals which can make invisible realities visible

(5) Traditional documentary and participatory films could serve multiple purposes: sensitizing the public to violence, giving a voice to those who feel marginalized, and helping to alleviate their sense of social pressure. Potential topics include everyday violence, acts of kindness, local heroes, and recovery from addiction.

(6) Something along the lines of ‘Université Populaire’ could be reinstated to debate philosophy in the public space, in order to develop civic imagination

(7) Any objective social observer will realise that side by side with our discourse of citizenship and modernity there has been very little progress and change in our discourse on patriarchy and the attitudes which result from it. This is a difficult issue. But the change we need cannot be left solely in the hands of the small proportion of individuals who have learnt to consciously move away from inherited patriarchal attitudes.

Once again, the solution to this is an open and continued debate through schools, community centres, through surveys, focus group discussions, testimonies.

None of these measures will bring solutions fast but they can begin conversations which change societies in the long run. They are presented here as the beginning of a solution with view to opening debate on the question.

Nandini Bhautoo