

The Sydenhamite

THE BULLETIN OF SYDENHAM COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION/



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From the Editorial Team

Dear Readers,

Presenting to you 'The Sydenhamite' January 2023 edition.

As the new year begins, we hope to enlighten our readers with various topics and put forward new thoughts. In this edition, we bring forth an assorted mix of informative and insightful articles lined up, celebrating ample of happenings in the month of January.

Starting this newsletter with: "The Grand Reunion", a piece on the celebrations that took place when all of our alumnus reunited after ages, moving ahead with an article from our alumni—Mr. Rajendra Aneja, who has written on what we can expect from this new year. We then have numerous explanatory articles on topics of national importance such as Republic Day, NRI's and their contribution, National Voters' Day and National Tourism Day. We then have two articles celebrating two prominent Indian historical figures, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Lastly, an informative article on Starbucks and how unexpectedly it became a banking facility of sorts.

Hope you enjoy reading this month's newsletter, which we surely did enjoy putting together for our readers!

Cheers to reading!



A Sneak Peek into the January 2023 Edition of The Sydenhamite:

1. The Grand Reunion

"...Over 200 alumni members participated in the reunion, which included dignitaries such as Vice Chairman of HDFC Keki Mistry, renowned Chartered and Cost Accountant Shailesh Haribhakti, Marico Chairman Harsh Mariwala, CA Bansi Mehta, and many more. Dr. Homi Bhabha State University VC Dr. Rajanish Kamalakar Kamat, and Sydenham Principal Dr. Madhuri Kagalkar were also present at the reunion...."



2. 2023: Year of War and Recession

"...The war in Ukraine will overshadow the politics and economies of all nations in 2023. The USA and Europe will support Ukraine with arms and advice. President Putin, along with his silently supporting nations will battle. He will not have NATO forces on his borders, via Ukraine joining NATO. President John Kennedy fought back valiantly, when he discovered Russians missiles in Cuba in 1962. President Putin will fight too. It is a miserable pickle. Around 200,000 Russian and Ukrainian soldiers have lost their lives. According to the UN 6,755 civilians, including 426 children have died...."

3. Protect the Girl Child

"...Despite the widespread talk of empowerment and the emphasis on education, the statistics highlight the helplessness of the girl child in our nation. Strengthening the nation's child protection system and making the police, judicial, and legal systems more active require immediate action. The expert stated that these offences have a high pendency rate and a low conviction rate. Enhancing neighbourhood-based child protection systems like village-level children's services committees can be extremely important."



4. Robust India

"...Today, many Indians may view the British with a mix of feelings, including gratitude, respect, and resentment. Some may view the British as having made valuable contributions to India, while others may feel that they were responsible for causing harm and damage to the country. Overall, it is likely that the feelings of Indians towards the British are complex and multifaceted, and that they may change over time depending on the context and the individual."



5. NRI Day

"Since the dawn of time, Indians have travelled to the most remote regions of the globe. Indians were trading with the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Europe even before ships with steam engines began to appear. Immigration and movement were greatly accelerated by the industrial revolution. After independence, the immigration tale began, and it continues to be written today...."



6. Not Just A Bean Bank

"...While this may not sound all that revolutionary, Starbucks is the most popular restaurant app, allowing it to do what others can't. Due to its size and customer loyalty, people are not afraid to keep decent chunks of their money in their Starbucks account, knowing they'll use it eventually...."

7. The leaders of tomorrow are the learners of today

"National Voters Day is celebrated in India on January 25 every year. The day is observed to encourage and increase voter participation in the electoral process, and to educate citizens about their right to vote and the importance of exercising that right. On this day, various events and activities are organised by the Election Commission of India, the government, and other stakeholders to raise awareness about the electoral process and to encourage people to register to vote. These may include voter registration drives, seminars, workshops, and other programs aimed at promoting voter education and participation...."



8. Padharo Mahre Des

"National Tourism Day is celebrated in India on January 25 every year. The day is observed to raise awareness about the importance of tourism and to promote the country's rich cultural and natural heritage. On this day, various events and activities are organised by the government and tourism industry stakeholders to promote tourism in India. These may include promotional campaigns, seminars, workshops, and other programs aimed at showcasing the diversity and attractions of the country to domestic and international travellers...."

9. The Pioneer of "Jai Jawaan Jai Kisaan".

"...His death anniversary is therefore observed on January 11 every year. On this day, tributes are paid to him and events are held to remember his contributions to the country. The day is marked with speeches, seminars, and other programs organised by various organisations and institutions. In some places, special prayers and religious ceremonies are also held to honour his memory. The death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri is an occasion to remember and honour his legacy and to reaffirm the values that he stood for."



10. Tum mujhe khoon do, mai tumhe azadi dunga.

"...Bose's life was shaped by his strong belief that India deserved to be a free and independent nation, and he was willing to go to any length to achieve this goal. He was a charismatic and inspiring leader who inspired others to join the independence movement, and he is regarded as a national hero in India for his contributions to the independence movement...."



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THE GRAND REUNION

Alumni from all of the batches were invited to the reunion function, which served as the first step in reviving Sydenham's legacy. On December 23 at Mumbai's Willingdon Sports Club Lawns, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, which has been around for 109 years, had its first-ever reunion.

“We had a nice event today. It’s good to have such an occasion every year. We hope to have more and more such events in the future and will offer any support required to the institute,” stated HDFC CEO Keki Mistry.

Many people think that the reunion has given Sydenham a better chance of improving and reclaiming its former splendour.

Shailesh Haribhakti himself encouraged the alums to take leadership of Sydenham's development while emphasising its collaboration with Homi Bhabha University.

The SydAlumni Association's founder, Ajit Lalvani, mentioned new ideas for Sydenham's courses and its partnerships with foreign schools when he discussed the plans for the reunion in his speech from February 2022, which was when the alumni joined forces with Sydenham to focus on strengthening the institute's infrastructure.

Internships and training opportunities with the famed alum association will help Sydenham become a student favourite once more. The organisation would work to guarantee that the present Sydenham students are aware of their abilities and given the chance to hone them in significant businesses. The association's major priorities are promoting women's empowerment and encouraging athletics among college students.

Over 200 alumni members participated in the reunion, which included dignitaries such as CEO and Vice Chairman of HDFC Keki Mistry, renowned Chartered and Cost Accountant Shailesh Haribhakti, Marico Chairman Harsh Mariwala, CA Banshi Mehta, and many more. Dr. Homi Bhabha State University VC Dr. Rajanish Kamalakar Kamat, and Sydenham Principal Dr. Madhuri Kagalkar were also present at the reunion. Others believe the reunion has opened up the possibility for improvements in Sydenham in the future and reviving its lost glory.

We would also like to invite every SydAlumni to become members of the Alumni Association!

Some of the benefits are:

1. You belong to a community that is linked by long history
2. You get an opportunity to give back to the institution that shaped your career
3. You connect with friends and colleagues who are all over the world
4. The Association boasts numerous successful businessmen and industrialists.
5. A member can help current students in numerous ways- teaching, mentoring and training, thus helping shape the future.

THE GRAND REUNION



Prof. Bansi Mehta
-renowned Chartered Accountant



The Vice Chancellor of The Homi Bhabha University



The Managing Committee of the
SydAlumni Association - Grand Reunion



Ajit Lalvani- Founder Director of the SydAlumni Association
with Sailesh Haribhakti - leading Chartered Accountant



Mr. Harsh Mariwala- Chairman of Marico



Principal Madam Dr. Madhuri Kagalkar and team with Ajit Lalvani-
Director-SydAlumni Association and Prof. Dr. Ritesh Singhal-
Incharge of Alumni Cell



-811 million people in a warring world, will sleep hungry at night-

By Rajendra Aneja

The war In Ukraine will overshadow the politics and economies of all nations in 2023. The USA and Europe will support Ukraine with arms and advice. President Putin, along with his silently supporting nations will battle. He will not have NATO forces on his borders, via Ukraine joining NATO. President John Kennedy fought back valiantly, when he discovered Russians missiles in Cuba in 1962. President Putin will fight too. It is a miserable pickle. Around 200,000 Russian and Ukrainian soldiers have lost their lives. According to the UN 6,755 civilians, including 426 children have died.

Peace will return if Russia and Ukraine agree to a cease-fire and talk. The West may be anxious to spread their model of democracy across the world. It has to be patient and let countries evolve.

President Biden could play the role of an elder statesman and bring Putin and Zelenskyy to a dining table. Biden will be preoccupied in 2023, readying for reelection in 2024. Mercurial Trump is also threatening to throw in his hat. Politics could get turbulent in the USA.

Sunak, UK's Prime Minister, will have a busy year battling inflation, labour strikes and Scottish desires for independence. In May, King Charles will be crowned. The Royal family's pageantry will mesmerise the world. Germany and other European countries will augment their defence budgets, after the Russian invasion. Defence will not be taken for granted anymore, by Europe. Croatia will join the European Union.

Brazil's President Lulla will struggle to unite a deeply fractured country. China will continue its Covid fight, for the first six months of 2023. It should be open to buying high quality vaccines from India and the West. Human lives are important.

USA and China will continue their ramp-walks for global leadership. The USA has woken to China's augmented presence in African countries through soft loans, projects, etc. President Biden has promised to invest billions of dollars into Africa. Good, for Africans. Africa should boost its vaccine producing capabilities, so as to avoid step-treatment, in another pandemic. Congo and South Sudan will welcome the Pope. Nigeria will go to elections.

In India, Modi too, will galvanise for elections in 2024. Qatar will enjoy augmented global shine, after having managed the FIFA World Cup efficiently. Qatar proved that beer and football matches can be separated. Expect other Arab countries, like Saudi Arabia, to bid for future global sports events, even the Olympics.

The world will be disconsolate economically in 2023. The Ukraine war will cast its shadows across countries. Ukraine is a leading producer of wheat, maize and sunflower. Importing countries like Egypt and the Gulf region will suffer shortages, leading to higher prices. Farmers in Ukraine are dodging bullets and bombs; they cannot sow or harvest serenely.



Russia is deploying its gas-supply, as a strategic weapon in the war. Expectedly so, after the sanctions. Europeans are bracing for a bitter winter, since Russia is plummeting gas supplies to them. Expect prices to go north, too.

Alas, 811 million people in our warring world will continue to sleep hungry every night. Another 289 million migrants are searching for countries to live in. Hopefully, climate change will have some focus.

We will pay more in 2023 for our meals. Inflation is running at an unprecedentedly high rate in the USA and Europe. These countries which barely had an inflation rate of one percent per annum, are reeling with seven to 11 percent inflation. Inflation is corroding the incomes of people. Sales in retail outlets of clothes, perfumes, fashion products are declining. Most large retailers are rationalising their number of stores on the high streets.

In developing countries like India, governments will come under pressure from common citizens for augmented levels of monthly cash payouts and handouts. Countries facing elections will acquiesce.

Stock markets will remain tepid, given the turbulent politics and economics. Expect gold to hover around USD 1,840 per ounce. Oil prices will range from USD 76 to USD 90 a barrel. Covid caused significant havoc to the global economy. Now, the Ukraine war is dealing a knockout blow to the world economy.

So, expect global growth of about 2.5 percent, maximum. The USA and Europe could struggle at around one percent each.

India may delight with a five percent growth. However, it is not enough. In 2023, India's population will exceed that of China. It will be the most populated nation globally, with 1.43 billion people. People have to be fed, clothed, housed and employed. India has about eight percent unemployment. Its infrastructure is groaning.

The tendency to work from home will decline. A machine operator has to go to the factory. A doctor can operate in a hospital. Only white-collar corporations can work from home. Managers have to lead teams. It is best done face-to-face. Those who choose to work-from-homes, will not build robust teams. They will lose growth opportunities.

Sometime in 2023, the new James Bond actor will be finalised. Sports fans can continue gorging. The 13th World Cricket Cup will be in October-November. Hopefully Messi will continue to play football and weave his magic. Every sport is now an industry with astronomical gains for organisers and players, backed by technologies and fanatical fans.

Get ready to fly in space. Drones may start grocery deliveries sometime soon. Netflix and other OTT steamers provide continuous entertainment, from across the world. If you overindulge, be ready to get sleep deficit. Prepare to give up all privacy as telephones, internet, cameras and TVs record your activities constantly.

In 2023, my soulmate Patricia wants to travel to Australia for the FIFA Women's football tournament. I wish to travel to Rome for the Ryder Golf Club. We cannot afford both. Let's see. Normally, Patricia prevails.

***The author was the Managing Director of Unilever Tanzania. He is an alumnus of Harvard Business School and the author of books entitled, "Rural Marketing across Countries" and "Business Express". He is a Management Consultant.**



Protect the Girl Child



Every year on January 24, National Girl Child Day is observed in the nation with the goal of giving Indian girls support and opportunities. It strives to raise awareness of girls' rights, the value of their education, and the importance of their health and nutrition. It also aspires to elevate the status of girls in society to improve their standard of living. One of the biggest issues that girls or women deal with throughout their lives is gender discrimination. The Ministry of Women and Child Development established National Girl Child Day in 2008.



The objective of celebrating National Girl Child Day are as follows.

