The bulk of the work on relativization in Hindi-Urdu has focused on indicative relative clauses, be they headed relatives or correlatives. I will discuss subjunctive relative clauses such as "mujhe aisa typist caahiye [jise Russian aati ho]" [I want a typist who knows subjunctive Russian]. Such relative clauses are curious along a number of dimensions. The first concerns their distribution: they are only possible in clauses with subjunctive mood. The second concerns their interpretation: how do they differ in meaning from their indicative counterparts? Unlike subjunctive marking in complement clauses, subjunctive in relative clauses is optional. The third concerns their relationship with "aisaa" [such a]. I will explore these issues in the context of competing theories of relativization - in particular the idea that a relative clause doesn't have to combine first with the NP that it modifies. My semantic proposal concerning subjunctive relatives will be that they are obligatorily interpreted relative to the worlds introduced by the subjunctive licensor and not the actual world.