Cinema: The Films Division was constituted in January 1948 by re-christening the erstwhile Information Films of India and the Indian New Parade set up in 1943, primarily for war coverage. Since 1949, Films Division has been releasing a documentary or news- based or an animation film every single Friday. Over the decades, the Division has virtually recorded the country's entire post-independence history. Films Division is equipped with all facilities of production studios, recording theatres, editing rooms, animation unit, cameras, video set-up and preview theatres. Dubbing of films in 15 Indian languages is also done in-house. Hindi cinema, often known as Bollywood is the Indian Hindi-language film industry . The term is a portmanteau of "Bombay" and "Hollywood". The industry is the world's largest by number of feature films produced per annum.

Additional Facts About India

Country Name	Republic of India; Bharat Ganrajya
Government Type	Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary system of Government.
Capital	New Delhi
Independence	15th August 1947 (From the British Colonial Rule)
Constitution	The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950.
Climate	The climate of India can broadly be classified as a tropical monsoon one. But, in spite of much of the northern part of India lying beyond the tropical zone, the entire country has a tropical climate marked by relatively high temperatures and dry winters. There are four seasons: i. Winter (December-February) ii. Summer (March-June) iii. South-west monsoon season (June-September) iv. Post monsoon season (October-November)
Natural Resources	Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, bauxite, petroleum, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, magnesite, limestone, arable land, dolomite, barytes, kaolin, gypsum, apatite, phosphorite, steatite, fluorite, etc.
Population	1.3Bn (approximate)
Languages	22 different languages have been recognised by the Constitution of India, of which Hindi is the national Language. Article 343(3) empowered Parliament to provide by law for continued use of English for official purposes.
Religions	Hinduism (79.8%), Islam (14.2%), Christianity (2.3%), Sikhism (1.72%), Buddhism (0.7%), Jainism (0.37%), Unaffiliated (0.24%), Others (0.67%)

High Commission of India, Mbabane

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HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA, MBABANE

AZAADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV

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A special print by HCI Mbabane
For celebration of India's Independence Day 2021







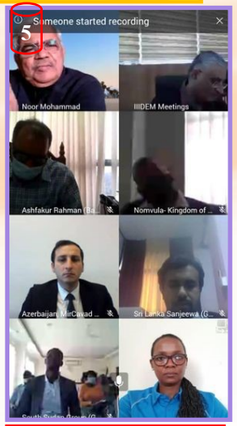


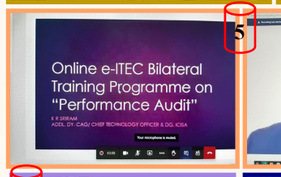


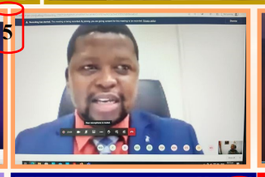




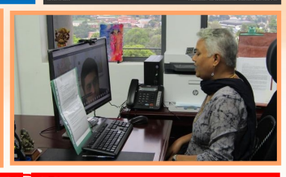


























1. World Hindi Day celebrated virtually with selected diaspora in Eswatini sharing their musical renditions of their celebrations at the comfort of their homes.

2. India's #LargestVaccineDrive highlighted within the country and its initiative of #VaccineMaitri - sharing of vaccines, to begin with 6 countries in its neighbourhood.

3. Condoled with His Majesty King Mswati III, Indlovukazi, entire Kingdom of Eswatini, family and friends on the untimely demise of Public Service Hon. Minister, Christian Ntshangase.

4. Hosts virtual narration of 'Mahatma Gandhi's Tryst with Peace' by Dr Shobhana Radhakrishna.

5. Participation of seven Emaswati officers from Election Commission of Eswatini in a week long e-ITEC training on 'Electoral Technology' conducted by IIDEM, New Delhi.

6. Condoled with His Majesty King Mswati III, Indlovukazi, entire Kingdom of Eswatini, family and friends on the untimely demise of Labour & Social Security Hon. Minister, Makhosi Vilakati.

7. Saluted #NetajiSubhasChandraBose and celebrated Parakram Diwas by creating short videos using files sourced from the net.

8. Republic Day celebrated by Mission Officials as strict Covid-19 regulations restrict large gatherings. Short gathering commenced with the High Commissioner sharing the President of India's speech then followed by her own remarks which highlighted the work of the Mission since its first establishment in August 2019. Event was live streamed on the Mission's Facebook and YouTube pages for benefit of the general public who couldn't take part.

Manipur has contributed to a delicate, lyrical style of dance called Manipuri, while Kuchipudi is a dance form owing its origin to Andhra Pradesh. Odissi from Odisha, once practised as a temple dance, is today widely exhibited by artistes across the country. Folk and tribal dances are of numerous patterns. Both classical and folk dances owe their present popularity to institutions like Sangeet Natak Akademi and other training institutes and cultural organisations. The Akademi gives financial assistance to cultural institutions and awards fellowships to scholars, performers and teachers to promote advanced study and training in different forms of dance and music, especially those which are rare.

Theatre:

Theatre in India is as old as her music and dance. Classical theatre survives only in some places. Folk theatre can be seen in its regional variants practically in every region. There are also professional theatres, mainly city-oriented. Besides, India has a rich tradition of puppet theatre, prevalent forms being puppets, rod puppets, glove puppets and leather puppets (shadow theatre). There are several semi-professional and amateur theatre groups involved in staging plays in Indian languages and in English.

Dance: Dance in India has an unbroken tradition of over 2,000 years. Its themes are derived from mythology, legends and classical literature, two main divisions being classical and folk. Classical dance forms are based on ancient dance discipline and have rigid rules of presentation. Important among them are Bharata Natyam, Kathakali, Kathak, Manipuri, Kuchipudi and Odissi. Bharata Natyam though it derives its roots from Tamil Nadu, has developed into an all India form. Kathakali is a dance form of Kerala. Kathak is a classical dance form revitalised as a result of Mughal influence on Indian culture.

Handicrafts

Handicrafts are the creative products made by the skill of the hand without the help of modern machinery and equipment. Nowadays, hand-made products are considered to be a fashion statement and an item of luxury.

India's rich cultural heritage and centuries of evolutionary tradition is manifested by the huge variety of handicrafts made all over the country. Handicrafts are a mirror of the cultural identity of the ethnic people who make it. Through the ages, handicrafts made in India like the Kashmiri woollen carpets, Zari embroidered fabrics, terracotta and ceramic products, silk fabrics etc. have maintained their exclusiveness. In the ancient times, these handicrafts were exported to far off countries of Europe, Africa, West Asia and Far East via the 'silk route'. The entire wealth of timeless Indian handicrafts has survived through the ages. These crafts carry the magnetic appeal of the Indian culture that promises exclusivity, beauty, dignity and style. Indian handicrafts could be broadly divided into three categories: folk crafts, religious crafts and commercial crafts. Popular folk crafts that are modified according to the demands of the market become commercial crafts. Myriads of handicrafts are made for the diverse rites and rituals associated with the religious faiths of the varied ethnic groups of India. Some of the handicrafts basically meant for the religious purposes are also liked by the people for their aesthetic value.

Mass Media

Television - Doordarshan, a Public Service Broadcaster, is among the largest terrestrial television network in the world. The service was started in New Delhi on 15 September 1959 to transmit educational and development programmes on an experimental basis with half-an-hour programming. Commencement of regular television service as part of All India Radio commenced in Delhi (1965); Mumbai (1972); Kolkata (1975), Chennai (1975). Doordarshan was established on 15 September 1976. A major landmark thereafter was the introduction of colour television in 1982 ushering in a major revolution in broadcasting in the country. Today there are more than 350 channels (free and paid) available to viewers in India.

Radio Broadcasting started in India in the early 1920's. The first programme was broadcast in 1923. This was followed by setting up Broadcasting Services in 1927 with two privately-owned transmitters at Bombay and Calcutta. The present day All India Radio (AIR) came into being in 1936 and it came to be known as Akashvani from 1957. Currently, there are 371 private FM stations operating across 107 cities in India. Out of these, 31 are operated by micro, small & medium enterprises (MSMEs)

Christmas: Christmas originates from the word Cristes maesse, or 'Christ's Mass'. The first Christmas is estimated to be around 336 A.D. in Rome. It is celebrated on 25th December all over the world, to commemorate the birth of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. It is regarded as one of the most important of all Christian festivals. It is a public holiday in India and most of the other countries.

Rakshabandhan: Celebrated on the full-moon day of the Hindu month of Sravana (July/August), this festival celebrates the love of a brother for his sister. On this day, sisters tie rakhi on the wrists of their brothers to protect them against evil influences, and pray for their long life and happiness. They in turn, give a gift which is a promise that they will protect their sisters from any harm. Within these Rakhis reside sacred feelings and well wishes. This festival is mostly celebrated in North India.

Deepawali: Deepawali or Diwali, is a festival of lights symbolising the victory of righteousness and the lifting of spiritual darkness. The word 'Deepawali' literally means rows of diyas (clay lamps). This is one of the most popular festivals in the Hindu calendar. It is celebrated on the 15th day of Kartika (October/November). This festival commemorates Lord Rama's return to his kingdom Ayodhya after completing his 14-year exile.

Id-ul-Zuha: Id-ul-Zuha (Bakr-Id), is a festival of great rejoice, special prayers and exchange of greetings and gifts mark this festival of Muslims. Id-ul-zuha, the festival of sacrifice is celebrated with traditional fervor and gaiety in India and the world. It is called Id-ul-Adha in Arabic and Bakr-Id in the Indian sub-continent, because of the tradition of sacrificing a goat or 'bakr' in Urdu. The word 'id' derived from the Arabic 'iwd' means 'festival' and zuha comes from 'uzhaiyya' which translates to 'sacrifice'.

Ramnavami:

Ramnavami is dedicated to the memory of Lord Rama, the son of king Dashrath. He is known as 'Maryada Purusottama' and is the emblem of righteousness. The festival commemorates the birth of Rama on the ninth day after the new moon in Sukul Paksh (the waxing moon), which falls sometime in the month of April.
Lord Rama is remembered for his prosperous and righteous reign. He is considered to be an avatar or reincarnation of Lord Vishnu, who came down to earth to battle the invincible Ravana (demon king) in human form. Ramrajya (the reign of Rama) has become synonymous with a period of peace and prosperity.

Guru Nanak Jayanti: Guru Nanak Jayanti, the foremost of all the Gurupurabs or anniversaries of the 10 Sikh Gurus, is the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of the Sikh faith, who ushered in a new wave in religion. The first of the 10 Sikh Gurus, Guru Nanak was born in 1469 at Talwandi, near Lahore. The disinclination to accept the practice of several religions in society, professing different deities drove the much-travelled leader to break free from the shackles of religious diversity, and establish a religion based on a single God who is the eternal truth. The festive event of Guru Nanak Jayanti includes the three-day Akhand Path, during which the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs is read out from the beginning to the end without a break. On the day of the main event, the Granth Sahib is ornamented with flowers, and carried on a float in a proper procession throughout a village or city.

Performing Arts

Music: Two main schools of classical music-Hindustani and Carnatic continue to survive through oral tradition being passed on by teachers to disciples. This has led to the existence of family traditions called gharanas and *sampradayas*.





1. HC met World Vision Eswatini country Program Director and Finance Director at World Vision Offices in Mbabane for familiarization and introduction.

2. HC met with Manzini and Mbabane Library officials to discuss establishment of India Corners in both cities and visited the Mbabane National Library for familiarization of the location of the India Corner at the National Libraries.

3. HC met, interacted and wished happy journey to the set of Emaswati students who departed for India to avail of ICCR academic scholarships.

4. Compliance Audit special course for Eswatini commenced at iCISA. Auditors from Eswatini were virtually trained for a full week.

5. Tibiyo TakaNgwane Managing Director, Dr. A.T. Dlamini made a courtesy call on the HC at HCI Offices.



1. HC met with Channel Yemaswati Director to discuss partnership with the TV Channel for allocation of telecast slots at Channel S to air Indian Documentaries and different programs that the Mission could provide to the Channel for bringing India to every home in Eswatini.
2. Second batch of Special Compliance Audit e-ITEC course for Eswatini began. Conducted by iCISA, the valedictory ceremony was graced by Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Thuli Dladla and Timothy Matsebula, the Auditor General of Eswatini. This concluded the special training in Performance and Compliance Audit to the 3 batches of 45 auditors of Eswatini.
3. First Consignment of Made-in-India Covid-19 Vaccines arrived in the country. The 20, 000 doses of AstraZeneca were handed over by the HC to the Minister of Health who conveyed her gratitude, on behalf of the kingdom, for the generous gift from India. In attendance were selected MPs, representatives form the Covid-19 Mobilisation Committee, general public as well as print and visual media.
4. Following the live coverage of the vaccines handover event by local TV channels, the event was also covered in the evening news reports. Later, on the same day, HC went live on Channel Yemaswati's popular live show, 'People & Places' where the Director, Mr. Qhawe Mamba and host interviewed the HC on different topics including India's gift of vaccinations to Eswatini.
5. Celebrated International Women's Day by creating a short video of Women Leaders in Eswatini and sharing it on the Mission's social media pages.
6. Mission Officials attended and oversaw the Vaccination Programme Launch by the Hon. DPM, Themba Masuku where he and other dignitaries in attendance took the first jab of India-made AstraZeneca vaccine.
7. Mission gifted a Covid-19 testing tent to Good Shepherd Hospital in Siteki, Lubombo region.
8. India officially launched commemoration of India@75 Initiative from 12 March, 2021.

India at a Glance



India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress since its Independence. As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west.

Monuments



- Agra Fort,
- Ajanta & Ellora Caves
- Amer Fort
- Bahai Temple
- The Bara Imambara, Lucknow
- Basilica of Bom Jesus (Goa)
- Brhadisvara Temple - Thanjavur
- Charminar
- City Palace, Udaipur
- Dilwara Temples, Mount Abu
- Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
- Chola Temples
- Churches and Convents of Goa
- Elephanta Caves
- Fatehpur Sikri
- Gateway of India
- Gingee Fort
- Golconda Fort
- Golden Temple
- Group of Monuments at Hampi
- Gwalior Fort
- Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
- Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- Hawa Mahal
- The Hill Palace Museum, Thripunithura (Kerala)
- India Gate
- Jaisalmer Fort
- Jama Masjid (Delhi)
- Jantar Mantar, Delhi
- Kamakhya Temple
- Kashi Vishwanath Temple, Varanasi
- Kye Monastery
- Humayun's Tomb
- Khajuraho Group of Monuments
- Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya
- Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
- Mehrangarh Fort
- The Mysore Palace
- Nalanda
- Purana Quila (Old Fort)
- Qutub Minar
- Rashtrapati Bhavan
- Red Fort, Delhi
- Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka
- Se´ Cathedral
- Sheesh Mahal

People & Lifestyle

Festivals: India is a land of festivals and fairs. Virtually celebrating each day of the year, there are more festivals celebrated in India than anywhere else in the world. Each festival pertains to different occasions, some welcome the seasons of the year, the harvest, the rains, or the full moon. Others celebrate religious occasions, the birthdays of divine beings and saints, or the advent of the New Year. A number of these festivals are common to most parts of India. However, they may be called by different names in various parts of the country or may be celebrated in a different fashion. Some of the festivals celebrated all over India are mentioned below. However, this section is still under enhancement. There are many other important festivals celebrated by various communities in India and this section shall be further enriched with information about them...

Janmashtami: Lord Vishnu is invoked in his human incarnation as Krishna on his birth anniversary in the festival of Janmashtami. This festival of Hindus is celebrated with great devotion on the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Sravana (July-August) in India. According to Hindu mythology, Krishna was born to destroy Mathura's demon King Kansa, brother of his virtuous mother, Devaki.

Parliament

Legislature of the Union which is called Parliament, consists of President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha). Each House of Parliament has to meet within six months of its previous sitting. A joint sitting of two Houses can be held in certain cases.

RAJYA SABHA: The Constitution provides that the Rajya Sabha shall consist of 250 members, of which 12 members shall be nominated by the President from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service; and not more than 238 representatives of the States and of the Union Territories. Elections to the Rajya Sabha are indirect; members representing states are elected by elected members of legislative assemblies of the states in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and those representing union territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe. The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution; one-third of its members retire every second year. The Rajya Sabha, at present, has 245 seats. Of these, 233 members represent the States and the Union Territories and 12 members are nominated by the President.

LOK SABHA: The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is now 552 (530 members to represent States/20 to represent Union Territories and not more than two members of Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President, if, in his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House). The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. The Lok Sabha at present consists of 545 members. Of these, 530 members are directly elected from the States and 13 from Union Territories while two are nominated by the President to represent the Anglo-Indian community. The term of the Lok Sabha, unless dissolved, is five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. However, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, this period may be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case, beyond a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate. Seventeenth Lok Sabhas have been constituted so far.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT:- www.parliamentofindia.nic.in

Ministries/Departments of the Government

The Government consists of a number of ministries/departments, number and character varying from time to time on factors such as volume of work, importance attached to certain items, changes of orientation, political expediency, etc. On 15 August 1947, the number of ministries at the Centre was 18 and presently there are 51 Ministries and 56 Departments. (www.india.gov.in)

States & Union Territories of India

- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam;
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Odisha
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal
- Adaman & Nicobar (UT)
- Chandigarh (UT)
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)
- Daman & Diu (UT)
- Delhi (UT)
- Jammu & Kashmir (UT)
- Ladakh (UT)
- Lakshadweep (UT)
- Puducherry (UT)



1. Advertising of 25 slots for 2021 - 2022 ICCR scholarships commenced at the Mission and subsequently, enquiries and applications followed.
2. Mission joined the rest of the world in celebrating the 71st Anniversary of ICCR by sharing videos of alumni and currently studying students about their experience in India and how this programme has greatly impacted theire lives.
3. HC signed MoU with Eswatini Chess Federation and became the 1st ever Chief Patron of ECF. She further gifted ECF with 50 chess sets gifted by All India Chess Federation to ECF.
4. Endzingeni MP and Philani Maswati Charity Organisation Chairman, Lutfo Dlamini called on the HC.
5. Celebrations of Ambedkar Jayanti at the Mission.
6. Mission joined His Majesty King Mswati III, Indlovukazi and the entire nation of Eswatini in celebrating Eswatini's National Flag Day.
7. HC joined Artemis Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd for launch of their Moringa powder and capsules in the company of Good Shepherd Hospital CEO and MS.
8. HC toured Far East Textile in Matsapa and held discussions with Mrs Tokky Hou, the President of Business Women Eswatini, of a possible collaboration with Women's Chambers in India. Senator Busie Dlamini and MP Thandi Nxumalo joined HC in the tour and meetings.





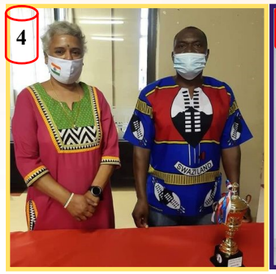






























1. HC supported Eswatini Mum's Family Fun Day which was organized to provide a platform to struggling women entrepreneurs and in support of girls needing sanitary towel and clothes .

2. HC joined Indian diaspora living in Matsapa-Manzini corridor and in Mbabane on different occasions during Ifthar and broke the Ramzan fast with the families.

3. HC, in the company of Philani Maswati Chairman, visited Philani Maswati Charity Organisation at Mantjonga, Manzini region and donated 100 blankets to the elderly in that community. Blankets were sourced from Vukani Bomake women's empowerment initiative.

4. HC joined AGM of Eswatini Chess Federation in her role as the Chief Patron, where elections to next Governing Body were held.

5. HC visited newly established Kellogg's Tolaram Noodles factory in Matsapa Industrial area for a familiarization tour and meeting with the Indian diaspora officers .

6. HC handed over Community Kitchen sponsored by the Mission for Kids Care Centre of Ntondozi Inkhundla. Hon Minister of Tourism, Moses Vilakati, Chief , Council, and members of the community were present.

7. HC attended Eswatini Youth Biodiversity Network's event held in Mantenga Cultural Village, Ezulwini to celebrate World Biodiversity Day where she also took part in tree planting.

National Flower



Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera) is the National Flower of India. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.

Government

The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 is made by the President of India under Article 77 of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India. The Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India are created by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules. The business of the Government of India are transacted in the ministries/ departments, secretariats and offices (referred to as "Department") as per the distribution of subjects specified in these Rules. Each of the Ministry (ies) will be assigned to a Minister by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet Secretariat ensures that the President, the Vice-President and ministers are kept informed of the major activities of all ministries/departments by means of monthly summary of their activities. Management of major crisis situations in the country and coordinating activities of various ministries in such a situation is also one of the functions of the Cabinet Secretariat.

President

The President is elected by members of an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the states in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. To secure uniformity among state inter se as Well as parity between the states, as a whole, and the Union, suitable weightage is given to each vote. President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and qualified for election as member of the Lok Sabha. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. His removal from office is to be in accordance with procedure prescribed in Article 61 of the Constitution. Executive power of the Union is vested in the President and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. Supreme command of defence forces of the Union also vests in him. The President summons, prorogues, addresses, sends messages to Parliament and dissolves the Lok Sabha; promulgates Ordinances at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session; makes recommendations for introducing financial and money bills and gives assent to bills; grants pardons, reprieves, respites or remission of punishment or suspends, remits or commutes sentences in certain cases. When there is a failure of the constitutional machinery in a state, he can assume to himself all or any of the functions of the government of that state. The President can proclaim emergency in the country if he is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby security of India or any part of its territory is threatened whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT:- http://www.presidentofindia.nic.in/

Prime Minister

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who appoints other ministers on the advice of Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of Council of Ministers relating to administration of affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them. The Council of Ministers comprises Ministers who are members of Cabinet, Ministers of State (independent charge), Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT:- http://www.pmindia.gov.in

Map of India



Flag of India



The National flag is a horizontal tri-colour of deep saffron (Kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the center of the white band is a navy-blue wheel which represents the Chakra. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes. The design of the national flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22nd July 1947.



The State Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (DharmaChakra). In the State emblem, adopted by the Government of India on 26 January 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the center of the abacus with a bull on right and a horse on left and the outlines of the wheels on extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words Satyameva Jayate from Mundaka Upanishad,meaning Truth Alone Triumphs, are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script.

National Anthem

The song Jana-gana-mana, composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24th January 1950. It was first sung on 27th December 1911 at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza contains the full version of the National Anthem. Playing time of the full version of the national anthem is approximately 52 seconds. A short version consisting of first and last lines of the stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions.

National Song

The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji, was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana-gana-mana. The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

National Animal



The magnificent tiger, Panthera tigris (Linnaeus), is a striped animal. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes. The combination of grace, strength, agility and enormous power has earned the tiger its pride of place as the national animal of India. Out of eight races of the species known, the Indian race, the Royal Bengal Tiger, is found throughout the country except in the north-western region and also in the neighbouring countries.

National Bird



The Indian peacock, Pavo cristatus (Linnaeus), the national bird of India, is a colourful, swan-sized bird, with a fan-shaped crest of feathers, a white patch under the eye and a long, slender neck. The male of the species is more colourful than the female, with a glistening bluebreast and neck and a spectacular bronze-green train of around 200 elongated feathers. The peacock is widely found in the Indian sub-continent from the south and east of the Indus river, Jammu and Kashmir, east Assam, south Mizoram and the whole of the Indian peninsula. The Peacock enjoys protection from the people as it is never molested for religious and sentimental reasons. It is fully protected under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972.

2021 June Newsletter















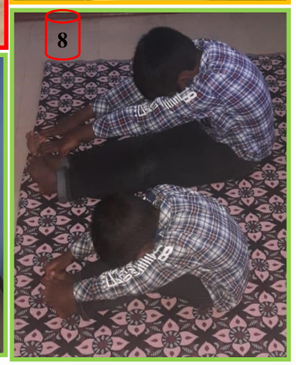


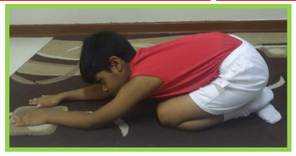
















1. As part of various curtain raisers for #IDY2021 at HCI Mbabane, Julie Hertslet, Iyengar Yoga Teacher with her students practiced various Yogasanas.
2. Joined the world in celebration of World Environmental Day by going down memory lane on the projects that the Mission has thus far embarked on hand in hand with Eswatini Govt. in protecting and saving the environment.
3. Another #IDY2021 curtain raiser organized with Form-Scaff Eswatini in Matsapa as selected team members of this Mission led the Yoga session.
4. #IDY2021 curtain raiser organized in conjunction with Eswatini Sports Council's Shukuma Activity at Timphisini. In attendance were the Hon. Minister of Sports, Madze Bulunga, Sports Council CEO Darius Dlomo, Chairman Mr. Lawrence Mthethwa, Hon. MP Nelson Mamba and the community of Timphisini.
5. As part of India@75 Celebrations at Eswatini, HC organized an Indian Cuisine Promotional Event in collaboration with Amora Café in Woodlands Mall. In attendance were several Ministers and Lord Mayors of Mbabane and Ezulwini , and many more local dignitaries who made the event a success as they dug in on the scrumptious Indian Food served at the restaurant..
6. Yet another #IDY2021 Curtain Raiser was organized at Fitness Zone, Ezulwini with Ezulwini Municipality CEO, Staff Members, her Lordship Ezulwini Mayor and her Deputy as well as the HC coming together to practice Yoga.
7. As part of India@75, HC formally handed over sanitary pads to BAWSS Foundation for distribution to needy school girls. Pads were collected with the assistance of Rotary Club of Mbabane-Mbuluzi to commemorate World Menstrual Hygiene Day (25th May).
8. In accordance to this year's theme #BeWithYogaBeAtHome, local Indian Diaspora practiced Yoga at home and shared pics with the Mission in much anticipation to the grand #IDY2021 event .




















9. Guided Meditation as part of a curtain raiser for #IDY2021 was organized at HCI auditorium attended by different staff members in the UN Building led by Brahma Kumari Brother Gohe.
10. HC visited Eswatini Broadcasting and Information Service English Channel Radio Station for a chat show to spread awareness on #IDY2021.
11. Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thuli Dladla shared greeting message on #IDY2021.
12. Eswatini Chess Federation's Secretary General, Mr. Qiniso Matsebula shared message on #IDY2021 and the importance practicing of yoga on a regular basis to stay fit.
13. Eswatini Soccer and Teqball stars, Taribo Bhembe and Mfanmpela Masuku share messages on #IDY2021 and the importance practicing of yoga on a regular basis is beneficial on one's health.
14. Mission celebrated the 7th edition of International Day of Yoga at Royal Villas, Ezulwini. The event, which was a grand success, was attended by the US from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Eswatini Police Service Yoga Club, Eswatini Sports Council, Eswatini Chess Federation, Nazarene Health Services Team, Her Lordship Mayor of Ezulwini, His Lordship Mbabane Mayor and many more Emaswati. Yoga exercises were led by Ms. Mandisa Mamba (a local Yoga practitioner) and Ms. Tshidi Mdluli from the REPS Club. Summing up the event was a short Meditation Session led by Brother Gohe. All Covid-19 regulations were adhered to as #IDY2021's scenery on an open field was a marvel. Local print and TV media duly on covered the event.
15. Local yoga guru Ms. Melanie Dlamini assisted the HC in continuing with regular Yoga classes at a local Gym to residents of Matsapha, Manzini region. Adopt #YogaForWellness.
16. Celebrations of #India@75: HCI's little help of disposable and reusable masks reached the community of Nkwalini through the community's volunteer, Ms. Bongiwe Gule.
17. HC met small Indian community in Siteki, Lubombo region for an update on their welfare especially during these trying times of Covid-19.
18. Yet another Yoga Camp was organized for #IDY2021 Celebrations at Good Shepherd College of Nursing in Lubombo Region attended by the College's students, CEO, HC and the college's staff members. Session was led by Ms. Mandisa Mamba.





1. This Mission congratulated the newly appointed Right Hon. Prime Minister, Cleopas Sipho Dlamini on his appointment by His Majesty King Mswati III.
2. HC called on the newly appointed Prime Minister at the Premier's Offices to brief him on latest position on India Eswatini bilateral engagements.
3. HC meets Ndzingeni Hon. MP, Lutfi Dlamini to brief him on forthcoming eITEC courses and also for scheduling a briefing on the subject for more MPs at Limkokwing University.

ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT
(Self-reliant India)

- A vision by PM Shri Narendra Modi
- INR 21 Trillion (10% of India's GDP) as a stimulus package to aid the people worst hit by Covid-19 in India
- A self-reliant India by being a bigger & and a more vital part of the global economy
- Make India a more investor friendly destination
- Make India increase foreign contribution to boost domestic industries & employment
- Ramping up diverse production in India by foreign manufacturers to best serve markets in the UE, US etc.
- To avail opportunities from the global economy, putting India among the largest players in the global value chain
- Rebooting India's MSME industry to exponentially add to exports from India leading to more growth & economic activity & job creation
- Transformation of Agriculture for raising farmers' income in the post Covid economy
- Provision of better economics to exporters & investors in the agri trade/infrastructure space
- Safeguarding Consumers' Interest by helping farmers & consumers by stabilizing prices with a competitive market environment & agri-produce wastage prevention
- Launching of a pan-India real-time electricity placing market amongst a league of few countries
- Provide an alternate for Discoms to access larger markets at competitive prices
- Challenge mitigation in the grid due to variable nature of renewable energy ensuring better integration