- Draw attention to the injustices that girls experience nationwide.
- Raise awareness of the value of nutrition, health, and education for girls
- Raise awareness of the rights that women possess, provide equal opportunity for females, and encourage the nation's female youth in order to eliminate gender-based prejudices.
- Promote awareness of the injustices that a girl child must endure and inform people about the need for girls' education.
- Place attention on altering how society views females, reducing female feticide, and raising awareness of the declining sex ratio.



The day coincides with national campaigns and programmes including Save the Girl Child, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, free or reduced-priced education, and women's quotas in colleges and institutions.

Theme Of The National Girl Child Day 2022

The National Girl Child Day is celebrated with events and programs based on annual themes. This year the government has not announced any theme for the celebration. 'Empowering Girls for a Brighter Tomorrow' was the theme for 2019, in 2020 the theme was "My voice, Our Common Future" and last year the theme was 'Digital Generation, Our Generation'.

As the country prepares to celebrate National Girl Child Day on January 24th, it is necessary to look at some statistics on how safe the girl children of India are.

The National Crime Record Bureau's (NCRB) recently released report on the situation of crimes against minors painted a grim picture, particularly in the eastern states. According to NCRB data from a year ago, there were 9,523 instances of crimes towards minors reported in West Bengal in 2021.

According to a study done by Child Rights and You (CRY), a non-governmental organisation that advocates on child safety and protection, this indicates that approximately 26 incidents of crime against children were reported each day. 98.6% of the casualties out of the overall were female. Odisha, a neighbouring state, has a dismal record. A daily average of 21 crimes against minors were reported in 7,899 cases, according to the data. The study revealed that all of the victims were women. The top five states, which include Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh in addition to West Bengal and Odisha, make up more than half of all crimes against children committed nationwide.

CRY looked at the different age groups when analysing the cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. With a few notable exceptions, there is a growing tendency in the frequency of crime with victims of age. In West Bengal, 2,607 POCSO cases were registered out of the 9,523 total incidents of crimes against children which is 1.5% more than the previous year. 2,498 POCSO instances were reported in Odisha this year, accounting for 31.6% of all child abuse incidents in the state.

Even while these are official numbers, many crimes against children, especially in rural regions, frequently go unreported in a nation the size of ours. The true number could therefore be substantially larger than what has been stated.

Females are routinely killed in India in the most cruel way possible, even before they get the chance to be born. In India, female feticide—the deliberate termination of female foetuses—kills up to a million women every year, with tragically wide-reaching repercussions. The ratio of females to males has gotten as low as 8000:1000 in some places. Women are not only treated unfairly, they are also denied the right to be born. Why do so many families choose to abort their daughter's only? Simply put, in India, it is both practical and socially acceptable to abort female foetuses. There are several causes of female feticide, but the worry of having to give a dowry to a daughter's future husband is the main one. In contrast to men, who can perform rites for the souls of lost ancestors and parents and provide security to their family in old age, daughters are seen as a social and financial burden.

Despite the widespread talk of empowerment and the emphasis on education, the statistics highlight the helplessness of the girl child in our nation. Strengthening the nation's child protection system and making the police, judicial, and legal systems more active require immediate action. The expert stated that these offences have a high pendency rate and a low conviction rate. Enhancing neighbourhood-based child protection systems like village-level children's services committees can be extremely important.





India is a federal parliamentary democratic republic, meaning that it is a country in which the President is the head of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government. The country is divided into states and union territories, and power is shared between the national government and the state governments. The Constitution of India, which was adopted in 1950, established India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. It guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedoms to all citizens, and it sets out the powers and responsibilities of the different branches of government.

India has a vibrant and diverse democracy, with a free and active press, a robust civil society, and a vibrant political culture. It has a diverse population of over 1.3 billion people, and it has a rich cultural heritage and a complex and dynamic economy.

Overall, India is a significant and influential country that has made significant contributions to the world in a variety of fields, including science, technology, culture, and diplomacy.

Republic Day is a significant national holiday in India, celebrated on January 26 every year. It marks the day on which the Constitution of India came into effect, replacing the Government of India Act (1935) as the governing document of India. The Constitution of India established India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic, and it guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedoms to all citizens.

The celebration of Republic Day is an occasion for the people of India to celebrate the values and ideals that are enshrined in the Constitution, such as democracy, equality, and justice. It is also an opportunity to remember and honour the struggles and sacrifices of the independence movement, and to reaffirm the commitment of the people of India to building a strong and prosperous nation.

On Republic Day, a grand parade is held in the capital city of New Delhi, featuring floats and performances showcasing the cultural diversity of the country. The parade is attended by the President of India, who is the chief guest, and other dignitaries. The day is also marked with the award of the Padma awards, one of the highest civilian honours in India, to individuals who have made significant contributions to the country.

Overall, Republic Day is an important and meaningful holiday in India, and it is an occasion for the people of the country to celebrate their nation's achievements and to reaffirm their commitment to building a strong and prosperous nation.

What is different from the UK's republic government to ours?

The United Kingdom (UK) and India are two countries with long and complex histories, and they have a number of similarities and differences when it comes to their systems of government and their political cultures. One key difference between the UK and India is that the UK is a parliamentary democracy, while India is a federal parliamentary democratic republic. In the UK, the head of state is the monarch, who is currently Queen Elizabeth II, while in India, the head of state is the President, who is elected by an electoral college.

Another key difference is that the UK has a unitary system of government, while India has a federal system. This means that in the UK, power is centralised in the national government, while in India, power is shared between the national government and the state governments.

Despite these differences, there are also many similarities between the UK and India. Both countries have long histories of democracy, and they have well-established



systems of law and order. Both countries have diverse populations and rich cultural traditions, and they have strong and vibrant civil societies.

Overall, while the UK and India have their own unique histories and political systems, they also share many commonalities and have a strong relationship based on shared values and interests.

Why did India not adopt a Parliamentary Democracy?

India is a federal parliamentary democratic republic, meaning that it has a system of government in which the President is the head of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government. India did not adopt a parliamentary democracy in the same sense as the United Kingdom or other countries that have a parliamentary system of government.

One reason for this is that India is a federal country, with power shared between the national government and the state governments. In a parliamentary system, the national government has more centralised power and the head of state is typically a ceremonial figure, while in a federal system, power is more decentralised and the head of state plays a more active role in the functioning of the government.

Another reason is that the Constitution of India, which was adopted in 1950, was heavily influenced by the U.S. system of government, which is a federal presidential democratic republic. The framers of the Constitution wanted to create a system of government that would be suitable for India's diverse and complex society, and they believed that a presidential system, with a strong and independent head of state, would be the best fit.

Overall, while India did not adopt a parliamentary democracy in the same sense as the UK or other countries, it did adopt a system of government that is well-suited to its needs and that has served the country well since its independence.

What have we learnt from the Britishers?

