

TIP-TOP



"BLOWING IN THE WIND"



DESIGN - 1003

TEXTILE DEAL



Indo-Ocean, Study of salt water between the west, Australia in the east, Asia in the south. With an area of 24,364,000 sq km (9,407,000 sq mi), it covers approximately one-seventh of the Earth's surface. The smallest of the world's three major oceans, it includes the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal, and Great Australian Bight. Island groups include Malagasy, Sri Lanka, and the

Indian philosophy, Any of the numerous philosophical systems developed on the Indian subcontinent, including Hinduism (astika) systems, namely the Vedānta, Sāṅkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā, and Vaiśeṣika schools of philosophy and theśāstra (nāstika) systems, such as Buddhism and Jainism. Theological (for the beginning of the Common Era), the logical (for the beginning of the Common Era), and the allogical (for the beginning of the Common Era) schools of Indian philosophy may be divided into three periods: the Mauryan periods (c. 321–185 bc), the Gupta period (4th–6th century), and the medieval period (7th–18th century). The Gupta period begins roughly with the Kaushāmbī (c. 2nd century) and was developed most fully in the Gupta era (4th–6th century) in the age of imperial Kanva (7th century) to the 10th century. Newly founded universities introduced Indian influence in Western thought, particularly British empiricism and utilitarianism. Indian philosophy in the early 20th century was influenced by German idealism. Later Indian philosophers made significant contributions to analytic philosophy.

Indic writing systems, Set of several dozen scripts used in the past to write many South and Southeast Asian languages. Aside from the Kharosthi (Kharoshthi) script, used c. 4th century bc–3rd century ad, all extant writing of the region descend from the Brahmi script, first attested in the 4th-century-bc inscriptions of Ashoka. Brahmi appears to have derived from one of the southern Sumerian. The northern type gave rise to the early Gupta scripts (4th–5th centuries), which are ultimately the progenitors of the Devanagari script used now to write Hindi.

Indo-European languages, Family of languages with the greatest number of speakers, spoken in most of Europe and areas of Asia. They are descended from a single unrecorded language believed to have been spoken more than 5,000 years ago in the steppe regions north of the Black Sea and to have split into a number of dialects by 3000 bc. Carried by migrating tribes to Europe and Asia, these developed over time into separate languages. The main branches are Anatolian, Indo-Iranian (including Indo-Aryan and Iranian), Greek, Italic, Germanic, Celtic, Albanian, and the extinct Tocharian languages, Baltic, and Slavic. The study of the Indo-European began in 1786 with Sir William Jones's proposal that Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit, Germanic, and Celtic were all derived from a "common source." In the 19th century linguists added other languages to the Indo-European family, and scholars such as Rasmus Rask established a system of sound correspondences. Proto-Indo-European has been partially reconstructed via identification of cognates in the descendants and analysis of shared grammatical patterns.

Indochina, Region of mainland Southeast Asia, including Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. The term Indochina was coined by French colonial administrators in the 19th century. It was used to describe the area between the Indian Ocean and the Chinese continent. The region was divided into French Indochina and British India. The French Indochina was a colony of the French Republic. It was a communist-dominated state from 1945 to 1975. The Vietnam War was fought in the region from 1955 to 1975. The region was divided into North Vietnam and South Vietnam. The country was reunified in 1975. The region is now part of the Southeast Asian region.

Indonesia, Republic of Indonesia, a country in Southeast Asia. It comprises 17,500 islands, of which 17,000 are uninhabited. The total area is 1,904,561 sq km (737,315 sq mi). Population (2011) est. 243,000. Capital: Jakarta.

Indra, In the ancient Vedas, the god of lightning, rain, and patron of warriors. Arriving on earth to help his enemies and killed the dragon Vritra. In later Hinduism Indra is the god of the heavens. He was father of the god of rain, Varuna. Indra also appears in Buddhist texts.

Induction, In logic, a type of non-deductive reasoning in which the premises provide some support for the conclusion. Typical forms of induction are: from a sample to a whole, from a part to a whole, from a specific to a general, and from a specific to a specific. Induction is traditionally contrasted with deduction. Mathematical induction, including what is known as the method of induction, have been treated in studies of natural sciences.

Indonesia, Major islands include Sumatra, Java (with more than half of the population), Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, about three-fourths of Borneo (Kalimantan), Celebes (Sulawesi), the Moluccas, and the western portions of Timor and New Guinea. The islands are characterized by rugged volcanic mountains and tropical rainforests. Geologically unstable, Indonesia has frequent earthquakes and hundreds of active volcanoes, including Krakatau (Krakatau). Roughly one-fifth of its land is arable, and rice is the staple crop. Petroleum, natural gas, timber products, garments, and rubber are the principal exports. Indonesia is a multiparty republic with two legislative chambers. The president is the head of state and government is the president.

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IT'S GIRL WORLD

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FABULOUS AT EVERY AGE
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DESIGN - 1001



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European languages. Family of languages with the 1 number of speakers, spoken in most of Europe and areas of settlement and in much of southwestern and southern Asia. They are descended from a single unrecorded language that had been spoken more than 5,000 years ago in the regions north of the Black Sea and to have split into a multitude of dialects by 3000 B.C. Carried by migrating tribes to Europe, these developed over time into separate languages. The branches are Anatolian, Indo-Iranian (including Indo-Aryan, Greek, Italic, Germanic, Armenian, Celtic, Albanian, and Tocharian languages, Baltic, and Slavic). The study of Indo-European began in 1786 with Sir William Jones's proposal of a common source. In the 19th century linguists added other branches to the Indo-European family, and scholars such as Raskin established a system of sound correspondences. Proto-Indo-European has since been partially reconstructed via the study of roots common to its descendants and analysis of historical patterns.

INDONESIA. Region of the Indonesian archipelago in Southeast Asia. The term, now largely superseded by Indonesia, was used mainly by Westerners to refer to the archipelago of Indian and Chinese cultural influence in the Indonesian Peninsula typically referred to as Sumatra, Java, and Bali, though it was sometimes expanded to include Malaysia, Thailand, and the mainland portion of Indochina.

INDONESIA WARS. 20th-century conflicts in Southeast Asia. The first conflict (1946–54), called the First Indochina War, involved France, which had ruled Vietnam as French Indochina, and the newly independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam under Ho Chi Minh; the war ended in 1954. Vietnam was then divided into a communist-dominated north and the U.S.-supported southern Republic of Vietnam. North Vietnam won the war (the Vietnam War) despite heavy U.S. involvement, and the country was unified in 1976. Cambodia experienced its own civil war between communists and noncommunists during that period, which was won by the communist Khmer Rouge in 1975. The Khmer Rouge installed a puppet government, and the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese continued to fight until 1975. Vietnam withdrew its troops by 1989. In 1975, the Khmer Rouge established an interim government, and the monarchy was reestablished. In Laos, North Vietnam's ally South Vietnam brought the communist North to complete control in Laos.

INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OF. Officially REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, formerly NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, archipelago country, largest off the east coast of Southeast Asia. It comprises some 17,000 islands of more than 7,000 are uninhabited. Area: 1,904,569 sq mi (493,800 sq km). Population: (2011 est.) 243,378,815. Capital: Jakarta.

INDUCTION. A type of nonvalid inference or argument in which the premises provide some reason for believing that the conclusion is true. Typical forms of inductive argument include reasoning from a part to a whole, from the particular to the general, and from a sample to an entire population. Induction is traditionally contrasted with deduction. Many of the problems of inductive logic, including what is known as the problem of induction, have been treated in studies of the methodology of the natural sciences.

INDONESIA. Geologically unstable, Indonesia has frequent earthquakes and hundreds of active volcanoes, including Krakatau (Krakatau). Roughly one-fifth of its land is arable, and rice is a staple crop. Petroleum, natural gas, timber products, game, and rubber are major exports. Indonesia is a multiparty republic with two legislative houses; its head of state and government is the president.

Austronesian-speaking peoples began migrating to Indonesia about the 3rd millennium B.C. Commercial relations were established with Africa about the 1st century C.E., and Hindu and Buddhist influences from India began to take hold. Islam was brought to the islands, and by the 13th century throughout the islands—except Bali, which retained its Hindu religion and culture. Indonesia now has the largest Muslim population of any country. European influence began in the 16th century, and the Dutch gradually established control of Indonesia from the late 17th century until 1942, when the Japanese declared Indonesia's independence in 1945. Indonesia, with nominal union to The Netherlands, achieved its independence in 1954. The suppression of a rebellion in 1965 resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. Suharto had taken power. His government in 1975–76 repressed East Timor into Indonesia in 1975–76. The country was beset by political and environmental problems, and Suharto was ousted in 1998. Abdurrahman Wahid was elected president but was replaced in 2001 by his vice president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. In 1999, Yudhoyono was voted for independence from Indonesia. After a period of military supervision, Yudhoyono was reelected in 2002. In 2004, a tsunami generated off the western coast of Sumatra caused significant destruction.

The Vedic religion of India, chief of the gods of the Rigveda, Armed with lightning and thunderbolts at the end of the clixir soma, he vanquished the demon Vritra, a dragon that kept the monsoon rains from reaching the land. Indra was demoted to a rain god and the god of the sky. He was father to Arjuna, hero of the *Mahabharata*. Indra also appears in Buddhist and Jain mythologies.

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