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Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti
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At the service of Truth
Sri Aurobindo
Bhavan, Kolkata



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute
of Asian Studies
Ministry of Culture
Govt. of India

Seminar on
BHARAT
One nation
Many Languages

A Report

Venue

Sri Aurobindo Bhavan

8, Shakespeare Sarani Rd, Kolkata -700071

23rd March, 2024, Saturday



Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, Kolkata in association of *Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti*, New Delhi, *Sri Aurobindo Bhavan*, Kolkata and Maulana Abul Kalam Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata jointly organized a One Day Seminar on Saturday, March 23, 2024 at Sri Aurobindo Bhavan, 8, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata 71

The registration for the Seminar began at 10 am. The Seminar opened with the inaugural song performed by Shri Goutam Dey, former student of *Aurobindo Ashram*, followed by the illumination of the lamp by the distinguished guests.



Registration Desk



Inaugural song

Inaugural Session

The Inaugural Session began with the welcome address by Shri Arindam Mukherjee, Director, Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, Kolkata. In his welcome address, Mr. Mukherjee stressed on the need of organizing such seminars for promotion and proliferation of regional languages in consonance with the National Education Policy 2020, which resolved to promote regional language along with link languages such as Hindi and English to recognize the importance of the former. Mr. Mukherjee illustrated the role of regional languages such as Bengali in functioning of judiciary, experiments in science and technology, higher education. He also informed about two exhibitions on the Digitization initiatives in regional languages of India by Central Government and evolution and various manifestations of Bengali in course of history. He expressed his gratitude to all the speakers and dignitaries as well as audience for their presence. At the same time he also thanked Bharatiya Bhasa Samiti, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India for supporting such a timely initiative.

Dr. Barid Baran Ghosh, eminent researcher and President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, spoke on the need of digitalization of the books in Bengali preserved in Parishad as Google does not have the complete data of the huge collection of resources over there. Dr. Ghosh traced the development of Bengali in the co-



lonial period in the 18th and 19th centuries. He narrated the history of inclusion of Bengali in the academic curriculum of the training of British officials in Fort William College. He refers to the novel Carey Saheber Munshi by Pramathanath Beeshi to elaborate on the role of William Carey in the promotion of Bengali language as well as the reluctance of Bengali middle class Bhadrakalok such as Ramram



Lighting the ceremonial lamp

Basu to teach Bengali to the Europeans. He has brought several anecdotes from various sources concerning Rabindranath Tagore, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay etc. to show the development and problems of Bengali language. As he proposed, promotion and expansion of Bengali would not be possible until we go to villages, learn different dialects from them, and include those words into the compendium of Bengali to enrich the vocabulary. The words from English can also be included in reconstructed forms to inform the native language.



Inaugural Speech by Shri Arindam Mukherjee, Director, ISCS, Kolkata



Speech by Dr. Barid Baran Ghosh, Eminent Researcher and President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad

Dr. Swarup Prasad Ghosh, Director, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India, spoke on the flexibility of National Education Policy 2020 and the reconstructed pattern of the Undergraduate and Postgraduate courses. He refers to the options of multiple entries and exits and the privilege of getting qualified in different phases of the courses. Dr. Ghosh informed about different languages, now extinct. He observes that NEP 2020 is unbiased and neutral as it neither favours nor opposes any language and English has already become an English language. He conceived NEP 2020 as the ideal model for learning link as well as regional languages.

Mr. Kalyan Sarbajna of Sri Aurobindo Bhavan expressed gratitude to everyone present and requested patient hearing of the proceedings to everyone.



Speech by Dr. Swarup Prasad Ghosh, Director, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India

Session I

Theme : Regional Languages of India and National Integration

Session I was chaired by Dr. Himangshu Bose, Registrar, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi. In his address, Dr. Bose was of the opinion that the structure of English language is far from logical and Sanskrit, according to him, has a well-made structure. As he observed, if the language gets adulterated, it results in the adulteration of culture, society and politics consequentially. If language declines, values and ethics diminish. The question posed by him was whether existence of multiple languages would become a boon or a bane in the process of national integration. He spoke on the need of political consensus and the genuine efforts by the guardians of languages to make them effective tools to strengthen national integration.

The second speaker of the session Mr. Amitava Das, Head of the Department, School of Linguistic Studies, Institute of Language Studies and Research, identified communication as the essence of language. Lack of potential of communication resulted in sectarianism. In order



*Felicitation to Dr. Himangshu Bose, Registrar,
Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi.*



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*Shri Amitava Das, Head of the Department,
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communication as the essence of language.*



*Shri Biswajit Gangopadhyay
Sri Aurobindo Bhavan,*



to demark how Indian regional languages have influenced the international figures, He thus referred to a dictionary written by a Chinese traveller in 8th century AD containing words from Bengali language. He stressed on the need to nurture all languages with equal importance and stated that national integration should manifest in urban and rural areas.

The third speaker Mr. Bhabesh Das, former administrator, *Prasar Bharati* spoke on the importance of Bengali in media and journalism. He spoke the language

used in print and audio-visual media and the coinage of different words and expressions invented by the journalists and the media persons to contribute to the vocabulary of Bengali language and enrich it subsequently.

The fourth speaker of the session Mr. Biswajit Gangopadhyay of Sri Aurobindo Bhavan, spoke of the contribution of Sri Aurobindo in the formation of Bengali language and its promotion at the national level. Sri Aurobindo began to learn Bengali in Baroda from Sri Dinendra Kumar Roy and translated parts of *The Ramayana* and *The Mahabharata*. He also translated *Sagar Sangeet* by Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Das. Many Bengali writers and novelists such as Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Bibhuti Bhushan Bandyopadhyay were



Shri Bhabesh Das, Former Administrator,
Prasar Bharati



Shri Adrit Banerjee, PG student of the
Department of English, University of Delhi

influenced by the ideas of Sri Aurobindo. According to Mr. Gangopadhyay, Sri Aurobindo promoted Vande Mataram by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay to the national level and propagated the nationalistic ideas of Bankim in India. As Bengali language formed the nationalistic thoughts of Sri Aurobindo, his ideas, in turn, promote Bengali language countrywide. He advocated promotion of the thoughts of Sri Aurobindo for the development of Bengali language and culture.

The last speaker of the session, Mr. Adrit Banerjee, PG student of the Department of English, University of Delhi spoke on the structural difference between Hindi and Bengali. He conceived Bengali as a medium of national integration. He stressed how due to professional requisites often stresses the new generation to prioritize foreign language over the regional languages. Hence the speaker discussed that even in the professional work force equal importance should be laid on regional languages and thus challenges that arises due to the use of regional languages in academics or professional frontiers should be dispensed.



Session II:

Theme: The Evolution and Enrichment of Bengali Language In the Eyes of the Intellectuals

Session II was chaired by Shri Anath Bandhu Chattopadhyay, Seacom Skills University, Bolpur. He identified the sweetness of Bengali language as the reason behind its popularity. He traces the development of Bengali language in its colloquial form since the medieval age citing examples from Shri Krishna Kirtan. He refers Swami Vivekananda, who advocated the use of the dialect of North Kolkata as the standardized

form of Bengali. As Pramatha Chowdhury began to publish Sabuj Patra magazine, Rabindranath Tagore wrote short stories such as Laboratory in colloquial Bengali. Tagore has identified lack of national unity and therefore, advocated unity by virtue of linguistic harmony. Mr. Chattopadhyay also referred to the contribution of Tagore to standardize spellings of Bengali words as a member of the Language Sub-Committee established by the University of Calcutta.

Dr. Bidisha Sinha, Assistant Professor, Head of Department of Bengali, Scottish Church College, Kolkata, the second speaker of the session, spoke of the objective of Rabindranath Tagore to enhance the excellence of Bengali language by virtue of proper education and training.

Raja Rammohun Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar intended to build character via learning the language. Tagore has differentiated between the language of intellectual discourse and that of emotional expression



Speech by Shri Anath Bandhu Chattopadhyay, Seacom Skills University, Bolpur.



Speech by Dr. Bidisha Sinha, Assistant Professor, Head of Department of Bengali, Scottish Church College, Kolkata

and identified the second as the language of literature. Tagore has given us the idea of integration through linguistic unity.



Speech by Anjan Saha, Renowned Journalist



Speech by Shri Bhaskar Mukhopadhyay, Teacher

The third speaker of the session, Mr. Anjan Saha, renowned journalist discussed the role of the newspaper Jugantar in the promotion of nationalism and Bengali language in the colonial period in early 20th century. He discussed in detail, the formation and role of Jugantar Patrika, the contribution of the revolutionaries such as Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Upendranath Bandyopadhyay, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutta to promote Bengali language, nationalism and revolutionary ideas. Pather Dabi by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay also helped to develop nationalist sentiments. Mr. Saha spoke of the contribution of Shri Upendranath Gangopadhyay, the editor of Bichitra magazine, to recognize the literary talent of Bibhuti Bhushan Bandyopadhyay and Manik Bandyopadhyay along with the context of the publication of the Avant Garde novel of the former, Pather Panchali.

The last speaker of the session Shri Bhaskar Mukhopadhyay, Teacher, preferred the expression 'first language' instead of 'mother tongue'. According to him, if the parents of a child are NRIs, the child may have a problem to identify and imbibe 'mother tongue'. He referred to the idea of 'Language Acquisition Device', theorized by Noam Chomsky to argue in favour of a deep structure inherent in the grammatical structure of all languages. He drew ideas from Structuralism to substantiate his point. He stressed on the need of teaching language at the primary level in a simple and comprehensive manner, because, according to him, it would be convenient for a child to learn the language used and spoken in the environment he/she grows up.



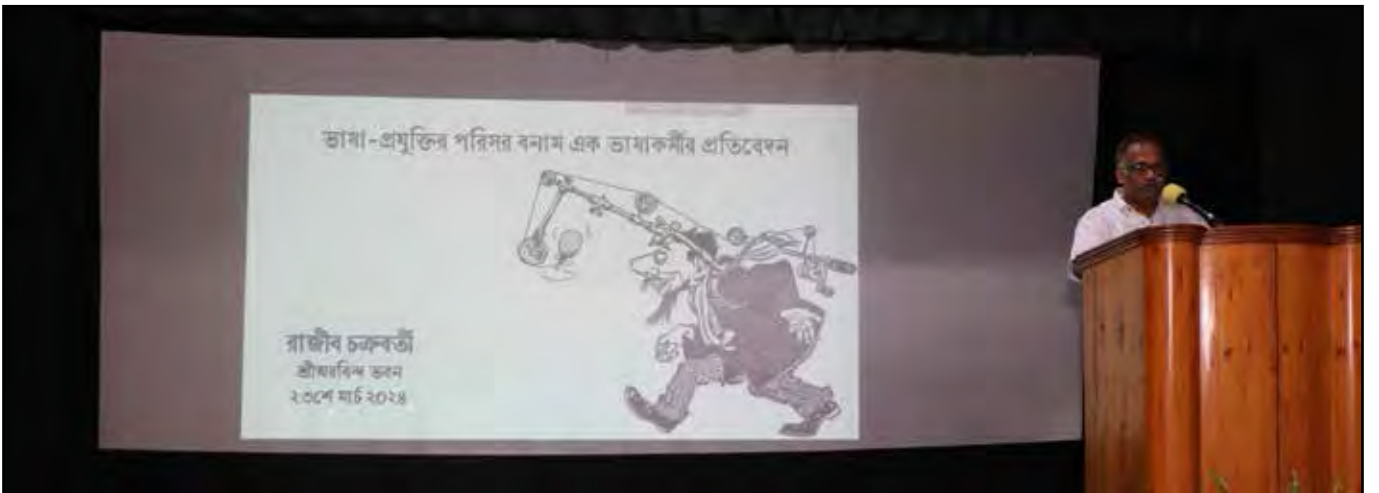
Session III

Theme: Role of Technology as a Preferred Medium in the Promotion of Regional Languages

This post-lunch session was coordinated by Shri Shantanu Som, Founder Director, Somnetics. He stressed on the necessity of implementation and intervention of technology to resolve problems concerning the use of multiple languages in social and administrative spheres. He identified printing press as the most important invention before internet for learning and proliferation of regional languages. Mr. Som drew attention to the growing number of users of smart phones in India and informed that 44% of the usages are accomplished in regional languages. He made a survey of the use of regional language and the impact of modern technology on it.



Speech by Shri Shantanu Som, Founder Director, Somnetics



Presentation by Dr. Rajib Chakraborty, Linguist, SNLTR and Adjunct Faculty, Institute of Language Studies and Research

The second speaker of the session, Dr. Debabrata Dutta, Joint Director, Research and Development, Heritage Institute of Technology, Kolkata, pointed out that data implies numerical, textual and visual data or image. He spoke of the two models of Data Science. According to him, Data Science can be of help to define the trends of Indian languages. Dr. Dutta also proposed the application of artificial intelligence in the analysis of linguistic structure.



Dr. Debabrata Dutta, Joint Director, Research and Development, Heritage Institute of Technology, Kolkata

While discussing the problems of translation by technological device, Dr. Chakraborty spoke of the translation of songs. He proposed that the linguists and the technical experts should work together to make the language easily accessible and comprehensible to the masses.



Speech by Shri Sabyasachi Mukhopadhyay, Researcher, Centre for Computational and Data Sciences, IIT Kharagpur

Shri Sabyasachi Mukhopadhyay, Researcher, Centre for Computational and Data Sciences, IIT Kharagpur, stated that the Government of India recognized and promoted the regional languages with utmost honour and importance. According to him, the policies of the present Government at the Centre helped to make technology accessible to all quarters of the society. GPT, according to him, made web translation easy and proper than it was before.

Dr. Rajib Chakraborty, Linguist, SNLTR and Adjunct Faculty, Institute of Language Studies and Research elaborated on the role of Unicode in translation.





Session IV

Theme: Implementation of the Use of Regional Language as a Medium of Functioning in the Judiciary

Session IV appears to be an interesting session as it covers many aspects of judiciary in Bengal. The first speaker of the session was Justice Shri Shyamal Kumar Sen, former Judge, Allahabad High Court and former Governor, West Bengal. Justice Sen stated the problems of conducting judicial proceedings in vernaculars. According to him, the judgements of the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India have often

been referred in subsequent judgements in other Courts. Therefore, deliverance of judgements in vernaculars involves semantic gap in comprehension and references. He advocated English as the medium of judicial proceedings at the national level.



Speech by Justice Shri Shyamal Kumar Sen, former Judge, Allahabad High Court and former Governor, West Bengal.

proficiency in English language. He further asked whether Bengalis are at all serious to adopt Bengali as the medium of judicial proceedings. He endorsed views of Justice Sen that for citations and references, judgements of the High Courts and the Apex Court should be delivered in English. Another issue, pointed out by Mr. Chattopadhyay was the compulsion to translate documents in vernaculars into English as most of the Judges of the High Courts in India do not belong to the home state. The task of translation makes the judicial process non-flexible and expensive. Moreover, according to him, the dignity and tradition of Indian judiciary has to be sustained. Therefore, English is the most effective medium as far as the functioning of the judiciary is concerned.

Shri Jayanta Narayan Chattopadhyay, renowned lawyer, began his discussion interrogating the attitude of the Bengali Bhadrak in adopting and promoting Bengali as the medium of formal conversation and informal discussion in social congregation. He shared anecdotes about the snobbery of the middle class Bengalis concerning



Speech by Shri Jayanta Narayan Chattopadhyay, Renowned Lawyer



Speech by Mr. Kishore Dutta, Advocate General, Government of West Bengal



Speech By Justice Dr. Sambuddha Chakraborty, Former Judge

The third speaker of the session was Mr. Kishore Dutta, Advocate General, Government of West Bengal. Mr. Dutta was of the opinion that the time of conducting judicial proceedings in vernaculars is yet to come. According to him, translation of the whole legal system into regional languages is a mammoth task. However, the state laws may be translated into vernaculars. For example, among 500 laws of West Bengal, only 6 have been translated into Bengali. The problems of conducting judicial enquiry in vernaculars is that all judgements are passed in English.

The fourth speaker of the session Justice Dr. Sambuddha Chakraborty, former Judge has presented an overview of the evolution of the legal system in India. As he has argued with reference from various treatises and historical evidences, which the judicial proceedings in India had always been conducted in the language of the State. In ancient India, judgements were known as Jayapatra. In ancient India, it was Sanskrit,



*Speech by Justice Shri Chittatosh Mukhopadhyay,
Former Judge*

in Medieval India it was Persian. English was introduced in the legal system following the inception of the colonial rule and the establishment of the Supreme Court in Calcutta. In the colonial era, many legal treatises were translated into Bengali. Indian Judiciary has adopted English as the link language because of its convenience. However, he endorsed that the litigate should have the right to present his case in his preferred language.

The last speaker of the session was Justice Shri Chittatosh Mukhopadhyay, Former Judge. He was of the opinion that India as a federal state should recognize rights of the

regional languages as per the constitutional provisions. He stated that Tripura had its laws in Bengali under the Raj. But in the national level, conducting judicial proceedings in regional languages might be difficult. However, in the local levels, such as Panchayats, laws can be recorded in vernaculars.

Session V

Theme: Research in the Regional Languages of India: Problems and Prospects

In session V of the seminar, the first speaker was Mr. Amal Mondal, Teacher, Belgharia High School spoke about his extensive research on the indigenous regional form of a song Ahira. He traces the relationship



*Speech by Mr. Amal Mondal,
Teacher, Belgharia High School*

between Harappan civilization and this Kurmali song popular in Jharkhand and the Western districts of Bengal such as Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram and West Midnapore. He conceived the community as a descendent of the Harappan civilization. He analysed myths and etymology of the vocabulary of the indigenous language. He concluded the immense possibility of conducting research on the indigenous languages and culture.

The second speaker of the session, Mr. Amarnath Karan, researcher, spoke on the role of Nikhil Banga Sahitya Sammelan, an organization of litterateurs established by Atul Prasad Sen in Lucknow. He referred to the presidential address delivered by Rabindranath Tagore in its session in 1923 at Varanasi. Although the organization could not do much for the development of Bengali language, it has published a magazine

Utsa. Its editors were Atul prasad Sen, Radha Kumud Mukhopadhyay etc.



Speech by Mr. Amarnath Karan, Researcher

The last speaker of the session was Shri Bidyut Baran Chakraborty, former professor, who chaired the session, spoke on the problems of translating Tagore. He conceived language as a technology and pointed out



Speech by Shri Bidyut Baran Chakraborty, Former Professor

the interrelationship between the two. He also spoke on the problems found in the translations done in Unicode and steps to improve it.

In the final valedictory session, Vote of Thanks was delivered by Shri Arindam Mukherjee, Director, Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, Kolkata.



Vote of Thanks was delivered by Shri Arindam Mukherjee, Director, Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, Kolkata

Exhibitions

In parallel to the seminar two exhibitions (25 panels) were created for the large number of audience who participated in the seminar. The exhibition content depicted the ideas of eminent social reformers who reciprocated their expression in regional languages and believed that regional language is the main thrust to stimulate national integration. The other perspective of the exhibition was to appraise its views regarding the evolution of Bengali literature through printed version, for instance how over a period of time the modalities of print media reformed and developed itself to capture the essence of rich Bengali literarily work. Another exhibition was from policy dimensions, where multiple initiatives undertaken by the government of India to promote regional languages were at display. The exhibition discussed about the role of IT towards the outreach of regional literary framework at national and international level.



The event witness a good amount of participation comprising of students, policy makers, academicians, civil society actors and bibliophiles who expressed how this event actually turned out to be interesting and instrumental in gaining insights about different perspectives and initiatives undertaken by ministry to promulgate the versatility of regional languages.

The participants of the event were given seminar kit comprising of writing pad, pen, badges, exhibition booklet for their personal reference and programme itinerary. As the event turned out to be a day long, therefore all the participants of the event were provided with tea and lunch. Each and every component of the event right from academic session to venue branding feature were deigned keeping in mind the imperative of the topic. The event also received a media coverage where both the electronic and print media transpired about the institute’s proclivity of catapulting multifaceted dimension of linguistic diversity in India through an initiative “Bharat: Many Languages One Nation”.



Lunch



Recommendations of the Seminar

1. Bengali and other regional languages needs to be expanded by incorporating words from dialects
2. The villages in Bengal should be the priority sector for promotion and proliferation of Bengali
3. The linguistic policy of NEP 2020 needs to be implemented
4. Political consensus at the national level is necessary for promotion of regional languages
5. The importance of Bengali and other regional languages must be recognized at the national level
6. The thoughts of Sri Aurobindo need to be propagated for the development of Bengali and other regional languages
7. Bengali should enrich itself by incorporating style and coinage from media
8. Intellectual Fetishism and otherization of Bengali must be discarded
9. The ideas of Rabindranath Tagore on Learning Bengali need to be implemented
10. The guardians should be serious to make their children acquainted with Bengali
11. Technologists and linguists should collaborate in the development of the regional languages
12. Modern technology such as Data Science and Artificial Intelligence must be applied for the development of Bengali and other regional languages
13. State laws must be translated into the vernaculars
14. The litigate should have the right to plead in his/her mother tongue
15. Extensive research is necessary for improvement of regional languages
16. Improvement of translation tools are necessary for the easy access of the vernaculars

Publications



Exhibition Booklet -1



Exhibition Booklet -2

Common language critically important for socio-cultural-economic efficiency of Bharatvarsha

Kolkata: PARTHAR... Language is critical tool that facilitate to build understanding, to promote growth oriented healthy interaction as well as promote socio-cultural-economic - political efficiency of any nation. Languages also play important roles in promoting unity in diversity in multicultural, multi-cultural diverse nations like Bharatvarsha. Since the introduction of English language in official work practices as well as in judiciary area few centuries ago Bharatvarsha has undergone irreversible social-cultural-economic-political metamorphosis.

So, present policies need to be developed recognising present realities and potential emerging socio-cultural-economic systems efficiency guided realities. Languages are dynamic and evolving over time. A day long seminar-discussion titled "Bharatvarsha: One Nation - Many Languages" was organised by Institute of Social and Cultural Studies Kolkata in collaboration with Sri Aurobindo Bhawan Kolkata, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKALAS) Kolkata of Ministry of Culture and

with support of Bharatya Bhoosa Sanstha of Ministry of Education Government of India. The day long seminar deliberated on evolution of languages over thousands of years in Bharatvarsha and its usage. Sri Atindam Mukherjee Director of Institute of Social and Cultural Studies highlighted the need to strengthen national as regional as well as local languages for inclusive growth of all languages without losing socio-economic efficiency.

mother tongue language in education of children as well as shared Sri Aurobindo's own experience on language usages. Sri Swarup Prasad Ghosh, Director of MAKALAS, spoke on role of English language in building bridges of communication in diverse multi-cultural, multi-lingual Bharatvarsha. Sri Ghosh mentioned Bharatvarsha has one of the largest English speaking community in the world. Ghosh mentioned English plays important role in building bridges of goodwill through communication transcending Hindi and non-Hindi speaking North-South divide of



Bharatvarsha. Ghosh mentioned English play important role in areas of communication across all states and all sections of the society. With the evolution of Information Technology, in a digital age communication both verbal & written communication are fast evolving. Translation from one language to several other Indian languages has become easier. Artificial intelligence is going to play important role in areas of verbal & written. Languages translation management in representing Hindi, the National Language Technology Mission (NLTM), was launched by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in 2022 to provide language technology solutions as digital public goods through the Bhashini platform. Bhashini stands for Bhasha Interface for India, the National Language Translation Mission (NLTM). Bhashini App - the tool, developed by the government, aims to facilitate real-time communication across diverse linguistic communities within the country. Bhashini Sampam app - the mobile application was launched by Ministry of

Education Government of India and MyGov India with an objective to teach basic conversational skills in Indian languages other than mother tongue. Government of India is making serious efforts to facilitate healthy growth of all languages despite multiple challenges. New National Education Policy 2020 encourages facilitation of education from pre- kindergarten to Higher Education levels in mother tongue/ language. However, one of the major critical challenges for youth studying in mother tongue is employability after completion of education in other states. Youth needs to learn multiple languages to empower themselves with communication efficiency. While speaking on the topic, former Governor of West Bengal and former Chief Justice, Sri Shyamal Kumar Sen mentioned English language plays important role in facilitating understanding of various historic judgements pronounced over several centuries both in Indian courts as well as in Indian

institutions. Sen argued English should continue to be language in both in Higher and Lower judiciary. Sen mentioned the Courts across the country have reasonable legal frame work to allow litigants to have access in copies of judgements in their mother tongue or language of preference through official translation systems of the Courts. Sri Chittabhai Mukherjee former Chief Justice of Calcutta and Bombay High Court opined while efforts should be made to promote all languages and education should be available to all in mother tongue, care needs to be taken on economic and efficiency issues related challenges. Justice Chittabhai Mukherjee suggested Higher Judiciary involving High Courts and Supreme Court should continue to use English as official language of communication to have efficiency in judiciary and judgements delivery systems. Former Justice Sambuddha Chakravarty highlighted usage of local languages in various levels of lower judiciary basically.

Rural Games Meet commences at NTPC Ramgandam

Peddapalli, March 27 (KCN). "Students of Peddapalli region with the cooperation of NTPC management should excel in all fields, especially in sports and become famous to make the country proud," said Additional Collector of Peddapalli district Shyam Prasad Lal.



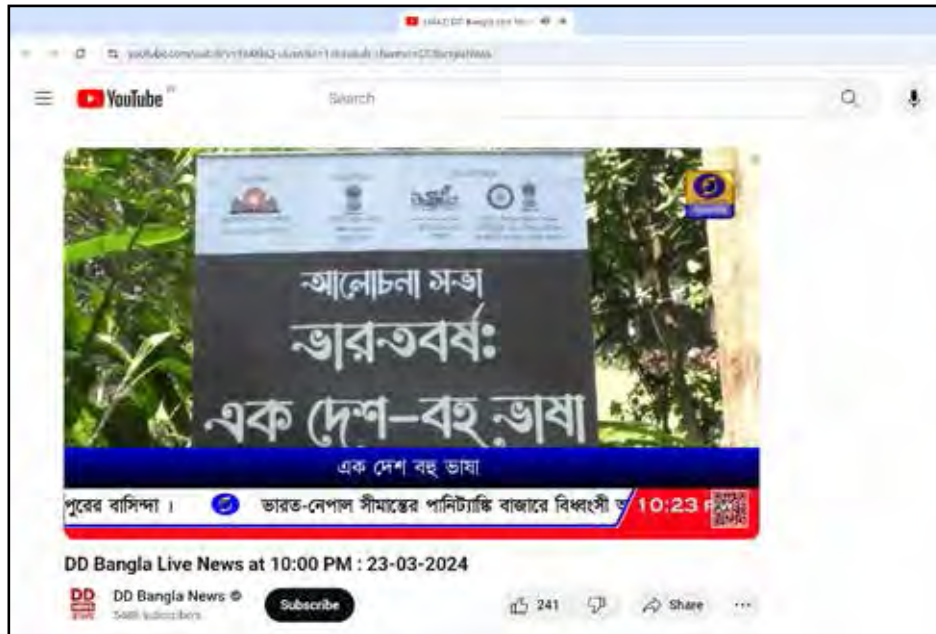
Telangana Kedar students show

The Kalinga Chronicle 28.03.2024

Advertisement for SahajSatta newspaper. It features the masthead 'सहजसत्ता हिन्दी दैनिक' and 'राष्ट्रीय' (National). The main headline reads 'श्री पार्थ राय: भारतवर्ष की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक-आर्थिक दक्षता के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण एक सामान्य भाषा' (Shri Parth Ray: A common language, extremely important for the socio-cultural-economic efficiency of Bharatvarsha). The ad includes a photo of a man in a suit, likely the author or a related figure, and various text blocks providing details about the newspaper's content and subscription information.

SahajSatta, Prayagraj, 29.3.2024

Electronic media



DD Bangla Live News at 10:00 PM : 23-03-2024



RGM News



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Pen



Uttariya



Pads

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