

Healing Initiative Leadership Linkage (HILL) Student Magazine

World without Borders

INCREDIBLE INDIA



Capital-cities & monuments on the Map: There are around 3311 cities in India

Āgra (Uttar Pradesh) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Allahābād (Uttar Pradesh) Amritsar (Punjab) Aurangabad (Maharashtra) Bangalore (Karnataka) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) Chandigarh (Chandigarh) Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) Delhi (NCT) Dombivli (Maharashtra) Farīdābād (Haryana) Ghāziābād (Uttar Pradesh) Gorakhpur (Haryana) Guwahati (Assam) Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Hāora (West Bengal) Hyderabad (Telangana) Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) Ludhiāna (Punjab) Madurai (Tamil Nadu) Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) Mumbai (Maharashtra) Mysore (Karnataka) Nagpur (Maharashtra) Nashik (Maharashtra) Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra) Nowrangapur (Odisha) Indore (Madhya Pradesh) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) Jaipur (Rajasthan) Jodhpur (Rajasthan) Kalyān (Maharashtra)	Kānpur (Uttar Pradesh) Kolkata (West Bengal) Patna (Bihar) Pimpri (Maharashtra) Pune (Maharashtra) Rājkot (Gujarat) Shivaji Nagar (Maharashtra) Solāpur (Maharashtra) Srinagar (Kashmir) Sūrāt (Gujarat) Teni (Tamil Nadu) Thāne (Maharashtra) Vadodara (Gujarat) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) Vijayawāda (Andhra Pradesh) Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
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Weather: India hosts two climatic subtypes- tropical monsoon climate, tropical wet and dry climate that fall under this group. 1) The most humid is the tropical wet climate—also known as a tropical monsoon climate—that covers a strip of southwestern lowlands abutting the Malabar Coast, the Western Ghats, and southern Assam.

Neighboring Countries:
 N: Pakistan , China and Nepal . Bhutan and Bangladesh
 E: Bangladesh, Myanmar
 W: Pakistan
 S: Sri Lanka

Latitude/Longitude (Absolute Locations)










New Delhi: (capital city) 28° 38' N, 77° 13' E	
Kochi: 9° 55' N, 76° 16' E	
Kolkata: 22° 34' N, 88° 21' E	
Mumbai: 19° 4' N, 72° 52' E	
Srinagar: 34° 5' N, 74° 47' E	

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SYMBOLS & SIGNIFICANCE – INDIA

Class 5

			<p style="text-align: center;">NO NATIONAL SPORT</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">सत्यमेव जयते</p>
<p>National Flag & why Title: Tricolour / Tiranga Colors: Saffron, White and Green; Navy Blue in the Ashoka Chakra Dimension ratio: 2:3 Material: Khadi Cotton or Silk Colours of the Flag. In the national flag of India the top band is of Saffron colour, indicating the strength and courage of the country. The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra. The last band is green in colour shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land.</p>	<p>National Animal & why Royal Bengal Tiger. Majestic and lethal at the same time, these are one of the most graceful carnivores among the Indian fauna. The Royal Bengal tiger is the symbol of strength, agility and grace, a combination that is unmatched by any other animal. It is representative of all these qualities as the national animal of India</p>	<p>National Bird & why Indian Peafowl commonly termed as a Peacock. The peacock and its colors are synonymous with Indian identity. It is indigenous to India and Sri Lanka, but now features in countries all over the world. Peacocks are sometimes domesticated and kept in the garden for aesthetic purposes.</p>	<p>National Sport & why We have read in our text books that HOCKEY is the national game of INDIA. But, to a sudden surprise Hockey is not the national game of India, revealed by Union ministry of youth affairs in a recent RTI filed by a 10 year old girl. India has no national game.</p>	<p>National Emblem & why The national emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital atop the Ashoka Pillar of Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, and is combined with the National Motto Satyameva Jayate. The Lion Capital was adopted as the National Emblem of India on January 26, 1950. It was a declaration of the newly acquired Republic status of India. The National Emblem is used for official purposes only and demands sincere respect from the citizens of India.</p>
				
