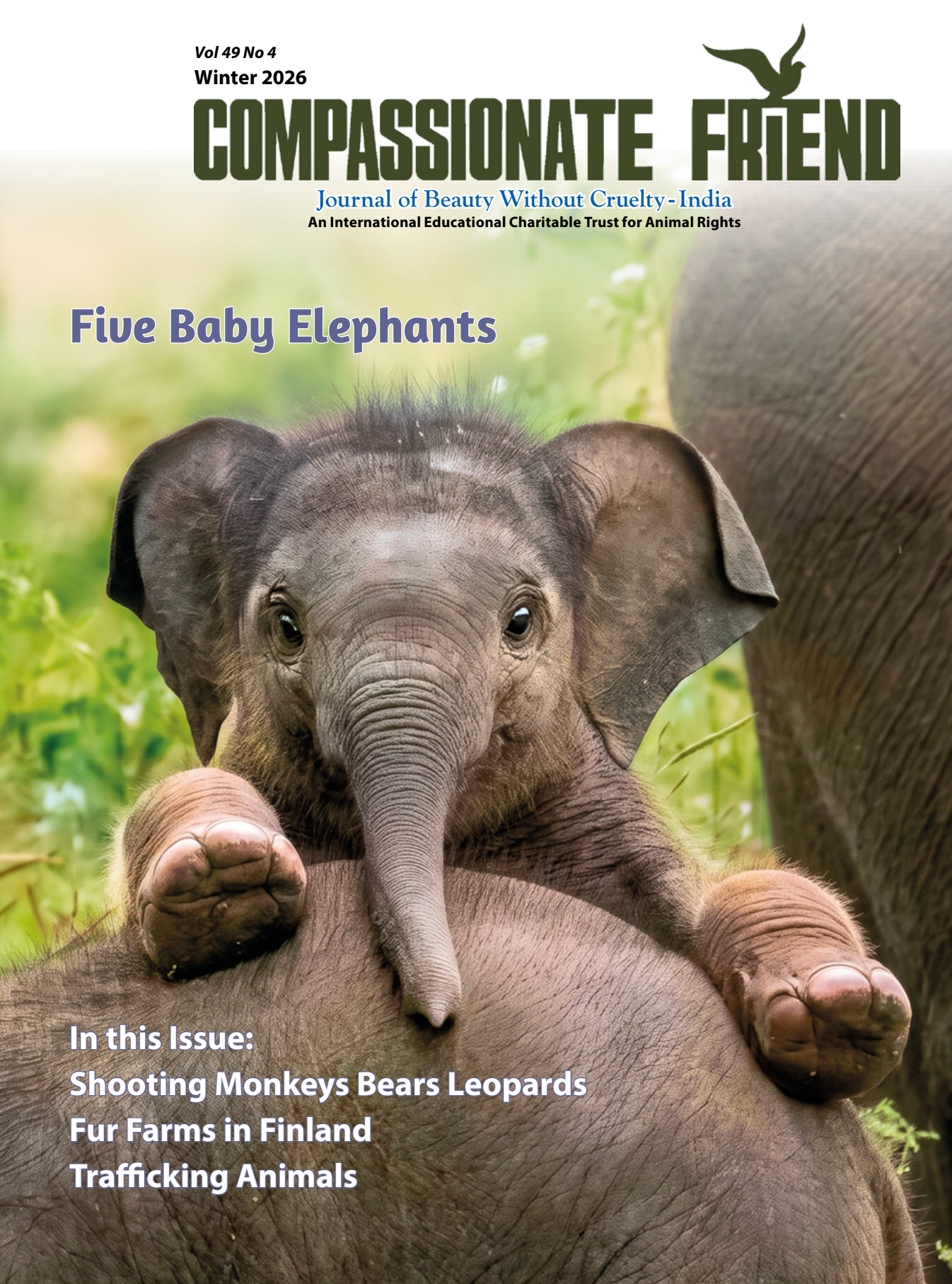
Vol 49 No 4
Winter 2026

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

Journal of Beauty Without Cruelty - India
An International Educational Charitable Trust for Animal Rights

Five Baby Elephants



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Beauty Without Cruelty
is grateful for
the generous Bequest
of ₹ 10 lakh from
Mehera Dady Sorabji Dubash
who was our life member

Beauty Without Cruelty
is a way of life which causes
no creature of land, sea or air
terror, torture or death

Published and edited by
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Designed by
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Printed at
Shree Mudra
181 Shukrawar Peth,
Pune 411 002
Front cover:
Elephant Calf
Photo: © Ranjith, Adobe Stock

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This periodical is printed
on paper free of animal
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and published every
spring (February),
summer (May),
monsoon (August)
and winter (November)

From my Desk...

