

INSIDE

Volume 8 Issue 12 Editor: Dr. Bhalchandra H Joshi

DECEMBER 2016

GLS UNIVERSITY SIGNS MOU WITH LA-SALLE COLLEGE, CANADA

Adding another feather to its cap, GLS University inked one more MOU with La-Salle College, Canada. La-Salle is the top rated design school in entire North America and has 17 campuses across the Globe.

The MOU and the resulting collaborations between the institutions will focus on, but not be limited to, the following opportunities:

- University/college foundation programs
- International Immersion programmes for the students of GLS University
- Student exchanges
- Faculty/staff exchanges
- Delivery of joint education programs of 2 years or the 1 year in India +2 years in Canada pathways programmes.

The MOU was signed at the GLS University campus and was an outcome of an earlier visit of GLS University officials to Canada and a process of due diligence process followed



Design, the synergies of which are closely matched with La-Salle.

The MOU was signed by GLS University President Shri Sudhir Nanavati and Ms. Veronica Cartagenova, Director International Bureau, La Salle College.

The other officials present from GLS University were : Dr. Hitesh Ruparel, Director General, Dr. Bhalchandra Joshi, Provost, Ms. Chandni Kapadia, COO, Dr. Rajesh Asrani, Dean Research and Prof. Anil Sinha, Director GLSID.

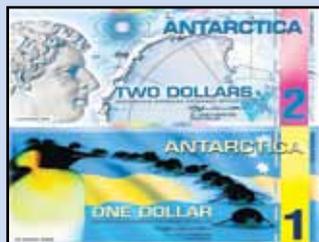
earlier. The MOU is primarily aimed at providing global exposure to the students and faculties of GLS Institute of



Pg : 2 ►
SURGICAL STRIKES ON BLACK CAPITALISTS



Pg : 5 ►
ડો બી. એચ. જોષી સાહેબ સાથેની વાતચીતના અંશો...



Pg : 6-7 ►
INTERESTING NOTES FROM AROUND THE WORLD



Pg : 8 ►
નાણાં : માણસની સર્વકાલીન સમસ્યા!



Pg : 11 ►
INDUSTRIAL VISIT TO MUNDRA

INTERESTING "NOTES"

By Jean Dsouza
"Everyday is a bank account, and time is our currency. No one is rich, no one is poor, we've got 24 hours each." -Christopher Rice

Every person I talk to in India today seems to be an amateur Amartya Sen. The demonetization drive has made the whole country think they know best what and how money could, should and ought to be handled. After the media has blabbered on and on about demonetization, GLS Voice tries to take a different perspective to this one thing which is in the limelight today: Currency Notes.

Historically, the idea of using a durable light-weight substance as evidence of a



promise to pay a bearer on demand originated in China during the Han Dynasty in 118 BC. This was only a symbol of the promise, and was made of leather. The earliest known banknote was developed in China during the Tang and Song

dynasties, starting in the 7th century. Its roots were in merchant receipts of deposit during the Tang Dynasty (618-907), as merchants and wholesalers desired to avoid the heavy bulk of copper coinage in large commercial transactions.

In Europe, the concept of banknotes was first introduced during the 13th century by travelers such as Marco Polo, with European banknotes appearing in 1661 in Sweden.

Over the years, a number of materials other than paper have been used to print banknotes. This includes various textiles, including silk, and materials such as leather.

As time passed, and history evolved, currency too changed, representing changing times. Some nations have had the most unusual currency notes ever – you need to read on to believe them!

(The writer is Associate Professor of English at HACC.)

SURGICAL STRIKES ON BLACK CAPITALISTS: HOPING FOR A CLEANER INDIA?

By **Hastimal Sagara**

It was another surgical strike by PM Modi at around 8:00 pm on the 8th of November 2016 that shocked the entire world on learning about the withdrawal of Rs 500 and 1000 currency notes as legal tender any more. Demonetization is not alien to this world and it was adopted with more or less similar objectives in several countries like Britain (1971), India (1978), Myanmar (1987), Soviet Russia (1991) and North Korea (2010). This article attempts to map as to how demonetization would impact India's US \$ 2 trillion economy having 30 per cent of its GDP as unaccounted one and of which only 10 per cent is hoarded in the form of cash.

Banning of notes of Rs 500 and 1000 denominations would have positive and negative as well as immediate and long term impacts. Long queues of people in front of the banks struggling to get cash for their variety of needs, tax free upper limit of Rs 2.5 lac in case of bank deposits and cash starved farmers at the sowing time are some of concerns that hit as



breaking news on the TV channels. Endless number of people at least in the beginning gave thumbs up to denominations and expressed their readiness to suffer for a while for a cleaner and better India in the long run.

The most immediate effect was on people who had amassed tons of black money and are not in a position to deposit money in these denominations with banks. Terrorists funded through fake currency notes have definitely got a knee jerk but they are not downed. For having access to exactly the same printing machine, ink, computer software and paper and trained personnel, for them, it is only a matter of re-think, re-design and

re-distribute the fake of new Rs 500 and Rs 2000 currency notes. The biggest losers would be politicians, bureaucrats, professionals, jewellers and real estate developers and the biggest gainers would be the government, the poor and the middleclass.

As an economist, I believe price of property, consumer durables and precious metals would come down by around 30 per cent in the near future. Government treasury would see spill over with record breaking revenue collections. Moreover, state led public works programme unlike past would receive grants on time. People irrespective of their age, gender and diverse background, would increasingly adopt

mobile banking and digitalization, resulting into greater transparency and accountability. But, the flipside is that a sluggish demand due to shortage of cash in circulation in the post-monetization would initiate a negative vicious cycle of low investment, low production, low employment, low income and low demand and if it is not timely reversed, may set in a phase of prolonged depression in this fourth largest and fastest growing economy of the world. The real economy would miserably miss the stimulus from black money that kept both entrepreneurial spirit and profit higher during pre-monetization.

Interestingly, the countries that had adopted demonetization

completely failed in curbing black money, corruption and spiralling prices. On the contrary, the economical policies that followed demonetization dramatically turned out ineffective and ambiguous and eventually led to unstable economic environment there.

Despite fiercest opposition, the Central Government of India appears extremely firm on its stand on demonetization and promises optimistically to deliver the best for the betterment of the common man who has arguably happily suffered quite heavily during past two weeks.

(The writer is Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, GLS University)

LABELLING PRACTICES NEED TO BE CHANGED

By **Dr. Belur Baxi**

Indian packaged food market is growing in double digit. Label is a piece of paper stick on the product or package of product which provides information to the consumer. Label is an official communication of product with the consumer which helps in decision making. In India labelling requirements is determined by FASSAI – a regulatory authority. Marketers are making smart move with the labelling and indirectly using labelling as sales promotion. (a tool or technique of attracting consumers and increasing sales). Now a day as consumers are more health conscious. After ban on Maggie brand of Nestle in India Company is facing tremendous image crisis as well as company has made an attempt of regaining market share or sales. This if first time in India that any packaged Food Company has faced any severe implication in the form of fine by regulating authority. Food



and safety standards Authority of India has made strict standards of labelling. Even though the present practices of the marketers of packaged food are not transparent, reliable and consistent also. It is need of an hour to revised entire standards of disclosure in the form of labelling. I have examined various packaged food brands in the category of bakery products, finger snacks (wafer) and juices. Important fact I come to know is disclosing everything which is necessary as per FASSAI but it also shows some information which are absolutely misleading.

Packaged food manufacturers and marketers are not providing information about type of edible oil used in manufacturing such product. Just informing that edible oil used is not useful. There are



various types of oils can be used in packaged food like soybean oil, palm oil, ground nut oil, vegetable oil etc. Non-disclosure in the label leads to misleading information from the consumer's view point. Not only this is the statutory requirement just indicate the % of oil and nothing more than that. Use of classification of oil used may provide relevant information for buying decision.

