

MAURITIUS TIMES

• "The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on." — Walter Lippmann

Interview: Lindsay Rivière

"La grande question, partout, est : qu'attend donc le gouvernement pour agir et sévir?"



• 'La crise des pensions a permis à Roshi Bhadain et à Xavier et Adrien Duval de gagner des points et de reprendre du poil de la bête'

• 'Partir du gouvernement a été une terrible erreur de jugement de la part de Bérenger. À quoi sert-il aujourd'hui?' **P 8**

Qs & As



DPP v Navin Ramgoolam (Appeal against Stay of Proceedings)

"A stay of proceedings for abuse of process is granted only where the court is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that the case is one of the 'clearest cases'"

LEX P3

Eclairages

Keir Starmer et la fragilité du leadership politique moderne



A. Bartleby P5

Editorial



P 2

Beyond the Air Mauritius Scandal: The Imperative of Governance Reform

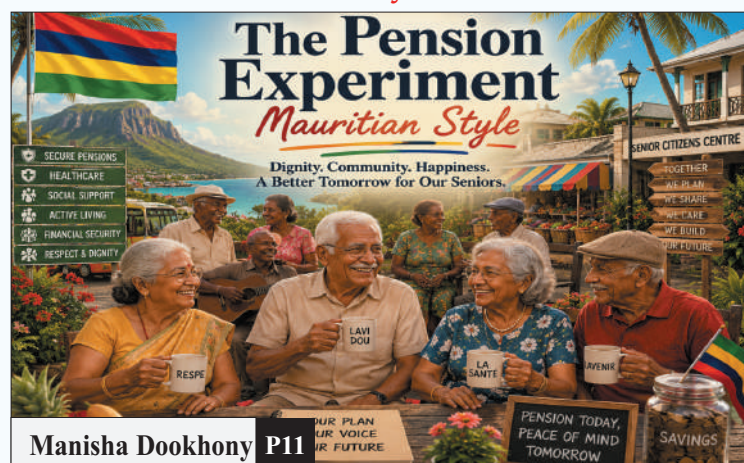
Politics



Vijay Makhan P7

Andy Burnham and Britain's Next Test: Will Chagos Finally Reach Its Conclusion?

Analysis



Manisha Dookhony P11

The Pension Experiment -- Mauritian Style

Many younger people have resigned themselves to never receiving a pension. That resignation may be the most worrying sign of all

Beyond the Air Mauritius Scandal: The Imperative of Governance Reform



The recent parliamentary disclosures regarding Air Mauritius, followed swiftly by the suspension of seven senior managers, mark a watershed moment in the governance of our state-owned enterprises. For years, the national carrier — once the pride of the country — has been buffeted by storms that were as much man-made as they were economic. The revelations now surfacing from the Kroll forensic investigation report do not merely describe financial loss; they outline a narrative of systemic betrayal, where the “Jewel in the Crown” was treated not as a strategic national asset, but as a chessboard for personal gain and cronyism.

It is imperative to look beyond the headlines of suspensions and allegations. This is not just a story about Air Mauritius; it is a diagnostic of a deeper malaise that has afflicted various state institutions, from the banking sector to infrastructure development. The public demand is no longer just for transparency — it is for accountability that goes beyond the fleeting spectacle of suspensions and arrests.

The Anatomy of Mismanagement

The Prime Minister's recent address to Parliament pulled back the curtain on a decade of fleet-related decisions that defy economic logic. The cold statistics are damning: four aircraft sold at a loss of Rs 1.2 billion, a fleet that suffered 100 groundings in a decade due to supply chain failures and technical negligence, and the procurement of assets that allegedly ignored internal economic warnings in favour of questionable leasing arrangements.

The allegations are profound: the pursuit of a criminal conspiracy to favour specific lessors, the submission of alleged falsified reports to the Board of Directors, and the wilful omission of critical airworthiness defects during overseas inspections. When senior officials are implicated in deliberately misleading their own boards, it signals a collapse of the fundamental checks and balances that define a functioning organisation.

Furthermore, the potential for civil action against former administrators for negligence during the voluntary administration period adds a layer of complexity. If those tasked with

the fiduciary duty of restructuring the company failed to protect the interests of the taxpayer — whose money served as the ultimate cushion — then the legal pursuit of damages is not merely a bureaucratic formality; it is a moral necessity.

The Broader Crisis of Governance

Air Mauritius, unfortunately, is not an isolated case. Across our landscape, we have seen a recurring pattern of “toxic loans,” dubious state land transactions, and irregular procurement processes. Whether it involves medical supplies during a pandemic or multi-billion rupee infrastructure contracts, the diagnosis remains consistent: the erosion of institutional integrity.

For too long, our public institutions have been treated as fiefdoms. Partisan appointments have frequently prioritized political loyalty over professional competence, leading to a culture where “merit” is an alien concept. When institutions are managed by individuals whose primary allegiance is to political patrons rather than to the sustainable health of the enterprise, the result is inevitable: the transformation of once-profitable entities into *canards boiteux* (lame ducks), forever reliant on the taxpayer's life support.

The public has grown weary of the “investigation cycle.” We have seen reports commissioned, findings tabled, and scandals debated, only for the momentum to dissipate before the judicial process can deliver a final verdict. The current sentiment is clear: headlines about suspensions and investigations are welcome, but they are insufficient. The nation is waiting for the judicial system to demonstrate its ability to act swiftly, fairly and impartially. They want to see fair trials, rigorous evidence-based prosecutions, and, crucially, sanctions that reflect the severity of the damage inflicted on the national exchequer.

The Path to ‘Changement’

A government elected on the platform of *Changement* (Change) now faces its ultimate test. The restorative work required is twofold: punitive and systemic.

On the punitive side, the Financial Crimes Commission (FCC) and the Police must operate with absolute autonomy. The Board of Air Mauritius has signalled its intent to refer

these matters for criminal investigation and civil litigation; this momentum must be maintained without interference. The legal system must demonstrate that the law is not a shield for the powerful but a sword against those who abuse the public trust.

On the systemic side, we must move toward a fundamental redefinition of corporate governance in state-owned enterprises. This requires:

Depoliticised Boards: The era of appointing political nominees to technical boards must end. Boards must be composed of industry experts, independent directors, and professionals with a proven track record of ethical management.

Strict Procurement Protocols: The “confidentiality clauses” that have served as a veil for non-transparent leasing and purchasing agreements must be scrutinised. While commercial sensitivity is a reality, it cannot be used to hide the squandering of public funds.

Institutional Independence: Public enterprises must be insulated from executive overreach. Their mandate should be explicitly focused on national interest, long-term sustainability, and professional management.

The “Jewels in the Crown” were built on decades of hard work, vision, and operational excellence. They were meant to be beacons of our nation's progress, admired not just locally but across the African continent. Watching them brought to their knees by incompetence and greed has been a painful experience for every taxpayer who has had to subsidize these failures.

The suspensions at Air Mauritius are the first step in a long-overdue cleaning of the house. However, the nation is looking for a deeper transformation. We cannot afford another decade where public money is used to rescue institutions weakened by preventable mismanagement. We want to see a country where the rule of law is the final arbiter, where merit is the primary currency of career advancement, and where public service is understood to be exactly that — service to the public, not an opportunity for self-enrichment.

Arrests and reports are the opening pages of this chapter; the public will be waiting to read the ending. The government must now ensure that justice is not only initiated but concluded, and that the structural rot is excised, not merely covered up. The time for excuses has passed; the time for accountability has arrived. Only through such firm, decisive action can we restore the dignity of our national institutions and honour the trust of the people.

Mauritius Times

Founder/Editor: Beekrumsing Ramlallah
Aug 1954-Sept 2000

Editor: M. Ramlallah

*This paper has been produced with
the assistance of*

**K.Ramlallah, Sultana Kurmally
& Kersley Ramsamy**

28 Jawaharlal Street (formerly Wellington Street),
Port Louis - Tel: 5-29 29301 / Tel/Fax: 212 1313
mtimes@intnet.mu; www.mauritiustimes.com;
facebook.com/mauritius.times

DPP v Navin Ramgoolam

(Appeal against Stay of Proceedings)

“A stay of proceedings for abuse of process is granted only where the court is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that the case is one of the ‘clearest cases’”

In criminal appeals involving a stay of proceedings on the ground of abuse of process, courts are often required to strike a delicate balance between safeguarding the accused’s right to a fair trial and upholding the broader public interest in the prosecution of serious offences. This balance becomes particularly sensitive where allegations involve public officials or Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs). In this week’s Qs & As, Lex sheds light on key legal principles governing abuse of process, the threshold for staying criminal proceedings, and the appellate court’s role in reviewing such decisions.

LEX

* In his Notice of Appeal challenging the decision of the Financial Crimes Division (FCD) of the Intermediate Court to stay the money laundering proceedings against Navin Ramgoolam, the DPP’s principal argument is that the trial court misunderstood the legal test for abuse of process. Why is a permanent stay of criminal proceedings regarded as an exceptional remedy, and what legal test must a court satisfy before granting such a stay on the grounds of abuse of process?

To grant a stay of proceedings on the grounds of abuse of process, the court must be satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that the case is one of the “clearest of cases”. It must conclude that allowing the proceedings to continue would either cause serious prejudice to a party or fundamentally undermine the integrity of the administration of justice. This requires conduct by the State or a litigant that significantly impairs the right to a fair trial or compromises the integrity of the judicial process, such as oppressive, vexatious, or otherwise egregious misconduct.

* The DPP also states that the magistrates treated allegations of political vendetta as sufficient to justify a stay without properly applying strict legal principles. Proving political motives behind a criminal investigation can be a tall order, but if such motives were indeed proven, would that, on its own, amount to an abuse of process, or must the accused also prove that it caused actual prejudice to the right to a fair trial?

Proving that a criminal investigation was driven by political motives can, in itself, amount to an abuse of process. This is because using the criminal justice system for an ulterior or punitive purpose, rather than for the genuine enforcement of the law, violates constitutional principles, offends the court’s sense of justice, and undermines public confidence in the administration of justice.

* Since the magistrates exercised their judicial discretion in staying the proceedings, will the Supreme Court re-examine all the evidence from the beginning?

In an appeal against a stay of proceedings, the Supreme Court will not re-examine all the factual evidence afresh. Instead, it will review the magistrates’ decision to determine whether they erred in law or principle, particularly in their application of the legal threshold for an abuse of process.

* As regards the court’s criticism of the police for failing to investigate allegations contained in the Dufry affidavit, the DPP takes the view that even if the inves-



“The essence of the money laundering charges under FIAMLA lies in the possession and handling of cash exceeding Rs 500,000. The physical discovery of substantial sums is an objective fact; whether the police investigated the Dufry allegations of a political set-up does not alter the existence of the seized money itself. The DPP’s position may therefore be legally sound...”

- Pic - Mauritius Business

tigation into that affidavit was incomplete, this did not affect the independent evidence supporting the alleged money laundering charges. What is your view on that?

The essence of the money laundering charges under FIAMLA lies in the possession and handling of cash exceeding Rs 500,000. The physical discovery of substantial sums is an objective fact; whether the police investigated the Dufry allegations of a political set-up does not alter the existence of the seized money itself.

The DPP’s position may therefore be legally sound, as a stay of proceedings for abuse of process should be reserved for cases in which an incomplete investigation renders a fair trial impossible.

Since the money laundering charges are grounded in physical, independent evidence (namely, the seized cash), the uninvestigated allegations contained in the Dufry affidavit are not, in themselves, fatal to the core of the prosecution case.

* The DPP also argues that the magistrates drew unjustified conclusions from several circumstances, including the filing of numerous provisional charges against Navin Ramgoolam that were later withdrawn, alleged leaks to the media, and allegations of political interference. Could it be argued that these facts,

individually or collectively, demonstrate that the police acted in bad faith?

All these factors, taken collectively, may provide a basis for arguing that the police acted in bad faith, which formed a central pillar of the defence’s successful application to halt the proceedings on the ground of abuse of process.

• The filing of multiple provisional charges followed by their eventual withdrawal may give rise to an inference of a “fishing expedition” — that is, the arrest of an individual on an incomplete evidential basis in the hope of subsequently uncovering supporting evidence. Courts have historically criticised such practices, as they may be viewed as instruments of harassment rather than legitimate criminal investigation.

• In the Mauritian context, such allegations may carry significant weight. Where a change of government is followed by a series of arrests and high-profile investigations involving former officeholders, a court may be invited to infer that the actions of the police were influenced by political considerations rather than by an objective criminal inquiry.

• As regards media leaks, the unauthorised or strategic disclosure of sensitive investigative material to the media is highly prejudicial. It may undermine the right to a fair trial by

creating a public presumption of guilt. Courts may regard such conduct as capable of amounting to an improper attempt to prejudice or publicly discredit the accused.

* One might assume that serious police errors or omissions in the conduct of an investigation would automatically justify the permanent termination of a prosecution. Is that in fact the case?

Serious police errors or omissions do not automatically result in the permanent termination of a prosecution. Instead, legal systems typically distinguish between remedies such as the exclusion of evidence and a stay of proceedings, the latter of which may, in exceptional circumstances, permanently bar a retrial.

* Besides the seriousness of the alleged money laun-

dering offences, the DPP also argues that the court gave insufficient weight to the need to enforce the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act and to the public interest in having allegations against a senior political figure determined at trial. From a layman’s perspective, can it be said that the FCD did not strike the right balance between the accused’s right to a fair trial and the public interest in prosecuting serious crime?

From a layman’s perspective, it is reasonable to argue that the Financial Crimes Division did not strike the appropriate balance. By effectively halting the trial before the evidence could be fully examined, the court’s decision may appear to prioritise procedural safeguards over the broader public interest in transparency and the rule of law.

When assessing this balance, the core tension lies between competing legal interests, including the accused’s right to a fair trial. This right requires that the accused be properly informed of the precise nature of the charges in order to prepare an adequate defence. It must also be weighed against the public interest in prosecution, which reflects society’s interest in holding public officials accountable for alleged corruption and ensuring that serious allegations are properly ventilated in open court.

☞ Cont. on page 4

DPP v Navin Ramgoolam

(Appeal against Stay of Proceedings)



“The filing of multiple provisional charges followed by their eventual withdrawal may give rise to an inference of a “fishing expedition” — that is, the arrest of an individual on an incomplete evidential basis in the hope of subsequently uncovering supporting evidence. Courts have historically criticised such practices, as they may be viewed as instruments of harassment rather than legitimate criminal investigation...” - Pic - Le Mauricien

Cont. from page 3

* The DPP's position seems to be that allegations involving senior political figures should be subject to closer public scrutiny, and that public confidence is best served by allowing such cases to be tested in court rather than stopped early. This raises a key question: does being a Politically Exposed Person (PEP) — such as a Prime Minister or former Prime Minister — affect whether a trial should proceed or be stayed?

The status of being a Politically Exposed Person (PEP), such as a sitting or former Prime Minister, may be relevant in assessing whether proceedings should be stayed. Courts in Mauritius, including the Financial Crimes Division of the Intermediate Court, have considered whether allegations of abuse of process arise where there are credible claims that a prosecution may be politically motivated.

In such cases, the court may examine whether the accused's high-profile political status increases the risk of selective or politically influenced prosecution, particularly where there is a change of government. However, PEP status is one factor among others in assessing whether the continuation of proceedings would amount to an abuse of process.

* If the Supreme Court allows the appeal, will the prosecution automatically resume, or will further procedural steps be required? Conversely, if the appeal is dismissed, would the prosecution be permanently barred from bringing the same charges again?

If the Supreme Court allows the appeal and overturns the lower court's decision, the

prosecution does not automatically resume. Instead, the matter is typically remitted to the trial court so that the case may proceed on its merits.

If the Supreme Court dismisses the appeal, whether the prosecution is permanently barred depends on the basis of the original dismissal at trial level. Where a case is dismissed for procedural irregularities — such as defects in the investigation or other curable defects in the charge — the prosecution is not necessarily barred from re-instituting proceedings, and the DPP may, in principle, correct the defect and re-file the charges.

However, if the court dismissed the charges on substantive constitutional grounds, found a serious abuse of process, or formally entered an acquittal, the prosecution is generally permanently barred. Any attempt to bring the same charges again would violate the protection against double jeopardy.

* What impact do you think this appeal will have on the manner in which police investigations are conducted, on political interference in the police's duties and investigations, and on the conduct of politically exposed persons?

The appeal establishes a strict legal precedent that reinforces investigative autonomy and limits executive override in individual cases. This shifts law enforcement toward stricter procedural compliance, curbs political pressure by requiring written and justifiable directives, and raises the legal threshold for attempts by politicians to influence criminal investigations.

An appeal of this magnitude influences governance and law enforcement by funda-

interference is thereby constrained, as the ruling significantly restricts the ability of officials to issue informal or discretionary instructions that may subvert the law.

By creating an enforceable mechanism against executive overreach, it requires political actors to operate through transparent and formal channels, thereby exposing politically motivated interventions to public and judicial review. As regards Politically Exposed Persons, high-level individuals no longer operate with any presumption of immunity. The risk of independent investigations and public disclosure compels PEPs to rely on legal counsel rather than political influence to address potential legal liability.

LEX



LOCAL OPEN TENDER in Mauritius

AOO_7000008365_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 desired delivery deadline is 17 July 2026.

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_7000008365_LAPTOP_Verification Report _Maurice».

The deadline for submission, originally of 1 July 2026 **has been extended to 10 July 2026 at 23:59, Madagascar local time,**

and submissions must be sent exclusively to the following email address: **MG_quotation@giz.de** with the subject line: «AOO_7000008365_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 **08 July 2026 local at 23:59 (11:59 PM) time in Madagascar.**

Keir Starmer et la fragilité du leadership politique moderne

Par A. Bartleby

Le paysage politique occidental traverse une zone de turbulences sans précédent. Au Royaume-Uni, le récent départ forcé du Premier ministre Keir Starmer, après seulement deux années au pouvoir, illustre une instabilité chronique: le pays s'apprête à connaître son septième dirigeant en une décennie. Cette valse des chefs de gouvernement, loin d'être une exception britannique, est le symptôme d'une «fièvre» démocratique qui gagne l'ensemble des nations développées.

La fin de l'ère des certitudes

Mark Beeson, professeur adjoint à l'Australia-China Relations Institute de l'Université de technologie de Sydney, souligne une réalité dérangeante. Si les erreurs de jugement, le populisme effréné ou l'arrogance de certains dirigeants — qu'il s'agisse de Boris Johnson ou de la perception d'Emmanuel Macron — ont indéniablement exacerbé le chaos, il serait trop simple de réduire cette crise à une seule incompétence individuelle.

La thèse de Beeson est profonde: il est possible que les attentes des citoyens soient devenues si vastes, si complexes et si contradictoires qu'aucun leader, aussi talentueux soit-il, ne puisse les satisfaire. Entre la pression du coût de la vie, la crise du logement, la dégradation des services publics et les défis climatiques, les dirigeants sont pris en étau. En cherchant à occuper un «centre» politique pour apaiser tout le monde, des figures comme Anthony Albanese en Australie ou Friedrich Merz en Allemagne finissent par produire des agendas politiques atones, qui, paradoxalement, déçoivent les deux extrémités de l'échiquier



Keir Starmer. P - 24 Heures

politique.

Le déficit de courage moral

Toutefois, cette lecture ne dédouane pas totalement la classe dirigeante. Au-delà de la complexité des dossiers, ce qui semble faire défaut, c'est le courage politique — cette fibre morale capable de porter une vision à long terme plutôt que de se perdre dans la gestion quotidienne de «nids-de-poule» symboliques.

Le citoyen d'aujourd'hui, plus informé et plus exigeant, perçoit cette prudence comme un manque de conviction. Lorsqu'un leader comme Starmer hésite sur des pro-

messes fondamentales ou semble davantage préoccupé par les sommets internationaux que par la vie quotidienne et les problèmes de ses administrés, le lien de confiance se rompt. La politique est devenue «fébrile» car elle ne répond plus à la soif de sécurité et de sens. Ce vide est immédiatement comblé par des mouvements populistes, comme le Reform UK de Nigel Farage, qui capitalisent sur ce type de ressentiment.

Un leadership à réinventer

Le problème n'est pas tant que les défis sont «plus difficiles» que par le passé, mais que le cadre du leadership lui-même est devenu obsolète. La modernité a engendré une culture de l'immédiateté où chaque décision est scrutée par les réseaux sociaux et chaque échec est amplifié par une polarisation endémique.

Auparavant, le leadership consistait à guider une société vers un horizon défini. Aujourd'hui, il semble confiné à une gestion de crise permanente où la priorité est la survie politique à court terme. Cette peur de «l'élimination» (la *defenestration*) par les pairs ou par les urnes inhibe toute audace. Le manque de courage moral que pointe Mark Beeson est le reflet d'une classe politique qui a perdu sa boussole au profit des sondages.

Si nous voulons restaurer la démocratie, nous devons accepter que le leadership ne soit plus seulement une question de «gestion».