Shocking beyond words

The Union Ministry issued a Notification of the Draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Control and Supervision of Experiment, Breeding and Trading of Laboratory Animals) Rules, 2026. The last date on which objections and suggestions could be submitted to the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, through the Member Secretary, CCSEA (Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals), was 5 November 2026. The contents of the draft rules are not at all animal friendly resulting in thousands of individual objections. Akhil Bharat Krishi Go Seva Sangh and Beauty Without Cruelty have sent a joint response and requested for immediate withdrawal.

Monkeys need Protection

Just like BWC had managed to convince then Prime Minister in 1977 to stop the export of monkeys from India as they were being subjected to intense cruelty in foreign research laboratories,

we approached the Union Minister and Minister of State, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, to now help the same Rhesus macaque by reinstating the specie under Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act without further delay.



22 monkeys shot dead by crop guards of Chattisgarh in October 2026. Photo courtesy: navbharatlive.com

Since the amended Act came into force on 1 April 2023 Forest Departments did nothing to protect them. For example, when over 70 monkeys were found dead in Telangana a couple of years ago, the Police had to take action under the Prevention of Cruelty Animals Act only.

Recommendations to shift the Rhesus macaque under Schedule II had been made by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (chaired by the Union Minister himself) in November 2025, as well as the Animal Welfare Board of India, the Federation of Indian Animal Protection organisations, and others including state governments of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

Conditional Aid to Nepal

In September 2026 BWC wrote to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Ambassador Permanent Mission of India to the UN, Ambassador Permanent Representative of India to the UN, External Affairs Minister (Government of Inida) and others that although thousands of animals like water buffalo, goats, pigs, rats, pigeons and chickens are decapitated making Nepal's Gadhimai festival the world's largest animal sacrifice jamboree, the 2015 earthquake and 2026 flood suffice to prove the futility of Gadhimai in improving Nepal's fortunes. Flood funds should therefore be given on condition that the barbarous animal sacrifices to the goddess Gadhimai be discontinued. This time the UN is looking to raise $49.6 million.

Toiletries and Cosmetics, but not Drugs yet…

The Legal Metrology Department and the Drug Technical Advisory Board ultimately aligned their regulatory frameworks, and by September 2026 the Central Government officially amended the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, to introduce new packaging rules making it mandatory to place the veg/non-veg symbol at the top of the principal display panel for a range of products, including soaps, shampoos, toothpastes, cosmetics and toiletries. Unfortunately, just like in the earlier 2014 amendment, drugs and other consumer items were not covered.

Diana Ratnagar
Chairperson

Interesting News

Shunning Non-Veg

Vegetarian-only housing societies have always existed and are mostly found in Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Delhi. Based on cultural, religious and community preferences, flats are sold only to vegetarian families because builders and societies decide who to accept.

Now Presidential banquets for high-profile diplomatic visits are all vegetarian with cuisines from across the country. In September 2026 world leaders attending the BRICS Summit gala dinner in New Delhi were also served elaborate all-vegetarian food from different regions of India. Not a single foreign dignitary or official delegate expressed dislike or dissatisfaction at not being given cooked carcasses of goats, chickens, pigs or fish to eat

At the rate at which vegetarianism is spreading, it will soon be the norm. And those who realise that the dairy industry subsidises the meat and leather industries will gladly turn vegan.

Hunting Trophies Imports Ban

The Hunting Trophies (Import Prohibition) Bill 2022-23 introduced in the UK Parliament has still not become law but importing animal skulls, skins, and bodies of hunted animals mainly in Africa into UK remains technically legal although with permits under CITES (Contention on International Trade in Endangered Species) which are granted if it can be verified that the hunting did not negatively impact the conservation status of the wild lion population.

The good news is that in August 2026 France officially ordered an end to the import of hunting trophies from all endangered and threatened species like elephants, leopards, hippos, etc, announcing an immediate suspension of import permit applications, thus reinforcing the country's earlier decision to ban lion trophy imports.