India has learned a number of things from the British, as the two countries have had a long and complex history of interaction and influence. Some of the things that India has learned from the British include:

A system of government: India inherited a parliamentary democratic system of government from the British, and it has maintained this system since its independence in 1947. **The English language:** India has a long history of using English as an official language, and it has adopted many English words and phrases into its own languages. English is widely spoken and used in India, and it is an important language for education, business, and government.

Legal and judicial systems: India's legal and judicial systems are based on British models, and they have been heavily influenced by British legal traditions and practices. **Educational system:** India's educational system, including its universities and schools, has also been influenced by British models, and many Indian institutions are modelled after British counterparts. **Infrastructure and transportation:** The British introduced many infrastructure and transportation projects in India, including roads, railways, and ports, which have had a lasting impact on the country's development.

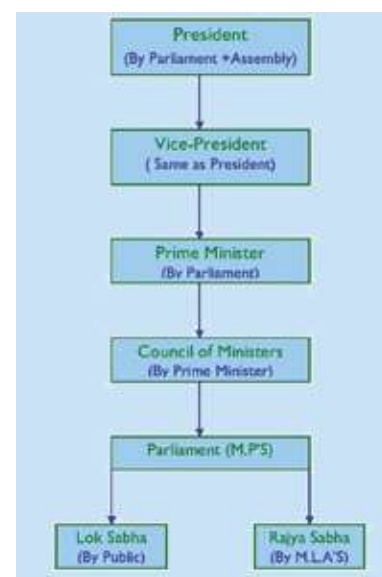
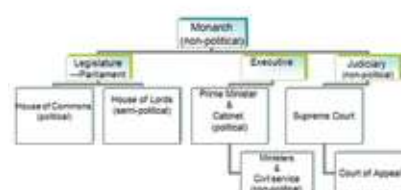
Overall, India has learned a number of things from the British, and the two countries continue to have strong cultural, economic, and political ties.

It is difficult to speak for all Indians on this question, as opinions on this matter may vary widely. However, it is safe to say that many Indians have a complex and nuanced view of the British, and that their feelings about the British may be influenced by a variety of factors, such as their personal experiences, family history, and cultural and political context.

It is worth noting that the British were present in India for a long period of time, and their impact on the country was significant. During their rule, the British introduced many changes and reforms in India, some of which were welcomed and others that were met with resistance. The British also committed many acts that were deemed unjust or oppressive, and these actions have left a lasting legacy in India.

Today, many Indians may view the British with a mix of feelings, including gratitude, respect, and resentment. Some may view the British as having made valuable contributions to India, while others may feel that they were responsible for causing harm and damage to the country. Overall, it is likely that the feelings of Indians towards the British are complex and multifaceted, and that they may change over time depending on the context and the individual.

A 1 Basic Structure of UK Central Government



NRI Day



Indians have been going to the farthest corners of the world since time immemorial. Even before the advent of steam engine-driven ships, Indians were trading with Middle East Asia, Africa, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Europe. The industrial revolution hastened the movement and immigration manifold. The latest leg of the immigration story, which started after independence, is still being written.

There are 272 Million International migrants in the world and Indians make up 6.4% of the world's total immigrant/expat population, per the United Nations Data. Indian expats are in a broad sense what we refer to as the Non-Resident Indian (NRI).

According to the Income Tax Act of 1961, an Indian citizen settled in a foreign country for employment who is not physically present in the country for more than 240 days in a financial year is regarded as an Non-Resident Indian (NRI). This definition mirrors the one announced in the new Union Budget announcement of 2020. The proposal changed the original 182 days clause to 240 days.

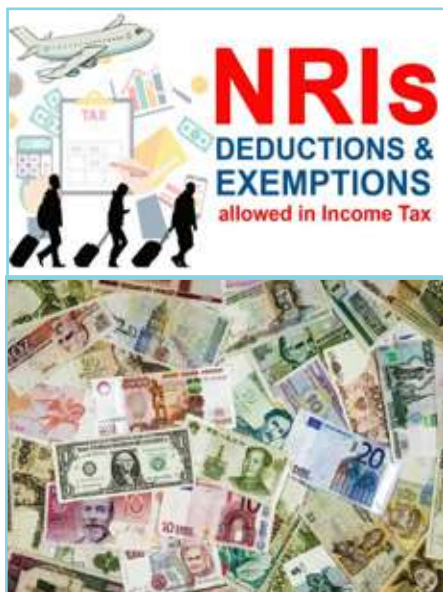
Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) is given to Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) who immigrated from India and subsequently acquired citizenship of a foreign country. This applies to everyone besides citizens of Bangladesh and Pakistan. This is applicable only to people whose home country allows dual citizenship in some form or the other under local laws.

Globalisation in the 1970s and 1980s, and the liberalisation of the Indian economy in 1991 resulted in more Indians going abroad to study, work, travel, and explore. Many of them stayed back and created “Little Indias” where they lived. While those who came back brought with them world-class practices, knowledge, and technology.

The ones who still reside overseas have strong and deep familial, cultural, and financial ties with India. These ties push them to do more for India and make them an asset that we cannot possibly value enough. Therefore, it is high time that we recognize NRIs contributions to the Indian economy, society, polity, global soft power, and cultural & moral authority.

Inward Remittances as Direct GDP Contribution

The total immigrant population of PIOs is close to 18 million as per the UN report International Migration 2020 Highlights. This is by far the largest block of immigrants from any one country. The NRI population, at 13.5 million, is merely 1% of the total 1.35 billion population of India. Still, their direct contribution to the Indian GDP was an impressive 3.4% in 2017.



The huge Indian diaspora is responsible for a significant amount of money inflows to the country. Such money inflows are called remittances, which is the money sent by migrant workers back to their home country. Since 1991, India has been steadily experiencing great remittance growth and continues to be on that track. According to the UN report, India has remained the top country to receive the largest sum of remittances for almost a decade. In 2019 alone they amounted to USD 83 billion. These remittances constituted 2.9 % of India's GDP and remittances formed the country's foreign exchange money of roughly around 22% to 23%.

Foreign Reserves

The foreign exchange reserves of a country are an indicator of its financial strength and strong inflows add to the creditworthiness. India faced a severe balance of payment crisis in 1990-91 when we had to mortgage our national gold reserves to get bailout loans from the IMF. One of the most reliable sources of foreign exchange inflows is the remittances from the diaspora. Every dollar (or Euro or Dinar) transferred by NRIs adds to India's creditworthiness and foreign reserves. They make up nearly 25% of India's total foreign reserves.

Tourism

NRIs are big spenders when they visit home. They travel extensively with families and friends and it has now become common among NRIs to invite their friends from their countries of residence to travel across India. The culture of inviting foreigners to their weddings, family functions, and religious ceremonies is gaining popularity. Now many places in India are among the top choices for celebrity and destination weddings. This gives a great boost to the travel and tourism economy, the wedding market, and adds to our foreign reserves.

Global Social, Business, and Political Clout

In many countries non-resident Indians make up to a quarter of their total population, significantly affecting their political and economic interests in favour of India. Even in countries where they are under 10% or even 5% of the population, they throw punches way above their weight.

For example, in the UK, there are 14 MPs in the House of Commons in the British Parliament and Rishi Sunak, the current Prime Minister of Britain. The United States of America also has its first-ever Asian American, Indian-origin, Female Vice President in Kamala Harris. Along with her, 55 Indian-Americans are appointed to key positions by the Joe Biden administration.

Indians are currently heading titanic multinationals – Indra Nooyi (Supervisor Board Member of Philips and Former CEO of PepsiCo), Satya Nadella (CEO of Microsoft), Sundar Pichai (CEO of Google and Alphabet), Parag Agrawal (Former CEO of Twitter), Leena Nair (CEO of Chanel), Shantanu Narayen (CEO of Adobe). Overseas Indians bring new business to India. They often take up top assignments in the India offices of major MNCs and help bridge the transition.

The NRI contribution can have a positive impact on further growing the economy. Many NRI businesses like UAE based companies-Lulu International, NMC Healthcare, etc. have announced major multi-million investment projects in India. However, newer initiatives by the government are needed to attract more NRIs to invest in the country. The investment of NRI in India's market and other government developmental activities will help in building better healthcare, education, social protection, and other sustainable growth in the country. This will also help to cut down government spending in the long run.



Soft Power

Throughout history, one thing never changed – the Indian soft power. The cultural diversity, religious pluralism, racial & ethnic coexistence, and spiritual superiority of India have always fascinated the world. But with NRIs celebrating Indian festivals, with gusto in their localities, more people now are enchanted by the soft power. NRIs help non-Indians understand Indian culture in a positive way.

People from all over the world now enjoy Bollywood songs and dances, Indian food is now considered one of the richest cuisines served at Michelin star restaurants. Indian culture such as our wedding celebrations, festivals and way of living has not only found tolerance but even acceptance and embracement from foreigners. More people today practise Ayurveda, Yoga, and Indian Spirituality learnings than ever.

Giving Back

NRIs bring the best practices of the rest of the world back home. Gandhi, Nehru, Netaji and Patel were NRIs at one point. The NRI not only gives back to the country in the form of investments and remittances. They are equally involved in supporting the causes that are close to their hearts. This support comes in many forms – charities, trusts, donations, direct actions, policy changes, and financial interventions.

Many NRIs have helped their country in times of crises –whether it was the wars and conflicts, US-India nuclear deal, or humanitarian crises. The most recent example is of thousands of NRIs mobilising millions of USD in aid during the ravaging second wave by way of Oxygen tanks, concentrators, and medicines.

There is this great hero that very few know– Dr. Surajit Kumar De Datta. He helped feed millions of Indians and South East Asians by creating highly productive new varieties of Rice. While Dr. Norman Borlaug helped with the wheat revolution, Dr. Surajit Kumar De Datta brought the rice revolution, together leading the green revolution that changed India's history.

NRIs are less than 1% of India's population, but they bring outsized benefits. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi went on to say, World's keenness to engage with India has risen. Our diaspora can play a vital role in furthering India's engagement with the world. All Indian governments have recognized and offered more tangible benefits to the NRIs as a token of gratitude.

NRIs have, are, and will always be the sons and daughters of the homeland. They may have to leave India for many reasons, but they make sure that India never leaves their hearts. And they show their love for their country not by paying lip service, but in concrete and material ways that matter.

As the new wave of technologies and global realities sweep over the world, we are sure that with the increasing clout of Indians – here and abroad – India will emerge on top of the world order. We cannot thank our NRIs enough for their Contribution to The Indian Economy.



**NRI
INVESTMENT
IN INDIA**



Not Just A Bean Bank



Among fast-food chains, Starbucks is unique in the way that it dominates mainstream culture. Not only in the language it's trained us all to use — Tall, Grande, Venti, etc., but also in the scrutiny it receives. No other cup design can command such controversy, no other change of store policy gets so much media attention, and no other drink has taken on such a life of its own as the Pumpkin Spice Latte. Mocked, stereotyped, and yet still highly adored, Starbucks is known everywhere as the pre-eminent coffeeshop — almost in a league of its own.

What is lesser known, is when viewed from a financial perspective, Starbucks is far more than a seller of expensive drinks. Starbucks has become a bank, with its customers having lent the company around \$1.6 billion dollars.

How did Starbucks, under our noses, turn into a bank?

The initial genius idea in Starbucks history was to carefully craft an experience for its customers, doing everything to make sure its physical locations would be just as much an attraction as its coffee. More than just a restaurant though, each coffeehouse was designed to act as a “third place” in our lives — something that would complement both the rigid, formal setting that is the workplace, as well as our comfortable private homes.

As it grew during the 90s and early 2000s, the number of “shared spaces” which served a communal and social role were in decline. For example, fewer malls were being built, with many sitting empty or forgotten.

At the same time, more people were becoming self-employed or had begun working from home, creating the need for a place with good WiFi, ample caffeine, and air conditioning. Starbucks placed emphasis on being friendly to its visitors, in a small-town neighborhood kind of way, encouraging its employees to get to know regulars, make small talk, and personalize each cup with its customer's name — misspelled as they may be. Besides these reasons, Starbucks grew thanks to its great branding, remarkable consistency. Most impressively, it expanded very rapidly without franchising.

The company believed, from the very beginning, that it needed to exert very tight control over every process and facet of its presentation.

It is also very good at scouting locations. So much so that there's a so-called “Frappuccino Effect” in real estate, which means there is a significant increase in nearby property prices when a new location opens. According to the CEO of Zillow, in the time a normal home has appreciated by 65%, one near a Starbucks location will be appreciated by 96%. This is likely due in part to the perceived value of its convenience, but also, in large part, to Starbucks' ability to find up-and-coming neighborhoods before the rest of the market.

The very first location opened in Seattle in 1971, and by 1995 it had 677 stores. The first international outlet opened in Japan, during 1996. It had a total of 3,501 by the turn of the millennium, and 16,680 in 2008. At its peak, over 7 new stores were opening each day. However, around this time, Starbucks began showing signs that it had grown too big, too fast.

Some in the company attributed these issues to the wider global recession, but it was hard to ignore the increasing competition from McDonald's, the concern about oversaturation, and rising customer dissatisfaction. This culminated when Howard Schultz, a board member at the time, wrote a brutally honest internal memo that was somehow leaked to the press. The email openly questions its focus on efficiency and speed over quality, and suggests, politely, that the company had lost its “magic”.



It was time for a change. If Starbucks was to continue being Starbucks, it needed to do something drastic. And that, it did. Schultz, who wrote the leaked memo, was effectively the founder of modern Starbucks. Taking over the brand in 1982, back when it was just four little coffeehouses in the Pacific Northwest, he stepped down in 2000 to devote his time to international expansion, with a focus on China. But in the rocky times of 2008, Schultz was asked to return to the position of CEO. He inherited the company's worst quarterly performance in its history, and was tasked with guiding it back to its glory days.

After just one month in his new role, Shultz made a drastic decision. Things had gotten so sloppy, he needed to make a big gesture to reinvigorate the company. He decided to close every single store for one day, at an estimated cost of \$6 million dollars in lost profit. That day, its 135,000 baristas, at the time, were reminded of the very basics — how to pour coffee, please customers, and pay attention to the details. Later that year, a similar all-hands-on-board meeting was called at the corporate level. Thousands of its partners were flown to New Orleans for an additional \$30 million cost, where they were updated during a 3-day conference.

Post the conference, Starbucks closed 600 stores in 2008, followed by 300 more in 2009. On the other hand, it did continue offering free online college to every employee working more than 20 hours a week, in partnership with Arizona State University.

Among quick-serve restaurants, jobs at Starbucks are highly coveted and saw lower than average turnover.

One of the less high profile changes was an increasing focus on technology. This began with the introduction of the Starbucks Card. Instead of paying with cash or credit/debit card, you can also add money to your Starbucks account. Then, you can pay with the app on your phone, giving you twice the number of “stars”, which were redeemed for free drinks.

While this may not sound all that revolutionary, Starbucks is the most popular restaurant app, allowing it to do what others can't. Due to its size and customer loyalty, people are not afraid to keep decent chunks of their money in their Starbucks account, knowing they'll use it eventually.

41% of U.S. and Canadian users pay with their Starbucks card. At the end of 2019, users held a collective \$1.5 billion dollars in balances. To put this in perspective, 85% of all U.S. banks have less than \$1 billion dollars in total assets. Customers will, of course, eventually exchange this money for coffee, but in the meantime, unknowingly provide Starbucks with a \$1.5 billion dollar loan, at 0% interest. That's money Starbucks could simply invest in the market, earning free money from the generosity of its users, or spend on building more stores.

Actually, Starbucks does something better than that. About 10% of this money will be forgotten or lost and never used — known in the industry as “breakage”. The issue is Starbucks is not a bank, at least legally speaking. With only a few exceptions, Starbucks balance cannot be withdrawn for cash, only coffee. Which allows it to bypass financial regulation and use deposited money however it likes. For example, it doesn't have to keep a certain amount of cash ready on hand in case of mass withdrawals.

If it wanted to, Starbucks has all the ingredients necessary to build a fully-fledged currency or partner with other brands to create a widely-available mobile payment system. Customers already use Starbucks gift cards as the next best thing to money — it's the go-to gift to someone you don't know super well but don't want to give cash. It's fairly liquid — not just because it can be converted to Coffee, but because you can be reasonably sure anyone will have use for it, making it almost a universal intermediary.

All this is very scary to regular old banks. The CEO of South Korea's third-largest financial group was quoted calling Starbucks “an unregulated bank, not a mere coffee company”.

Starbucks has left everyone guessing what will do next, or what its ultimate goals are. In the meantime, no one can say it hasn't kept up with the times or managed to make an incredible comeback.



National Voters Day is celebrated in India on January 25 every year. The day is observed to encourage and increase voter participation in the electoral process, and to educate citizens about their right to vote and the importance of exercising that right. On this day, various events and activities are organised by the Election Commission of India, the government, and other stakeholders to raise awareness about the electoral process and to encourage people to register to vote. These may include voter registration drives, seminars, workshops, and other programs aimed at promoting voter education and participation.

The theme of National Voters Day changes every year, and it is meant to highlight a specific aspect of the electoral process. For example, the theme for 2021 was "Empowering Young and Future Voters," which focused on the importance of engaging young people in the electoral process and encouraging them to register to vote. The theme for 2022 is "Voter Registration and Participation," which seeks to promote voter registration and encourage people to exercise their right to vote.

The Election Commission of India (ECI) plays a central role in the celebration of National Voters Day, which is observed on January 25 every year. The ECI is responsible for conducting and supervising elections in India, and it works to ensure that the electoral process is fair, transparent, and inclusive.

On National Voters Day, the ECI typically organises various events and activities to encourage voter participation and educate citizens about the electoral process. These may include voter registration drives, seminars, workshops, and other programs aimed at promoting voter education and participation. The ECI may also issue statements or press releases on National Voters Day, highlighting the importance of voter participation and the role of the ECI in ensuring a fair and transparent electoral process.

In addition to its own activities, the ECI may also work with other stakeholders, such as the government, civil society organisations, and the media, to promote National Voters Day and encourage voter participation. Overall, the ECI plays a key role in promoting voter education and participation on National Voters Day, and in helping to ensure that the electoral process in India is fair, transparent, and inclusive.

Voter participation is an important aspect of democracy, and it is essential for the legitimacy and effectiveness of the electoral process. In India, voter participation is important for several reasons:

1. It ensures that the government is accountable to the people, as it reflects the will of the electorate.
2. It helps to ensure that all voices and perspectives are heard, and that the government represents the diversity of the country.
3. It helps to build confidence in the electoral process and in the government, as it shows that the people have a say in how the country is run.
4. It promotes social and political engagement, as it encourages people to get involved in the political process and to have a stake in the decisions that affect their lives.
5. It helps to ensure the legitimacy of the government, as it reflects the popular mandate of the people.

Overall, voter participation is essential for the functioning of a healthy democracy, and it is important for the people of India to exercise their right to vote and to participate in the electoral process.



National Youth Day is celebrated in India on January 12 every year. The day is observed to honour the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, a spiritual leader and philosopher who played a key role in introducing the teachings of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world. Swami Vivekananda was a spiritual leader and philosopher who played a key role in introducing the teachings of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world. Some of his notable achievements include:

- He was a key figure in the 19th century Hindu reform movement and played a central role in the revival of Hinduism in India.
- He was a gifted speaker and an eloquent writer, and his lectures and writings have had a lasting impact on spiritual thought and practice in India and around the world.
- He was instrumental in introducing the teachings of Yoga and Vedanta to the Western world, and his lectures and writings on these subjects have been widely read and studied.
- He was a strong advocate for social justice and equality, and he worked to promote education and upliftment for disadvantaged communities.



- He is remembered as a national hero in India, and his contributions to spiritual thought and practice are widely celebrated.

Overall, Swami Vivekananda was an influential figure who made significant contributions to the spiritual and cultural life of India and the world.

On this day, various events and activities are organised by the government and other stakeholders to celebrate the contributions of young people and to encourage their participation in national development. These may include seminars, workshops, sports competitions, and other programs aimed at promoting youth empowerment and engagement.

The theme of National Youth Day changes every year, and it is meant to highlight a specific aspect of youth development. For example, the theme for 2021 was "Youth for Climate Action," which focused on the role of young people in addressing climate change and promoting environmental sustainability. The theme for 2022 is "Youth and Mental Health," which seeks to raise awareness about the importance of mental health and to encourage young people to prioritise their mental wellbeing.

National Youth Day is celebrated in India on January 12 every year, and on this day, various events and activities are organised to honour the contributions of young people and to encourage their participation in national development. Here are some examples of things that may be done on National Youth Day in India:

- Seminars and workshops: These may be organised to promote youth empowerment and engagement, and to provide young people with the opportunity to learn new skills and knowledge.
- Sports competitions: National Youth Day may be marked with sports competitions and other physical activities, which can promote healthy living and teamwork among young people.
- Cultural programs: These may be organised to showcase the talents and achievements of young people, and to promote cultural exchange and understanding among different groups.
- Social service initiatives: On National Youth Day, young people may be encouraged to participate in social service initiatives, such as cleaning up public spaces, planting trees, or volunteering at local organisations.
- Public speeches and lectures: These may be organised to provide young people with the opportunity to learn from leaders and experts, and to engage with them in discussions about issues of concern to them.

Overall, National Youth Day is an occasion to celebrate the contributions and potential of young people, and to encourage their participation in national development.



Padharo Mahre Des

National Tourism Day is celebrated in India on January 25 every year. The day is observed to raise awareness about the importance of tourism and to promote the country's rich cultural and natural heritage. On this day, various events and activities are organised by the government and tourism industry stakeholders to promote tourism in India. These may include promotional campaigns, seminars, workshops, and other programs aimed at showcasing the diversity and attractions of the country to domestic and international travellers.

The theme of National Tourism Day changes every year, and it is meant to highlight a specific aspect of tourism in India. For example, the theme for 2021 was "Tourism and Rural Development," which focused on the role of tourism in promoting the economic and social development of rural areas in India. The theme for 2022 is "Heritage and Culture," which seeks to highlight the rich cultural and natural heritage of India and promote it as a major tourist destination.

Tourism is an important sector in India, contributing significantly to the country's economy. India is home to a diverse range of attractions, including natural beauty, cultural and historical sites, and modern cities. Some of the top tourist destinations in India include:

- 1. The Taj Mahal: One of the most iconic landmarks in India, the Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Agra. It is a white marble mausoleum built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, and it is considered one of the greatest examples of Mughal architecture.
- 2. The Golden Triangle: This popular tourist circuit includes the cities of Delhi, Agra, and Jaipur, and it is known for its rich cultural and historical heritage.
- 3. The Goa Beaches: Goa is a popular beach destination in India, known for its beautiful beaches, water sports, and vibrant nightlife.
- 4. The Hill Stations: India has several hill stations that are popular tourist destinations, including Shimla, Darjeeling, and Ooty. These areas are known for their natural beauty, cool climates, and colonial-era architecture.
- 5. The Backwaters of Kerala: The backwaters of Kerala are a network of canals, rivers, and lagoons that are popular for their natural beauty and tranquillity.

Tourism in India is supported by a wide range of infrastructure, including hotels, restaurants, transportation, and tour operators. The government of India also promotes tourism through various initiatives and campaigns.

It is likely that there will be a significant increase in tourism in India after the COVID-19 pandemic is over. The tourism industry in India has been heavily impacted by the pandemic, with travel restrictions and reduced demand leading to a significant drop in visitor numbers. However, as the situation improves and travel restrictions are lifted, it is expected that there will be a surge in demand for travel to India.

There are several factors that may contribute to a tourism spike in India after the pandemic. One factor is pent-up demand, as many people have been unable to travel due to the pandemic and may be eager to take a vacation once it is safe to do so. Another factor is the wide range of attractions that India has to offer, including natural beauty, cultural and historical sites, and modern cities. In addition, the government of India is likely to promote tourism through various initiatives and campaigns in order to boost the industry.

Overall, it is likely that there will be a significant increase in tourism in India after the COVID-19 pandemic is over, as people look to travel and explore new destinations.

The Minister of Tourism in India is responsible for promoting tourism in the country and for overseeing the development and growth of the tourism industry. On National Tourism Day, which is celebrated on January 25 every year, the Minister of Tourism typically gives a speech or statement to mark the occasion. This may include highlighting the achievements of the tourism industry, announcing new initiatives or policies to promote tourism, and expressing support for the industry. The Minister of Tourism may also participate in events and activities organised to mark National Tourism Day, such as promotional campaigns, seminars, and workshops. The current Minister of Tourism in India is Mangal Lodha from August 2022.





The Pioneer of “Jai Jawaan Jai Kisaan”.

The second Indian Prime Minister was Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was president from 1964 to 1966. Shastri was known for his humility and simplicity, and he was often referred to as "Agnikula Kshatriya" or "Son of the Soil" due to his humble origins. He was born into a poor family in Mughalsarai, Uttar Pradesh, and rose through the ranks of the Indian independence movement to become a Congress Party leader. Shastri is best known for his role in guiding India to victory in the 1965 India-Pakistan war and for the slogan "Jai Jawaan Jai Kisan" (Hail the Soldier, Hail the Farmer), which was used as a national anthem by the nation during the conflict. In Tashkent, Uzbekistan, he died unexpectedly.

On October 2, 1904, Lal Bahadur Shastri was born in Mughalsarai, Uttar Pradesh, India. Sharada Prasad Srivastava and Ramdulari Devi had him as their third child. His father was still a schoolteacher, and his mother was a housewife. Shastri was to have two older siblings, a brother and a sister.

Shastri's childhood was described by poverty and difficulties. His family was poor, and they battled to make ends meet. Despite this, Shastri was the best student and achieved success in school. He also was deeply religious, spending a great deal of time learning Hindu scriptures. Shastri enlisted in the Kashi Vidyapeeth, a highly regarded school in Varanasi, after accomplishing his early schooling. He earned a degree throughout Philosophy in 1926 and later a degree in Law.

From 1964 to 1966, in his tenure. He is remembered for leading the country through difficult times, including the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965. Among his notable accomplishments are:

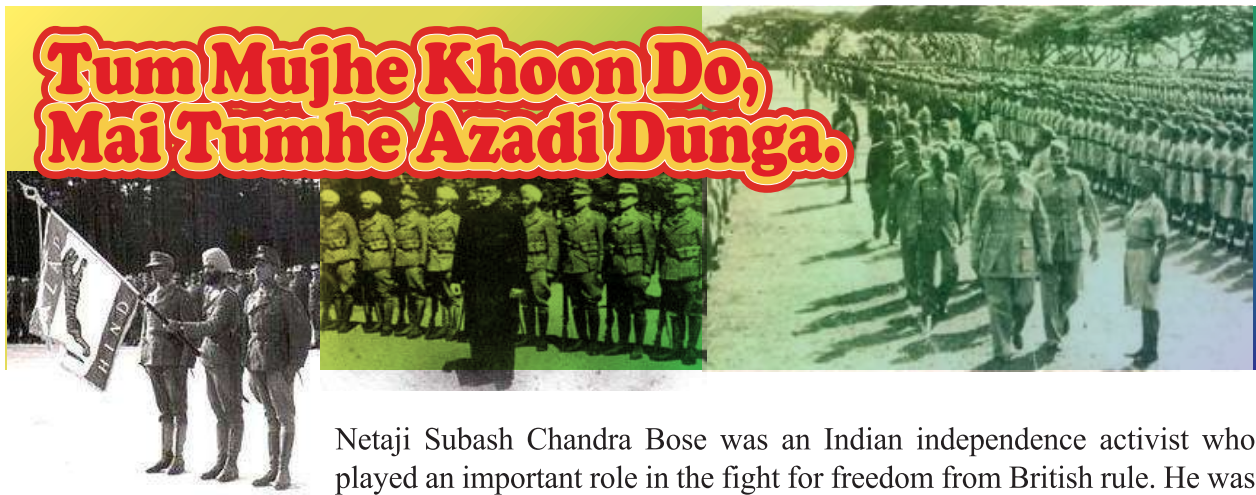
- He was a driving force behind the country's increased agricultural production, which resulted in the "Green Revolution," which made Indian identity in food grain production.
- He promoted the use of khadi (homespun cloth) and the Swadeshi movement, which encouraged the boycott of imported goods in favour of Indian-made products.
- He popularised the slogan "Jai Jawaan Jai Kisan," which called for the support of both the military services and farmers.
- He is credited with enhancing India's relations with the rest of the globe, particularly with the Soviets.
- He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, posthumously in 1966.
- He played a key role in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement, a group of countries that sought to remain neutral in the Cold War.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was a respected and admired leader in India, and he is still remembered and honoured today for his contributions to the country. Some ways in which he has been honoured include:

1. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award for Excellence in Public Administration, Academics and Management is an annual award presented by the Government of India to recognize exceptional contributions in these fields.
2. The Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management in Delhi is a premier business school that was established in his honour.
3. The Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium in Hyderabad is a sports stadium named in his honour.
4. The Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport in Varanasi is named in his honour.
5. There are many schools, colleges, and institutions across India that bear his name, as a tribute to his contributions to education and public service.

Lal Bahadur Shastri, the second Prime Minister of India, died on January 11, 1966, just a few days after signing the Tashkent Declaration that ended the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965. There are several theories about the cause of his death, including that he died of a heart attack or that he was poisoned. However, the official cause of death was stated as a coronary thrombosis, which is a blood clot in the heart. His sudden death was a shock to the nation and he was mourned by people all over the country. He was given a state funeral and his death was declared a national mourning.

His death anniversary is therefore observed on January 11 every year. On this day, tributes are paid to him and events are held to remember his contributions to the country. The day is marked with speeches, seminars, and other programs organised by various organisations and institutions. In some places, special prayers and religious ceremonies are also held to honour his memory. The death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri is an occasion to remember and honour his legacy and to reaffirm the values that he stood for.



Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Mai Tumhe Azadi Dunga.

Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was an Indian independence activist who played an important role in the fight for freedom from British rule. He was born on January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Odisha, India. Bose studied at Cambridge University and was a member of the Indian National Congress. He eventually left the Congress to found the Forward Bloc, a political party that aimed to bring all anti-British forces in India together.

During World War II, Bose is best known for founding and leading the Indian National Army (INA). The Indian National Army (INA) was a military force composed of Indian soldiers captured by the Japanese in Southeast Asia that fought against British and Allied forces.

Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was a strong advocate of Indian independence from British rule. He believed that India had the right to self-determination and that the British had no right to rule over the country. Bose believed that the Indian independence movement should be militant in nature, and he was willing to use force to achieve independence if necessary. He also believed that India needed to modernise and industrialise in order to become a strong and prosperous nation.

In addition to his belief in Indian independence, Bose was also a strong supporter of socialism and believed that a socialist system would be the best way to ensure the welfare of all people in India.

He believed that the government should play a strong role in the economy, and that resources should be distributed fairly among all members of society.

Overall, Bose's ideology was shaped by his belief in national independence, democracy, and socialism, and he was willing to fight for these ideals even if it meant putting his own life at risk.

Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was an Indian independence activist who played a key role in the Indian independence movement against British rule. Some of his notable achievements include:

- He was instrumental in the formation of the Forward Bloc, a political party that sought to unite all anti-British forces in India.
- He founded and led the Indian National Army (INA), a military force that fought against the British and the Allied forces in Burma and India during World War II.
- He played a key role in the formation of the Azad Hind government, a provisional government of free India that was established in 1942.
- He was a strong advocate for Indian independence and was willing to fight for it, even if it meant putting his own life at risk.
- He is remembered as a national hero in India, and his contributions to the Indian independence movement are widely celebrated.

Bose's life was shaped by his strong belief that India deserved to be a free and independent nation, and he was willing to go to any length to achieve this goal. He was a charismatic and inspiring leader who inspired others to join the independence movement, and he is regarded as a national hero in India for his contributions to the independence movement.


Netaji Subash Chandra Bose is remembered as a national hero in India, and his contributions to the Indian independence movement are widely celebrated. Some ways in which he has been honoured include:

- 1. The Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport in Kolkata is named in his honour.
- 2. The Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University of Agriculture and Technology in Uttar Pradesh is named in his honour.
- 3. The Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Medical College in Jabalpur is named in his honour.
- 4. There are many schools, colleges, and institutions across India that bear his name, as a tribute to his contributions to education and public service.
- 5. The Government of India has issued stamps and coins featuring Bose's image, as a tribute to his contributions to the country.
- 6. Bose's birthday, January 23, is observed as "Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanti," a national holiday in India.

TUM MUJHE KHOON DO, MAI TUMHE AZADI DUNGA.

The quote is translated as "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom." It is a rallying cry that Bose used to motivate others to join the cause of independence, and it reflects his belief that independence was worth fighting for, even if it meant making sacrifices.

The quote has become an iconic and enduring symbol of Bose's dedication to the cause of Indian independence, and it is remembered and celebrated in India to this day. It is often used as a symbol of national pride and unity, and it continues to inspire people to work for a better and more just society.



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