One of the major area of concern in today's world is usage of salt in making various packaged food and its disclosure in the labelling. In majority of product label which have been examined shown proportion of salt in regular nutrients. Level

of salt is significantly higher than what is required in the packaged food and it is supported by two years old report by indiaspends.com.

"An average Indian consumes 10.98 grams of salt per day—119% more than the recommended limit of five grams per day by the World Health Organization (WHO)". A study conducted by the Australia-based George Institute of Global Health (GIGH), published in the Journal of Hypertension has concluded that Intake of excess salt can lead to high blood pressure—a leading cause of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), which accounted for 23% of all deaths in India between 2010 and 2013. The study analysed the salt intake of 227,214 Indian adults—aged 19 years and older—across 29 states and seven union territories; the reported mean salt consumption levels varied between 5.22 and 42.30 grams per day.

CONTINUED ON PAGE-5

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THE CALL OF THE DIVINE

The office bearers of GLS University, Shri Sudhir Nanavati - President, Dr. Bhalchandra Joshi - Pro-Vost, Dr. Hitesh Ruparel - Director General, Ms. Chandani Kapadia - COO, Dr. Dharmesh Shah - Registrar, along with heads of various institutes of GLS University, GLS trust and C U Shah Ronak trust went on pilgrimage from 11th to 14th November 2016.

The members of the troupe had an enthralling four days journey. On 11th November 2016, a convoy of six cars started early morning from GLS central office towards its destination of Shrinathji. The first halt of the troupe was at Shamlaji Temple, a major Hindu pilgrimage centre in Aravalli district of Gujarat state of India. All the members had a satisfying darshan of Shamlaji on the auspicious day of "Agyaras". We had mouth watering batakawada and tea, after which the journey towards Shrinathji started again.

After reaching Nathdwara we went to Reva Prabhu Sadan a scenic property built on a small hilltop. We had a stupendous gujarati thali in lunch and proceeded to have darshan of Shrinathji, some celestial favour must have been bestowed upon us, as the visit got planned on the day of "Tulsi Vivah". A huge devotee line greeted us when we went to the temple, but some how after waiting in queue for about four hours, we were blessed with divine darshan of Shrinathji. The evening was spent in leisure activity on the scenic property of Reva Prabhu Sadan.

The morning of 12th November started with a breakfast of Poha, Khaman and Tea at Nathdwara Market. At 8:30 am we started our journey towards Ajmer, on the way to Ajmer we had a nice lunch at a roadside dhaba. Our abode at Ajmer was a lush green property "Ananta Spa and Resorts" situated in valley between two hills. The members of the group had not imagined of divinity that was to be obtained in the evening.

Our journey towards the Ajmer Sharif Dargah, started with a meeting with Haji Syed Salman Chishty, a humble 26th generation gaddi-nashin (hereditary custodians /key holders) of Sultan Ul Hind Hazret Khawaja Moinuddin Hasan Chishty - sufi shrine of Dargah Ajmer Sharif. He has



Bachelors Degree in Economic and Commerce from Wilson College, University of Mumbai. His passion and deep longing towards the mystic World of Sufi and Spiritual cultures of the world has enabled him to travel across various Sufi destinations globally where he has been regularly invited to speak and participate in International Sufi and Inter Social Conferences on Spirituality, Interfaith Dialogues, World's top University Conferences with the likes of Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University. He has been delivering sessions on special focus on Khidmat e Khalq (Service towards Humanity), Importance of Sufi Musical renderings in Chishty

Sufi Order, Sufi Arts, Sufi Poetry, Sufi Literature and representing the Chishty Sufi Order in countries as diverse as Al Hijaz, Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Turkey, Morocco, Senegal, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Singapore, United States of America, United Kingdom, Greece, Bosnia Herzegovina, Iran India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, China, Hong Kong, etc.

We had a hour long discussion on Sufism, how it can impact human beings, what effect does it have on today's generation and how relevant the age old teachings are in today's era of chaos. It was time to see the divinity of the Khawaja Sahib, after going through

congested by lanes, we entered the dargah through a small gate. The entry though looked small, once inside the gate what stood in front of us was a magnanimous and huge dome of the dargah, gratifying and blessing plethora of people having different skin colour and religion. All assembled in front of the Garib Nawaz to pay their homage for what he had blessed them with or to seek his blessing to ease their sufferings.

Shri Sudhir Nanavati along with the heads of various institute offered a ceremonial Chaddar, Flowers, and Ittar at the Sufi Shrine Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Ajmer Sharif to seek the blessings for GLS University and various institutes of GLS trust. It was a memorable evening for all of us as we witnessed the Dua e Roshni, a ritual that seeks blessings of the Khwaza Nawaz for the well being of self and humanity. The night that was to bloom had brought with it a satisfying peace as we heard the sufiqawwalis sung by the darbarqawwals. The music of sufism blessed all of us with inner peace. We were now ready to prepare the food for langar to be distributed on the dawn of new day.

Inside Dargah Sharif two Deghs (big and small pot) are installed for cooking Niaz (purely vegetarian food; cooked with rice, ghee, nuts, dry fruits, saffron and sugar). The system of cooking food in the Degh was first introduced by Emperor Akbar. Since then a large quantity of food of different kinds has always been cooked in Deghs generally at night, and is distributed among the people after Fajr (morning) prayers.

The big Degh has a capacity to cook 4800 kgs of food at a time. The process of cooking started at 11:30 pm, with the lightning of huge chula under the degh by Shri.

Sudhir Nanavati. It took almost one hour for the water to get boiled. Then all the members poured roughly around 70 Kgs of rice, 70 Kgs of sugar, 75 Kgs of ghee, 75 Kgs of dry fruits, 10 Kgs of Haldi, 50 Kgs of various flours like wheat, maida etc, and Gulabharque in the degh for preparing the langar. The stirring of such an amount of raw material was a mammoth task, but we enjoyed doing it. The entire process of preparation ended at around 1:30 am and we left the dargah in the hope that the langar prepared by us will be served to the needy at the dawn. A satisfying feeling of being part of something divine and pure.

On the morning of 13th November, we went to Pushkar, and sought the blessing of Brahamaji at the renowned Brahma Temple, the path to the temple was full of devotees as Pushkarmela was in progress. The devotees came from all walks of life, some Indians and a lot of Foreigners. Our next stop was Pushkar Lake a place a scenic lake in the heart of the Pushkar city. The lake is famous for its Pitru dosh nivaran rituals. A ritual wherein we seek blessings for and mukti of our deceased ancestors. Few of us performed the ritual and had a feeling of gratitude.

The evening was special as a candle light dinner was organized on behest of Shri. Sudhir Nanavati, everyone enjoyed the special evening and shared their personal and professional achievements. Though each of us was not supposed to talk about GLS, none of us could avoid a mention of GLS. It came out as if "We are what we are only because of GLS".

On morning of November 14th we started our journey back to Ahmedabad, on the way back we sought the blessing of Ma Amba at Ambaji on the auspicious day of Kartiki Poonam. The entire journey was very divine and satisfying, it felt as if the celestial bodies had pre-planned everything in advance for us. Gautam Buddha has mentioned: "You cannot travel the path until you have become the path" I think each and every member of the group that went on this journey must have felt the same. Our heart felt thanks to Shri. Sudhir Nanavati sir for making us part of this wonderful journey.

EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

N.R.PRIMARY SCHOOL

A VISIT TO SARDARSMARAK



NR.Primary School arranged a visit to SardarSmark on 26th Nov. Saturday. Students of Std. VIII were taken. Students were highly impressed with the latest technology used in the museum. They gained a lot of

knowledge of History in this visit. Along with Formal education, informal education is also necessary. Students were doubly benefitted. They enjoyed as well as got lot of information on the ' Iron Man of India.'

GLS SEC & HIGHER SEC STUDENT AT KHEL MAHAKUMBH



Ruju Chauhan of GLS SEC & HIGHER SEC. SCHOOL stood 1st place in girls under-17 singles & doubles in Ahmadabad district in lawn tennis ,3rd place in singles at state level and 1st place in doubles held at Jamnagar

She defeated Priyanshi Sharma in singles by (5-7,6-2,6-2) for 3rd place and got bronze medal and In doubles She joined hands with Khushi Ganeriwala and got gold medal. Ruju Chauhan is selected for national school games camp In school games.

C . U . SHAH PRIMARY SCHOOL

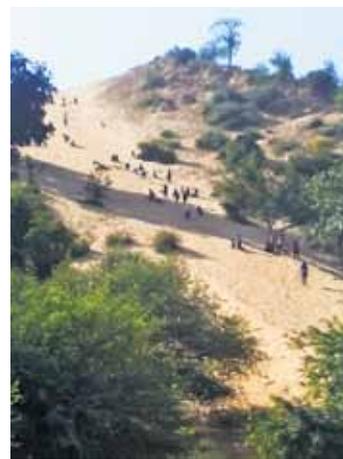
AN INVIGORATING RESPITE

By Prashant Gadiyar

Class picnics and tours are a refreshing change for all the students. A tour was organised for the students of Std – VI - VIII at Rajpura (Iohana resort) – Sundhamata - Mount Abu from 20th Oct’ 16 to 22nd Oct’ 16.

The tour departed at 11.00 p.m. on 19th Oct’16 by bus from Ahmedabad to Rajpura. We reached Rajpura at 5.30 a.m. Children were lodged into their respective cottages.

Around 8.00 a.m. breakfast was served and then we started off to Sundhamata temple. After a short walk and ropeway cruising we reached to a great height of 1220 m. across the Aravalli hill ranges. All had a glimpse of the attractive idol of mother Chamunda placed under a rock on the top of the hill. From there we proceeded for trekking the slippery sand dunes on the mountain top. There are about 10-15 natural streams in the reserve which are perennial. Students admired the rich vegetation and amazing landscapes with rocky mountains towering the Sundhamata Conservation Reserve. Back to the resort, we were treated with a mouth - watering lunch cuisine. After lunch and resting for a while, we visited an organic farm bearing exotic vegetables. Then the students enjoyed horse riding, and sensed the



cultural programme of Rajasthani kalbeliya dance. Next day, early in the morning students were taken once again for trekking across the streams and mountains followed by a variety of breakfast items. For the students the green rocky landscapes and surroundings hills gave them an everlasting experience that will be

reminisced forever. After lunch, we departed for Mount Abu, which is another well - known peak across the Aravalli ranges. First we visited Jirawala Jain temple on the way and then reached out high up at the sunset point to watch the gruelling sun set. This was followed by a walk across Nakki lake. Next day immediately after breakfast we went to view Gurushikar, Achalgarh, Peace Park and the Dilwara Jain temples. Once again the students went off to shop across the streets of Nakki lake and adorned the craftsmen for their splendid crafts. Finally we left the Aravalli mountain range at 5 p.m. and proceeded towards Ahmedabad. We reached back by 10.30 p.m. on 22nd Oct’16.

(The writer is a teacher at C U Shah Primary School)

CU SHAH PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENT EXCELS IN SKATING



The Principal & staff of C. U. Shah Primary school, heartily congratulate Master Dweep Anang Shah of Std VI for his stupendous achievements in Artistic skating.

Along with the accolades of State Championship, Jaydeep Singh Award and other National Awards, presently he won the Gold Medal at the 17th Asian Roller Skating Championship, 2016 (Cadet

Boys) in Lishui, China. He was felicitated by our Hon'ble Chief Minister - Shri Vijay Rupani for this commendable achievement which has brought laurels to India as well as Gujarat state.

ડો બી. એચ. જોષી સાહેબ સાથેની વાતચીતના અંશો...

સર કહેવાય છે કે, કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિને સફળતા એમ ને એમ નથી મળતી ! ઘણી બધી મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો કરવો પડતો હોય છે. આપે આપના જીવનમાં ઘણું બધું પ્રાપ્ત કર્યું છે તો, આવેલ મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો આપ કેવી રીતે કરતા હતા ?

ઘણું પ્રાપ્ત કર્યું છે એવું હું નથી માનતો પણ, બસ, એક શિક્ષક તરીકે જીવ્યો છું અને મને એનું ગૌરવ છે, કે હું શિક્ષક છું. મેં હજારો વિદ્યાર્થીઓને પ્રભાવિત કર્યા છે અને માર્ગદર્શન પણ આપ્યું છે.

૧૯૬૮ થી શૈક્ષણિક ક્ષેત્રમાં જોડાયા છો, તો ત્યારનાં અને આજનાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં અને વાલીઓમાં શો તફાવત આપને જણાય છે ?

પરિવર્તન, તો આખા સમાજમાં છે. આજે આખું જીવન ગણતરીપૂર્વકનું થઈ ગયું છે. એક સમય હતો જેમાં શિક્ષક, વિદ્યાર્થી અને વાલીઓ વચ્ચે એક સંબંધનો સેતુ રચાતો હતો. આજે સંબંધનો સેતુ છે પણ અપેક્ષાનાં સંતોષ પર આધારિત છે. વાલી અને શિક્ષક એમની જવાબદારી બીજા પર થોપવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. જે આજનું મનોજગત છે.



પહેલાં સમર્પણ હતું. આજે એનો અભાવ છે. વ્યક્તિત્વનું જે હોવાપણું જોઈએ તેમજ હું જે વિચારું છું એનું આચરણ થવું જોઈએ એ સ્થિતિનો અભાવ છે. આજનો વાલી-તથા શિક્ષક બન્નેમાં સહનશીલતાનું

પ્રમાણ ઓછું જોવા મળે છે. સહનશીલતા ધૈર્ય સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે. જેની અંદર આત્મવિશ્વાસ છે તે ધૈર્યવાન છે. અને જેમાં આત્મવિશ્વાસ નથી એ ધૈર્યવાન પણ બનતો નથી.

સર તમારી જીંદગીમાં કોઈ આદર્શ વ્યક્તિ કે જેમનાથી તમને કંઈક સાઝું કરવાની પ્રેરણા મળી હોય.

ઘણાં બધાં, માતા-પિતા, દાદા-દાદી અને અનેક લોકોની જેમ ગુરૂ દત્તાત્રેયને

લાખો ગુરૂઓ હતા એમ મારાં જીવનમાં પણ અનેક ગુરૂઓ રહી ચૂક્યા છે. પટાવાળો પણ મારો ગુરૂ છે. ૧૯૮૨માં સીટી આર્ટ્સ કોલેજમાં હું આચાર્ય થયો, ત્યારે ઓફિસની જે બેઠક વ્યવસ્થા હતી તે બરાબર ન હતી. સૌએ જુદાં જુદાં વિચાર આપ્યા, પણ એક પટાવાળા ભાઈએ ખૂબ સારો વિચાર આપ્યો જેનાથી હું પ્રભાવિત થયો. ત્યારે એ પટાવાળો પણ મારો ગુરૂ હતો. કારણકે સમસ્યાનો ઉકેલ કોઈ પણ જગ્યાએથી મળી શકે છે. ભણેલો માણસ જ ઉકેલ લાવે એમ માનવાની જરૂર નથી. આપ અંદરથી જેટલા નિર્દોષ અને ખુલ્લા હશો એટલું જ પરિણામ સાઝું અને અસરકારક હોય છે.

સર, તમારા અનુભવોનાં ભાથામાંથી આજનાં યુવાનો માટે તમારો કંઈક સંદેશો.

બસ, આજે, જે હું બોલ્યો; કે વિદ્યાર્થી પર વિશ્વાસ રાખો, ભરપુર પ્રેમ આપો, અને એમનામાં રહેલી આવડતને બહાર લાવવાનો પ્રામાણિક પ્રયત્ન કરો. જેનાથી વિદ્યાર્થી પણ ખીલશે અને શિક્ષકનાં આનંદનો કોઈ પાર નહીં રહે !

UPCOMING EVENT

GLS UNIVERSITY will be celebrating **RESEARCH DAY** on 19th January 2017 for motivating research amongst faculty members. Faculty members will be awarded prizes for Best Research Paper, Books and Thesis.

PG Students will be awarded prizes for Best Dissertations and Projects. The event will be coordinated by GLS Centre for Research and Development.

UPCOMING EVENT

GLS Law College announces the first National Moot Court Competition to commemorate one of the most renowned and respected name in law and founder of Gujarat Law Society, Shri I. M. Nanavati. Event: Shri I. M. Nanavati Memorial National Moot Court Competition 2016-17 Dates: 20 - 22, January 2017 Place: GLS LAW COLLEGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE-2 ▶

Another aspect of packaged food which is not reported in the labelling is contains of sugar in the bakery products. I have examined several national brands like Britannia Vita Gold and Marie Gold for labelling purpose. In both products labile there is just indication of sugar in % as to total 100 Nutrition Information. Sugar mentioned in it 21.5g in 100 biscuits. There is no restriction on the level of sugar or salt in the food items by any regulator. It seems that there is no policy of public health at all. Just disclosure is enough and customer them self needs to determine suitability of product. The level of sugar in 100g biscuit is significantly higher but indicate it in the label in very small font size. In the same product the clarification about type of edible oil is also missing. In case of beverages also statutory disclosure in the form of present practice is not sufficient. By examining minute maid "Guava" label it has been extracted that there is information about Sugar but %

of sugar is missing. The worst scenario is in case of pickle. The level of salt and sugar both needs to be indicated separately.

The present labelling practices are not consumer friendly and not conclusive also. With clear identification mark in the form of traffic signal light. The level of total calorie preserving as compared to total calorie required to adult, children and senior citizen needs to be informed in the pictorial diagrammed.

The above method labelling is most suitable for the consumer. It shows the level of different element of food as well as its level in the colour-manly as used in traffic signal. With use of such labelling very less involvement is required.

One of the important aspect in the present labelling system of packing food is difficulty in understanding and interpreting technical information. Various additives present in the packaged food (biscuits and beverages) and many of them are harmful. In case of additives there are several allergenic additives. However

marketers are not writing any caution on the label for such food. Additives like acidity regulator, emulsifier, artificial colour, preservatives etc. are used for enhancing taste but it affects adversely on the health of consumers. Separate guidelines are required for such additives. Language barrier to the Indian consumer is one the important problem.

Labelling is not just informative statement attached on the product but it's a written document which significantly affecting consumer buying decision. FASSI needs to develop and adopt new standards of labelling which must be consumer friendly and transparent. The area of labelling for the packaged food is least discussed by the marketers as well as academicians. Legal compliance at present is full of loop holes and it needs to be more tighten in the light of public health.

(The writer is an Assistant Professor, Faculty of Business Administration, GLS University)

GLSEMPS

SIGNIFICANCE OF FESTIVALS

By Mahi Singhvi

We celebrate all the festivals to give out the message of peace, harmony and brotherhood. They symbolise victory of good over evil. Diwali is the festival of lights. The light stands for good and the darkness for evil. By celebrating Diwali we celebrate the power of good in bringing peace of harmony on earth. Holi is the festival of colours. It brings people close

in the bonds of friendship and fellow feeling without which there can be no peace. Similarly, Rakhi or Rakshabandhan is another festival that gives out the message of brother -sister love. Eid-ul-Fitar likewise call for friendship and brotherhood among all.

Festival are the time to enjoy. But at the same time we must understand the message that each festival conveys.

(Std. VIII, GLSEMPS)

FRIENDSHIP

There are same people in life that make you laugh a little louder, smile a little Bigger and live just a little bit better. Friendship is the first and foremost means of support, understanding and caring. We need friends at all points in our lives. As we go through many changes. Our interest passions and opinions also change accordingly. A true

friend should continue to be with us. Friend should also, at times, be critical of what we do. They should point out our weakness and suggest ways to improve. Two friends may differ on a particular matter. That should not affect the friendship which is meant to be built on mutual trust, affection and concern. If a person makes a mistake, then a true friend should be forgiving.

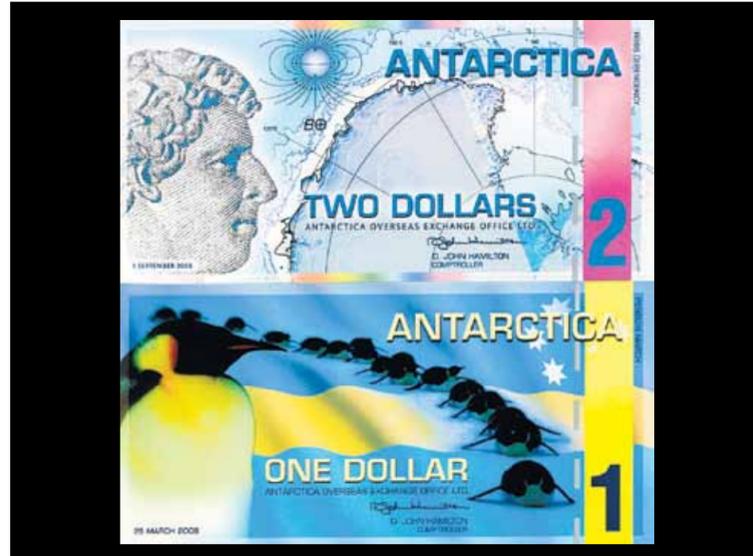
INTERESTING NOTES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

When everyone is talking about ATM queues and showing their prowess as quasi-economists, it would be interesting to see some of the most unusual currency notes from around the world.



FIVE LIROT, EINSTEIN'S BANKNOTE (ISRAEL)

In 1952, Albert Einstein was asked to be the President of Israel? The newly formed Jewish state wished to honour the outstanding physicist for his contributions to science. Though Einstein turned the offer down, the State of Israel released a 5-lirot note in 1968 with an illustration of the scientist.



ANTARCTICAN DOLLAR

Though these bills are not legal tender anywhere, they are very much valued as a collector's item. Produced by the "Antarctica Overseas Exchange Office", they are sold at a value equal to their face value in USD.



THE QUASI-UNIVERSAL INTERGALACTIC DENOMINATION

The Quasi Universal Intergalactic Denomination (QUID) was produced with the idea of developing a currency for future space travellers. They were created by England's National Space Center and the University of Leicester for Travelex, a company dealing with foreign exchange. The balls represent the Sun, with the other 8 planets of our Solar System circling along the QUID's rim. In 2007, 1 QUID was worth around \$12.



PUNCHED OUT MOBUTU BANKNOTES (ZAIRE)

After toppling the tyrannical regime of Joseph Mobutu, the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), found itself in a shortage of cash. They decided to make do with the old 20,000-Zaire notes by simply punching Mobutu's face from the currency.



100 MILLION BILLION PENGO (HUNGARY)

Hungary's currency, the Pengo suffered one of the worst cases of hyperinflation ever recorded. It became so bad that they had to issue currency notes with denominations going into millions of billions! In 1946, Hungary came out with the 100 Million Billion Pengo. Its worth? Just about 20 cents US cents.



SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

The icons of a typical African Safari had a special moment in 2005 in the form of the South African Reserve Bank releasing a series of banknotes celebrating these animals.



WORLD'S LARGEST BANKNOTE (PHILIPPINES)

As large as a sheet of legal paper, the world's largest single banknote is the 100,000-peso note created by the Government of the Philippines in 1998 to celebrate a century of independence from Spanish rule. The note was offered only to collectors, who could purchase one of the limited-edition notes for 180,000 pesos (around US\$3,700)



ONE HUNDRED TRILLION DOLLARS – ZIMBABWE

In 2009, the inflation rate for Zimbabwe was one of the worst ever in the world. It became so bad that a loaf of bread cost more than 300 billion Zimbabwean dollars! The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe tried to counter this situation by printing banknotes with face value in the millions and billions. The \$100 trillion banknote above was released in January 2009. It's worth around US\$300.

નાણાં : માણસની સર્વજ્ઞાલીન સમસ્યા!

આ પછે ત્યાં ખૂબ જાણીતી ઉક્તિ છે : ‘પૈસો મારો પરમેશ્વર અને અસ્તિત્વ પૈસાને કારણે જ છે. માણસ પૈસા એકઠાં જ કરતો રહે તો લોભી ગણાય. એકત્ર કરેલ ધન વાપરતાં જીવ ન ચાલે તો કંજૂસ, આવકથી વધારે ખર્ચ કરે પણ ભવિષ્યની ચિંતા કરી બચત ન કરે તો ઉડાઉ કહેવાય. ‘નાણાં વગરનો નાથિયો ને નાણે નાથાલાલ’ અર્થે માણસને લોકો કડકો કહે, પૈસા કમાવવાનો ઉત્સાહ જ ન હોય તો તે મહાત્માકાંક્ષા વિનાનો ગણાય. વગર મહેનતે કે પછી બીજાની મહેનતથી પોતે ધનવાન થઈ જાય તો સમાજદ્રોહી ગણાય અને અતિ પરિશ્રમ કરી પ્રાપ્ત કરેલ ધન વડે જીવનનો આનંદ માણી ન શકે તો મૂરખ ગણાય.

નીતિપૂર્વક મેળવેલું ધન વિચારપૂર્વક પોતાના અને બીજાના કલ્યાણ માટે વાપરવાની કળા હોય તો જ જીવન સાફલ્યનો અનુભવ થઈ શકે. પોતાના માટે લક્ષ્મીનો વિનિયોગ આનંદ આપે જ્યારે અન્ય લોકોના હિત માટે વાપરતી લક્ષ્મી પરમાનંદ આપે. ભારતીય પરંપરાના ચાર પુરુષાર્થમાં અર્થ એટલે કે પૈસાની પ્રાપ્તિ અને સુયોગ્ય વિનિયમને મહત્વનું સ્થાન આપવામાં આવ્યું છે.

પૈસાનું આપણા જીવનમાં કેટલું મહત્વનું સ્થાન છે એ તાજેતરમાં ૫૦૦ અને ૧૦૦૦ ની ચલણી નોટો નાબૂદ કરવામાં આવી તે ઘટનાથી સૌને સારી પેઠે સમજાઈ ગયું નાત-જાત અને ઉંચ-નીચના ભેદ ભૂલી બેન્ક અને એ.ટી.એમ.ની લાઈનમાં ઉભેલા સમદુઃખિયા નાગરિકોએ જાણે સમરસ અને સંપીલા સમાજનું અદ્ભૂત દર્શન કરાવી દીધું. આપણે કેટલા સજાગ બની ગયા ! કદાચ પહેલી વખત આપણા રહેણાંકના વિસ્તારમાં કે શહેરમાં કેટલી બેન્ક અને એ.ટી.એમ. છે એની પહેલીવાર આપણે ખાત્રી કરી. અધારતે-મધારતે નગદ નારાયણના દર્શન માટે હડી કાઢતા આપણે કેટલા બધા કાર્યરત બની ગયા હતા! આપણને સૌને ખાત્રી હતી કે નાણા વગરનો નર નિમાણો. જ્યારે પૈસો બોલે છે ત્યારે બધાએ સાંભળવું પડે છે. કદાચ આ વિશ્વનો સૌથી મધુર અને આહ્લાદક સ્વર પૈસાનો રણકાર જ છે. ક્ષેત્ર વિદ્વાન જીવજીવો કસે કહ્યું હતું કે “પૈસા માનવને ગુણીયલ અને ડાહ્યા બનાવે છે.” તો યુરિપિડિસ નામના રોમન વિદ્વાનના મતે ડાહ્યા માણસનો ધર્મ માત્ર પૈસો હોય છે.

સરકારના વિમુદ્ધિકરણે જે અનેક વ્યાપક અસરો પેદા કરી છે તેમાંની એક આધ્યાત્મિક અને નૈતિક ઘડતર કરનારી પણ છે. આ સમગ્ર ઘટનાક્રમમાં હિંદુસ્તાની નાગરિકના ધીરજ, સંયમ, સહનશીલતા, કરકસર, સંકલ્પશક્તિ, આત્મબળ અને ચારિત્ર્યનું મૂલ્યાંકન થઈ ગયું. આપણા નાગરિક ધર્મના પારખા થઈ ગયા. પૈસાનું દર્શન કેટલું આહ્લાદક હોય છે અને પૈસાનો સ્પર્શ કેટલો પરમાનંદ આપનારો હોય છે એ આપણા હાથમાં આવતી રોકડ રકમના સ્પર્શથી આપણે અનુભવ્યું!

જેમ તરલતા એ જળનો સ્વાભાવિક ગુણ છે એમ અર્થોપાર્જન ગુજરાતીઓનો મૂળભૂત સ્વભાવ છે. આપણે ત્યાં કહેવાયું છે કે ગરથ ગાંઠે અને વિદ્યા પાઠે. માણસે પૈસા હંમેશાં હાથવગા રાખવા જોઈએ. જરૂર પડે કામ ન આવે એ નાણું શું કામનું ?

પૈસાને દ્રવ્ય અને ધનમ્ પણ કહે છે. દ્રવ્ય એટલે જે સતત વહી જાય છે તે. પૈસા પણ એક હાથમાંથી બીજા હાથમાં



સતત વહેતાં જ રહે છે. વૈદિક સાહિત્યમાં ધનમૂનો અર્થ દોડ અથવા દોડની સ્પર્ધા અથવા તે દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત પારિતોષિક એવો અર્થ થાય છે. અર્થાત્ પૈસાને બંધાવું ગમતું નથી. એનો સતત વિનિયોગ થતો રહેવો જોઈએ.