ESZ reduced around Kaziranga

Despite the national Wildlife action Plan (2002-2016) having set the default Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESA) to a 10 km radius, in 2026 the Assam state government notified a 1 km of ESZ around Kaziranga National Park which is primarily known for the one-horned rhinoceros. It is also a tiger reserve and home to elephants, hoolock gibbons, sloth bears, Ganges' river dolphins, as well as 500+ species of resident and migratory birds. Reducing the ESZ results in weaking environmental safeguards by allowing construction of commercial projects close to the park boundaries to boost tourism.





One-horned rhinoceros and tiger in Kaziranga.
***Photos courtesy:* ndtv.com (top) and kaziranganationalparkassam.in (bottom)**

Targeted Orders to Shoot Bears and Leopards



In July 2026 Uttarakhand ordered the shooting, but it is not known if they were actually killed. The order could have expired without some or all the animals being killed. The worsening animal-human conflicts are obviously due to encroachment on wildlife habitats, forest fires, declining prey availability, easy availability of livestock, garbage and food around settlements adjoining forest areas.

Aquatic Animal Rights in Argentine

In July 2026 an Argentine court recognized 2 goldfish, named Fede and Magui, as sentient beings with legal rights and ordered their removal from a tiny display tank in a Buenos Aires sushi restaurant because the setup violated Argentina's Law against animal abuse. The Judge declared the fish were not mere property, and the person responsible received 8 months of probation, a ban on caring for animals, and mandatory training in animal law.

Non-GMO Solutions

In July 2026 at the 98th Foundation Day of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan urged scientists to focus on non-GMO solutions to raise productivity in pulses and oilseeds, areas where India continues to rely heavily on imports, and said that if countries without access to GM seeds get better yields in pulses, why can't India?

Octopus Farm Plans Abandoned

The plan for the world's first commercial octopus farm designed to produce up to 1 million octopuses (thousands of tonnes of meat) per year in land-based tanks, was abandoned by the Spanish seafood company Neuva Pescanova in July 2026 citing business and regulatory constraints. The location was at the Port of Las Palmas in Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, a Spanish archipelago located in the Atlantic Ocean. It was a major victory for animal activists who had been campaigning since 2019 to scrap the facility for years because these intelligent creatures were to be specially bred and painfully killed by being frozen alive.



An octupus. ***Photo:*** **Vladimir Wrangel**

Why were the Donkeys stolen?

In August 2026, interstate thieves stole during just one night as many as 16 donkeys from Paithan in Maharashtra. The Police managed to track 6 persons of the gang, intercept and arrest them. They were from Andhra Pradesh and claimed they sold the animals to sand-lifting sites for ₹ 1.50 lakh each. However, it is doubtful given the fact that donkeys are illegally killed in AP for their meat.



Stolen for slaughter. *Photo courtesy:* tv9marathi.com

Illegal Wildlife Hub

India has certainly become a hub for illegal wildlife catering for exotic pets. Five baby orangutans (3 males & 2 females) were found abandoned in the Balasore district of Odisha in September 2026. They were obviously trafficked from abroad since the specie is not native to India but found in the rainforests of Southeast Asia (Borneo and Sumatra). They were not siblings because only one baby is born at a time to a mother once every 6 to 9 years. They were shifted to the Nandankaran Zoological Park in Bhubaneswar while officials were initiating repatriation which involves establishing their origin via molecular genetic analysis and identification of maternal lineage – a very difficult task given the fact that there is no clue of their origin or how they mysteriously showed up.



One of the abandoned Orangutans rescued in Odisha. *Photo courtesy:* odishabytes.com

Let's not forget that these "cute" animals have been displaced due to destruction of rainforests to make way for palm oil plantations… so we need to think twice before using products that contain imported palm oil.

Declining Elephant Rides

Thanks to an awareness of elephant exploitation created by organisations including BWC, rides at Amber Fort saw a sharp decline of 70% in 7 years as reported by Mid-Day newspaper in August 2026. In 2025-26 the number of tourists who sat on elephants were 48,474.

