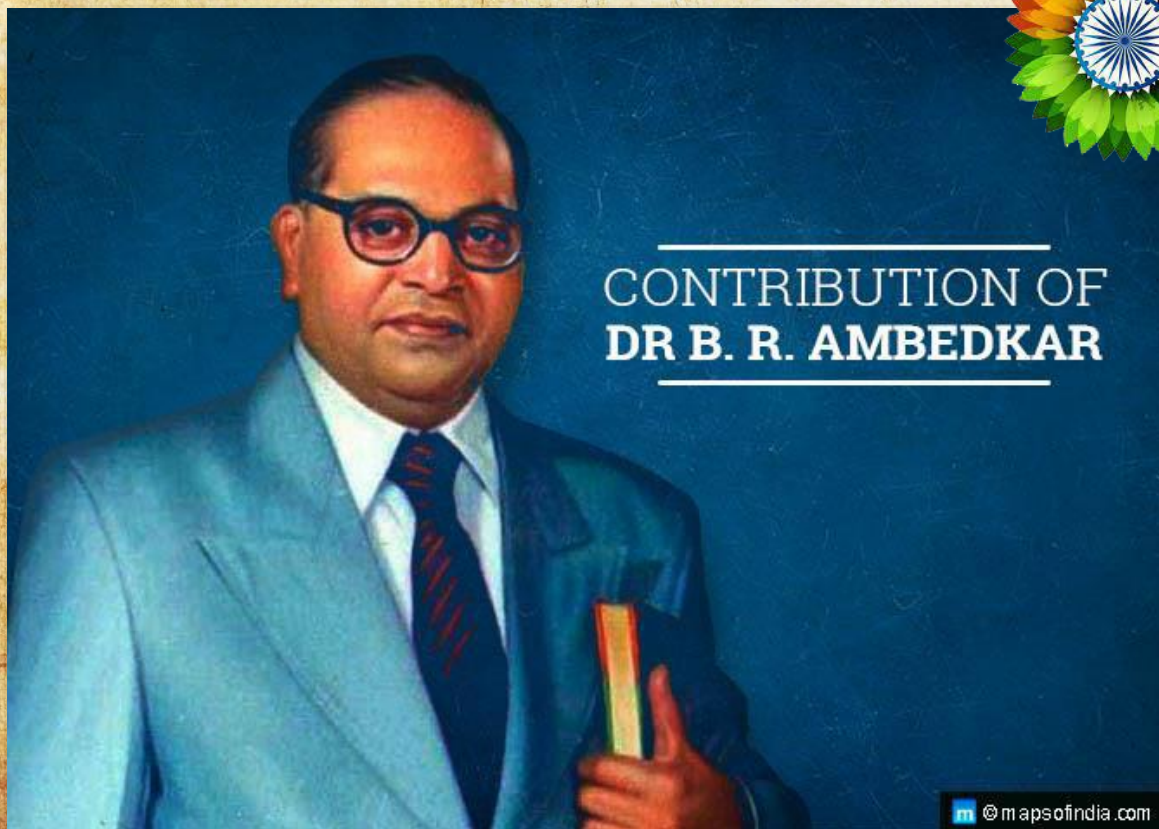




73rd

Republic Day



“I feel the Constitution is workable, it is flexible and it is strong to hold the country together both in peacetime and in wartime.”

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,
Chairman of the Drafting Committee

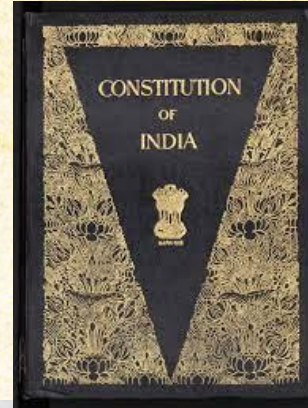
The Indian Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.



Dr B.R. Ambedkar presenting the final draft of Constitution to Constituent Assembly President, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** on November 25, 1949



Republic Day



On 26th January 1950, India formally adopted its **Constitution** as its governing document replacing the Government of India Act (1935) and thus turned into a newly formed republic.



The Constitution of India being signed by Members of the Constituent Assembly in January 1950.





THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political ;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity ;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation ;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty - sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.





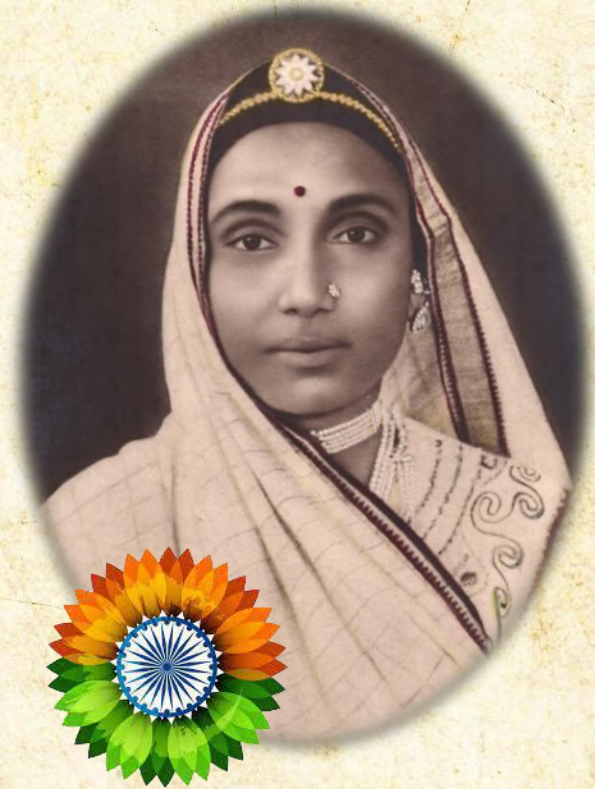
J.D. BIRLA INSTITUTE

Unit of Vidya Mandir Society

(Affiliated with Jadavpur University)

11 Lower Rawdon Street, Kolkata-700020

J.D. Birla Institute (JDBI) was established in 1962 and has completed more than 50 years in service to higher education. In acknowledgement of its continuous quest for excellence and the exemplary standards it has set and maintained through the decade, in 2010 JDBI was awarded the highest possible grading of “A” by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The Institute is a private unaided College affiliated with Jadavpur University, a world renowned Center of Excellence since 1963.





OUR MENTORS

Our Mentors



Mr. S. K. Birla

Chairman, Vidya Mandir Society



Mrs. Sumangala Birla

President, Governing Body, JDBI

Our Mentors



Vision

To establish our self as a leading college providing higher education of higher standard with integrity, consistency and due diligence.



Mission

To prepare the future generation with academic excellence and practical skill set needed to face global challenges and lead the country into the world of the future.



Objective of Event



26th January, every year, evokes memories of the distance travelled by **our country as a Republic where the supreme power rests with the people and their elected representatives.**

To commemorate this Republic Day in the 75th year of India's independence, **J.D. Birla Institute has decided to come out with an e-book celebrating our achievements as a Republic, seen from the eyes of our students.** This has been done with the current pandemic situation in mind when classes and all college activities are being conducted in the hybrid mode.

About the e-book



The students from the different departments have contributed their ideas and observations regarding the road travelled by our country as a Republic, and the path ahead. The various aspects of our country's achievements showcased in this **e-book reflect the immense optimism shared by our students about their motherland.** Generation next is enthused and motivated to carry on with the nation building task as we progress as a Republic.



INDIA SHINING

Reflections of our
Management Students



India Then (1951) Vs India Now (2022)

1st Five-Year Plan (1951-1956)

Motto:

Development of Agriculture

Target Growth Rate: 2.1%

Number of IITs: 5

Number of IIMs: Nil

12th Five-Year Plan (2012-2017)

Motto:

Faster, More Inclusive & Sustainable Growth

Target Growth Rate: 8%

Number of IITs: 23

Number of IIMs: 20

The Planning Commission was eventually replaced by the NITI Aayog



सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog

Development Dialogues

India's Development Story



Economic Reforms initiated in 1991: Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization
As of 2021, FDI inflow in India is \$81.97 billion

Sustainable Development:

India's total SDG score increased by 6 points, from 60 in 2019 to 66 in 2020-21.

There has been national progress in 'clean water & sanitation,' as well as economical electricity.

Initiatives Undertaken:

Sashakt Bharat : *Sabal Bharat* (Empowered and Resilient India)

Swachh Bharat : *Swasth Bharat* (Clean and Healthy India)

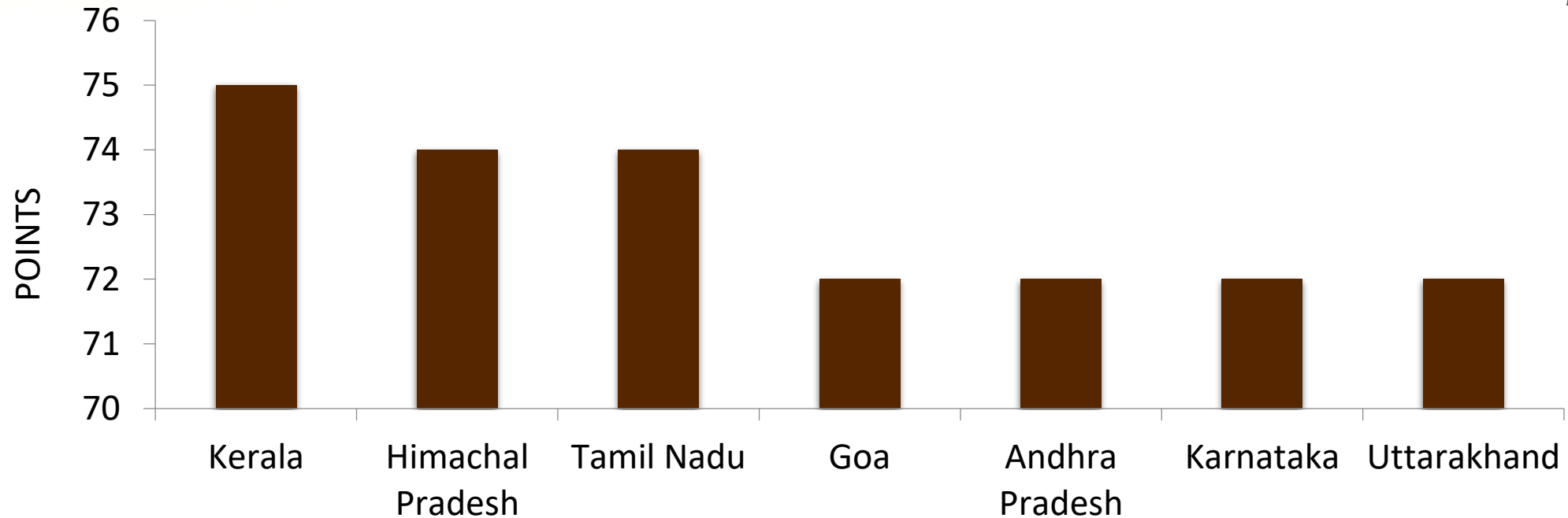
Samagra Bharat *Saksham Bharat* (Inclusive and Entrepreneurial India)

Satāt Bharat *Sanatan Bharat* (Sustainable India)

Sampanna Bharat: *Samriddh Bharat* (Prosperous and Vibrant India)



SDG Index (2020-2021)



Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressR>

3rd edition of the SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-21 released by NITI Aayog.

“The Index for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) evaluates progress of states and union territories on social, economic and environmental parameters”

Technology & Business

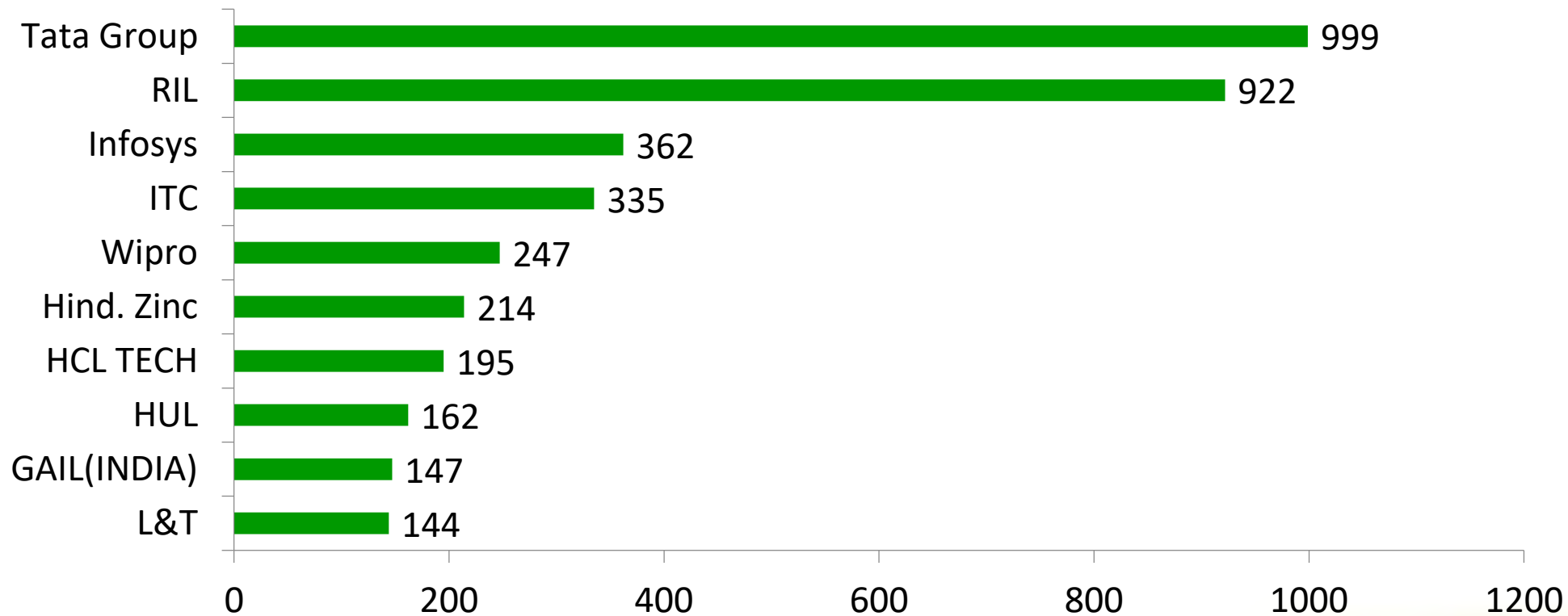
- Share for IT & Telecom Industry in Union Budget 2021 was \$7.31 billion.
- Japan's investment in Indian IT sector quadrupled to \$9.2 billion.
- India developed indigenous COVAXIN to fight Covid- 19.
- Cost of India's Mars Orbiter Mission, *Mangalyaan* was a mere \$74 million.



Contemporary Corporate Practices



India became the first country to legally mandate CSR.
Contributions towards CSR was Rs 8,828 crore in FY21.



■ Top CSR contributors for FY21 (in ₹ Cr.)

India's Start-up Ecosystem



India is the 3rd largest start-up ecosystem in the world

The expected YoY growth is 12-15%

2021: 60,000 startups (approximately)

2021 has been a bumper period for the Indian primary market with 63 companies collectively raising Rs 1.2 lakh crore through initial public offerings - the highest amount ever raised in a single calendar year.

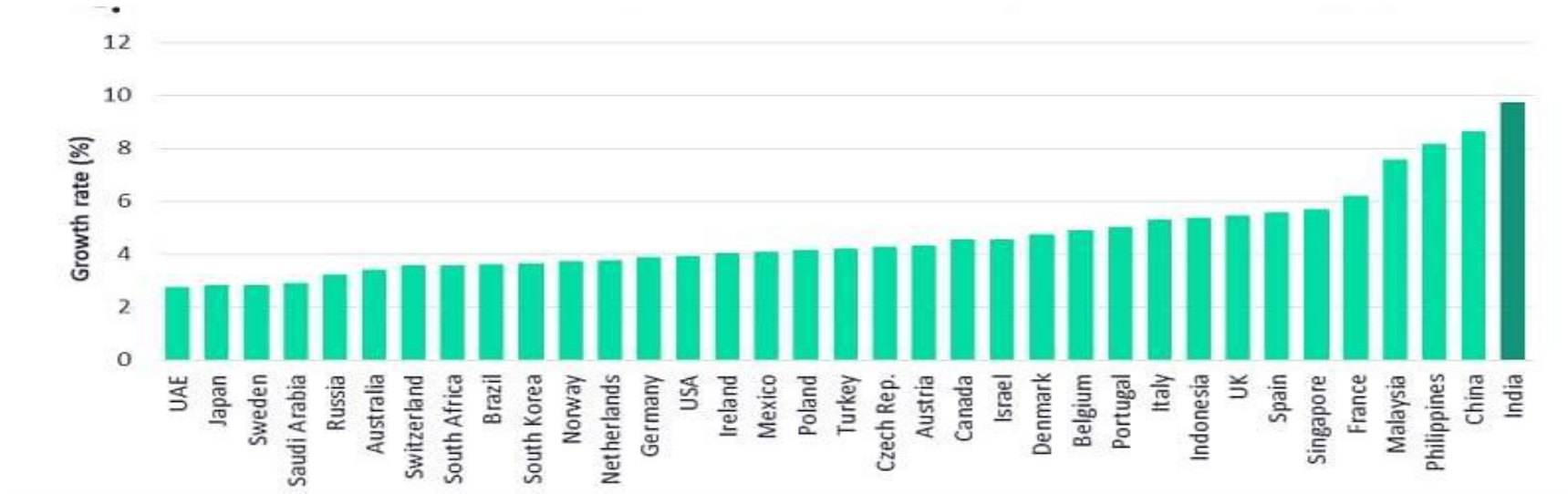


The number of women entrepreneurs rose to 14% (2021), from 10% and 11% in the previous two years.

Resilient India



Real GDP Growth (in per cent) among Major Economies, 2021



India's GDP growth rate is forecasted to witness a **V-shaped recovery with 9.72% growth in 2021** with rising demand for goods and services and revival of key economic sectors amid the declining rates of COVID-19 cases.

Source: <https://www.globaldata.com/india-fastest-growing-among-major-economies-growth-rate-9-72-2021-says-globaldata/> accessed on 19 January 2022



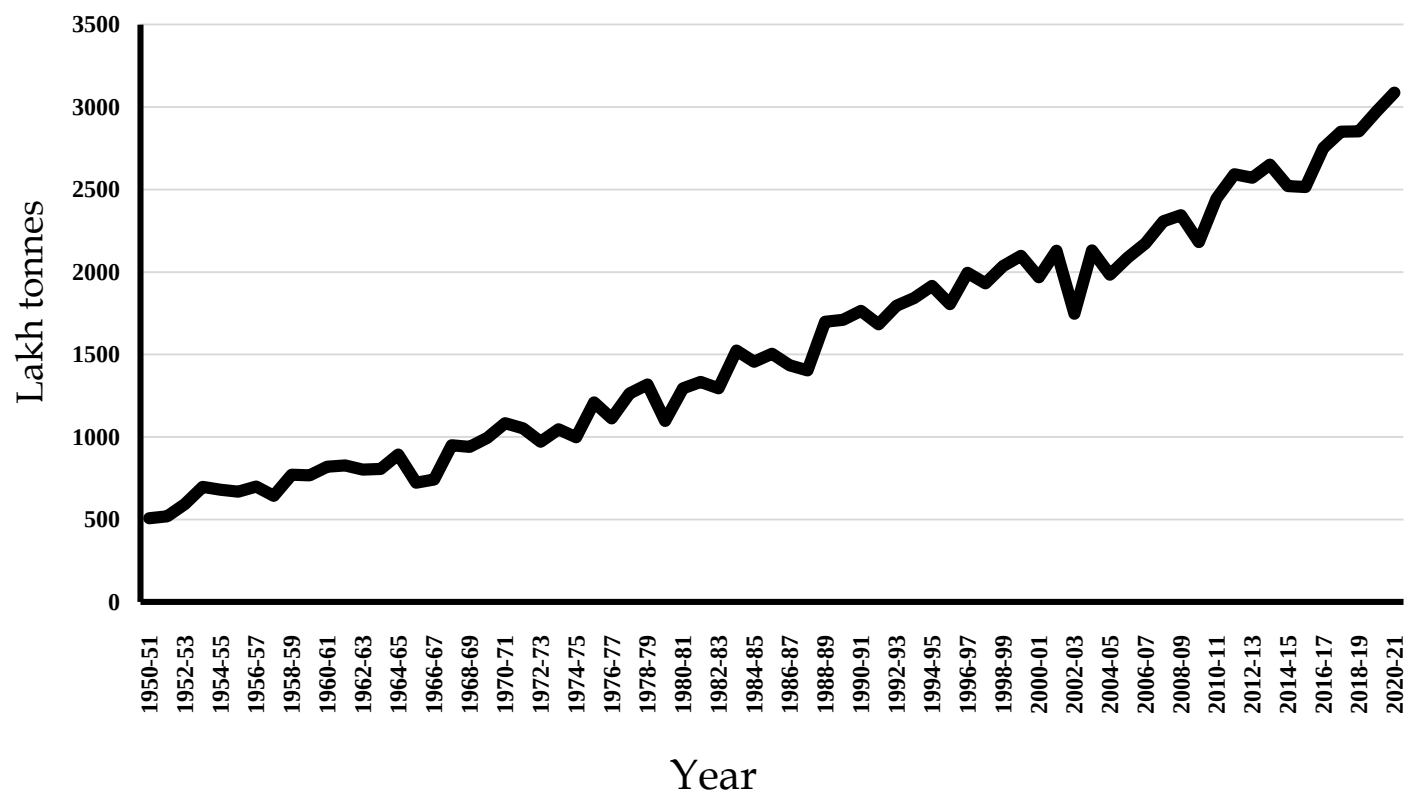
INDIA SHINING

Reflections of our
Commerce Students

GREEN REVOLUTION

SELF RELIANT IN FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION

Total Food grains Production in India



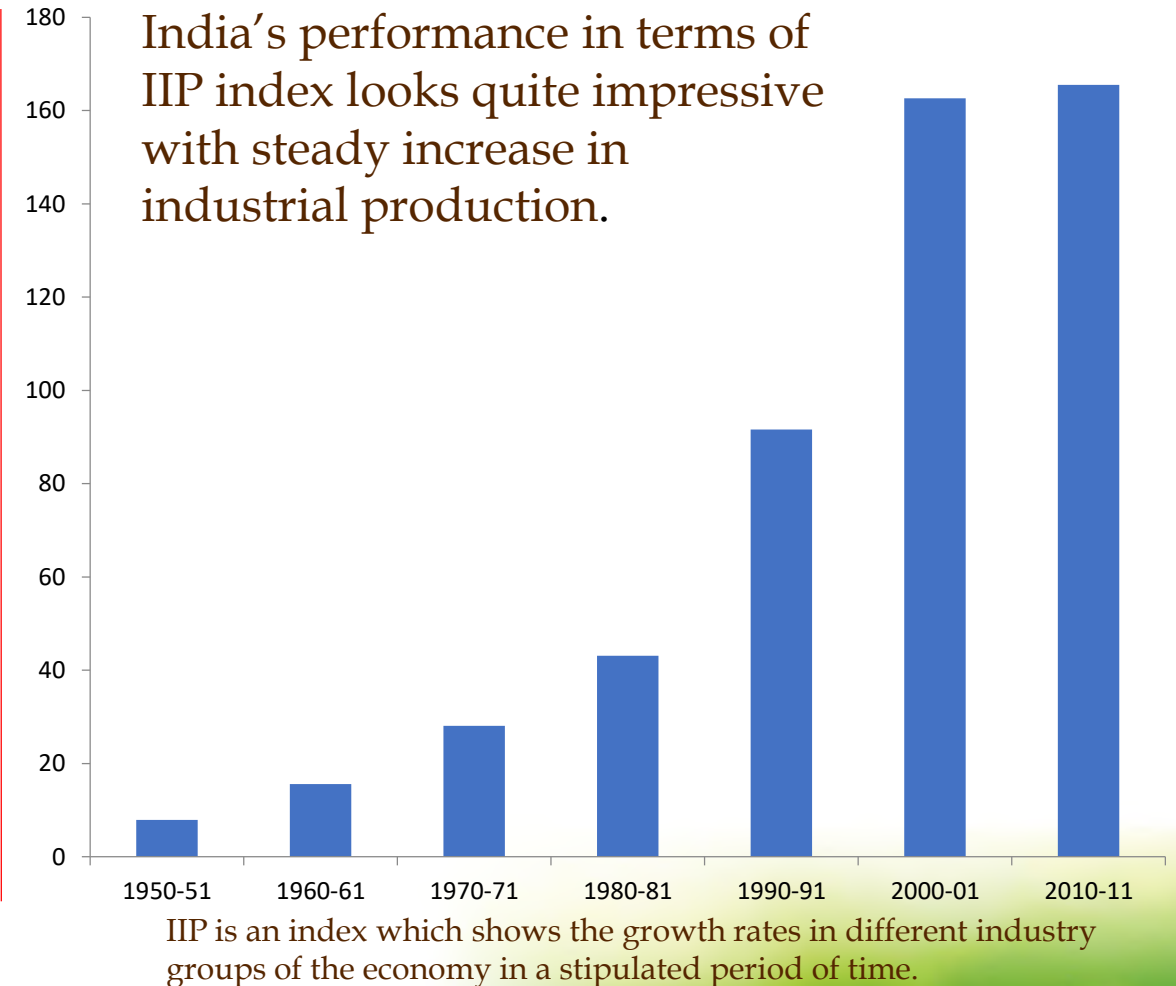
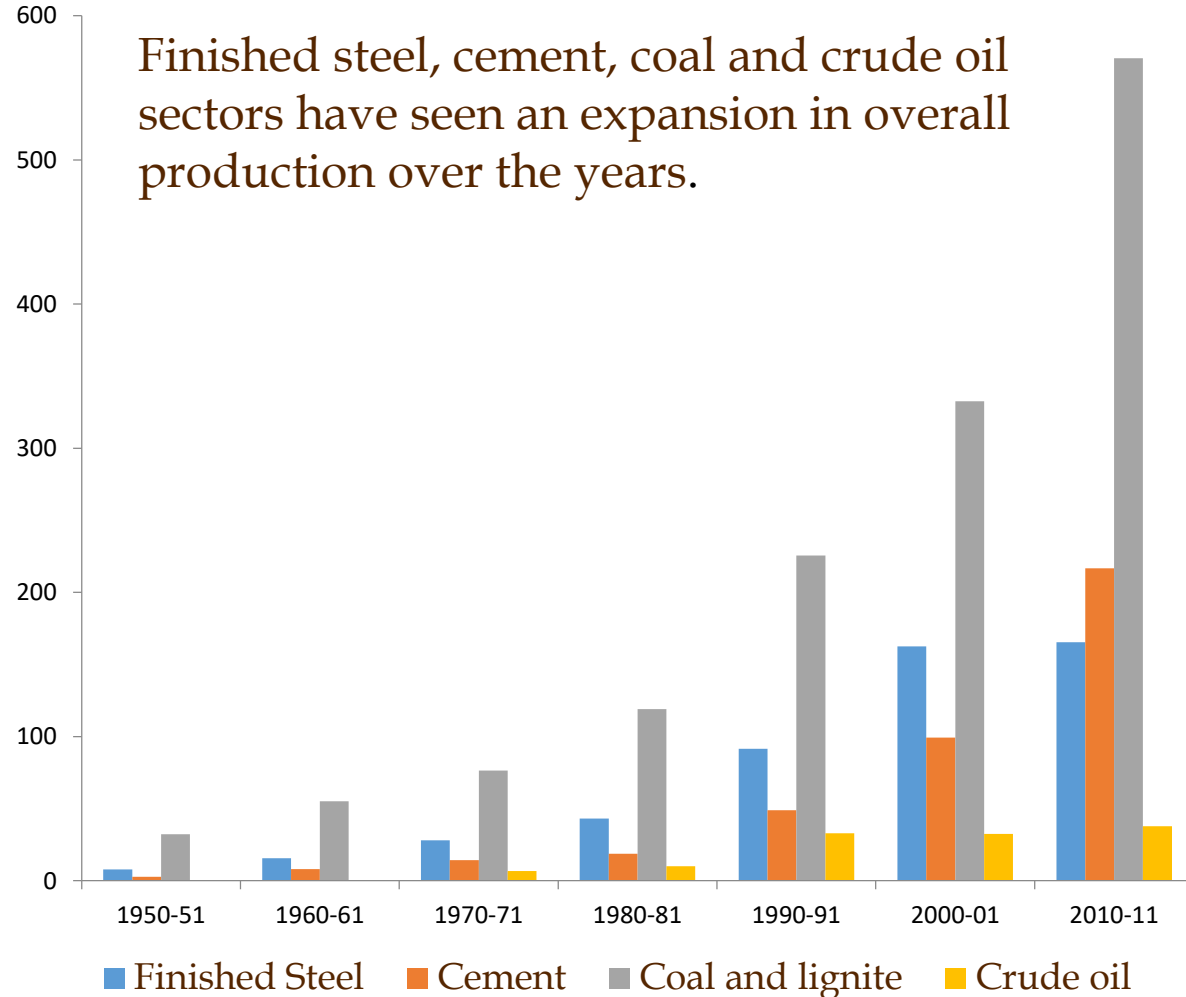
Source: RBI Handbook of Statistics

