

SAMPARK । संपर्क

(A monthly newsletter issued by Embassy of India, Beirut)





Embassy of India, Beirut organized several events in the month of March

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Ambassador Noor Rahman Sheikh met Secretary General Mr Hani Chemaitelly & Chief of Protocol Mr Oussama Khachab on 13 March 2024 & discussed issues of mutual interest for strengthening bilateral ties.



Meeting with May Makhzoumi, President of Makhzoumi Foundation

Ambassador Noor Rahman Sheikh visited Makhzoumi Foundation and met its President Mrs. May Makhzoumi, General Manager Mr. Samer El Safeh, Ms. Noura Shaheen and Ms. Malak El Hout on 04 March 2024 to discuss possible areas of further collaboration.



Celebration of International Womens Day

Embassy of India, Beirut organised International Womens Day on 8 March 2024 with the participation of women from all fields. Hon'ble PM Modi's address on Women Empowerment in India was screened which highlighted their inclusion across all sectors of society.



Organizing Open House

To provide consular services to the Diaspora members, Embassy of India organised Open House on 17 March 2024. Ambassador Noor Rahman Sheikh heard the grievances of Indian nationals and Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) card holders and assured all possible assistance in their cases and quick resolution to their grievances



Celebration of Holi

Embassy of India organised Holi Celebration with the participation of members of Indian Diaspora and Embassy officials & families on 25 March 2024. Ambassador Noor Rahman Sheikh met with all invitees and played Holi with them.



Distribution of Certificate of Appreciation to dance students

Ambassador Noor Rahman Sheikh awarded the Certificate of Appreciation on 28 March 2024 to Ms. Alina Novikova (Intermediate), Ms. Gemma Zinia (Beginner) and Ms. Anika Chandel (Beginner) upon completion of Indian Council For Cultural Relations (ICCR)'s Bharatanatyam Course, conducted at the Embassy by ICCR teacher Mr. Deepesh Hoskere. Embassy conducts Dance Classes and Yoga Classes for free for Lebanese nationals & Indian Diaspora.



India Corner at University of Science & Arts in Lebanon (USAL)

Ambassador Noor Rahman Sheikh visited University of Science & Arts in Lebanon (USAL) on 6 March 2024 & interacted with Faculty Deans including Deans of Academic Affairs & Student Affairs. Ambassador Sheikh handed over about 150 books on India for setting up 'India Corner' at Library of USAL.



Live-streaming of launch of Chalo India Global Campaign

Indian Diaspora & Lebanese friends joined in the live-streaming of launch of 'Chalo India Global Campaign' by Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi on 7 March 2024. Ambassador Noor Rahman Sheikh briefed the attendees about the Campaign and invited Lebanese Friends to visit India.



Embassy of India, Beirut organized a Business Seminar & Iftar on 21 March 2024 at Hotel Hilton, Beirut.

The event was attended by Lebanon's Foreign Minister H.E Dr Abdullah Bou Habib, Industry Minister H.E Mr. George Bouchikian, Energy and Water Minister H.E Mr. Walid Fayyad, Minister of Public Health HE Dr. Firas Abiad, President of Lebanese Indian Friendship Parliamentary Committee H.E Ali Osseiran, MP HE Mr. Fouad Makhzoumi, MP HE Dr. Fadi Alameh, MP HE Dr Elias Jradeh, MP HE Mr. Firas Hamdan. General Secretary, MOFA HE Mr. Hani Chemaitelly, Director in Department of Economic Affairs HE Mr. Hadi Jaber, Chief of Protocol HE MR. Oussama Khashab, Head of Asia, Africa & Oceania in Directorate of Political Affairs HE Mr. Rayan Ashkar. Director General in Ministry of Industry Ms. Chantal Akl, Advisor in Ministry of Education and Higher Education Mr. Walid Zeineddine. Presidents of Chamber of Commerce, other senior officials from various ministries, diplomatic corps top businessmen and journalists also attended the event.

A panel discussion on the prospects of bilateral cooperation between India and Lebanon was organized in which ways and means of enhancing the bilateral cooperation in trade, tourism and connectivity were discussed.

Minister of Industry recalled his successful visit to India in November 2023 and proposed direct air connectivity between India and Lebanon to further enhance the bilateral ties.

Minster of Energy recalled his meeting with India's Minister Petroleum and Natural Gas and Urban Development Affairs Mr Hardeep Puri and spoke about prospects for further cementing of bilateral ties between India and Lebanon.



During the Seminar, Ambassador of India to Lebanon HE Muhammad Noor Rahman Sheikh highlighted bilateral and trade relations between India and Lebanon. He also spoke about the initiatives taken by the Government of India for promoting bilateral trade between India.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Bou Habib praised India's role in maintaining global peace and understanding and conveyed his confidence that India and Lebanon will remain close partners.

The Business Seminar was followed by an Iftar.

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Remarks by External Affairs Minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar at the Raisina Roundtable in Tokyo (March 07, 2024)

I am delighted to participate at the Raisina@Tokyo. Let me begin by thanking ORF, JBIC and Keizai Doyukai for their collaboration, specifically Samir, Maeda San and Niinami San, for their leadership in this particular enterprise.

This session is about how India and Japan, who enjoy a special strategic and global partnership, intend to meet the challenges facing the global order. There are many aspects to this subject and I will flag eight points that I believe are worthy of debate.

- 2. The first pertains to the order itself, created by the accumulation of political and economic rebalancing, accelerated by globalization and now reflected in emerging multipolarity. Whatever metrics we use GDP, technology, influence, or demography the top 20 or 30 nations today, are not what they were two decades ago. Even less so what they were 4 or 8 decades ago. Not only are the countries that impact us different, but so are their relative weight, importance and capability. As a result, new balances are being sought and occasionally achieved. This drives the volatility that we currently characterise as the global order.
- 3. The second refers to the structure of the order. That has frayed in many ways, becoming less predictable or even less disciplined. In fact, there is a considerable amount of disorder. It has become much harder to create a consensus among more players, especially as they do not agree on their inter se position. What we see in multilateralism, especially the United Nations, is both an expression of this as well as a cause. Consequently, we are turning increasingly to like-minded partners who gather together for a particular purpose.
- 4. The third is in regard to the landscape. After 1945, these were neatly compartmentalized into theatres for the convenience of dominant powers. That has begun to change as capabilities are constrained and commitments come into question. A more modest era requires greater collaboration. And it also requires wider arenas to be effective. A good example of this is the emergence of the Indo-Pacific.
- 5. Fourth, there are the different challenges that we confront. Three decades of globalization have created tremendous economic and technology concentrations, which now have major strategic implications. These have led to the leveraging of trade, of investment, connectivity, resources and even of mobility. In many cases, the nature of power itself has undergone a change. This has been aggravated further by the impact of technology. National boundaries no longer provide effective defence. On the contrary, every technology advance AI or chips, green or clean tech, space or drones has also brought its own new vulnerabilities. Few nations can deal with it on their own. At the same time, the competition for primacy has also become more intense.

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- 6. Fifth, to add to this mix is a shift in global attitudes. The unequal benefits of globalization and the stagnation in the quality of life for many societies, has created political backlash. The trauma of the Covid has made the world even more insecure. We have all experienced what it is to depend on others for basic necessities. Strategic autonomy is therefore sought by many more countries and regions.
- 7. Sixth, in this background, it is not surprising that global risk taking has been on the increase. We see it in conflict in Europe, in disregard for international law in Asia, and in the ongoing developments in the Middle East and often in the weaponization of the normal. Longstanding agreements are not being necessarily observed, raising question marks about the stability of the environment in which we all operate.
- 8. Seventh, the most universal expression of the global order is still the United Nations. Its reform is therefore of paramount importance. As fellow members of the G4 grouping, India and Japan seek to make the UN structures more contemporary. This is clearly an uphill task but one in which we must persevere.
- 9. As to powers that are so central to multi-polarity in Asia, it is also in our common interest that the overall balance remains in favour of freedom, openness, transparency and a rules-based order. The world will watch how we support each other in this shared goal through various relationships and initiatives, which Prime Minister Kishida mentioned at length, is particularly important in this regard.
- 10. And eighth, I think it is important that Japan today appreciates the pace of change in India. This is a country today which is building 28 kilometers of highway everyday, which is creating 8 new airports every year, which is establishing 1.5 to 2 metros every year, which has for the last 10 years built 2 new colleges every day, and which has doubled its technical and medical institutions and output. This transformation of India makes us a more effective and credible partner. Whether it is the ease of doing business, infrastructure development, ease of living, digital delivery, a startup and innovation culture or shaping the international agenda, India is clearly a very different country today. This is important for Japanese to recognize.
- 11. Summing it all up, the world is now more volatile, uncertain, unpredictable and openended. This is the prospect that India and Japan have to confront, both from their national perspectives as well as from the point of view of their relationship. Can we safeguard stability, security, freedom, progress and prosperity for ourselves, for the larger region, and indeed, for the world?
- 12. So with that in mind, there are a few propositions that are worth examining:
- (i) Can our economic weight be a greater stabilizing factor? Between India and Japan trade has stagnated but investments has been much more dynamic. Is there scope for a big jump? And I refer here to what Niinami San said, that today Make in India and Export from India, are two possibilities which should be explored by Japanese companies.

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- (ii) The deployment of technologies that are on the horizon is clearly going to be a game changer. Is there scope for collaboration in that regard? Obvious examples are the semiconductor domain, electric mobility, renewables, Artificial Intelligence and space. But can we build the necessary talent connect?
- (iii) As two nations with strong climate change priorities, can we develop practical cooperation in support of our global objectives. Japan has a history of involvement with logistics and mass transportation in India. While our energy trajectories may have been separate so far, green hydrogen and green ammonia are bringing many potential partners together. Are these new areas worth exploring?
- (iv) Connectivity is also acquiring greater salience with new production and consumption centres. India is today working on major corridors, both to its East and to its West. They include, on the West, the IMEC initiative through the Arabian peninsula, and the International North South Transport Corridor. And to the East, the Trilateral highway in South East Asia and the Chennai-Vladivostok route that also has polar implications. Now, bear in mind, these corridors, when they are completed, essentially would connect the Atlantic to the Pacific, through Asia. Our two nations have converging views about the need for transparent and collaborative connectivity. So how can we collaborate in this domain?
- (v) In a world where global commons and global good is being short changed everyday, greater development efforts by the more capable international players is imperative. As a voice of the Global South, India is particularly conscious of this responsibility. Our development efforts today span 78 nations across different continents. Can India and Japan coordinate in regard to their development assistance?
- (vi) The responsibility to safeguard and secure is no less onerous. Maritime safety and security have become particularly pressing concerns. We can see that at the Red Sea everyday. We have just had the first casualties there in shipping. So have issues of cyber security. At the same time, the challenges of the past and the present remain very much with us. Counter-terrorism is a good example. It is also necessary to strengthen our defence capabilities for the benefit of the larger region. This family of defence and security concerns are likely to occupy a larger place in our thinking.
- 13. Let me conclude with three broad observations. One, the world is heading for reglobalization with building of resilient and reliable supply chains and trusted and transparent digital transactions. India and Japan are natural partners in that regard. Two, as democracies and market economies, we also share basic affinities. Our commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific is being taken forward by the Quad with each passing year. The value of this contribution is also being increasingly appreciated across the world. And three, as we look at the opportunities and challenges of the future, the comfort we have built up is a foundation today, to think more ambitiously. The progress in India in the last decade promises even more for our partnership. This gathering has been convened precisely to assess the future of our collaboration. I look forward to its deliberations.

Thank you.

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ملاحظات وزيرالشؤون الخارجية الهندى الدكتور س. جايشانكار في مائدة رايسينا المستديرة في طوكيو (07 مارس 2024)

يسعدني أـن أشارك فــي Raisina@Tokyo. اسـمحوا لــي أـن أبدأ بشكـر ORF وKeizai Doyukai ي على تعاونهم، وعلى وجه التحديد سمير ومايدا سان ونينامي سان، على قيادتهم فـي هذا المشروع بالذات.

تدور هذه الجلسة حول كيفية اعتزام الهند واليابان، اللتان تتمتعان بشراكة استراتيجية وعالمية خاصة، على مواجهة التحديات التي تواجه النظام العالمي. هناك جوانب عديدة لهذا الموضوع، وسأشير إلى ثمانى نقاط أعتقد أنها تستحق المناقشة.

2. يتعلـق الأول بالنظام ذاتـه، الذي نشـأ نتيجـة لتراكـم عمليات إعادة التوازن السـياسي والاقتصـادي، والتي تسارعت بفعل العولمة والتي انعكست الآن في التعددية القطبية الناشئة. وأياً كانت المقاييس التـي نسـتخدمها ــ الناتج المحلـي الإجمالـي، أـو التكنولوجيـا، أـو النفوذ، أـو الديموغرافيـا ــ فإـن الدول العشرين أو الثلاثين الأولى اليوم لم تعد كما كانت قبل عقدين من الزمن. وحتى أقل من ذلك مما كانوا عليه قبـل 4 أـو 8 عقود. لا تختلف البلدان التـي تؤثر علينـا فحسـب، بـل تختلف أيصًـا فـي وزنهـا النسـبي وأهميتهـا وقدراتهـا. ونتيجـة لذلك، يجري البحث عن توازنات جديدة، ويتـم تحقيقهـا فـي بعـض الأحيان. وهـذا يقود إلى التقلبات التي نصفهـا حاليًا بالنظام العالمي.

3. ويشيـر الثانـي إلـى هيكـل النظام. وقـد اهتزت هذه الفكرة فـي نواحٍـ عديدة، فأصـبحت أقـل قابليـة للتنبؤ بها أو حتى أقل انضباطًا. في الواقع، هناك قدر كبير من الفوضى. لقد أصبح من الصعب للغاية التوصل إلى إجماع بين عدد أكبر من اللاعبين، خاصة وأنهم لا يتفقون على موقفهم فيما بينهم. وما نراه في التعددية، وخاصة في الأمم المتحدة، هو تعبير عن هذا الأمر وقضية في نفس الوقت. ونتيجة لذلك، فإننا نتجه بشكل متزايد نحو الشركاء ذوي التفكير المماثل الذين يجتمعون معًا لغرض معين.

4. والثالث يتعلق بالمشهد . وبعد عام 1945، تم تقسيمها بدقة إلى مسارح لراحة القوى المهيمنة. وقد بدأ ذلك يتغير مع تقييد القدرات وتزايد التساؤلات بشأن الالتزامات. إن العصر الأكثر تواضعا يتطلب قدرا أكبر مـن التعاون. كمـا أنهـا تتطلب مجالات أوسـع لتكون فعالة. وخيـر مثال علـى ذلـك هـو ظهور منطقة المحيطين الهندي والهادئ.

5. رابعا، هناك التحديات المختلفة التي نواجهها. لقد خلقت ثلاثة عقود من العولمة تجمعات اقتصادية وتكنولوجية هائلة، والتي أصبحت الآن ذات آثار استراتيجية كبرى. وقد أدى ذلك إلى الاستفادة من التجارة والاستثمار والاتصال والموارد وحتى التنقل. وفي كثير من الحالات، شهدت طبيعة السلطة نفسها تغيراً وقد تفاقم هذا الأمر بشكل أكبر بسبب تأثير التكنولوجيا. ولم تعد الحدود الوطنية توفر دفاعاً فعالاً بل على العكس من ذلك، فإن كل تقدم تكنولوجي ــ الذكاء الاصطناعي أو الرقائق، أو التكنولوجيا الخضراء أو النظيفة، أو الفضاء أو الطائرات بدون طيار ــ جلب معه أيضا نقاط ضعف جديدة. قليل من الدول يمكنها التعامل مع هذه المشكلة بمفردها. وفي الوقت نفسه، أصبحت المنافسة على الصدارة أكثر حدة.

6. خامسـا، يضاف إلـى هذا المزيـج التحول فـي المواقـف العالمية. إـن الفوائـد غيـر المتكافئـة للعولمـة والركود في نوعية الحياة في العديد من المجتمعات قد خلقت ردود فعل سياسية عكسية. لقد جعلت صدمة كوفيد العالم أكثر انعدامًا للأمان. لقد اختبرنا جميعًا معنى الاعتماد على الآخرين للحصول على الضروريات الأساسية. ولذلك فإن العديد من البلدان والمناطق تسعى إلى الاستقلال الاستراتيجي.

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- 7. سادسا، في ظل هذه الخلفية، ليس من المستغرب أن يكون الإقدام على المخاطرة على مستوى العالم في تزايد. ونحن نراها في الصراع الدائر في أوروبا، وفي تجاهل القانون الدولي في آسيا، وفي التطورات الجارية في الشرق الأوسط، وفي كثير من الأحيان في تسليح ما هو طبيعي. ولا يتم الالتزام بالضرورة بالاتفاقيات القائمة منذ فترة طويلة، الأمر الذي يثير علامات استفهام حول استقرار البيئة التي نعمل فيها جميعا.
- 3 سابعا، لا تزال الأمم المتحدة هي التعبير الأكثر عالمية عن النظام العالمي. ومن ثم فإن إصلاحها لـه أهميـة قصـوى. وباعتبارهمـا عضويـن فــي مجموعـة الأربـع، تسـعـى الهنـد واليابان إلــى جعـل هياكـل الأمم المتحدة أكثر حداثة. ومن الواضح أن هذه مهمة شاقة ولكن يجب علينا المثابرة فيها.
- 9. أما فيما يتعلق بالقوى التي تعتبر مركزية للغاية بالنسبة للتعددية القطبية في آسيا، فمن مصلحتنا المشتركة أيصًا لن يظل التوازن العام لصالح الحرية والانفتاح والشفافية والنظام القائم على القواعد. وسيشاهد العالـم كيـف ندعـم بعضنـا البعـض فـي هذا الهدف المشترك مـن خلال العلاقات والمبادرات المختلفة، والتي ذكرها رئيس الوزراء كيشيدا مطولاً، ذات أهمية خاصة في هذا الصدد.
- 10. وثامناً، أعتقـد أنـه مـن المهـم أـن تقدر اليابان اليوم وتيرة التغييـر فــي الهند. هذا هـو البلـد اليوم الذي يبنـي 28 كيلومترًا مـن الطرق السـريعة كـل يوم، والذي ينشـئ { مطارات جديدة كـل عام، والذي ينشـئ 1.5 إلـى ! مترو كـل عام، والذي قام علـى مدى السـنوات العشـر الماضيـة ببناء كليتيـن جديدتيـن كل يوم، والذي لديه تضاعف مؤسساتها الفنية والطبية وإنتاجها. إن هذا التحول الذي تشهده الهنـد يجعلنـا شريكـا أكثـر فعاليـة ومصـداقيـة. وسـواء كان الأمـر يتعلـق بسـهولـة ممارســة الأعمال التجاريـة، أـو تطوير البنيـة التحتيـة، أو سـهولـة المعيشـة، أو التسليم الرقمي، أو ثقافـة الشركات الناشئـة والابتكار، أو تشكيـل الأجندة الدوليــة، فمـن الواضـح أـن الهنـد أصـبحت دولـة مختلفـة تمامًـا اليوم. وهذا أمـر مهـم لليابانيين أن يدركوه.
- - 12. ومع أخذ ذلك في الاعتبار، هناك بعض المقترحات التي تستحق الدراسة:
- (i) هل يمكن أن يكون وزننا الاقتصادي عامل استقرار أكبر؟ وشهدت التجارة بين الهند واليابان ركوداً، لكن الاستثمارات أصبحت أكثر ديناميكية. هل هناك مجال لقفزة كبيرة؟ وأشير هنا إلى ما قاله نينامي سان، وهو أن التصنيع في الهند والتصدير من الهند اليوم هما احتمالان يجب على الشركات اليابانية استكشافهما.
- (2) ومن الواضح أن نشر التكنولوجيات التي تلوح في الأفق سوف يغير قواعد اللعبة. فهل هناك مجال للتعاون في هذا الصدد؟ ومن الأمثلة الواضحة على ذلك مجال أشباه الموصلات، والتنقل الكهربائي، والطاقة المتجددة، والذكاء الاصطناعي، والفضاء. ولكن هل يمكننا بناء المواهب اللازمة للتواصل؟

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(iii) باعتبارنـا دولتيـن لديهمـا أولويات قويـة فـي مجال تغيـر المناخ، هـل يمكننـا تطويـر التعاون العملـي لدعم أهدافنا العالمية.تتمتع اليابان بتاريخ من المشاركة في الخدمات اللوجستية والنقل الجماعي في الهند. وفـي حيـن أـن مسـارات الطاقـة لدينـا ربمـا كانـت منفصـلة حتـــى الآـن، إلا أـن الهيدروجيـن الأخضـر والأمونيــا الخضراء يجمعان العديــد مــن الشركاء المحتمليــن معًا. هــل هذه المناطــق الجديدة تســتحق الاستكشاف؟

(iv) يكتسب الاتصال أيصًا أهمية أكبر مع مراكز الإنتاج والاستهلاك الجديدة. وتعمل الهند اليوم على إنشاء ممرات رئيسية، سواء إلى شرقها أو غربها. وهي تشمل، في الغرب، مبادرة الممر الاقتصادي بين الهند والشرق الأوسط وأوروبا MEC عبر شبه الجزيرة العربية، وممر النقل الدولي بين الشمال والجنوب. وإلى الشرق، الطريق السريع الثلاثي في جنوب شرق آسيا وطريق تشيناي-فلاديفوستوك الذي له أيصًا آثار قطبية. الآن، ضع في اعتبارك أن هذه الممرات، عند اكتمالها، ستربط بشكل أساسي المحيط الأطلسي بالمحيط الهادئ، عبر آسيا. لدى بلدينا وجهات نظر متقاربة حول الحاجة إلى التواصل الشفاف والتعاوني. فكيف يمكننا التعاون في هذا المجال؟

(v) فــي عالــم لا تتغيــر فيــه المشاعات العالميــة والصــالح العالمــي كــل يوم، مــن الضروري بذل جهود إنمائية أكبر من قبل الجهات الفاعلة الدولية الأكثر قدرة. وباعتبارها صوت الجنوب العالمي، فإن الهند تدرك بشكـل خاص هذه المسؤولية. تمتـد جهودنـا التنمويـة اليوم إلــى 78 دولـة عبر قارات مختلفة. هـل تستطيع الهند واليابان التنسيق فيما يتعلق بمساعداتهما التنموية؟

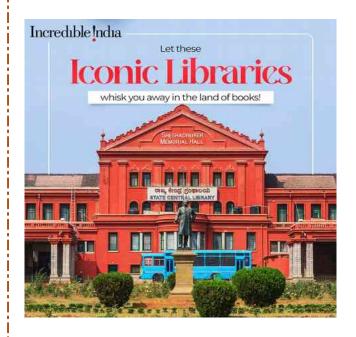
(vi) مسؤولية الحماية والأمن ليست أقل صعوبة. وأصبحت السلامة والأمن البحريان من الشواغل الملحة بشكل خاصـ. يمكننـا أـن نرى ذلـك فــي البحــر الأحمـر كـل يوم. لقــد وقعنـا للتـو أول الضحايـا هناك أثناء الشحن. وكذلـك الأمــر بالنســبة لقضايـا الأمــن الســيبراني. وفــي الوقــت نفســه، لا تزال تحديات الماضــي والحاضـر تلازمنـا إلـــم حـد كبير. ومكافحـة الإرهاب مثال جيد. ومـن الضروري أيصًـا تعزيز قدراتنـا الدفاعيـة لصـالح المنطقــة الأكـبر. مـن المرجـح أـن تحتـل عائلـة المخاوف الدفاعيـة والأمنيـة هذه مكانًـا أكـبر فــي تفكيرنا.

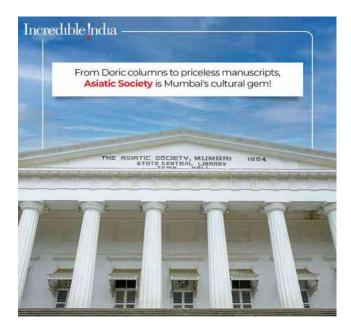
13. اسمحوا لي أن أختتم كلامي بثلاث ملاحظات عامة. أولاً، يتجه العالم نحو إعادة العولمة من خلال بناء سلاسل توريد مرنة وموثوقة ومعاملات رقمية موثوقة وشفافة. والهند واليابان شريكان طبيعيان في هذا الصدد. ثانياً، باعتبارنا ديمقراطيات واقتصادات سوق، فإننا نتقاسم أيضاً الصلات الأساسية. إن التزامنا بمنطقة المحيطين الهندي والهادئ الحرة والمفتوحة يتم المضي قدمًا به من قبل الرباعية مع مرور كل عام. كما تحظى قيمة هذه المساهمة بتقدير متزايد في جميع أنحاء العالم. وثالثًا، عندما نظر إلى الفرص والتحديات في المستقبل، فإن الراحة التي بنيناها هي الأساس اليوم للتفكير بشكل أكثر طموحًا. إن التقدم الذي تم إحرازه في الهند في العقد الماضي يعد بالمزيد لشراكتنا. لقد تم عقد هذا التجمع على وجه التحديد لتقييم مستقبل تعاوننا. وإنني أتطلع إلى مداولاتها.

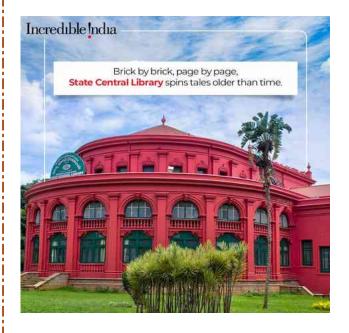
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India Tourism

Mizoram

Mizoram literally means 'land of the hill people'. 'Mizo' means people living in highland and 'ram' means land and thus means 'land of Mizos'. Mizoram is a land-locked State, sharing borders with Bangladesh to the west and Burma in the east. It also shares borders with Tripura, Assam and Manipur in the north. Mizoram is a land of rolling hills, valleys, rivers and lakes. Phawngpui Tlang also known as Blue Mountain is the highest peak in Mizoram with 7250 feet above sea level. There are few higher peaks like Sakawrhmuituai, Nauzuarzo, Ngur and Tawi etc. Mizoram has a mild climate with relatively cool in summer and not too cold during winter. But the climate during summer has become progressively warmer due to climate change. Mizoram is influenced by monsoon with heavy rains from June to September. The climate pattern of Mizoram is moist tropical to moist sub tropical with average annual rainfall is 254 centimetre annually. Mizoram is a region of cyclone and landslides which make weather related emergencies during monsoon period. The best time to visit Mizoram is September to April.







For more information, please visit

https://www.protocol.mizoram.gov.in/page/profile-of-mizoram#:~:text=Mizoram%20is%20a%20land%2Dlocked,after%20carving%20out%20of%20Assam

GJS Jaipur BSM

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) organizes IGJS Jaipur BSM which is an exclusive export-oriented exhibition featuring top of the line products from the gem and jewellery manufacturers from India & presenting leading wholesalers and retailers from all over the world dealing in Diamond & Gemstone Studded Jewellery, Silver Jewellery, Loose Diamonds and Gemstones.

Date: 12 – 14 April 2024 Venue: 5-star Hotel

Please visit https://intl.gjepc.org/jaipur to know more about the exhibition.
Or contact Ms. Barjinder Kohli, Asst.
Manager – International Events barjinder.kohli@gjepcindia.com.





Embassy of India

Embassy of India, Beirut is pleased to announce 100 Scholarship slots for International students for the AY 2024-25 under Lata Mangeshkar Dance & Music Scholarship Scheme (A1209) (formerly ICCR Scholarship Scheme for Indian Culture) of Indian Council for Cultural Relations(ICCR), New Delhi, India for pursuing study of Indian Culture such as dance, music, theater, performing art, sculpture, Indian Languages, Indian Cuisine etc for Academic Year 2024-25.

The tentative timeline is as follows:

20 February, 2024	Opening of Portal for inviting applications from interested candidates
30 April, 2024	Last date of application to be submitted by students
31 May, 2024	Last date of Universities to inform the decision (if confirmed, intimation to the Embassy. If rejected, intimation to students)
30 June, 2024	Last date for allocating scholarship and generating Offer Letters by Indian Mission abroad
15 July, 2024	Last date of acceptance by students
22 July, 2024	Based on the number of acceptances in the first round (if acceptances are less than the scholarship seats allocated) Indian Mission to offer scholarship to other students who were not considered in the first round)
30 July, 2024	Second-round students to convey their acceptances
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For further information, please visit <u>www.a2ascholarships.iccr.gov.in</u>

visit: www.indianembassybeirut.gov.in



Embassy of India Beirut

Atal Bihari Vajpayee General Scholarship Scheme

Indian Council for Cultural Relations(ICCR), New Delhi, India announces ONE(01) Scholarship slot for LEBANESE students for the AY 2024-25 under Atal Bihari Vajpayee General Scholarship Scheme (A1201) (formerly General Scholarship Scheme).

The tentative timeline is as follows:

20 February, 2024	Opening of Portal for inviting applications from interested candidates
30 April, 2024	Last date of application to be submitted by students
31 May, 2024	Last date of Universities to inform the decision (if confirmed, intimation to the Embassy. If rejected, intimation to students)
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22 July, 2024	Based on the number of acceptances in the first round (if acceptances are less than the scholarship seats allocated) Indian Mission to offer scholarship to other students who were not considered in the first round)
30 July, 2024	Second-round students to convey their acceptances

For further information, please visit www.a2ascholarships.iccr.gov.in

OR visit to https://www.indianembassybeirut.gov.in

Embassy of India, Beirut launches Free Dance and Yoga Classes

Class Schedule

Bharatanatyam Group

Bollywood Dance

Bharatanatyam Solo

Yoga Class

: Monday and Tuesday, 4:30 to 6:30 PM

: Wednesday and Thursday, 5:30 to 6:30 PM

: Friday, 4:30 to 6:30 PM

: Saturday, 9:00 to 10:00 AM

Interested candidates, please download the Registration form from our website, and send it to culture.beirut@mea.gov.in

For more details, contact us at +961 76 047 349



www.indianembassybeirut.gov.in



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