BWC-SA aims for Animal-free Circuses

In support of BWC-South Africa's campaign, BWC-India supported section 11(3) of Cape Town's draft Animal Keeping By-law which would prohibit wild and exotic animals in circus acts by sending an e-mail to the government authorities requesting that they retain and adopt this protection and ensure it is enforced. We stated welfare measures was not the answer – it is the right of all animals not to be exploited. Today, majority of global circuses have only human performers and robotic animals thus saving live animals from being trained using fear, hunger and torture to perform in the ring. The consultation closed on 29 September 2026, but it is not the same as a ban being

adopted and a positive outcome is hoped for although BWC–SA's wider commitment remains animal-free circuses and appropriate care for animals leaving the industry.

Wildlife Trafficking

In September 2026 a multi-agency operation busted a wildlife trafficking corridor cutting through the forests of Maharashtra, Telangana and Chhattisgarh, rescuing a pangolin clutching her newborn. They also seized 43 tiger bones and 2 tiger canines in addition. 6 persons were detained along with 3 bikes used for the purpose.

Fox Fur Farms in Finland

The contents of anonymous footage recorded on Finnish fox farms between November 2025 and April 2026, released in September 2026, came as a profound shock to BWC. The video showed animals so overweight–their skin sagged in heavy folds–struggling to move inside cramped wire-mesh cages. We immediately joined the signature campaign for Fur Free Europe.

BWC also wrote to the President of the European Commission, Dr Ursula von der Leyen, (reproduced alongside) that our international movement founded by Muriel, the Lady Dowding in England, was the very first to campaign against the use of animal furs in 1959. The Eurogroup for Animals had strongly objected to the foxes with extreme skin folds, eye infections and impaired mobility being bred for their pelts on Finnish fur farms despite a 2017 pledge to stop it. Animal welfare and restrictions was not the answer to fur production. It was the right of each and every animal not to be bred, exploited and killed, or trapped for its fur. We therefore appealed to the European Union to legally ban fur farming, trapping and trade in fur products at the earliest.





Tiger bones and canines seized; pangolin mother and baby rescued from Maharashtra-Telengana border. *Photos courtesy:* rootsalert.com (top), indiatimes.com (bottom)



Arctic fox in fur farm – fed to unrecognition for vanity's sake. *Photo courtesy:* www.humaneworld.org



An arctic fox in the wild. *Photo courtesy:* emma, wikimedia.org

Five Elephant Calves, 3,000 Kilometres, and a Paper Trail That Doesn't Add Up

***In September 2026, five young elephants, two of them only about five years old, were sent from Assam to temples in Tamil Nadu. Each travelled roughly 3,000 km by road in under nine days. Officially, they were "donations". The documents raise more questions than they answer,* says Arun Prasanna**

On the night of 7 September 2026, a five-year-old elephant called Durga left Assam's Manas area on a truck. Six days later she reached Madurai's Meenakshi Amman Temple, days before the 17 September Kumbhabhishekam. Over the following days four more young elephants, Rupsing, Shiva, Hiralal and Bijuli, followed her south to temples including Tiruvannamalai's Arunachaleswarar and Rameswaram's Ramanathaswamy.

Elephants are Schedule I animals under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. They cannot be sold, and a 2020 Minister of Environment and Forest (MoEF) letter says they cannot be gifted either. Yet reports in Tamil Nadu describe these transfers as purchases, while court filings describe them as donations. We have found no public record showing who gave what to whom, or whether money changed hands.

This article does not claim to know. It sets out what the paperwork, the photographs and the replies to our RTI applications show, and what they do not.

A Very Fast Process

The dates below come from court filings, official letters and our own records.

- **July 2026:** A representative of Seva Trust meets the Chief Minister of Assam and requests elephants for five temples in Tamil Nadu.



Trussed up and immobilised like so much cargo for a long journey into a lifetime of servitude. *All photos in this article:* social media posts by temple officials and devotees

- **9 July:** A Chennai-based trust, Seva Trust, makes its first representation to Tamil Nadu, according to its own affidavit in the Madras High Court.
- **18 August:** The Supreme Court, in the long-running elephant case (W.P.(C) 743/2014), bars transfers except under the statutory scheme. Owners' applications for Durga and Hiralal carry the same date; Shiva's is dated 19 August and Rupsing's 24 August.

- **20 to 29 August:** Assam's Chief Wildlife Warden sends transfer proposals on 20, 21, 26, 28 and 29 August.
- **2 September:** A Madras High Court Division Bench sets aside the 2023 directions that barred Tamil Nadu temples from acquiring elephants.
- **4 September:** The Assam and Tamil Nadu forest heads issue their letters.
- **7 September:** Durga leaves Assam. Seva Trust's additional affidavit is filed in the High Court the same day, asking for permission for all five elephants.
- **14 September:** Durga reaches Madurai. The other four reach their temples by late September.