<p>National Flower & why Lotus that symbolizes spirituality, fruitfulness, wealth, knowledge and illumination is the National flower of India. This essay provides interesting information and facts on lotus.</p>	<p>National Tree & why Banyan tree, It is often a focal point of human establishment owing to its expansive form and shade provided. The tree is often symbol of the fabled 'Kalpa Vriksha' or the 'Tree of Wish Fulfillment' as it is associated with longevity and has important medicinal properties.</p>	<p>Currency & why The symbol of Indian Rupee typifies India's international identity for money transactions and economic strength. The symbol is an amalgam of Devanagari "Ra" and the Roman Capital "R" with two parallel horizontal stripes running at the top representing the national flag and also the "equal to" sign.</p>	<p>Coin & why The Hasta Mudra Series, in coins of 50 paise, 1 rupee and 2 rupee denominations. These coins are stainless steel and feature various Hasta Mudras (hand gestures in Indian Classical dance). The 5 rupee piece that features waves in its design was also issued in 2007,</p>	<p>Stamp & why The Indian Postal Service has issued stamps on many themes - relating to history, architecture, nature, culture and heritage. Provisions exist for organisations and interested bodies to suggest the printing of special commemorative stamps as well as first day covers and</p>

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Country Name

World without Borders

Monthly update: <Date>

Current News

Host Editor: Sonal Ganguly

Country Editor: Nisha Nair

India has been the oldest of the civilizations yet the youngest. The epitome of the wisdom, yet the modest. Actually, none can describe India in words, it is not a land to write about. It is the nature's maternal love bestowed upon us that one can only feel, cherish, love, admire and adore but can never write about.

Music

Carnatic music: With its rich variety of ragas, Carnatic music provides a nearly limitless array of melodic patterns which can be used to effect this navigation under a variety of circumstances. Together with a system for organizing them, these melodies make it possible to clear the mind of obstacles.

Hindustani music

Originating out of ancient Vedic recitation techniques, the spiritual significance behind Hindustani Classical Music as a whole derives from the philosophical idea of the nāda, the primordial vibration that all life is created from.

“Indian Classical Music is one of the finest ancient art forms of the world. Part from its beauty and entertaining qualities as a pure performing art, its spiritual propensity as well as its ability to positively affect and enhance one’s mental intellectual capacities in multiple ways is well acknowledged.”

<http://www.sacredartsresearch.org/blog/2015/3/10/indian-classical-music-and-the-essence-of-raga>

Vocal & instrumental music: Dholak, Dumroo, Ghatam, Ghugroos, Kanjeera, Kartal, Khol, Manjeera, Mridangam, Pakhawaj, Tabla, Bansuri, Harmonium, Shehnai, Sarangi, Sarod, Sitar, Tanpura, Veena

India has a rich musical history with records of ancient musical instruments found in revered ... GHATAM replicates or conveys the meaning of the pot in Sanskrit.

Art

The Indian culture, often labeled as an amalgamation of several various cultures, spans across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced and shaped by a history that is several thousand years old. Throughout the history of India, Indian culture has been heavily influenced by Dharmic religions.



Sports

India is home to a diverse population playing many different kinds of sports across the country. Cricket is the most popular sport in India. Field hockey is the most successful sport for India at Olympics in which India has won eight Olympic gold medals. Kabaddi is the most popular indigenous sport in the country.

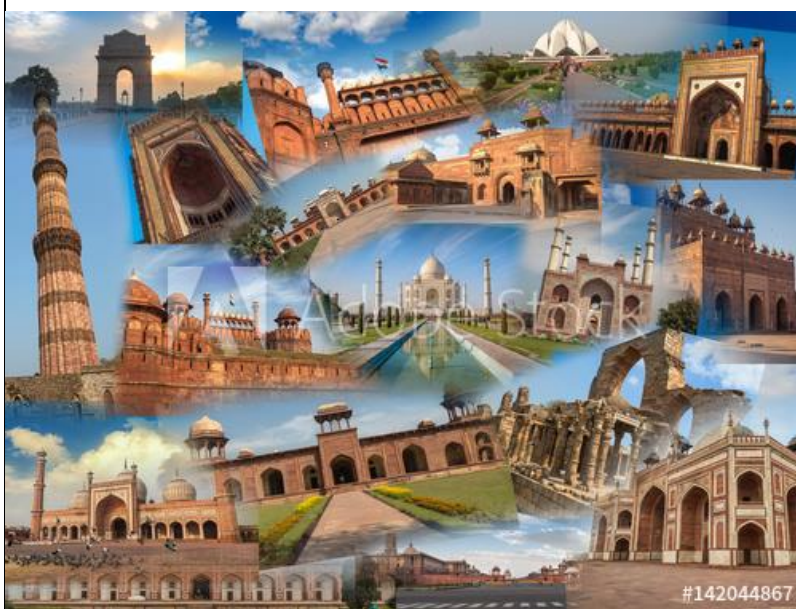


2018 in Indian sports describes the year's events in Indian sport. The main highlight for this year for India is the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang and the 2018 Commonwealth Games in Gold Coast.



