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MODI'S DECADE 370 : A RETURN GIFT TO MODI



VISION

“To ensure development is not only sustainable and easy to access but, also simplistic and scalable.”

MISSION

To conceptualize, develop, manage and implement result-oriented initiatives through mobilization and utilization of resources to create a positive social impact

SECTORS OF EXPERTISE

We have successfully bridged the gap between businesses and communities through our value-based sustainable social intervention in the sectors of **Health, Environment, Education, Skills, and Livelihood.**

LIVELIHOOD

The livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities which act as prerequisites for a means of living. Nowadays, sectoral experts and academician debate more on the topics such as livelihood security and sustainable livelihood frameworks, that range from primary sector (agriculture) to the secondary sector (manufacturing) to tertiary sector (services).

ENVIRONMENT

It is an unequivocal truth that environment is a key for the existence of life on this planet. Well-managed soil and nutrients underpin food production to the critical role of biodiversity to protect human health against the spread of infectious diseases while clean air in our cities can prevent the premature deaths and illness of millions. Noticeably, water scarcity is one of the key challenges that India faces today with its dried up reservoirs, polluted lakes and groundwater, responsible for a big destruction. Besides, quite evidently Climate Change is turning into a reality today.

HEALTH

India's healthcare suffers from quality, quantity, access and affordability issues. A staggering 70% of India's population lives in rural areas and has no or limited access to hospitals and other health institutions. Preventive healthcare is a need today to build a healthy and developed nation.

EDUCATION

Despite being one of the fastest growing economies, India is struggling to ensure even the basic universal elementary education to all. Public education quality is still debatable while access is still a challenge. As per Census 2011, India's literacy rate is at 74.04% and gender literacy gap is noted to be at 16.68%. It also reveals that about 32 million children aged between 6 to 13 years have never attended any educational institution.

SKILLS

India is projected to have one of the youngest populations in the world by 2021, with 64% of its likely population in the 15–59 age bracket. Hence, there is a need to optimally leverage the advantage of this “demographic dividend”. To respond to this change, the Government of India has taken up the ambitious task of skilling and upskilling 500 million people by 2022. The current skill development landscape has a large number of entities, with the umbrella body being the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, established in 2014



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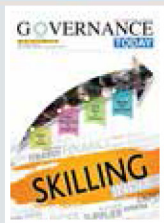
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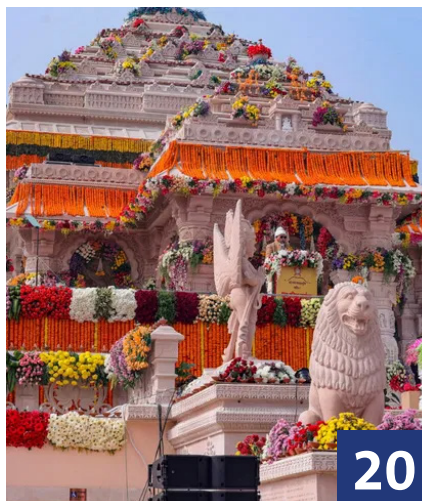
Shri Modi was born on September 17, 1950, in a small town in Gujarat. He comes from a 'Most Backward Class's family, which is one of the marginalized sections of society. He grew up in a very poor, but loving family. The early hardships in life not only

Finance Ministry highlights key economic challenges

Ahead of the interim budget, the Finance Ministry put forward four key challenges facing India's economy



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Embracing Tradition and Progress: The Resurgence of Varanasi

As we embark on a new year, the pressing need to address global environmental concerns becomes increasingly evident. The complex interplay of climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation, water scarcity,



Modi's decade a blessing for Women

From electing Draupadi Murmu, a woman from the tribal community, as the President of India to launching the Chandrayan backed by women scientists and promoting women as heads of self-help groups to passing the bill for 33 per cent reservation in Parliament and state



Vikshit Bharat: towards a Glorious future

Vikshit Bharat is a vision of the government of India to make India a "Vishwa guru" again, which means an empowered India by 2047 in every sector. Under the leadership of our honorable prime minister, India is



Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in India

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to transform our world. They are a call to action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy good health, justice,



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An Auditorial Analysis on a Decade of Modi's Government



As India marks a decade since the inception of the Modi government, it's imperative to scrutinize its journey, accomplishments, and challenges. Narendra Modi's leadership has been a focal point in shaping India's socio-political landscape, triggering fervent debates and evoking varied sentiments. This auditorial analysis aims to provide a balanced assessment of the Modi administration's tenure.

The Modi government initiated several economic reforms aimed at fostering growth and development. Initiatives like "Make in India", "Digital India", "Startup India" and "UPI" aimed to boost manufacturing, digital infrastructure, and entrepreneurship. The implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) aimed at simplifying the tax structure.

Significant strides were made in infrastructure development, including the construction of roads, highways, and rural electrification under schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Bharat Net. The launch of schemes like Smart Cities Mission aimed at modernizing urban infrastructure, though progress varied across cities.

Modi's foreign policy focused on strengthening diplomatic ties, enhancing India's global stature, and fostering economic partnerships. The "Neighbourhood First" policy and proactive engagement with major powers were notable. However, challenges persisted in managing relationships with neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan and China, amidst border disputes and geopolitical tensions.

The government launched several social welfare schemes such as Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and Ayushman Bharat, aimed at financial inclusion, housing for all, and universal healthcare.

Embracing digital governance, initiatives like Aadhaar, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), and e-governance platforms aimed at improving service delivery, transparency, and efficiency.

However, concerns regarding data privacy, digital divide, and cybersecurity persisted, necessitating robust regulatory frameworks.

The government launched initiatives like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Ujjwala Yojana aimed at sanitation, clean cooking fuel, and environmental conservation.

Yet, challenges persisted in addressing air and water pollution, climate change mitigation, and balancing developmental goals with environmental sustainability.

In conclusion, the past decade under the Modi government witnessed significant strides in economic reforms, infrastructure development, and foreign policy initiatives, alongside notable social welfare programs and digital governance initiatives.

Best regards

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "ajit sinha".

AJIT SINHA
Editor-in-Chief

Indian scientists develop eco-friendly solar cell material

Indian researchers have created a novel solar harvesting material that uses green magnesium in place of toxic lead. This marks a significant breakthrough for affordable and sustainable photovoltaics. Perovskite solar cells have shown tremendous efficiency at a low cost. Mainstream versions use formulations containing toxic lead, which is hazardous to health and the environment.

Hyderabad International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials scientists solved this challenge. They synthesized a new perovskite material by swapping half the lead for

abundant, non-toxic magnesium while maintaining efficiency.

The researchers also pioneered a simplified solar cell architecture using this new $\text{MAPb}_{0.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5}\text{Cl}_2\text{I}$ perovskite formula. Unlike traditional, expensive models with gold electrodes, theirs use economical titanium dioxide and carbon.

This lead-magnesium perovskite photodetector demonstrated:

1. The high responsivity of 153 mA/W
2. Ultra-fast response time of 0.4 milliseconds
3. Low bias voltage required

NEDFi approves over ₹750 crore for 5,300 Northeast projects

The North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi) has provided funding worth ₹766 crore to about 5,338 enterprises across different regions of Northeast India between January and November 2023.

NEDFi facilitates industrial and service projects in the Northeast by providing financial assistance and advisory services. Thus, it catalyzes grassroots-level socioeconomic development in the area.

- a. ₹547 crore distributed at concessional interest rates to micro and small businesses
- b. Loans worth ₹41 crore given through microfinance institutions
- c. Direct micro credit of ₹53 crore to benefit over 9 lakh individuals
- d. Venture capital commitment of ₹98 crore to 67 startups
- e. Notably, more than 90% of microfinance beneficiaries are women. More than 5,000 borrowers have received funds.
- f. It enables income generation and financial inclusion for marginalized sections.
- g. NEDFi joins the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) in setting up ₹100 crore North East Venture Fund to promote regional startups.
- h. It also partners with banks, microcredit organizations, and NGOs for last-mile delivery in remote areas.



Leap Year 2024

February 29th comes around only once every four years — but what exactly is a leap year, and why was an extra calendar day needed?

One solar year is equal to one complete revolution of the Earth around the Sun. It takes 365 days and 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds.

Early calendars contained approximately 365 days. But the extra hours accumulated over centuries. To compensate for this, an extra day is added to February every four years.

This realigns the calendar with the Earth's rotation and prevents the timing of the seasons from changing.

When was this concept introduced?

The leap year was conceived in 46 BC, during the reign of Julius Caesar. In the Julian calendar, 366 days were added every fourth year.

However, the 6 hours used for calculations still differ from the actual additional time of 5 hours and 48 minutes. Small errors continued to occur for a long time.

Indian women are at higher risk of cervical cancer

Cervical cancer is often caused by a human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. HPV is a sexually transmitted infection. If HPV persists in the body for years, it can cause changes in cervical cells that can lead to cancer. Women with weakened immune systems, such as those with HIV, have a higher risk of cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer is the second-most common cancer affecting women in India. Every year, more than 120,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer, and more than 75,000 die from the disease. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in India.

There are more than 500 million women aged 15 and above in India who are at risk of cervical cancer. Vaccination against HPV may help prevent cervical cancer. The National Technical Advisory Group for Immunization (NTAGI) has recommended HPV vaccination for girls aged 9-14 years as part of the universal immunization program in 2022.



In the 2024 Budget speech, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced an initiative to promote HPV vaccination for girls aged 9-14 years. It aims to vaccinate this age group against cervical cancer and save more than 125,000 lives annually. The budget signals the government's intention to strengthen the cervical cancer vaccination program across the country.

Finance Ministry highlights key economic challenges



Ahead of the interim budget, the Finance Ministry put forward four key challenges facing India's economy in the report "The Indian Economy: A Review." This comes as India aims to become a \$7 trillion economy in the next 6-7 years by 2030.

The report said that while domestic performance drives growth, global impacts are also important given the increasing globalization. Slow hyper-globalization and rapprochement trends will impact trade and development.

Availability of a skilled workforce:

Having a healthy, talented, and appropriately skilled workforce available to industry is also important for

economic growth.

Ensuring age-appropriate learning outcomes at all levels and an appropriate population that can play a productive economic role are policy priorities. Thus, health care and education reforms are linked with development.

Energy Security vs. Sustainability:

Balancing energy security and economic growth versus the transition to renewable energy is another multifaceted challenge.

As part of its climate commitments, India aims to switch completely to renewable energy by 2070. However, the energy needs of the growing economy also need to be addressed.

AI and service sector:

The advent of artificial intelligence is a major threat to service sector jobs. This is important for India, as the services sector currently contributes more than 50% to the GDP.

With the adoption of AI globally, automation may displace various service jobs. The transition towards new AI-enabled roles requires retraining and skilling the workforce.

Despite the challenges, the ministry projects GDP growth of 7% or more in 2023-24 and potentially even in 2024-25. This would mark four consecutive years of growth of more than 7% following the pandemic.



Focus areas for the \$1 trillion export target

India has identified six key sectors – electronics, engineering goods, textiles, marine and agriculture, toys, and pharmaceuticals – that can help the country achieve about 70% of its merchandise export target of \$1 trillion by fiscal 2030. Are. According to a study by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, these sectors have the potential to reach \$670 billion in exports by FY2030, while India's total merchandise exports stood at \$451 billion in FY2023.

Engineering goods: Exports are expected to grow from \$107 billion in FY2023 to \$300 billion by FY2030, led by categories

like drones, solar modules, turbo jets, automotive, and electric vehicles.

India's strength in auto components, growing global demand for EVs, and India's push towards self-reliance in defence and space technologies will drive growth.

Toys: The niche sector saw significant growth focusing on promoting toy groups for export.

Clusters like Channapatna, Varanasi, Kondapalli, and Jaipur are making greater inroads into the international toy markets.

Marine and Agricultural Products: Marine and agricultural

product exports are estimated to reach \$118 billion by fiscal year 2030. The focus will be on increasing aquaculture production in states like Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu.

Also, the promotion of value-added exports like canned and dried products and the food processing sector will be promoted.

Electronics: Exports are estimated to reach \$100 billion by FY 2030 due to categories like mobile phones, laptops, wearables, and electronic accessories.

Fabric: Total textile exports, including ready-made garments and technical/man-made fibre textiles, are expected to reach \$97.7 billion by FY2030.

India has strong capabilities across the entire value chain, from raw materials to finished products, with competitive labour costs.

Medicines: Pharma exports focused on biosimilars and innovative drugs could grow from \$25 billion currently to \$57 billion by FY2030.

Growth drivers include India's expertise in generic drugs, a focus on biologics, and increasing R&D for innovative medicines.

India has become the world's fourth-largest stock market by surpassing Hong Kong.

India's equity market capitalization has overtaken Hong Kong's for the first time, making it the fourth largest globally. Favourable domestic growth dynamics, coupled with global capital inflows, have driven India's market rally.

Crossing the \$4 trillion milestone

As of January 23, the total valuation of companies listed on Indian stock exchanges reached \$4.33 trillion. It surpasses Hong Kong's \$4.29 trillion market capitalization. Now only the US, China, and Japan have large equity markets. The achievement reflects India's rapid stock market expansion; its capitalization

doubled from \$2 trillion in just four years. Strong participation from Indian retail investors and steady foreign inflows have boosted domestic stocks. The post-pandemic situation has also been helped by strong corporate earnings growth. Additionally, India's stable political environment and pro-reform policies have enhanced its appeal.

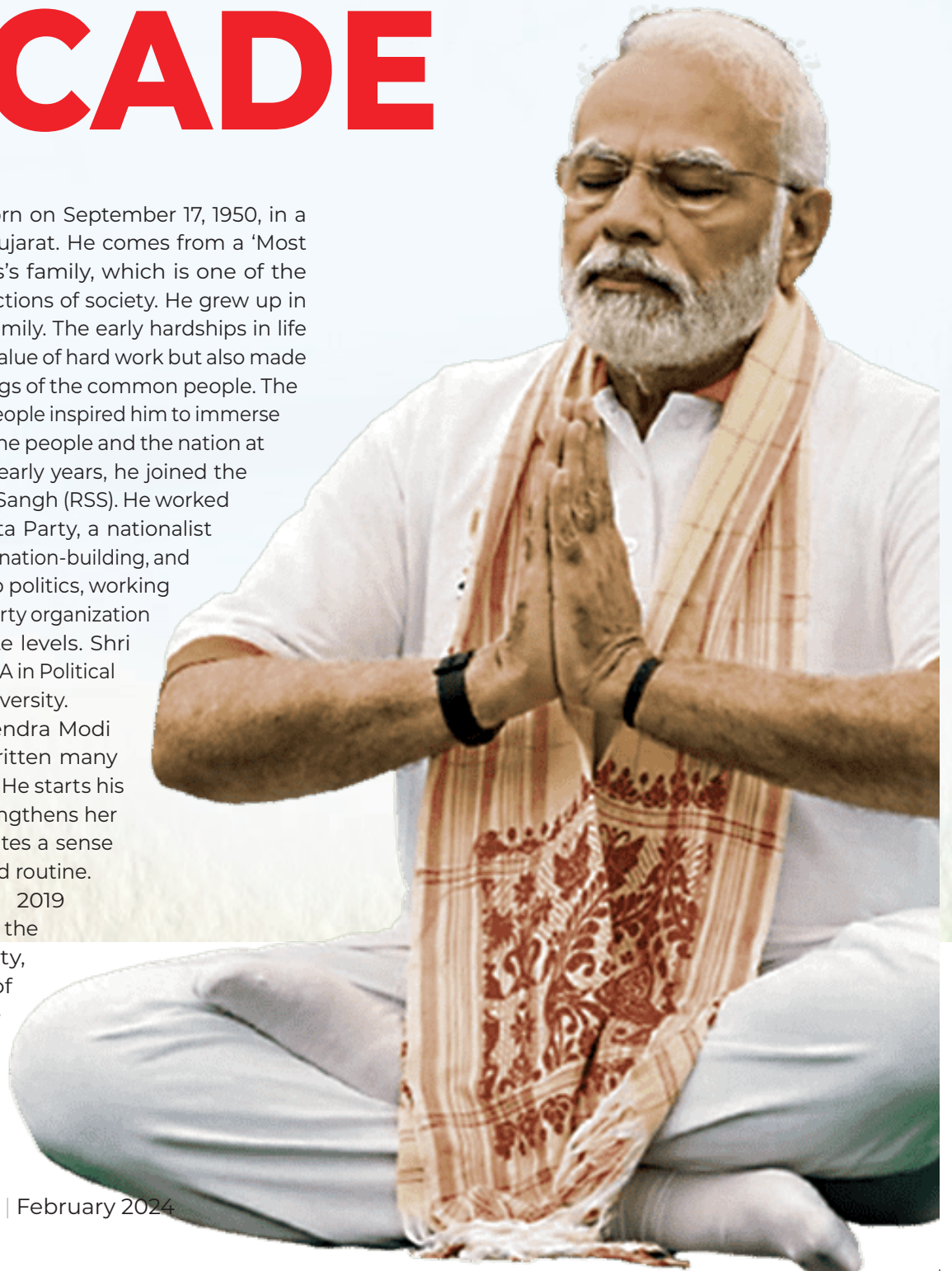
Analysts believe that India's stock market continues to rise due to economic expansion and supportive policies. India remains one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world. In contrast, near-term optimism in Chinese/Hong Kong stocks remains low given the slowdown in growth.

Prime Minister Shri MODI'S DECADE

Shri Modi was born on September 17, 1950, in a small town in Gujarat. He comes from a 'Most Backward Class's family, which is one of the marginalized sections of society. He grew up in a very poor, but loving family. The early hardships in life not only taught him the value of hard work but also made him aware of the sufferings of the common people. The poverty of the common people inspired him to immerse himself in the service of the people and the nation at a very young age. In his early years, he joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). He worked with the Bharatiya Janata Party, a nationalist organization dedicated to nation-building, and later dedicated himself to politics, working in the Bharatiya Janata Party organization at the national and state levels. Shri Modi has completed an MA in Political Science from Gujarat University.

Beyond politics, Narendra Modi likes to write. He has written many poems and many books. He starts his day with yoga. Yoga strengthens her body and mind and creates a sense of peace in her fast-paced routine.

In the 2014 and 2019 parliamentary elections, the Bharatiya Janata Party, under the leadership of Mr. Modi, won an absolute majority on both occasions. The last time a political party won an absolute majority was in the 1984 elections.





Inspired by the motto of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Viswas', Shri Modi initiated a paradigm shift in governance and led an inclusive, growth-oriented, and corruption-free governance. The Prime Minister

has worked at speed and scale to realize the objective of Antyodaya and ensure that the last person in society gets the benefits of the government's schemes and initiatives.

To bring the poor who were away from the financial stream of the country into the financial stream, the Prime Minister launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, the objective of which was to open

Cover Story

bank accounts for every Indian. So far, more than 35 crore Jan Dhan accounts have been opened. These accounts not only connected the poor to banks but also opened other avenues of empowerment.

Going one step ahead of Jan-Dhan, Shri Modi emphasized public security by providing insurance and pension cover to the weakest sections of society. JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) has eliminated middlemen and ensured transparency and speed through technology.

More than 42 crore people associated with the unorganized sector now have pension coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana. The uniform pension scheme for traders was announced during the first cabinet meeting after the 2019 election results.

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched in 2016 to provide free cooking gas connections to the poor. This scheme has proved to be a major step in providing smoke-free kitchens to more than 7 crore beneficiaries. Most of its beneficiaries are women.

Even after 70 years of independence, electricity has been provided to 18,000 villages where there was no electricity.

Shri Modi believes that no Indian should be homeless, and to realize this vision, more than 1.25 crore houses have been built between 2014 and 2019.

Agriculture is a sector that is very close to Shri Narendra Modi. During the interim budget of 2019, the government announced a monetary incentive scheme for farmers in the form of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi. Installments have been paid regularly for approximately 3 weeks after the launch of the scheme on February 24, 2019. During the first cabinet meeting of PM Modi's second term, it was decided to give

the benefit of PM Kisan to all the farmers by removing the limit of 5 acres in this scheme. With this, the Government of India will dedicate approximately Rs 87,000 crore year to farmer welfare.

Shri Modi launched various initiatives towards farmer welfare, like the Soil Health Card, e-NAM for better markets, and a renewed focus on irrigation. On May 30, 2019, the Prime Minister fulfilled a major promise by creating a new Jal Shakti Ministry to oversee all aspects related to water resources.

On October 2, 2014, on the birth

of India is working to create next-generation infrastructure in the form of highways, railways, i-ways, and waterways. The UDAN (Ude Desh Ke Aap Nagrik) scheme has made the aviation sector more people-friendly and boosted connectivity.

PM Modi launched the 'Make in India' initiative to transform India into an international manufacturing powerhouse. This effort has yielded transformative results. For example, the number of mobile manufacturing units was 2 in 2014, which has increased to 122 in 2019.



anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Prime Minister Modi launched the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' to promote cleanliness across the country. This mass movement has had a massive historical impact. Sanitation coverage has increased from 38% in 2014 to 99% today. Many states and union territories have been declared open defecation-free (ODF). Adequate measures have been taken to clean the Ganga.

Shri Modi believes that transport is an important means towards change. That is why the Government

India has made significant progress in 'Ease of Doing Business'. India's ranking was 142 in 2014, and it has increased to 77 in 2019. During a historic session of Parliament in 2017, the Government of India implemented GST, realizing the dream of 'One Nation, One Tax'.

The Prime Minister has a deep passion for environmental issues. He has always believed that we should work to create a clean and green planet. As Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr. Modi created a separate Climate Change Department to create

innovative solutions to climate change. This sentiment was also seen at the 2015 COP21 summit in Paris, where PM Modi played a key role in environment-related issues.

Going one step ahead of climate change, PM Modi has talked about climate justice. In 2018, heads of state of many countries came to India for the launch of the International Solar Alliance. This alliance is an innovative effort to promote solar energy for a better planet.

Recognizing his efforts towards environmental protection, Prime Minister Modi was honored with



The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched in 2016 to provide free cooking gas connections to the poor. This scheme has proved to be a major step in providing smoke-free kitchens to more than 7 crore beneficiaries. Most of its beneficiaries are women.



the United Nations 'Champions of Earth Award'.

Mr. Modi's foreign policy initiatives have revealed the true potential and role of the world's largest democracy. Prime Minister Modi began his first term in the presence of all heads of SAARC countries and invited BIMSTEC leaders at the beginning of the second. His address to the United Nations General Assembly was appreciated worldwide. PM Modi is the first Indian head of state to visit Nepal after a long period of 17 years,

Australia after 28 years, Fiji after 31 years, and the Seychelles and UAE after 34 years on bilateral visits.

The Prime Minister was awarded the 'King Abdulaziz Sash', Saudi Arabia's highest civilian honor. Shri Modi has received Russia's top honor, 'The Order of St. Andrew the Apostle', Palestine's 'Grand Collar of the State of Palestine', Afghanistan's 'Amir Amanullah Khan Award', UAE's 'Zayed Medal', and 'Maldives' 'Nishan Izzuddin' has been honored with the award. In 2018, Prime Minister Modi was awarded the prestigious Seoul

Peace Prize for his contribution to peace and development.

Narendra Modi is a people's leader, and he is dedicated to solving the problems of the common people and improving their standard of living. There is nothing more satisfying for him than being among people, sharing happiness with them, and removing their sorrows.

The spirits of Indian entrepreneurs are high

The NDA government is focusing



on promoting entrepreneurship. The 'Make in India' initiative is based on our four pillars of promoting entrepreneurship in India. Not only in manufacturing but also in other sectors.

New Methodology: 'Make in India' recognizes 'Ease of Doing Business' as the most important factor in promoting entrepreneurship.

New Infrastructure: The availability of modern and convenient infrastructure is the most important need for the development of industries. The government intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities as well as high-speed communication and integrated logistics systems to provide best-in-class technology-based infrastructure.

New Sectors: 'Make in India' has identified 25 sectors in manufacturing, infrastructure, and service activities, and their detailed information is being shared with all concerned.

New thinking: The industry is used to seeing the government as a regulator. The aim of 'Make in

India' is to change this thinking by bringing about a radical change in the government's dealings with industries. The government's approach will be that of a facilitator, not a regulator.

The government is adopting a three-pronged strategy to promote entrepreneurship. This is a 3C model, which will work on compliance, capital, and contract enforcement.

Compliances (Approvals):

India has made rapid progress by securing the 130th position in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' ranking. Starting a business today is easier than ever before. Unnecessary approvals were eliminated and many approvals can be found online.

The process of applying for an Industrial License (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has been made online, and this facility is now available to entrepreneurs on a 24/7 basis.

The Government of India conducted an evaluation of the implementation of trade reforms by state governments. This assessment was done in collaboration with the

World Bank Group and KPMG. This ranking will provide an opportunity for states to learn from each other and replicate success stories. In this way, the regulatory environment for business is improving rapidly across the country.

The government has also liberalized India's FDI rules in several sectors to promote investment in India.

Capital:

About 58 million non-corporate entrepreneurs in India provide 128 million jobs. Of these, 60% are in rural areas. More than 40% of the owners are from backward classes, and 15% are from scheduled castes and tribes. However, the share of bank loans in their financing is marginal. Most of them never got any loans from the bank. In other words, the most employed sector of the economy got the least credit. To change this scenario, the government launched the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and Mudra Bank.

It was started to provide cheap loans without collateral to small entrepreneurs who usually had to pay exorbitant interest rates. Within a short time of its launch, 1.18 crore loans worth about Rs 65,000 crore were approved. The number of people getting loans of less than Rs 50,000 increased by 555% during April-September 2015 compared to the same period last year.

Contract Enforcement:

To achieve better contract enforcement, arbitration laws have been changed to make arbitration cheaper and faster. The law will now set timelines for resolving cases and enable tribunals to enforce judgements.

The government has also introduced a modern bankruptcy code, which will make it easier for existing businesses.

Lakshadweep: A contemporary tourist destination



Underscoring the role of Lakshadweep in making India a developed nation in the golden period of independence, the Prime Minister noted the government's efforts to put the Union Territory on the international tourism map. Referring to the recently concluded G-20 meeting here, he said that Lakshadweep has received international recognition. Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, the Prime Minister informed us that a destination-specific master plan is being drafted for Lakshadweep.

He said Lakshadweep is home to two Blue-Flag beaches and mentioned the development of water-villa projects on the Kadmat and Suheli islands. "Lakshadweep is becoming a major destination for cruise tourism," Mr. Modi said.

He said that the influx of tourists has increased five times compared to five years ago. Prime Minister Shri Modi also reiterated his call to the citizens of India to visit at least fifteen places in the country before deciding to travel abroad.

He also urged people wishing to visit island nations on foreign lands to visit Lakshadweep. "Once you see the beauty of Lakshadweep, other destinations in the world will look

pale," he said.

The Prime Minister assured the people of Lakshadweep that the Central Government will continue to take all possible steps to ensure their ease of living, ease of travel, and ease of doing business. The Prime Minister said, "Lakshadweep will play a strong role in building a developed India."

Background

In a transformative move, the Prime Minister pledged to address the problem of slow internet speed in Lakshadweep by launching the Kochi-Lakshadweep Islands Submarine Optical Fiber Connection (KLI-SOFC) project, which was announced on Independence Day in 2020 at the Red Fort. Was made during the speech. The project has now been completed and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

This will increase the internet speed by more than 100 times (from 1.7 Gbps to 200 Gbps). For the first time after independence, Lakshadweep will be connected through submarine optic fiber cable. The dedicated submarine OFC will ensure a paradigm shift in communication infrastructure in Lakshadweep islands, enabling faster and more reliable internet services, telemedicine, e-governance, educational

initiatives, digital banking, digital currency usage, digital literacy, etc.

The Prime Minister dedicated to the nation the Low-Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plant at Kadmat. This will produce 1.5 lakh liters of clean drinking water every day. The Prime Minister also dedicated the nation's Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to all households in the Agatti and Minicoy Islands. The Availability of potable water on the islands of Lakshadweep has always been a challenge because, being a coral island, the availability of groundwater is minimal.

These drinking water projects will also help strengthen the tourism potential of the islands, thereby increasing local employment opportunities.

Other projects dedicated to the nation include the solar power plant at Kavaratti, which is Lakshadweep's first battery-supported solar power project. This will help reduce dependence on a diesel-based power generation plant, a new administrative block, and 80-man barracks at the India Reserve Battalion (IRBN) complex at Kavaratti.

In total, the focus of Modi is to develop Lakshadweep as contemporary Maldives.

Modi's decade a blessing for Women

By **Indu Rani Singh**

(Executive Director, Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre)

From electing Draupadi Murmu, a woman from the tribal community, as the President of India to launching the Chandrayan backed by women scientists and promoting women as heads of self-help groups to passing the bill for 33 per cent reservation in Parliament and state legislatures, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has kept the flag of gender equality flying high in the last ten years of his tenure. But the most vital difference between the Modi-led government and the earlier ones is that his commitment goes beyond sloganeering, even though its slogans like *Beti Bacho and Beti Padhao* have been equally catchy. While earlier the good intent was not followed by practical steps to make it work, no one can dispute the fact that the most important factor that directly affects women's welfare and protection is funding. Unless there is a budget allocation for welfare schemes, the intent remains only a paper declaration.

A deep study of the budgetary allocations during the last decade shows clearly that the Modi government has over the years raised the total gender budget allocation to ₹2.23 lakh crore in the 2023–24 budget estimates (BE), which was less than ₹1 lakh crore in the Budget Estimates of 2013–14. Officials familiar with the development say that two major factors helped in ensuring this larger pie for women. The most recent one was, of course, the

inclusion of gender issues in the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration on September 9, which was followed by the enactment of the historic 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' (women's reservation in Parliament and state assemblies), which has been hanging fire for decades. There are two categories of gender budgeting, which were introduced in 2005/06. Category A is for 100% women-specific programmes, and Category B includes schemes with at least 30% women-specific ends.

The gender budget statements tabled in Parliament reveal that the budget for 100% women-specific programmes (Part A) was ₹27,248 crore in BE of 2013-14 and ₹69,886 crore in Part B. Overall, the gender budget in FY14 (parts A and B together) was ₹97,134 crore. After a decade of Modi, the scenario has changed drastically. The overall gender budget (parts A and B together) in the current financial year of 2023–24 (BE) is 2,23,219.75 crore. The total amount for 100%



women-specific programmes (or part A) is ₹88,044.21 crore, and part B (30% women-specific programmes) is estimated at ₹1,35,175.54 crore.

The Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre has had branches in 10 states and UTs for the last 35 years for the welfare rights of children and the poor, the empowerment of marginalised women, and acting as an agent of change, fitting in with the PM's mission. Since the

formation of the NITI Aayog, our General Secretary, Amod K. Kanth, has been involved with the task of identifying NGOs and CSOs to align with the government in taking its schemes to the sections of the population that did not have access to these facilities. In his capacity as Member Co-Ordinator of the CSO Standing Committee Prayas, Mr.Kanth has lent his expertise and knowledge to the amendment of

various new laws regarding juvenile children and marginalised women. The changes made in child labour and child rights laws during this tenure to make them updated with the best in the world are, to a large extent, due to various brainstorming sessions over months under his leadership. During the traumatic coronavirus outbreak in 2020, when the entire population of the county was confined to their homes and



vaccines were nowhere in sight, the Prayas team was out in the field distributing rations, medical kits, and food to passengers stranded at railway stations. During such tough times when even the most resourceful were unable to procure oxygen cylinders and ventilators, Prayas managed to get these to help the most vulnerable sections of the population, contributing to the efforts of the Prime Minister to make India the best-governed country in the world during the Corona outbreak.

Prayas has also been fulfilling the mission of skilling the youth of the country through the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) in five districts of the country: Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Samastipur, and Jamui in Bihar, in collaboration with the NSDC. Our efforts got a new boost with the recent launch of the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojna by the Prime Minister. The Delhi JSS was recently visited by none other than the President of India, Smt. Draupadi Murmu, where she lauded the good work done by Prayas.



Raj Bhushan

Mr. Jagmohan, the former Jammu and Kashmir Governor, leveled a scathing remark against Article 370, and he wanted it to go. He said, "Article 370 is nothing but a breeding ground for the parasites at the heart of paradise." He further said that "it keeps alive the unwholesome legacy of the two-nation theory." Mr. Jagmohan was a strict administrator, did not mince his word, and vehemently expressed his opinion on Kashmir and the adverse impact of Article 370.

Mr. Jagmohan expressed his general view on the issue of unholy integrations in Jammu and Kashmir and refugees from Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. It is very interesting to note that the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the founder

president of Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, and even some members of the Constituent Assembly had opposed it, but Mr. Nehru and Congress overruled them to please Sheikh Abdullah. Mr. Jagmohan was very critical of Article 370 and said that the separate Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir must go, not only because it is legally and constitutionally feasible to do so but also because larger and more basic considerations of our history and contemporary life require it.

There is a general misconception among the people that the article has been abrogated, but it was abridged. The Government of India, in a very creative fashion, decided to invoke the power of the president under Article 370(1)(d) to specifically make the Indian Constitution applicable to Kashmir in its entirety and also made sure that there is

no possibility that in the future any political dispensation may not try to change and bring it back to its previous position. Therefore, using the provision of Article 370 to make 370 almost ineffective, Jammu and Kashmir is brought to par with the rest of Indian states. Further, this resulted in the complete repeal of Article 35 A because it was ensured that the current presidential order of August 5, 2019, replaces all the previous presidential orders, especially the presidential orders of 1954, which were responsible for the introduction of Article 35 A. The issue of Article 370 was more about Article 35A. Historically, Article 370 was invoked as a temporary provision in the Indian Constitution. Till the constitution for the state of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence in 1956, this stop-gap arrangement was devised. The Indian constitution came into force

on January 26, 1950, whereas the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence in 1956.

This led to the introduction of special, though temporary, provisions on many such issues, which are responsible for discriminatory action by the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In the name of special status, the marginalized section of Jammu and Kashmir was socially and politically persecuted. In many other states in India, such as some of the northeastern states, the special status is only with respect to land ownership and maintaining cultural and social identities; however, in the context of Jammu and Kashmir, the same is used for the mistreatment of its citizens who were bona fide residents of Jammu and Kashmir. People who fled religious persecution from West

Pakistan during the partition and went to Kashmir were not given permanent residence status. Abridgment of Article 370 was a complex move by a political party where different stakeholders were involved, but by addressing the issue of Article 370, the government had handled a piquant situation where a state within a state was created, which led to unrest and rendered Jammu and Kashmir advancing towards the path of a failed state.

Interestingly, while responding to the Motion of Thanks in the President's address to the House during the last parliamentary session, Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized 370 seats for the BJP in the upcoming Lok Sabha elections and 400 seats for the NDA allies. After that, there

was a buzz in the town about this magic figure. Is it because of Modi's magic or euphoria being created to have a thumping victory in 2024? Everyone started thinking about where the seats would go for the BJP. The resonance of number 370 has remained in the Indian psyche for many decades, even before the BJP's political journey began.

However, after August 5, 2019, when Article 370 was abridged and the word 370 seemed to have lost its political importance, Mr. Modi has now given a different twist to this figure. Abrogation of Article 370 was part of the BJP manifesto for a long time; now the number 370 has become a target in the form of a thumping majority goal for the BJP. Even after the abridgment of Article 370 in August 2019, this figure came into the limelight after Modi's address to the parliament. 370 seats for the BJP after the abolition of Article 370. Interestingly, the BJP's aspiration for abrogation of Article 370 has now shifted its cannon to 370 seats in the upcoming 2024 Lok Sabha election. It is interesting to know that even though the BJP is doing well in Pan India, in the South Indian states, West Bengal, and North Eastern states, the regional parties thrive on anti-Centre and anti-BJP sentiments. It is interesting to see the electoral pattern in these areas where the regional parties are losing their sheen, largely due to incumbency and marred corruption.

Now the important question is: did a landmark abrogation of Article 370 lead to 370 seats? Mr. Modi is known for his communication skills and being a statesman with the uncanny charisma to communicate with the masses, whether it is his address to Man ki Baat or his interaction with the youth and aspiring examinees. This may not be a far-fetched goal. Is this a return gift to Mr. Modi by the Indian electorate after the abridgment of Article 370?



Embracing Tradition and Progress: **The Resurgence of Varanasi and Ayodhya**

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In the sprawling tapestry of India's cultural landscape, few cities embody the nation's ethos as profoundly as Varanasi and Ayodhya. These ancient settlements, steeped in history and spirituality, have long served as beacons of faith and tradition. In recent years, both Varanasi and Ayodhya have undergone remarkable transformations, blending their rich heritage with modern development initiatives to emerge as vibrant hubs of religious tourism and cultural exchange. This article delves into the multifaceted journey of revitalization experienced by these iconic cities, exploring the convergence of tradition and progress in shaping their contemporary narratives.

Varanasi: A Tapestry of Spirituality and Culture

Varanasi, often referred to as Kashi, stands as a timeless testament to India's spiritual legacy. Nestled on the banks of the sacred river Ganges, this ancient city exudes an aura of mysticism and devotion. At its heart lies the illustrious Kashi Vishwanath Temple, dedicated

to Lord Shiva, which has drawn pilgrims and seekers for centuries. However, Varanasi's allure extends beyond its religious monuments; it encompasses a rich tapestry of cultural traditions, artisanal crafts, and culinary delights.

The Kashi Vishwanath Temple, with its towering spires and intricate architecture, serves as the focal point of Varanasi's spiritual landscape. Pilgrims from across the globe flock to its hallowed precincts, seeking solace and enlightenment amidst the chaos of life. The temple's significance transcends religious boundaries, embodying the syncretic spirit of India's cultural heritage.

Venturing beyond the temple walls, one encounters Varanasi's vibrant streets, teeming with life and activity. Narrow alleys wind their way through the city, revealing hidden gems of craftsmanship and tradition. The art of weaving Banarasi sarees, passed down through generations, thrives in the labyrinthine lanes, showcasing the city's rich textile heritage. Likewise, the aroma of sizzling street food tantalizes the senses, offering a culinary journey through Varanasi's diverse gastronomic landscape.

The recent inauguration of the Kashi Vishwanath corridor represents a significant milestone in Varanasi's evolution. This ambitious project sought to enhance the pilgrimage experience while preserving the city's cultural heritage. The corridor, adorned



with ornate archways and modern amenities, provides seamless access to the temple complex, ensuring a memorable visit for pilgrims and tourists alike.

Beyond its architectural grandeur, the Kashi Vishwanath corridor symbolizes a broader paradigm shift in Varanasi's approach to tourism and heritage preservation. No longer confined to the realm of local pandits, the temple now welcomes visitors from diverse backgrounds, fostering inclusivity and cultural exchange. The integration of modern infrastructure with age-old traditions exemplifies Varanasi's ability to adapt to and thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Ayodhya: A Journey of Faith and Resurgence

Ayodhya, the legendary birthplace of Lord Rama, occupies a hallowed place in the annals



of Indian mythology. Revered by millions of devotees, this ancient city has been the epicenter of religious fervor and historical significance for millennia. Despite its tumultuous past and lingering controversies, Ayodhya has emerged as a symbol of resilience and renewal in recent years.

At the heart of Ayodhya's resurgence lies the historic Ram Mandir, whose construction has been a source of both celebration and contention. The temple's completion represents a triumph of faith over adversity, embodying the collective aspirations of millions of devotees across the nation. Beyond its religious symbolism, the Ram Mandir stands as a testament to Ayodhya's enduring cultural legacy and its potential as a hub of religious tourism.

The inauguration of the Ram Mandir heralds a new chapter in Ayodhya's history, one marked by

hope and reconciliation. Despite the challenges and legal battles that preceded it, the temple's completion has galvanized the city's spirit and revitalized its economic prospects. Ayodhya, once overshadowed by its turbulent past, is now poised to emerge as a premier tourist destination, attracting pilgrims and history enthusiasts from far and wide.

Parallel Journeys, Shared Destinies: Exploring the Nexus of Tradition and Progress

The parallel journeys of Varanasi and Ayodhya offer profound insights into the transformative power of faith and tradition. Despite their distinct histories and cultural landscapes, both cities share a common thread of resilience and adaptation, which has enabled them to navigate the complexities of modernity while preserving their

heritage.

The revitalization of Varanasi and Ayodhya reflects a broader shift in India's approach to cultural preservation and heritage management. By embracing strategic development initiatives and inclusive policies, these cities have safeguarded their past and paved the way for socio-economic growth and community empowerment.

At the heart of Varanasi and Ayodhya's resurgence lies a profound acknowledgment of their collective identity and shared history. Drawing from Durkheimian philosophy, these cities embody the collective conscience of a nation, reaffirming shared values and cultural rootedness in an increasingly interconnected world.

As we reflect on their remarkable evolution, Varanasi and Ayodhya beckon travelers on a journey of discovery, offering glimpses into the soul of a nation steeped in tradition yet embracing the future with open arms. Through strategic development initiatives and inclusive policies, these cities have not only preserved their heritage but also paved the way for socio-economic growth, enriching the lives of residents and visitors alike.

Conclusion:

The revitalization of Varanasi and Ayodhya serves as a testament to India's enduring spirit and cultural resilience. As these ancient cities continue to evolve, they stand as beacons of hope and inspiration, reminding us of the transformative power of faith, tradition, and collective endeavor. Through strategic development initiatives and inclusive policies, Varanasi and Ayodhya have emerged as symbols of India's cultural renaissance, embodying the nation's ethos of unity in diversity and progress through tradition.

Vikshit Bharat: towards a Glorious future



Dr. Sumitra Singh

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Vikshit Bharat is a vision of the government of India to make India a “Vishwa guru” again, which means an empowered India by 2047 in every sector. Under the leadership of our honorable prime minister, India is developing continuously; in every aspect, compared with other nations, India is growing so fast.

But it is not enough for us to achieve the goal of “Vishwa guru.” Therefore, the honorable prime minister always uses the word “Jan Bhagidari,” which means everyone’s participation. Because it is not only the responsibility of the government, but also the responsibility of every common civilian. It is not possible

for the government to only have the participation of every citizen from every section, every religion, every creed, and every caste.

For that, PM’s most popular slogan is “sabka sath, sabka vikash, sabka viswas, sabka prayas.” The main essence of vikshit Bharat is hidden in the above-mentioned slogan, and the PM also says another thing, namely, “The 21st century is India’s century.” He urges everyone, but especially youth, to come and actively participate in nation-building.

Objectives and goals for the Vikshit Bharat:

The prime minister of India launched “Vikshit Bharat 2024” on December 11, 2023, via video conferencing. He dares everyone, especially the youth, to participate in nation-building and make India



a developed nation like other developed nations by 2047, when we will celebrate our hundred years of independence.

Hence, we need to work on mission mode. To make a developed nation, it’s not only an



imaginary dream; it should also be our aim or vision. Therefore, some objectives and goals also prevail between these visions. Some of the most prominent goals and objectives are as follows:

One of the most eminent and

primary goals of “Vikshit Bharat 2047” is to achieve the target of making India one of the largest and strongest economies in the world. Side by side, it’s also focused on sustainable economic development to address

environmental challenges.

It also includes the enhancement of economic policies that encourage a large number of entrepreneurs and attract a huge number of foreign investors to create more and more employment

Special Story

opportunities, especially in the fields of technology, manufacturing, and services.

Deduction of poverty is another important target of Vikshit Bharat. It means working on the ground level by developing the skills of women and people with disabilities and ensuring the equitable distribution of resources among the population at large.

Improving health care and education is one of the crucial aspects of a developed India. It includes universal and equal education, the highest level of literacy, vocational training, and the availability of education

for all.

Goals may include the infrastructure and overall accessibility of the necessities.

Adoption of green energy is both a demand and a necessity of this era. To face the environmental challenges and ensure sustainable development, there is a need to transform into clean energy. For making a better future, maintaining proper balance in the environment is equally important.

There are also other development factors available, like the use of advanced technology efficiently, more effective governance, promoting and preserving

our own culture and heritage, collaborations, and making bilateral ties in international fields.

The role of youth to reach the vision “Vikshit Bharat”—2047

The youth of the country play a key role in achieving the goal and boosting the speed of the work. Youth are the engine of a nation. Without the active participation of the youth, no nation can reach its target anymore.

They can contribute to nation-making in many ways.



1. By pursuing higher education, youth can develop their intelligence and knowledge, or by developing their extraordinary skills, they can use them in many sectors.

2. As per human psychology, youth's brain power and abilities for thinking and gaining knowledge are so high, and they are the main working force of the country. According to the data, in the present context, India is the youngest country in the world. So it is time to shine and to do something for our nation.

Therefore, each and every youth should make some contribution to



this great nation, making work to their capacity and skills.

3. Youth can also engage their ability and intelligence in progressive and widespread technological invention in various sectors, like agriculture, astronomy, AI, archaeology, anthropology, computer science, natural science, and many more.

4. Furthermore, youth can play a crucial role by advocating for sustainable development, promoting environmental consciousness, preserving energy, and protesting against the misuse of natural resources.

5. They also have a great role in social reforms, spread community awareness, and not only help the needy and poor people by way of money or food, but by way of proper training regarding skill development, youth can make the ultimate solution to poverty and give them a better and more prosperous life. Through their efforts, they can also make

justice and rights more accessible to everyone.

6. Participating in various economic activities, like starting an enterprise, starting a start-up, opening small industries, etc., they can also contribute to the country's economy.

Conclusion:-

After looking it up and elaborately discussing it, we can say that the "Vikshit Bharat" is a very vast concept in and of itself. It has so much relevance to the overall upliftment of every race, section, religion, and citizen of India. The vision of "Vikshit Bharat" can only be fulfilled by the cooperation of the government and the general public at large.

Also, definitely, more and more participating youth will excel at the speed of this vision and fulfill its goal and target efficiently and successfully.

"Arise, awake, and do not stop until you reach your goal." Swami Vivekananda

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in India

Dr. Suman Chahar

Ph.D, Environment Management
Expert

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to transform our world. They are a call to action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy good health, justice, and prosperity. No one must be left behind.

The SDGs were first proposed in 1972 by a global think tank called 'Club of Rome' and were developed at the United Nations on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012. The purpose was to create a set of global goals related to the environmental, political, and economic challenges that we face as humans.

The 17 SDGs and 169 targets are part of a transformative agenda—the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by 193 Member States at the UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015, which came into effect on January 1, 2016. At the core of this global agenda for 2030 is the principle of universality: "Leave No One Behind." Development in all its dimensions must include all people, everywhere, and should be built through the participation of everyone, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized.

India is critical in determining the success of the SDGs, globally. At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015, Prime Minister



Narendra Modi noted, "Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet." In India, NITI Aayog is at the helm of all initiatives for furthering the adoption of the SDGs. Over the years, NITI Aayog has not only instituted a robust monitoring framework based on the SDGs but has also taken the framework to our regional governments. The UN

Country Team in India supports NITI Aayog, Union ministries, and state governments in their efforts to address the interconnectedness of the goals, to ensure that no one is left behind, and to advocate for adequate financing to achieve the SDGs.

The 17 SDGs are integrated; they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social,

economic, and environmental sustainability-

1. No Poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

According to the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, in 2023, India was ranked 112 out of 162 countries in terms of the SDG Index, with a score of 63.5 out of 100. Compared to 2019, India's position has improved by 3 and its score by around 3 points.

India, home to one-sixth of all humanity, holds the key to the success of the 2030 Agenda. India has made a paradigm shift to a "whole-of-society" approach, with the government of India engaging sub-national and local governments, civil society organizations, local communities, people in vulnerable situations, and the private sector.

India's commitment to the SDGs is reflected in its convergence with the national development agenda, as reflected in its motto, of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas (Collective Efforts for Inclusive Growth). Based on the SDG India Index evidence, which measures progress at the subnational level, the country has developed a robust SDG localization



model centered on adoption, implementation, and monitoring at the state and district levels.

India has successfully lifted more than 271 million people out of multidimensional poverty through economic growth and empowerment through various programs such as Saashkt Bharat-Sabal Bharat, Swachh Bharat-Swasth Bharat, Samagra Bharat-Saksham Bharat, Sampanna Bharat-Samriddh Bharat, Beti Bachao-Beti Padoo, etc.

The concept of sustainability, in a broad sense, refers to the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time. In business and policy contexts, sustainability seeks to prevent the depletion of natural or physical resources so that they will remain available for the long term. The term sustainability is broadly used to indicate programs, initiatives, and actions aimed at preserving a particular resource. However, it refers to four distinct areas: human, social, economic, and environmental known as the four pillars of sustainability.

Sustainable development means

to "fulfill the present needs without compromising the needs of future generations." Mahatma Gandhi's way of living is the best example of sustainable development for the world. In Mahatma Gandhi's words, Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need but not any man's greed." Consideration of the social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainability. Another key principle of Gandhi's philosophy of sustainability is swaraj or self-rule. Gandhi believed that true sustainability could only be achieved when people took responsibility for their own lives and the environment around them.

To sum it up, sustainable development continuously seeks to achieve social and economic progress in ways that will not exhaust the Earth's finite natural resources. Thus, we must all develop ways to meet these needs so that our future generations can inherit a healthier and greener planet.

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“Unveiling the Dynamic Realm of PRINTMAKING”



In the vibrant tapestry of Contemporary Art, Printmaking emerges as a dynamic medium, seamlessly blending tradition with innovation. Recognizing its pivotal role in shaping artistic narratives, the School of Visual Arts at World University of Design (WUD) proudly presented a groundbreaking Professional Development Program titled "PRINTMAKING: Transformation in New India." This initiative unfolded alongside the Indo-European Prints Exhibition, "INTERFACES," in collaboration with Alliance Française, New Delhi.

The exhibition served as a vibrant canvas, showcasing the diverse expressions facilitated by Printmaking, featuring artworks by Indian, French, and Belgian artists. Alongside this visual





extravaganza, a Panel Discussion on “PRINTMAKING: Transformation in New India” was orchestrated under the adept guidance of Honourable Vice Chancellor Prof. (Dr) Sanjay Gupta. Held few weeks back, at M L Bhartia Auditorium, Alliance Française in New Delhi, this event summoned esteemed artists and practitioners who have left an indelible mark on the evolving

landscape of Printmaking in India. Moderated by Prof. Rajan Shripad Fulari, Dean of the School of Visual Arts at WUD, the discussion delved deep into the essence of Printmaking, tracing its evolution, and envisioning its future trajectory in contemporary India. Each speaker illuminated the discourse with their unique perspectives, offering invaluable

insights into the transformative power of Printmaking. Prayag Shukla, a luminary in literature, art criticism, and curation, laid the foundation by navigating through the historical contours of Printmaking in India. His narrative, rich with anecdotes of pioneering artists, underscored the resilient spirit that defines the Indian Printmaking Tradition.

Report

Ananda Moy Banerji, an acclaimed printmaker, embarked on a visionary journey, envisioning Printmaking as a frontier of boundless exploration. His fervent embrace of technology as a catalyst for innovation resonated deeply, heralding a new era of Creativity and Expression.

Kanchan Chander, celebrated for her mastery in Painting and Printmaking, championed inclusivity and accessibility within the Printmaking ecosystem. Her impassioned plea for nurturing emerging talent reflected a commitment to fostering a vibrant community of practitioners.

Seema Kohli, a versatile artist



traversing diverse mediums, illuminated the symbiotic relationship between Printmaking, Painting and Performance. Her seamless integration of Printmaking into her artistic repertoire epitomized the spirit of interdisciplinary collaboration.

Prachi Sahasrabudhe, representing the emerging generation of Printmakers, offered a poignant reflection on the transformative impact of the pandemic on Printmaking practices. Her exploration of digital mediums and collaborative endeavors heralded a new dawn of possibilities.

The dialogue, enriched by audience engagement, underscored the pivotal role of galleries in promoting Printmaking

and the significance of diverse perspectives in appreciating the art form. As Prof. Fulari eloquently summarized, the event served as a testament to the enduring relevance and transformative power of Printmaking in shaping the visual arts landscape of New India (Bharat).

World University of Design, with its unwavering commitment to innovation and creative excellence, continues to champion initiatives that nurture artistic talent and foster interdisciplinary dialogue. Through programs like "PRINTMAKING: Transformation in New India," WUD reaffirms its dedication to shaping the future of Design and Visual Arts education in India.

In conclusion, the Professional Development Program on

Printmaking emerges as a beacon of artistic exploration and cultural exchange, reaffirming the transformative potential of Printmaking in Contemporary India's ever-evolving artistic milieu.

PROF RAJAN SHRIPAD FULARI

(Dean School of Visual Arts-WUD)

January 2024

(Writer is a well-known name in Indian Contemporary Art Scenario, he is presently working as Dean : School of Visual Arts at World University of Design (WUD), Delhi NCR, the only university for Arts and Design under one umbrella in India. Recently, he was awarded a scholarship to pursue his PhD in Visual Arts by the Ministry of Education, Romania with the "George Enescu" National University of Arts (UNAGE), Iași. Fulari served as Secretary with national Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi and worked as an assistant professor at Prints- Studios, Faculty of Fine Arts, College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow University. He also taught in Goa College of Art and worked with Goa Doordarshan earlier.

Prof Fulari holds a Degree in Fine Arts from Goa College of Art and Master Degree in Printmaking from M. S. University, Vadodara along with vast experience in Art Scenario across India and Abroad. Goa born and based in Delhi, Fulari takes deep interest in various promotional activities of Printmaking in India and abroad along with various forms of Visual Arts. He has been coordinating and curating many solo and group exhibitions, biennial, triennial, camps, workshops, residences etc. Also, a humble and profound teacher..)

My life is my students

Dr Achyuta Samanta, Founder, KIIT



Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), one of the most popular universities in India and a sought-after destination for professional education, has become the top choice for students among self-financing institutions for it stands true to its commitment of unlocking limitless possibilities. The exponential yet organic growth of the university, from a skill training institute to a globally acclaimed institution of excellence, has happened in a short span of about 25 years. The university has not only put Odisha on the map as an education hub but has had a significant impact on the socio-economic landscape, transforming Bhubaneswar into a vibrant and thriving city.

It spans an impressive 36 square kilometres, with infrastructure and facilities second to none, creating an environment conducive to learning, growth, and holistic development. The academic standards at KIIT are top-notch, with a globally competitive curriculum, cutting-edge labs, hands-on learning, and distinguished faculties from India and abroad. Its impeccable placement record, bolstered by strong industry connections underscore the brand that its Founder has built over the years.

Nationally, KIIT has carved out a prestigious position, earning the 16th spot in the National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF), Government of India. Moreover, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has bestowed upon KIIT an A++ grade, underlining its excellence in education as recognised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Internationally, its acclaim continues to grow. The Times Higher Education Ranking for 2024 positions KIIT in the 601-800 rank band and in the field of Computer Science Engineering, the institute shines, ranking between 301 and 400. Among young universities, it holds a position between 151 to 200. KIIT's affiliations speak volumes about its quality and global reach. It is affiliated with IET, UK, and ABET

of USA, ensuring that its curriculum and pedagogy meet international standards. The engineering programme of KIIT University has received accreditation from the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) in Tier 1 Format, recognised by the Washington Accord. In terms of global impact, KIIT's QS Ranking stands between 901 and 1000, indicating its growing impact on sustainability worldwide.

The inception of KIIT in the early 90s by Dr Achyuta Samanta with a modest sum of Rs. 5000, equivalent to about a hundred dollars at the time, and its evolution today is an inspiring story of its journey and demonstrates how vision and perseverance can create an institution of great standing. Dr Samanta, despite his busy schedule and high social standing, never misses an opportunity to interact with and motivate the students. The Founder's dedication is evident in every aspect of campus life, from the look and feel of the university, green cover, quality of the hostel facilities, academics to the individual care taken of each student. His life is devoted to the betterment of the students and he always says his life is his students. He has given his life, blood and sweat to the institution and its success.

The institutes' commitment to sports is equally remarkable. KIIT has nurtured 15 Olympians, offering education, scholarships, and comprehensive training to them. Its students' achievements include winning four medals at the Asian Games in China of the 14 students who participated and 24 medals in the National Games 2023 in Goa. This dedication to sports has been recognized with prestigious awards such as the Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar 2022, FICCI Awards, Sports Star awards, and the CII Sports Business award for Sports Facilities.

Beyond sports, KIIT and KISS are deeply engaged in over 10 outreach programs, striving for societal betterment. Of them, one of the flagship initiatives is the Art of Giving. It is a philosophy of life promoted by Prof. Achyuta Samanta, noted educationist, philanthropist and social reformer to spread peace, happiness and harmony, strengthening human relations, loving one and all and extending a helping hand to the needy. He wants this philosophy to be ingrained in the lives of people with gratitude and compassion as its core pillars.

Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS) – a home for 80000 (40000 existing students and 40000 alumni) disadvantaged tribal children which is fully free, fully residential & running for the last 31 years without any flaw. KISS consists of Foundation, School and College and a University. The higher education wing of KISS, known as KISS Deemed to be University is the first and only exclusive university in the world for tribal scholars.

Presents

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA INTERFACE CONCLAVE 2024

FUTURE OF EDUCATION IN THE AI ERA



Shri. Dharmendra Pradhan

Hon'ble Minister of Education and Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India



Smt. Annpurna Devi Yadav

Hon'ble Minister of State for Education Govt. of India



Shri. Amitabh Kant

Former Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog



Shri. Amod Kanth

Social activist and former policeman



M L Srivastava

Additional Chief Secretary
cum PCCF (HoFF) (Retd)



Topics of discussions

- Technology Integration
- Creative Teaching Methods
- Team Teaching & Interdisciplinary Integration
- Innovations in Education Raising Scientific Literacy
- Learning & Teaching through Arts
- Extracurricular Activities
- Vocational Training
- Informal Learning
- Life-Long Learning
- Employability Issues

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