Il exige une authenticité retrouvée: celle de dirigeants capables de dire des vérités inconfortables, d'assumer des choix difficiles et de démontrer une empathie réelle pour les préoccupations locales. Si les leaders actuels ne parviennent pas à articuler un projet qui transcende la simple maintenance du système, ils continueront de laisser le champ libre aux forces de la désillusion.

La question n'est plus seulement de savoir *comment* diriger, mais *pourquoi* nous le faisons. Tant que le «pourquoi» sera étouffé par le bruit de la survie politique, l'électorat continuera, à juste titre, de se sentir abandonné.

Justice, crime et société: Tendances et mutations à Maurice en 2025

La sécurité publique et l'intégrité du système judiciaire sont des piliers fondamentaux de la société mauricienne. Le rapport sur les statistiques de la criminalité, de la justice et de la sécurité pour l'année 2025, compilé à partir des données de la police, du bureau du Directeur des Poursuites Publiques (DPP), de la magistrature et des services pénitentiaires, révèle un paysage contrasté. Si certains indicateurs témoignent d'une vigilance accrue, d'autres soulignent des défis structurels persistants.

Une volatilité marquée dans les chiffres

Avant toute analyse, une mise en garde s'impose: l'interprétation de ces statistiques exige une prudence rigoureuse. Les données policières et judiciaires se basent sur le nombre d'infractions, tandis que les statistiques carcérales et de probation concernent les délinquants, dont beaucoup sont condamnés pour plusieurs délits. De plus, les tendances peuvent varier selon les campagnes de sensibilisation ou les opérations ciblées, comme en témoigne la modification de la *Road Traffic Act* en 2018.

Le taux global d'infractions (hors contraventions) a connu une légère hausse, passant de 42,8 pour 1 000 habitants en 2024 à 43,3 en 2025. Cette augmentation globale s'explique principalement par une hausse de 12,3 % des infractions liées aux drogues ou substances psychoactives, qui sont passées de 4 373 à 4 913 cas. En contrepartie, une baisse encourageante de 11,4 % des actes contre la propriété (de 13 519 à 11 981) vient tempérer cette tendance.

La sécurité routière: un défi persistant

Le secteur des contraventions routières reste le plus volumineux, avec une augmentation de 11,1 % en un an, atteignant 352 296 cas en 2025. Le facteur «vitesse» demeure le grand responsable: les excès de vitesse ont bondi de 25,4 %, passant de 72 109 à 90 428 contraventions.

Par ailleurs, d'autres infractions routières marquent une hausse significative: le non-port de la ceinture de sécurité (+22,6 %), l'usage du téléphone portable au volant (+23,8 %) et le défaut de port du casque de protection (+152,1 %). Ces chiffres soulignent l'importance vitale des campagnes de

sécurité routière, qui semblent plus nécessaires que jamais pour infléchir des comportements de conduite risqués.

Justice et milieu carcéral: vers une pression accrue

Le système judiciaire fait face à une activité intense. Si le nombre de personnes suspectées ou arrêtées est resté relativement stable (28 966 en 2025 contre 28 858 en 2024), le nombre de personnes poursuivies a augmenté de 2,3 %. Plus frappant encore, le nombre de dossiers référés par le bureau du DPP aux cours intermédiaire et suprême a explosé, enregistrant une hausse spectaculaire de 48,3 % (passant de 538 à 798 cas).

Parallèlement, le système carcéral subit une pression croissante. Le taux d'emprisonnement par 100 000 habitants a grimpé à 226,3, tandis que l'occupation moyenne des prisons est passée de 70,2 % à 74,3



Justice, crime et société. P - Word Press (Screenshot)
Criminalité à Maurice : des avancées, mais des défis structurels demeurent. P - Word Press

%. Le coût de la maintenance d'un détenu s'élève désormais à 1 010 roupies par jour. Un point d'interrogation majeur demeure concernant la réinsertion: parmi les 5 597 condamnés adultes admis en prison en 2025, près de 74,4 % sont des récidivistes, un chiffre qui interroge l'efficacité des programmes de réhabilitation actuels.

➔ Suite en page 6

Justice, crime et société: Tendances et mutations à Maurice en 2025

☞ Suite de la page 5

Vers une approche différente?

L'évolution des mesures alternatives à l'emprisonnement montre une tendance intéressante. Si les ordres de probation ont chuté de 64 % (de 50 à 18), le recours aux travaux d'intérêt général (*Community Service Orders*) a progressé de 22,2 %, passant de 338 à 413. Cette orientation suggère une volonté, bien que timide, de privilégier des sanctions communautaires pour certains types de délits.

Enfin, il est intéressant de noter que le taux d'homicide intentionnel est resté relativement stable, passant de 2,8 à 2,7 pour 100 000 habitants, marquant une légère baisse. Cependant, la hausse des délits liés à la drogue et aux

comportements contre la sécurité routière pointe vers des problématiques sociales où la répression seule ne semble pas suffire.

Ces statistiques de 2025 ne sont pas seulement une compilation de chiffres ; elles sont le reflet de notre dynamique sociétale. Alors que les autorités intensifient les contrôles — en témoigne la hausse des contraventions — le système judiciaire, lui, voit sa charge de travail s'alourdir, et les prisons se remplir avec une population de récidivistes stable.

Ces données appellent à une réflexion lucide: l'efficacité de notre appareil répressif ne saurait masquer l'érosion continue de la sécurité sur nos routes et la persistance du fléau de la drogue. Le taux préoccupant de récidive, attei-

gnant les trois quarts des admissions, agit comme un signal d'alarme: il souligne les limites actuelles de nos centres de détention, qui semblent davantage fonctionner comme des lieux de stockage que comme de véritables espaces de transformation sociale.

Pour l'année à venir, le défi sera donc de dépasser la simple gestion comptable des infractions pour s'attaquer aux causes profondes de cette délinquance. La justice mauricienne ne doit pas se contenter de traiter les symptômes de l'incivisme et de la criminalité ; elle doit être le levier d'une stratégie nationale plus ambitieuse, où la prévention, l'éducation et une réinsertion intelligente prévaudraient sur la seule multiplication des amendes et des peines privatives de liberté.

Cold Cases à Maurice: L'inertie coupable face au cri de la vérité

Baïgnaires, cratères, chambres d'hôtel, champs de cannes: la géographie du crime à Maurice est jalonnée de lieux dont les noms, au fil des décennies, sont devenus synonymes de mystère et d'inachevé. Le 27 juin 2026, le constat dressé par M^e Rama Valayden dans une déclaration au quotidien *L'express* concernant la CCID Special Cell est sans appel: après 18 mois d'existence, cette cellule spéciale, dédiée aux dossiers non élucidés, semble selon lui tourner à vide.

L'illusion de l'expertise étrangère

L'arrivée d'enquêteurs de Scotland Yard l'an dernier avait suscité un espoir légitime. Pourtant, les autorités ont rapidement tempéré les attentes: ces experts britanniques ne sont pas là pour «résoudre» les dossiers, mais pour apporter un regard extérieur et des méthodes modernes. Toutefois, pour les familles de Soopramanien Kistnen, de Vanessa Lagesse, de Michaela McAreavy ou de Nadine Dantier, cette assistance technique risque de rester une vaine formalité si elle ne s'accompagne pas d'une volonté politique inflexible.

Comment justifier qu'après des années d'attente, aucune avancée significative ne soit communiquée aux familles, premières victimes de cette «culture de l'oubli»?

Le dossier Kistnen: le test de crédibilité

L'affaire Soopramanien Kistnen demeure le dossier le plus emblématique de cette inertie. Bien qu'elle soit la plus «fraîche» (2020), elle se heurte à un mur politique. M^e Valayden met l'accent sur une lacune précise: l'accès aux données de vidéosurveillance gérées par le groupe Huawei. Si l'État ne met pas tout en œuvre pour obtenir et exploiter ces preuves cruciales, comment peut-il prétendre mener une enquête sérieuse? Le sentiment qui prévaut est celui d'une justice à deux vitesses, où les obstacles administratifs et les «clauses de confidentialité» servent de bouclier contre la manifestation de la vérité.

La nécessité d'une réforme structurelle

L'ancien inspecteur Ranjeet Johkoo souligne une évidence: sans un système robuste d'appel à témoins garantissant une confidentialité totale, la police se prive d'une source d'information essentielle. À l'ère du numérique, il est inadmissible que Maurice ne dispose pas d'un canal sécurisé pour recueillir des témoignages anonymes, outil standard dans la plupart des juridictions modernes.

L'accumulation de dossiers classés sans suite — comme celui de Bassin-Blanc, où l'acte criminel a été reconnu par la justice mais reste impuni — transforme le système judiciaire en une machine à produire des frustrations plutôt que des verdicts.

Le poids du silence

La persistance des *cold cases* à Maurice n'est pas seule-



La persistance des *cold cases*, comme celui de Soopramanien Kistnen, n'est pas seulement un échec technique de la police; c'est aussi un échec moral de la nation. P - Sunday Times

ment un échec technique de la police ; c'est un échec moral de la nation. Lorsque le pouvoir politique, par omission ou par calcul, laisse des crimes odieux sans coupables, il fragilise le contrat social.

La loi ne peut être qu'un concept abstrait: elle doit être un instrument vivant. À mon sens, trois piliers manquent cruellement pour sortir de cette impasse :

1. L'Indépendance totale: Une cellule spécialisée ne doit pas rendre des comptes au seul commissaire de police, mais être soumise à une supervision indépendante, garantissant que les pressions politiques, évoquées à plusieurs reprises, soient neutralisées.

2. Le courage politique: Comme le dit M^e Valayden, sans volonté gouvernementale, aucune technique de Scotland Yard ne sera suffisante. La volonté signifie le fait d'accepter que la vérité puisse déranger les puissants.

3. Le respect dû aux victimes: L'absence d'interrogation systématique des proches ou le gel des primes aux informateurs dénote un mépris pour le travail de deuil des familles.

La justice ne doit pas seulement être rendue, elle doit être vue comme étant rendue. Si les autorités continuent de laisser ces dossiers s'empoussiérer dans les tiroirs, c'est la confiance du public en l'État de droit qui, elle aussi, finira par devenir un *cold case*.

La loi doit punir avec la plus grande rigueur ceux qui ont commis ces crimes, mais elle doit également se retourner contre ceux qui, par leur négligence coupable ou leur obstruction, empêchent aujourd'hui la lumière de jaillir. La justice ne peut être sélective.

Le "Cockroach Janata Party": Quand l'humour devient une arme politique en Inde

Le 16 mai dernier, une remarque méprisante du juge en chef de la Cour suprême indienne, Surya Kant, qualifiant les jeunes sans emploi de «cafards», a déclenché une réaction inattendue. Loin de s'offusquer en silence, les jeunes Indiens ont réapproprié l'insulte pour en faire le symbole d'une résistance numérique inédite. Abhijeet Dipke, un étudiant international, a lancé sur X l'idée audacieuse: «Et si tous les cafards se rassemblaient?». Ainsi est né le *Cockroach Janata Party* (CJP).

Ce qui a commencé comme une boutade sur Internet a pris une ampleur phénoménale, accumulant 10 millions d'abonnés sur Instagram en seulement quatre jours, une croissance dépassant presque tous les records établis par des célébrités mondiales. En un mois, le CJP comptait 22,5 millions de partisans, soit plus du double du Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Si certains observateurs ont hâtivement conclu à l'échec du mouvement, suite à des manifestations physiques moins révolutionnaires que prévu, cette lecture ignore la mutation profonde que le CJP opère sur l'échiquier politique indien.

L'expression d'une génération en détresse

Le succès viral du CJP repose sur un mélange subtil d'humour noir et de souffrance réelle. Il incarne la voix de cette «génération cafard» — les jeunes diplômés sans emploi, les étudiants écrasés par le coût des coachings privés et les aspirants fonctionnaires confrontés à des examens annulés pour fuite de questions. Le CJP met en lumière ce qu'il perçoit comme des failles inacceptables de la société indienne: inégalités économiques, où une infime élite accapare la richesse, tandis que 40 % des jeunes diplômés restent sur le carreau.

A. Bartleby

☞ Suite en page 17



Andy Burnham and Britain's Next Test: Will Chagos Finally Reach Its Conclusion?

The expected arrival of Andy Burnham at 10 Downing Street would mark yet another chapter in Britain's extraordinary political volatility. But beyond the change of occupant lies a more fundamental question: will the United Kingdom finally bring closure to one of the last unresolved issues of decolonisation, or will Chagos once again be overtaken by other pressing geopolitical priorities?

The prospect of Andy Burnham, who, a fortnight ago, was not even a member of the British Parliament, becoming Britain's next Prime Minister is itself a reflection of the extraordinary political fluidity that has come to characterise British politics. In barely a decade, the United Kingdom will soon be welcoming its seventh Prime Minister — a remarkable turnover for a country once regarded as a model of political continuity, institutional stability and orderly democratic succession.

Whether Andy Burnham succeeds in restoring that stability will be the first and perhaps the most important test of his premiership. Before defining Britain's role abroad, he will first need to demonstrate that the revolving door at Number 10 has finally stopped turning. However, should he assume office, foreign policy will not be long in demanding his attention.

Burnham would inherit an international environment profoundly different from that which confronted British governments even a few years ago — one marked by intensifying geopolitical rivalry. The war in Ukraine continues to reshape European security. Tensions in the Middle East remain capable of triggering wider regional and global repercussions. Relations between Washington and Beijing continue to define much of the strategic landscape, while the international rules-based order faces persistent questioning.

Against this backdrop, there is little reason to expect dramatic departures from the broad contours of British foreign policy. Support for NATO, continued engagement with Europe and close strategic cooperation with the United States are likely to remain constants. There may be adjustments of tone and emphasis, but continuity rather than rupture is likely to prevail.

The relationship with the Trump Administration may, however, require careful management.

Personal chemistry between leaders matters, but strategic realities matter even more. Reports that the Pentagon is preparing to invest several billion dollars in upgrading more than a dozen American military facilities across the United Kingdom, including infrastructure associated with the storage and deployment of US nuclear weapons, underline the depth of the Anglo-American strategic partnership.

At a time of growing geopolitical uncertainty, Washington appears intent on reinforcing its military posture across Europe, and the United Kingdom remains central to that architecture, notwithstanding certain disparaging remarks coming from the White House. Whatever differences may occasionally arise between political leaders, the transatlantic security relationship is unlikely to be fundamentally altered.

This wider strategic environment also places the Chagos question in a different perspective. It is no longer merely a bilateral issue between Mauritius and the United Kingdom, nor simply an unresolved question of decolonisation. The Indian Ocean has become one of the principal theatres in which the emerging international order is taking shape. Competition among the major powers, the security of vital



“Burnham would inherit an international environment profoundly different from that which confronted British governments even a few years ago — one marked by intensifying geopolitical rivalry. The war in Ukraine continues to reshape European security. Tensions in the Middle East remain capable of triggering wider regional and global repercussions. Relations between Washington and Beijing continue to define much of the strategic landscape, while the international rules-based order faces persistent questioning. Against this backdrop, there is little reason to expect dramatic departures from the broad contours of British foreign policy...” Pic - Idaho State Journal

sea lanes, military access, technological surveillance, energy routes and the defence of international law increasingly converge in this maritime space.

It is precisely because the strategic importance of the region has grown so markedly that resolving the Chagos issue in accordance with international law has acquired even greater significance. Respect for sovereignty and strategic security are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, they reinforce one another by providing the legitimacy and stability upon which enduring security arrangements ultimately depend.

It is within this broader strategic framework that Mauritius must assess the future of the Chagos question.

There is every indication that institutional continuity will prevail. If Jonathan Powell remains National Security Adviser, as has been widely speculated, much of the strategic thinking that shaped the agreement already concluded between London and Port Louis is likely to remain in place.

But continuity does not necessarily translate into urgency.

Any incoming Prime Minister will inevitably confront a crowded agenda. Economic pressures, public finances, domestic political consolidation, defence, immigration and Britain's evolving place in Europe will all compete for immediate attention. There is therefore a legitimate concern that Chagos, despite the agreement already reached, could gradually slip down the list of priorities.

That would be unfortunate.

The issue is no longer one of negotiating sovereignty. The United Kingdom has already acknowledged and recognised Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia. The International Court of Justice has spoken. The United Nations General Assembly has endorsed that position by an overwhelming majority. The May 2025 Agreement between London and Port Louis represents the political expression of that legal

reality.

What remains is implementation.

For Britain, completing this process would not simply resolve a bilateral issue. It would reinforce its long-standing reputation as a country that honours its international commitments and respects the rule of law. At a time when international law itself is increasingly challenged across several theatres of conflict, demonstrating consistency carries importance far beyond the Indian Ocean.

Mauritius, for its part, must continue to pursue the matter with the same quiet professionalism that has characterised its diplomacy throughout this long journey.

One may reasonably assume that the Mauritian authorities, through our High Commission in London, have already established contact with Andy Burnham and his advisers to explain why the Chagos issue must remain high on the agenda of any incoming British administration. Equally, one would expect that Port Louis is closely following political developments in the United Kingdom and maintaining the necessary diplomatic engagement with London to ensure that this long-standing chapter of decolonisation is finally brought to a close.

The objective remains the full implementation of the commitments already undertaken, in accordance with international law and respect for human rights — principles which the United Kingdom has long championed and has contributed significantly to shaping over many decades.

From the Mauritian perspective, this is not simply another foreign policy file. It is the completion of our decolonisation.

For Britain, it is an opportunity to demonstrate that, even in an era of geopolitical uncertainty, principle and credibility still matter.

The next occupant of Number 10 will inherit many pressing challenges.

Among those challenges is an opportunity that transcends day-to-day politics, that is, to complete one of the last unfinished chapters of Britain's decolonisation record. Bringing the Chagos question to its lawful conclusion would not merely honour the commitments already undertaken; it would reaffirm that, even in an increasingly uncertain world, the United Kingdom remains prepared to match strategic interests with respect for international law and the principles it has long championed.



“One may reasonably assume that the Mauritian authorities, through our High Commission in London, have already established contact with Andy Burnham and his advisers to explain why the Chagos issue must remain high on the agenda of any incoming British administration. Equally, one would expect that Port Louis is closely following political developments in the United Kingdom and maintaining the necessary diplomatic engagement with London to ensure that this long-standing chapter of decolonisation is finally brought to a close...” Pic - The Economist

Lindsay Rivière

“La grande question, partout, est: qu’attend donc le gouvernement pour agir et sévir?”

Dix-huit mois après le raz-de-marée électoral de novembre 2024, le climat social à Maurice semble avoir basculé dans une phase d'incertitude. Le gouvernement, porté par un mandat historique, fait face aujourd'hui à un paradoxe: comment satisfaire une attente populaire immense tout en naviguant dans un contexte économique contraint? Pour éclairer cette conjoncture complexe, nous avons sollicité l'analyse de Lindsay Rivière. Journaliste chevronné et observateur attentif de notre échiquier politique, il porte un regard sans concession sur les rapports entre le pouvoir en place et une population en quête de repères. De la récente controverse sur la réforme des pensions aux dynamiques fragiles de la solidarité gouvernementale, en passant par les défis structurels qui attendent le pays, il décortique les failles et les perspectives d'un exécutif à la croisée des chemins.



Mauritius Times: À écouter les pré-occupations qui s'expriment sur le terrain, sur les réseaux sociaux ou dans les conversations du quotidien, on a le sentiment qu'un certain malaise s'installe au sein de l'opinion publique. Selon vous, cette perception reflète-t-elle la réalité? Comment évaluez-vous aujourd'hui l'état des rapports entre le gouvernement et la population?

Lindsay Rivière: L'état des relations entre la population et le gouvernement se dégrade clairement, au fil des mois. Il y a comme un désamour grandissant, une déception qui s'amplifie, une méfiance accrue face au discours politique et beaucoup de frustration accumulée dans l'air.

C'est, d'ailleurs, toujours un peu le cas avec des élections produisant des 60-0. Plus grande est la victoire, plus forte, en effet, est la conviction populaire que tout peut être entrepris tout de suite, puisqu'il n'y a pas d'obstacles au Parlement pour conduire rapidement des changements et ainsi changer la situation.

La grande question, partout, est donc : Qu'attend donc le gouvernement pour agir et sévir?

Aux circonstances euphoriques des

« Les réseaux sociaux sont là pour rester, avec leurs avantages et leurs méfaits. Il faut intérioriser cette donnée et s'y adapter. Nous sommes passés d'un système politique où seules comptaient les élites (intellectuelles ou financières) dans l'orientation du pays à un pouvoir beaucoup plus largement diffus et à une multiplication de contre-pouvoirs qui - aujourd'hui - deviennent beaucoup plus efficaces que le quatrième pouvoir traditionnel... »

60-0 de novembre 2024, sont venus, par ailleurs, se greffer un désir inassouvi de nettoyage en règle des institutions et de règlement de comptes, tant l'ancien pouvoir avait outrancièrement abusé des lois et structures de l'État pour réprimer la nation et pervertir nos institutions.

En 18 mois, le pays a successivement vécu une choquante lenteur à mettre en place la nouvelle Administration, des nominations parfois contestées, une réforme des pensions sans consultation aucune. De plus, le départ inattendu de Bérenger a provoqué des divisions politiques profondes et a abruti les esprits, confirmant du coup que beaucoup de choses ne vont pas bien au gouverne-

ment et que le leadership de Navin Ramgoolam est faible. Ajoutez à cela un coût de la vie mal maîtrisé, un style de gouvernement trop centralisé, et - aujourd'hui - une deuxième tentative de réforme cruciale des pensions, et ce, dans une absence totale de communication.

C'est beaucoup à absorber pour un petit pays en permanence stressé depuis la Covid 19 et les dernières années du gouvernement Pravind Jugnauth. Il faut pourtant dire, en toute objectivité, que beaucoup de ces problèmes sont 'self-inflicted'. Le Gouvernement lit très mal l'humeur populaire et y réagit de manière malhabile, faisant gaffe sur gaffe. Le fossé s'agrandit donc.

* Chaque segment de la population semble désormais porter ses propres griefs, et il existe une perception que certains responsables politiques sont de plus en plus perçus comme déconnectés des réalités vécues par une grande partie de la population. Partagez-vous cette impression?

Oui, je la partage sans difficulté. Les temps ont changé. On ne peut plus aujourd'hui gouverner Maurice comme on le faisait dans les années 90. La contestation est partout et elle est très vocale, et il faut savoir s'y adapter, expliquer, convaincre, entraîner.

Navin Ramgoolam, depuis 1990, quand il est entré en politique avait toujours un grand talent de communicateur, ce qui lui donnait un avantage certain sur ses adversaires, restés bloqués dans l'ancien monde. Où est partie son aptitude à convaincre? A-t-il toujours le même flair politique qu'autrefois?

* Ce qui complique davantage les choses pour le gouvernement, c'est l'essor des réseaux sociaux, qui occupent désormais une place centrale dans la contestation des gouvernements, ici comme ailleurs, parfois davantage que l'opposition politique traditionnelle. Le gouvernement peut-il encore maîtriser son récit face à cette nouvelle réalité ou assistons-nous à l'émergence d'une nouvelle forme de participation citoyenne et de contre-pouvoir?

Les réseaux sociaux sont là pour rester, avec leurs avantages et leurs méfaits. Il faut intérioriser cette donnée et s'y adapter. Nous sommes passés d'un système politique où seules comptaient les élites (intellectuelles ou financières) dans l'orientation du pays à un pouvoir beaucoup plus largement diffus et à une multiplication de contre-pouvoirs qui - aujourd'hui - deviennent beaucoup plus efficaces que le quatrième pouvoir traditionnel: la presse écrite.

Les radios libres, les réseaux sociaux accessibles 24 heures sur 24, le caractère immédiat de l'information, la libération de la parole face à la médiocrité de l'information officielle, et la démocratisation de l'opinion ont tout bouleversé. Il faut donc aujourd'hui changer radicalement la façon de gouverner. Le citoyen veut désormais être partie prenante sur tout ce qui affecte sa vie, il veut être consulté. Il ne veut plus être seulement un vote qui s'exprime anonymement tous les 5 ans aux élections.

Or, rien ou si peu a changé sur divers plans, à Maurice: le mode de fonctionnement du gouvernement, les travaux parlementaires, la structure du Service Civil, l'organisation de la vie économique. Maurice vit aussi un paradoxe certain: il demeure un des pays les plus conservateurs de la planète, alors que son discours public reste faussement progressiste et moderne.

☞ Suite en page 9

'La crise des pensions a permis à Roshi Bhadain et à Xavier et Adrien Duval de gagner des points et de reprendre du poil de la bête'

☞ Suite de la page 8

* Dès décembre 2024, Navin Ramgoolam affirmait que s'il avait eu connaissance de l'état réel des affaires du pays, il aurait presque préféré perdre les dernières élections. Il devait aussi ajouter: "Plus nous fouillons, plus nous trouvons de squelettes!" Ces propos en disent long sur la situation dans laquelle se trouvait — et se trouve toujours — le pays. À l'évidence, il ne bluffait pas car il y a effectivement une longue liste de problèmes. Qu'en pensez-vous?

Je ne suis pas du tout convaincu par cette explication. L'Alliance du Changement ne pouvait pas ne pas savoir, dans les mois précédant les élections générales, que la situation économique se dégradait inexorablement. Toutes les statistiques (y compris celles plus crédibles du FMI et de Moody's) pointaient dans cette direction.

Sans doute le gouvernement sortant tentait-il d'enjoliver la situation quand il le pouvait mais l'Alliance du Changement avait-elle fait son 'homework' comme il le fallait? Venir dire aujourd'hui que tout est le fait de l'ancien régime ne convainc plus. La situation est ce qu'elle est. Il faut maintenant s'y faire et cesser de se plaindre. Tout cela commence à lasser. Il faut passer à autre chose, en termes de justification.

Voyez la controverse sur les pensions. Ne faut-il pas se poser la question: Si la situation était aussi mauvaise en 2024 que le dit le PM, pourquoi l'Alliance Ramgoolam/Béranger/ReA/Nouveaux Démocrates a-t-elle suivi, de manière aussi irresponsable, le MSM dans sa folle démagogie et a-t-elle promis à 260000 pensionnés une pension universelle à Rs 21500 (ce qui aurait, sur papier, coûté Rs 73 milliards p.a. ou 29% du Budget) à l'État aujourd'hui?

« C'est, d'ailleurs, toujours un peu le cas avec des élections produisant des 60-0. Plus grande est la victoire, plus forte, en effet, est la conviction populaire que tout peut être entrepris tout de suite, puisqu'il n'y a pas d'obstacles au Parlement pour conduire rapidement des changements et ainsi changer la situation. La grande question, partout, est donc: Qu'attend donc le gouvernement pour agir et sévir? »

La question des pensions a toujours été hautement politique et elle est maintenant devenue centrale à l'économie. Elle l'est depuis 2014 quand Sir Anerood Jugnauth a découvert le vrai impact électoral des électeurs de plus de 60 ans, le 'Grey Power'. Les plus de 60 ans représentent aujourd'hui le quart des électeurs dans chaque circonscription. SAJ et le MSM les a donc cajolés tout particulièrement, avec des augmentations successives des pensions. Les autres partis ont suivi aveuglément, d'où le coût insoutenable de ces prestations aujourd'hui.

Il faut rendre les politiciens légalement responsables de leurs promesses avec un 'Fiscal Responsibility Act'. Déjà on voit le MSM, le PMSD de Xavier-Duval, le Reform Party de



Roshi Bhadain promettre le retour à la pension à 60 ans aux élections de 2029. Les autres suivront-ils? Verra-t-on les partis promettre cette fois Rs 25000 ou Rs 30000 de pension pour gagner les prochaines élections? Il faut à tout prix arrêter cette folie politique.

* Selon vous, quels sont aujourd'hui les principaux griefs exprimés par les citoyens issus de différents milieux sociaux, ainsi que par les acteurs des divers secteurs économiques, et dans quelle mesure ces revendications traduisent-elles des réalités structurelles plutôt que des frustrations conjoncturelles?

On peut évoquer une mauvaise conjoncture mais un des grands problèmes actuels, c'est que, malgré le passage du temps, on tarde trop pour apporter des solutions aux problèmes structurels qui se posent depuis des années et qui sont archi-débattus. *More action, less talk.*

* En ce qui concerne le niveau de vie et les pressions sociales, vous conviendrez sans doute que protéger le pouvoir d'achat des ménages les plus vulnérables, soutenir durablement les classes moyennes sans aggraver les déséquilibres budgétaires, tout en évitant une aggravation des inégalités sociales dans un contexte de fortes contraintes fiscales, cela constitue un véritable défi dans le contexte économique actuel?

Tout en préservant les grands équilibres indispensables à la stabilité, il ne faut jamais perdre de vue l'absolue nécessité de protéger les petits. Il y a là un impératif moral certain.

Voyez-vous, nous vivons une situation très complexe. D'un côté, Maurice se targue d'être un des pays les plus prospères du continent africain, comme un modèle de développement inclusif, mais dans le même temps, le Premier ministre admet dans son discours du Budget que près de deux tiers des Mauriciens ont des revenus inférieurs à Rs 28000 (US\$ 600 pm et \$20 par jour).

Nous restons donc un pays où existe beaucoup de

pauvreté et un pouvoir d'achat très faible et constamment menacé.

Which is which? Sommes-nous un pays prospère ou non? Il faut orienter nos choix en fonction de la réponse à cette question.

Sans doute le gouvernement sortant tentait-il d'enjoliver la situation quand il le pouvait mais l'Alliance du Changement avait-elle fait son 'homework' comme il le fallait? Venir dire aujourd'hui que tout est le fait de l'ancien régime ne convainc plus. La situation est ce qu'elle est. Il faut maintenant s'y faire et cesser de se plaindre. Tout cela commence à lasser»

* Les circonstances internationales et l'état des finances publiques ne se prêtent guère à une amélioration du niveau de vie d'une grande partie des Mauriciens. Que peut faire le gouvernement dans une telle situation?

Avec les difficultés actuelles, le gouvernement n'a que trois perspectives possibles: augmenter substantiellement ses revenus, faire repartir rapidement la croissance via l'investissement et réduire drastiquement la dépense publique.

La première (augmenter ses revenus) passe par quelques décisions courageuses: Il faut taxer davantage, non pas le travail mais la consommation où existe l'élément d'un choix. Il faut continuer à exempter de la TVA tous les produits de consommation courante (nourriture, médicaments, etc.) mais créer deux niveaux de TVA en augmentant celle sur les Services. 1% de TVA additionnelle rapporterait Rs 5 milliards à l'État. Relever de 2 à 3% le taux de la TVA pour biens et services professionnels (mais en gardant la nourriture exemptée) rapporterait déjà quelques milliards.

Il faut aussi taxer le luxe et les très hauts revenus: Il y a à Maurice (et même dans le secteur parapublic) des «packages» salariaux de Rs 1,000,000 par mois contre un *Median Wage* de Rs 25,000 pour le citoyen lambda.

Il y a aujourd'hui des villas IRS pour étrangers qui sont vendus à Rs 300 millions, des voitures de luxe dernier cri à Rs 20 millions, des whiskys à Rs 30 000 la bouteille, des bijoux à plusieurs millions, des yachts grand luxe et des centaines de marques de luxe, avec les expatriés établis ici. À Maurice, on parle maintenant en termes de milliards et de centaines de millions.

Si on peut payer des dizaines de millions pour les villas, voitures de luxe, bijoux, etc., on peut bien payer quelques millions de plus à l'État pour renflouer ses caisses. Il y a encore de la marge fiscale à exploiter.

Le moment est aussi venu pour revoir les concessions fiscales accordées il y a 10 ou 20 ans aux promoteurs de gros projets. Ces concessions représentent des milliards. Le gouvernement peut prélever une plus grande part du Loto et des loteries. On peut imaginer le fait de taxer davantage le jeu, et toutes les extravagances auxquelles on assiste aujourd'hui.

☞ Suite en page 10

'Partir du gouvernement a été une terrible erreur de jugement de la part de Béranger. À quoi sert-il aujourd'hui?'



L'essoufflement économique vient aussi du fait que l'investissement privé à Maurice recule, face à l'investissement public. Il faut renverser cette tendance, et pour cela, Maurice doit prendre son bâton de pèlerin, employer de grands spécialistes du marketing et frapper aux portes des grandes corporations internationales outre-mer, comme au temps de Gaëtan Duval et de Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo. Il faut se remuer, bouger, cesser de compter sur l'immobilier...»

☞ Suite de la page 9

Puis, il est question de réduire la dépense. Le FMI estime à 2% du PIB les dépenses inutiles ou superflues, le gaspillage et les revenus non perçus par l'État à Maurice. Si ce chiffre est exact, cela représenterait Rs 14 milliards par an. Il faut partout recueillir chaque sou dû à l'État, couper dans la graisse, forcer chaque institution à viser et réaliser l'auto-financement sous peine de retrait de l'aide de l'État. Assez de subsides à droite et à gauche à des canards boiteux. Il faut laisser les Administrations Régionales lever leurs propres fonds.

Mais surtout, il faut stimuler la croissance. Cesser de parler et exécuter enfin. Il y a Rs 140 milliards de projets privés dans le 'pipeline'. Il importe de les mettre en œuvre, et de supprimer les blocages administratifs.

L'essoufflement économique vient aussi du fait que l'investissement privé à Maurice recule, face à l'investissement public. Il faut renverser cette tendance, et pour cela, Maurice doit prendre son bâton de pèlerin, employer de grands spécialistes du marketing et frapper aux portes des grandes corporations internationales outre-mer, comme au temps de Gaëtan Duval et de Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo. Il faut se remuer, bouger, cesser de compter sur l'immobilier.

Voilà en vrac ce qu'il convient, selon moi, de faire, et j'en oublie. Je pense vraiment que Navin Ramgoolam doit lâcher les finances et gouverner d'une main de fer par rapport aux institutions de l'État: il faut sanctionner, punir l'inefficacité.

*** Pour ce qui est de la perception selon laquelle l'actuel gouvernement ne va pas jusqu'au bout de sa démarche pour traquer et sanctionner tous ceux qui auraient été impliqués dans divers excès, il semble que l'exécutif cherche avant tout à éviter toute impression de règlement de comptes politiques, en veillant à agir dans le strict respect de l'État de droit et des procédures judiciaires. Cette approche est-elle, selon vous, la bonne?**

Il faut absolument, en toutes circonstances, préserver et améliorer l'État de droit à Maurice. Gavin Glover fait en cela un travail impressionnant et les générations futures lui en seront reconnaissantes. Mais, en même temps, c'est l'ensemble du Judiciaire et de la Police qui est trop lent. Personne ne comprend plus à Maurice pourquoi les enquêtes tardent autant, que les pourris de l'ancien régime obtiennent des cautions et soient libérés le lendemain de

leur arrestation, que les procès prennent autant de temps, que ceux qui ont abusé tellement sont tranquillement chez eux, sirotant leur whisky chaque jour et voyageant sans être vraiment inquiétés...

Gavin Glover assure au pays qu'il faut du temps, qu'il faut laisser les choses se faire à leur rythme. Je ne suis pas du tout sûr que le peuple comprenne cela.

*** Pour revenir à l'affaire des pensions, c'est clair que l'absence d'explications claires, la technicité de la réforme et la confusion qui en a découlé ont fini par fragiliser, voire compromettre, le programme de réformes. Quelle analyse faites-vous de la manière dont cette affaire a été gérée?**

La manière dont la question des pensions a été abordée est un désastre. La pension est devenue maintenant un totem dans le débat public mauricien, presque un tabou. Le 'Means Test' est mort et enterré pour une bonne dizaine d'années et on n'y touchera plus.

Navin Ramgoolam a eu sa leçon. À partir du moment où le peuple ne veut pas d'un relèvement de l'âge de la pension, ne veut pas de 'Means Test' et veut garder le principe de l'Universalité, on ne voit plus très bien comment la situation peut se décanter. Voilà où mènent l'arrogance, la précipitation et l'absence de communication de l'État.

*** Quelle est votre lecture politique de la situation post-pension? Le climat politique et social actuel est-il susceptible de s'inverser au profit du Gouvernement?**

Il y a pas mal d'enseignements à tirer de cet épisode Pensions des dernières semaines.

D'abord, je crois que le gouvernement PTR/MMM/ReA/ND en sort très impopulaire et affaibli. La cote du PM est au plus bas. Les députés de la majorité parlementaire peuvent à peine se montrer en public, tant le ressentiment est intense.

La grande chance du gouvernement est que le peuple reste résolument hostile au MSM, mais tout ceci permet à ce parti, petit à petit, de revenir au premier plan. Il n'y a pas d'élections avant trois ans et demi. Le gouvernement aura donc le temps de respirer et de se réhabiliter aux yeux du pays mais sait-on jamais: le ver est peut-être déjà dans le fruit.

La crise des pensions a, par contre, permis à Roshni Bhadain, et à Xavier et Adrien Duval de gagner des points et de reprendre du poil de la bête. Bhadain a très bien joué ses cartes et monte indéniablement dans l'estime du public. Xavier Duval sort de sa torpeur. Son fils se positionne bien, agressif et sans complexe, devant l'immense majorité gouvernementale.

**Publish Your Notices
in
Mauritius Times Digital Editions**

- Annual General Meeting (AGM)
- General Assembly
- Applications for Building and Land Use Permits
- Corporate - Company Notices

**Send Your Notices + Proof of ID by Email or
WhatsApp No - 5 2929301**

Payment: Bank Transfer or by Juice No. 5782 9861

Contact us: Tel: 212 1313 -- 5 2929301
Email: mtimes@intnet.mu

La grande déception est venue du MMM officiel resté au gouvernement et du nouveau Front Militant Progressiste de Paul Béranger.

Ce dernier a, à peine, pesé sur les événements à partir de sa position de 'back-bencher'. Ceci confirme ce que j'ai toujours dit dans vos colonnes: Partir du gouvernement a été une terrible erreur de jugement de la part de Béranger. À quoi sert-il aujourd'hui? En quoi son départ a-t-il servi l'intérêt national dans ce cas précis de pensions controversées? Béranger est-il pour ou contre le 'Means Testing'? Aucun journaliste ne lui a posé la question.

Va-t-il ainsi végéter dans l'Opposition alors qu'il aurait pu agir tellement mieux de l'intérieur du gouvernement pour barrer des 'goals'?

Enfin, le MMM officiel. Ce parti admet aujourd'hui n'avoir été consulté sur cette très importante question que deux heures avant le Discours du Budget. Le MMM a donc été traité par-dessus la jambe mais a été obligé de soutenir cette mesure impopulaire, puis d'applaudir son retrait. Quels intérêts défend-il encore au sein du gouvernement?

Il parle de 'solidarité gouvernementale'. Il faut revoir sérieusement cette notion de solidarité sine qua non, sans faille. Le système politique mauricien prévoit, comme en Angleterre, que le PM n'est que le 'Primus inter Pares', soit 'First among Equals'. Le MMM se sent-il aujourd'hui comme un 'Equal' ou réduit à la condition de pris pour acquis?

Vous savez, la 'Solidarité' indispensable à tout gouvernement ne veut pas forcément dire la 'Servilité'!

Rien ou si peu a changé sur divers plans, à Maurice: le mode de fonctionnement du gouvernement, les travaux parlementaires, la structure du Service Civil, l'organisation de la vie économique. Maurice vit aussi un paradoxe certain: il demeure un des pays les plus conservateurs de la planète, alors que son discours public reste faussement progressiste et moderne...»



Central Electricity Board (CEB)

COMMUNIQUÉ

NON PAIEMENT DES FACTURES D'ÉLECTRICITÉ

Le **Central Electricity Board (CEB)** tient à rappeler à ses abonnés qu'une facture non réglée dans le délai de la date limite de paiement peut entraîner une interruption de la fourniture d'électricité à tout moment.

Après l'interruption, les abonnés concernés devront régler toutes les factures impayées, ainsi que les frais de reconnexion, avant que le service ne soit rétabli.

Le CEB se voit contraint de procéder régulièrement à des débranchements en cas de non-paiement des factures. Les abonnés sont priés de respecter les délais de paiement afin d'éviter ces désagréments.

La Direction



Manisha Dookhony

The Pension Experiment - Mauritian Style

*Many younger people have resigned themselves to never receiving a pension.
That resignation may be the most worrying sign of all*

Over the past fortnight, the budget discussion has morphed into more of a pension debate. I have had the privilege of participating in numerous discussions across the country about the budget, but pension reforms dominated the engagements. From boardrooms to meeting halls, lunchrooms to coffee table conversations, the same questions keep surfacing with remarkable consistency: What happens to my contributions? Will I be better or worse off? Who will safeguard my retirement savings? As these conversations unfolded, I found myself increasingly drawn to a broader question: how do other countries navigate these challenges? What I discovered is both illuminating and, frankly, sobering.

Let me begin with our own more recent story. In August 2020, the National Pensions Fund was abolished and replaced by the Contribution Sociale Généralisée (CSG). The key change was that CSG contributions were funnelled directly into the government's Consolidated Fund rather than a dedicated pension pool. Essentially, what was being collected in one hand was being distributed out with the other, and sometimes more was being distributed, and for more than just pensions. This fundamentally altered the nature of our retirement system.

Fast forward to today, and the CSG is already being scrapped. Why? Because it has become financially unsustainable. Since the 2023/24 financial year, benefit payments have exceeded contributions, with the gap widening to approximately Rs 9 billion in 2024/25. Ironically, while the CSG was initially designed to replace the retirement pension, the funds collected were ultimately redirected to a broad array of social benefits: income allowances for workers earning under Rs 50,000, child allowances for parents of young children, school allowances for children aged 3 to 10, maternity allowances, pregnancy care support, and housing loan relief for borrowers with mortgages, amongst others.

The system was plainly in trouble. Money collected through CSG was not invested in a dedicated fund; it was spent on current expenses, meaning no specific assets were set aside for future retirees. The National Pensions Policy Framework reform appears to be an attempt to fix these problems by creating individual accounts based on a capitalisation model, but yet again, we need to see how it gets implemented.

But here is the uncomfortable truth that underpins all of this. Mauritius faces a genuine demographic crisis. The decision last year to gradually raise the BRP eligibility age from 60 to 65 is a direct response to this reality. Yet equally concerning is our shrinking population. Fewer babies are being born, making it exceedingly difficult to reverse this trend. It is a demographic trap from which few coun-

tries have successfully escaped. Will the dependency ratio reduce? It does not seem to be anytime soon.

So how do other countries handle these same pressures? I have spent some time exploring global pension models, and the variety is striking. I found essentially three main financing models dominate internationally. The capitalisation system, the one the NPPF is seeming to be adopting, invests contributions in financial markets, with pensions depending on accumulated amounts and market returns. This model prevails in the United States, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Nordic countries. In some cases pension assets exceed GDP, reaching over 200 percent in Denmark's case. At the opposite end, the Pay As You Go system used in France and Germany uses current workers' contributions to directly pay today's retirees, without building large financial assets. Between these extremes, public reserve funds, established in more than two thirds of OECD countries, serve as buffers against demographic or economic shocks, as seen in Japan and South Korea.

Governance structures vary enormously. Some funds manage their own assets internally. Others increasingly delegate to external managers, especially in the United States, requiring strict oversight controls to ensure that funds are managed professionally and in a modern way. Still others adopt tripartite governance involving employers, employees and the state, precisely the model Mauritius has historically used for the NPF.

Investment strategies are equally diverse. Mature funds diversify internationally. Norway's sovereign fund invests its assets abroad, and the Dutch ABP places most of its equities outside national borders, to reduce risk. The balance between stocks and bonds is a strategic choice. Buffer funds typically allocate more to equities for better long-term returns but with greater volatility. Meanwhile, Asian funds are increasingly exploring illiquid assets like private equity. Performance varies dramatically from one fund to another and year to year.

An emerging trend is artificial intelligence. Some pension funds are cautiously exploring AI applications. The argument is compelling. AI driven portfolio construction can reduce human bias and improve efficiency, potentially delivering better returns without increasing risk. Machine learning models are being used to forecast stock returns, generate buy and sell signals, and optimise trade execution. Researchers have found that certain models show promise in forecasting pension fund performance. Technology is still emerging and widespread adoption remains limited currently, but this could expand.

The fundamental question is this: what happens if



“Mauritius faces a genuine demographic crisis. The decision last year to gradually raise the BRP eligibility age from 60 to 65 is a direct response to this reality. Yet equally concerning is our shrinking population. Fewer babies are being born, making it exceedingly difficult to reverse this trend. It is a demographic trap from which few countries have successfully escaped. Will the dependency ratio reduce? It does not seem to be anytime soon...”

NPPF investments underperform? In a capitalisation-based system, this risk is inherent. Success depends entirely on investment performance. Lower than expected returns will inevitably mean lower pensions. Who bears this risk? How will it be managed?

The CSG system created no individual rights or assets. The new NPPF appears to address this by establishing individual retirement accounts, but the devil is in the details and we are still waiting for those. As for existing contributions, the situation is concerning. All CSG contributions paid since September 2020 have been spent, with no remaining balance. The fate of older NPF and NSF contributions remains uncertain.

As we navigate this transition, I find that many countries have successfully managed the shift to capitalisation systems, but they did so with robust governance frameworks, clear rules about contribution protection, and transparent investment strategies. Others have stumbled badly, leaving retirees vulnerable to market volatility or poor management.

The NPPF is more than a technical reform. It is a fundamental reshaping of the social contract between the state, employers, and workers for decades to come. As we move forward, I hope our policymakers are looking beyond our borders, studying both the successes and failures of others. The questions I have been asked in town halls across Mauritius are legitimate and urgent. The answers we provide, and the systems we build, will determine whether our parents, us, our children and grandchildren can retire with dignity or face an uncertain future.

In my discussions, many younger people have sort of resigned themselves. Many are saying that they should not count at all on getting any funds from the pension system anymore. That resignation, perhaps, is the most worrying sign of all.

“The fundamental question is this: what happens if NPPF investments underperform? In a capitalisation-based system, this risk is inherent. Success depends entirely on investment performance. Lower than expected returns will inevitably mean lower pensions. Who bears this risk? How will it be managed?”



Shyam Bhatia

You Cannot Bomb A Civilisation

Why America keeps getting Iran wrong

“A whole civilization will die tonight, never to be

brought back again. I don't want that to happen, but it probably will.”

Those were President Donald Trump's extraordinary words as the United States prepared to strike Iran. He followed them with another prediction: “Now that we have complete and total regime change... maybe something revolutionarily wonderful can happen.”

The military operation demonstrated America's extraordinary technological reach. B-2 bombers crossed continents to strike heavily protected nuclear installations with remarkable precision. Few countries possess such capabilities.

No serious observer disputes the military achievement. The larger question is whether military success automatically translates into strategic success. History suggests it does not.

Within days of the strikes, the language of triumph gave way to more cautious assessments. Inspectors sought access to damaged nuclear sites. Analysts debated the whereabouts of enriched uranium. Intelligence specialists asked how much of Iran's nuclear programme had merely been delayed rather than destroyed.

Military commanders reported successful missions. Scientists asked different questions.

More than twenty-five centuries ago, the Chinese strategist Sun Tzu warned: “Know your enemy and know yourself; in a hundred battles you will never be defeated.”

American planners knew the locations of Iran's bunkers, laboratories and missile sites. The more difficult question is whether they understood Iran itself.

For decades, successive American administrations have assumed that sanctions, diplomatic isolation, covert action and military pressure would eventually compel Tehran either to abandon its ambitions or collapse under internal strain.

Again and again, that expectation has proved misplaced.

Iran has survived economic warfare, cyber-attacks, targeted assassinations, diplomatic isolation and one of the bloodiest conventional wars of the twentieth century. Whether one admires or condemns the regime is beside the point. The real question is why repeated predictions of its imminent collapse have failed.

The answer, I believe, lies in what I call the Venezuela fallacy.

The assumption is that every sanctioned oil-producing state behaves in essentially the same way: increase economic pressure and eventually political resistance will collapse.

That model may fit some countries. It does not fit Iran. Iran is not Venezuela. It is Persia.

Long before the United States existed, Persia had already experienced the rise and



“Sanctions imposed severe economic hardship on Iran, yet they also encouraged greater technological self-reliance. Denied easy access to foreign suppliers, Iranian scientists increasingly relied upon domestic expertise. Pressure intended to slow scientific development often strengthened the determination to continue it. There is, however, an even deeper dimension that has consistently eluded many Western policymakers. It is civilisation itself...” Pic - YouTube

fall of empires. It survived Alexander the Great, Arab conquest, Mongol invasion, foreign intervention and revolution. Governments disappeared. Dynasties crumbled. Invaders came and went. The civilisation endured.

That history cannot be measured in bomb-damage assessments or satellite imagery. It is the product of centuries rather than election cycles.

The latest Gulf war therefore deserves greater humility than has so far been evident. Buildings can be destroyed in hours. Civilisations reveal their resilience over generations.

Modern intelligence agencies possess extraordinary capabilities. Satellites detect construction almost as it happens. Artificial intelligence processes vast quantities of information in seconds. Israeli intelligence has repeatedly demonstrated remarkable operational skill in locating sensitive targets.

Yet even the finest intelligence services have a blind spot. They can identify facilities. They cannot easily measure national resilience, or the determination of scientists, engineers and political leaders to rebuild what has been destroyed.

That lesson first became clear to me more than half a century ago while investigating India's emerging nuclear programme. Many Western analysts believed India remained years away from developing a bomb. My reporting suggested otherwise because I spent time talking to scientists and visiting research establishments rather than relying solely on official assessments.

When India tested its first nuclear device in 1974, I was surprised not that it happened, but that so many experienced observers had failed to anticipate it.

That experience permanently changed the way I reported on nuclear affairs.

From then on, whenever governments claimed that another country's nuclear pro-

gramme had been crippled, I asked different questions. What had happened to the scientists? Who was training the next generation? Which universities were expanding? Nuclear programmes are not simply collections of centrifuges and laboratories. They are communities of knowledge.

That perspective was reinforced during reporting assignments in Iran, particularly in Isfahan, one of the country's principal centres of nuclear research. What struck me was not only the sophistication of the facilities but the confidence of the scientists. They saw themselves not as employees carrying out a government programme, but as members of a scientific community engaged in a national enterprise that would outlast any administration.

Watching the latest Gulf war, I found those conversations returning to me.

The bombing undoubtedly damaged Iran's nuclear infrastructure.

The more difficult question is whether it destroyed Iran's nuclear capability. Those are not the same thing.

The Prussian strategist Carl von Clausewitz observed that war is “the continuation of policy by other means.” If that is true, military success cannot be judged solely by the accuracy of the bombs. It must be judged by whether it achieves its political objective.

Has Iran abandoned its strategic ambitions? Has its scientific base been dismantled? Has its determination to master advanced nuclear technology disappeared?

Once scientific knowledge is embedded across institutions rather than concentrated in a handful of facilities, it becomes extraordinarily difficult to eradicate by military means alone. Buildings can be rebuilt. Equipment can be replaced. Knowledge survives.

Sanctions illustrate the same paradox. They imposed severe economic hardship on Iran, yet they also encouraged greater technological self-reliance. Denied easy access

to foreign suppliers, Iranian scientists increasingly relied upon domestic expertise. Pressure intended to slow scientific development often strengthened the determination to continue it.

There is, however, an even deeper dimension that has consistently eluded many Western policymakers. It is civilisation itself.

Modern Iran cannot be understood solely through the prism of the 1979 Islamic Revolution. It is the political heir to one of the world's oldest surviving civilisations. Long before the emergence of modern Europe, Persia had developed traditions of statecraft, literature, science and philosophy that continue to shape Iranian identity today.

The poet Ferdowsi ended his epic Shahnameh with the words: “I have built a lofty palace that no wind or rain can destroy.” He was writing about poetry. He might equally have been writing about Persian civilisation.

Dynasties have disappeared. Empires have conquered and retreated. Revolutions have overturned governments. Yet the civilisation endured.

This is why comparisons with Venezuela fail. Venezuela is a modern state facing profound political and economic crises. Iran is the latest expression of an ancient civilisation that has repeatedly demonstrated an extraordinary capacity for adaptation and survival.

For Mauritius, this debate is not an academic exercise. The island depends upon secure sea lanes, stable energy supplies and predictable international trade. Every serious confrontation in the Gulf eventually affects shipping costs, fuel prices and the wider cost of living across the Indian Ocean.

Understanding the region is therefore not about choosing between Washington and Tehran. It is about recognising how events thousands of miles away shape the daily lives of Mauritians.

Donald Trump warned that “a whole civilization will die tonight.” Those words will be remembered. Whether they prove prophetic is another matter. History points in a different direction.

Military installations can be destroyed. Scientific equipment can be replaced. What proves infinitely more difficult to eliminate is a civilisation sustained by its language, literature, institutions and collective memory over more than two millennia.

That, ultimately, is the lesson of the latest Gulf war. The issue was never simply whether American bombs reached their targets. They did. The real question is whether military power alone can change the course of a civilisation that measures time not in election cycles, but in centuries.

History suggests otherwise.

Governments come and go. Wars begin and end. Empires rise and fall. But civilisations endure.

And that is why you cannot bomb a civilisation.

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'.



my.t money lottery

RS 2 MILLIONS À GAGNER & PLUS ENCORE!



1er PRIX
Rs 2,000,000
CASH



2ème PRIX
Rs 500,000
CASH



3ème PRIX
Rs 300,000
CASH

4ème Prix

1 an de courses
(Rs 20,000/mois
chez Intermarkt)

5ème Prix

1 voyage à
Rodrigues pour 2
(incluant le logement)

6ème Prix

1 iPhone 17 -
256GB

7ème Prix

1 Samsung
Galaxy S26

8ème Prix

2 nuits dans un
hôtel 5 ★★★★★
pour 2
(All-Inclusive)

9ème Prix

1 Smart TV
LG 65"

10ème Prix

2 nuits dans
un hôtel 4 ★★★★★
pour 2
(All-Inclusive)

11ème - 13ème Prix

1 Evening package
pour 2 à l'hôtel

14ème - 15ème Prix

1 Voucher d'une valeur de
Rs 5,000 chez Intermarkt

16ème - 18ème Prix

Un montant de
Rs 5,000 cash-in

19ème - 21ème Prix

1 Spa voucher d'une
valeur de Rs 3,000

22ème - 25ème Prix

Un montant de
Rs 2,500 cash-in

Termes et conditions applicables

**Payez avec my.t money et tentez
de remporter un de nos 25 prix !**

Jusqu'au 10 juillet 2026

my.t money is a product of Cellplus Mobile Communications Ltd.
holder of a Payment Service Provider licence from the Bank of Mauritius

**Téléchargez
l'application**



No sick leave without proof as Germany overhauls workplace rules



German Federal Chancellor Friedrich Merz said the government aimed to pass the main elements of the 34-point package through parliament by the end of the year. Pic – Clash Report

Workers in Germany may no longer be able to call in sick over telephone as the government is preparing for stringent leave reforms. The workers would be required to produce medical certificates from day one.

The leave reforms is part of German Chancellor Friedrich Merz's 34-point package of pension, tax and labour reforms. The package also introduces measures to cut red tape that Merz said would boost growth, jobs and competitiveness while maintaining social welfare protections.

Merz said the government aimed to pass the main elements of the 34-point package through parliament by the end of the year, reports HT.

Merz said the ruling coalition has agreed on the economic reforms, a breakthrough aimed at reviving the struggling

economy and countering the rise of the far right.

As the German government is looking to overhaul workplace rules, companies would be offered greater scope to offer fixed-term contracts for up to 4 years for new hires through to 2030. They would also be offered greater freedom for dismissal-with-compensation arrangements for very high earners.

What Merz said

"We are working to increase the flexibility of our businesses," Merz was quoted as saying by AFP.

"We are working to cut red tape. We are working to protect our welfare state, and we are working to ease the burden on employees and companies by lowering taxes," Merz said.

The package includes income tax cuts worth 10 billion euros (\$11.4bn), to be financed by higher taxes on those earning more than 250,000 euros a year. And changes to the pension system will eventually see the retirement age rise past 67.

"The highest earners in this country will take on a larger share" of the tax burden, said Finance Minister and Vice Chancellor Lars Klingbeil of the SPD. "That is fair, so that our country can move forward."

Despite Supreme Court ruling on birthright citizenship, Trump admin moves to tackle rise of 'birth tourism'

Days after the Supreme Court of the United States upheld birthright citizenship in the country, the Trump administration continues to tackle the rise of birth tourism.

As per local reports, the Justice Department directed prosecutors to look into alleged cases of birth tourism, especially the ones which are suspected to be fraudulent.

"The Department of Justice will zealously protect the sanctity of United States citizenship by investigating and prosecuting those who fraudulently exploit our immigration system," Colin McDonald, head of the Justice Department's fraud division, wrote in the memo, reports HT.

According to Reuters, the DOJ memo further added that prosecutors should look into individuals who enter the US "under false pretences" to give birth and obtain citizenship for their child.

This memo follows SCOTUS's ruling against Trump's executive order to end birthright citizenship and upholding the clause governed by the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution.

In addition, the Justice Department memo comes months after the Department of Homeland Security launched a "birth tourism initiative" that directed investigations into the practice.

What is birth tourism?

Birth Tourism is the practice of travelling to another country for the main purpose of giving birth there. The practice is common in countries that offer birthright citizenship.

In the US, the practice is already deemed illegal, and one of the main reasons why President Trump signed the executive order in January 2025.

Trump admin works towards crack down

With the memo and initiatives by the Justice and Homeland Security departments, the Trump administration is now working towards using other statutes such as visa fraud, insurance fraud and money laundering to tackle birth tourism.

Acting Attorney General Todd Blanche has also stated that prosecutors and law enforcement officers will be focusing on "birth tourism."

"There's other things that [the Department of Homeland Security] can do, and the federal government can do in the visa process, and the application process, to try to minimize or limit the opportunity of folks coming here not to visit, and not to do what they're saying they're doing on the tourist visa, but just to have a baby that can then be a US citizen," Blanche told reporters on Tuesday.

Across the Globe

Oil market suddenly braces for glut

The oil market has come full circle as millions of barrels previously stranded in the Gulf head to global markets, creating a sudden oversupply that has pushed prices to their lowest level since the US-Iran war began. Last Thursday, the number of tankers passing through the Strait of Hormuz neared the typical pre-war average, Morgan Stanley analysts said.

With record US oil production and exports, coupled with weak Chinese imports, price forecasts are being revised downward across the board. Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley both lowered their Brent crude forecasts, with the latter stating: "Strip away the narrative for a moment and read only the prices. They describe a market that has weakened across the board."

Knockouts signal World Cup shift



Two European football giants were eliminated from the men's World Cup, while African nations appeared to be outperforming expectations, pointing to a potential shift in the sport's elite ranks. The Netherlands lost to Morocco, while Paraguay defeated four-time champions Germany. FIFA's decision to expand the tournament to 48 teams had raised fears of one-sided contests, but the relative success of less-fancied nations has been viewed as a vindication of the move.

Cabo Verde, one of the tournament's smallest teams, progressed beyond the group stage, and the new round-of-32 knockout phase has already produced several giant-killings. Morocco's victory is emblematic of a broader African success story: Nine of the continent's 10 representatives qualified for the knockout stage, the best result of any region.

Europe Heat Wave Reignites AC Debate

Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, and Poland endured record temperatures on Sunday as a European heat wave reignited a political debate over the continent's preparedness for hotter summers. The World Health Organization said the heat has caused more than 1,300 excess deaths since June 21, with temperatures in some places reaching 40°C (104°F).

While some American commentators expressed confusion or criticism over Europe's low rates of air-conditioning use, France's far right seized on the issue to criticize the government and advocate for widespread AC installation, bringing the debate into the broader culture-war conversation. Some experts, however, argue that mass adoption of air conditioning would strain energy grids, increase the risk of blackouts, and carry environmental costs.

Japanese and Indian leaders hold talks

Japan's prime minister, Sanae Takaichi, met her Indian counterpart, Narendra Modi, in New Delhi as part of a broader diplomatic effort to deepen ties. Takaichi has recently visited several Asia-Pacific nations, toured Europe, and hosted a summit of Pacific island countries as Tokyo seeks to strengthen its alliance network amid worsening relations with Beijing.

Tensions between China and Japan have intensified since Takaichi took office, particularly after she stated that Japan could intervene in the event of a Chinese attack on Taiwan. According to The Economic Times and The Asahi Shimbun, the leaders discussed AI, economic security, and energy security.



* Contd on page 15

US pushes Iran to drop Hormuz toll for nuclear deal, sanctions in Doha talks; asks Tehran to 'think bigger'

As the United States and Iran concluded a round of indirect talks in Qatar's Doha, the negotiations mainly focused on the Strait of Hormuz and Tehran's demand seeking to charge tolls through the waterway.

While there was no word from both sides on whether there had been progress towards achieving lasting peace, the negotiators were still arguing over terms they had agreed to in the 14-point memorandum of understanding they signed last month, reports HT.

According to sources cited by Axios, among the main issues discussed were the strait, Iranian frozen assets and the ceasefire in Lebanon. In the context of the Strait of Hormuz, US envoys Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner tried to convey to the Iranian side that their demand for tolls in the strait could derail the entire US-Iran deal, which could be far more lucrative for Tehran.

"The US message to Iran was 'Think bigger,'" a US official said, according to Axios. The official added that the sums Iran would generate by selling oil and



US envoys Steve Witkoff (right) and Jared Kushner (left) tried to convey to the Iranian side that their demand for tolls in the strait could derail the entire US-Iran deal. Pic - Reuters

other resources freely – after America lifts sanctions on its products – "would be 100 times more valuable to them than using a gangster tactic to try and charge a toll."

Why Hormuz issue is back in focus?

The situation around the strait was one of the key issues which came up in Doha, given the recent exchanges of fire between US and Iran. The establishment

of a new shipping route in Hormuz close to the Omani coast added fuel to the fire and led to Iranian attacks against several commercial ships last week.

Tehran has, over the past few months, publicly sought to establish joint sovereignty over the strait, along with Oman. Iran has said that both countries will administer the Strait of Hormuz and

request passage fees after the 60-day term of the MoU ends. The 60-day period started immediately after the signing of the MoU last month, and is meant for US and Iran to reach a final agreement on ending the conflict. The deadline for this is August 18.

There have been differences over the interpretation of the MoU too, with the US saying any new arrangements in the strait must be endorsed by the Gulf countries, Axios reported. Meanwhile, Tehran's perspective is that the strait is in their territorial waters, so the Gulf countries can put forward their opinions but the final call would be taken by Iran only.

"The Gulf is currently in discussions about how the Strait should be managed after (the MOU expires) and those discussions are converging," Axios cited a US official as saying.

The next meeting on the negotiations will take place after funeral processions for Iran's late Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who is due to be buried on July 9, Qatar's foreign ministry said.

Across the Globe

EU 'becoming more dependent on China'

The European Union's recent pledge to reset trade relations with China is already encountering difficulties, with some member states questioning whether the bloc is prepared to take decisive action despite growing economic risks. Europe has repeatedly vowed to reduce its dependence on Chinese imports amid concerns that low-cost goods are undermining key industries, including strategically important sectors such as automobile manufacturing.

Progress has been slowed by internal disagreements, while a recent continent-wide heat wave has increased demand for Chinese-made air conditioners. Despite official commitments to reduce reliance, the head of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China warned that "Europe is becoming more dependent on China, not less."



War is back. People want to stock up: inside Europe's biggest arms fair. Pic - The Guardian

Major European arms projects stall

Europe is seeking to strengthen its defence industry but continues to face significant internal divisions and remains dependent on external partners despite its emphasis on strategic autonomy. Several major defence projects have faltered. A joint French-German fighter jet

program and a multinational frigate initiative have been cancelled. A next-generation tank project is running a decade behind schedule, and another tank manufacturer has postponed its IPO because of market uncertainty.

A UK-Italy-Japan fighter program remains alive but nearly collapsed when British funding was delayed. Plans involving drones, missiles, and air-defence systems are also struggling. In the meantime, European countries are increasingly turning to Turkey's expanding defence sector, as well as Ukraine for drones, Israel for air-defence systems, and South Korea for artillery.

Citizens lead Venezuelan rescues

Venezuelans have taken a leading role in rescue efforts following last week's devastating earthquakes, accusing authorities of obstructing recovery operations while tens of thousands remain missing. Volunteers told Reuters that security forces have blocked aid deliveries, appropriated donations, and even looted damaged buildings, highlighting the deterioration of state institutions after decades of corruption and mismanagement.

The disaster has deepened the hardship faced by millions already living through a humanitarian crisis. The United Nations has warned that Venezuelan children now face an increased risk of exploitation and human trafficking. "It's quite clear that this country cannot even begin to recover without a massive global effort," a BBC journalist said.

US death rate hits record low

The US death rate fell to its lowest level on record last year, declining by roughly 20% over the past 25 years. A sharp reduction in drug-overdose deaths was the primary factor. Overdose fatalities fell 14% from 2024 to 69,973 in 2025, marking a third consecutive annual

decline and suggesting that the country's long-running opioid crisis may be easing.

Deaths from influenza increased slightly, partly because of an unusually severe strain circulating during the year, although declining vaccination rates may also have played a role, The Wall Street Journal reported. Because overdoses are a leading cause of death among younger Americans, the decline is expected to contribute to another record increase in US life expectancy, CNN noted.

Russia retaliates with Ukraine strikes

Moscow launched large-scale drone and missile attacks on Kyiv, killing at least 17 people in retaliation for recent Ukrainian strikes that have strained Russia's economy. Ukraine has reportedly disabled nearly 30% of Russia's oil-refining capacity in recent weeks, contributing to widespread fuel shortages that have weakened the standing of Russian President Vladimir Putin and sparked rare public discontent.

Ukrainian authorities have warned residents to prepare for further attacks. Despite the escalation, battlefield momentum has largely favoured Ukraine. The European Union has begun releasing billions of dollars to strengthen Kyiv's defences while announcing additional sanctions against the Kremlin. "We keep raising the cost until Russia understands it cannot win," the bloc's chief diplomat wrote on X.



Stringer/Reuters

UK Press Comments on Meade and Titmuss Reports

The Times - 24 February 1961

The conclusions reached in two reports on Mauritius can be summed up in a passage taken from each of them. The first says: "The maintenance, and still more the improvement, of economic standards in Mauritius is dependent on the success of family planning in Mauritius. We do not believe that this conclusion can be substantially altered by taking account of emigration."

The second states: "No alternative presents itself but action, immediate and sustained, to develop policies on as broad a scale as possible designed to slow down the rate of population growth. The answers must be found within Mauritius; to hope for emigration as a solution is to invite catastrophe."

Essential Condition

The first quotation is taken from a report on the economic and social structure of Mauritius by Professor J. E. Meade, of Cambridge University, and others. The second comes from a report on social policies and population growth in Mauritius by Professor R. M. Titmuss, of the University of London, and others.

The Titmuss report was commissioned by the Governor of Mauritius in January 1959, and proposes a wide range of social insurance and public assistance schemes. It is based, however, entirely on the primary recommendation that family planning is essential.

In the report of the Meade Commission, appointed in November 1959, the emphasis is on the economic development of the country.

Status of Women

All the recommendations of the Titmuss report are geared to the ideal of the three-child family. As the authors put it: "We therefore want to encourage later marriage, to raise the status of women, to provide incentives for the longer spacing of births, to provide for safer motherhood, and to discourage the birth of more than three children to each couple."

* * *

The Guardian - 24 February 1961

An authoritative report, prepared by a team from the London School of Economics, says that the 650,000 people of the British colony of Mauritius are "heading for disaster" and that the only thing which can prevent this is a Government-backed campaign for family planning, linked with a Government economic plan to create a higher level of employment.

The report, *Social Policies and Population Growth in Mauritius* (Methuen and Co., 15s), is published today and is the work of Professor Richard Titmuss and Dr Brian Abel-Smith, assisted by Mr Tony Lynes.

It was commissioned by the Governor of the colony and covers the whole field of social policy, including welfare services. But the main emphasis is on the population problem. If no action of any kind is taken, the authors say, this small island in the Southern Indian Ocean will have three million people in 40 years' time.

The team were originally asked to advise on provisions for social security. In their report they say that, though they had not been requested specifically to consider the population problem, they had been forced time and again to take account of it.

Malaria Beaten

The rapid increase in population has come since the end of the Second World War with the eradication of malaria. It

has risen from 450,000 in 1954 to 650,000 in 1960. If present trends continue it will reach 1,300,000 in 1982.

If the three-child family could replace the more usual six- to ten-child family, the population would still be less than a million in 1982. A nation-wide family planning service with free advice on, and assistance with, all modern methods of birth control at dispensaries, maternity centres, clinics and hospitals is recommended.

It is pointed out that some people would not wish to use this service because of religious convictions, but it would equally be wrong to stop others with different religious views from having the service.

The report suggests that cinemas and newspapers should be compelled to show at least one weekly advertisement to popularise the three-child family. Among the report's proposals are higher old-age pensions for couples who have had fewer than three children, and a marriage benefit when bride and husband are over 21.

School Meals

Other proposals include improvements to the health service, milk for children under six, school meals, and free or cheap shoes for all schoolchildren.

The introduction of social insurance with provisions for sickness and unemployment is put forward as a second stage in the plan, but it is pointed out that the creation of jobs is the only solution to unemployment.

Simultaneous with the publication of the Titmuss Report comes another survey, also commissioned by the Mauritius Government, and also published in this country by Methuen at 15s. The Meade Report — *The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius* — brings out uncompromisingly the conclusion that the island colony cannot hope to solve its population problem through emigration.

Economic Madness

Politically there are few countries that are prepared to accept unskilled Mauritian labour (the colony could hardly afford to export its relatively few skilled workers), and it would, in any case, be economic madness. Just to resettle 7,000 Mauritians a year in another British colonial territory would cost an amount equal to half the recurrent expenditure in the colony's present budget.

The team preparing this report was headed by Professor James Meade, who holds the Chair of Political Economy at Cambridge. Its membership was drawn from the World Bank and the Colonial Office.

* * *

Daily Telegraph - 24 February 1961

Mauritius, the small British colony in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, is heading for disaster — economic, social and political. This conclusion has been reached by Prof. Richard Titmuss in a report to the Governor published today.

There will soon be far too many people for the island to support, he says. Each year there are 20,000 more. For every person that dies, four children are born.

The population at present is 650,000, having risen from 420,000 in 1954. At that rate there will be twice as many people in 20 years' time, and four times that number 20 years



Professor Richard Titmuss: "Family planning could save Mauritius. We would plead that our recommendations should be accepted or rejected as a whole..."

later. Long before the year 2000 the colony's children would face starvation.

Prof. Titmuss, Professor of Social Administration, London University, points out that people today are living much longer, malaria has been abolished, and fewer children die. Most parents have at least six children while some have 10 or more, compared with an average of about three in Britain, France and America.

Thousands Workless

The colony must have fewer children because already many families live in poverty, there are not enough doctors, hospitals, schools, teachers and nurses. Already thousands are unemployed.

Emigration might help a little, he suggests, but other countries would not want thousands of Mauritians. Further, emigration costs money and the Government is already short of money.

The report pleads for a three-child family which would reduce the population to fewer than 1 million in 1982. No one would be compelled to limit his family. All that was needed was moral restraint which would not conflict with religious beliefs.

Campaign Urged

Family planning could save Mauritius. "We would plead that our recommendations should be accepted or rejected as a whole," the professor says. "They stand or fail together."

Public assistance cost about £35,000 in 1946. By 1958 it was nearly £500,000.

The report makes the following recommendations:

- Family planning service;
- Campaign to popularise the three-child family;
- Benefit of just over £1 a month for all families with three or more children;
- Benefits for widows and widowers;
- New public assistance scheme;
- School meals and free milk for children under school age, and a National Health Service.

The report refers to the Mauritian people's strongly held religious beliefs, their apathetic and fatalistic attitude to life nurtured by custom and a long history of suffering, the low status of women and unpredictable cash earnings.

Economic Warning

In a parallel report on the economy of Mauritius by Prof. James Meade of Cambridge University, it is pointed out that unless action is taken promptly and vigorously "national disaster cannot be long delayed."

An Industrial Development Board should be set up to advise the Government on new industries. The Government must decrease expenditure, increase revenue, reduce waste and "ruthlessly prune" unnecessary staff.

Le “Cockroach Janata Party”: Quand l’humour devient une arme politique en Inde

Suite de la page 6

Le programme du CJP dépasse la simple satire. Il revendique une indépendance judiciaire, une réforme du système éducatif, une représentation paritaire pour les femmes et une régulation des médias, souvent jugés trop proches des grands capitaines d’industrie. La réponse du Gouvernement — blocages de sites, pressions sur les réseaux sociaux, et accusations de «menaces à la sécurité nationale» — témoigne de la nervosité du pouvoir face à cette nouvelle forme de contestation décentralisée et imprévisible.

Une résilience numérique

Selon les chercheurs Phebyn Joseph, Maggie Paul et Ruth Gamble, de l’université La Trobe, le CJP n’est pas qu’un mouvement éphémère; c’est le symptôme d’une génération qui, bien qu’éloignée des structures partisans traditionnelles, possède une maîtrise technologique totale. Face à la censure, les «cafards» migrent instantanément vers des messageries sécurisées comme WhatsApp, Telegram ou Discord. Ils ont compris que dans un environnement où la contestation publique est risquée, la fluidité numérique est la meilleure protection contre l’effacement.

Le mouvement a déjà commencé à modifier les stratégies des acteurs politiques établis. Le parti du Congrès, principale force d’opposition, a commencé à adopter des tactiques inspirées de cette esthétique virale, intégrant des éléments visuels du CJP pour tenter de capter l’attention de



La politique n’est plus seulement une affaire de discours, c’est devenu une affaire de culture numérique et de viralité.

la génération Z.

A bien voir, le CJP est en train de réussir là où la politique traditionnelle échoue: il transforme “l’humiliation en identité collective”. En adoptant le terme «cafard», ces jeunes ont désarmé l’insulte, rendant toute tentative de diabolisation inopérante par l’absurde.

Toutefois, le défi reste immense. Le CJP souffre d’un manque de structure idéologique claire et, paradoxalement, d’un déficit de représentativité interne, notamment féminine. Pour survivre, le mouvement devra passer du statut de «groupe de pression» numérique à celui d’acteur capable de structurer ces frustrations en propositions

concrètes sans pour autant se laisser absorber par le système qu’il dénonce.

Comment les jeunes font entendre leur voix aujourd’hui

Il faut aussi souligner que le CJP n’est qu’une illustration parmi d’autres de la créativité dont fait preuve la jeunesse mondiale pour contourner les médias traditionnels et la censure, se déclinant sous plusieurs formes.

- **Le détournement satirique (Memetic Activism):** Comme en Inde, les jeunes utilisent des mèmes, des parodies et des détournements d’images pour vulgariser des enjeux complexes et rendre le débat politique viral.
- **L’organisation décentralisée (Swarming):** Plutôt que de compter sur des leaders charismatiques qui peuvent être arrêtés ou discrédités, les mouvements actuels privilégient des structures horizontales sur des messageries chiffrées, rendant les autorités incapables de «décapiter» le mouvement.
- **L’activisme par l’IA et le design:** L’usage d’outils d’intelligence artificielle pour créer des visuels, des pétitions automatiques ou des campagnes de sensibilisation personnalisées permet de toucher des millions de personnes avec très peu de moyens financiers.
- **La culture du “Digital Nomadism” politique:** La capacité à passer d’une plateforme à l’autre en fonction de la censure (le «saut de plateforme») permet de maintenir une présence constante malgré les blocages étatiques.

En somme, le CJP, à l’image de son totem, est extrêmement difficile à éradiquer. Que le parti survive ou non en tant que structure formelle, la méthode est installée: la politique n’est plus seulement une affaire de discours, c’est devenu une affaire de culture numérique et de viralité.

Air Mauritius: L’heure des comptes a sonné

Le 30 juin 2026, une réponse parlementaire, faisant suite à une question de l’honorable M. Beejan, a jeté une lumière crue et dévastatrice sur la gestion d’Air Mauritius entre 2014 et 2024. Ce qui ressort de ces échanges n’est pas seulement une série de décisions commerciales discutables, mais le portrait d’une gouvernance marquée par des zones d’ombre, des pertes financières colossales et des soupçons de manœuvres illicites.

Un bilan financier lourd de conséquences

Les chiffres sont éloquentes et révoltants pour le contribuable mauricien. La vente de quatre appareils au cours de cette décennie s’est soldée par une perte nette et abyssale de 1,2 milliard de roupies. Parallèlement, la gestion de la flotte — composée de 11 appareils ajoutés via des achats ou des baux complexes — a été entachée par une fiabilité technique défailante: ces avions ont été cloués au sol à 100 reprises en dix ans, officiellement pour des problèmes de maintenance et de chaînes d’approvisionnement.

Cependant, le plus grave réside dans l’opacité totale qui entoure ces transactions. Sous couvert de «clauses de confidentialité», les détails des coûts de location et des produits de vente restent occultés, empêchant toute transparence réelle sur l’utilisation des fonds de la compagnie nationale.

L’ombre d’une conspiration criminelle

La réponse du Premier ministre, s’appuyant sur les conclusions du rapport d’enquête indépendant réalisé par KROLL, dépasse le simple cadre de la mauvaise gestion. Il est fait état de «concertations» entre l’ancien président d’Airport Holdings Ltd et des hauts responsables d’Air

Mauritius pour favoriser indûment un loueur spécifique, au détriment de l’intérêt économique de la compagnie.

Plus grave encore, des rapports falsifiés auraient été soumis pour justifier l’achat d’un A350-900, alors que les analyses techniques internes préconisaient des solutions bien plus avantageuses pour la compagnie. Le fait que des inspections techniques aient délibérément omis des éléments critiques sur l’état des avions loués, entraînant des coûts de remise en état exorbitants, démontre une volonté manifeste de nuire aux intérêts de la compagnie.

Exigence de justice et responsabilité pénale

Au-delà du constat, il est impératif que cette affaire ne reste pas un simple exercice de transparence parlementaire. Le recours à la *Financial Crimes Commission* et à la police est un premier pas, mais il doit être suivi d’effets immédiats.

Nous appelons à une rigueur implacable de la part des autorités judiciaires. Les manœuvres décrites — falsification de rapports, abus de biens sociaux, conspiration criminelle — ne sont pas de simples erreurs de gestion. Ce sont des actes graves qui portent atteinte à la survie même d’une institution nationale.

Que ce soit l’ancien président d’Airport Holdings Ltd, l’ancien CEO d’Air Mauritius, ou les anciens administrateurs



Air Mauritius: Une gouvernance marquée par des zones d’ombre, des pertes financières colossales et des soupçons de manœuvres illicites.

dont la négligence dans la gestion des fonds publics est pointée du doigt, nul ne doit être au-dessus des lois. La justice doit faire toute la lumière sur ces agissements. Si des responsabilités pénales sont établies, la loi doit être appliquée dans toute sa rigueur. Le peuple mauricien exige que les coupables répondent de leurs actes devant les tribunaux, et que chaque centime détourné ou gaspillé par la corruption soit, dans la mesure du possible, recouvré. L’impunité ne peut plus être la norme dans la gestion des entités publiques. La crédibilité de nos institutions en dépend.

A. Bartleby



Pic - nytimes.com

Pauline Hanson and her One Nation party are currently rewriting the rules of Australian politics. Following significant electoral breakthroughs in South Australia and Farrer, a national opinion poll shows the party's primary vote has surged to 31%—up from a mere 7% just two years ago. Crucially, this momentum is being powered by an unexpected demographic: Australian women.

According to data from RedBridge and Accent Research, Hanson is now the country's most popular party leader among female voters, with 28% of women ranking One Nation as their first-preference choice. While this shift has raised eyebrows, it is far from a local anomaly. Instead, Australia is serving as a microcosm for a massive, global political realignment where women are systematically dismantling the traditional far-right "men's party" monolith, writes Sofia Ammassari, Research Fellow, Griffith University.

Crossing the Frontier of Leadership

For decades, far-right movements struggled to attract women due to their hyper-masculine aesthetics and strict patriarchal rhetoric. Today, Hanson is part of a formidable international network of women leading or co-leading highly successful hard-right parties.

This global impact is visible across several key nations. In Australia, Hanson's One Nation is dominating national polls with a 31% primary vote by capturing the female demographic. In France, Marine Le Pen of the National Rally has re-engineered her party's image to pull it from the political fringes into the mainstream. Similarly, in Italy, Giorgia Meloni of the Brothers of Italy has successfully translated hard-right populism into mainstream governance as Prime Minister. Meanwhile, in Germany, Alice Weidel of the Alternative for Germany, a former investment banker, lends technocratic legitimacy to a highly radical platform.

Intriguingly, many of these leaders live lives that directly contradict the rigid, traditional family values their platforms advocate—navigating high-profile divorces, single motherhood, or, in Weidel's case, identifying as openly lesbian.

Driven by the Same Grievances

This phenomenon goes much deeper than high-profile figureheads. A broader look at the grassroots membership of movements like the Sweden Democrats, Italy's League, or India's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) reveals that women now comprise between one-quarter and one-third of their ranks.

Crucially, women are not joining out of a "softer," more moderated version of far-right ideology. Extensive survey data shows that female voters share the exact same motivations as men. They are driven by intense dissatisfaction with establishment politics, severe anxiety over the cost-of-living crisis, and sharp grievances against racialized out-groups, immigrants, and refugees.

The Double Benefit: Mobilization and Respectability

Once inside these parties, women are defying broader political trends by becoming significantly *more* active than their male counterparts—aggressively pushing content online, managing local chapters, and stepping forward as

The Global Mainstreaming of the Far Right: Why Women Are Closing the Gender Gap

candidates. This hyper-activity serves a critical strategic purpose for the global far right. Political parties actively recruit and promote women because it yields a massive double benefit.

First, it drives electoral expansion by unlocking an entirely new, massive voting bloc, transforming fringe movements into legitimate contenders for national power. Second, it facilitates reputational laundering by softening the aggressive, extremist edge of the party. By presenting female profes-

sionals, mothers, and grandmothers as the face of the movement, these parties shield themselves from mainstream media criticism.

While the far right may still be numerically dominated by men, women have become the primary agents of its legitimacy. From the suburbs of Australia to the parliaments of Europe, women are no longer just passive observers of the populist right—they are actively driving its normalization.




PROCUREMENT NOTICE

OPEN INTERNATIONAL BIDDING FOR SUPPLY OF REFINED EDIBLE OIL

Procurement Reference: **STC/EO/2026/04**

1. The State Trading Corporation (STC), trading arm of the Republic of Mauritius, falling under the aegis of the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection, is hereby inviting bids from eligible bidders for the Supply of Refined Edible Oil as per requirements contained in the bidding document.
2. Bidding document may be downloaded from the website of the STC, <https://www.stcmu.com> free of charge.
3. Bids must be submitted, in PDF format, through STC's secured email address edibleoil@stcmu.com by latest **14 July 2026 up to 14.00 hrs (Mauritian Time)**.
4. Bids received after the submission deadline and/or submitted to an email address other than the above-mentioned secured email address shall not be considered.
5. Bids will be opened at the STC, Head Office, Ebène, on **14 July 2026 at 14.01 hrs** in the presence of bidders/representatives who may choose to attend.
6. Any request for clarification in respect of the bids shall be submitted by **07 July 2026** to the email address: query@stcmu.com
7. The STC reserves the right to accept or reject any Bid, split, annul the Bidding process and reject all Bids at any time prior to award of the Contract, without thereby incurring any liability to any Bidder.

26 June 2026

Scientists say travel could slow aging and boost your health

While the beauty industry focuses on topical treatments, researchers at Edith Cowan University (ECU) have identified a more adventurous way to combat the signs of aging: travel. A study published in the *Journal of Travel Research* frames tourism not just as a leisure activity, but as a potential health intervention that can slow the biological drift toward disorder.

The Science of Entropy and Aging

The research, led by PhD candidate Ms. Fangli Hu, applies the physical concept of entropy -- the universal trend toward disorder -- to human health. In this framework, aging is viewed as a steady increase in internal entropy. The study suggests that positive travel experiences can act as a "low-entropy" influence, helping the body maintain its organizational balance and resilience.

How Vacations Repair the Body

According to the ECU team, travel supports healthy



aging by stimulating four major biological systems:

- **Metabolism and Self-Organization:** Exposure to new environments and novel settings can trigger metabolic activity, prompting the body to activate "self-organizing" processes that keep biological systems running smoothly.
- **Immune Resilience:** Navigating unfamiliar surroundings may stimulate the adaptive immune

system, enhancing the body's ability to recognize and defend against external threats.

- **Tissue Repair:** Positive emotional experiences and relaxation can trigger the release of hormones conducive to tissue repair and regeneration.

- **Anti-Wear-and-Tear:** Physical activities common in travel -- such as hiking, city walking, or cycling -- improve blood circulation and nutrient transport while strengthening bones, muscles, and joints.

A Balanced View: Positive vs. Negative Entropy

The researchers emphasize that these benefits are exclusive to positive travel experiences. While a restorative, active trip can lower entropy and boost health, stressful or unsafe travel -- characterized by poor nutrition, infectious disease risk, or high anxiety -- can actually increase entropy and accelerate the aging process.

As this interdisciplinary field of "travel therapy" takes shape, the message is clear: a well-planned vacation that combines movement, social connection, and novelty may do more than recharge your mind; it could fundamentally support your body's ability to stay resilient and youthful from the inside out.



How does the stuff in a fire extinguisher stop a fire?

What exactly is inside those red fire extinguisher canisters, and does it work better than water?



Fighting fire during training session. Yutthaphong/Shutterstock.com

You need three ingredients to make fire: fuel (like wood or gasoline), oxygen and heat.

Fire is a chemical reaction between oxygen and the fuel. If you want to put out a fire, just get rid of one of those three things -- fuel, oxygen or heat. Removing the fuel is easy when the fire is controlled. For example, when you shut off the gas valve on a propane grill, the fuel stops flowing and the fire goes out.

I teach chemistry and know from lab experiments that removing the heat or spark is harder to do. Once the fire starts, it provides heat and keeps burning. That is why throwing water on a fire puts it out. When water hits fire it boils, turns to steam and floats away, taking some heat with it. It also prevents oxygen from reaching the fuel.

Most fire extinguishers work by separating the fuel from the oxygen. The oxygen comes from the air. It is the same oxygen we breathe. Since the oxygen has to be in contact with the fuel, if you can coat the fuel with something that keeps the oxygen away, the fire will go out.

Cool gas

Water isn't the only chemical that can put out fires. You want something that won't burn, is light and easy to spread. One common choice: carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide is an odorless, colorless gas that is present in the air. People and animals breathe in oxygen from the air and exhale carbon dioxide.

That's exactly what happens when wood burns. The fire uses oxygen and expels carbon dioxide. So, carbon dioxide is sort of already burned -- it won't burn if you

throw it on a fire.

Since carbon dioxide is a gas, it is easy to store and distribute. If squeezed into a steel canister, the gas streams out as you open the nozzle.

Carbon dioxide is denser than oxygen. So when you spray the carbon dioxide on fire, it sinks under the oxygen, separating the fire from oxygen. No oxygen, no fire.

Hidden danger

Carbon dioxide has several big advantages. Because the gas is squished into a canister, when it comes out it is super cold -- at least minus 100 degrees Fahrenheit -- removing heat from the fire.

And when sprayed on a fire, carbon dioxide just floats away. That means no cleanup. When tossed on a fire, water will flow along the floor. This means water can spread the fire if the fuel is light enough to be carried. So carbon dioxide removes two out of the three things you need to have a fire.



Young firefighters practicing putting out fire with water. weakiva/Shutterstock.com

And, unlike water, carbon dioxide doesn't conduct electricity, so it is good for electrical fires.

The biggest danger in using carbon dioxide is suffocation in enclosed spaces. In the same way that carbon dioxide puts out a fire by robbing it of oxygen, the gas can do the same to a human.

Joseph Lanzafame

Senior Lecturer of Chemistry and Materials Science,
Rochester Institute of Technology

Your dreams aren't random. Here's what's really happening

Dreams are your mind remixing reality -- blending who you are with what you've lived into something entirely new

For centuries, dreams were viewed as either divine messages or chaotic neural noise. However, groundbreaking research from the IMT School for Advanced Studies Lucca reveals that dreams are far from random. According to a study published in *Communications Psychology*, dreaming is a structured, dynamic process where the brain acts as an imaginative editor -- blending personal identity with real-world experiences to reconstruct reality.

Led by researcher Valentina Elce, the team analyzed over 3,700 reports from 287 participants using advanced Natural Language Processing (NLP). The findings debunk the myth that the brain simply "replays" the day's events. Instead, the brain actively reshapes familiar settings -- like schools or workplaces -- into immersive, surreal landscapes. This suggests that dreaming is a creative reconstruction, merging memories with anticipated events to form entirely new scenarios.

Personality and the Dreamscape

The study found that who you are dictates how you dream.

- **Mind-wanderers:** Individuals prone to daydreaming during the move often report fragmented, rapidly shifting dreams.

- **Dream enthusiasts:** Those who value their dreams and believe they hold meaning tend to experience much richer, more vivid, and cohesive dream environments.

The Impact of Collective Trauma

External reality also leaves a heavy footprint on the subconscious. By comparing data from the COVID-19 lockdowns, researchers found that dreams became significantly more emotional, often centered on themes of restriction. As people adapted to the pandemic, these themes faded, proving that our dream content evolves in tandem with our psychological adjustment to life changes.

Ultimately, as Elce explains, dreams are a "dynamic process shaped by who we are and what we live through." By utilizing AI to decode these patterns, scientists are opening new doors into understanding human consciousness, memory, and mental health, proving that our nightly visions are a sophisticated reflection of our waking lives.



The Italian Souvenir

A woman has to travel to Italy for a conference, so her husband drives her to the airport.

"Thank you, honey," she says. "Is there anything you'd like me to bring back for you?"

He laughs and replies, "Yes... an Italian girl!"

A few days later, when the conference is over, he meets her at the airport.

"How was your trip?" he asks.

"Very good," she replies.

"And what about my present?" he asks eagerly.

She looks puzzled. "What present?"

"The one I asked for -- the Italian girl!"

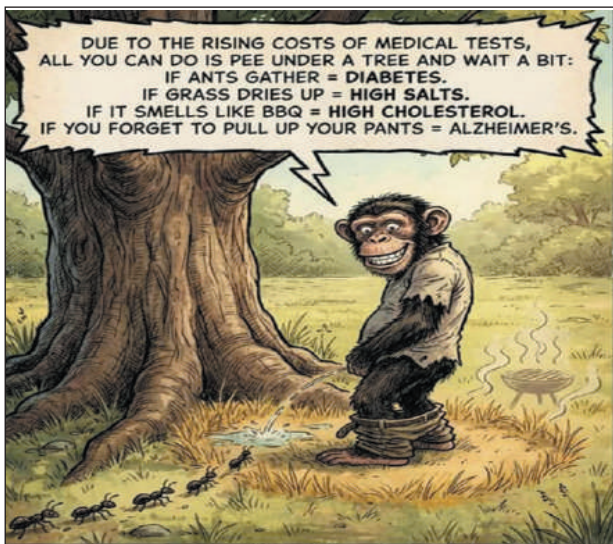
With a sly smile, she replies, "Oh, that! I did what I could... but we'll just have to wait nine months to find out whether it's a girl."

* * *

One Jackpot Too Many

Wife: Suppose you win the lottery and hit the jackpot -- one million dollars. Then, on the very same day, someone kidnaps me and demands a ransom of one million dollars. What would you do?

Husband: I seriously doubt I could hit the jackpot twice in one day!



* * *

Job Rotation

A husband visited a marriage counsellor and said:

"When we were first married, I would come home from the office and my wife would bring my slippers, while our cute little dog would run around barking. Now, after ten years, it's different. I come home, the dog brings the slippers, and my wife runs around barking."

The counsellor replied:

"Why complain? You're still getting the same service. In the corporate world, they call it job rotation."

* * *

The Free Haircut Experiment

One day, a florist went to a barber for a haircut.

After the cut, he asked for the bill, and the barber replied, "I cannot accept money from you. I'm doing community service this week."



The florist was pleased and left the shop.

The next morning, when the barber arrived to open his shop, there was a thank-you card and a dozen roses waiting at his door.

Later, a police officer came in for a haircut. When he tried to pay, the barber again said, "I cannot accept money from you. I'm doing community service this week."

The officer was happy and left the shop.

The next morning, the barber found a thank-you card and a dozen donuts waiting at his door.

Then a tech billionaire came in for a haircut. When he tried to pay, the barber once again said, "I cannot accept money from you. I'm doing community service this week."

The tech billionaire was very happy and left the shop.

The next morning, when the barber arrived to open up, there were a dozen tech billionaires lined up outside, waiting for free haircuts.

* * *

The Difference

A kid was sent home from school one day.

His dad asked, "What happened?"

The kid replied, "The teacher asked me what three times four is, and I said twelve."

"But that's correct," said his dad.

"I know," said the kid, "but then she asked me what four times three is."

His dad frowned and said, "What's the bloody difference?"

The kid shrugged and replied, "That's exactly what I said!"

* * *

Proof He's Not Drunk

A drunk man comes home late at night.

His wife takes one look at him and says angrily, "You're drunk again, aren't you?"

The man shakes his head. "No, I'm not drunk!"

"Fine," she says. "Prove it. There's a clock over there. Tell me what time it is."

"Of course I can!" replies the man confidently.

He turns toward the clock and shouts:

"Hey, clock! Tell her I'm not drunk!"

* * *

The Ex-Wife

After a long courtship, Tom finally married his long-time girlfriend.

One day, shortly after their honeymoon, Tom was in the garage polishing one of his classic cars for an upcoming show.

His wife came out, watched him for a few minutes, and then said, "Honey, now that we're married, maybe it's time you stopped spending so much time in the garage. You should consider selling some of these cars."

Tom suddenly looked horrified.

Concerned, she asked, "Darling, what's wrong?"

Tom replied, "I'm sorry. For a moment there, you sounded exactly like my ex-wife."

"Ex-wife?!" she shouted. "You never told me you'd been married before!"

Tom calmly replied: "I wasn't."

* * *

The Confession Box Logic

A married man goes into the confessional and says to his priest, "Father, I almost had an affair with another woman."

The priest asks, "Almost? What do you mean by almost?"

The man replies, "Well, we kissed, got undressed, and were getting a little too close, but then I stopped."

The priest says, "My son, getting that far is just as serious as going all the way. You must not see that woman again. For your penance, say ten Hail Marys and put \$100 in the poor box."

The man leaves the confessional, says his prayers, and then walks over to the poor box. He pauses for a moment, touches the box, and starts to walk away.

The priest, who has been watching, rushes over and says, "Hold on! I saw that. You didn't put any money in the poor box."

The man smiles and replies:

"Father, I rubbed the \$100 on the box. According to you, that's the same as putting it in!"

* * *

The Half-Dozen McNuggets

Recently, I noticed on the McDonald's menu that you could order 6, 9, or 12 McNuggets.

I asked for a half-dozen nuggets.

"We do not have half a dozen nuggets," said the salesgirl at the counter.

"You don't?" I replied.

"We have six, nine, or twelve," was the answer.

"So, I can't order half a dozen nuggets, but I can order six?"

"That's right."

So, I shook my head and placed an order for six nuggets.



Life's Stories**It Was Just a Dance**

London, 1947. A young man named Seretse Khama walked into a church hall social on an ordinary evening. He was a prince -- heir to lead the Bamangwato people of Bechuanaland, a small territory in southern Africa. His future had already been decided: finish law school, return home, become chief. Then a woman named Ruth Williams walked through the door.



She was 24, a Lloyd's of London clerk who had served in the Air Force during the war and carried a quiet steel in her character. Her sister had dragged her to the dance. She had nowhere particular to be. Seretse asked her to dance. They talked until the hall emptied.

Within months, they both knew. This was not infatuation -- it was certainty. The kind that rearranges a life. They got engaged. They planned a future. They were unprepared for the cost.

Their union became a global flashpoint. Neighbouring South Africa, having just formalized apartheid, pressured Britain to intervene. Seeking to protect its economic interests, the British government betrayed the couple. In 1950, they exiled Seretse from Bechuanaland, separating him from a pregnant Ruth.

For five years, they endured exile in the English countryside, yet refused to break. Back home, the Bamangwato people remained steadfast in their loyalty, repeatedly rejecting British attempts to replace their chief. In 1956, Britain allowed Seretse's return, but only on the condition he renounce his chieftainship. He agreed, putting his people above his personal status.

Upon his return, the welcome was triumphant; his people carried him through the streets, with Ruth by his side. Having sacrificed his title, Seretse turned to his true purpose. In 1965, he won the national election in a landslide, and on September 30, 1966, he became the first President of the newly independent Republic of Botswana.

Inheriting a nation with minimal infrastructure, Seretse proved a visionary leader. He negotiated a massive national stake in newly discovered diamond wealth, investing revenues into education, healthcare, and democratic institutions. Under his governance, Botswana became one of Africa's most stable, corruption-free, and rapidly growing economies.

Following Seretse's death in 1980, Ruth remained in Botswana, deeply woven into its national identity until her passing in 2002. She was buried beside him with full state honours. Their son, Ian, later served as Botswana's fourth President.

Seretse once said, "We must see that we are a nation of people, not a nation of races." He did not only say it. He built a country that proved it.

Today, Botswana stands as a beacon of stability. The story of Seretse and Ruth is often remembered as a historic controversy, but their legacy suggests otherwise. Their marriage was not a scandal; it was the foundational blueprint for a nation built on unity, not race.

True Stories**The Scientist Who Walked Away**

At fifteen, Joseph Rotblat was an electrician in Warsaw, repairing wiring to support himself. With no money for university, he relied on borrowed books and determination. A professor recognized his talent and offered him a place to study physics -- a decision that changed his life.

By the 1930s, Rotblat was conducting pioneering nuclear research despite having only a fraction of the resources available to leading scientists such as Enrico Fermi. His work attracted the attention of Nobel laureate James Chadwick, who invited him to Liverpool in 1939, just before the outbreak of the Second World War.

When scientists realized that splitting uranium could produce an unimaginably powerful weapon, Rotblat feared Nazi Germany might build the bomb first. He joined the secret Manhattan Project at Los Alamos in 1944, but refused to renounce his Polish citizenship.

Late that year, intelligence showed Germany had abandoned its atomic bomb programme. While nearly 2,000 scientists remained on the project, Rotblat reached a different conclusion. Since the original justification had disappeared, he resigned -- the only scientist known to leave the Manhattan Project on moral grounds.



His decision came at a price. He was viewed with suspicion, investigated for years, and denied further weapons research. Instead, he devoted his career to medical physics, becoming a leading expert on radiation safety and helping establish standards that continue to protect patients.

Rotblat also became one of the world's strongest advocates for nuclear disarmament. He signed the Russell-Einstein Manifesto, co-founded the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, and spent decades campaigning against nuclear weapons.

In 1995, Rotblat and the Pugwash movement received the Nobel Peace Prize. His legacy endures as a reminder that sometimes history is changed not by those who press ahead, but by those with the courage to walk away.

Personal Growth**Three Creative Rules for Excellence**

Iwant to thank you and every reader who has supported the new book I have been writing. Whether you are a CEO, a startup founder, a student, or a teacher, you are an artist. This project required months of intense, nearly monastic focus. I submitted the manuscript this past Monday, and I can say with calm conviction: it is the best work I could have possibly done.

Here are the rituals and insights that served me:

- 1. Part-time commitment yields part-time results.** I went all in. If something truly matters, it asks for your full life, not your remaining hours.
- 2. Strategic disappearance.** You can be fully available to the world, or you can do your finest work -- it is very difficult to do both. Those periods of isolation allowed me to enter "flow," where time dissolves and your highest craft expresses itself.
- 3. Write the work, then sweat the editing.** Move quickly through the first draft to get the raw material out, then spend pure devotion refining it. The magic is not just in creation -- it is in the patience to stay with something long enough to make it excellent and worthy of lasting a long time.

Creative work is as much about endurance as it is about inspiration. There were days when I felt the work was bad, but I realized I was just tired. I would return the next day with fresh eyes. Maintaining a fitness routine at dawn was key to the focus and stamina required to stay in the pocket for 12-16 hours a day. Get fit to be helpful, not just to live long. I didn't just write this book; this book has written me.

Robin Sharma
Humanitarian & Leadership Missionary

Echoes of the Soul**The Audacity to Exist**

“They will call you “crazy” because you are, because you were born with the gift of seeing things differently and that scares them.

They're going to call you “intense” because you are, because you were born with the value well placed to allow yourself to feel it all fully and that intimidates them.

They're going to call you “selfish” because that's right, because you found out that you're the most important thing in your life and that doesn't suit them.

You're going to be called in many ways, with many judgments, for a long time, but stay firm on yourself and what you want, and I promise you one day they're going to call you to say, “thank you for existing.”

-- Frida Kahlo

“You have to die a few times before you can really live.”

-- Charles Bukowski

When the darkness threatens to consume you

“There will be times in your life when the darkness threatens to consume you, and tear apart the last remaining threads of joy and slivers of hope you possess.

But the shadows needn't remain, and the darkness needn't pervade your soul. As there are always fragments of hope to be distilled from even the toughest of moments, the spring season always comes, and periods of blooming and growth always occur following seasons of loss and shedding.

And so, in the same way that a lotus flower emerges from the darkest of places -- remaining open to the light and exposing its beauty to the world -- may you find the courage to bloom, regardless of where you have come from.”

-- Tahlia Hunter

A Better You

Small Habits That Will Make You a More Interesting Person

Simple changes can transform how you feel about yourself -- and how others connect with you.

Do you want to become someone people love talking to -- and who you love being? According to Kelsey Borresen of HuffPost, these small but powerful habits can make you a more engaging, curious, and dynamic person.

Start a Conversation Every Day

Challenge yourself to connect daily -- a quick call to a friend, chatting with someone at the café, or saying hello to a neighbour.

"To be interesting, you have to be interested," said journalist Melinda Blau, author of *The Wisdom Whisperers*. "Listen. Ask questions. Learn. Social engagement is as vital to well-being as diet and exercise."

Being open and curious not only draws others in -- it boosts your self-esteem and strengthens relationships.

Ask Better Questions

Skip the small talk. "Interesting people ask interesting questions," said workplace culture expert Adam Smiley Poswolsky.

Instead of "What do you do?", try:

- "What song is stuck in your head right now?"
- "What skill are you working on?"



- "Who's inspired you lately -- and why?"

Thoughtful, open-ended questions deepen conversations and invite people to share more of who they are.

Follow Your Curiosity

Adopt a mindset of active curiosity. "Be more mindful and interactive with your environment," said therapist Annisa Pirasteh.

That could mean trying a recipe you saw online, reading reviews for a new book, or starting a casual book club.

Even small, curious actions can spark conversations and discoveries that expand your world.

Take Yourself on Solo Dates

Julia Cameron, author of *The Artist's Way*, recommends weekly "artist dates" -- solo excursions to explore something that excites or enchants you.

Therapist Hoffman explains: "This time is transformational. It helps you discover what brings you joy -- without the pressure of pleasing anyone else."

Visit a museum, browse a plant shop, or attend a free lecture. Schedule it like you would a meeting -- and don't

cancel on yourself.

Listen to Great Podcasts

Turn idle time into curiosity time.

"I often pick up unexpected insights from podcasts in different genres," said travel journalist La Carmina. Whether it's a true crime series like *Casefile* or culture commentary like *Making Sense*, a good podcast can spark new interests and fuel fresh conversations.

Embrace Different Perspectives

Algorithms tend to feed us more of what we already think. Push beyond that.

"The most interesting people are open to other people's points of view," Hoffman said -- whether through books, media, travel, or honest conversation.

Genuine listening helps build meaningful connections and lets you experience the world more fully.

Dive Into Your Unique Passions

Don't be afraid to geek out.

"The most interesting people I know do deep dives into whatever excites them -- whether it's vogueing or climate change," said La Carmina.

Illustrator Tevy Khou added: "Interesting people know themselves and pursue what they love, even if it's not trendy."

In fact, the more unexpected or "offbeat" your interest, the more memorable and engaging you may be. As sexologist Lawrence Siegel put it, "People who surprise us create unique, meaningful interactions."

Bottom Line: Being more interesting isn't about impressing others -- it's about staying curious, open, and true to yourself. Start with one of these habits and let it lead you toward new connections and a deeper sense of who you are.

Health& Life Hacks

How do you stop smoking when you are addicted not only to nicotine but also to the act of smoking itself?



For 35 years, I smoked between 30 and 40 cigarettes a day. Every attempt to quit felt like torture. It did not matter how long I managed to stay smoke-free -- my longest effort lasted five months. As soon as I became stressed or depressed, I would buy a pack of cigarettes, and that was enough to undo all my progress.

In recent years, the cravings became

overwhelming. I felt the need for a cigarette every 30 minutes.

Fifteen years ago, I switched to a pipe and have not smoked a single cigarette since.

Although there was still a withdrawal period of about five days, taking a few puffs on a pipe was better than having nothing at all. I quickly lost both my intense cravings and my smoker's cough. Today, I can go days without smoking and experience no significant discomfort.

When I feel stressed or depressed, a few puffs on the pipe are enough to satisfy the urge in the moment. I deliberately choose tobacco blends that contain very low levels of nicotine. Perhaps the act of smoking itself tricks my brain into believing it is getting what it wants.

Cigarettes contain hundreds of added chemicals, whereas traditional pipe tobacco contains far fewer additives.

Of course, complete cessation remains the best option. However, for those who are chronically addicted, as I once was, switching to a pipe may help some people break their dependence on cigarettes.

One important point: a pipe will never fully satisfy a craving for a cigarette. To make the transition work, you must quit cigarettes completely.

My only regret is that I did not abandon cigarettes and switch to a pipe much sooner.

Good luck to everyone who is struggling to overcome nicotine addiction.

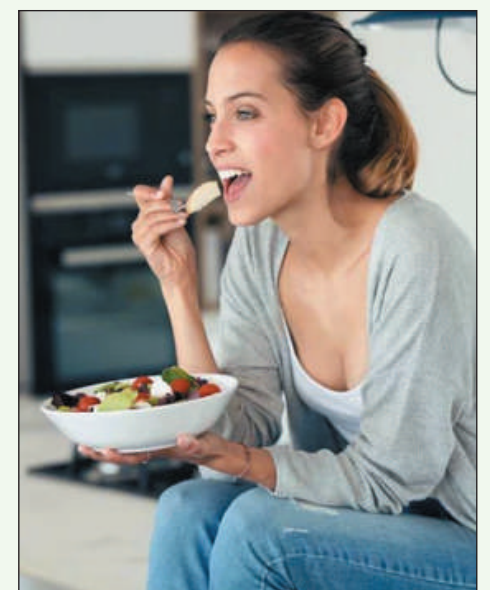
The Benefits of Eating Slowly

In a world of fast food and busy schedules, the speed at which we eat is often overlooked as a health factor. However, research suggests that eating slowly may be a crucial lifestyle change for preventing metabolic syndrome -- a cluster of conditions including obesity, high blood pressure, and insulin resistance.

When you eat too quickly, your brain doesn't have enough time to receive signals of fullness from your stomach. This delay often leads to overeating and significant fluctuations in blood glucose. A study from Hiroshima University found

that fast eaters were significantly more likely to develop metabolic syndrome over a five-year period compared to those who took their time.

Taking the time to consciously chew and savor your food allows your body to regulate its insulin response more effectively. By slowing down, you not only enjoy your meals more but also help keep your waistline and blood sugar in check. It is a simple, no-cost intervention that can have a profound impact on long-term cardiovascular health and weight management. Focus on the experience of the meal, and let your body's natural satiety cues guide you.



BollyBytes

Bollywood on Netflix: Eleven films every movie lover should watch

For viewers curious about Bollywood, Netflix offers an excellent gateway into the rich and diverse world of Hindi cinema. From sweeping romances and social dramas to thrillers and musicals, these films showcase why Indian movies continue to captivate audiences around the globe.

One of the platform's standout titles is **Gangubai Kathiawadi**. Featuring a career-defining performance by Alia Bhatt, the film tells the remarkable true story of a young woman sold into prostitution who rises to become a powerful advocate for the rights of sex workers. Combining emotion, spectacle and social commentary, it is both inspiring and deeply moving.

Another recent favourite is **Laapataa Ladies (Lost Ladies)**, a charming comedy-drama centred on a mistaken bride swap during a train journey. Beneath its humour lies a thoughtful exploration of women's identity, independence and social expectations.

Fans of romance should not miss **Kuch Kuch Hota Hai**, one of Bollywood's most beloved classics. Starring Shah Rukh Khan, Kajol and Rani Mukerji, the film blends friendship, love and destiny in a colourful musical package that continues to enchant audiences decades after its release.



For those seeking something more politically charged, **Dil Se..** remains essential viewing. Directed by Mani Ratnam and featuring Shah Rukh Khan and Manisha Koirala, the film combines romance with themes of insurgency, nationalism and personal obsession. Its unforgettable soundtrack, particularly the iconic song "ChaiyyaChaiyya," has become part of cinematic history.

Thriller enthusiasts will appreciate **Merry Christmas**, a stylish suspense

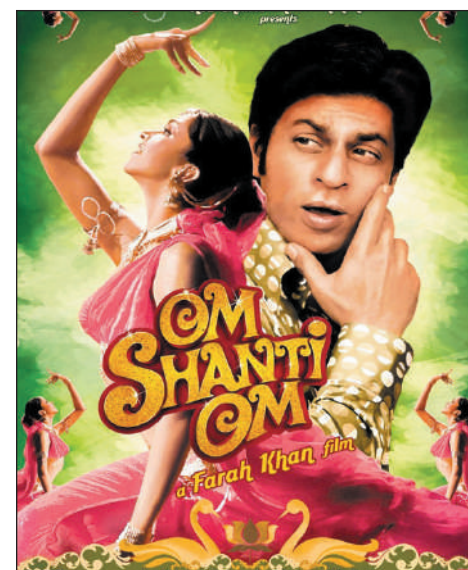
drama starring Vijay Sethupathi and Katrina Kaif. Set over the course of a single Christmas Eve, the film gradually unfolds into a gripping tale of deception and murder.

Few Bollywood films celebrate cinema itself as joyfully as **Om Shanti Om**. Directed by Farah Khan, this extravagant fantasy follows a struggling actor who is reincarnated as a superstar and seeks revenge for a crime committed in a previous life. With lavish musical numbers and Shah Rukh Khan at his charismatic best, it is pure entertainment.

Netflix also offers socially significant films such as **Ek Ladki Ko Dekha Toh Aisa Laga**, which broke new ground by portraying a lesbian relationship within a mainstream Bollywood narrative. Warm-hearted and optimistic, it promotes acceptance and understanding without sacrificing entertainment value.

Meanwhile, **Swades** presents a more reflective side of Bollywood. Shah Rukh Khan stars as a NASA scientist who returns to India and reconnects with his roots while helping a rural community improve its living conditions. Widely regarded as one of his finest performances, the film remains both relevant and inspiring.

For a darker and more hard-hitting experience, **Udta Punjab** examines the devastating impact of drug addiction in the Indian state of Punjab. Anchored by pow-



erful performances from Shahid Kapoor, Alia Bhatt and Kareena Kapoor, it is one of the most uncompromising social dramas of recent years.

Classic action fans should seek out **Agneepath**, featuring Amitabh Bachchan in one of his most iconic roles, while family drama enthusiasts can enjoy **Kabhi Khushi Kabhie Gham**, a lavish saga of love, loyalty and reconciliation.

Together, these films reveal the extraordinary range of Bollywood cinema. Whether you are a newcomer or a seasoned fan, Netflix offers a rich selection that captures the heart, spectacle and storytelling power of India's most famous film industry.

Before they became household names, many of Bollywood's emerging Generation Z stars spent years pursuing academic qualifications and developing skills far removed from the glamour of the film industry.

A growing number of young actors have combined formal education with artistic ambitions, reflecting a generation that values both talent and learning.

Among the best-known examples is Aryan Khan, son of superstar Shah Rukh Khan. Rather than entering the film industry immediately, he studied at the prestigious School of Cinematic Arts at the University of Southern California, earning a degree in film and television production.

His sister's contemporary, Suhana Khan, also pursued higher education before launching her acting career. She graduated from New York University's renowned Tisch School of the Arts, where she studied acting and drama.

Several young actresses chose specialised training in performance. Khushi Kapoor attended the New York Film Academy, completing an acting programme designed to prepare students for careers in film and television. Alaya F followed a similar path, studying acting in New York after briefly attending New York University.

Education has also taken some stars in unexpected directions. Former Miss

Beyond the red carpet: What Gen Z Bollywood stars studied before fame



World and actress Manushi Chhillar pursued medicine before entering the entertainment industry. She studied for an MBBS degree at Bhagat Phool Singh Government Medical College in Haryana, demonstrating that beauty pageants and medicine can coexist.

Others have backgrounds in the humanities and social sciences. Tanya Maniktala earned a degree in English Literature from Delhi University, while

Aneel Poddar studied Sociology. Alizeh Agnihotri completed a degree in Developmental Studies at SOAS University of London.

Film studies have proved particularly popular among aspiring actors. Babil Khan, son of the late Irrfan Khan, studied Film Studies at the University of Westminster in London. Banita Sandhu combined English Literature with Film Studies at King's College London.

Business and management have attracted some young performers as well. Vedang Raina studied business at NarseeMonjee Institute of Management Studies, while Veer Pahariya earned a degree in Global Financial Management from Regent's University London.

Music and education feature in the academic journey of Aditi Saigal, known professionally as Dot. She studied Music and Creative Writing before obtaining a Master's degree in Education.

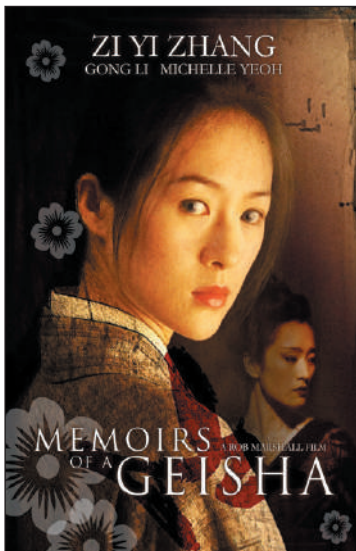
The educational backgrounds of these young stars reveal a significant shift in Bollywood. While earlier generations often entered the industry directly through family connections or talent scouting, today's actors increasingly bring academic training and diverse life experiences to their careers.

Their stories also challenge the stereotype that success in entertainment and educational achievement are mutually exclusive. Whether studying medicine, literature, sociology, economics or filmmaking, these young celebrities demonstrate that learning remains valuable even in an industry built on creativity and performance.

As Bollywood evolves, the classrooms and universities that shaped its newest generation may prove just as influential as the film sets where they now shine.



Vendredi 3 Juillet - 20.30



Samedi 4 Juillet - 21.30



Dimanche 5 Juillet - 20.14



Programme TV



SERIAL



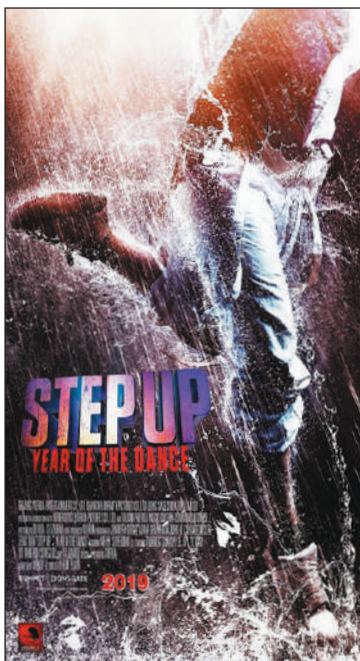
	MBC 1	MBC 2	MBC 3	Cine 12	Bollywood TV
vendredi 3 juillet	05.19 Serial: Living To Love 07.55 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 09.00 Tele: La Desalmada 09.30 Film: Rescue Dawn 11.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 12.00 Le Journal 12.35 Tele: Roselinda 13.20 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.45 Mag: Video Killed The Radio.. 14.15 Tele: Valentina 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.30 Tele: Love Of My Life 17.00 Doc: China Farm 17.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 18.00 Samachar 19.00 Local: 19 Minutes - Le Point 20.30 Film: Memoires D'une Geisha 22.54 Tele: Rosalinda Cast: Thalia, Fernando Carrillo, Angelica Maria, Lupita Ferrer 23.38 Le Journal Televisé	09.10 Local: Encounter 12.00 Local: Klip Seleksion 13.04 La Journee Sous Le Regard 14.17 Nou Later Nou Lamer Nou... 14.30 Les Grandes Lignes 15.15 Entrepreneuriat Au Feminin 17.01 Local: La Societe 18.00 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan 19.00 Zournal Kreol 19.26 Local: Sur Prise 19.41 Local: Evasion 20.00 Local: Sekirite Lor Larout 21.25 Local: La Societe 21.45 Local: Fete De La Musique 23.20 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.26 Entrepreneuriat Au Feminin 23.33 Mon Jardin Ma Maison 00.03 Local: Saver Kiltirel 00.24 Local: Metie 00.36 Local: Mangeons Veg 01.07 Les Grands Lignes	05.00 Mag: Aastha TV 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha 10.00 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 11.32 Serial: Shiv Shakti 12.00 Film: Basera 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.20 Sayings Radha Krishna 15.56 Dil Ko Tumse Pyaar Hua 16.30 Aaj Ki Charcha 18.00 Samachar 18.31 Local: Mati Ke Mol 18.57 Geet Gawai Ki Naya Peheloo 19.53 Local: Khel Khiladi 20.30 Serial: Tenali Rama 21.11 Serial: Beyhadh 2 21.41 Serial: Shrimad Ramayan 22.03 Serial: Waggle Ki Duniya 22.24 Mag: Tarane Purane 22.52 Aaj Aur Kal Bollywood 00.23 Local: Mati Ke Mol 00.49 Geet Gawai Ki Naya Peheloo	06.00 Mag: Eye On SADC 06.38 Mag: Transforming Business 07.20 Mag: Tomorrow Today 08.41 Doc: Born In Bethlehem 11.48 Doc: Eco India 12.14 Mag: Mapped Out 13.09 Mag: Tomorrow Today 13.35 Doc: Une Femme A La Tete... 15.00 D.Anime: Patamuse 15.40 D.Anime: Les Croods 17.00 Doc: All The Answers 17.30 Mag: Eco India 17.55 Doc: Eye On SADC 18.30 Doc: Greatest Love Stories 18.41 Mag: The Dip 19.00 Student Support Prog... 19.28 Mag: Euromaxx 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.30 News 20.50 Tele: Valentina 21.31 Descendants Of The Sun	14.25 Serial: Radha Mohan 14.55 Serial: Tenali Rama 15.30 Film: Sanam Bewafa Cast: Salman Khan, Chandni 18.00 Samachar 18.30 Udné Ki Aasha 19.01 Do Chutki Sindoor 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 Waggle Ki Duniya 23.00 Serial: Aladdin 23.30 Film: Sanam Bewafa Cast: Salman Khan, Chandni
samedi 4 juillet	06.16 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 06.55 Serial: Belgravia 07.40 Serial: L'Incroyable Hulk 08.30 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: The Mountain Between.. 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Dance Deewane Juniors 19.30 Le Journal 20.04 Le Journal 21.30 Film: Madame Web 23.01 Serial: L'Incroyable Hulk 23.59 Local: Le Journal Televisé 00.22 Serial: Chucky 01.02 Quotes By Famous People 01.08 Serial: Les Têtes Brûlées	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: Evasion 09.30 Local: La Societe 12.30 Mon Jardin Ma Maison 13.04 Local: Les Grandes Lignes 13.31 Local: Sur Prise 14.00 Local: Sekirite Lor Larout 15.15 Local: Tous Egaux 16.05 Local: Fete De La Musique 18.05 Tele: Wildflower 19.00 Journal Kreol 19.22 Zero Stress Avek Miselaine 19.30 Local: Son Ladan Mem 19.45 Local: Les Petits Genies 21.45 Festival Internasional Kreol 22.50 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.20 Local: Tous Egaux 23.34 Local: Saver Kiltirel 23.59 Rodrig Prog: It's My Day	05.00 Mag: Aastha TV 08.00 Local: Arogya Yoga 08.30 Local: Abhyas Yog 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha 10.26 Bade Acche Lagte Hai 2 12.00 Dikri Vahalno Dariyo 12.22 Local: Mati Ke Mol 15.00 Samachar 15.20 Film: Saatwan Aasman Cast: Pooja Bhatt, Shekhar Kapoor 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.32 Local: Puranya Pakwan 18.57 Local: Sangeet Sarita 19.24 Local: Gyan Vigyan 21.00 Film: Angaaray Cast: Akshay Kumar, Nagarjuna 23.21 Local: Puranya Pakwan 23.47 Local: Sangeet Sarita 00.13 Local: Gyan Vigyan 00.29 Duniya Mein Iss Saptah 01.40 Film: Angaaray	06.00 D.Anime: Caillou 06.44 D.Anime: Carmen Sandiego 07.25 D.Anime: Berry And Dolly 08.43 D.Anime: Word Party 09.04 D.Anime: Snoopy Dans L'Espace 09.55 Serial: The Athena 13.00 Doc: Words Of Peace 13.57 The Secrets Of Wetlands 15.00 D.Anime: Patamuse 15.08 Charlotte Aux Fraises 15.38 D.Anime: Les Croods 16.03 D.Anime: Le Petit Nicolas 16.57 Doc: All The Answers 18.00 Mag: In Good Shape 18.30 Doc: Top Flight Medical 19.00 Mag: Afrimaxx 19.28 Mag: Business Africa 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.53 Tele: Love Of My Life 22.24 Serial: Judge Dee's Mystery 23.52 Doc: This Is My Body	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: Total Siyapaa With: Ali Zafar, Yami Gautam, Anupam Kher 21.30 Beyhadh 2 22.00 Crime Patrol
dimanche 5 juillet	06.15 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 06.45 Film: Madame Web 08.35 Serial: Elementary 09.05 Serial: Columbo 10.35 Serial: Les Têtes Brûlées 11.30 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 12.35 Film: Jungle 14.20 Doc: Let's Make It Tasty 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.30 Film: Madame Web 17.51 Doc: Country Dreams 18.00 Samachar 18.30 Serial: Laughter Chefs 19.30 Le Journal 20.14 Film: Step Up 22.05 Serial: La Brea 22.34 Serial: Chucky 23.30 Le Journal 00.05 Serial: Les Têtes Brûlées 00.53 Serial: Columbo 02.02 Quotes By Famous People	08.14 Rodrig - Kot Nou 09.03 Local: Les Petits Genies 09.30 Le Rendez Vous Avec Sabrina Dubois 11.00 Local: Nu Rasinn 12.00 Local: Mots & Ecrits 12.45 Entrepreneuriat Au Feminin 14.00 Loca Production 16.30 Sciences, Technologies... 17.06 Local: Les Petits Genies 18.10 Tele: Wildflower 19.00 Journal Kreol 19.20 Zero Stress Avek Miselaine 19.47 Local: Tous Egaux 20.00 Local: Les Klips 21.00 An Ode Of Consolation And Hope For Humanity... 22.45 Local: Face Cachee 23.20 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.26 Local: Coin Jardin 23.39 Ecriture Mauricienne	05.00 Mag: Aastha TV 08.00 Local: Puranya Pakwan 08.26 Local: Sangeet Sarita 08.52 Local: Gyan Vigyan 10.30 Mahabharat 12.00 Film: Hadh Kar Di Aapne Cast: Govinda, Rani Mukherjee 15.00 Samachar 15.21 Local: Puranya Pakwan 15.47 Local: Sangeet Sarita 16.29 Duniya Mein ISS Saptah 18.00 Samachar 18.32 Music Day Celebrations 19.53 Tribute To Suman Kalyanpur 20.30 Tenali Rama 20.51 Serial: Sa Re Ga Ma L'il Champs 21.36 Sajjanwa Bairi Ho Gaile Hamar 23.03 Aaj Aur Kal Bollywood	06.00 D.Anime: Caillou 08.21 D.Anime: Les Petits Carnets... 08.43 D.Anime: Word Party 09.31 D.Anime: Sullivan Sails 09.38 Serial: The Wonder Gang 09.57 Serial: The Athena 11.47 Mag: Afrimaxx 13.52 Doc: The Business Of DNA 14.44 Mag: Her - Women In Asia 15.00 D.Anime: Patamuse 15.08 Charlotte Aux Fraises 16.05 D.Anime: Le Petit Nicolas 16.32 D.Anime: Madagascar 16.55 Doc: All The Answers 17.30 Doc: Top Flight Medical 18.00 Mag: REV Special 19.22 Doc: Japan Video Topics 19.30 Doc: Arts Unveiled 20.00 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.50 Doc: Flavours 21.45 Film: Osterman	08.00 Dhruv Tara 10.05 Kundali Bhagya 12.10 Dance Deewane 14.00 Pyaar Ka Pehla Adhyaya 16.00 Waggle Ki Duniya 18.30 Film: Kuch Kuch Hota Hai Cast: Shah Rukh Khan, Kajol, Rani Mukerji 21.30 Beyhadh 2 21.51 Mahabharat
lundi 6 juillet	05.15 Tele: Living To Love 06.44 Tele: Hawaii 07.50 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 08.16 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan 09.06 Tele: La Desalmada 09.30 Film: Step Up 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Tele: Rosalinda 13.15 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.40 Mag: Video Killed The Radio... 14.10 Tele: Valentina 15.00 Samachar 15.30 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 20.40 Serial: Eclats De Vie 22.03 Tele: Rosalinda	09.10 Local: Eclairage 09.30 Local: Tous Egaux 10.32 Rodrig: Plat Du Chef 11.00 Local: Les Klips 12.00 Local: Nu Rasinn 13.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard 14.37 Rodrig - Zenn Aktif 15.10 Local: Metie 16.01 Local: Les Klips 16.24 La Journee Sous Le Regard 17.00 Morisien Konn Ou La Sante 18.05 TUne Famille Pas Si Parfaite 18.30 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan 19.00 Zournal Kreol 19.30 Rodrig: Feminin Pluriel 20.00 Local: Avan Tro Tar 20.30 Local: Générations J 21.15 Local: Tous Egaux 21.25 Morisien Konn Ou La Sante 21.51 Local: 19 Minutes 22.10 Local: Les Grandes Lignes	05.00 Mag: Aastha TV 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha 10.00 Local: Sajjanwa Bairi Ho Gaile Hamar 12.00 Film: Amar Akhbar Anthony Cast: Vinod Khanna, Amitabh Bachchan, Rishi Kapoor 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: Azaad Cast: Dilip Kumar, Meena Kumar 23.34 Shrimad Ramayan 23.55 Waggle Ki Duniya	07.21 Mag: Arts Unveiled 07.47 Doc: Flavours 08.39 Doc: Wild Isles 10.51 The World Of Amish 11.38 Mag: REV Speical 12.53 Doc: Arts Unveiled 13.23 Doc: Flavours 15.00 D.Anime: Patamuse 15.08 Charlotte Aux Friases 15.38 D.Anime: Les Croods 16.00 D.Anime: Le Petit Nicolas 16.26 D.Anime: Piper's Pony Tales 16.32 D.Anime: Madagascar 16.57 Doc: All The Answers 18.00 Mag: Eye On SADC 18.42 Mag: Her: Women In Asia 19.30 Mag: In Good Shape 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.30 Live: News 20.53 Tele: Valentina 21.40 Film: Memoires D'une Geisha	14.25 Radha Mohan 14.58 Dharm Yoddha Garud 15.30 Film: Chor Aur Chand Cast: Aditya Pancholi, Pooja Bhatra 18.00 Samachar 18.31 Udné Ki Aasha 19.00 Do Chutki Sindoor 19.30 Pandya Store 20.05 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 20.30 Saavi Ki Savaari 21.00 Anupamaa



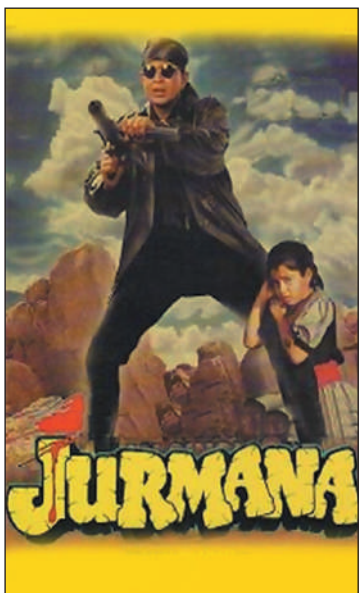
Mardi 7 Juillet - 21.16



Mercredi 8 Juillet - 21.40



Mercredi 8 Juillet - 15.00



Programme TV



MBC 1	MBC 2	MBC 3	MBC 5	Bollywood TV
mardi 7 juillet 05.15 Tele: Living To Love 06.42 Serial: Eclats De Vie 07.50 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 08.40 Tele: La Desalmada 09.05 Film: Memoires D'Une Geisha 11.30 Tele: Happily ever After 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Tele: Rosalinda 13.20 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.45 Tele: Une Famille Pas Si Parfaite 14.10 Tele: Valentina 15.30 Film: Rescue Dawn 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 20.26 Film: L'Ombre De Ratsitane 21.16 Film: Ballerina	09.15 Morisien Konn Ou La Sante 11.35 Local: Grand Titre 12.19 Local: Toc Toc Doc 12.33 Rodrig: Kot Nou 14.27 Local: Coin Jardin 14.55 Local: Sur Prise 15.25 Local: Mangeons Veg 16.21 Local: Générations J 18.00 Une Famille Pas Si Parfaite 18.30 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan 19.00 Journal Kreol 19.30 Local: Itinerer Rodrig 20.00 Local: Anou Kombat Ladrög 21.30 Local: Parliametary 22.30 Local: Point Culture 22.43 Rodrig: 13 Minit Natir Rodrig 22.56 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.00 Journal Kreol Rediffusion 23.20 Local: Fee Main 23.34 Julyone International... 00.26 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: 36 Ghante Cast: Raj Kumar, Sunil Dutt 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.29 Sajanwa 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: Darshan The Sacred.. 19.01 Local: Natya Kala 19.42 Local: Prakriti 20.30 Dharm Yoddha Garud 21.00 Film: Diwana Cast: Raj Kapoor, Saira Banu	06.00 Mag: Eco Africa 06.38 Mag: Her: Women In Asia 06.52 Mag: The 77 Percent 07.22 Mag: In Good Shape 10.24 Doc: Dear Beautiful Beloved 11.10 Mag: Eco Africa 12.31 Mag: In Good Shape 13.39 Mag: Tomorrow Today 15.00 D.Anime: Patamuse 15.08 Charlotte Aux Fraises 16.03 D.Anime: Le Petit Nicolas 16.54 Doc: All The Answers 17.30 Mag: Eco Africa 18.00 Mag: REV: The Global Auto... 18.30 Mag: Shift 19.00 Student Support Programme 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.53 Tele: Valentina 21.38 Mag: Business Africa 22.06 Doc: La Mediterranee... 22.58 Mag: Euromaxx	14.25 Radha Mohan 14.55 Dharm Yoddha Garud 15.30 Film: Gumrah Starring: Sanjay Dutt, Sridevi 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.30 Udne Ki Aasha 19.03 Do Chutki Sindoor 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 23.30 Film: Gumrah Starring: Sanjay Dutt, Sridevi
mercredi 8 juillet 05.26 Serial: Living To Love 08.09 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 09.00 Tele: La Desalmada 09.30 Film: Madame Web 11.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Tele: Rosalinda 13.15 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.45 Tele: Une Famille Pas Si Parfaite 14.10 Tele: Valentina 15.00 Live: Samachar 15.25 Film: L'Ombre De Ratsitane 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 20.20 Local: Urgence Energetique 21.25 Serial: La Brea 22.14 Tele: Rosalinda	09.35 Sur La Piste Du Parakeet 10.30 Local: Saveurs Plus 11.30 Local: Les Petits Genies 12.01 Ecriture Mauricienne 12.30 Rodrig: Itinerer Rodrig 13.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard 13.05 Local: Anou Kombat Ladrög 14.30 Local: Nu Rasinn 15.30 Local: Saveurs Plus 16.00 Local: Glwar Dantan 16.52 La Journee Sous Le Regard 18.00 Une Famille Pas Si Parfaite 18.30 Tele: Le Secret des Roldan 19.30 Rodrig Spor 20.00 Local: Saver Kiltirel 20.30 Drogue Une Urgence... 21.00 Local: Parlons Sante Senior 21.15 Local: Agir Ensemble 21.45 Local: Les Klips 22.37 Local: Grand Titre 23.20 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.25 Local: Clin D'Oeil	08.00 Local: Natya Kala Guest... 09.00 Aaj Ki Charcha 2025 10.00 Dharam Patni 11.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 12.01 Film: Saajan Bina Suhagan Cast: Rajendra Kumar, Padmini Kohlapure 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: Nandini 23.29 Shrimad Ramayan 23.53 Wagle Ki Duniya 00.14 Mag: Sitaron Ke Jahaan Se	06.55 Mag: Made In Germany 09.36 Doc: Under The Open Sky 11.19 Mag: REV: The Global Auto 13.06 La Mediterranee Revelee 14.30 Mag: Euromaxx 15.00 D.Anime: Patamuse 15.08 Charlotte Aux Fraises 15.40 D.Anime: Les Croods 16.03 D.Anime: Le Petit Nicolas 16.27 D.Anime: Piper's Pony Tales 16.55 Doc: All The Answers 17.30 Mag: REV: The Global Auto 18.00 Mag: Afrimaxx 18.31 Mag: Planet A 19.00 Student Support Programme 19.34 Doc: Carribean Cruise... 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.50 Tele: Valentina 21.40 Film: Step Up 23.19 Mag: Close Up 23.47 Mag: Focus On Europe 00.13 Doc: Europe Revealed...	14.25 Radha Mohan 14.50 Dharm Yoddha Garud 15.30 Film: Jurmana Starring: Mithun 18.00 Live: Samachar 18.31 Udne Ki Aasha 19.02 Do Chutki Sindoor 19.33 Pandya Store 20.00 Na Umra Ki Seema Ho 20.31 Saavi Ki Savaari 21.00 Anupama 21.28 Pyaar Ka Pehla Abhyaya 22.00 Dhruv Tara 22.24 Wagle Ki Duniya 22.54 Aladdin 23.30 Film: Jurmana Starring: Mithun
jeudi 9 juillet 04.12 Une Famille Pas Si Parfaite 04.35 Tele: Mademoiselle 05.23 Tele: Living To Love 08.01 Tele: All The Flowers 09.16 Tele: La Desalmada 09.40 Serial: Colombo 10.49 Doc: China Farm 11.30 Tele: Happily Ever After 12.00 Le Journal 12.25 Tele: Rosalinda 13.15 Tele: Your Love Is My Fortune 13.42 Une Famille Pas Si Parfaite 14.10 Tele: Valentina, My Special... 15.30 Film: Step Up 17.15 Tele: Happily Ever After 18.31 Serial: Shiv Shakti 19.00 Kyunki Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu 19.30 Le Journal 20.20 Film: Nakshatra Cast: Shubh, Sabina Sheema, Milind Soman, Anupam Kher	10.14 Rodrig: Plat Du Chef 10.31 Local: Saver Lokal 11.35 Local: Grand Titre 13.00 La Journee Sous Le Regard 13.31 Local: Saver Kiltirel 14.30 Local: Parlons Sante Senior 15.30 Rodrig: Plat Du Chef 15.45 Rodrig: Saver Lokal 18.30 Tele: Le Secret Des Roldan 19.00 Journal Kreol 19.30 Local: Itinerer Moris 20.00 Les Grandes Lignes 20.30 Local: Paroles Agricoles 21.05 Local: Encounter 21.30 Local: Music Tour 2025 22.31 Local: Retrovizor 22.59 La Journee Sous Le Regard 23.00 Journal Kreol Rediffusion 23.20 Local: Son Ladan Mem 23.33 Local: Bricolo Ecolo 23.56 Rodrig: Feminin Pluriel	08.00 Mag: Aastha TV 10.00 Serial: Radha Mohan 11.30 Serial: Shiv Shakti 12.00 Film: Chandan Ka Palna Cast: Meena Kumari, Dharmendra 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 22.13 Mag: Nayi Sahar 22.49 Aaj Aur Kal Bollywood Hits	06.25 Mag: Planet A 08.30 Mag: Focus On Europe 11.04 Mag: Afrimaxx 11.28 Mag: Planet A 12.54 Mag: Close Up 13.30 Doc: Europe Revealed 14.15 Doc: Artificial Immortality 15.00 D.Anime: Patamuse 15.08 Charlotte Aux Fraises 16.03 D.Anime: Le Petit Nicolas 16.33 D.Anime: Madagascar 17.01 Doc: All The Answers 18.00 Mag: Eco India 18.30 Mag: In Good Shape 19.00 Student Support Programme 19.30 Mag: Tomorrow Today 20.01 Tele: Un Amour Sauvage 20.30 Live: New 20.50 Tele: Valentina 21.40 Doc: Le Mystere Du Dernier 22.36 Doc: Iran From Above In...	14.25 Radha Mohan 15.00 Tenali Rama 15.30 Film: Bachke Rehna Re Baba Stars: Rekha, Paresh Rawal, Mallika Sherawat, Satish Shah 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: Bachke Rehna Re Baba Stars: Rekha, Paresh Rawal, Mallika Sherawat, Satish Shah



Jeudi 9 Juillet - 15.30

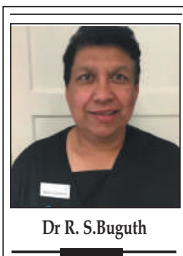
Stars: Rekha, Paresh Rawal, Mallika Sherawat, Satish Shah



Jeudi 9 Juillet - 20.20

Stars: Shubh, Sabina Sheema, Milind Soman, Anupam Kher





Dr R. S. Buguth

Women in Dentistry

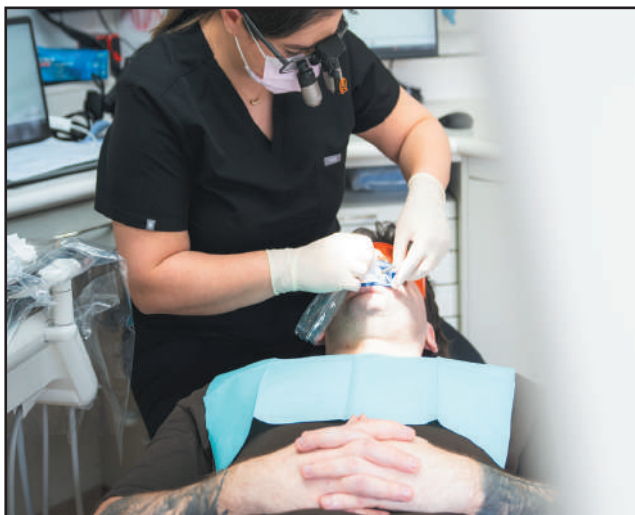
The global dental workforce comprises approximately 48% to 75% women. However, historical underrepresentation persists in academia (10%) and in executive leadership and major research roles (4%).

In the UK and the US, approximately 50% and 30–50% of registered dentists respectively are female. In Africa and Asia, a higher proportion of women dentists can be found in tertiary care and academia.

Male dentists still occupy a vast majority of surgical and highly specialised roles, such as oral and maxillofacial surgery.

I have had the pleasure of working with Miss Sharon Prince, consultant and maxillofacial surgeon in Norfolk, UK. Excellent service.

The journey of women in dentistry is a powerful testa-



Lillian Lindsay



Lucy Beaman Hobbs Taylor

ment to resilience.

In 1740, Marie Madeleine Calais became the first woman licensed to practise dentistry in France. In 1866, in the US, Lucy Beaman Hobbs Taylor became the first female dentist after overcoming numerous rejections. This achievement marked a turning point in the professionalisation of women in dentistry.

Emeline Roberts Jones (1893) overcame adversity by opening her own dental practice in the US. She demonstrated the viability of a successful career in dentistry despite economic and social constraints. There was a time in the US when women were forbidden from joining dental colleges, let alone becoming dentists.

In 1895, Lillian Lindsay became the first woman to earn a formal dental degree in the UK.

When I joined Marseille University in France in 1979, 50% of students were female, many of whom already came from families of dentists and practice owners.

True equality in dentistry requires comprehensive strate-

gies, mentorship programmes, equality policies, flexible working models, and a review of promotion criteria to break the glass ceiling.

Female dentists typically adopt a more calming approach to treatment and are often more receptive to patients' concerns than their male counterparts.

In Mauritius, I witnessed many positive contributions of women in dentistry.

My late aunt, Dr Sadna Hurhangee, was well known for her bedside manner and motherly care over nearly 40 years of practice in Port Louis.

The late Dr Mrs Coopamah, Chief Dental Officer, supported private dentists by providing local anaesthetics during an acute shortage in the 1990s.

There is also the story of the late Dr Mrs Jhowry, who was dressed in a saree to attend a saffron (Indian wedding eve) when a patient arrived in severe pain. She proceeded to extract the tooth. Unfortunately, her saree was stained with blood even beneath her uniform, and she later had to change clothes, much to the displeasure of her husband waiting in the car. Her response was simply: "I relieved the patient," with a smile.

The late Dr Mrs Marie-Claude Ng Sing Kwong was the first female dentist in Mauritius to introduce dental implants in the 1990s.

Dr Nita Heeralall Pyndiah and Dr Danielle Bazire were widely known for their friendly approach, which put patients — especially children — at ease.

Dr Mrs Ragini Sonah later became President of the Mauritius Dental Association after my departure from Mauritius in August 2006.

I thank all my female colleagues for their immense contribution to the oral health of the population and am pleased to see daughters of established colleagues returning to Mauritius to serve as future dentists.

Dr Randhir Seewoodharry Buguth
Senior Dental Surgeon in the UK.

eMail Box

Western Europe's Worst Heat Wave on Record

I was left feeling I could never again complain about the weather being too cold after having suffered the unprecedented heat wave here in late June 2021, described by meteorologists as a 'stalling dome' of high heat, that resulted in 619 confirmed heat-related deaths.

According to AI Overview (on June 25, 2026): "The late June 2021 Pacific Northwest heat wave was caused by an atmospheric 'heat dome'—a persistent, high-pressure ridge that trapped hot air over the region like a lid. This stalling system shattered regional temperature records, with Lytton, B.C. reaching an all-time Canadian high of 49.6 C."

And I didn't have a proper air conditioner back then; I only had a weaker system of temperature moderation known as evaporative cooling.

Then most of the province, including southwestern B.C., suffered an unprecedented cold bunch of days the following January, which was described by meteorologists as a 'stalling dome' of freezing cold.

I doubt those extremes were just coincidental; rather, they are basically due to climate change via human-caused global warming via morbidly massive amounts of

fossil fuel consumption ever since the Industrial Revolution.

Earth Day and Fossil Fuel Friendly Politicians

Although every day of the year needs to be an 'Earth Day', there instead is a continuance of polluting with an almost cavalier business-as-usual attitude.

Obstacles to environmental progress were formidable pre-pandemic; however, Covid-19's impact not only stalled most projects being undertaken, it added greatly to the already busy landfills and burning centers with disposed masks and other non-degradable biohazard-protective single-use materials.

In an interview with the online National Observer (posted Feb.12, 2019), Noam Chomsky noted that while the mainstream news-media, including *The New York Times*, do publish stories about man-made global warming, "It's as if ... there's a kind of a tunnel vision — the science reporters are occasionally saying 'look, this is a catastrophe,' but then the regular [non-environmental pro-fossil fuel] coverage simply disregards it."

Also, I recall reading a particularly dis-



turbing editorial printed by a local newspaper (*The Surrey Now-Leader*), headlined "Earth Day in need of a facelift". It opined that "some people would argue that [the day of environmental action] ... is an anachronism," that it should instead be a day of recognizing what we've societally accomplished. "And while it [has] served us well, in 2017, do we really need Earth Day anymore?"

Varied lengths of the same editorial, unfortunately, was also run by some sister newspapers, all then owned by a news-media mogul who also aspired to own his own oil refinery.

Until reading this, I had never heard anyone, let alone a mainstream news outlet, suggest we're doing so well as to render Earth Day an unnecessary "anachronism".

Considering the sorry state of the planet's natural environment, I still find it one of the most absurd and irresponsible acts of editorial journalism I've witnessed in my 38 years of news consumption.

Then, over eight years later (on October 7, 2025), a story was posted by that same newspaper (*The Surrey Now-Leader*) that placed quotation marks around the words "fossil fuel", as though the phraseology is no longer objective or accurate. For me at least, that's unprecedented in mainstream journalism. Perhaps the fossil fuel industry now insists upon news media, as well as fossil fuel friendly politicians, always using the euphemism "energy" over the implicitly unflattering "fossil fuel".

Frank Sterle Jr.
White Rock, B.C.
Canada