

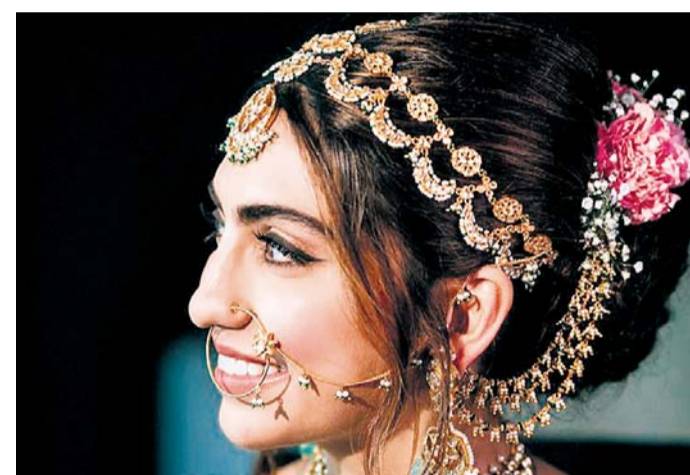
#J'ADORE

## Elevate Your Bridal Look

Here is our edit of the hottest bridal nose ring designs

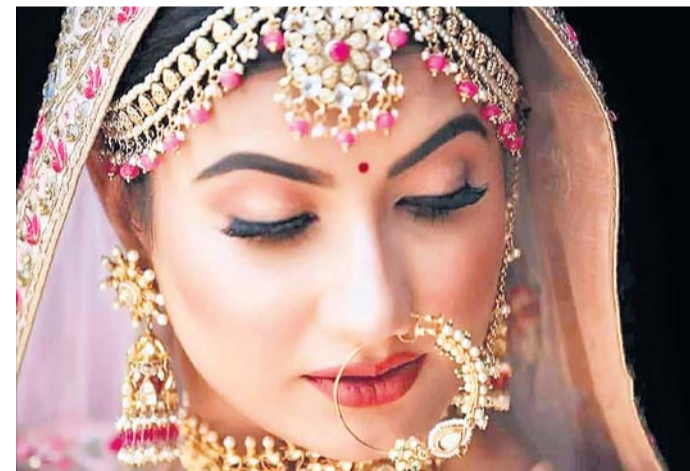
**D**ecadent, intricately crafted, and exquisite nose rings have been an inseparable part of bridal jewellery in India. Whether you're an old-school maximalist or a minimalist modern bride, here is our edit of the hottest bridal nose ring designs.

Minimal (yet graceful) Hoops



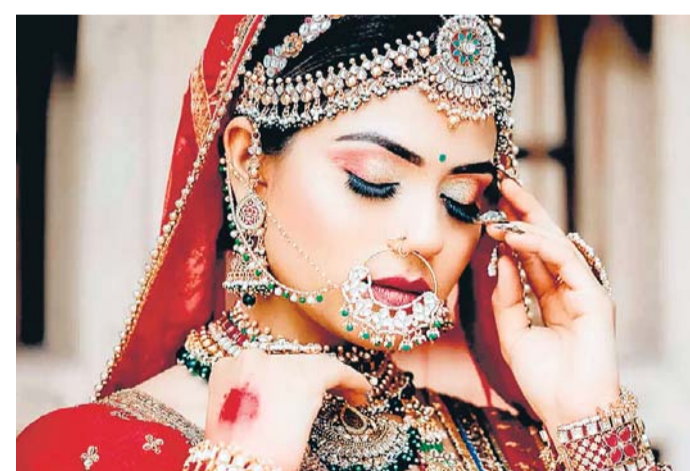
Simple and elegant, a classic minimal hoop is a way to go. You can never go wrong with them and can always depend on their sure-shot charm.

Kundan Is Here To Stay



Intricate Kundan work resonates with bridal jewellery in India. What makes Kundan one of a kind is their versatility. Invest in pieces that can be looped in, for functions other than your wedding ceremony.

Multiple Chains



Think of traditional bridal nose ring designs and multiple chains become an obvious choice. If you are planning to opt for smaller hoops, you can always attach multiple chains to them.

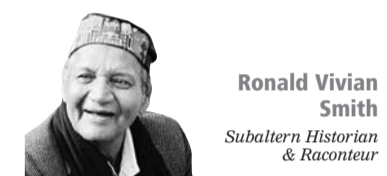
Traditional Motifs



South Indian temple jewellery *naths* are a great option if you are looking to add a royal touch to your bridal look. Motifs like fish, temples and mango motifs add that much-needed traditional charm, especially if you are opting for *Benarasi* or raw silk *lehengas*.

