

 Kohikohi i te mātauranga hei oranga tinana, hei oranga wairua kia tū tangata ai tātou.
"We gather to learn, to nourish, to flourish. Here we stand together."

FOREWORD

The India-New Zealand Youth Forum provides the youth of India and New Zealand a platform to foster their ambassadorial knowledge and diplomacy, and work on strengthening the ties between both the nations by engaging in plethora of activities and events. The forum aims to provide knowledge about history, culture, developmental activities, diplomatic ties, good cultural and bilateral relations to its members via different social media series and discussions organized in the due course of time.

Releasing this Coffee Table Book titled as 'Kaikōhau' (Maori word, literally meaning expressing hopes and desires) is one such initiative of the forum to unfurl the bilateral stances of agreements among the member countries via pictures and written pieces, which are the creation of the members of the forum. The book unfurls with a timeline demarcating the strengthening of India and New Zealand affairs. It also touches upon nuances like multiculturalism, an aspect praiseworthy in both the countries; Maori culture, the ethnic and traditional tribe of New Zealand which is on the pathway of revival; and, multilateral diplomacy in globalised world, as youth ambassadors, the members are keen to explore the fathomed topics of diplomacy in this globalised era.

We present to you this essay of photos 'Kaikōhau' with all humility saluting the hard work of people who celebrate diversity and prosper unity. We acknowledge the support of International Council and Design Team of Global Youth.



Sardar Patel said: "It us of the sutroost importance, that this process of evacuation should get all possible : help, and facility by all the medris at our disposal, and I should like to Grace remand you that in this matter time is of the essence. If we cannot evaluate within an short a time as possible, we shall execusion be faced with consequences too terrible to contemplate

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relations Bilateral were established between India and New Zealand in 1952.

1952

1983

Countries set up a Joint Trade Committee in 1983 and have had discussions on a free trade agreement.

New Zealand 2011. In launched the NZ Inc. India Strategy, aiming to make India a core trade, economic and political partner for New Zealand.

The unveiling of a life size statute of Mahatma Gandhi in Wellington by the Covernor General and the Mayor on October 2, 2007 underlined the commitment of peoples of both countries to shared values of peace, non violence and international cooperation.



2011

NZ has identified India as a priority country in its "Opening Doors to India" policy notified in October 2011 which was reiterated by NZ in 2015.



1) On 11 February 2020, The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi signed a MoU with NZ universities to establish a NZ Centre at the Institute, facilitating cooperation in educational institutions. 2) Jacinda Ardem, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited India in August 2020

2020

2016

 Pranab Mukherjee became the first Indian President to visit New Zealand in August 2016.
Prime Minister John Key paid a state visit to India from October 25-27, 2016.
The Constitution Day was celebrated in Auckland on November 27, 2016.
27 November 2017, the first India-New Zealand Cyber Dialogue was held in New Delhi

2021

On 25 May 2021, India & NZ held 3rd round of Foreign Office Consultations virtually, promoting the bilateral institutional mechanisms.

The New Age Maori

Ko te reo te tuakiri Ko te reo toku ahurei Ko te reo te ora Language is my identity Language is my uniqueness Language is my life





The Maoris

The Maori are the autochthonous people of New Zealand. There are numerous theories about where they came from. In the Maori stories, the location they come from is Hawai'iki. Maori means "ordinary" or "normal."

Maori History

They take their origin from Polynesian nations who had arrived in the region of contemporary New Zealand near the end of the 13th century. Maori people faced the issue of severe climate and new species of plants and animals. They substantially hunted to provide themselves with meat. Warfare in traditional Maori society had extreme importance as it is visible from their oral legends. Maori people had a divine relationship with nature- the forests, seas, oceans etc.









Maori Culture in the Contemporary times Nowadays, Maori people keep the legacy of their ancestors and assiduously attempt to keep their culture. Maori culture is abundant and varied because it joins traditional and modern arts. For example, weaving and carving can be considered two major forms of Maori visual culture that mix the techniques of ancient and contemporary times.



e that mix the techniques of nporary times. The traditional Maori carvers preserve the culture in their works where every piece depicts a story, which remains puzzling for those who do not know how to read it.

Several Maori cultural practices are kept alive in contemporary New Zealand. The formal Maori meetings are accompanied by eloquence in Maori, action songs, receptions of guests accompanied by Hongi, sometimes by ritual challenges and cooking of food in a hangi (earthen ovens). carved houses which are considered as centres of meeting and ceremony are still being constructed.

The Maori culture includes different beliefs, cultural practices and customs of the Maori people of New Zealand. Due to the large diaspora and fusion of Maori motifs into popular culture, it is found worldwide!

MULTICULTURALISM ADVANCING HUMAN CULTURE AND GROWTH







- Ka tu tahi tatou ki te kohikohi i te matarunga hei oranga wairua kia tu tangata ai tatou

We gather to learn, to nourish, to flourish, here we stand strong







"To say that almost every modern society is culturally diverse or multicultural is to say that its members subscribe to and live by different though overlapping systems of meaning and significance." (Parekh, 2008). "However rich it might be, no culture embodies all that is valuable in human life, and develops the full range of human possibilities. Different cultures thus correct and complement each other, expand each other's horizon of thought and alert each other to new forms of human fulfilment." (Parekh, 2002).

In sociology, multiculturalism refers to the manner in which a society addresses cultural diversity, both at the community and national level. In political philosophy, multiculturalism describes how societies design and implement policies dealing with the fair and equitable treatment of diverse cultures.

India, being a land of several tongues, cultures, faiths, and religions is one of the most diverse countries in the world. Being a liberal democracy, it is a country not defined by a single community but rather known for its "unity in diversity" as it comprises a mixture of different values, traditions, customs, and languages arising from its heterogeneous cultures, religions, sects - Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, etc. and various other tribal communities. The Indian Constitution strives to provide group-differentiated rights and recognition to every ethnicity residing in the country, majority or minority.

Multiculturalism is based the on fundamental notion that individuals coming from different cultural backgrounds can coexist peacefully and promotes the belief that such conservation, appreciation, and fostering of cultural plurality can enrich and benefit the society.

Multiculturalism ensures country-wide harmony and provides a broadened understanding of the world. Values of equality, fairness, and inclusion lie sacred here, thereby looking out for the woes of social exclusion and inequality.

New Zealand, too, is home to several ethnicities - Māori, European, Chinese, Indian, Samoan, Tongans, Filipino, etc. Auckland is the most culturally diverse region in the country with a wide range of ethnicities residing in the city - Europeans, Asians, Maori, Pacific Islanders, Middle Eastern, Latin American, and Africans.





Multilateral Diplomacy in the Globalised World





Nau mai nga hua Nau mai nga pai nau mai kia nui Kia hawere ai



Welcome all the things that have grown Welcome all the things that are good May they be plentiful and abundant















A pious silver lining, In this unfortunate world full of whining. Where it's not just one but the complete whole to see, In different corners, named by different borners Lies the beauty of it all! Different cultures from different falls From classic to modern Some great, some rotten Divided by boundaries, United by belief. Different Cultures - Sometimes a burden, sometimes a relief. Not one, but many. People's greatest epiphany!



Multilateral Diplomacy relates to the 'management of international relations by negotiations & collaborations' among three or more states via diplomatic & tactful channels. Apart from being characterized by multi-parties, it also includes multi-issues, multi-roles, multi-values and goals. Thus, creating a space to develop interpersonal relationships in the broad field of IR. Classic diplomatic studies focused on bilateral diplomacy, however, the growth of international organizations in the 20th century increased interest in multilateral diplomacy.







The increasing attention has been paid to the role of nonstate actors and new forms of diplomacy affected by globalization and the growing digitization of information. In the 21st century, multilateral diplomacy is prone to unique challenges and calls for reform of international organizations and global governance. At the same time, the practice of multilateral diplomacy 'carries weight' in order to coordinate responses to various socio-economic imbalances, negotiating policies, action plans thereby easing tensions between countries.

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Ki taku whanau Me nga hoa Me te kai Kia Ora Our family, friends and food, We say Thank You!