જગતની બધી સમસ્યાના મૂળમાં પૈસો જ છે. અને પૈસો જ બધા પ્રશ્નોનો ઉકેલ છે. એવરેસ્ટ મેમોર કહે છે “પૈસો એ છઠ્ઠી ઈન્દ્રિય છે. એ વિના બાકીની પાંચેય ઈન્દ્રિય કાર્યાન્વિત થઈ શકતી નથી.” અંગ્રેજ કવિ સેમ્યુઅલ જોન્સન કહેતો કે “એક માણસ ગામના ચોરા પર જઈ નૈતિકતા વિષયક પ્રવચન કરે અને બીજા સૌને પૈસા આપે પછી જુઓ બે માંથી કોણ વધુ વખણાય છે ? જે પૈસા આપે છે તે જ પ્રજામાં પ્રિય થવાનો.” માર્ક ટ્વેઈન કહેતા કે, “આ દુનિયામાં કેટલાક લોકો પોતાના સામાજિક મોભાને ભજે છે. કેટલાક લોકો મહામાનવોને ભજે છે, કેટલાક સંતોને ભજે છે, તો કેટલાક ભગવાન ભજે છે. પરંતુ એક નિર્વિવાદ હકીકત છે કે, બધા જ લોકો પૈસાનું ભજન કરે છે”. અમેરીકાના બીજા રાષ્ટ્રપ્રમુખ જહોન એડમ્સ કહેતા કે, “તમારી પાસે ધન હોય તો જ લોકોનું ધ્યાન તમારા તરફ આકર્ષાય છે. તો જ લોકો તમને સ્વિકારે છે. અને તો જ માનવ જાત

તમારું અભિવાદન કરે છે.”

આપણા જીવનના ચાલક બળ સમા પૈસાનું જતન કરવું ખૂબ આવશ્યક છે. જેઓ એમ નથી કરી શકતા તેઓ અંતે પાયમાલ થઈ જતા હોય છે. પછી એ કોઈ નાનકડો પરિવાર હોય કે દેશવિદેશમાં વ્યાપેલો કરોબાર, આ તમામની આર્થિક સલામતી માટે. ભગવાન સ્વામિનારાયણે શિક્ષાપત્રીમાં આજ્ઞા કરતાં લખ્યું છે કે “આવક પ્રમાણે ખર્ચ કરવો.” વિશ્વવંદનીય સંત પ્રમુખસ્વામિ મહારાજ પણ યુવાનોને ઘણીવાર કહેતા “આમ ખર્ચા કરો તો કુબેરનું ધન પણ ખૂટી જાય. ધન વાપરવામાં વિવેક જોઈએ. મોટા ખર્ચા, બિનજરૂરી ખર્ચા નહિં ટાળો તો પાયમાલ થઈ જશો. કંજૂસાઈ નહીં પણ કરકસર તો શીખવી જ પડે. જેમ બને તેમ જરૂરીયાતો ઓછી કરો. હા, વધુ પૈસા હોય તો ધર્મ અર્થે વાપરો, સારા કામમાં વાપરો.” સ્વામિનારાયણ સંપ્રદાયની આવી હિતકારી અર્થવ્યવસ્થાના સંસ્કાર પામેલા ગોંડલના મહારાજ ભગવતસિદ્ધજીએ ખૂબ વ્યવહાર અને કાર્યદક્ષ તથા કરકસરયુક્ત જનહિતકારી શાસન પ્રણાલી વિકસાવી હતી. વિશ્વયુધ્ધ વખતે દેશનું મોટાભાગનું લોખંડ શસ્ત્રસરંજામ માટે વપરાવા માંડતા લોખંડની તીવ્ર અછત ઉભી થઈ હતી ત્યારે

સરકારી કચેરીઓમાં ટાંકણીની જગ્યાએ બાવળની સૂળોનો ઉપયોગ દાખલ કરીને તેઓએ બે જ વર્ષના ટૂંકા ગાળામાં એક લાખ અને બાવીસ હજાર રૂપીયાની બચત કરી હતી. તેઓ સમસ્ત રાજ્યમાં ખાસ તકેદારી રખાવી બાટલીઓ, કાચનો સામાન, ધાતુઓનો ભંગાર, કોથળા, ચીથરા વગેરે વસ્તુઓ એકત્ર કરાવી તેનો ફરી યોગ્ય ઉપયોગ કરાવી સારી એવી રકમની બચત કરતા. આવા અનેક કરકસરના પગલાથી પુરતા પ્રમાણમાં બચત થવાથી ગોંડલ રાજ્યમાં કોઈ જ પ્રકારના કરવેરા પ્રજા પાસેથી લેવામાં આવતા નહીં. કરકસરના કારણે રાજ્યને જે બચત કે આવક થતી તે નાણાંની વાઈ એ પાઈ લોકકલ્યાણના કાર્યોમાં વપરાતી હતી. તે વખતે નિર્માણ પામેલા રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનો, પૂલો, રસ્તાઓ, સરકારી ઈમારતો, નદી પરના બંધો વગેરેના બાંધકામને સદીઓ થવા છતાં એની કાંકરી પણ ખરી નથી.

આશરે સો વર્ષ પહેલાં સ્થાપેલી બી. એ.પી.એસ. સ્વામિનારાયણ સંસ્થાને પોતાના સ્થાપના કાળમાં નાણાં (ધન), પાણાં (મટીરીયલ) તથા માણાં (માનવ શક્તિ) ની તીવ્ર અછત હતી. આજે જગ વિખ્યાત અક્ષરધામો સહિત એક હજારથી

વધુ મંદીરો અને ૧૬૦ થી વધુ માનવ સેવાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ દ્વારા વિશ્વભરમાં કાર્યરત આ સંસ્થાના ગુરુવર્યાએ કરકસર, શ્રમદાન અને સેવા-સમર્પણના આદર્શો ચરિતાર્થ કરી બતાવ્યા છે. રેલ્વેની મુસાફરી કરવાની હોય તો કાયમ થઈ ક્લાસમાં જ જવાનું. શાક સમારતાં ભીંડાના ડીટા છેક અડીને કપાવે. લીલા શાકભાજીની છાલ ઉતારવાની હોય તો ઓછો બગાડ થાય એમ પાતળી છાલ લેવરાવે. ભાજીના એક એક પાન અને કૂણા ડાળખાં પણ વિણાવે, દાતણ કરે કે સ્નાન કરે ત્યારે પાણી વેડફવાને બદલે વૃક્ષ-છોડને મળવું જોઈએ તેવી તકેદારી રાખે, ગાડાને ઊંજણ કરવાનું હોય તો દીવેલનું એક ટીપું પણ નીચે ન પડવા દે. પોસ્ટ કાર્ડ પણ ખૂબ ચીવટ પૂર્વક ઉપયોગમાં લે. દર્શને આવતા હરિભક્તોને તેમના ગામની ટપાલો હાથો હાથ પહોંચાડવાની સૂચના આપી ટપાલખર્ચની બચત કરે.

મહાન પુરુષો આર્થિક વ્યવહારમાં કાળજી અને સાવચેતી રાખતા હોવા છતાં પૈસાની લાલચ અને આસક્તિથી મુક્ત હોય છે. તેઓ જાણે છે કે પૈસાની મદદથી ઘણાબધા લોકોના જીવનમાં ખુશી આણી શકાય છે પરંતુ એ વાત પણ એટલી જ સત્ય છે કે પૈસા શાશ્વત શાંતિ આપી શકતા નથી. પૈસા એક ઉત્તમ વાહન છે. એના પર સવારી કરી જીવનની સફર આહ્લાદક બનાવી શકાય. પરંતુ એ વાતનું ધ્યાન રાખવું પડે કે વાહન ચાલક પર ચડી ન બેચે જો કેવળ પૈસો જ જીવનનું કેન્દ્ર બની જાય તો જીવનમાં પીડા સિવાય કોઈ નહીં બચે. હેનરી ફિલ્ડીંગે કહ્યું હતું, “પૈસાને તમારો ભગવાન બનાવો અને તે શૈતાનની જેમ તમને ભરડો લેશે.” અમેરિકન ચિંતક અને કવિ ઈમર્સન કહેતા કે ભલે તમારી પાસે અઢળક ધન હોય પરંતુ તમારું હૃદય ઉદાર ન હોય તો અઢળક સંપત્તિના સ્વામી હોવા છતાં તમે સાવ ભિખારી છો !

પૈસા કરતાં સમય અને તેથી પ્રેમ વધુ કિમતી છે. રિચાર્ડ ફાઈડમેન કહેતા કે “પૈસા વડે તમે ઉત્તમ કૃતરો ખરીદી શકશો, પણ તેને પૂંછડી પટપટાવતો કરવા તો પ્રેમની જ જરૂર પડવાની.” આપણે ત્યાં કહેવત છે કે “પૈસા મૂકવાના તો અનેક ઠેકાણા હોય, વાત મૂકવાના ઝાંઝાં ઠેકાણા ન હોય.” અર્થાત જેની પાસે આપણું હૈયું હળવું કરી શકાય એવા સહૃદયી સજજનો મળવા દુર્લભ છે.

પૈસાને આ જગત પરમેશ્વર માની બેઠું છે પરંતુ જ્યારે ખુદ પરમેશ્વરની ઓળખ થશે ત્યારે પૈસા વિના પણ પરમ સંતોષ અને સુખનો અનુભવ થશે. મુક્તાનંદ સ્વામી કહે છે “રે શ્યામ તમે સાચું નાણું, બીજું સર્વે દુઃખદાયક જાણું...” જ્યારે ભગવાન જ સાચું ધન છે એમ સમજાય છે ત્યારે એક ફકીરને સમ્રાટથીય વધુ આત્મગૌરવ અને પૂર્ણતાનો અનુભવ થાય છે. મીરાબાઈએ સાચું જ કહ્યું છે “મુજ અબળાને મોટી મિરાંત બાઈ, શામળો ઘરેણું મારે સાચું રે.” અહીંથી તંહી રોકડ માટે ફાંફા મારતા આપણને જ્યારે પોતાને જે મળ્યું છે એનાથી સંતોષ થઈ જાય પછી બીજી કોઈ અપેક્ષા રહેતી નથી.

હીરા મોતી, સુવર્ણ, બંગલા અને ગાડી કરતાંય સંતોષરૂપી ધન વધુ સુખદાયક છે. કબીરજીએ સાચું જ કહ્યું છે : “ગોધન ગજધન વાજિધન ઔર રતનધન ખાન જબ આવત સંતોષધન સબ ધન ધૂરિ સમાન”

ડૉ. જયેશ માંડણકા
(અંગ્રેજી વિભાગ)
બી.ડી. આર્ટ્સ કોલેજ

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIAN CURRENCY YOU PROBABLY DIDN'T KNOW

1. In 1917, the was mightier than the \$. 1 = 13 USD to be precise.



2. Currency has existed in the form of coinage in India since the 6th century BC. The Ancient, the medieval and the Mughal period all used currency in the form of coinage. The most notable was Sher Shah Suri's Rupiya, which became the precursor of the modern rupee.



3. Paper money was first issued in the late eighteenth century. Bank of Hindostan, General Bank in Bengal and the Bengal Bank are the first banks to have issued paper currency.



4. All notes carry an imprint of something Indian. Like the 20 note carries the imprint of the Andaman Islands. Or the current 2000 rupee note has an image of the Mangalayan Mars Mission of India.



5. Zero rupee notes were issued by the NGO 5th Pillar to fight corruption.



6. If you have a torn note, or more than 51% of its torn part, you can exchange it for a new one at a bank.



7. The Reserve Bank of India was formally inaugurated in 1935 and was empowered to issue Government of India notes. The first note issued by the RBI was a five rupee note bearing King George VI's portrait.



8. The one rupee note was the first banknote printed by independent India.

9. 10,000 rupees is the highest denomination RBI has printed in its history. 1,000 rupees and 10,000 rupees notes were in circulation between 1938 and 1946 but were eventually demonetised.

10. 1,000 rupees, 5,000 rupees and 10,000 rupees notes were reintroduced in 1954 and demonetized in 1978.



11. Denominations of 1 paise, 2 paise, 3 paise, 5 paise, 10 paise, 20 paise and 25 paise were in circulation till June 30, 2011 but were then withdrawn.



12. The cost of minting a 10 ₹ coin is 6.10₹.



13. To type the symbol of the rupee, you need to press 'Ctrl+Shift+₹'.



14. After Independence, Pakistan used Indian Rupee notes stamped with 'Pakistan' until it could print enough.

Sources:
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/indian-currency-ten-lesser-known-facts/1/433586.html>
<https://www.scoopwhoop.com/inothernews/indian-rupee-facts/#.9cs618ndj>



RESTAURANT REVIEW

Hong Kong by Sanjeev Kapoor-Ahmedabad

By: Deep Zanzarakiya

As you walk in, the first thing that strikes you is the tasteful decor of red and black with the lights placed in such a way that it's at once elegant but not intimidatingly so. Quite rare in Ahmedabad.

As soon as you're offered soothing jasmine herbal tea and 'kimchi' and sweet pickled cucumbers as delectable appetizers.

A group of 4, for starters we ordered chicken wontons (sumptuous spicy dumplings) and "Gai Yang" - juicy Thai chicken barbecue. We were tempted to reorder the latter but soon our main order arrived - a gravy preparation "Hong Kong chicken" (their special) and burnt garlic chicken rice (heavenly).

"Honey Noodle with Walnut Brownie and Ice Cream" - our dessert choice. Fried flour flat noodles glazed very sweet with



small brownie pieces and vanilla ice cream. It might be a little too sweet for some.

The service is pretty good,

the waiters and server polite and helpful.

All in all, this restaurant chain lives up to the name of its

promoter/celebrity chef Sanjeev Kapoor - though it also reflects in the exorbitant service charge of 10%.

Hongkong by Sanjeev Kapoor
1st floor, Third Eye – II
Opp. Parimal Garden
Near Panchvati Cross Roads,
Ambawadi, Ahmedabad
Gujarat 380006
(The reviewer is an alumnus of N R Institute of Business Administration)

SCHOLARSHIPS / FELLOWSHIPS / RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

Compiled by: GLSCRD

A) OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS :

- 10 Masters Grants for Foreign Students at University of Lausanne, 2017-2018**
Last Date: December 15, 2016
More Details: <http://www.unil.ch/international/en/home/menuguid/futures-etudiants/bourses-master-de-lunil.htm>
- SDU Scholarships for MSc in Engineering for Non-EU/EEA Students in Denmark, 2017**
Last Date: December 14, 2016
More Details: http://www.sdu.dk/en/om_sdu/fakulteterne/teknik/studerende/scholarships
- TRACE Studentship in Law for Students of Developing Countries in UK, 2017-2018**
Last Date: January 7, 2017
More Details: <http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/study/graduate/studentships/law.html>
- 10 Masters Grants for Foreign Students at University of Lausanne, 2017-2018**
Last Date: December 15, 2016
More Details: <http://www.unil.ch/international/en/home/menuguid/futures-etudiants/bourses-master-de-lunil.html>
- International Undergraduate Scholarships in Engineering at NTU in UK, 2017**
Last Date: 15 January 2017
More Details: <https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/engineering/funding/undergraduate/index.aspx>
- Skill Opportunities under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) by Technical Institutions**
Last Date: 5 December, 2016
More Details: http://www.aicte-india.org/downloads/pmkvy_advt.pdf
- Rotary Yoneyama Scholarships for International Students in Japan, 2017**
Last Date: 15 December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.rotary-yoneyama.or.jp/english/overseas>
- The National Communal Harmony Awards**
Last Date: 30, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.nfch.nic.in/?q=awards>
- R&D Systems Scholarship Application Spring 2017**
Last Date: 9, December, 2016
More Details: <https://www.rndsystems.com/>
- Shell Ideas360 Photo Contest 2017**
Last Date: 9, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.shellideas360.com/>
- The Young India Fellowship (YIF) 2017-18**
Last Date: 18, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.youngindiafellowship.com/Default.aspx>

B) OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEACHERS

- Invitation to submit research proposal in a consortium mode on "MDR-TB in Northeast India: Genomic driven Intervention approaches"**
Last Date: 16, December, 2016
More Details: <http://btisnet.gov.in/NER/tuberculosis.htm>
- CEAS Postdoctoral Fellowship in Chinese Studies at Stanford University in USA, 2017-2018**
Last Date: 15 January 2017
More Details: <https://ceas.stanford.edu/>
- 2017 Shorenstein Postdoctoral Fellowship in Contemporary Asia, USA**
Last Date: 16, December, 2016
More Details: <http://apar.fsi.stanford.edu/news/call-applications-postdoctoral-fellowship-contemporary-asia-2017-18>
- Call for proposals under Indo-Italian S&T Cooperation**
Last Date: 7, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/Indo-Italian-Call-for-Proposals.pdf>
- Joint Call for Proposal from Department of Science and Technology (DST)-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)**
Last Date: 20, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/161004-DST-SDC-CFP.pdf>
<http://www.dst.gov.in/callforproposals/joint-call-proposal-department-science-and-technology-dst-swiss-agency-development>
- Call for Proposals for Scientific Research in the Arctic Region (2017-2018)**
Last Date: 20, December, 2016
More Details: http://www.ncaor.gov.in/files/Arctic-2017-18/Arctic%20advt_2017-2018.pdf
- TCS Research Fellowship Program 2017**
Last Date: 15, December, 2016
More Details: http://www.tcs.com/about/tcs_difference/innovation/network/Pages/TCS_Research_Fellowship_Scheme.aspx
- Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund Fellowships 2016**
Last Date: 30, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.jnmf.in/fabout.html>
- SERB Extra Mural Research Funding (Individual Centric) 2016-17**
Last Date: 30, December, 2016
More Details: <http://serbonline.in/SERB/HomePage.do>

10. Ashoka India Fellowship 2016

Last Date: 30, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.india.ashoka.org/>

C) OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS:

- Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for SC etc. candidates for XII Plan period (2012-13-2016-17)**
Last Date: 31, March, 2017
More Details: <http://socialjustice.nic.in/SchemeList/Send/28?mid=24541>
- University of Warwick Fully-Funded PhD Scholarships for UK/EU Students in UK, 2017-2018**
Last Date: 18th January 2017
More Details: <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/academicoffice/gsp/scholarship/typesoffunding/cadre/>
- Application for Mahesh Modi Environmental Technology Award 2017**
Last Date: 10, December, 2016
More Details: http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/Application_Modi_Awards_2017.pdf
<http://www.dst.gov.in/callforproposals/application-mahesh-modi-environmental-technology-award-2017>
- Call for Proposals 2016 under Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Research Programme**
Last Date: 30, December, 2016
More Details: <http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/Sri-Lanka-Call-text-2016.pdf>
www.dst.gov.in/callforproposals/call-proposals-2016-under-indo-sri-lanka-joint-research-programme
- Indo-Russian Joint Research Call for Proposals 2016**
Last Date: 31, December, 2016
More Details: http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/RMES_call_DST-2016%20_2_.pdf
- Indian-Israeli Joint Research Cooperation - Call for Project Proposals 2017-2019**
Last Date: 5, January, 2017
More Details: http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/Call-for-Proposals-India-Israel-2017-final_1.pdf
<http://www.dst.gov.in/callforproposals/indian-israeli-joint-research-cooperation-call-project-proposals-2017-2019>
- Women Scientists Scheme (WOS-A) 2016-17**
Last Date: 30, December, 2016
More Details: <http://online-wosa.gov.in:8080/wosa/public/doWelcome.action>

EVENTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

FACULTY OF COMMERCE (SMPIC)

INDUSTRIAL VISIT TO MUNDRA



Faculty of Commerce-SMPIC, GLS University organised a two days Industrial Visit to Mundra port under Adani Act (an initiative of Adani Foundation) on 19th and 20th November, 2016 in which 80 students visited the port alongwith 4 in-charge faculty members. The students visited the Adani Wilmar Refinery wherein the students learned about the manufacturing as well as packaging of various types of edible oil. The students were also given hampers of Fortune Cooking oil bottle. Next day, the students were taken to Adani port wherein they were informed about the various facilities of the port and functioning of jetties. Then the



students visited Adani Power Plant where they learned about electricity generation, coal preservation and recycling of sea water used for electricity generation. The students stayed

at 'Shantivihar'- a green and peaceful campus maintained by Adani in Mundra. The industrial visit was quite an educative experience for the students.

CELEBRATING DIWALI WITH THE LESS PRIVILEGED

Diwali, the festival of lights bring joy and happiness to everyone's life. But for some it is work as usual, the kids staying in slum and the children who sell things on roadside are seldom seen enjoying the sound of crackers and sweetness of delicious sweets.

Following the tradition of "VasudhaivKutumbakam", the faculty members and students of Faculty of Computer Applications and Information Technology, MSc (IT) programme planned to celebrate Diwali with these children. To celebrate the festival of joy and light they visited the slum nearby Shivranjani cross road on 27th October 2016 on the auspicious day of WaghBaras.

Together, everyone celebrated the occasion by



illuminating candles to spread light and happiness in the lives of those people. Everyone joined in to celebrate diwali by lighting up anar, chakri, and fuljhari and other fire crackers. The happiness visible on the faces of these little kids helped

our students realize the joy of sharing and joy of giving. The students purchased and distributed sweets, fruits, and firecrackers to the kids. It was a very satisfying and happy experience for all the students and faculties of FCAIT.

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS



Ms. Gitanjali Rampal, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce-SMPIC, GLS University, has completed her Ph.D. in 'Ecological Concerns in Selected Indian Fiction: A Study' under the guidance of Dr. Darshana Trivedi, School of Languages, Gujarat University.



Ms. Devyani Chatterji, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce-SMPIC, GLS University, has completed her Ph. D. in Statistics subject on 'Mathematical Formulation of Inventory Systems for Deteriorating Items under Varying Demand Rates' under the guidance of Dr. U. B. Gothi, Head of Statistics Department, St. Xavier's College (Autonomous), Ahmedabad.

CONCOURS' 2016



GLS (FOC) has bagged the 1st Position of Concours' 2016 under the category of Football Men organized by Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and

Communication Technology (DA-IICT) on 13th November, 2016; winning a cash prize of Rs.5, 000, which was distributed amongst the players.

UPCOMING EVENT

Faculty of Computer Applications & Information Technology (FCAIT) is hosting "I. M. Nanavati GLS University Inter College Sports Meets". The events shall have various sports tournament for the Institute / Courses of GLS University.

Events: Athletic Events, Volley Ball, Kabbadi, Basket Ball, Foot Ball, Cricket Match, Badminton, Dates: 2nd - 7th January, 2017 Places : GLS University Sports Ground and C. N. Vidhyalay Sports Ground

GLS UNIVERSITY SIGNS AN MOU WITH NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE



Somebody has truly said that “Education brings opportunity and in turn, inspiration.” GLS University has always believed in imparting education that is not restricted

to syllabus, but goes much beyond that. In one such attempt GLS University signed an MOU with National Stock Exchange (NSE) for additional courses in the area of Financial

Markets. NSE is driven by the mission to “promote and spread an important life skill” and offers Financial courses across India. Their certificate course in Financial Markets is

a fully automated online testing and certification programme which has over 48 modules ranging from basic, intermediate to advance level. GLS University has once

again proved through this collaboration that we are stepping towards Tagore’s dream India where the knowledge is not bound in the pages of textbooks.

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