India's population
1950-51: 359 million
2020-21: 1380 million

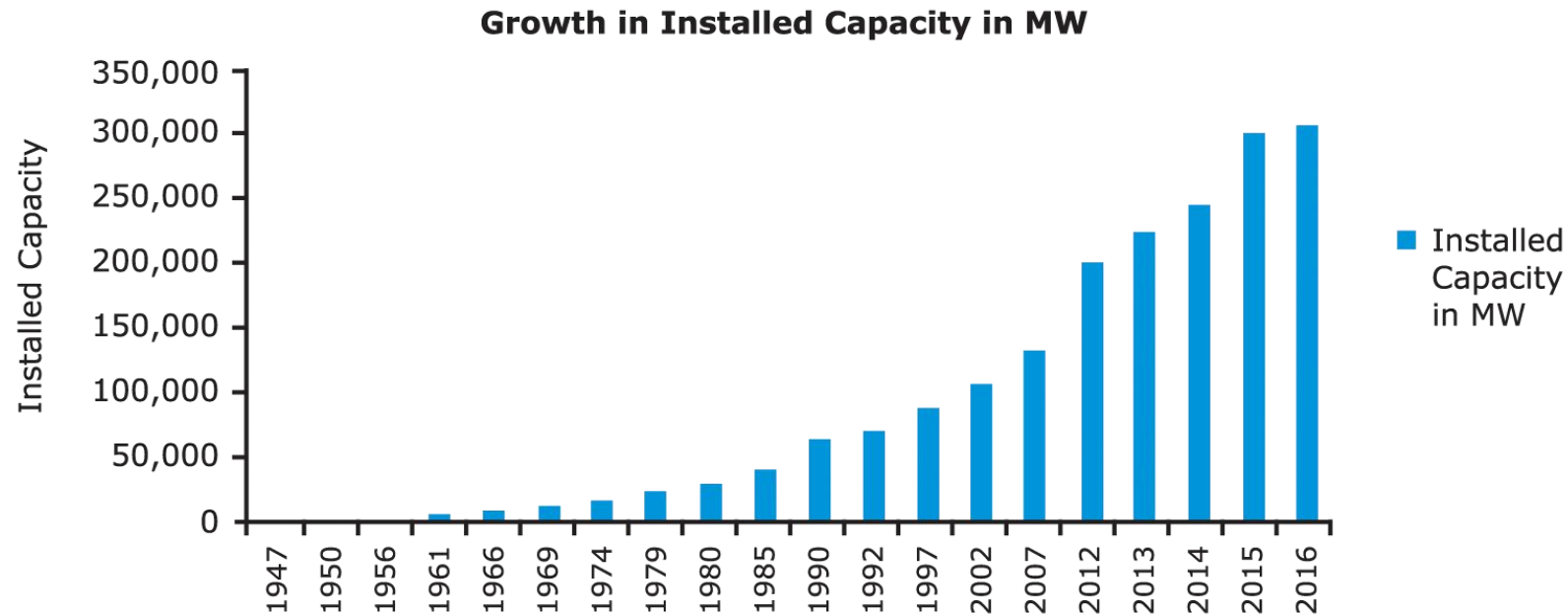
Total foodgrain production
1950-51: 508 lakh tonnes
2020-21: 3087 lakh tonnes

Production of food grain has grown at a compounded annual growth rate of **2.57%** which is higher than many developed countries across the globe.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION & INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)



EVOLUTION OF THE POWER SECTOR



India is the 3rd largest producer & 2nd largest consumer of electricity in the world as of 2021. India ranked 4th in wind power, 5th in solar power & 5th in renewable power installed capacity as of 2019.

EVOLUTION OF DERIVATIVE MARKETS



- ◀ **1875**
Bombay Cotton Trade Association Estab



- ◀ **Early 1900s**
Multiple commodities traded at Kolkata



- ◀ **1939**
Cotton Derivative Banned By Government



- ◀ **1945**
Two associations amalgamated to form the east India Jute and Hessian Ltd.



- ◀ **1952**
Forward Contract (Regulation) Act Enct



- ◀ **1956**
Securities Contract Regulation Act
1969
Prohibition of all Forward Trading U/s 16 of SCRA



- ◀ **1972**
Informal carry forward trades between two settlement cycle began on BSE



- ◀ **1992**
Enactment of SEBI Act
1993
SEBI prohibits carry forward transactions



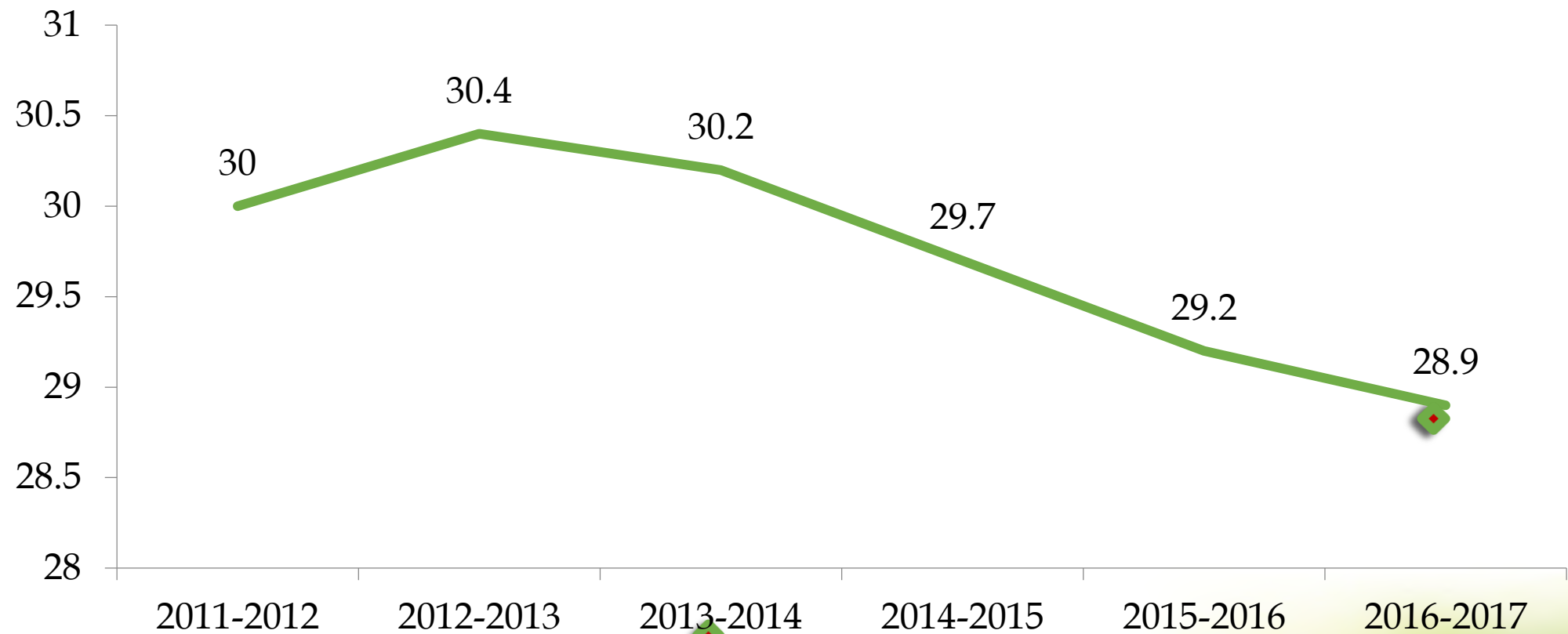
- ◀ **2003-2005**
GOI Permitted future trading in all commodities. options are still prohibited



- ◀ **2005**
FMC & SEBI Merger & Issuance of Notice to Repeal The FCRA Act 1952

MSMEs: GENESIS OF GROWTH

■ **1950:** 16,000 SSI units in 1950 ■ **1961:** 36,000 units ■ **2021:** 6.3 crore MSMEs



Contribution (in per cent) of MSMEs to India's Economy at Current Price 2017-2018



RISE OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIA

GROWTH OF INDIA'S IT SECTOR

Pre-1995

By early 1990s, US-based companies began to outsource low-cost and skilled talent pool in India

1995-2005

Increased investment in R&D and infrastructure. India increasingly seen as a product development destination

2005-2010

The number of IT firms in India grew in size and started offering complex services such as product management and go-to-market strategies. Western firms set up a number of captives in India

2010-Present

Firms in India became MNCs with delivery centers across the globe.

India's IT sector is at an inflection point, moving from enterprise servicing to enterprise solutions.

India has already become the 3rd largest start-up base



INDIA SHINING

Reflections of our
Textiles & Clothing Students

INDIA'S **RANKING** IN WORLD TEXTILE PRODUCTION

- Largest producers of jute in the world.
- Largest producer of cotton with 22% of world production.
- 2nd largest producer of silk in the world.
- 2nd largest manufacturer of PPE in the world.
- 6th largest exporter of textiles and apparel in the world.
- Contributes 6% to global technical textiles.



ONLY PRODUCER OF MUGA SILK IN THE WORLD



Mekhla-chadar, Assam

- Muga silk is highly durable with a rich, natural golden yellow colour with a shimmering glossy texture and has been geographically tagged to the Indian state of Assam.



Production of muga silk rose to
239 MT in FY21 from 119 MT on FY09
(Statista 2022)

2,000-YEAR-OLD RICH HANDLOOM HERITAGE

- Produces 95% of the World's Handloom.
- Produces over 35,000 handloom and related products.



Patola weaving, Pattan (Gujarat)



Kanikar shawl weaving, Kashmir

Handloom export from India was valued at US \$ 319.02 million and for FY21, it was US \$ 223.25 million.

MORE THAN **32 DIFFERENT** HANDLOOM SARIS ARE PRODUCED IN INDIA



Moirangphee,
Manipur



Baluchari,
West Bengal



Banarasi,
Uttar Pradesh



Kota,
Rajasthan



Patola,
Gujarat



Paithani,
Maharashtra



Kusuvu
Puduvu,
Kerala



Ilkal,
Karnataka



Kajeeravaram,
Tamil Nadu



Gadwal,
Andhra Pradesh



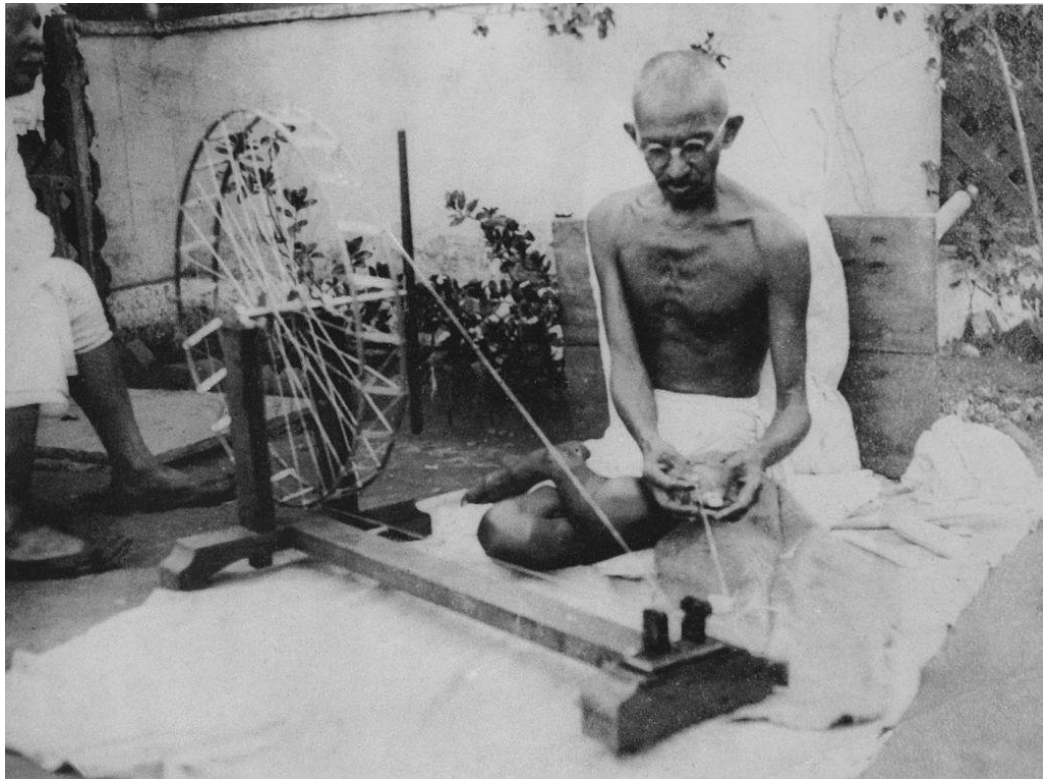
Chanderi,
Madhya Pradesh



Saktapar,
Odisha

KHADI SASHAYING UP THE GLOBAL RAMP

- Hand spun and hand woven cotton cloth.
- *Khadi* has been a symbol of our freedom struggle.
- *Khadi* has a rugged texture and is extremely versatile with its natural ability to keep the wearer cool in summer and warm in winter.
- It is eco-friendly and uses 3 lt of water as a 55 lts used by mill made cotton cloth for 1m.
- Against the mindless use and habits of 'Fast Fashion', *Khadi* offers a thoughtful option.



Lakmé Fashion Week Winter/Festive 2019

KHADI **SASHAYING** UP THE GLOBAL RAMP



- KVIC is promoting *Khadi* and sales rose by 28% in the 5-year period preceding 2018-2019.
- Production was 115.721 sq m mn in 1988, it rose to 69.940 sq m mn in 2006 and further to 97.314 sq m mn in 2016

Source: www.CEICDAT A.Com/Office of the Textile Commissioner

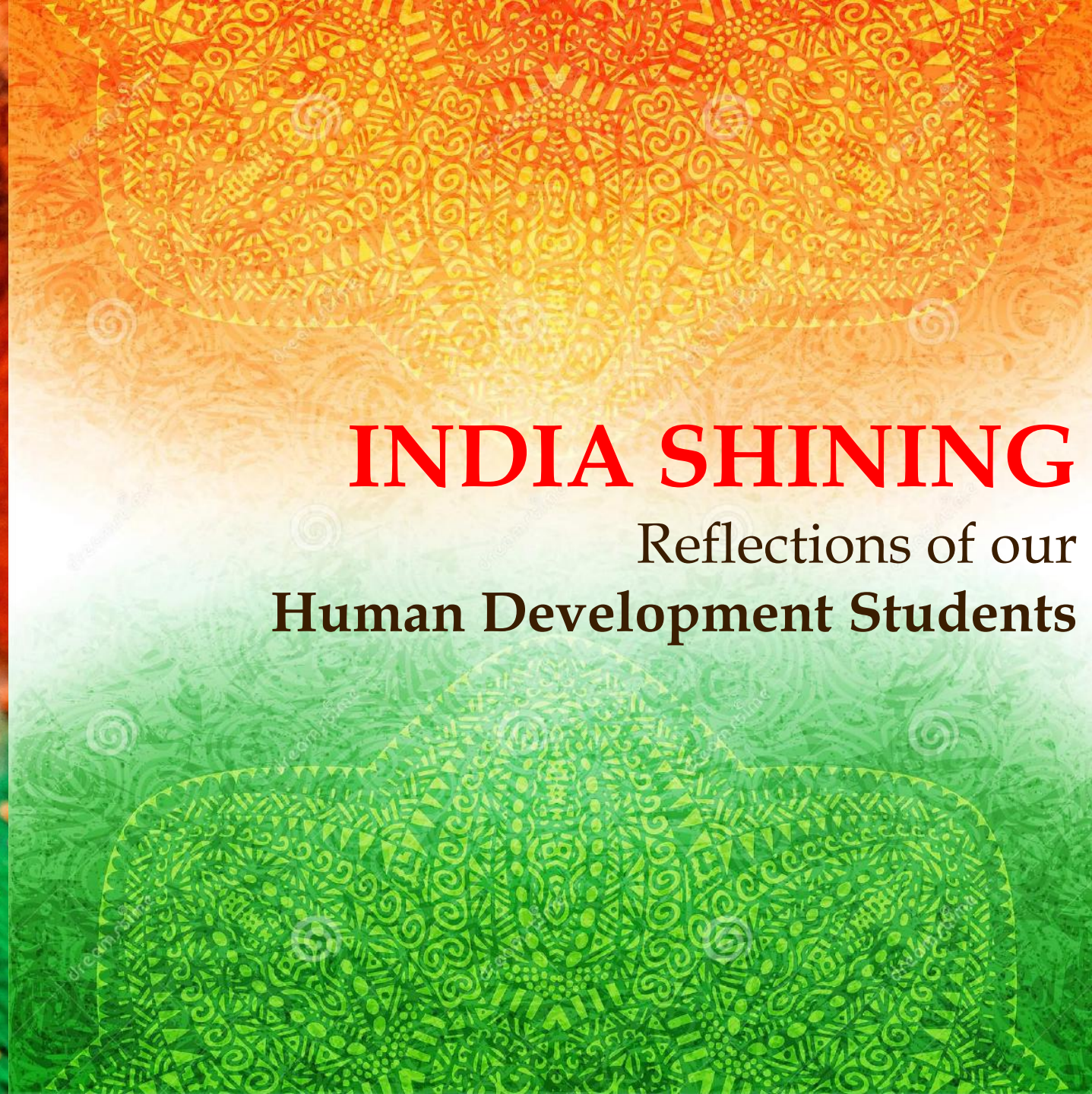
INDIA's **ROBUST** APPAREL & TEXTILE INDUSTRY



- 2nd largest employment sector after agriculture.
- Employs over 4.3 m people directly/indirectly.

- Contributes 5% to the country's GDP
- Contributes 12% to the country's export earnings
- Growing at a CAGR of 11%, exports are expected to reach \$100 bn in the next 5 years
- FDI reached up to \$3.75 bn till March 2021





INDIA SHINING

Reflections of our
Human Development Students

URBAN-RURAL POPULATION

1

WORLD

2011

URBAN POPULATION

51.9%



**RURAL POPULATION DECREASED FROM
72.19%(2001) TO 68.85%(2011)**



**URBAN POPULATION INCREASED FROM
27.81%(2001) TO 31.15%(2011)**



IMPROVEMENT IN LITERACY

Programme Initiated by GOI: Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan



■ As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, **96.5%** of all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled in school.

■ Enrolment in Government schools rose from **64.3%** in 2018 to **70.3%** in 2021

■ India has maintained an average enrolment ratio of **95%** for students in this age group from year 2007 to 2014.

BETTER MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

Programme Initiated by GOI: Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan



“ Child health has improved tremendously in recent decades ”

India's national under-5 mortality rate

- **1990** : 111 per 1,000 live births
- **2018**: 39 per 1,000 lives births
- **2021**: 29.07 per 1,000 live births

WOMEN **EMPOWERMENT** SINCE INDEPENDENCE



Right to Education



Abolishment of Child Marriage



Abandoning of the Purdah

IMPROVED FEMALE LITERACY RATE

Programme Initiated by GOI: Beti Bachao, Beto Padhao



Female Literacy Rate

- **1950:** 09%.
- **2011:** 64.63%
- **2018:** 70.3%

Kerala tops the list with the highest female literacy rate of 95.2%, while Rajasthan is the worst performing state with only 57.6% of its female population being literate.

INCREASED NUMBER OF WOMEN IN WORKFORCE



The female labour force participation has increased. Currently **16.1%** of females are employed in workforce and has **contributed immensely to the GDP** of our country.

INCREASED LIFE EXPECTENCY OF THE ELDERLY



Increase in Share & Size of Elderly Population

- **1961**: 5.6%
- **2011**: 8.6%
- **2021**: 10.1%
- **2031**: 13.1%

REDUCED DEPENDENCY RATIO

Vs



Decrease in
Total Dependency Ratio

■ **1965:** 81.2%

■ **1980:** 75.2%

■ **2020:** 48.66%

Dependency ratio relates the number of children (0-14. years old) and older persons (65 years or over) to the working-age population (15-64 years old).

IMPROVED ADULT LITERACY

Programme Initiated by GOI: Saakshar Bharat



Increase in Adult Literacy Rate

- **1991**: 48.2%
- **2018**: 74.4%
- **2020**: 77.7%

Kerala has emerged as the most literate state in the country, followed by **Delhi**; while **Andhra Pradesh** has recorded the lowest literacy rate (2020)



INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Reflections of our
Interior Designing Students

ICONIC CIRCULAR PARLIAMENT

- where India began its tryst with destiny

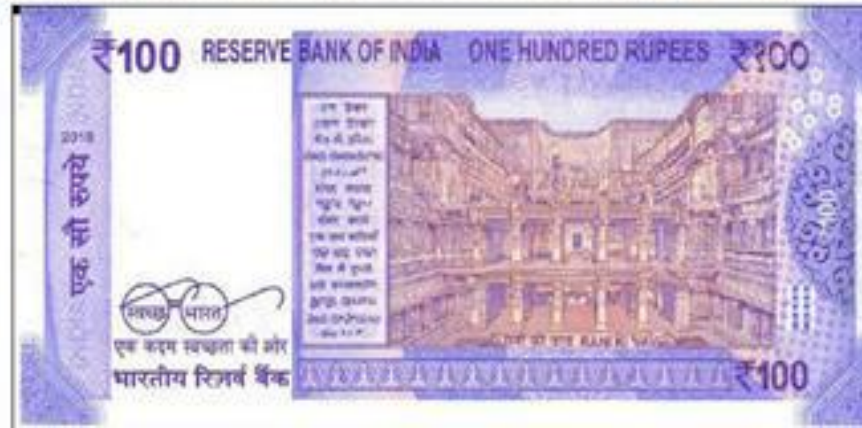


1950: The Parliament House in New Delhi, home of the Central Legislative Assembly



2022: New Parliament Building, New Delhi (under construction)

ARCHITECTURAL MARVELS OF PRE-INDEPENDENT INDIA



RANI KI VAV

Also known as the Queen's Stepwell, it is one of the many UNESCO World Heritage Sites that the state of Gujarat is home to. It displays the pinnacle of craftsmanship in stepwell construction. and is featured on the new hundred rupee note issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

ARCHITECTURAL MARVELS OF PRE-INDEPENDENT INDIA



ELLORA CAVES

Today a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Ellora is located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. It is one of the largest rock-cut temple cave complex in the world, featuring Buddhist and Jain monuments with artwork dating from the period 600–1000 CE.



KHAJURAHO

Khajuraho is an ancient city known for magnificent temples and its intricate sculptures located in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. This UNESCO site of 'Khajuraho Group of Monuments' is famous for its Nagara-style architecture and graceful sculptures of nayikas and deities.

ARCHITECTURAL MARVELS OF PRE-INDEPENDENT



RED FORT

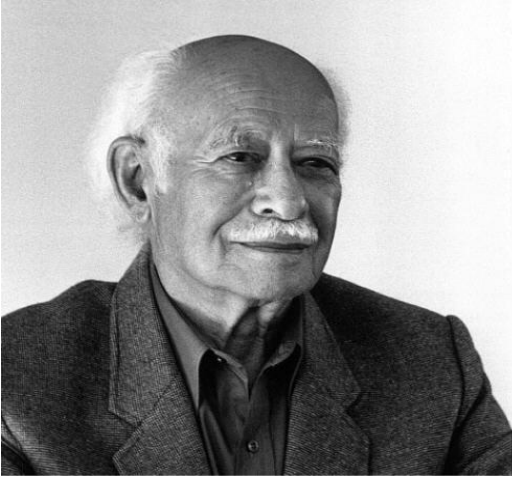
The Fort served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors. Shah Jahan commissioned its construction in 1638, when he shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi. On 15 August 1947, the first prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, raised the Indian national flag above the Lahori Gate in Red Fort



MEHRANGARH FORT

Standing at an altitude of 410 feet and covering over 1200 acre, Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur, Rajasthan is one of the biggest in our country. It was constructed around 1459 by Rao Jodha and exudes an aristocratic opulence. The fort is carefully preserved and stands in its full glory.

FAMOUS ARCHITECTS WHO HELPED IN SHAPING INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE



Joseph Allen Stein

A prominent architect in the Post-republic Design Movement. In 1955 he was tasked the **planning of Durgapur (West Bengal)** along with Benjamin Polk. Joseph Stein Lane is the only road named after an architect.



Durgapur Steel Plant, West Bengal

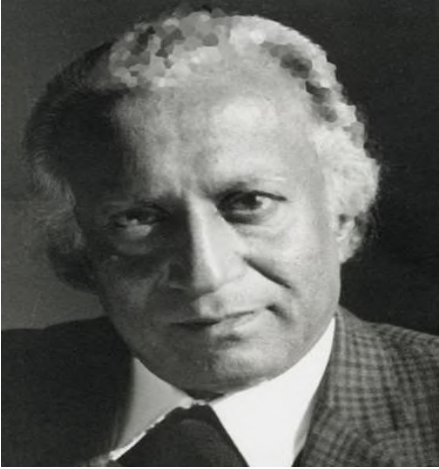


Indian Habitat Centre, New Delhi



Triveni Kala Kendra, New Delhi

FAMOUS ARCHITECTS WHO HELPED IN SHAPING INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE



Habib Rahman

With Masters in Architecture from MIT, Habib Rahman became the Senior Architect of the Central Public Works Department in New Delhi in 1953 and the **Chief Architect** in 1970.



Secretariat Building, Kolkata



Gandhi Ghat, Kolkata



UGC Building, New Delhi

FAMOUS ARCHITECTS WHO HELPED IN SHAPING INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE



Shivnath Prasad

A graduate of the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Scotland, Shivanath Prasad was the in 1962 **Town Planner for the first Master Plan of Delhi**



Sri Ram Centre, New Delhi



Akbar Hotel, New Delhi

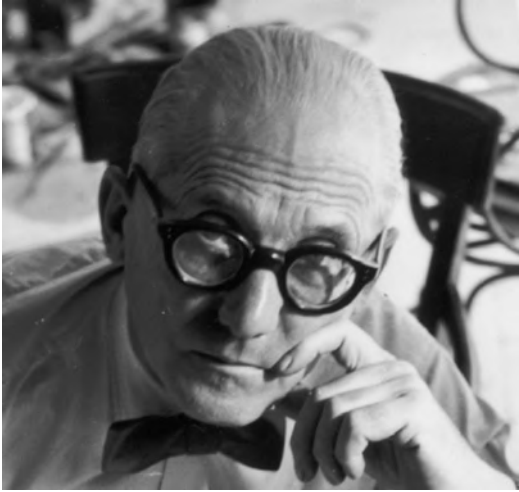


Tibet House Museum, New Delhi



Architecture Museum, Chandigarh

FAMOUS ARCHITECTS WHO HELPED IN SHAPING INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE



Charles-Edouard Jeanneret

As known as Le Corbusier, Charles was a Swiss-French architect, designer and urban planner whose most **ambitious project was Chandigarh**, the capital city of Punjab and Haryana



High Court, Chandigarh



Palace of Assembly, Chandigarh



Architecture Museum, Chandigarh



INDIA SHINING

Reflections of our
Food & Nutrition Students

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

Since Independence, India has come a long way in terms of agricultural sector and food security, from the state of food deficit to major producer and global exporter of food grains.

ERA OF SCARCITY (1940-1960)

- Agricultural Productivity was low at the time of independence
- The Great Bengal Famine



ERA OF FOOD SECURITY (1960-1991)

- *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan* motto launched by the former Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
- White Revolution through milk cooperatives
- Green Revolution
- India established itself as the world's biggest agricultural producer.



ERA OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION (1991-till date)

- Due to the rapid economic growth in non-agricultural sectors, the agricultural sector was heavily affected.
- However, there has been the adoption of organic farming by various states of India in recent years.
- India still remains the world's largest producer of milk with 22 % of the global production.

EVOLUTION OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN INDIA

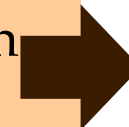
Post-Independence Era (1947-1960)

- Bhore Committee in 1946 marked the basis of India's current healthcare structure
- Launch of Family Planning Programme in 1952.



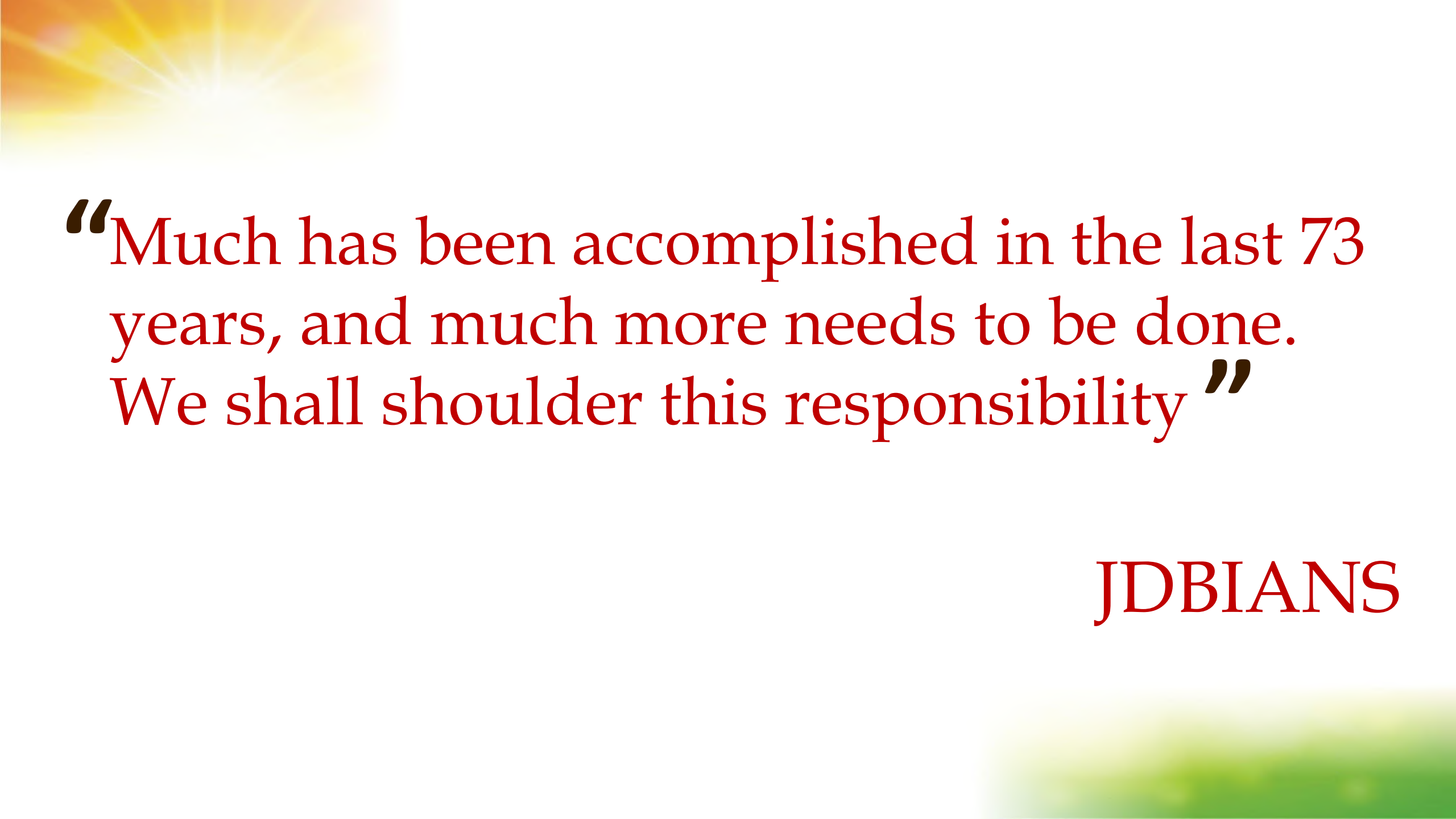
Era of Significant Launches (1960-1991)

- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for early childhood education, nutrition, healthcare and employment as Anganwadi worker in 1975.
- First National Health Policy in 1983 to provide primary healthcare to all by the year 2000.
- First private hospital in Chennai, Apollo in 1983.



Era of productivity surge (1991- till date)

- Pulse Polio Programme with Universal Immunization Programme in 1995
- Second National Health Policy in 2002
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005
- In 2014, India was declared polio free and
- Ministry of AYUSH was set up to promote alternative medicine



“Much has been accomplished in the last 73 years, and much more needs to be done. We shall shoulder this responsibility”

JDBIANS