The Paper Trail

- **Certificates that arrived late.** Ownership Certificates for Durga (24 October 2025), Hiralal (6 November 2025) and Shiva (19 November 2025) were issued four to eight years after their recorded dates of birth, not near birth as the system expects. WCCB's own study on elephant sales from Assam found that birth reporting for captive calves is rarely followed in several districts. Rupsing's papers date from 2019.
- **Certificates that are conditional.** Each certificate carries a disclaimer: it is subject to the Supreme Court's final decision in the same W.P.(C) 743/2014. It is not a final title.
- **A rule that speaks of the past.** Rule 7(1) of the 2024 Captive Elephant (Transfer or Transport) Rules permits transfer where an Ownership Certificate existed before 14 March 2024. All the certificates above were issued in late 2025. We ask: on what basis were they treated as eligible?
- **A mother who is on record, and not on record.** Seva Trust's affidavit states that a Wildlife Institute of India genetic profile links Bijuli to a mother named Jaya. In reply to our RTI application, WII said on 7 October that records of parentage, and of Bijuli's mother, are not available with it. The two statements need reconciling by an authority with access to the original records.
- **Questions the Centre could not answer.** Our RTI to the MoEFCC's Project Elephant division asked about verification, DNA and genetic records, veterinary assessments and transport conditions. On these, the reply says the information is "not available in Project Elephant". That may simply mean the records sit elsewhere. That is exactly why we ask where.

What the Photographs Show

Our evidence file contains 25 images with remarks. All come from photos and videos posted publicly on social media by temple officials and devotees. They are still online and PFCI has not edited them.



Durga being led by a rope through her ear.

- ***Durga*** being led by a rope passed through a hole in her ear. ***Hiralal*** being dragged by the ears. ***Shiva*** and ***Hiralal*** being mounted and driven with sticks.
- Pierced ear-holes on ***Durga, Shiva, Bijuli*** and ***Rupsing.*** PFCI understands such holes are commonly associated with marking wild-caught calves in Assam, quite apart from the official microchip. Paperwork cannot rule out wild capture. Nor does it rule it in. That is why an independent inquiry is needed.
- Chains on all five. Nylon ropes on ***Hiralal*** and ***Shiva.*** Stone floors. Some without a bathing pool, Hiralal washed with a hose, fed by devotees, with children and crowds pressing close.
- Elephants that, in PFCI's reading of the images, stand well under six feet. Rule 20 of the Tamil Nadu Captive Elephants (Management and Maintenance) Rules, 2011 does not allow elephants of that height to be made to work. Are rituals and processions "work"? Only a measured height, certified by the Forest Department, can settle the question of height. We have asked for it.



Mahout with knife riding elephant Shiva.



Shackled with rope and chains, preventing any movement.

- No Performing Animals Registration that PFCI has been able to find for any of the five, though temple processions are exactly what they are meant for.

If five human children, aged five to eight, had been moved 3,000 km and then chained on stone floors to greet crowds, no one would call it a donation.

Not the First Time

Assam has a long history of captive elephants leaving for the South. ***Joymala*** was reportedly sent to a Tamil Nadu temple in 2008 on a six-month lease. This August the Gauhati High Court directed the High-Powered Committee to examine the return of nine earlier Assam elephants held in Tamil Nadu temples, ***Joymala*** among them. While that order was fresh, Assam's own forest department was processing five more. BWC readers will recall that in 2025, with BWC's support, PFCI went to court against the proposed transfer of a baby elephant from Uttarakhand to the Nellaiappar Temple. The names change. The pattern does not. Tamil Nadu has also lost temple elephants to neglect and stress, as the joint letter of 53 organisations reminds the Chief Minister. And PFCI has been told that six more calves are being readied in Assam.

What We Have Asked For

On 1 October, 53 organisations, BWC among them, wrote to **Tamil Nadu Chief Minister C. Joseph Vijay** asking him to:

- Constitute a Special Investigation Team or independent fact-finding committee, with forest, police, wildlife and veterinary experts and a fixed timeline.
- Order an independent veterinary, age and height assessment of all five elephants, and review their Ownership Certificates, NOCs and transport records.
- Ensure that no elephant is used for rituals, processions or work until the inquiry is complete.
- Fix accountability on everyone found to have facilitated or profited from the transfers.

PFCI is also pursuing complaints before wildlife and animal welfare authorities, and legal remedies, and will keep BWC readers informed.



Just another photo-op, child interacting with elephant Hiralal.

What You Can Do

- Write. A short email to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and to the Chairperson of the High-Powered Committee, Justice Deepak Verma, supporting an independent inquiry, takes five minutes.
- Never vow an elephant. The Tamil Nadu Rules themselves warn that vows to offer an elephant to a temple separate the animal from its social life and encourage illegal capture from the wild.
- Do not feed, touch or pay for "blessings" from a temple elephant. Every rupee tells the system that keeping one is worth it.
- Ask your temple trustees whether a mechanical elephant could serve the ritual, as several temples already use.

A five-year-old elephant is still a calf: he/she belongs beside the mother, in a herd, and not in a stone courtyard in front of a crowd.

Do not vow. Do not donate. Do not look away.

Arun Prasanna is the founder of People for Cattle in India (PFCI), a Chennai-based animal welfare organisation working across Tamil Nadu and India.

Note to readers: *This article is based on official documents, court filings, RTI replies and public media reports, which PFCI holds and will share with the authorities on request. Photographs referred to are unedited public social media posts by temple officials and devotees. The article raises questions for the authorities and does not accuse any private individual. Some matters are pending before courts, and nothing here comments on the merits of any case. PFCI welcomes factual clarifications from Forest Departments, temples and Seva Trust and will publish them.*

Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre & Others

Analysis of latest Order dated 18.08.2026 by Suparna Ganguly

With many disturbing movements of elephants from the North-East to various parts of India, especially to South India, there is an urgent need for Time-Bound Compliance with Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 743 of 2014 titled Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre & Ors. vs. Union of India & Ors. concerning the welfare of captive elephants.

The Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (WRRC), are the lead petitioners in the afore-mentioned Public Interest Litigation filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India concerning the welfare, well-being, and protection of elephants kept in captivity across the country. Beauty Without Cruelty had extended financial support for some of the legal expenses incurred.

In the order dated 18.08.2026 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, The Hon'ble Court, taking serious note of the conditions of captive elephants, has issued several significant and time-bound directions that require immediate and concerted action from the State Forest Departments.

The key directions mandated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which necessitate direct intervention and compliance are summarized as follows:

1. **Establishment of 'Elephant Clinics':** The Hon'ble Court has directed the Union of India, in coordination with the concerned States, to introduce an effective and transparent system for the establishment of 'elephant clinics' to provide specialised services for the welfare of captive elephants.
2. **Mandatory Periodic Check-ups:** It shall be made mandatory for all owners of captive elephants within the State's jurisdiction to take them to these 'elephant clinics' for periodic check-ups.
3. **Maintenance of Medical Records:** The medical record of each captive elephant shall be duly maintained, and a Monitoring Committee must ensure that necessary treatment is provided regularly.



Trafficked across India, the Amended WLPA does little to protect this endangered wildlife. ***Photo courtesy:*** **Shreyas**

4. **Minimum Standards for Upkeep:** The Captive Elephant Healthcare and Welfare Committee (CEHWC), constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), will lay down minimum standards for housing, healthcare, and upkeep of elephants in captivity, which must be enforced within each jurisdiction.
5. **Strict Regulation on Transfer and Transport:** No change in ownership or transfer and transportation of captive elephants shall be permitted, except in strict accordance with the applicable statutory scheme and rules, including the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the rules framed thereunder.
6. **Verification for Ownership Certificate Renewal:** A functional mechanism for the periodic renewal of ownership certificates must be established. At the time of renewal, the complete particulars and records of the concerned captive elephant must be revisited and verified in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the MoEF&CC and the CEHWC to file a comprehensive status report on the implementation of its directions. The matter is next listed for hearing on 29.10.2026. The compliance from each State is critical for the preparation of this report.In light of the clear and unambiguous directions of the Apex Court and the short timeline provided, we have earnestly requested the MoEF & CC to:

a. Immediately initiate necessary steps to formulate a state-level action plan for the establishment of 'elephant clinics' and the enforcement of mandatory periodic health check-ups for all captive elephants.

b. Issue necessary circulars/notifications to all private owners, temples, circuses, and other establishments housing captive elephants within your jurisdiction, apprising them of the Court's directions and the mandatory compliance required.

c. Ensure strict enforcement of the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, regarding the transfer and transport of elephants, and put in place a robust mechanism for the verification and renewal of ownership certificates.

d. Collaborate with the CEHWC and MoEF&CC to ensure that the data regarding captive elephants from your State is accurately updated on the 'Gajah Suchana' App and that DNA profiling is completed for all individuals.



Joyrides is one of the many commercial uses of smuggled elephants from the North East. *Photo courtesy:* Shreyas

Suparna Bakshi Ganguly is Co-Founder and Trustee of CUPA and WRRC. She is also a life member of BWC-India.

Vegan Recipe *Asparagus*



Asparagus, officially known as *Asparagus officinalis*, is a member of the lily family, comes in green, white and purple, and a super-food because it is a nutrient-dense, low-calorie vegetable packed with essential vitamins, minerals and antioxidants. It contains many micronutrients such as iron, zinc, riboflavin and vitamin K, in addition to being high in vitamin B9 (folate). It improves digestion, supports immunity, reduces stress, lowers blood pressure and cholesterol, and may even protect against cancer.

Roasted Asparagus Coconut Curry (serves 4)

Ingredients

500 grams asparagus
1 onion, sliced
Olive oil, for cooking
Salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon ginger, chopped
1 tablespoon garlic, chopped
1 teaspoon fennel seeds, lightly crushed
2 teaspoons cumin seeds, lightly crushed
100 grams each, boiled chickpeas and diced tofu
½ teaspoon turmeric
½ teaspoon smoked paprika
1 tablespoon *garam masala*
400 ml of coconut milk
2 teaspoons curry powder
4 tablespoons fresh coriander
½ lemon, for squeezing

Preparation

Preheat the oven to 200° C. Add chopped asparagus and sliced onion to a baking dish. Toss with olive oil, salt and pepper to taste. Place in the oven for 10 minutes.

Heat oil in a saucepan over medium heat. Sauté garlic and ginger until soft, add the fennel and cumin seeds, after they splutter add chickpeas, and tofu. Sauté.

Add turmeric, paprika, garam masala and sauté for a minute.

Add the coconut milk to the pan and keep it on simmer.

Take out the asparagus after 10 minutes and flip it around to prevent sticking. Add the curry powder and a little more oil, then place back in the oven for a further 10 minutes.

When the asparagus is nearly ready, return to the coconut sauce and switch off the flame. Add coriander and lemon juice.

Remove asparagus from the oven and add lemon juice.

Add the asparagus to the sauce and mix them well gently.

Serve with rice.

Do visit
bwcindia.org/Web/Recipes/Recipesindex.html
for an assortment of
Beauty Without Cruelty's **tested and tasted, healthy and delicious vegan recipes**

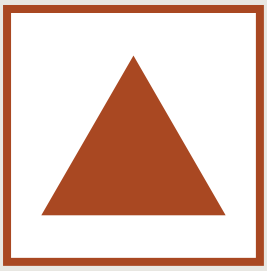
Beware of the Ahimsa 500 Index

Let it be known that BWC stopped publishing its Investment Guide simply because it was next to impossible to rate companies in the green category. We did not want to recommend companies that were not genuinely *ahinsak*.

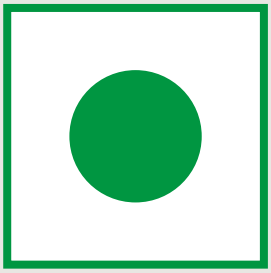
BWC would like to warn readers about the so-called Ahimsa 500 Index that has been advertised and promoted to lure Jains and others into believing that many companies comply with *ahinsak* norms. Their website has plagiarized BWC's criteria from its defunct Investment Guide. It superficially names companies and they were unwilling to share the names of the categorized companies when asked, probably because there are no such lists.

Guidance for Veg Consumers

Check for these Symbols on Packages



Non-Veg



Veg



Vegan

In addition to the food we eat, it is now mandatory to mark soaps, shampoos, toothpastes, toiletries, cosmetics and perfumes.

Do NOT buy or use items on which the Non-Veg or no symbol is affixed.

Remember detergents, disinfectants, cleaners, air fresheners, lubricants, *agarbattis,* candles, adhesives, brushes, crockery and even drugs can contain animal substances.

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