## ID-UZ-ZUHA DOWN THE AGES

The main celebrations were, according to contemporary accounts, limited to areas like *Nizamuddin*, *Qutub Minar* and *Purana Qila*. The *Punjabi Muslim Katra*, demolished to make way for the railway station, was virtually relocated in Kishanganj. However, considering that the trade in hides and skins was still centered in Delhi, it is quite feasible that enough animals were being slaughtered.



Ronald Vivian Smith  
Subaltern Historian & Raconteur

When the Prophet Abraham or Ibrahim saw God in a dream, he was commanded to sacrifice his most loved possession to him. The patriarch was greatly troubled and got up with a start, wondering what to do. He had many sheep, rams and other animals, besides wives, concubines and slaves and an only son, until another one was born (not to a slave girl) but to his old wife, Sarah, when both she and he were long past the age of reproduction. So, after much thought, he decided to sacrifice his son Ishmael (according to Muslims, who was born of a maid, Hagar, and Sarah's offspring Isaac, as per the Jewish belief, also followed by Christians). The next morning, he told his son that they were going to offer a sacrifice to God on Mount Moriah and asked him to prepare for the journey. They took fuelwood and a firepot and embarked on the long trek to the mount. There, both father and son set up an altar, put the fuelwood on it, and when the son asked where the animal for sacrifice was, Abraham replied, "God will provide it." He then bound his son and put him on the stone altar and

took out a knife to sacrifice him. Just as he lifted up his hand to do so, an angel appeared and told him to desist, for God was convinced that he loved 'him' more than even his dearest possession. Suddenly, a ram emerged, and was caught by its horns in a thorn bush. Abraham sacrificed the ram, unbound his son and returned home.

This is the event which is celebrated as *Bakr-Id*, now better known as *Id-uz-Zuha* or *Id-ul-Adha*, on which the Hajj pilgrimage also culminates at Kaaba, where Abraham had built a house of God, 4,000 or so years ago, with its sacred Black Stone. Somehow, Jews and Christians don't celebrate the sacrifice of Abraham as *Id* but only Islam has adhered to the perpetuation of the episode, though, it came into being over 600 years after Christ. But Jews and Christians continue to honour Abraham in other ways as they regard him as their 'Father in faith'.

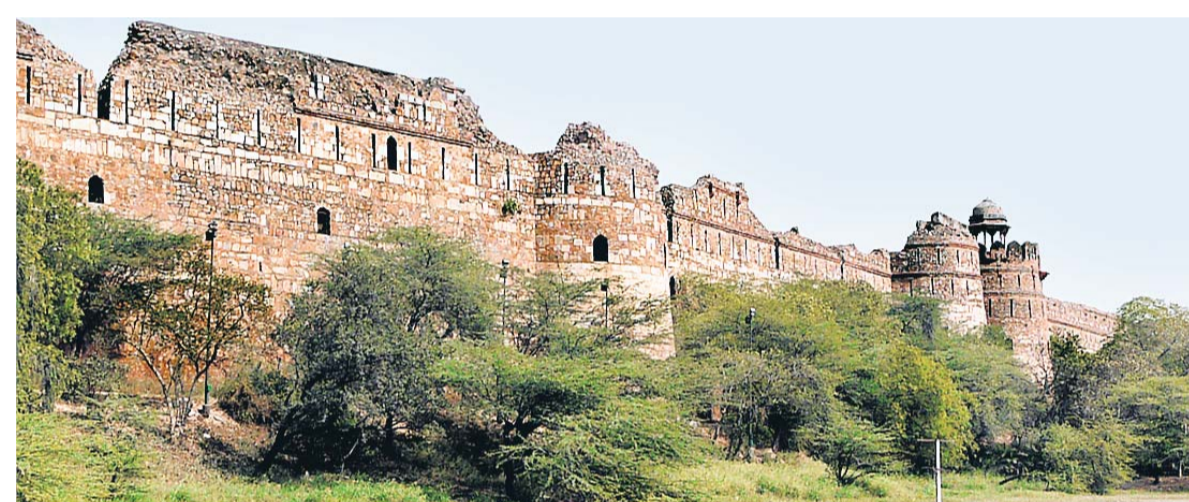
One remembers that in the pre-partition days, *Bakr-Id* was marked by sacrifices in nearly every well-to-do home, except for those on the poverty line, who pooled money and offered a combined sacrifice, though, goats and sheep did not cost so much then. That was the time when there were no restrictions on sacrificing bigger animals and cows and buffaloes were also chosen for 'qurbani'. Some even sacrificed camels, like Usman *Sahib*, though, in Arabia, they once probably also included horses for the purpose. It is pertinent to remember that there were no cows there, in significant number, and so, there was no question of their sacrifice.