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Historical Perspective (Monuments & lessons from history)

India is rich in culture, traditions, heritage buildings, temples, forts and palaces. Famous Indian Monuments includes Taj Mahal - Agra, Mysore Palace - Mysore, Harmandir Sahib - Amritsar, Brihadishwara Temple - Thanjavur, Bahai Temple - Delhi, Hawa Mahal - Jaipur, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus - Mumbai, Victoria Memorial - Kolkata, Qutub Minar - Delhi, Sanchi Stupa - Sanchi

Culture of country (traditional dresses)

Traditional dresses of India vary from one part of the country to another based on geography, climate, ethnicity, and culture. In the era of westernization and globalization, India has managed to preserve its culture through the garments worn.



Religions

According to the 2011 census, 79.8% of the population of India practices Hinduism and 14.2% adheres to Islam, while the remaining 6% adheres to other religions (Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and various indigenous ethnically-bound faiths)

Language - Alphabets

Sanskrit, Hindi, English	Kannada - The official language of Karnataka
Gujarati - Language of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Tamil - The state language of Tamil Nadu
Punjabi - The official language of Punjab	Telugu - It is the official language of Andhra Pradesh.
Bengali- The state language of West Bengal	Malayalam - It is the official language of Kerala
Assamese - Official language of Assam	Sindhi
Dogri, Urdu - The language of Jammu and Kashmir	Konkani - The state language of Goa
Oriya - The state language of state of Odisha	Manipuri - The official language of Manipur
Marathi - Language of Maharashtra	Khasi - The official language of Meghalaya
	Mizo - The official language of Mizoram
	English - The official language of Nagaland

Learning from the past and present for the future



Diwali: Diwali is celebrated by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and Newar Buddhists, although for each faith it marks different historical events and stories, but nonetheless the festival represents the same symbolic victory of light over darkness, knowledge over ignorance, and good over evil.

Holi: Holi Festival is a spring festival celebrated with much fervor in India , also known as the festival of colors or the festival of love . The festival signifies the victory of good over evil , the arrival of spring , end of winter bringing in the air the fragrance of flowers and aura of warmth and happiness.

Christmas: Christmas is celebrated to remember the birth of of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe is the Son of God. The name 'Christmas' comes from the Mass of Christ (or Jesus). A Mass service (which is sometimes called Communion or Eucharist) is where Christians remember that Jesus died for us and then came back to life.

Dussehra: Dussehra which is also known as Vijayadashami, is a major festival which is celebrated at the end of Navratri every year. It is a celebration of the victory of good over evil. Every year as per Hindu calendar, this important festival is celebrated on the tenth day of the month Ashvin.

Janmashtami: It is believed that lord Vishnu reincarnated in the form of lord Krishna on the auspicious day of Janmashtami. The historical background of the birth of lord Krishna depicts the significance of this Hindu festival. Lord Krishna was born at midnight on the eighth day of Hindu lunar month, **Shravana**.

Ganesha chaturthy : **Ganesh Chaturthi** is one of the holy festivals of the Hindus. It is celebrated to commemorate the birth of Lord **Ganesha** who's considered to be the god of prosperity and wisdom. ... Hence, his birth anniversary celebration is known as **Ganesh Chaturthi**.

Eid-ul-fitr: Eid ul-Fitr is an auspicious festival celebrated by Muslims all around the world. The occasion marks the end of the Islamic holy month fasting of Ramadan. It is believed that Prophet Muhammad got the first revelation of the Holy Quran in this month.

Onam: Onam is the most popular festival in the State of Kerala. This festival is celebrated in the loving memory of King Mahabali who is known for his generosity and bringing prosperity. It is believed by Keralites that King Mahabali will come on this day to bless the people with happiness and prosperity.

Raksha bandan: Raksha Bandhan, a Hindu festival held on the day of the full moon in the month of Shravan simply. It means- tie or knot of protection. Raksha means protection and bandhan means verb to tie. It's an ancient Hindu festival, that celebrates the love between brothers and sisters. Sister performs rakhi ceremony, they tie a rakhi to the brother's wrist and pray for their well-being.

Pongal: Pongal is celebrated the day on which the sun begins to move northwards is called 'Makar Shankranti'. In Tamil Nadu this festival is called the Pongal or Thai Pongal. The period is referred to as Uttarayanam and is considered auspicious. Pongal is a four-day festival.

Gurupurab or Guru Nanak Jayanti celebrates the birth of the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak, who laid the foundation of Sikhism. It is one of the most important festivals for Sikhs and is celebrated all over the world. Celebrations go on for three days and devotees visit Gurdwaras, seeking the blessings of Guru Nanak, eat langar and decorate their homes with diyas and lights. The festival serves as a reminder to devotees to follow the teachings and serve people. **Guru Nanak's birth is celebrated on the day of Kartik Purnima as per Hindu lunar calendar.**

Maha shivrathri: According to the Hindu calendar, Maha Shivratri is celebrated on the new moon day in the month of Maagha. It is an annual festival dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva, and is particularly important in the Shaivism tradition of Hinduism. Unlike most Hindu festivals which are celebrated during the day, the Maha Shivaratri is celebrated at night.

Lohri: Lohri is a popular winter time Punjabi folk festival, celebrated primarily by Sikhs and Hindus from the Punjab region in the northern part of Indian subcontinent. The significance and legends about the Lohri festival are many and these link the festival to the Punjab region.

Conferences: Get a full list of conferences, events, seminars & workshops coming up in India. Just click on the links of conferences given below to get more details such as conference dates, venue, organizers, objective & speakers. Aspirants can submit their abstracts, manuscripts, full-length papers and posters for their preferred conferences. <https://www.conferencealerts.in/India.php>

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STRATEGY

Class VII

Geographical Resources

India's major mineral resources include **Coal** (4th largest reserves in the world), **Iron ore**, **Manganese** (7th largest reserve in the world as in 2013), Mica, **Bauxite** (5th largest reserve in the world as in 2013), **Chromite**, **Natural gas**, Diamonds, Limestone and Thorium.

Financial / Fiscal Responsibility

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA) is an Act of the Parliament of India to institutionalize financial discipline, reduce India's fiscal deficit, improve macroeconomic management and the overall management of the public funds by moving towards a balanced budget and strengthen fiscal prudence.

STATISTICS

Table 1: Demographic

	0-20	20-30	30-50	50-70	>70	Birth rate & death rate
Female	164,398,204	107,583,437	254,834,569	47,632,532	42,091,086	
Male	186,087,665	121,879,786	271,744,709	47,846,122	37,837,801	

Table 2: Population

	1991-2001	2001-2011	2011-2018			
Female	496514,346	586,469,174	645,221,366			
Male	532,223090	623,724,248	693,958,761			

Table 3: Education

	Literacy rate					
Female	65.46%					
Male	82.14%					

Table 4: Land

Aerable	43.%					
Irrigated	35%					
Desert	10%					
Forest	12.%					

Table 5: Import & Export

Import	444,052,353,84 in thousand US dollars					
Export	294,364,490 in thousand US dollars					

Table 6: Finance

	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2018			
Currency value against dollars	1 dollar=Rupees 47.93	1 dollar=Rupees 45.09	1 dollar=Rupees 69.85			

GDP Percentage, Inflation Percentage

Survey

Country challenges and opportunities	Constitution rights and Duties
<p>With inflation high, growth slowing and a need to bolster investor confidence, India faces seven key challenges.</p> <p>Education and skills. ...</p> <p>Urbanization. ...</p> <p>Health. ...</p> <p>Sanitation. ...</p> <p>Gender. ...</p> <p>Water scarcity. ...</p> <p>Transparency.</p> <p>India has a mixed economy. Half of India's workers rely on agriculture, the signature of a traditional economy. One-third of its workers are employed by the services industry, which contributes two-thirds of India's output. The productivity of this segment is made possible by India's shift toward a market economy. Since the 1990s, India has deregulated several industries. It's privatized many state-owned enterprises, and opened doors to foreign direct investment.</p> <p>Did You Know By 2025, India will have 69 cities with a population of more than one million each. Economic growth will center on them, and the biggest infrastructure building will take place there. Source Mckinsey. By latest available estimates, average wealth per person increased from \$900 in 2000 to \$2,800 in 2015. (Report by New World Wealth) Online consumers are expected to cross 100 million by the end of 2017 from 69 million in 2016. Internet users to double to 829 million from 373 million in 2016 41% Indian parents funding kids' education more important than retirement saving India targets 500 million skilled workers by 2022 70% of the total vegetables and fruits produce is wasted There is 1 doctor per 2000 people in India India has become the third-largest domestic aviation market in the world and ordered over 1000 planes (in May-June 2017)</p>	<p>Six fundamental rights</p> <p>The Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to Indian citizens as follows: (i) right to equality, (ii) right to freedom, (iii) right against exploitation, (iv) right to freedom of religion, (v) cultural and educational rights, and (vi) right to constitutional remedies.</p> <p>The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To abide by the Constitution and respect it's ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; 2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; 3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; 4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so; 5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; 6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; 7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures; 8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform; 9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence; 10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; 11. Who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six to fourteen years

Conflicts- Possible Compromise

India-Pakistan conflict for Kashmir region and its resources.

India-China conflict on Brahmaputra river.

Ethnic and Religious Conflicts in India

Wars Between India and Pakistan.. 1. Indo-Pak war 1947 2. Indo-Pak war 1965 3. Indo-Pak war 1971 4. Indo-Pak war 1999

United Nations voting record

Youth Excellence & Leader: What is catching the attention of your youth?

India is the largest democracy in the world and the youth of the country is revolutionary. It is unafraid and wants to know more. It wants to explore, build and discover more than any generation before it. The youth of India is aware that they don't have it all and they are ready to fight for it.

1. Free education.
2. Free Wi-Fi everywhere around country.
3. Loads of job opportunities with fatty packages or unlimited funds for their repeated or stolen idea of start-ups.
4. No income tax, service tax, VAT, etc. I mean no any kind of tax.
5. No reservation.
6. Cities as big & developed as Dubai, NY, London, Paris.
7. Free healthcare.
8. No terrorism.
9. No any kind of crimes.
10. No traffic police at signals or anywhere. Also, no red light.
11. No corruption at any government offices.

Official language: Kannada Malayalam, Odia, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, English

Capital: New Delhi

Government: India is a democratic country with Federal government.

<https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/whos-who>

President of India: Shri Ram Nath Kovind Vice president: Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu Prime minister: Shri Narendra Modi	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi Ministry of Minority Affairs
Cabinet, ministries and agencies: Shri Raj Nath Singh Ministry of Home Affairs	Smt. Sushma Swaraj Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Suresh Prabhu Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ministry of Civil Aviation	Shri Arun Jaitley Ministry of Finance Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Sushri Uma Bharati Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	Dr. Harsh Vardhan Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Earth Sciences Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Shri Ramvilas Paswan Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Ministry of Law and Justice	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh Ministry of Steel	Shri Anant Geete Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Panchayati Raj Ministry of Mines Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Jual Oram	Shri Radha Mohan Singh Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Ministry of Textiles	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
Shri Prakash Javadekar Ministry of Human Resource Development	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman Ministry of Defence
Shri Piyush Goyal Ministry of Coal Ministry of Railways	

Population: The current population of India is 1,361,615,379 as of Sunday, January 6, 2019, based on the latest United Nations estimates. India population is equivalent to 17.74% of the total world population.

E-YOUNG EXCELLENCE

To be collected by the students of CLASS VIII/IX

Aim: To collect remarkable achievement by a teenager

Photograph:



Name of the person: Samay Godika

Field of achievement: Scholar – *life sciences, physics, and mathematics*

Achievement summary:

Samay's video, submitted in the life sciences category, focused on circadian rhythms, the 24-hour biological processes that can affect simple daily experiences such as waking up for school or jet lag. Samay has family members who suffer from Parkinson's and other neurological diseases, leading to his interest in the correlation between circadian rhythms and the effectiveness of medical treatments.

E-Young Competition

Country: **India**

Name of the competition: **Young Researcher Award 2019**

Level – State/National/International:

When (Date):

Eligibility Criteria

Age group

Venue

Entry/Registration fee:

Deadline

Judging criteria

Prize for the competition

Last year's winner & why?

Photograph of the winner

Score of the winner

Website link: