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Republic Day Quiz Contest

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On this auspicious day of celebrating 70th year of constitutional India, IndiansinKuwait.com would like to extend its warm greetings and wish all Readers Happy Republic Day.

It gives me great pleasure in releasing this 10th edition of our special supplement titled “Maa Tujhe Salaam” to mark India's Republic Day.

I am very much thankful to all our readers, who stood with us throughout our journey to make us the number one web portal in Kuwait. I am proud to say that IIK is one among the few licensed news portal operating from Kuwait.

This supplement is a pure collection of selected articles from our readers expressing their salutation to their motherland on its 70th Republic Day celebration.

I was overwhelmed by the response that we received from the students, personalities, Young Reporters & contributors in making this supplement possible.
To encourage our readers, this year we are conducting a Mega Online Quiz sponsored by Al Muzaini and Republic Day Greetings Messages sponsored by UNIMONI. Winners will receive exciting prizes from the Sponsors.

I take this opportunity to thank His Excellency Mr. K. Jeeva Sagar (Ambassador of India, Kuwait) and all the officers and staff in Indian Embassy Kuwait for the support and encouragement which they have extended to the Indian community in Kuwait.

We are equally grateful to our advertisers for their immense support. My sincere thanks to Mr Surya Prakash for his stupendous support towards IIK. Kudos to the IIK team for working diligently and getting this supplement out on time. A special thanks to our marketing associates M/s Lemonade International whose support to IIK is invaluable.

I want to thank all the contributors from the bottom of my heart. This supplement would naturally be nothing without the effort that many people make to gather information, stories and pictures. An extra effort was made, and I can't say how much I appreciate this. This supplement has been a pleasure to put together, and that is purely thanks to you all!

Jai Hind!!
On the occasion of India's 70th Republic Day, with profound happiness I convey my warm Greetings and Best Wishes to all my fellow Indians. I would specifically like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation and gratitude to all the friends and well-wishers of India in Kuwait, particularly to the leadership, the people and the Government of Kuwait, for their steadfast commitment to the continued close and friendly relations between India and Kuwait. I would like to reiterate that Government of India reciprocates this commitment and is keen to further strengthen and expand this mutually enriching relationship. India-Kuwait relations are multi-dimensional, and are anchored in people-to-people affinities, which is the sign of their enduring nature. Indian nationals form the largest expatriate segment in this beautiful and vibrant nation of Kuwait. A Bilateral relationship between two countries that is rooted in history and defined by the affinity between their peoples is surely on a solid foundation.

On the 26th of January 1950, India became a Republic with the coming into force of its Constitution, acclaimed as one of the finest Constitutions of the world, which laid the foundations of the democratic and secular institutions of India. The India that we see today – a strong, vibrant, democratic, inclusive and secular nation of over 1.3 billion people - is not a miraculous overnight happening. It took great sacrifices, commitment, self-confidence and a strong will to succeed on the part of the resilient people of this dynamic nation and various governments from time to time. The Constitution of India has beautifully defined and encapsulated the principles and foundations of an amazing story of hope and success. It is a matter of pride for every Indian to be part of this continuing saga. The Preamble of the Constitution of India begins with the words “We the people”, and over the years since the inception of the Constitution, India faced many challenges but always emerged victorious deriving inspiration from the values laid down by the Constitution. India is a pluralistic and inclusive society that takes pride in its unity in diversity. We are a nation that celebrates diversity and human dignity.

At the time of India's independence in 1947, it was an impoverished nation, with the economy in shambles. Today's India is strong, robust and remarkably resilient. It is the third largest economy in the world on purchasing power parity, and is a proud member of the G20 group of large and powerful economies. India stood like a rock of stability amidst the financial turbulence not many years ago. The Indian economy defied that crisis, and it was a major contributory factor behind the faster recovery of the global economy in the following years.

India's external policy has always aimed at creating an environment of peace and security in which the world can be a better place for entire humanity to live with dignity and in prosperity. Our foreign policy is focused on a broad range of global issues that serve the larger interests of humanity. We work with other countries to tackle issues of common concern such as international terrorism, climate change, energy security, food security, and the reform of multilateral institutions, including the UN Security Council. The significance of the Gulf and Middle East region in India's foreign policy framework cannot be overemphasized. We are each other's extended neighborhood, and peace, security and stability of countries in this region is imperative for prosperity and economic development of India. GCC is one of our largest trading blocs, meeting a significant percentage of India's crude oil and LPG requirements and hosts about 8.5 million Indians. India also has a Dialogue partnership with the Arab League.

During the recent few years, in a world increasingly dominated by economic uncertainty, India continues to be a global growth leader, maintaining its position as one of the fastest growing large economies, with the present Government of India undertaking various major initiatives. These initiatives included positioning India as a global design and manufacturing hub (Make in India), leveraging on the favourable demographic
dividend (Skill India), continuous simplification of regulations and reduction of administrative barriers with the use of technology driven programmes (Digital India, Smart Cities, Model Villages). It's no wonder that India today, boasting of an open investment climate and an improved business environment (record FDI inflows and unprecedented rise in Ease of Doing Business rankings stand testimony to this fact), offers huge investment opportunities for the global industry and business.

2018 has been a significant year for India-Kuwait relations! External Affairs Minister of India H.E. Mrs. Sushma Swaraj visited Kuwait in October. The highlight of the visit was her call on His Highness the Amir during which the two sides took considerable satisfaction in the issue-free, extremely friendly and historical relations between India and Kuwait. His Highness was generous in his appreciation for the Indian community living in Kuwait and their impressive contribution to the socio-economic development of Kuwait. Former Minister of Labour and Social Affairs H.E. Mrs. Hind Al Sabeeh also paid a successful visit to India in October. Visits at Minister of State level had also taken place.

Institutional mechanisms between the two Foreign Ministries held meetings to discuss a wide range of topics of mutual concern and also some issues that needed resolution. Considerable progress was made on cooperative frameworks in the areas of Defence, manpower, external policies etc. It is now about a year since I had the honour of having my first audience with His Highness the Amir of Kuwait for presenting my Letter of Credentials from Hon'ble President of India. I was privileged to meet him again while accompanying External Affairs Minister H.E. Mrs. Swaraj. His goodwill and affection for India was always evident in all his gestures for which I am grateful. India shares similar warm sentiments towards the State of Kuwait.

Kuwait is a major and reliable crude oil and LPG supplier to India. It is important that both countries endeavor to maintain the crucial position that Kuwait enjoys in India's energy security. India has consistently been among Kuwait's top trading partners and the total annual bilateral trade has now crossed US $ 8.5 billion. Indian Public Sector Undertakings such as Air India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc, along with several other large Indian companies including Larsen & Toubro, Shapoorji Pallonji, Punj Lloyd, Essar, Simplex Project Ltd., Tata Services India Ltd. etc, among others, have been actively present in Kuwait. Kuwait is a major investing nation while India is highly rated profitable investment destination; this synergy, given the level of confidence in the relationship, needs to be explored further for mutual benefit.

As I underlined at the outset, people-to-people dimension is a very important pillar of India-Kuwait relations. According to figures from official sources, Indian nationals working in Kuwait at present are over 930 thousands, and constitute the largest of the expatriate communities based here. This is not a mere statistic but a statement of trust and confidence demonstrated by the Kuwaiti government and the people in the peace-loving and law-abiding nature of Indian people, and is reflective of Kuwait's respect for India's cultural and civilizational ethos. The Indian community in Kuwait, which is present in almost all segments of Kuwaiti economy, has been playing a major role in the constantly growing upward trajectory of India-Kuwait relations. It would be my endeavor as India's envoy to Kuwait to work closely with the Government of Kuwait to ensure that this human resource and people-defined dimension becomes an even more important and positive instrument towards furthering India's ever-blossoming bilateral relationship with Kuwait. The welfare and well-being of the Indian Community in Kuwait has always been and will continue to be among the highest priorities of the Embassy. It will be this Mission's endeavour, in cooperation with the Kuwaiti authorities, Community associations, and well-wishers & volunteers of the Community, to address all issues and ensure the welfare of the Indian Community in Kuwait so that it can continue to provide a strong impetus to India-Kuwait relations.

Once again, on this joyous and proud occasion of the Republic Day of India, I wish every Indian in Kuwait good health and happiness. I also take this opportunity to convey my Best Wishes for the continued good health and well-being of His Highness the Amir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, His Highness the Crown Prince Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, His Highness the Prime Minister, Sheikh Jaber Al-Mubarak Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, and to the friendly people of the State of Kuwait.

Jai Hind!
Happy Indian Republic Day
Choose Pride over Prejudices…

Dr Navniit Gandhi

“Vote as though your life depended on it.”
--Jill Telford

Our education in schools is almost always fragmental.

In school, we are never taught that climates can have two connotations: the physical and the political. It is while growing up that all of us realise that there is an environment that is political too; that there are political (unexpected) showers too that can lift or dampen spirits… that there are political winds that can blow in a nation… that there are political thunderstorms that can rock a nation… that there can be even political droughts… that the dust which blinds us can be kicked off by politicians as well!!!

Well, depending on where our initial years of life have been spent, we learn the above lessons sooner or later. We understand politics and politicians faster perhaps in Delhi, Lucknow and Patna than we do in Mumbai, Chennai and Surat. Depending on whether the dust-storms, the thunder-storms, the hail-storms in politics have hit us or not, we understand the changing political winds sooner or later. If riots or reservations or Mandir or Masjid or regional rhetoric or assassinations or Bandhs---have impacted our growing years or have left scars on our psyche---we learn politics and politicians rather early in life.
For most of our life-time, we remain at the receiving end. All kinds of things and events happen with us, while we remain mute and passive spectators. We see it all…we hear it all…we read it all and then we just let out a sigh!!! And lo! Behold! One day elections are announced and the reins fall in our hands. We get this one chance once in about five years to choose; to decide; to exercise our right to determine who shall govern us---and some of us just miss to recognize it. By choice or by chance—we just miss that one day, when we can and should exercise our discretion and decide what and who shall be at the helm of affairs!!! And, why do we just miss that chance? Some of us make plans to go for picnics or parties, since it is a non-working day for most of the people. And some, of us decide to just laze around and feel bored with the prospect of stepping out on a holiday and going up to the nearest election booth. And, a large percentage of us frowns, shrugs the shoulders cynically…and mutters remarks such as: ‘nothing will change’ or ‘what is the use’, and decide to hurl abuses at everyone and everything the whole day, while watching television.

We conduct (by and large successfully) the biggest elections in the history of the world; they are the most mammoth exercise ever undertaken to keep democracy safe. An exercise, which the last time around (in 2014), cost us $5 billion, for arrangements to be made for about 814 million people to exercise this right which the Constitution has conferred on us. Far and wide, crossing difficult deserts, valleys and insurmountable mountain ranges and across the thickest of jungles and deepest of gorges---the election machinery is duty bound to reach each and every eligible voter. However, we—who refuse to walk up to the nearest polling booth that day and instead, sitting in the comforts of our plush drawing rooms--choose to vent our misdirected frustration and other pent-up misgivings, draw solace and comfort of having done our bit by choosing to criticism the system in abundance that day.

The people manning the election machinery work for years round-the-clock so that on that crucial day—no one is made to walk for more than two kilometers, for reaching a polling booth. It makes nearly 919,000 polling stations ready ---with equipment, papers, and the trained manpower on that one crucial day---so that democracy is not derailed. For months and months---nearly one million people work overtime and over nights so as to ensure that this important right is not denied to anyone. And yet, we---most often, the educated, choose to throw away that right at the altar of a get-together or a picnic or a bash. Strange, isn’t it? Actually, shameful, isn’t it? Exercising the right may take less than 30-40 minutes on the whole and yet, a large number chooses to not spend even this little time to do our bit towards making democracy sustain itself. And ironically, those from urban India who feel too lazy to take the trouble to vote or who simply criticism and blame everyone and everything---are those of us who have all the amenities at their disposal. Perhaps, those of us with cars, education, comfortable houses, ample water and abundant food and fat bank-balances are the ones who choose fun-filled parties over polls on the day of elections.

Yes, we are disillusioned with the system and with those who man the system. Yes, we are tired of the empty promises and betrayals of our leaders. Many of us choose to stay away because our hopes and aspirations have been routinely ignored for years together…

This lack of interest in polity or political affairs partially stems from the poor quality of candidates who stand in the fray and their terrible track-records. Yes! But by not going to vote---we are not ensuring that good days shall dawn in our country. It’s just that democracy will lose meaning and essence in the country. Agreed that the system is not as we would have wished for, but ‘no system’ will be chaotic. Worse still, the derailment of democracy could mean that anarchy may take over. If all of us sit at home and choose not to vote, someone or the other will still be chosen even if a dozen votes are cast. Some undesirable candidate will still represent us, but if he has the backing of just a dozen supporters---he may choose to become a despot or corrupt beyond measure because there is no ‘public’ that he is accountable to. Even for namesake, his own legitimacy and those of his decisions will quickly erode and if such is the scene all over the country---mayhem and lawlessness will eventually prevail.

There are two issues here: one, a large number of us do not vote and second, those who do vote—are guided by prejudices planted on their minds by a few vested interests.
If an entire generation loses interest in politics, it is difficult to even imagine as to what scene shall lie ahead for our country. Who will take the decisions? If we do not vote, who shall decide that who will govern? Will the decisions taken by those elected by a wafer-thin popular mandate have any credibility and legitimacy? How will our neighbors and other foreign powers react to our citizens losing interest in our system? Will they not try and undermine our existence? Will a government which manages to come to power on the basis of the minuscule percentage of people who have voted in their favor command respect worldwide?

Instead, let us go and make a choice… let us choose ‘in favor of’ what we believe in and ‘not against’ a person or philosophy or an entity that we want to see defeated… And, when we do go to exercise our franchise, let us for the sake of the dignity of our core institutions and our generations to come---keep our prejudices at bay and make rational choices based on solid performances and credentials of the candidates in the fray. If only we can manage to keep jingoism and rhetoric away and not let them cloud our sense of judgment---our present state of affairs and our future can be different. If prejudices and bias dictates our choices---they shall prevail over our psyche and national ethos permanently and distract us from the real agenda that we ought to have. We must move forward; make rapid strides towards making living better and bearable. Who comes from which background and from which religion or region---cannot be the bases for choosing our representatives!

Elections are the times when we must show that we are keenly interested; that it matters to us; that we care and that we shall seek answers. Such a stance alone can hold this nation and us together in the times ahead…
India is the most colorful, breathtaking, heavenly travel destination country in the world. The beautiful valleys, lakes, greenery around the country attracts its natives and also people from all over the world. Here is a list of the ten most beautiful places in India that travelers should consider visiting.

1. Leh-Ladakh
Placed at the base of the mighty Himalayas and the Karakoram mountain ranges, Ladakh boasts of owning a varied yet picture-perfect landscape. Famed as a Buddhist ex-kingdom, the region is dotted with a number of attractions, Gompas or monasteries being the most popular of all. It is a favored destination, especially among adventurers and mountain-lovers. The rough climatic conditions and inhospitable terrain only add to the charm of this place. The peaceful Shanti Stupa, surreal Pangong Lake, highest cold-desert called Nubra Valley, Khardung-La Mountain Pass and the awe-inspiring Magnetic Hill are just a few places in this land of dreams. With gushing streams, snow peaks, mountain passes and many stunning trekking trails, Leh is a place that is all too easy to fall in love with!
2. Himachal

One of the most popular tourist destination in north India, Himachal Pradesh is known for their tourist attractions. Snow covered peaks of the mountains welcome you to a land which has just about everything to offer to the tourists to the land. The most famous tourist places in Himachal Pradesh include hill stations, pilgrimage sites, stunning lakes, Tibetan monasteries and many more. The culture of Himachal Pradesh also forms one of the main tourist attractions among foreigner and domestic tourists. There are many places to visit in this small state like Shimla and Manali, Kullu, Chamba and Khajjiar, Solang Valley, Palampur, and the Dharamsala and Dalhousie regions. The less-visited Lahaul and Spiti districts are famous among adventure seekers.

3. Kashmir

Kashmir Valley is known as ‘Heaven on Earth’ and rightly so. The state is world famous for its scenic splendor, snow-capped mountains, plentiful wildlife, hospitable people and local handicraft. The valley of Kashmir has many important tourist hubs namely Srinagar, Gulmarg, Pahalgam and Jammu. Gulmarg in Kashmir Valley is one of the most popular ski resort destinations in India and houses the world’s highest green golf course. The Shikara Ride in the blue waters of Dal Lake, Srinagar and viewing the picture-perfect Pahalgam and Sonmarg are out-of-the-world experiences.
4. Uttarakhand

Nestled in the lap of the Himalayas, Uttarakhand is one of the most beautiful northern states of India that enthralls everyone with its spectacularly scenic landscapes. Uttarakhand is locally known as Devbhumi. Charming hill stations juxtaposed against snow-capped peaks, quaint villages along winding mountain roads, serpentine rivers carving their way through hills, world renowned conservation parks like ‘Jim Corbett Tiger National Park’ and ‘Asan Wetland Conservation Reserve’, world heritage sites like ‘Valley of Flowers’ and ‘Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve’, waterfalls hurtling down slopes and serene lakes shimmering amidst beautiful towns. The four very famous and beautiful shrines in Uttarakhand are Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamunotri and Gangotri. The most visited hill stations in the state are Almora, Kausani, Mukteshwar, Mussoorie, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Ranikhet and Auli. Dehradun, the capital city of the state, is also a beautiful town in itself. Mussoorie, 34kms away from Dehradun, is situated at the foothills of the Himalayas and is known as the ‘Queen of the Hills’ for its scenic beauty.

5. Northeastern India

Northeastern India includes the states of Sikkim, Meghalaya and Assam, along with the northern parts of West Bengal. These states are home to a number of beautiful hill stations and wonderful natural beauty. Darjeeling is the most frequented tourist destination in West Bengal and is commonly called the “Queen of Hill Stations” for its breathtaking sunrise views over the lofty Himalayan peaks of Kanchenjunga and Everest, among many others. Sikkim houses some of the most scenic places like Gangtok, Pelling, Lachung and Yumthang. All these offer an unmatched view of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas. Meghalaya is a plateau hill with lush green meadows and deep, plunging waterfalls. Cherapunjee, located at close proximity to Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, is another stunning place with caves, forests and waterfalls. Driving through the misty layers of clouds is something you must experience in Cherapunjee. Assam has many tourist hubs and wildlife sanctuaries.
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6. Kerala

Kerala's slogan of “God's own country” is hard to deny, given the overflow of natural beauty in this South Indian state. The exotic hill stations, amazing backwaters and beautiful beaches make this state a tourist heaven. Kerala is exotic and enchanting in its beauty. The spice- and tea-covered slopes of Western Ghats make Munnar a splendid hill town. Alleppey is known for its languid network of backwaters. The famous beaches in the state are Kovalam and Varkala beaches. An overnight stay in a lazy houseboat in the brackish waters of Alleppey is a must when you are in Kerala. The state also offers many yoga and spa centres. Periyar Tiger Reserve is also worth mentioning. Visit Kerala for a soul-quenching, detoxifying and completely blissful holiday, away from the frenzy of the world.

7. Lakshadweep

One of world’s most spectacular tropical island systems, Lakshadweep is tucked away at 220-440Kms off the Kerala Coast. The islands offer a precious heritage of ecology and culture. The unique feature of the Islands is its coral reef, making it a pristine leisure spot to come back to. 4200 sq. kms. of lagoon, rich in marine wealth, is spread over 36 islands in an area of 32 sq. kms. The underwater view at Lakshadweep is kaleidoscopic and breathtaking. The lagoon offers excellent potential for water sports like swimming, wind-surfing, diving, snorkeling and kayaking. No wonder, Lakshadweep is fast becoming India’s one of its kind Adventure sport – Nature Tourism location.
8. Goa

Sparkling waters, white sand beaches and palm trees swaying in the breeze – Goa is all this and much more. Goa, the smallest state in the western coast of India, is crowded with local and foreign tourists during the high season. Goa is famous for its awesome nightlife, with a number of discotheques and pubs operating all year round. The beaches are full of beach shacks with great music and mouth-watering seafood and exotic delicacies. Goa is also famous for its world heritage architecture and the amazing old churches. The famous beaches of North Goa are Calangute, Candolim, Arjuna, Baga and Arambol, while some famous South Goan beaches are Agonda, Colva, Mobor and Majorda.

9. Andaman

The Andaman Islands, an archipelago in the Bay of Bengal has almost 325 islands of different shapes and sizes. The Andaman Islands are surely a traveler’s delight as it houses some of the most pristine beaches. Many unique activities such as sea-walking and glass bottom boat ride are possible when you visit the Andamans. The main places of interest in this isolated group of islands are Baratang, Diglipur, Ross Island, Neil Island, Havelock Island and Port Blair. The limestone caves of Diglipur and Baratang are places worth visiting. These islands also have some of the most beautiful corals. Scuba diving is very popular, along with other water activities such as speedboat rides and jet skiing. Trying a variety of seafood is a must when you visit the Andaman Islands.
10. Rajasthan

Rajasthan, the largest state in India, is mostly known for the Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert. Apart from the desert, other tourist spots in Rajasthan include Indus Valley Civilisation in Kalibanga, Dilwara Temples, Mount Abu and the Ranthambore National Tiger Reserve. Rajasthan is mainly famous for the magnificent historical forts, temples, monuments and palaces. People from far and wide visit Rajasthan to experience the rich architectural and cultural heritage of the place.
My Dear Indian Brothers and Sisters,

Well the Dawn of the new year comes the Indian Republic Day like every year and we wish everyone a Very Happy Republic Day! But do we really understand what Republic Day means to all of us? Or we just wish and exchange messages casually out of habit. Let us ponder upon this fact.

This was the Day when our GREAT NATION INDIA became a REPUBLIC and free from all Shackles of SLAVERY. WE had our own CONSTITUTION and this constitution was adopted, enacted and given to ourselves by us THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

As a gentle reminder here I reproduce the preamble of the Indian Constitution that says:

We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC and to secure to all of its citizens:

- JUSTICE social, economic and political;
- LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;
- FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation;

In our Constituent Assembly, the 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Don't you feel proud as an Indian whose constitution gives you everything to celebrate your life each and everyday.

May our constitution live long! Amen

May Our Indian Republic Live Long! Amen

WISH YOU ALL A VERY HAPPY REPUBLIC DAY!

Dr. Arif Ahmad
Director
Salmiya Indian Model School
स्वच्छ भारत

हम हैं इसके वासी इसकी हम करे रक्षा
पाक रखे घर आंगन और साफ करे कचरा
गल्ली अपनी गाव अपना मोहल्ला अपना
साफ रखे इसको ये फजी है अपना
बीमारी से बचना गर तो पाक है रहना
पाक रहना साफ करना कुंडा और कचरा
मच्छरों का मक्खीयों का घर है पक्षे चर्चा

साफ करे इसकी लजीज्झा खतरा
बीमारी का ज़रर सी बनता हैं चर्चा
साफ रखे इसकी हम करे रक्षा

आओ ममलके हम वतन की कुछ चरे सेवा
साफ करे नाले गल्ली दर्दी चरे कचरा
कचरा रोमी डाले तो उसपे पुमाजना
मुल्क से हम को गन्दगी है ममलके
मुल्क मे हो चारो और पुल और बीमारी
साफ चरो मुल्क मे है वतन सपना

आओ ममलके हम तुम अब खायें ये कसम
मुल्क को हमारे हम बनाए एक चमन
हीन्दू-मस्लम सूरा इसराई रो री हो धरम
सब का सारे ममलके करे तान
मुल्क मे ना गन्दगी अब हो कही
पाक साफ रखे हम मुल्क सपना

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हम हैं इसके वासी इसकी हम करें रक्षा
पाक रखे घर आंगन और साफ करे कचरा
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साफ रखे इसको ये फजी है अपना
बीमारी से बचना गर तो पाक है रहना
पाक रहना साफ करना कुंडा और कचरा
Translation -
We are its residents, we are its protectors
Keeping the house, the courtyard and the garbage clean
Our street, our village our own neighborhood
Keep it clean, this is our duty.
We need to keep it clean if we want to avoid diseases
Keep clean and keep our surroundings clean
This garbage is the house of mosquitoes
Clean it all, it's a big threat
This garbage that produces dengue malaria
This garbage that becomes a means of diseases
Keep clean if you want to stay well
We are its residents, we have to protect it
Come on let's get together and serve our country,
Clean the drains, villages and remove the garbage
Fine the ones that litter
From this country, we want to erase the litter
Flora and fauna to be spread all over the country
It is my dream to be blessed with flowers
Come on, let's take an oath now
Let us make our country a pleasant place
Hindu Muslim Sikh Christian whatever the religion
The country belongs to everyone, let's all work for it
In the country, there should be no dirt
Let's all keep our homeland pure
We are its residents, we are its protectors
Keeping the house, the courtyard and the garbage clean
Our street, our village our own neighborhood
Keep it clean, this is our duty.
We need to keep it clean if we want to avoid diseases
Keep clean and keep our surroundings clean
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Economics education has been discussed in the public domain for a long time, but since the Global Financial Crisis it has come under renewed scrutiny. This interview project aims to provide material for new generations of economics students and scholars, as well as the general public, to get acquainted with different schools of economic thought and their bearing on economics thinking. In 1987, the United Nations released the Brundtland Report, which defined sustainable development as “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” While this definition provides a relatively stable theoretical base from which development economists and political scientists can begin to tackle issues surrounding sustainable development, the inherently amorphous nature of this definition has also created a fair amount of ambiguity in both the economic literature surrounding sustainable development and the subsequent attempts by economists to measure it.

Historically, those interested in the science of development have typically relied on very specific and fundamental indicators and measurement tools (GDP, HDI, etc.) in their attempts to define and understand development trends around the world. In response to emerging interest in the relatively new idea of “sustainable development,” a number of economists and political scientists have attempted to define and measure the popular term. However, due to the vague nature of the term itself and the multitude of opinions concerning its true meaning, the current economic literature concerning sustainable development is exceptionally hazy, lacking any real consensus on the exact definition of the term and more importantly: how best to measure it.

This project rectifies this gap in economic and political understanding surrounding sustainable development. The project funnels a fairly exhaustive review of contemporary literature on the topic into a comprehensive, polished definition of sustainable development. Based on this new definition,
and with solid footholds in development theory, the project then creates a composite statistic that can be used to measure sustainable development on a national scale, in a generalization and cross national context. The resulting index, the SDMI (Sustainable Development Measurement Index), integrates economic, social, and environmental components in its assessment of the sustainability of development in each nation where it is applied.

Lastly, through the juxtaposition of the SDMI with classic developmental measurement techniques like GDP and the Human Development index (displayed through the utilization of in-depth, intricate maps), this project illuminates an array of contemporarily relevant issues in the fields of economics and political science.

I Wish to end this topic briefly by the Golden Words of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam

"We will be remembered we our younger generation a prosperous and safe India, resulting out of economic prosperity coupled with Civilizational heritage.”
भारत की अद्वितीय स्वर्णिम गाथा

देश का संविधान रचा गया इस दिन
अधिकारों को वाणी का प्रदान हुआ,
जो देश था कभी ज़रीरों में जलकर
आज है आजाद, बुलंद मुस्कुराता हुआ;

मुस्कुरा रहा आज हर बी नागरिक
जिसे गर्व है अपने भारत की मिट्टी पर,
फिर बस इतनी सी है, दोस्तों!
औंच ना आ जाए संविधान के मान पर;

'पूण्ज स्वराज' के नारों का परिणाम
असंख्य भारतियों के बलदान का अंजाम
अधिकारों और नियमों का मात्र दस्तावेज़ ही नहीं
वरन है हमारा संविधान
हर भारतीय का गौरव, शान और अभिमान!

जो आसमां तेरा है वही मेरा भी है
जो धरती तेरी है वही मेरी भी है,
तो चलो मिटा दे भेद-भाव के जंगल को
न रहे कोई फर्क पुरुष और स्त्री के अधिकारों में,
समपित कर दे खुद को 'जय भारत' के नारों में
और भारत की अद्वितीय स्वर्णिम गाथा में।
"Sare jahan se accha, Hindustan humara"

Vidya Prasad Acharya

Wish you all a very happy "REPUBLIC DAY".
"Sare jahan se accha, Hindustan humara"

On our 69th REPUBLIC DAY, a proud National day not only appreciate our Freedom Fighters for their endless sacrifices for our nation but also give a taught as an Indian what all you can contribute to our motherland.

So let us revise our NATIONAL PLEDGE

India is my country and all Indians are my brothers and sisters.

"Say NO to RAPE

Say NO to MOLESTATION

Say NO to SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Say NO to CASTE ISM

I love my country and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.

Say NO to LITTERING
Say NO to CUTTING TREES
Say NO to POLLUTION
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.
Say NO to CORRUPTION
Say NO to BREAKING LAWS
I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect and treat everyone with courtesy.
Say NO to DISRESPECT ELDERS
Say NO to OLD AGED HOME
Say NO to RUDE BEHAVIOR
To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion.
In their well-being and prosperity alone, lies my happiness.
Say YES to CHANGE INDIA
Say YES to CLEAN INDIA
Say YES to SAFE INDIA
This REPUBLIC Day not only sing Patriotic song or upload republic day status on whatsapp instagram Facebook or any other social site, but also change yourself for our loving Nation

NO NATION IS PERFECT, IT NEEDS TO BE MADE PERFECT.

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चिट्ठी

न रेगिस्तान की गर्मी उसे पिघलती है ; न हिमालय की शीत लहर उसे कठोर बनती है।

वो तो एक बेजान सी मृत सा स्थान है ; घरवालों की चिट्ठी उसमें जान पूंछ कर जाती है।

आज फिर सरहद पर कुछ चिट्ठियाँ आई हैं ; कुछ दिल फिर घड़के, कही-अब भी तनहाई है।

कुछ चिट्ठियाँ थोड़ी शरम माई, थोड़ी घबराई है ; तो कुछ में से फूंक की खुशबु आई है।

किसी खत में एक प्रेमीका, एक प्रेयसी नी ; ये गुहार लगायी है।
कब तक घर न आओगे ; क्या मेरी याद न तुम्हें आई है।
कहीं सिसकानी पतलों की ; भीगी सी चिट्ठी आई है।
कुछ शिकवई, कुछ उलझाई ; हर बात में कुछ ग़हराई है।

कुछ बदे से कागज़ भी है ; जिनमें खामोशी छाई है।
उड़ते उड़ते दब कहीं से ; किसी माँ की दुआएं आई है।
उन चिट्ठियों में एक है चिट्ठी ; कुछ चचल सी कुछ मीठी सी।
जिसे देख सिपाही ने भी ; बूंह अपनी फैलाई है।

वो चिट्ठी है एक बिटिया की ; जो छोटी सी है नटखट सी है।
कुछ नहीं है कहना उसको ; बस एक ही बात दोहराई है।
तुम बिन रोटी रहती हैं बाबा ; हर पल यद तुम्हारी आई है।
सबके पापा संग रहते हैं ; फिर हमें क्यूं मिली ये जुदाई है।

तुम बिन होली में रंग नहीं हैं ; न दिवाली उजियाला लाई है।
न ही मिल गई किसी से ; मैंने ईद मनाई है।
माँ कहती है, तुम पीर बहत हों ; देश की रक्षा करते हो।
अपनी जान पर खेलकर तुमहाँ ; धरती माँ की लाज बचाई है।

मुझको ये पता है बाबा ; इस बात में सब सच्चाई है।
लैंकन मेरे व्यक्तिवाल भन ने ; प्रश्नों की झड़ी लगाई है।
हम तो गाँजोंवादी है बाबा ; सत्य अहिंसा पर चलते हैं।
फिर सरहद पर अपनी ही ने ; क्यों छटी हमसे लड़ाई है।

पढ़कर खत बिटिया का अपनी ; उसकी ओख भर आई है।
क्या नियंत्रिया बिटिया को अपनी ; ये सीच खामोशी छाई है।
चिट्ठियों के अपने ने ; कुछ तम्मों की खुशियाँ लूटाई है।
उसके बाद फिर वही सिपाही ; और वही तनहाई है।
Twenty years back, when I was young I used to watch Hindi movies. There was a song with Lyrics IT HAPPENS ONLY IN INDIA. At that time, I took those words were a sort of entertainment. But now, 20 years later and after having travelled to many countries, I have found the real meaning of those wonderful lyrics.

Today, it, also, fills me utmost patriotism and deep sense of responsibility towards my nation. It drives me to do more to the nation and serve the nation from the position where I am in today. It inspires me to give back to nation where I was born and raised. The rich heritage that India offers in terms of culture, traditions, and various of colors of life cannot be found anywhere in the world. Many of us know what I am talking about but like me, we do not recognize it. I can compare it with my personal feelings when I lost my father in 2011. Until he passed away, I used to take things for granted and then suddenly, I started felt his absence and the important role he played in our family.

Similarly, when we were in India, we took our culture, traditions and its teachings for granted without paying any attention to it by either preserving it or enhancing it.

From Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Kutch to Nagaland, the landscape and culture that India provides is mind blowing. The snowcapped mountains in Ladakh are as awesome as any of the holiday destination Europe can offer.
Down in south, in Kerala also known as God's own country, the landscape provides another dimension. Lush green turfs with coconut plantations, backwaters and decorated elephants are so enchanting that you will be mesmerized. The wonderful traditional music with the fanfare is something you do not find around the world.

Spirituality and co-existence of various religions is natural among Indians. You would find temples beside churches or mosques which unlike in many countries that are the reasons to be at wars or civil wars. So, such co-inhabitants in India is to be well appreciated.

Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, are full of temples, churches, mosques and even synagogues. People have been doing trade and business for ages in various products from the ports of these states. Similarly, the various states in south offer you a wonderful experience of India's rich past. The music of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka provides enough material for thought for western that are eager to learn this music art and the science behind it. From south, if you travel to western India, you find a different landscape, cultural traditions, languages, and mouthwatering food items. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh are worth a life time exploring.
Central India offers unexplored forest, mines and variety of native tribal who still prefer to remain within the forest land.

Take a train to east and you will be swept away of your feet with the variety of culture and tradition that it offers. There countless number of dance forms, clothes style which foreign fashion designer set to copy, monuments, waterfalls, mountains, places of work ship and the last but not the least lovely and lively people of North East

The monuments of north India like Taj Mahal, Qutub minar, various forts, palaces, bridges etc are places of engineering marvel that are beyond the imagination of today's scientific world.
From majestic Elephants of south to strong Camels of Rajasthan India is a mystic land not only for foreigners who are coming to INDIA to find, study and learn from INDIA's spirituality and take the nectar of our knowledge to their land and repack it in a fancy box and export back to INDIA and other countries.

So, wake up my dear fellow citizens, take up the path of exploring (in all sense) INDIA, MY INDIA, OUR INDIA; so that we can build together a stronger INDIA on the values that INDIA has taught us rather than blindly following other foreign countries. It is PAYBACK time to our own motherland. With unlimited resources at its disposal, climbing up the ladder, even if tough, is in your hand. Contribute in any manner you can for the development of our land, our mother land. While you grow, let INDIA grow, let MY INDIA grow, and Let OUR INDIA grow.

And I know, that if there is anyone who can bring this change in INDIA, then it us ....

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On 26th January 2019, India is celebrating its 70th Republic Day. An amazing day when we see parades on TV and also a day when we get holidays. But republic day of India is not only about beautiful parades and holidays, but there exists a long history behind it, The struggle of Indian independence. the Indian republic day is celebrated to honor the day when the government of India act of 1935 was replaced as the governing document of India. On this day India came into force and a truly sovereign state was born.

India was not the like what we see today. Now India is a developing country and one of the fastest growing nations in terms of economy. Republic day means a lot to every Indian citizen. India is one of the great examples of the quote “unity in diversity” where all the religions live in peace and harmony with complete understanding, patience, and brotherhood.

The people of India joined hands together and sacrificed themselves for the freedom of the nation and stood together with the political leaders to drive the British away from the country. India broke free from the British on 15th August 1947 which we celebrate it as our Independence Day. The seeds of the republic were sown by our Chachaji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lahore session of the Indian national congress and India’s first tricolor flag was unfurled and a pledge of celebrating the republic day every year was taken by the nationalists. Freedom fighters such as Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar vallabhai Patel, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad openly challenged the British to leave India and give the citizens their right to freedom.

After the independence of India, a drafting committee was appointed immediately with Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar as the chairman of the drafting body and six more members as constitutional advisors. the hard work of these members is India in the present day. At the time of commencement, the constitution the Indian constitution had 395 articles in 22 parts and in 8 schedules consisting of almost 8000 words. This constituent assembly was adopted on 26
November 1949 and came to force on 26th January 1950. The adoption of the constitution made India a socialist, secular democratic republic country with strong and concrete citizen rights which offers equality to all the citizens of the country. Every republic day in India is celebrated with great zest to honor the sacrifice of great freedom fighters who gave their precious lives for their country and also who made a great effort in the making up of the constitution of India.

The president of India hosts the tricolor flag on the red fort and addresses the nation. the Chief guest of this year’s Republic day function is the president of South Africa Cyril Ramaphosa. The Main ceremony is held at Rajpath. The beating retreat marks the end of the republic day. Republic Day has a remarkable history, has a tremendous presence and will have a bright future.
Freedom in the mind,
Pride in our soul,
Strength in the words,
Pureness in our blood

For the better guidance and governance of a country, a system of rule is needed. This system of rule is called a constitution. 26 January 1950 was the golden day on which the constitution of India came into effect. This constitution grants every citizen some rights and duties.

Gandhi Ji rightly said- “A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people”
A vast and diverse country like India needs a proper constitution. This constitution needed the combined effort of drafting committee which took 2 years 11 months and 8 days for making the best and the longest constitution in the world. The constitution has been calligraphed and not printed and it is safely stored in helium-filled cases. The constitution has been written in English as well as Hindi.

Our country gained independence on 15 August 1947 after millions and millions of Indian sacrificed their precious life but till then we had to be ruled by the-government act. It was 26 January 1950 when India made a big transition to a secular, sovereign and democratic republic. It was the day when we got our rights, the rights which made our life worthy. We have the right to speak, take up the work which we like, reside where ever we want in India, follow our dream irrespective of caste and gender, follows any religion and the best of all to select the ruler of our choice.
“The true republic: men, their rights and nothing more; women their rights and nothing less.” – Franklin Adams

Every special day has a significance and hence every special date has a concealed meaning. On 26 January, Indians for the first time demanded Purna Swaraj or complete independence from the British rule. The 26 January 1930 was declared as Purna Swaraj Diwas.

We celebrate the republic day to honour the struggle undertaken by our freedom fighters. Every year we have a joyful celebration held at India gate. Large military parades, traditional dance troops, members from our Indian army, navy and air force take part in this auspicious day.

The prime minister lays a wreath at Amar Javan Jyoti to salute the soldiers for their valour. Awards and medals are given to the civilians for their bravery. The song ‘Abide with me’ is played as it was Gandhi Ji’s favourite. All the participants of parade get ready and reach Rajpath by 3 am but the preparation begins in the month of July of the previous year when participants are informed about their participation and event. The participants practice for 600 hours before the formal performance. The tableaus in the parade move with the speed if 5 km /hr so that people can observe them. It is the endless toil of these people who make this day remarkable.

I salute my country, my India, my Bharat, my Hindustan by saying 'Maa Tujhe Salaam'. The diversity we find in India is astonishing. India is just like a mini world. It has desert, snowy area, swampy area, mountains, plain and plateau. Almost every mineral, element, weather condition and beauty is present in a country of 3.28 million kilometers.

The Republic day is the day when we got our rights to live independently and freely. This unique day requires a unique celebration. We celebrate the day with merriment and unity. Together the Indian family of 1.35 billion members honour the toil of Indian fighters and drafting committee who prepared the best constitution for us.

“We are Indians, firstly and lastly.” – Dr B.R. Ambedkar
1. India designed and built Asia's first nuclear reactor Apsara nuclear reactor on August 4, 1956. India currently has 21 nuclear reactors in operation in 7 nuclear power plants.
2. India designed first space satellite, Aryabhata, in 1975. The first space satellite was named after an Indian astronomer Aryabhata.
3. Indian Space Research Organisation, India's space agency, successfully launched Mars Orbiter Mission to probe Mars. India becomes the fourth country to reach Mars orbit, after the Soviet space program, NASA, and the European Space Agency. It is the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation in the world to do so in its first attempt.
4. India successfully launched Chandrayaan in order to explore the moon. The vehicle inserted into lunar orbit in its first attempt. On the greatest achievements of Chadrayaan was the discovery of the widespread presence of water molecules in the lunar soil.
5. The Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport in Delhi won the Best Airport award from the Airports Council International within 25-40 million annual passengers category in 2015. It also bags two awards for The Best Airport in Central Asia/India and Best Airport Staff in Central Asia/India at the prestigious Skytrax World Airport Awards.
6. The Mid-Day meal scheme of Government of India is the world's largest scheme for kids serving 120,000,000 children in over 1,265,000 schools across the country.
7. India has won a total of 26 Olympic medals. India won its first gold medal in men's field hockey in the 1928 Olympic Games. Abhinav Bindra became the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympic Games.
8. India gave every adult the right to vote from its first day. In the US, the right to vote to every individual was given more than 150 years after their independence.
9. As many as 29 languages are spoken in India, by more than one million people each.
10. More than 1,650 dialects are spoken in India.
11. India witnessed 16 major bloodless changes of power (Lok Sabha) at the Centre. It shows the strength of democratic values of the people of this country.
12. India has largest number of elected persons in the world, thanks to Panchayati Raj system across the country.
India has one of the highest numbers of female politicians.
India is among the very first countries to have woman head of state (Indira Gandhi).
Women have held high offices in India including that of the President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Leader of the Opposition.
India is one of the four countries that refused to sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on matter of principle.
Railway network in India was nationalized in 1951 and Indian Railways became one of the largest railway networks comprising 115,000 km (71,000 mi) of track over a route of 67,312 km (41,826 mi) and 7,112 stations.
Indian Railways carries more than 23 million passengers daily from one place to another. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus in Mumbai and the Mountain Railways of India have been declared as World Heritage Site by the UNESCO.
India is lowest cost producer of nuclear energy ($ 1700 per kilowatt).
India has one of the largest supplies of thorium in the world.
India is among the first country to develop satellite for domestic communication.
India is the only country to launch nuclear submarine after five permanent members of the UN Security Council.
India is among the five nations to send unmanned mission to moon.
India is among the few nation that produces lowest cost producer of steel, aluminum, cement and fertilizer.
India has largest single location copper smelter.
India is among the few countries that offer lowest cost delivery of wireless telephony.
India is currently the world's second-largest telecommunications market.
India develops world's lowest cost supercomputer.
India produces one of the lowest cost cars.
Indian companies with Hero MotoCorp are the world's largest manufacturer of two wheelers.
India has the largest single location oil refinery capacity nearly 70m tonnes in the world.
India is the world's largest milk producer, with 18 percent of global production.
India is the largest exporter of beef in the world.
India is the largest producer, consumer and importer of pulses.
India is the second largest producer of sugar cane in the world.
India is the largest producer of cotton with production of 6.51 million tonnes of the fibre.
India is the second-largest importer and buyer of gold.
90 per cent of all diamonds polished and processed in India.
India is the largest producer of films in the world and second oldest film industry in the world.
India's Sachin Tendulkar is the highest run getter in Test cricket.
India hosts Kumbh Mela, world's largest religious congregation with 30 million pilgrims.
India is among handful countries with fundamental right to information.
India's Aryabhata invented the number ZERO.
A vast majority of the historian believes that Chess was invented in India.
India has 5600 different newspapers and 3500 different magazines with approximately 120 million readers every day.
India has the third largest army in the world with more than 1.3 million army personnels.
India's Mary Kom is a five-time World Amateur Boxing champion, and the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six world championships.
India born Satya Nadella is the current CEO of Microsoft.
India's Sundar Pichai is the CEO of Google.
India's Taj Mahal is among the seven wonders of the modern world.
Happy Republic Day

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About the company
WHO ARE WE AND WHAT WE DO

Al-Rashed International Shipping Co., a division of the Al-Rashed Group, energizes a pole positon in the Kuwaiti shipping industry thanks to an outstanding track record during the past years, a high level of staff experienced in shipping and expertise in customer service.

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Regional Player with Global Vision
Maa tujhe salaam, maa tujhe salaam”

This line from our national anthem, Vande Mataram, means ‘Mother - I salute you, Mother - I salute you’. But do we know what 1.339 billion people will raise their hands for?

The South Asian country of India, once one of the most prosperous places in the world, rich in both the traditional sense and culture, only worked her way out of the evils of colonialism after long hours of dedicated, backbreaking work; 2 years and 11 months eventually culminated into the world’s longest constitution.

Of course, work of a nation does not stop even with such a long document—If the Constitution is a body, then it is the we, the people of India who are the heartbeat that must keep it alive. To understand that wide horizon we call the future, we must first understand what comes before it. What can India, Hindustan, Bharat, our mother, expect for tomorrow?

AGRICULTURE

A cornerstone of the Indian economy, over 58 percent of people living in rural areas are dependent on agriculture. The farmer is actually one of the biggest contributors to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products, the second largest fruit producer in the world, ranks third in farm and agriculture outputs, and agricultural export from here constitutes the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. However, despite all these titles, there is still a long road to walk before we can be
given the most important title of all—“DEVELOPED COUNTRY”.

In way of development for this sector many schemes have been put into effect, notable ones being the 1960s Green Revolution which introduced HYV seeds, tubewell irrigation and farm machineries. Production went up to 10 million tonnes of wheat and rice in 1955-66. Cultivated area increased from 120 million hectares in 1950 to 140 million in 1970-80.

But there is also the fact, that as recently as 2015- that 55.40% of cultivated area is of small farmers, who are only 15% of the total number of persons. Division of plots remains a long standing problem from the colonial centuries.

THE OTHER SECTORS

Coming to the state of the secondary and tertiary sectors, which are both equally important to an economy, we find that they both contribute 24.2% and 57.9% to the GDP respectively.

Though the decline of the primary sector in India has been a slow fall, there has been a fall nonetheless.

This is a welcome change as countries in where this sector is the norm, have not shown a speedy development. As for the importance of the other sectors, imagine a world without cars, machines, or even doctors and teachers. Would not be a popular vacation spot!

Despite the Secondary Sector not having been much of a focus point by the previous governments, it is starting to enter our thoughts for India.

September 25, 2014 saw the birth of the ‘Make In India’ campaign. 3 years since the launch of this project for national country-manufactured goods, a French factory(for electric locomotives) can be seen Madhepura, Bihar; Volvo (Sweden) rolled out the first ‘made in India’ XC90 car in Bengaluru and you may soon be seeing a ‘made in India’ text on the back of your iPhone….Apple (USA) is about to start manufacturing iPhones in Bengaluru.

Tertiary sector on the other hand has received and is still receiving much attention. The root of being in this sector is having an education.

The plan outlay on education has increased from Rs 151 crore in the first plan to Rs 3766.90 crore the eleventh plan. Students in schools too are being educated on various schemes created by the government to improve population quality like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, vocational courses, and Midday Meal schemes.

Literacy rates show a wide variation, from 94% in Kerela to 62% in Bihar. Especially in the rural areas of some states, children themselves do not feel the need for an education, partly due to how they were raised and partly due to ignorance. As a quote commonly attributed to Mark Twain says, “The man who does not read has no advantage over the man who cannot read.” It is not enough to have the resources available for education, people should also be aware of these resources.

This problem has been acknowledged and measures have been taken against it, though their successes can be debated. However, there is definitely an increase today in the number of Indian citizens who know the pen.
DEVELOPMENT

Looking at all these facts, can we say that there has been development? Yes, there has. But still more is needed. And with political debacles and still-existing problems with clean water, there is quite a distance to cover. We must also remember that we ourselves can be the change we want to see. How can one, for example, help alleviate the piles of garbage littered on most roadsides? Simple, use your dustbin and keep your surroundings clean. This is the development of a country’s MINDSET towards hygiene at a ground level.

Also, in all this talk of economics and statistics, let us not adhere to being bystanders, and forget how impactful kindness, or a helping hand to someone in need may be.

Remember that a future of ‘Swachh Bharat’, or a ‘Sanyukt Bharat’ starts with us first and foremos.

REPUBLIC DAY OF THE FUTURE

Republic Day! When on 26 January, tricolor balloons are released into the wide blue yonder, the Bharat Ratna and Padma Bhushan are awarded to exceptional people, the 21 gun salute fires our ears, while the tune ‘Abide with me’, fires our hearts. The festivities for freedom go on for three days, and end with the triumphant chorus of the Beating Retreat march.

The Indian tricolor flies high on the flagpole, and 1.339 billion people will raise their hands in salute. We are still progressing, developing every day with the fire of sweat, determination and hope for tomorrow.
India’s Development and Economic Progress

*Melvin Elizabeth Reji,*

*8-D, India International School, Mangaf*

India, also called as Hindustan or the Bharat, is the homeland and the motherland to all its citizens irrespective of their caste, creed, religion and language. Being an Indian, I am proud to say that it is the only country in this Wonderful Universe who’s “UNITY IN DIVERSITY” is worth appreciated. Without the mind of togetherness, India would not have reached these soaring heights of recognition and honor. We were able to achieve more only because all Indians came together as one soul and spirit which thereby resulted in India’s excellent development and economic progress.

India’s Development in the Space Technology

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has worked with tireless striving to achieve perfection in all the missions they have undertaken. The India’s First Lunar Mission, “Chandrayaan 1” launched in 2008 was a great achievement for the Research team. Gearing for its next most challenging mission, ISRO is leaving no stone unturned to make the 2nd Lunar Mission, “Chandrayaan 2” a success as it is the first time they will carry an orbiter, a Lander and a rover to the Moon. Another impressive impact was made when Mangalyaan, India’s mission to the Red Planet, had completed 4 years orbiting Mars. The Mangalyaan was launched on November 5, 2013 and was successfully placed into the Martian Orbit on September 24, 2014 in its first attempt.

India’s Development in Real Estate Sector

As we all know, the Real Estate Sector is the backbone industry which has led to India’s flourishing progress in the GDP rate since years. Real Estate business has accomplished in the hearts of many people which is evident in the fact that most of the Indians take up their roles in the society as real estate share holders.

India’s Development in the Tourism Sector
The Government of India has operated several steps to make our India the most attractive place to the tourists to come and visit every year. It is now being initiated through the famous “INCREDIBLE INDIA” campaign. Promotion pages and advertisements have been highlighted for the same. One of the Most Important Milestone to be noted out is the “STATUE OF UNITY” sculptured in the shape of our Most Honorable Deputy Prime Minister SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL, established in the footpaths of Gujarat, India and was inaugurated by our current Prime Minister Narendra Modi on November 31st, 2018.

The Development and Economic Progress of my Motherland never get shortened into these descriptions. There are many more to be listed which at first Indians thought were incredible for them to accomplish. But when we stood together, we did not fall and together we were able to defeat the unbeatable fears which came across….

So let this year’s Republic Day be a Message of Unity to the Whole World.

WISHING YOU ALL A VERY HAPPY REPUBLIC DAY! JAI HIND!!!
Love Salute our Republic of India

Fathima Sameer,

Our nation still needs heroes like Gandhiji, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar. Let's live and act like them at least on Republic Day. On this day the constitution of India was made and we got independence in the true sense. Our freedom fighters made numerous sacrifices for the independence of the country. Let us honor them by working hard for the betterment of our nation. Let us take a pledge that we would not let the efforts of our brave freedom fighters go in vain. We would fight to make our country the best in the world.

India, which is a secular and democratic nation became a republic on 26th January 1950. It is on this the day our constitution came into force. On this day the constitution prepared by drafting committee headed by BR Ambedkar was implemented, replacing the Government of India Act 1935. After 200 years of struggle, India was finally a federal democratic sovereign nation. This 26th January India will be celebrating its 70th Republic Day. This year let's take time to observe this occasion by spreading joy, peace, and patriotism amongst friends and family.

January 26 is celebrated as Republic Day of India as it is on this the day our constitution came into force. On this day the constitution prepared by drafting committee headed by BR Ambedkar was implemented, replacing the Government of India Act 1935. After 200 years of struggle, India was finally a federal democratic sovereign nation.
Though India gained independence on August 15, 1947 but our country continued to be led by British monarch King George VI. Constituent Assembly appointed drafting committee to draft a legal framework that would be passed by it. BR Ambedkar, the chief architect of our constitution was heading the committee. The constitution was passed on November 26, 1949 but those who have celebrated India’s first Independence Day, i.e., January 26, 1930 decided to wait for two more months. To remember the day and to remind countrymen of its importance, January 26 is celebrated as Republic Day.

During Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, a resolution was passed demanding complete independence on January 26. Also, the president of the session Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the tricolor as the day was declared Purna Swaraj Diwas. Leaders continued to celebrate the day as Independence Day for the next 17 years. To honour the significance of January 26, constituent assembly decided to enforce the constitution on this day.

On the eve of Republic Day, President of India addresses the nation. On January 26, President hoists the National Flag and ceremonial parade begins from Vijay Chowk. The parade is witnessed by many people along with foreign guests, dignitaries and delegates. Tableaux from almost all or selected states, union territories and central ministries are displayed. It is a carnival with colourful tableaux and music representing cultural heritage of states. India also displays its military skills with various regiments marching at Rajapth. Aircrafts, submarines are displayed by Air Force, Navy and Army contingents. Also the jawans of BSF, ITBP, Assam Rifles and CRPF march on the beat of rhythm. South African President Cyril Ramaphosa will be chief guest at India’s 70th Republic Day celebrations.

Its great news as we all know how Gandhiji was connected with South Africa.

At our embassies all over the world including Kuwait, the respective ambassadors hoist our tricolor national flag on this day. This freedom is not cheap. People of every family had sacrificed a lot for this. Respect it by heart. Rejoice in the glory of the nation and remember the supreme sacrifices of the freedom fighters.

Jai Hind.
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We welcome you to our Al Rai showroom from 8:30 am to 8:30 pm.
Maa Tujhe Salaam

Priya Vishwanath,
IIK Young Contributor

No other country comes close to my beloved India
And we shall herewith see the reasons why.

I doubt if anyone in this world could have been called a hero
If India and Brahmagupta had not discovered the concept of zero.

Algebra, Trigonometry, Calculus and Quadratic Equations
Without which what would have been the state of the Nation.

The birthplace of Hindu, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist religion
Have left deep footprints in the history of the region.

A land which has twenty-two languages and thirteen scripts
Where else do people speak in more than hundreds of dialects?

It is said the mother of all the languages is Sanskrit
And Nalanda and Takshila – the first university for study.

Imagine the entire world would have been unfit and unkind
If India had not introduced Yoga to the people.
And Ayurveda would not be known to mankind.

How boring would the world have been on its own
If Chess and Snakes and Ladders was not known

Truly my beloved India – unparalleled in kind
We shall always be indebted to you in body and mind
Saare Jahaan se Accha (best in the world)

Aleena Sara Biji,
IX-A, Indian Learners Own Academy, Kuwait

When asked by the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, “How does India look from the space?”, “Saare Jahaan se Accha (best in the world)” was the reply from the first Indian cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma. India does look beautiful from up there. It has a crown like Kashmir, Bay of Bengal in the East, and the Arabian Sea in the West and Adam’s bridge in the South.

India is enormous in size, as it has a total area of 3.28 million square kilometers. It is the seventh largest country in terms of landmass. Location of India is between East and West Asia. This gives a strategic advantage over both land and water. Both, sea and land routes have proved to be a huge passage between India and the world to exchange ideas and commodities. As these routes let the world explore India, they also helped western influences to reach India.

Trade routes from the land and the sea played a key role in intellectual, trade and architectural development of India. According to projections from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, India is projected to be the world’s fastest growing economy for the rest of the decade. It will also soon be the world’s largest country by population. With about 1 billion citizens and a population growth rate more than China and the US combined, India absolutely has the capacity to become a global economic super power within the next 30 years.

Germany, with a GDP of about $3 trillion, is the largest economy in Europe and one of the largest in the world. Like other highly developed, service-oriented social market economies, Germany has one of the highest standards of living in the world. India is mainly an agricultural economy. Around 50% of India’s workforce is involved in agricultural activities that contribute majorly to its economy. Agriculture does not just mean growing and selling of crops but also involves poultry, fishing, cattle rearing and animal husbandry among other similar activities. People in India earn their livelihood by indulging in many of these activities.
These activities are vital for our economy. The industrial sector comes next. Many industries have surfaced in our country ever since the industrial revolution. The industrial sector has especially seen a change in last few decades. We have large scale industries such as iron and steel industry, chemical, sugar, cement and shipbuilding industry that contribute a great deal to the country's economy. Indian economy is growing at a steady speed. The increasing number of various manufacturing industries, the growth in export of manufactured goods and the privatization of bank and telecom sectors has made a positive impact on the Indian economy. India was once known as the Golden Sparrow because of the wealth accumulation in the country. This is one of the main reasons it attracted foreign invaders. The efforts of the Indian government and the hard work of the public have paid off. Our country has made good progress in various industries during the last few decades and this has led to its economy growth. The average GDP of our country is around 7%. The main problem of our country is unequal distribution of wealth. While a good population of our country is earning well and is contributing towards the country's economic growth, many are still not able to make their ends meet.

There are still many people in our country who are living below poverty line. The economic growth of our country is of no good, if such extreme poverty still persists.

The government has taken several initiatives to ensure the economic growth and development ever since independence. The sharp mindedness of the Indian youth and the numerous initiatives taken has collectively contributed to the economic growth. India has sustained rapid growth of GDP for most in the last decades leading to rising per capita incomes reduction in absolute poverty. Per capita incomes have doubled in around 12 years. In a report on India in the Financial Times in 2012, it was claimed that "India's failure to adopt enough of the large-scale, labor-intensive manufacturing that has propelled the successful development of China and other east Asian countries is now regarded as one of the greatest weaknesses of the Indian economy".

India's growth has been impressive in recent years but this is a country whose development is hampered by endemic structural problems. India requires significant investment in infrastructure, manufacturing and agriculture for the rapid growth rates of the last fifteen to twenty years to be sustained. The southern part of India is slowly becoming a huge technical hub of Asia. Bengaluru is projected to overtake Tokyo in terms of production of consumer electronics. Mumbai as always is a huge economic machine, producing economic centers and hubs of renowned multinational companies, which help the acceleration of our GDP as Mumbai currently holds a Metropolitan GDP of about 350 billion US$. Gujarat is at its peak for the number of Enterprises. It is very common for us to keep unexpectedly high hopes of future growth. However, we must not forget that still we need to fight against a whole lot of root problems that may hinder our growth. It won't be feasible to mathematically calculate for about 12 years from now. But, still we should expect India to feature in list of top 3 world economy by 2030.
Color me

Fida Faisal,

Young Contributor

Color me orange
like the hue of my skies
like the shade of my skin
like the tint of my sun

Color me white
like the shrouds of my dead
like the oblivion that they fearlessly face
like the doves that fly above
like the freedom they sing songs about

Color me green
like the land to which I belong
like the soil that i hail from
like the buds that grow into shades for tomorrow

Color me
in the shades
of my home
let my pride
and gratitude
seep through
skin and fade
through eternity
into the oblivion
that my ancestors
have gone

HAPPY REPUBLIC DAY

B. Hema Varghini
CLASS-VY-C
GULF INDIAN SCHOOL
"India can never be a repeat of the US or China."

There was a time in history when India was the richest country and the leading economic power in the world. Agriculture was our backbone and we were and are blessed with rich natural resources. Textiles, crafts and spices were exchanged with traders. India’s per-colonial history exhibited rich religious and cultural diversity. We could find a blend of cultures, traditions, religions, languages and a colourful wave of clothing, foods, literature, songs and so on. This diversity came from the traders, craftsmen and immigrants who brought elements of their own cultures to India.

However, the arrival of the British transformed the Indian economy into a colonial one. The basic economic pattern of self-sufficient rural economy had been driven off by the colonial policies and there was a sudden collapse of Indian industries and handicrafts. Even when the Britishers left, our country was economically backward because of the introduction of cheap machine-made goods. With this rapid decline, the traditional economic base of Indian society was demolished. On the other hand, we couldn’t accommodate a majority of the population into the industrial sector as well.
This made our nation under-developed. At the time of independence too, the economy of our country was very poor. There was a great challenge before the Indian government to plan for balanced economic growth and development of a huge country.

It had to remove poverty, illiteracy and under-development from the nation. During the last few decades, India has made an excellent economic progress in the field of information technology, infrastructure, agriculture and much more. We have shown our progress and development even in aerospace technology as India became the first country to successfully enter the mars orbit in maiden attempt. It is owing to the great scientific culture and ancestry and timeless contribution by our great scientists that we were able to achieve this great feat. At present, India is considered as a major developing country and the Indian government has been putting its best efforts in order to completely eradicate the problems of poverty, income disparity and various other issues.

After independence India's economy expanded from Rs.2.7 lakh crore to Rs. 57 lakh crore. India is said to be the fastest growing economy by having the highest GDP growth rate close to 7% per annum. This was possible due to the structural changes made by the government of India such as Globalization during 1990s. India also made government campaigns like startup India, Make in India etc. Make in India is an initiative taken by the government to encourage international as well as national companies to make their products in India so that the Indian economy grows. It was launched in September 2014. Startup India is an initiative taken by the Indian government to increase rate of employment. India has one of the fastest growing service sectors at an annual rate of 9% for more than a decade.

“As you sow so shall you reap” says the Bible.

The long term economic growth is seen due to domestic young population and increased shared in the global economy. Indian economy has the potential to grow to the third largest in the world by the next decade. We Indians are indeed proud to be a part of this enriched country.
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Thank you JAI HIND

Ojas Anuj Singhal,
VIII-J, FAIPS, DPS

Today, the soldiers are on their way to duty,
That's what God has given them, a rare Specialty.
No one can stop them for whatever they do,
They are strict on their duties too.
They work as a team and stay united,
That's how, we can say, they are related.
They will stay awake in the Day and Night,
And prevent the other countries to fight.
They leave their family alone and go far away from them,
We people, should cheer and thank them.
"India will be a global player in the digital economy”, says Sunder Pichai-chief executive officer of Google LLC. It’s a very proud entity that an Indian receives such great posts at a very young age. The credit is all given to his native country that has helped him carve himself into being such a successful person.

He is a best example to state India's development in educational statuses. When we come to India's economy, there is no distinction dawn between economic growth and economic development. However, since the seventies it has been thought necessary to distinguish between economic growth and development.

The experience of the developing countries, especially India, during the sixties and seventies showed that whereas target rates of economic growth were in fact achieved trickle down effect in the form of creation of more employment opportunities, rise in ways and improvement in income distribution did not operate. The problems of poverty, unemployment and income inequality further worsened instead of getting reduced. After realizing the fact that a country requires a highly educated population instead of a high population to resolve poverty and unemployment, our country's concept of development was broadened. Economic development
will take place in true aspects only if the poor people are above poverty line.

This consciousness brought about a massive change in our country’s GDP. The first and foremost objective of development is to achieve a higher rate of GDP, in which our country is forging ahead successfully. Currently, 1 Kuwaiti dinar equals 231.34 Indian Rupees (as of 9 January 2019), which may increase in a very short period with its development strategies. Also, the value of Indian currency and US Dollars depends upon the demand and supply of these respective currencies. And the demand and supply of these currencies depend mainly on the economic condition of the country.

That is why the Indian government promises education in India to promote the awareness of creating a developed economy for our future generations. Let’s forge ahead to make our country’s economy the leading one the way it is in terms of population. Friends, we can promote economic growth through innovation.

LET THIS BE A BEGINNING OF A BIG BANG FOR INDIA.
Mahatma Gandhi – The Golden Soul

Jyotsna Ashwin,
6 -C, ICSK, Junior

Father of the nation – Gandhiji, Lovingly called Bapuji.
A non – violent freedom – fighter he was, The people's choice, and their voice.

He always faced dangers, With a smile on his face, And courage in his heart, Which made him so brave.

He brought India -The freedom she wanted,
And unknowingly won -The people's choice.

Bapuji was a great man,

Who led people in the right path.

His unfortunate death was,

A great sorrow to the Indian minds.
Wishing the people of India peace, prosperity and joy on Indian Republic Day.
India, also known as the Republic of India, a country in south Asia is one of the developing countries of the world. It is the seventh largest country by area, the second most populous country (with over 1.2 billion people), and the most populous democracy in the world. The economy of India is a developing mixed economy. It is the world's sixth largest economy by nominal GDP and the third largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). The country ranks 139th in per capita GDP (nominal) with $2,134 and 122nd in per capita GDP (PPP) with $7,783 as of 2018.

After the 1991 economic liberalization, India achieved 6-7% average GDP growth annually. Since 2014 with the exception of 2017, India’s economy has been the world’s fastest growing major economy, surpassing China. The long-term growth prospective of the Indian economy is positive due to its young population, corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and investment rates, and increasing integration into the global economy.
India topped the world bank's growth outlook for the first time in fiscal year 2015–16, during which the economy grew by 7.6%. Despite previous reforms, economic growth is still significantly slowed by bureaucracy, poor infrastructure, and inflexible labor laws. India has one of the fastest growing service sectors in the world with an annual growth rate above 9% since 2001. India has become a major exporter of IT services, business process outsourcing (BPO) services.

This is the fastest-growing part of the economy. The IT industry continues to be the largest private-sector employer in India. India is the third-largest start-up hub in the world with over 3,100 technology start-ups in 2014–15. The agricultural sector is the largest employer in India's economy but contributes to a declining share of its GDP. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. The industry (manufacturing) sector has held a steady share of its economic contribution. The Indian automobile industry is one of the largest in the world. India had $600 billion worth of retail market in 2015 and one of world's fastest growing e-commerce markets.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India expanded 1.90 percent in the second quarter of 2018 over the previous quarter. GDP Growth Rate in India averaged 1.68 percent from 1996 until 2018, reaching an all-time high of 5.40 percent in the second quarter of 2009 and a record low of -1.70 percent in the first quarter of 2009. India is the second largest producer of food grains globally.

India houses numerous varieties of cereals and pulses that are largely consumed domestically. However, especially rice like basmati have made a mark in the global markets as well. As per 3rd Advance Estimates, the estimated production of major crops during 2016-17 is as: Food grains – 273.38 million tons, Rice – 109.15 million tons, Wheat – 97.44 million tons, CoarseCereals – 44.39 million tons, Maize – 26.14 million tons, Pulses – 22.40 million tons. India witnesses nearly 5% wastage in cereals majorly due to lack of storage infrastructure and primitive grain handling mechanism.

To reduce this wastage level and fulfill the increasing demand for grains and its processed forms, India needs adequate infrastructure, processing facility and research & development in this area. India's industrial output rose 8.1 percent from a year earlier in October 2018, following a 4.5 percent growth in the previous month and easily beating market expectations of 5.7 percent advance. It was the steepest increase in industrial production since November last year led by strong output expansion for all sectors: manufacturing (7.9 percent vs 4.6 percent in September); mining (7 percent vs 0.1 percent); and electricity (10.8 percent vs 8.2 percent).

In April to October 2018-19, industrial production rose 5.6 percent, compared to 2.5 percent growth in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Industrial Production in India averaged 6.38 percent from 1994 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 19.90 percent in November of 2006 and a record low of -7.20 percent in February of 2009. The services sector is not only the dominant sector in India's GDP, but has also attracted significant foreign investment flows, contributed significantly to exports as well as provided large-scale employment. India's services sector covers a wide variety of activities such as trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social and personal services, and services associated with construction. The services sector is the key driver of India's economic growth. The sector has contributed 57.12 per cent of India's Gross Value Added at current price in H1 2018-19. Net service exports stood at US$ 38.95 billion in H1 2018-19 (P). Nikkei India Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) stood at 53.7 in November 2018. The expansion in November 2018 was marked with boost in output, the strongest since July 2018. Leisure and business travel and tourism spending are expected to increase to Rs 14,127.1 billion (US$ 216.9 billion) and Rs 806.4 billion (US$ 12.4 billion) in 2018, respectively.

India's earnings from medical tourism could exceed US$ 9 billion by 2020. Indian healthcare companies are entering into merger and acquisitions with domestic and foreign companies to drive growth and
gain new markets. India’s rank jumped to 24 in 2018 from 137 in 2014 on World Bank’s Ease of doing business - “Getting Electricity” ranking. Five times more growth in major ports’ traffic between 2014-18, compared to 2010-14. Six-fold increase in Government spending on telecommunications infrastructure and services in the country – from Rs 9,900 crores (US$ 1.41 billion) during 2009-14 to Rs 60,000 crores (US$ 8.55 billion) (actual + planned) during 2014-19. A total of 11 projects worth Rs 824.80 crore (US$ 127.98 million) were sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan scheme. Highest ever revenue was generated by Indian IT firms at US$ 167 billion in 2017-18. Annual consumer inflation in India declined to 2.33 percent in November of 2018 from an upwardly revised 3.38 percent in October and below market expectations of 2.8 percent. It is the lowest inflation rate since June of 2017 as food prices fell the most since the series began in 2012. The Reserve Bank of India revised down its inflation forecasts to 2.7 percent-3.2 percent for the period Oct 2018-March 2019, amid lower food and fuel prices. Inflation Rate in India averaged 6.37 percent from 2012 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 12.17 percent in November of 2013 and a record low of 1.54 percent in June of 2017. In the last few quarters, Indian Rupee has lost value against the likes of USD but has also gained against other currencies.

There are few signs of a revival in investment demand. Commodity prices have been moving up again, which could offset any improvement in the global economy. The banking system is still in deep trouble. The waiver of farm loans will stretch the resources of the states and the axe may fall on capital expenditure. Nobody knows how badly the informal sector will be affected as a result of the note ban and GST, and the impact on jobs and consumption demand. In short, the recovery is likely to be much less certain and will take time.

Comparison chart of Indian and United States economy:

Budget > revenues, India- 172.10 billion -Ranked 23th, US - $2.45 trillion Ranked 1st. 14 times more than India

Budget surplus > India + or -5% of GDP , US -6.8% of GDP

deficit > Ranked 143th. Ranked 157th. 36% more than India

Debt> Government debt > 49.6 CIA 72.5 CIA
Public debt, share of GDP Ranked 35th. 46% more than India Ranked 64th.

Exports India - 301.90 billion , Ranked 19th. US - $1.56 trillion, Ranked 2nd. 5 times more than India

GDP India - $1.84 trillion , Ranked 11th. USA - $15.68 trillion, Ranked 2nd. 9 times more than India

GDP>Per capita India- $2,625.09 per capita , Ranked 130th. US - $45,759.46 per capita, Ranked 8th. 17 times more than India

GDP> Per capita >PPP India- $3,800.00 , Ranked 132nd. US - $51,700.00, Ranked 6th. 14 times more than India

GDP>Purchasing power India - $3,355.94 , Ranked 126th. US - $47,587.30 parity per capita
Ranked 7th. 14 times more than India

GDP per capita $1,489.24 $49,965.27
Ranked 135th. Ranked 10th. 34 times more than India

Gross National Income $477.00 billion $9.78 trillion
Ranked 12th. Ranked 1st. 21 times more than India
Inflation rate >Consumer prices 9.7% 2.1%  
Ranked 25th. 5 times Ranked 160th. more than United States  
Population below poverty line 29.8% 15.1%  
Ranked 19th. 97% more Ranked 34th. than United States  
Public debt 51.7% of GDP 70% of GDP  
Ranked 61st. Ranked 37th. 35% more than India

Unemployment rate 8.5% 8.1%  
Ranked 46th. 5% more Ranked 47th. than United States

Therefore, over the short-term the worries are related to bad loans, falling exports etc., but these are temporary issues. A stable government, cheaper commodities, improving healthcare and a robust democracy are big positives. Indian economy has its growth in less rupee value for goods compared to other countries. Goods are affordable to buy in India. GST was introduced in India which helped serve and easy the taxation. Though drop in market, India has managed to survive in its growth as the values are low and affordable and salaries are compensated too. Hence, Indian economy is keeping its way of growth in its own way as it is.

Figure: Comparison of GDP growth in India with other major countries from 2016 - 2019
India gave birth to such a person in Gujarat, Porbandar
Whose name bears his character.
Yes! he is Mahatma Gandhi with a great soul and mind
Who became the savior of all mankind.

Though he lived a very simple life,
He was so gorgeous in personality being rife
He was a truthful leader of the nation
And a honest human by identification.

Such a person was he who never told a lie
To fight against falsity and unjustness under the sky
And taught the whole world
How to love and serve mankind in hundredfold

Wearing a loincloth
And with a stick walking a lot
He took the responsibility
Of the whole nation's solidarity

Almost everyone honored beautifully
And admired him unconditionally
As he was the worshiper of Truth forever
And nonviolence - the divine power.

He is called the father of the nation
And the harbinger of peace of the world a roaring ocean
Such a man will never be forgotten
For his principles; for his work to uplift the downtrodden
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Indian economy has traveled a long way. From the time of independence up until now, we have grown and expanded and has become the 6th largest economy in the world. Reaching this far was never easy. It required great economic schemes and most importantly the coordination of India’s diverse population.

Even before the arrival of foreigner’s poverty and problem of stagnation was a part of the then better off Indian economy. But with the arrival of British in India, the economic structure in India had to face a lot of change. The Britishers initiated the economic exploitation of the country by ruining the Self-sufficient economy of the villages in India.

British looted a huge amount of resources from India. During this period cottage industries in India were totally destroyed due to the colonial strategy followed by the British rulers. This sort of economic drain of Wealth from India prevented formation of capital in the country.

During the two hundred years of British rule, exploitation of the economy was continued and this led to total under-development of the economy of the country. After independence we were left with a severely underdeveloped economy along with underdeveloped sectors. We faced problems of low PCI, low investment, high birth and death rates etc. These factors led to stagnation and poverty.
During the period after independence a series of economic policies were made which tried too make the
country self-sufficient. The economic reforms of India concentrated more on the growth of the public and
rural sector. New roads were built, dams and bridges were constructed, and electricity was spread to the
rural areas to improve the standard of living.

As a result, in 1950’s huge scale nationalization was done to industries like, telecommunications, mining,
electricity etc.

Green and white revolution was initiated to improve the agricultural sector along with various other
policies for industrialization and urbanization.

In the year 1991 Indian government initiated a liberalization policy. The Indian markets were opened to
the world. Foreign Direct Investment in India rose due to the same.

Even though the growth of the Indian economy has slowed down at present due to demonetization by the
Modi government, experts are convinced that India is going to become the world's largest economy within
a span of 20 years.

The future of the Indian economy is bright and Indian rupees will become one of the most powerful
currencies in the world.
हमारा गणतंत्र दिवस

गणतंत्र दिवस हमारा राष्ट्रीय पर्व है, जिसे देश के हर एक कोने में धूम-धाम से मनाया जाता है | किन्तु ऐसा हमेशा से ही नहीं था | आज हम सभी हर्षचुल्लू से गणतंत्र दिवस मनाते हैं किन्तु यह उस समय की बात है जब किसी को गणतंत्र और स्वतंत्रता के बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं था | ये वो समय था, जब हमारा प्यारा भारत सोने की विडिया था , जिसे लूटने अंधें आए थे | दो सो साल तक अंधें ने हम पर राज किया और हमें अपने पैरों तले की धूल समझ कर कचरा रहे | किन्तु समस्त भारतीय एक जुट हो कर,देशभक्ति का जज्ञा लेकर अंधें ने लड़े और दो सो साल की पूर्ण अंधेरी रात के बाद आजादी की सूचना 15 अगस्त 1947 को,पूरा भारत खुशियों की बारिश में धूम रहा था | किन्तु जिस आजादी की मांग पूरा भारत कर रहा था वह अभी भी " अध्यात्मी ही थी | हम उतने तो हो सके थे, लेकिन गणतंत्र नहीं | एक गणतान्त्रिक राष्ट्र का अन्य है ऐसा राष्ट्र जहाँ जनता का राज हो अथवा जनता द्वारा चुने जाने वालों को ही प्रधानमंत्री ,राष्ट्रपति ,आदि पदवियों दी जाएं | नगरार परिषद्र से 26 जनवरी 1950 को हमें गणतंत्र भी हो गई , और इसी दिन को हम हर वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस के रूप में मनाते हैं , उन महानायकों को याद करते हुए जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों को त्याग कर हमें दो गहने दिए एक स्वतंत्रता और दूसरा गणतंत्रा | हमारी गणतंत्रता के लिए कई दिनों ने जाने कुबीन को जैसे महात्मा गांधी,भगत सिंह ,सुभाष चंद्र बॉस, आदि | इसी दिन हमारा संविधान भी लागू हुआ था | हर वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस के दिन हमारे देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में बड़ा आयोजन किया जाता है | इस कार्यक्रम में जहां देश की सैनिक शक्ति को प्रदर्शित किया जाता है, वैही देश के सभी प्रदेशों से रंगारंग झांकियाँ लगाती हैं , जो हमारे देश की "विविधता में एकता" को दर्शाती हैं | आईये इस शुभ अवसर पर हम सब देश की एकता और अखंडता को बकारार रखने का प्रयास करें और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करें कि हम कभी भी अपनी गणतंत्रता और स्वतंत्रता का मौल न भूलें |

"जय हिंद , जय भारत "

Our Republic Day
Simran,
IX - class, ICSK, Khaitan
During the Indus Valley civilization, the Aryan civilization, Mauryan Empire, Gupta Empire etc. the main source of economy for India was agriculture. The fertile soil, rivers and good climate provided great scope for agricultural production in India. During the ancient times, the farmers and villagers were required to provide a part of their crops or produce to the kings or the landlords.

Even at the times of Muslim rule, the economy of India was primarily based on agricultural produce. Towards the later part of the Mughal era, some trade relations were established between the Mughal Empire and the British, French and Portuguese merchants.

The colonial era of India is a significant part of the Indian Economy history. This period brought a considerable change in the process of taxation, which resulted in large scale economic breakdown. During this period a lot of industries like the Indian handicrafts industry suffered huge losses. During Freedom Struggle movement, the Indian Nationalists propagated the idea of Swadeshi Movement, in which the British products were boycotted.
On the other side, British rule also developed the country to a great extent. The financial and banking system as well as free trade was established, a single currency system with exchange rates was brought into being, standardization of weights and measures happened and also a capital market came into existence. Thrust was also given to the development of infrastructure and new telegraph lines were laid, railway lines and roads were constructed.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 helped in increased trade between India & Europe. India gained independence from the British rule on 15th August 1947. Partition led to lot of economic problems in India. Most of the agricultural and irrigated land was located in Pakistan and led to shortage of agricultural products in India. Moreover railway transport network was disjointed due to partition.

Under the great leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru- the first Prime Minister of India, India slowly started developing its economy. Through Nehru's great vision, the foundation of Indian economy was laid. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in 1948. Finally, the development of new irrigation facilities allowed for an increase in the area of cultivatable land availed to Indian farmers. The Banking Regulation Act of 1949 established the foundations of a sound Indian banking system.

The Indian government established the National Planning Commission in 1950. The first five-year plan was launched in the first half of 1951, followed by the second five year plan in 1956, with primary focus on agriculture development. From the third Five year Plan onwards, the thrust was on industrial growth and Steel, Coal, cotton, jute and textile industry started developing in a large scale in India.

From 1980 till 1991, growth of Indian economy slowed down. The economic growth rate in the first fifteen years of India's planned economy exceeded the economic growth rate in the eight years after economic liberalization policies were implemented in 1991 by Dr. Man Mohan Singh. These economic reforms were designed to stimulate other drivers of the Indian economy, such as entrepreneurship and free market forces.

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu experienced the highest rates of economic growth during the period 1991–1998. Economic liberalization gave Indian states greater freedom to pursue individual initiatives associated with attracting domestic and foreign investment. Through Foreign Direct Investment reforms, 100% foreign ownership in Indian industrial sectors was possible in India excluding airlines, banks and insurance sectors. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. As on today, India is the largest producer in the world of milk, cashew nuts, coconuts, tea, ginger, turmeric and black pepper. It also has the world's largest cattle population. It is the second largest producer of wheat, rice, sugar, groundnut and inland fish. It is the third largest producer of tobacco. India accounts for 10% of the world fruit production. India is also the tenth in the world in factory output.

Economic reforms introduced in 1991 brought foreign competition, led to privatization of certain public sectors, opened up sectors only reserved for the public sector and led to an expansion in the production of fast-moving consumer products.

Since the economic liberalization of 1991 till 2016, India's GDP has been growing at an excellent rate. Major decisions by Indian Government like demonetization and implementation of GST, led to slight economic growth slowdown in 2017-18 and Indian economy it is expected to regain its growth to regain its position as the fastest growing economy in the world. India continues its excellent economic development reforms and as on today, India is the 6th largest economy in the world.
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This is an important day
A landmark in Indian history
We must pay tribute
To the people who have sacrificed their lives.

What they wanted
Was never cared for
But selflessly they did work
To bring this change.

They have rewritten the fate of many
And have as well given a new life to some
We must treasure this freedom
As an equivalent to life.

We must be proud to be an Indian
And never forsake our identity
This freedom is like sunshine
It brings light and brightness in our life
And is vital for a joyful life.

JAI HIND
To know and understand the nature of Indian economy, it is very necessary to have a clear idea about the meaning of Indian economy.

After Independence, India launched her First Five Years plan in 1950-51; then now a 5-Year Plan is going on.

Although India is an aggro-based economy, a lot of emphasis has been given on the development of industries (both consumer goods and capital goods), service sector (including construction, trade, commerce, banking system etc.) and socioeconomic infrastructure (like education, health, housing power, energy, transport, communication etc.).

Both central and state governments in India join their hands in all the spheres leading to economic development.

On the basis of production:

Indian economy can broadly be divided into three heads:

(i) Primary or Agricultural Sector:
This sector consists of agriculture and its allied activities including dairy, poultry, cattle rearing, fishing, forestry, animal husbandry etc. In the primary sector, most of the goods are produced by using natural resources, since India is a overpopulated aggro based economy, therefore, this sector plays an important role for economic growth.

(ii) Secondary or Manufacturing Sector:

This sector is also known as industrial sector. In this category, all types of manufacturing sectors like large scale, small scale and tiny scale are included. Small and tiny scale industries include clothes, candle, poultry, match box, hand loom, toys etc. These units provide huge employment. On the other hand, large scale industries like iron and steel, heavy engineering, chemicals, fertilizers, shipbuilding etc. contribute a huge amount in our gross domestic production.

(iii) Service or Tertiary Sector:

This sector produces different services like transport, communication, banking, insurance, trade and commerce, including both national and international trade. Moreover, all the professional services like doctors, engineers, teachers, lawyers etc. come under service sector. Again the services provided by the government itself for the welfare of citizens are also included in the tertiary sector.

On the basis of Ownership or Organization:

Indian economy can be broadly divided into two heads:

(i) Public Sector:

It consists of all the economic organizations which are controlled and managed by the government. All the government-owned production units come under this head. These units produce and distribute goods and services among the common mass with an objective of welfare motives.

(ii) Private Sector:

It consists of all the economic enterprises which are controlled and managed by the private enterprises. All the privately owned production units are come under this head. These units will produce and distribute goods and services among the people with an objective of profit motive.

On the basis of habitation, Indian economy can again broadly be divided into two heads:

(i) Rural Sector:

According to M.K. Gandhi, “India lives in villages”. About three-fourths of total population in India lived in the rural sector. The main occupations of this sector are agriculture and allied activities.

(ii) Urban Sector:

One-fourth of the total population in India lived in the urban sector. It consists of towns and cities. People living in this sector are mainly engaged in either secondary sector or tertiary sector.
मा तुझे सलाम

"अनेकता में एकता ही हमारी शान है, इसलिए तो मेरा भारत भारत महान है।"

भारत माँ महान है। भारत में कई प्रकार के लोग रहते हैं, जैसे अलग जाति लोग, अलग धर्म के लोग आदि। सभी यहाँ मिलकर कर प्रेम से रहते हैं। भारत को सोने की चिड़िया भी कहा जाता है। यहाँ हर मौसम में तहलकी फूसले, जल से भरी नदियाँ, विभिन्न प्रकार के रंग सहित यहाँ देखने को मिलते हैं। भारतवर्ष बहुत सुंदर तथा अद्वितीय है।

भारत में कई धर्मों के लोग एक साथ मिलकर रहते हैं और एक दूसरे से प्रेम की भावना रखते हैं। देश के लोग भारत को भारत माँ का दर्जा देते हैं तथा उस माँ पर जान भी न्योछावर कर देते हैं, देश की रक्षा के लिए वे देश पर अपना सर्वोच्च कुर्बान कर देते हैं। ऐसे वीर महापुरुषों की धरती भारत माँ सर्वश्रेष्ठ है।

जो लोग अपने देश से दूर रहते हैं वही यह समझ पाते हैं कि अपने देश से दूर रहना जैसे कि अपने परिवार और अपनी माँ से दूर रहने जाते हैं। हमें अपनी संस्कृति को भूलना नहीं चाहिए संदा अपनी मिट्टी से जुड़े रहना चाहिए। स्वयं को भारतीय कहलाने में हमें गर्व की अनुभूति होनी चाहिए।
26TH JANUARY
HAPPY REPUBLIC DAY

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India is a developing nation which is emerging as the fastest growing nation in terms of economy. A nation, which is truly considered as an example for other democratic countries. It is said that in the next few years, India would be in the list of few economic powers of the country.

There are many reasons that can be considered for the growth of the economy of India. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP) have increased greatly in the year 2011-2012 at an average of 7 per cent. With a population of over 1.024 billion, the number of people in the labour force has increased to 155 million in the year 2018-2019 and is having an approximate value to reach above 160 million in the year 2020.

DEVELOPMENTS

The Government of India has been making developments in certain fields with the use of technology. The export rates have increased widely in India in the year 2018, in the field of agriculture, electronics, business etc., that have in turn given a profit of 15%.

Mergers and Acquisitions activity in the country had reached to US$82 billion in November 2018. The income tax collection in the country had reached to 2.5 lakh crore in 2018 (December) than that of 85 crores in 2005 and is expected to reach 5 lakh crores (approximately) in the year
2025. These were the main reasons for the increase in economy of India after its independence in the year 1947 after the British had left a depleted economy. The economy had increased from a few million dollars in 1950 to billions of dollars in 2018. There are other ways through which Indian economy can boost a lot. There are contributions from other services like hardware, software etc. To boost the economy and to increase employment, 10 million jobs were created. Increase in employment has helped people to contribute in the development and so, people can become independent. This can make the people an asset rather than a liability for the country. According to the World Bank's report, India's remittances are touching US$80 billion and will retain its position in the year 2019 and 2020. If India's remittances increases, the instead of owing money, India can lend money to other countries.

Government Initiatives

India's economy is touching the sky day by day. It is because of the efforts of all Indians whether it be a billionaire or a person who earns few rupees. The Government has also played a major role. The Government ministers, be it the union budget minister, each person has tried to implement few steps. There are many government initiatives taking place. The Make in India and Digital India is a positive way. It is because of this reason there is a boost in the economy since 2014. Other steps include setting up of more than 1000 schools in Delhi and Delhi- NCR, the launch of Mid-Day Meal Scheme in states like Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This scheme is worth crores of rupees. It aims at providing elementary education to children under the age of 14 for free, along with providing them food. The government has also launched many Schemes to provide work for the poor with a sufficient wage rate.

Example: - PradhanMantriRozgarYojana (PMRY)

The Indian Government has spent Rs. 15 lakh crores (approximately) for creation of infrastructure and livelihood in rural areas. The government has also aimed at providing electricity to the whole of India and has also given LPG cylinders to women. The government also aims at increasing the public health facility by spending 2 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The mid-term review of India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020 has been released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India under whose annual incentives for labour intensive MSME sectors have been increased by 2 per cent. The government initiatives have helped to reduce unemployment and the expected rate of unemployment is 3.5 per cent according to the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Conclusion

India's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to reach US$ 6 Trillion by the year 2027. It's revenue receipt will increase to 27 trillion by 2019, because of GST and demonetization. If the government steps prove to be successful, development will take place in a large scale, then no one will be poor in the future and India will become a super power and will prosper.
Republic Day

Kavinaya Makesh,
6-M, Delhi Public School[DPS]

The Himalayas in the north protect us,
That's the inspiration of having a lot of guts.
   My blood boiled in anger,
   Till there was an answer.

Dr. Ambedkar bought up a constitution,
Was an end to the injustice acts in India,
   As a result it was a big evolution.

This is the day democracy was established,
   Where the people had the right to govern themselves,
And celebrated a happy day when the Britisher vanished.

The best rice is bought from our nation
   And had made many great inventions.

Let us all salute the military,
   Who protects and let us sleep in peace,
Who had served everything to our country,
   And who had bought the fight to a cease.

Our county is well known for its spice,
   That is our countries great price.

It is a land of many great leaders who had struggled this far,
   For us to live peacefully nowadays,
I think that they were who had the best features.
India is a vast and a prosperous country in South Asia. It is the second most populated country in the world and is the seventh largest country in the world by area. India’s motto is “SATYAMEVA JAYATE” which means “TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS”. India’s capital is New Delhi and the largest city in India is Mumbai. India is surrounded by seven neighboring countries: Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. India is also famous for its extravagant tourist attractions like: The Red Fort in Delhi, The Tajmahal in Agra, Pangong Lake in Ladakh, The Valley of Flowers in Karnataka, Backwaters of Kerala, Old Goa in Goa, Old Bombay in Mumbai, The Golden temple in Amritsar and Charminar in Hyderabad.
Now about the medieval India, Medieval India refers to a long period of the history of India between the “ANCIENT PERIOD” and the “MODERN PERIOD”. India is a very rich and a prosperous country due to this many rulers started invading India and stole the wealth from them. One of the great rulers is ‘SHER SHAH SURI” who was also known as “THE FATHER OF ADMINISTRATION”.

He was also the founder of the “SURI EMPIRE” in the northern part of India. I would like to share a small information about the history of India that “CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA” was the first Hindu king of India, and he ruled almost the entire India. India is 71 years old today, Jammu and Kashmir is the only state that has its own flag, Pingali venkayya who hails from Andhra Pradesh ,invented the Indian flag, The oldest language of India is Sanskrit ,the famous port city in India is Vishakhapatnam.

Many rulers built several monuments in different parts of the country that show great significance like: Humayun's tomb in Delhi , Jahangiri Mahal ,Agra Fort and many more. Akbar built a city called Fatehpur Sikri near Agra . One of the most fabulous and famous Haveli in India is the “SHEKHAWAT HAVELI” in Rajasthan. “VASCO DA GAMA” was the first person who landed in India. Therefore, he discovered India and also found a sea route to India from the Atlantic Ocean. There are many great people in the world who are experts in various fields, even the farmers who work all day and nights to grow their crops.

So we must thank them for their efforts to feed people. There are many freedom fighters in our country who sacrificed their life for the independence of India, like: Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and many more. In the process of achieving freedom, many great personalities sacrificed their lives to their mother land. One such great leader to be remembered is Mahatma Gandhi, who was assassinated by Nathuram Godse.

During the era of British rule and when agitations of Independence were at peak, common people also contributed to the nation by providing food, shelter, clothes etc., to the needy freedom fighters. India was declared an independent country by the British on August 15 1947.

“PROUD TO BE AN INDIAN “

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“India should walk on her own shadow- we must have our own development model. “
-A.PJ Abdul Kalam –

India was in a devastating place when Britain declared India to be an independent country. The European powers had drained all of India's natural resources. India was a mere shadow of its predecessor. India's GDP grew from Rs. 93.7 Billion in 1950 to a whopping Rs. 410006.4 in 2006. Its IT industry grew from 150 Million USD in 1990/1991 to a whopping 500 Billion in 2006/2007.

It is the world's 6th largest economy by nominal GDP and 3rd largest by PPP. After 1991 economic liberalization by P.V Narasimha Rao and his then finance minister Manmohan Singh, India was receiving a steady growth of 6-7% by each year. Since, 2014 with the exception of 2017 India has been the world's largest growing major economy surpassing China.

Despite previous reforms, economic growth is still significantly pulled back by poor infrastructure, corruption and inflexible labor laws. Even though India's economy is one of the largest, it is not enough to feed the world's second largest population. 22% of its population are below the poverty line.

Despite all its drawbacks, the long term growth perspective of the Indian economy is positive due to its young population, corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and increasing integrant into the global economy. India topped the World Bank's growth for the fiscal year 2015-2016.

I conclude my article by saying a quote from Sundar Pichai from Google “India will be a global player in the digital economy. Wishing you a happy Republic Day this 26th January.
माँ तुझे सलाम
सब देशों से प्यारा भारत,
लगता हमको न्याया भारत,
इसकी मिटटी में जनमे हम,
इसकी खुशबू से महके हम।

भारत नाम के एक बड़े प्रतापी राजा थे। वह प्रजा से बहुत प्यार करते थे उन्होंने प्रतापी राजा भारत के नाम पर हमारे देश का नाम ‘भारत’ पड़ा।

सदियों की पराधीनता के बाद भी हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति और संस्कृति सर्वभौम है। भारत की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता से अद्वैत और अद्वितीय है। हिमालय की छटा निराकरी हैं। भारत में विश्व का प्रकृति के मौसम हैं जिनका अपना महत्व है। कई प्रकार के अवसर भारत में मनाए जाते हैं। हमारे देश कई तरह की कलाओं और संस्कृतियों का जनक रहा है।

भारत धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है। यहाँ सभी धर्मों के लोग एक साथ मिलकर प्रेम से रहते हैं। सभी अपनी सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अनुसार अपना जीवन निर्माण करते हैं। भारत समस्त धर्म का संगम स्थल है। यहाँ का हर व्यक्ति प्रेम भावना से बंधा हुआ है, किसी ने सही कहा है -

“तू हिंदू बनेगा न मुस्लिम बनेगा, इंसान की औलाद है इंसान बनेगा।”

स्वामी विवेकानंद, स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस जैसे महापुरुषों ने यहाँ जन्म लेकर देश को गौरव प्रदान किया। श्री कृष्ण ने इसी धरती पर गीता का पाठ पढ़ाया। महात्मा गांधी, सुभाषचंद्र बोस आदि से लेकर रविशंकर ठाकुर तथा महादेवी वर्मा तक सभी देश की धरोहर हैं। हमारा भारत देश महान है।

जिएं तो सदा इसी के लिए, यही अभिमान रहे और यही हर्ष।

न्योछावर कर दें हम सर्वस्व, हमारा प्यारा भारतवर्ष।
The economy of India is a developing mixed economy. It's the world's sixth largest economy by nominal GDP and the third largest by purchasing power parity. The country ranks 139th in per capita GDP with $2,134 and 122nd in per capita GDP with $7,783 as of 2018. India's economy is gaining momentum, thanks to the implementation of several recent noteworthy policies – such as the enactment of the long-awaited goods and services tax, and the country opening up more to foreign investors.

DEVELOPMENT PATHS

India has followed a different path of development from many other countries. India went more regulated than heavy industry. That said there are some emerging manufacturing giants in the Indian economy.

Supply side factors supporting Indian growth and development

1. A fast-growing population of working age:

There are 700 million Indians under the age of 35 and the demographics look good for Indian growth in the next twenty years at least.
2. India has a strong legal system and many English-language speakers:

This has been a key to attracting inward investment from companies such as those specialising in IT outsourcing.

3. Wage costs are low in India:

And India has made strides in recent years in closing some of the productivity gap between India and other countries’ at later stages of development.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

With the improvement in the economic scenario, there have been various investments in various sectors of the economy. Some of the important recent developments in Indian economy are as follows:

- Exports from India increased 15.48% year-on-year to $351.99 billion in April-November.
- Around 10.8 million jobs were created in India in 2017.

- India has improved its ranking in the World Bank’s Doing Business Report by 23 spots over its 2017 ranking and is ranked 77 among 190 countries in 2019 edition of the report.

- Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rose moderated to 2.33% in November 2018 from 3.38% in October 2018.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITERS FOR INDIA

Despite optimism for India’s prospects for economic growth and development, there are a number of obstacles which may yet see growth and development falter.

- Poor infrastructure – notably in transport and power networks.

- Low productivity and weak human capital. A high % of workers are low-skilled and work in small businesses.

- High inflation and a persistent trade deficit.

- Relatively closed economy – India is a net importer of primary products.

Characteristics of the Indian Economy

- Low per capita income:

In India, the national income and per capita income is very low and it is considered as one of the basic features of underdevelopment.

- Excessive dependence of agriculture and primary producing:

Indian economy is characterized by too much dependence on agriculture and thus it is primary producing.

- High rate of population growth:
India is maintaining a very high rate of growth of population since 1950. Thus the pressure of population on our country is very heavy.

-Existence of chronic unemployment and under employment:

Rapid growth of population coupled with inadequate growth of secondary and tertiary occupations are responsible for the occurrence of chronic employment and under-employment problem in our country.

-Poor rate of capital formation:

Capital deficiency is one of the characteristic features of the Indian economy. Moreover, this low level of capital formation is due to the inducement of invest and also due to low propensity and capacity to save.

-Inequality in the distribution of wealth:

Another important characteristic of the Indian economy is the mal-distribution of wealth: the report of the Reserve Bank of India reveals that nearly 20% of the households owing less than Rs 1000 worth of assets possess only 0.7% of the total assets.

-Low level of technology:

Prevalence of low level of technology is one of the important characteristics of an undeveloped economy like India. The economy of our country is thus suffering from technological backwardness.

Is AGRICULTURE important to India?

Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian Economy. Indian agriculture sector accounts for 18% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) and provides employment to 50% of the country's workforce. India has many areas to choose for business such as dairy, eat, poultry, fisheries and food grains etc.

What is the main source of economy in India

It is the service sector which is the main source of national income. Therefore service sector contribute more than 50% of the GDP. But it is the agricultural sector which employs more than 50% of the population. In that sense, more number of people are supported by agriculture.
माँ तुझे सलाम

भारत एक महान देश है।
भारत की संस्कृति विविध है, तथा उसकी सुन्दरता निराली है।
भारत एक शक्तिशाली देश कहलाया जाता है।
भारत की रक्षा के लिए हमारे देश के सैनिक अपनी जान कुर्बान कर देते हैं।
उन्हीं के कारण भारत के नागरिक अपने घरों में शांति से सो पाते हैं तथा स्वयं को सुरक्षित महसूस करते हैं।
पर्यटक भारत में आते हैं और यहाँ की संस्कृति से प्रभावित होते हैं।
हिमालय से कन्याकुमारी तक भारत सुंदरता अनंती है।
यहाँ सभी धर्मों के लोग मिलकर साथ-साथ एकता से रहते हैं।
भारत का इतिहास सदियों पुराना है।
भारत की प्राचीनता ही उसे महान बनती है।
भारत एक समृद्ध और धनी देश है।
Over the past few years the Indian government has taken a lot of steps for the poor and needy people. Indian economy is the 6th largest economy in the world with rupee as its currency.

India produces almost 9.4 trillion dollar in manufacturing goods and services. The growth rate of poverty line has reduced it is because all the jobless people got job because the honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi whom the India elected as the PM on May 16 2014 promised to reduce bureaucracy and regulation.

The PM also promised to boost the trading system with the United States. Indian economy is a mixed economy as half of the Indians depend on agriculture for meeting their needs.

India has a fast growing population of young people who are working. There are nearly 700 million Indians working under the age of 30. India has a highly advanced economy and business that attract people to set up industries in India. India lacks in investing capital. There are a lot of people who are low skilled and work in small business to feed their family.
There is a very low national saving policy since large part of India are corrupted and are not willing to help weaker minorities of society. But our beloved prime minister has done his very best to improve infrastructure of the Indian economy. India has become one of the fastest growing service sectors in the world. The IT capital of India Bengaluru, continues to be the largest private sector employment in India. India is the fourth largest civil aviation market in the world.

India is the fourth largest civil aviation market in the world the GDP of India is estimated to have increased by 6.6% in the year 2017-18 and is expected to grow more. The exports from India have increased almost 15% for the United States. India has ranked 11th in the global FDI index in the year 2018 making it second largest emerging market. Rural development in village areas is majorly concerned with the proper utilisation of land resources. Around 97% children have enrolled for admission in school because of development in rural areas.

The government has made development in small scale industries independent and confident; they can now sell the product even outside of the state. The major problem in India was electricity but in the past 10 years, the Indian government is trying its best to provide 24/7 electricity. Media has become one of the ways to entertain and engage ourselves by knowing what is happening around the world, it is only possible through electricity.

The next name development is tourism. India has a rich history and cultural diversity, and attracts foreigners to come and visit India. The Indian government took an oath to keep the monuments clean, so it attracts more visitors. Infrastructure of any countries boosts its pride. India has been witnessing continuous changes, some of which are:

- Mumbai's Eastern Freeway (second largest flyover in India)
- Double Decker train in Gujarat
- Improve air quality at Indore's BRTS
- Modernization of airports

There has been a drastic change in the education facility in India. This is because of increased investment and various and different types of institutes all over India. The literacy rate of people in India is 74% as recorded in the year 2011. India is known as the third country after USA and China in the field of education.

Hence, economy and development of India has helped a lot of Indians to live a peaceful and a respectful life and we hope it will continue to do so till the end.
बापू

मैंने पूछा माँ से इक दिन,
बिच चौराहे कौन खड़े ?
हाथ में लाठी आँखोपर ऐनक ,
धोती पहने कौन खड़े ?

माँ बोली वो राष्ट्रपिता है ,
आजादी के लिए लढ़े।
शस्त्र अहिसा का उठाकर ,
गोरोके आगे थे वो खड़े।

देख अधनंगे माँ बेटेको ,
वस्त्र त्यागे जिसने अपने।
हाथ कपास लिए चरखेपर ,
आजादी के खवाब बुने।

देश था प्यारा उनको अपना ,
सबके वो 'बापू' बने।
त्याग ,समर्पण उनकी निति ,
बादल मंडराए लाख घने।

बापू का ये देश है बच्चो ,
बात सदा ये ध्यान रखो।
आँच न आने देना इसपे ,
त्याग का उनके मान रखो।

उनके चरणोंमे कर वंदन ,
भारत का तुम उदधार करो।

पुत्रों में नहीं ;सोच में अपने ,
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