Hazrat Nizamuddin.



Qutab Minar.



Purana Qila.



that things were not as calm as they appeared ("Fiza kharab hai" were supposed to be the actual words) according to Munshi Turab Ali. His kinsman, *Maulvi Rajab Ali*, was maligned, following the murder of the emperor's sons and grandson by Lt. William Hodson, who claimed to have got wind of Zafar's presence at Humayun's Tomb on 21st September, 1857 through him. The descendants of the *Maulvi* and *Munshi*, however, refute this vehemently. Meanwhile, animal sacrifices continued.

When the British regained control over Delhi, they were told by their spies, during the *Bakr-Id* about 160 years ago (when Zafar was being sent into exile) that though, the prominent Muslim families had been banished from the city, the rural areas, where they had found shelter, were still seething with unrest and that it would be better if only sheep and goat slaughter was allowed to prevent communal clashes, which may have repercussions in Delhi proper where the big *Hindu* families had been allowed to remain. *Chahib*, says Dr. Narayani Gupta, lamented that upto 1869, there were mostly Hindu 'Sahukars' and the Muslim merchants, who could be compared to them, were not more than three. *Bakr-Id* was not as gay as it

### #ID MUBARAK



Eid Mubarak

### Global Garbage Man Day

Just imagine what the world would be like if you had to live without the services of your local, friendly garbage professional. There would be mountains of trash piled up outside every home and business. And it would stink! Fortunately, there is a group of tenacious and dedicated people out there, who periodically collect and dispose of your refuse. *Global Garbage Man Day*, therefore, is a chance for everyone to stop whatever they are doing and spend a little time appreciating the hard work of these diligent souls.



Bahadur shah Zafar in exile.

used to be, although, the *Parsi* and other shops were well stocked. The main celebrations were, according to contemporary accounts, limited to areas like *Nizamuddin*, *Qutub Minar* and *Purana Qila*. The *Punjabi Muslim Katra*, demolished to make way for the railway station, was virtually relocated in Kishanganj. However, considering that the trade in hides and skins was still centered in Delhi, it is quite feasible that enough animals were being slaughtered once again.

Lala Chunnamal was the wealthiest merchant, but his riches mostly came from the piece goods business. At least, this is what the controversial *Bholanath Chunder* made widely known, even though, it was more of a generalization than a fact. It was about that time that Qurban Ali, a *Punjabi Muslim* merchant approached the *Khatri* Lala Chunnamal with the request to relinquish control of *Fatehpuri Masjid* so that *Bakr-Id* could be celebrated with joy once again. Chunnamal took an assurance from him that there would be no slaughter of cows. Qurban Ali, with great bravado, promised that it would be so, though, the butchers, who had a side business in big hides, told him in no uncertain terms that such a promise would hit their business. Thereupon, Qurban Ali gave his word of honour that he would compensate them for the loss that they might suffer. This was taken with the proverbial 'pinch of salt' by the butchers but Qurban Ali kept his word, though, he suffered a big financial setback in the process.

Chunnamal gave up possession of the mosque and *Eid namaz* was held in it again, in 1877. However, Qurban Ali did not survive long after that and died of the shock that the slump in his business and the taunts of his wives and many children gave him. Qurban Ali's sacrifice is part of oral history and there are no records to substantiate it. But many in the Walled City, up to 50 years ago, swore that he had lived up to his name, for 'Qurban' means sacrifice. In the mid-1890s, when there was intense Hindu-Muslim rivalry culminating in clashes before *Bakr-Id*, the *Tarwala Id-Milan mela* in Kishan Dass Gurwala's *bagh* was discontinued but resumed when peace between the two communities was restored. Communal harmony was disturbed again in the 1920s, and all the pleadings by even *Hakim Ajmal Khan* went in vain. Some think that the legendary *Hakim*'s death in 1926 at the age of 83 was the result of the blow that he had suffered to his prestige. One more thing associated with *Bakr-Id* or *Id-uz-Zuha* was that most of the *qurbanis* performed were on the hilly area, surrounding the *Idgah*, built in Aurangzeb's reign. Some are still carried out there but Qurban Ali's soul must be resting in peace now that no cows are slaughtered in the Capital. Even for goat and sheep sacrifice, policemen take an inventory by making a house-to-house check. Ironically, Lala Chunnamal's name survives while that of Qurban Ali's is almost forgotten.

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Lala Chunnamal Haveli.

### #LIVING IN HARMONY

## Animal Rights Awareness Week

The week aims to highlight the harsh realities that many animals face. These include poor living conditions, torture, abuse or participating in painful experiments for product testing.

**A**nimal Rights Awareness Week is a significant event celebrated every year during the third week of June. This week is dedicated to educating people about the importance of animal rights 'globally.' It provides a platform to discuss how animals are unfairly used in industries such as entertainment, cosmetics, and science and encourages actions to promote their welfare. The week aims to highlight the harsh realities that many animals face. These include poor living conditions, torture, abuse or participating in painful experiments for product testing. It also highlights the cruel treatment of animals in the food industry and the illegal exotic pet trade. The movement encourages individuals to adopt pets from shelters, support cruelty-free products, and consider a vegan or vegetarian diet as a way to contribute positively.



Celebrating *Animal Rights Awareness Week* involves various activities that everyone can participate in. People can volunteer at animal shelters, donate to animal welfare organizations, and educate others about animal rights. The week serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggles that animals face and the steps we can take to ensure that they are treated with compassion and respect.

### History

**A**nimal Rights Awareness Week began in 1991, created by the activist group 'In Defense of Animals.' It emerged from a long-standing history of advocating for the ethical treatment of animals, drawing from deep-rooted beliefs in non-violence, found in ancient Indian religions like Jainism, Buddhism, and Hinduism. These beliefs stress kindness and respect for all living beings, principles that have guided *animal rights movements* through the centuries. Throughout history, various cultures have implemented practices aimed at reducing harm to animals. For instance, the concept of *ahimsa* (non-violence) in ancient India led to significant religious and social movements, advocating for the humane treatment of animals. Over time, this laid the groundwork for modern animal rights movements, including the establishment of the first animal welfare laws and organizations in the 19th century. By the late 20th century, these efforts coalesced into more formalized efforts like *Animal Rights Awareness Week*.

This dedicated week aims to highlight the plight of animals suffering worldwide due to industries like farming, entertainment, and research. It encourages public participation in promoting animal welfare through education, support for cruelty-free products, and a push towards dietary choices that respect animal lives. Each year, *Animal Rights Awareness Week* serves as a reminder of the ongoing challenges that animals face, and the steps we can take 'as a society' to advocate for their rights and well-being.

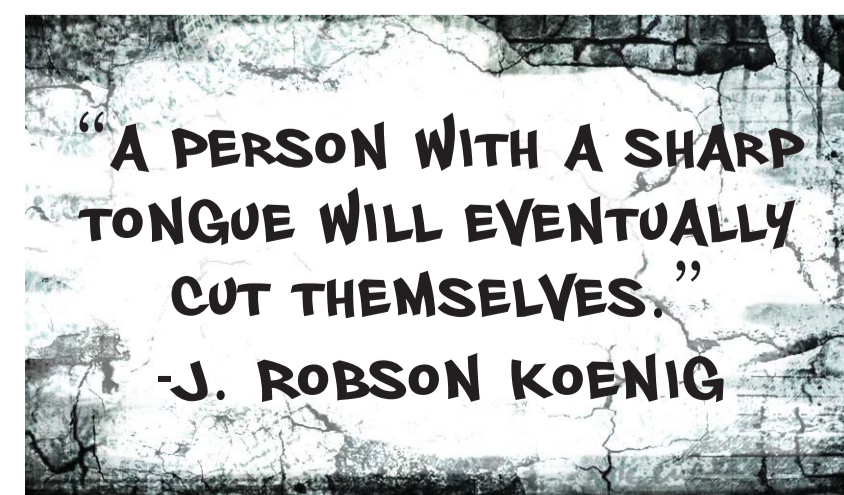


### How to Celebrate

*Celebrating Animal Rights Awareness Week* can be both fun and impactful! Here are some playful ways to take part.

- **Become a Cruelty-Free Shopper**  
Raid your cabinets and makeup bags for any non-cruelty-free items, and say goodbye! Opt for products with a bunny logo, they're the good guys, not tested on any of our animal buddies. It's a shopping spree with a conscience!
- **Host a Vegan Bash**  
Throw a plant-based party and show your friends how delicious cruelty-free eating can be. Whip up some vegan treats or have a potluck. Who says that saving animals can't be tasty? Let's eat to that!
- **Educate Yourself and Others**  
Grab a book or stream a documentary on animal rights. Knowledge is power, and it's contagious! Share your findings with friends or on social media. With your newfound wisdom, ignite the spark of advocacy.
- **Adopt, Don't Shop**  
Consider giving a forever home to a furry friend in need. Adoption is the new black, and it's always in style. If you're not ready to adopt, fostering is like a test drive for pet ownership, equally heroic!

### THE WALL



### BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

### ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman