

# Impressions

For Private Circulation only

Theme of this Bulletin:  
**Nirbhau- Nirvair**  
**(No Fear - No Hate)**

No. 26/02  
February 2026  
(Monthly e-Bulletin)  
[www.nevedac.com](http://www.nevedac.com)



Editor  
**Dr VJS Vohra**



**Disability leads to Ability of Super Humans**

**Fear never builds future, But FAITH and Creating HOPE in the World does**



**This e-Bulletin is dedicated to Colonel DS Vohra**



**PADMASHRI COLONEL DARSHAN SINGH VOHRA (RETD)**  
**FIRST COMMANDANT OF ARTIFICIAL LIMB CENTRE**  
**A Visionary Pioneer in Prosthetic Rehabilitation**



**The Workshop Bay of Artificial Limb Centre, Pune**



**Padma Awards**  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
(Govt. of India)

**Padma Shri (1988)**  
**Col. (Retd.) Darshan Singh Vohra**  
Social Work  
Chandigarh

**Col. D.S. Vohra**  
(1919-1998)



This monthly e-bulletin 'Impressions' is humbly dedicated to the memory of **Colonel DS Vohra**, a visionary pioneer in prosthetics - Orthotics, the **Founder of the Ministry of Defense Artificial Limb Centre, Pune**, and **Founder of Nevedac Prosthetic Centre, Chandigarh**. Col Vohra laid the foundation for a lifelong mission of restoring mobility and dignity to the disabled.

Carrying forward this noble legacy, Dr. VJS Vohra, his son, serves as the **Founder & CEO of Nevedac Prosthetic Clinic** and is the **Co-Founder of Nevedac Prosthetic Centre**. With over five decades of dedicated service, Dr. Vohra upholds the values of compassion, excellence, and innovation in prosthetic care.

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**Sr. Consultant**  
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## From the Editor's Desk.....

### Divya Kala Mela in Chandigarh for Persons with Disabilities

The 29th edition of Divya Kala Mela was successfully organized by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, in collaboration with the National Divyangyan Finance and Development Corporation (NDFDC), at the Exhibition Ground, in front of Gurudwara Sahib, Sector 34, Chandigarh, from 13 to 21 February 2026.

The Mela was inaugurated by Hon'ble Dr. Virendra Kumar, Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. He described Divya Kala Mela as a transformative movement and a new ray of hope for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangyan), due to Govt's unwavering commitment.

Till now, Divya Kala Melas have been organized at 28 locations in the country, with participation of over 2300 Divyang entrepreneurs, who have achieved remarkable milestone in promoting inclusive entrepreneurship. In Chandigarh around 75 stalls, included Government establishments, and NGOs from Chandigarh and other cities. Several prominent dignitaries attended the event, along with the Hon'ble Minister were: Mr. Satnam Singh Sandhu, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), Mr. Satyapal Jain, Former Member of Parliament, Chandigarh, Mr. Saurabh Joshi, Mayor of Chandigarh, Ms. Madhvi Kataria, State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (SCPD), Chandigarh, Mr. Anil Kumar, Chairman & Managing Director, NDFDC, Mr. RK Mishra, Chief General Manager, NDFDC and other senior government officials.



Hon'ble Dr. Virendra Kumar interacted with Dr. VJS Vohra regarding prosthetic limbs

**Jyot Charitable Trust's Contribution:** At Stall No. 26, **Jyot Charitable Trust / Nevedac Prosthetic Clinic** showcased high-quality Indian and **Ottobock artificial limbs**. The stall was visited by the **Hon'ble Minister Dr. Virendra Kumar** who showed keen interest in the functioning of the prosthetic limbs. The working mechanism of the devices was explained to the Hon'ble Minister by Dr. V. J. S. Vohra, who was introduced to him by **SCPD Ms. Madhvi Kataria**.

In his presentation and during an [interview with Doordarshan Chandigarh, Dr. Vohra](#) informed that **Jyot Charitable Trust is registered under Section 80-G of the Income Tax Act and has CSR-1 registration with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India**. He explained that financially well-off individuals and government employees who are eligible for reimbursement are able to obtain high-quality artificial limbs. **The Trust's core mission is to extend the same superior prosthetic facilities to underprivileged persons with disabilities.**

To fulfill this humanitarian objective and extend **support to a larger number of needy beneficiaries who have lost their limbs**, the Trust earnestly appeals for generous public donations and CSR support from corporate organizations.

### DR. V.J.S. VOHRA

#### Managing Trustee

### JYOT CHARITABLE TRUST

- ★ Registered with Sub Registrar, Chandigarh.
- ★ Donations exempted under section 80-G of Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ★ Registered u/s 12A of Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ★ Registered with Darpan
- ★ CSR-1 Registration No. CSR00102402 by Govt of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- ★ Registered with Social Welfare Dept., Chandigarh.

#### Founder CEO & Sr. Consultant Artificial Limbs & Orthotics

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L-R: Trustees / Family members - Rtn Indu Vohra, Ms. Anushka, Ms. Ananya, Ms. Ita and Rtn Dr. VJS Vohra



Dr. Vohra with Ms. Madhvi Kataria (IAS Retd), State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Chandigarh

Our stall was also visited by Members of Rotary Club, Members of Lions Club, Social Workers, Trustees, Family Members, Friends and large number of Persons with Disabilities.



Rtn Deepak Sood & Rtn Purnima Sood



Maj Gen RS Chopra & Mrs Renu Chopra



Rtn Salil Dev Singh Bali



CMD NDFDC RK Mishra & Rtn Kulbir Bhatia



Rtn BS Sudan (IAS Retd), Rtn Amritpal Bhambra and Rtn Rozy Bhambra



Rtn Ashok Batra & Rtn N. Batra



Ms. Hardavin Vohra and Ms Baljit Vohra



Col. Dr. Charanjit Kaur, Mr. Manveen Singh, Ms. Ashu and Ms. Ifsha



Capt CS Vohra, Ms. Barkha, Sr. P&O Dr Narendra Kumar and Ms. Gaytri



Lion Satish Bhasker and Lion Sanjeev Gupta



Rtn Harpreet Kaur



Ms. Raka Chopra

## Death and Disappointment: Demystifying Bereavement

Author



**Maj General Krishan Chauhan**  
Retired Army Medical Corps

[Former Additional Director General, AMC](#)

**YAKSHA:** What is the greatest wonder?

**YUDHISHTARA:** Death. Everyone knows that death is the *ultimate truth of life*. He sees countless people around him dying, but he acts and thinks that he will live forever. — MAHABHARAT

**MEANING OF DEATH IN VARIOUS RELIGIONS: Hinduism.** Death is a part of cycle of reincarnation and the soul is eternal. By doing noble deeds, one can refine the soul. Liberation from this cycle by attaining *moksha* is the goal.

**Islam.** Death is a passage to eternal afterlife. It is determined by one's adherence to religious principles of their faith. Afterlife is Jannat/ Paradise to the faithful and Jahannam to others.

**Christianity.** Death is a transition to an afterlife, shaped by one's faith and deeds. The pious go to heaven and others to hell.

**Sikhism.** Death is part of a divine plan. One is reincarnated till the soul is so pure that it can be merged with the divine being- *Mukti*.

**Buddhism.** They believe that death is a transition to another state of existence. Reincarnation occurs as per *karma* and one can attain *nirvana* only by doing good deeds.

**INDEPTH LOOK Bereavement:** It is the time after the loss of a loved one, when one experiences a period of sadness. The loss could either be death of a loved one (not just the spouse). Bereavement could also be just after separation/ divorce from a spouse, especially those deeply attached.

**Grief** is just an emotional response to a loss.

**Mourning** is the outward expression of sadness for a fixed period of time. The time depends on person's beliefs, culture and social norms. During mourning, the individual may have to observe regulations concerning wearing clothes, food to be consumed, leaving the home and so on. Modern times have changed some responses due to matters related to ownership of phones, computers, data, vehicles, financial and property matters.

### IMPACT OF DEATH ON SURVIVING FAMILY MEMBERS:

Death of loved kin has a manifold impact on the family. The multi-dimensional effects, apart from deep sorrow (psychological impact), death also affects the physical health, economic well-being as well as social interactions of the kin. The effects of bereavement are different if the death is sudden or after a long-standing illness.

Intensity of bereavement in the family may differ as per age of the deceased. Studies indicate that parents (especially mothers), widowers, and sisters are more deeply affected than adult children, widows, and brothers. Older adults have higher risk of isolation.

**IMPACT OF DEATH ON BEREAVEMENT – DEMYSTIFYING BEREAVEMENT:** Death has multi-dimensional effects on the health of bereaved persons in addition to certain other aspects of life and survival.

**Mental Health.** This is affected the most, especially in the initial period of bereavement. In some, ill effects may last up to 6 months or even more. The effects include:

**Grieving brain.** A period in which the brain undergoes the classical 5 stages of grief. These are – Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression and Acceptance. These effects are deeper and last longer on persons depending on how strong their love and dependence on the deceased person. The brain, under grief, finds difficulty in concentrating and taking correct decisions. In India, the belief amongst the majority is that the soul leaves the body for heavenly abode. Yet, some *self-styled tantric/ Godman* may influence a person undergoing grief in arranging a meeting with the departed soul. Such grieving persons need to be protected. This crisis can occur if a strong head of the family has deceased. In some, the depression stage may continue throughout life unless treatment is given. Occasionally, suicides are also reported.

**Behavioral issues.** These crop up in various forms. Some people may get into a shell – resort to introvert behavior. Bad, new habits such as taking up smoking, alcohol or partaking in drugs intake may be picked up.

**Physical Health.** Intense grief in the elderly with preexisting conditions are known to have a myocardial infarction on seeing a beloved partner die. However, in others, the physical effects occur slowly over a period of time. These are due to intense mental stress. This stress leads to disturbed sleep, increase in generalized inflammation and weakening of the immune system. Other physical effects are Decrease in appetite and difficulty in digestion. In some, appetite increases and tendency of frequent snacking is noted. Frequent nightmares till the acceptance stage of death. Decrease and disturbed sleep may cause increase in infections.

Easy fatigue and pain in different parts of the body, especially backache or headache. Lifestyle changes described in behavioural changes above and stress can lead to obesity, diabetes or hypertension.



Continued on next page.....

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..... Continued from previous page - **Death and Disappointment: Demystifying Bereavement**

**Social and Familial issues.** Loss of the head of the family is known to push down the standing of the family in social hierarchy. Shifting responsibilities in family. In certain cultural groups, the eldest son is handed over the 'pugree' or responsibility to look after the family. However, major changes in family occur and the newly 'crowned' head has to prepare himself for tiding over the crises of death – documentation and earning money. Such persons face mixed emotions, depending on the load of work and interactions with various officials.

It can also occur the other way round if an earning child dies and the old parents do not have a home. The retired, dependent parents of such a child may have to look for alternate source of earning money. If that is not possible, they may have to take help of relatives or keep running from pillar to post to gain admission in government run old age institutions.

**Financial Impact.** This depends on various factors such as – whether the death is that of the main bread winner, his/ her insurance policies and pension schemes of the employer. Property issues, legal issues and funeral charges need money. Religious functions, trip to holy place for immersion of ashes, feast (food/ snacks) to relatives/ friends and donation to religious conductor of rituals are a big financial drain on middle class families. These add stress to the existing emotional turmoil.

**Impact on Housing.** In case of demise of the head of the family, where the family lived in premises of the employer, the family will need to vacate in time-bound period. The homeless family has to make alternative arrangements accordingly.

**Impact on the Surviving Child.** Death of any parent of a child (up to adulthood) has a negative impact on the psyche. The risk of these children turning wayward remains high. Also, the risk of higher mortality and child trafficking increases. Even when they become adults, some of these children remain unemployed and have broken marriages. A grandparent (especially grandmother) staying with such children has a positive influence on them to ensure their better upbringing.

**HELPING THE BEREAVED:** A bereaved needs help and support in different ways – immediately and over a period of time. There may may not be a fixed and right way to support the bereaved. A bridge of trust may be needed before a bereaved person accepts support of more than a few words or a fleeting touch.

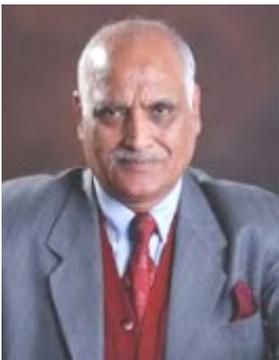
Before I end, here is a touching poem by Abi May from Britain:

## GRIEF BURSTS AND SILENT SCREAMS

<i>I screamed today.</i>	<i>Nobody saw.</i>	<i>My face was creased</i>	<i>There were no words</i>
<i>A silent scream,</i>	<i>Nobody heard,</i>	<i>And stretched</i>	<i>I didn't cry</i>
<i>Nobody saw.</i>	<i>There were no words.</i>	<i>Muscles tensed</i>	<i>I just bore down.</i>
<i>Nobody heard.</i>	<i>None to speak</i>	<i>But soundless</i>	<i>I screamed alone</i>
<i>I clenched my fists</i>	<i>None to say.</i>	<i>My silent scream</i>	<i>Without a sound</i>
<i>And breathed in deep.</i>	<i>I closed my eyes</i>	<i>Came from the heart</i>	
<i>A silent scream</i>	<i>Shut them tight,</i>	<i>From a place so deep</i>	

More about this article online: <https://genkris.wordpress.com/2026/01/24/death-and-disappointment-demystifying-bereavement/>

## Wisdom of a Medical Specialist



**Maj General Raj Mehta**

The Bereavement write up by Gen KC (Krishan Chauhan) is in line with his reputation as a facile writer. Reading it is a learning experience as the wisdom of his being a medical specialist is the subject of the article. Death has as many threads as it has modes of acceptance and rationalisation which the good doctor has shared as a global span.

That said, I seek permission to share a few observations...

Euthanasia is death to which you agree to, ask for, or which relatives may ask for if the sufferer is in a coma...It is ironically, sanctioned death...

In Jainism, the Tirthankars can go into penance...attain Nirvana in the effort...the act considered sacred. Kautilya is one famous adherent of this Niti...

There is death by a tortured mind...when ambition and capability clash, one cannot meet expectations...Sushant Rajput used drugs to help him face life...in vain.

65 IIT students have taken themselves off in the last 5 years...could not face the harsh reality of life...

savage competition...expectations... I could go on but will stop with two short real examples...

My mother was 33 when informed one midnight in 1953 by a duty officer that she was a widow...She did not bereave her loved husband for weeks...no tears...just her jet black hair once her pride turning white in that period...She had six kids to bring up...nursing baby to 10 year old kids. She coped...

I was a Brigadier outside 92 BH (Base Hospital), Srinagar. Cherry season... The young lad with us had been shot in the thigh...He had bled...Femoral...He had 5 minutes to get into irreversible coma. He signed a cheque for his Mum...blank cheque...said his goodbyes... The BH operation theatre was just 500 meters away... they'd have saved him...They always did. No time. There was no more time. I was holding his hand as he slipped away...two hours after he was shot in an encounter...

Bereavement...? Indeed... No tears. Soldiers internalise them...

When I go, I assure KC I will still be bereaving...

## National Unity Day

Author



**Dr Jaswant Singh Puri**  
Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa)  
Social Activist, Punjab Rattan

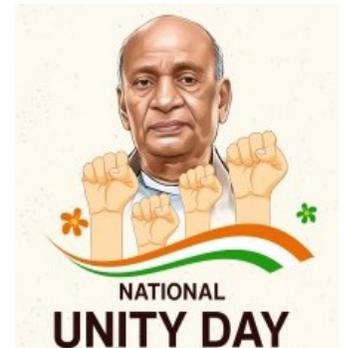
**National Unity Day**, also called ‘Rashtriya Ekta Diwas’, is observed on 31st October, to honour Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – the ‘Iron Man of India’. He led the historic integration of 560+ princely states. This day was introduced by the Government of India in 2014 to reaffirm India’s unity and integrity. In 2025, the day carries special significance to mark the 150 years of Patel’s birth, who was born on 31st October, 1875 in Nadiad, Gujrat. He was a senior freedom fighter, organiser and practical nation-builder. He was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of independent India. He had a vision and farsightedness who led the political integration of 560+ princely states after 1947.

**Statue of Unity** in Gujrat is an iconic 182 metres tall tribute to India’s foremost statesman Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In 2025, government communication emphasises youth participation, unity marches and the spirit of “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat/Unity in Diversity”. The Centre and the States held youth-focused events under the Sardar @150 program of ‘Ekta Padyatras’ across districts from October 31 to November 16, 2025 and a national 152 kilometre march from Karamsad to the Statue of Unity.

Honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his 127th episode of ‘Mann Ki Baat’ on 26th October, 2025 eulogised Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for his services and martial grandeur. The day serves as a poignant reminder that the essence of India lies not in uniformity but in its glorious diversity woven together by the thread of national integration.

The spirit of Sardar Patel’s unity extends beyond national borders, resonating with the universal ideal of harmony among all people. One of his famous quotes is remarkable: “Every citizen of India must remember that he is an Indian and he has every right in this country but with certain duties”. He also quoted once: “Manpower without unity is not a strength”.

Let us strive to build a nation where every citizen feels a sense of belonging and pride in being an Indian.



**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**



**Statue of Unity**



**Maharaja Yadavindra Singh of Patiala with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

## When Nehru chided General Cariappa

Nehru Archives

With Chief of Army Staff General Upendra Dwivedi slated to hold an annual press conference ahead of Army Day, January 15, a look back at certain events that took place soon after General KM Cariappa (later Field Marshal) took over as the Army chief on January 15, 1949, the first Indian to do so.

It is an apt occasion to look back at certain events that took place soon after General Cariappa took over as the Army chief, setting the tone for an apolitical Army in Independent India. The then prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, chided General Cariappa for having publicly praised the Government saying that it should have been avoided and that military officers should not broach political subjects in public.

In an interview at Dehradun on May 2, 1949, Cariappa remarked, “The achievement made by the country under Pandit Nehru’s leadership in so short a period has no parallel in history.” He added that “the last Commonwealth Conference in London, when seen in clear perspective, will be found to have been a great triumph for the prime minister”. He also said that the people had not clearly appreciated the all-round progress made by the leadership.

Nehru was not pleased about these remarks made by the Army chief and conveyed his displeasure to him in no uncertain terms. In a letter that he wrote to General Cariappa on May 24, 1949, “About three weeks ago, you made a statement to the press in the course of which you congratulated me for my work at the Commonwealth Conference in London. You further drew attention to the all-round progress made by the present leadership in the country. I am grateful to you for what you said. But this raises an important point, and indeed the press has drawn attention to this. Should our officers, civil or military, even including the head of the Army, express any opinion in regard to political subjects in public,” he said.

Nehru questioned whether senior officers should speak in praise of the work of the Government.

“Indeed should they deliver public speeches at all except on matters strictly confined to their own work or some social or cultural subjects? What you said was harmless enough, but there is always a danger in touching upon political questions. Obviously, it would be highly improper for an officer to criticise Government, more especially on a political issue. If this is so, then praise of Government should also be avoided,” said Nehru.



**General Cariappa and PM Nehru**

## Flat No. 1103

Shared by



**Jagdeep S. Chopra**  
Chartered Accountant  
(Forensic Investigation  
Audit specialist)

In Tower C of Shantivan Heights, nobody knew each other properly. People knew flats, not faces. “1103’s light is always on.” “704 plays loud music.” “1201 complains to the association.” Names were unnecessary in a building with three lifts, two parking levels, and one WhatsApp group permanently angry about water pressure.

Flat No. 1103 belonged to Mr. Shankar Iyer. Sixty-eight. Retired chartered accountant. Widower. No children. He had moved into Shantivan five years ago after selling his old Dadar flat—the one filled with memories, noise, neighbors who knocked without calling. His daughter had settled in Boston long ago. His wife, Lakshmi, had died quietly one afternoon while folding clothes. After that, Shankar had chosen height over familiarity. Elevation over attachment.

Every morning at 6:30, he walked in the society garden—exactly nine rounds. Every evening at 7:45, he sat on his balcony with filter coffee, watching lights flicker on in other flats like distant stars. And every night, he ate alone. Across the corridor lived Ayesha Khan in Flat No. 1107. Thirty-two. Freelance graphic designer. Divorced. One child. Rohan was six. Curious, restless, and deeply unimpressed by adults. Ayesha worked late nights, deadlines blurring into dawn.

Rohan spent afternoons with television and evenings with homework he pretended not to understand. They passed Mr. Iyer almost every day. In the lift. At the mailbox. Near the security desk. Polite nods.

Then one Tuesday evening, the lift stopped abruptly between the 8th and 9th floors. Lights flickered. The fan died. Silence dropped like a held breath. Inside were Mr. Iyer, Ayesha, and Rohan. “Is this normal?” Rohan asked. “No,” Ayesha said, forcing calm. “But it’ll start again.” It didn’t. Minutes passed. The heat thickened. Rohan began to panic. “I don’t like this,” he whispered. Mr. Iyer cleared his throat. “I know a game,” he said softly. “We name cities starting with the last letter.” Rohan looked at him suspiciously. “Okay.” “Delhi,” Mr. Iyer began. “Indore!” Rohan replied, instantly invested. They played until the lift jolted back to life. When the doors opened, Rohan waved. “Bye, Lift-Uncle!” Mr. Iyer smiled for the first time in weeks. Two days later, there was a knock on Flat 1103. Ayesha stood there, awkward. “Rohan wanted to say thank you.” Rohan thrust forward a badly drawn picture—three stick figures in a box. “That’s us,” he announced. “In the lift.” Mr. Iyer accepted it like a fragile artifact.

“Would you like some filter coffee?” he asked, surprising himself. That was how it began. Not friendship. Not family. Just coffee. Rohan started coming over in the evenings when Ayesha worked late. Mr. Iyer supervised homework with accountant-level seriousness. He taught Rohan mental maths tricks. Rohan taught him how to use emojis incorrectly. Soon, extra dosa batter appeared in Mr. Iyer’s fridge. Extra cut fruit appeared in Ayesha’s. They still didn’t label it. Urban relationships rarely do.

One evening, Rohan asked, “Why don’t you talk on the phone much?” Mr. Iyer hesitated. “My daughter is very busy.” “Does she love you?” “Yes,” he said. Then added, more honestly, “In her way.” Rohan considered this. “My papa loves me in his way too. He just lives far.” Children understand distance better than adults.

The building continued its usual drama—parking disputes, AGM fights, and festival decorations were argued over endlessly. But Flat 1103 and 1107 quietly synced. Then, one night, Mr. Iyer didn’t open his door. Rohan knocked. No answer. Ayesha called security. The spare key was used. They found him on the sofa, conscious but weak. Stroke. Mild, but frightening. At the hospital, the nurse asked, “Family?” Ayesha answered without thinking. “We are.” Mr. Iyer heard that. Recovery was slow. Speech therapy. Physiotherapy. Frustration. Ayesha rearranged her work. Rohan slept at Mr. Iyer’s flat sometimes “to keep him company.”

One afternoon, while practicing walking, Mr. Iyer said quietly, “You don’t have to do this.” Ayesha adjusted his pillow. “I know.” “Why then?” She thought of long nights, of Rohan’s laughter echoing in a house that had felt empty for too long. “Because cities make people lonely,” she said. “Someone has to resist.” Months later, Mr. Iyer attended Rohan’s school function. Sat in the audience, clapped too loudly.

On Father’s Day, Rohan came home with a handmade card. It read: To the man who checks my homework and my heart. He gave it to Mr. Iyer. Ayesha watched, tense. Mr. Iyer read it slowly. Carefully. Then he said, voice steady, “I will not replace anyone.” Rohan nodded. “I know.” “I can only stay.” “That’s enough,” Rohan replied.

Years passed. People in Shantivan Heights still didn’t know each other much. But they knew this: Flat 1103’s light now went off early. Flat 1107’s door stayed open longer. And sometimes, laughter crossed the corridor without explanation.

On his seventieth birthday, Mr. Iyer blew out candles while Rohan counted loudly. Ayesha clicked a picture. She sent it to Boston with a simple caption: He’s not alone anymore. The reply came hours later: Thank you for giving my father a life again. Mr. Iyer didn’t cry. But that night, he removed the balcony chair that always stayed empty.

Reflection: Urban life teaches us efficiency, not intimacy. We learn how to share walls without sharing lives. Yet sometimes, connection slips in through small accidents—a broken lift, a cup of coffee, a child unafraid to name belonging.

Family is not always declared. Sometimes it is practiced daily, without ceremony. In cities full of people, loneliness is the most common illness. And the cure is rarely dramatic. It is presence. It is staying. It is opening the door when someone knocks— even when you weren’t expecting company.

## India in next 50 years

By



**Ardhayaa Aameep Sinha**  
Management Graduate

US has been feeling threatened by big trade deals that countries are making amongst themselves excluding USA from it thus creating a situation where countries like India, China have the power to govern global trade without any interference of the US thus would threaten the US Dollar as the world currency. Countries of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, UAE) want to shift from USD which has lately suggested a new reserve asset, called the Unit. The Unit is set to be supported by gold (40%) and a (60%) basket of local fiat currencies of the participating states, which give reserve holdings the opportunity to be diversified by both gold and government bonds instead of basing them on bullion. Lewis, N. (2025, December 12). This system resembles the historical financial systems but fits into the current financial reality, with the rising financial markets not having the deep gold-backed bond markets that this system would theoretically support.

Economic Growth in India is likely to persist in FY27 as India has experienced resilience in economic growth and the momentum is likely to persist in FY27 owing to strong domestic fundamentals, stable inflation and policy continuity, despite the increasingly uncertain world environment because of the increasing geopolitical tensions and financial instabilities due to tariffs imposed by USA on EU, Canada Russia and any country trading

with the growing powers of the East namely China and India. Al Habtoor Research Centre. (2024, May 23). The Survey estimates of the financial year of 2025-2026 estimates a potential growth rate of 7 per cent in India, which has been revised to be higher than 6.5 per cent which was estimated three years ago, due to the benefits of structural reforms, increased public investment, better logistics and tightening of supply-side conditions. Ani. (2026, January 29). This Survey observed that the economy is sustaining momentum and growth which probably be maintained through to FY27 because India still has a huge domestic market, robust macroeconomic structure and rather limited exposure to external factors. Al Habtoor Research Centre. (2024, May 23).

**How India has a chance to boost its economy and come forward as a major global power:** According to the World Bank, India is still doing exceptionally well in the global environment amidst global headwinds. India was the best-performing large economy, with growth of 8.2 percent in FY 2023/24 due to the improvement in public infrastructure expenditure and more household investment in housing. World Bank Group. (2024, October 29) In the supply side, a 9.9 growth in manufacturing and robust services performance counter-balance poor performance in agriculture. The report also mentions that there have been slow advances in employment in the cities especially in women, but the youth unemployment continues to be high. Moreover, the current account deficit became narrow, and the cash flow of foreign portfolio inflows drove the foreign exchange reserves of India to record at 670.1 billion dollars, which could pay over 11 months of imports. But the World Bank points out that to reach the goal of the country in terms of merchandise export, which is one trillion by 2030, it will be necessary to diversify exports and integrate itself more into global value chains. World Bank Group. (2024, October 29)

**Will India be the next superpower in the upcoming 50 years?** India's Economic Rise by 2050 PwC estimates that by 2050, 6 out of the 7 biggest economies in the world will be made up of emerging economies with China (1), India (2), The fact that India has emerged as the second-largest economy in the world (when measured in PPP terms) demonstrates that the country has good long-term growth fundamentals, such as a huge and young population, rising domestic demand, and improved productivity. *The world in 2050*. PwC.

The group (E7) of emerging markets is projected to increase twofold quicker than the advanced economies (G7) on average. Consequently, the conventional economic giants like the United States and the European Union will experience a decrease in their share of the world GDP. It is predicted that the US will be in the third position, and the EU will take less than 10 percent of the world GDP in 2050.

This comparative deterioration makes India stronger in the balance of power in the world. There are several long-term benefits to the projected superpower status of India like the demographics which give India the largest working-age population in the world over the next 50 years thus resulting in a continuous source of labor and consumers. Target markets will cease to serve as a source of low-cost manufacturing, becoming increasingly significant as consumer and B2B markets as emerging markets grow up, which India has an incredible opportunity in. Economic momentum along with Strategic positioning has been another factor that has already proved to be resilient about global shocks which have been aided by structural reforms, public investment, and internal demand resulting in West ceding power to the East, India is gaining more geopolitically and economically through its participation in such institutions as BRICS, the G20, global value chains.

**Conclusion:** I believe not only is India on track to become one of the biggest economies in the world, but it is also in a good position to become influential in terms of determining the economic and political outcome around the world in the next several decades. This is in contrast to most developed economies, which are experiencing demographic contraction and financial exhaustion, India is a long-term structural position in terms of a youthful workforce, a rapidly growing middle-income base and a high domestic demand base.

With the world power drifting Eastwards, India has the strategic independence and economic openness that gives it an advantage compared to the Western economies as well as other rising powers. The increasing participation of India in multilateral forums, e.g. BRICS, G20 and global value chains enables it to shape rather than conform to global trade policies, monetary debates and development agendas. The process of breaking the dollar reliance as well as the Indian effort to globalize the rupee and diversify trade relations adds to its global economic leverage. In addition, the power of India is not just in manufacturing and services, but also in technology, digital infrastructure, pharmaceuticals, and renewable energy, which will characterize the development of the world in the future. Although the issues of inequality and lack of adequate infrastructure, the resilience of India to global shocks implies that it has a high ability to adapt.

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