

Beyond the syntax of national culture

A K BHATTACHARYA

This book is not just a masterly exploration of India's linguistic civilisation. More importantly, it serves as a timely warning against recent attempts at conducting the epistemic study of Indian languages through a narrow prism of singularity.

As persuasively argued by the book's author, Ganesh Narayandas Devy, plurality and diversity are inalienable attributes of any study of Indian languages. That this warning comes from India's pre-eminent linguistic scholar is extremely reassuring at a time when cultural debates about the idea of India are increasingly focused on creating a unified vision of one great country, one great language and one great culture, ignoring the rich tapestry of Indian languages that should have ideally challenged such majoritarian impositions threatening the country's vibrant multiculturalism.

Embarking on that ambitious journey of exploring India's linguistic civilisation, Devy demolishes a few widely-held beliefs about Indian languages. One of them concerns the origins of Sanskrit, which is often idolised as the primary language of India or the *Adi Bhasha*. The author points to the existence of a proto-Dravidian language variety in different parts of India prior to its coming in contact with Sanskrit. What's more, he explains how Sanskrit and the early-ancient Dravidian languages forged closer associations with other languages over time.

Davy has also examined afresh the origins of many Indian languages, such as Gujarati, Bangla, Odia, Marathi and Konkani. It was not Sanskrit, but Prakrit that evolved into these languages. Indeed, even as a small number of scholars wrote in

Sanskrit in ancient India, most thinkers, saints and poets used the Prakrit-based languages that had emerged a thousand years ago.

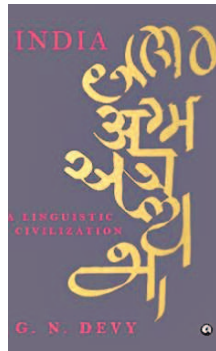
But that did not stop India's political leaders from bestowing on Sanskrit a status that Devy rightly questions. India's Constitution allocates a special place for Sanskrit in its separate schedule for languages, even though few ordinary Indians had used Sanskrit as a language of everyday life for more than a thousand years. However, Prakrit or Pali, which were used more commonly by ordinary persons, were neglected and have over time been consigned to near oblivion.

Over the years after India's independence, many other regional languages found place in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, their number growing initially from

14 to 22, even as the demand for including 30 more languages from different regions is gaining traction. But despite such inclusions, several hundred languages spoken by tribals, nomadic communities, North-easterners and coastal people will remain outside the ambit of formal recognition. Devy's gentle reminder is that any study of India's linguistic civilisation must

acknowledge that it is a country of thousands of languages, and their neglect has only led to their gradual disappearance.

The irony is that India's political establishment has all along tried to promote the 19th century idea of nationalism while remaining suspicious of the demand for states' reorganisation on the basis of languages. Remember Jawaharlal Nehru's opposition to the creation of Andhra Pradesh in the 1950s or of Punjab. And yet, it has had to concede the demands for linguistic state reorganisation. Eventually, the country's political leadership has had



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to respect the belief espoused by the Indian Constitution that the country is a "linguistically plural nation".

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Australia and New Zealand. In contrast, African countries did not see the demise of their own languages. As in those countries, the Indic and Dravidic languages in India could survive their encounter with English just as they had earlier overcome the Arabic and Persian influence on them, Devy argues. There is, however, a concern over what happens to the minor languages, the dialects and the speech patterns of the indigenous communities, forest dwellers, hill communities and the coastal people, which have already seen a rapid decline.

Can the state play a role in reversing this trend? Devy believes that this mission of saving the regional and minor languages would have to be carried out not just with the help of the states, but also by civil society players such as universities, literary and linguistic academies, non-governmental organisations, scholars, researchers and activists.

No discussion on India's linguistic civilisation can be complete if the role of oral traditions is not duly recognised and its pre-eminent contributions analysed in the social and cultural context. Equally important are questions arising out of the digital future and the role of translation in furthering the cause of a diverse tapestry of India's linguistic present and strengthening its future prospects. Devy has explored all these issues with clarity in four short chapters in this book.

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Note: Regional language to the respective state is mandatory (Candidate applied for the respective state should be able to Read, Write and Speak the regional language). Address proof showing your own residence/ native related to the respective state applied is mandatory.

Eligibility Criteria :

- Educational qualification (as on 30.09.2024): Post Graduate in any subject from any Recognized University under regular curriculum with a minimum of 60% marks in aggregate.
- Age (as on 30.09.2024): The candidate must be not more than 26 years.
- Experience: Preferable, but not essential

HOW TO APPLY : Candidates are requested to apply only **ON-LINE** through TMB's website www.tmbnet.in/tmb_careers/. No other mode of submission of application will be accepted by the Bank.

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Call letter for interview	January 2025
Provisional allotment	February / March 2025
Expected joining	Immediately after provisional allotment

Bank reserves the right to make change in the above-mentioned dates

Candidates are requested to visit TMB's website www.tmbnet.in/tmb_careers/ for more details about number of vacancies in each state, selection procedure, online examination, examination centers, application fees, application procedure, guidelines for scanning and uploading documents, selection process, salary and other emoluments, etc.

The Executive Vice President, HRD Department
TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
 Head Office, 2nd Floor, 57, V.E. Road, Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu - 628 002.

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EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2024

(₹ in crore)

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		Quarter ended 30.09.2024	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	Year ended 31.03.2024	Quarter ended 30.09.2024	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	Year ended 31.03.2024
1	Total Income from operations	2,551.21	2,417.88	2,485.39	4,969.09	5,056.35	8,404.92
2	Net Profit before Tax (before Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48
3	Net Profit before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48
4	Net Profit for the period after tax, attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	905.25	1,023.81	1,447.11	1,928.78	2,500.05	3,743.94
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)) attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	900.07	1,034.60	1,456.94	1,934.67	2,534.29	3,718.98
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03
7	Other equity excluding revaluation reserve	28,656.00	28,258.18	27,445.19	28,656.00	27,445.19	27,223.58
8	Net Worth	38,701.03	38,303.21	37,490.22	38,701.03	37,490.22	37,268.61
9	Paid-up debt capital	32,483.81	31,739.40	30,095.44	32,483.81	30,095.44	31,431.33
10	Debt equity ratio	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.82
11	Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) - (not annualised) (Equity shares, face value of ₹10/- each) - Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹) - After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)	0.87	0.96	1.42	1.83	2.44	3.49
12	Capital redemption reserve	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71
13	Debiture (Bond) redemption reserve	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30
14	Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)	1.33	3.16	5.59	1.89	3.92	2.82
15	Interest service coverage ratio (ISCR)	4.20	5.51	10.81	4.78	9.79	6.05
16	Securities Premium Account	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

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NHPC Limited
 (A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
 CIN: L40101HR1975G0132564
 Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company
 Place : Faridabad
 Date : 07th November, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
 Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
 Director (Finance) & CFO
 DIN - 08645380

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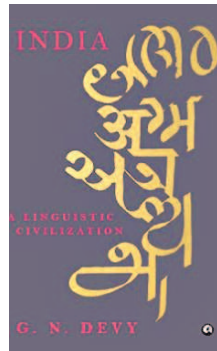
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NHPC Limited
 (A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
 CIN: L40110HR1975G01032564
 Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company
 Place : Faridabad
 Date : 07th November, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
 Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
 Director (Finance) & CFO
 DIN - 08645380

Important Notice: Shareholders are requested to update their e-mail address with their respective Depository Participants/Company for receiving all communications from the company electronically.

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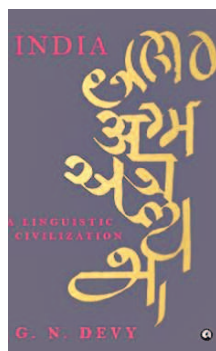
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No discussion on India's linguistic civilisation can be complete if the role of oral traditions is not duly recognised and its pre-eminent contributions analysed in the social and cultural context. Equally important are questions arising out of the digital future and the role of translation in furthering the cause of a diverse tapestry of India's linguistic present and strengthening its future prospects. Devy has explored all these issues with clarity in four short chapters in this book.

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Note: Regional language to the respective state is mandatory (Candidate applied for the respective state should be able to Read, Write and Speak the regional language). Address proof showing your own residence/ native related to the respective state applied is mandatory.

Eligibility Criteria :

- Educational qualification (as on 30.09.2024): Post Graduate in any subject from any Recognized University under regular curriculum with a minimum of 60% marks in aggregate.
- Age (as on 30.09.2024): The candidate must be not more than 26 years.
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Provisional allotment	February / March 2025
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The Executive Vice President, HRD Department
TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
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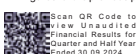
Celebrating Golden Jubilee Year of NHPC's Green Energy Leadership...

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5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)) attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	900.07	1,034.60	1,456.94	1,934.67	2,534.29	3,718.98
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03
7	Other equity excluding revaluation reserve	28,656.00	28,258.18	27,445.19	28,656.00	27,445.19	27,223.58
8	Net Worth	38,701.03	38,303.21	37,490.22	38,701.03	37,490.22	37,268.61
9	Paid-up debt capital	32,483.81	31,739.40	30,095.44	32,483.81	30,095.44	31,431.33
10	Debt equity ratio	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.84
11	Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) - (not annualised) (Equity shares, face value of ₹10/- each) - Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹) - After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)	0.87	0.96	1.42	1.83	2.44	3.49
12	Capital redemption reserve	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71
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14	Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)	1.33	3.16	5.59	1.89	3.92	2.82
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NHPC Limited
 (A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
 CIN: L40110HR1975GOI032564

Place : Faridabad
 Date : 07th November, 2024

Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company

Important Notice: Shareholders are requested to update their e-mail address with their respective Depository Participants/Company for receiving all communications from the company electronically.

<https://www.nhpcindia.com>

Join us:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
 Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
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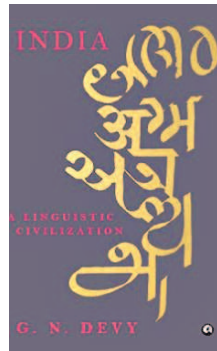
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 Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company
 Place : Faridabad
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
 Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
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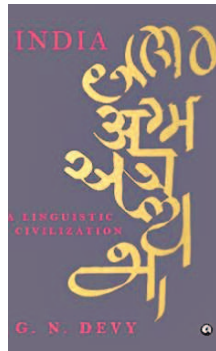
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Note: Regional language to the respective state is mandatory (Candidate applied for the respective state should be able to Read, Write and Speak the regional language). Address proof showing your own residence/ native related to the respective state applied is mandatory.

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- Educational qualification (as on 30.09.2024): Post Graduate in any subject from any Recognized University under regular curriculum with a minimum of 60% marks in aggregate.
- Age (as on 30.09.2024): The candidate must be not more than 26 years.
- Experience: Preferable, but not essential

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The Executive Vice President, HRD Department
TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
 Head Office, 2nd Floor, 57, V.E. Road, Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu - 620 002.

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5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax) attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	900.07	1,034.60	1,456.94	1,934.67	2,534.29	3,718.98
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03
7	Other equity excluding revaluation reserve	28,656.00	28,258.18	27,445.19	28,656.00	27,445.19	27,223.58
8	Net Worth	38,701.03	38,303.21	37,490.22	38,701.03	37,490.22	37,268.61
9	Paid-up debt capital	32,483.81	31,739.40	30,095.44	30,095.44	30,095.44	31,431.33
10	Debt equity ratio	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.84
11	Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) - (not annualised) (Equity shares, face value of ₹10/- each) - Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹) - After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)	0.87	0.96	1.42	1.83	2.44	3.49
12	Capital redemption reserve	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71
13	Debiture (Bond) redemption reserve	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30
14	Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)	1.33	3.16	5.59	1.89	3.92	2.82
15	Interest service coverage ratio (ISCR)	4.20	5.51	10.81	4.78	9.79	6.05
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 CIN: L40101HR1975G0132564
 Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company
 Place : Faridabad
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
 Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
 Director (Finance) & CFO
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Embarking on that ambitious journey of exploring India's linguistic civilisation, Devy demolishes a few widely-held beliefs about Indian languages. One of them concerns the origins of Sanskrit, which is often idolised as the primary language of India or the *Adi Bhasha*. The author points to the existence of a proto-Dravidian language variety in different parts of India prior to its coming in contact with Sanskrit. What's more, he explains how Sanskrit and the early-ancient Dravidian languages forged closer associations with other languages over time.

Deyv has also examined afresh the origins of many Indian languages, such as Gujarati, Bangla, Odia, Marathi and Konkani. It was not Sanskrit, but Prakrit that evolved into these languages. Indeed, even as a small number of scholars wrote in

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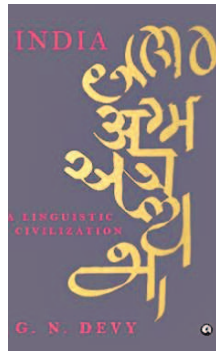
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Scan QR Code to view Unaudited Financial Results for Quarter and Half Year ended 30.09.2024

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 (A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
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 Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company
 Place : Faridabad
 Date : 07th November, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
 Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
 Director (Finance) & CFO
 DIN - 08645380

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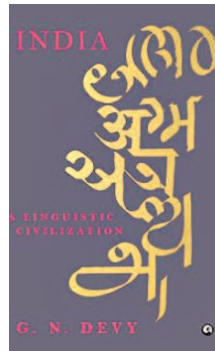
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Delhi Environment Minister Gopal Rai at the trial run of 'drone-based mist spraying' in New Delhi on Friday

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[TECH DIGEST]

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EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2024

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Standalone				Consolidated			
		Quarter ended 30.09.2024	30.09.2023	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	30.09.2023	Quarter ended 30.09.2024	30.09.2023	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	30.09.2023
1	Total Income from operations	2,551.21	2,417.88	2,485.39	4,969.09	5,056.35	8,404.92	3,051.93	2,694.20
2	Net Profit before Tax (before Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48	1,674.50	1,507.32
3	Net Profit before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48	1,674.50	1,507.32
4	Net Profit for the period after tax attributable to:								
- Owners of the Parent Company		905.25	1,023.81	1,447.11	1,928.78	2,500.05	3,743.94	908.97	1,028.60
- Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	160.31	79.86
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax) attributable to:								
- Owners of the Parent Company		900.07	1,034.60	1,456.94	1,934.67	2,534.29	3,718.98	903.63	1,039.55
- Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	160.18	79.72
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03
7	Other equity excluding revaluation reserve	28,656.00	28,258.18	27,445.19	28,656.00	27,445.19	27,223.58	30,103.93	29,699.26
8	Net Worth	38,701.03	38,303.21	37,490.22	38,701.03	37,490.22	37,268.61	40,148.96	39,744.29
9	Paid-up debt capital	32,483.81	31,739.40	30,095.44	32,483.81	30,095.44	31,431.33	36,227.50	35,101.54
10	Debt equity ratio	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.84	0.90	0.88
11	Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) - (not annualised) (Equity shares, face value of ₹10/- each)								
- Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)		0.87	0.96	1.42	1.83	2.44	3.49	0.80	0.94
- After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)		0.90	1.02	1.44	1.92	2.49	3.73	0.90	1.02
12	Capital redemption reserve	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71
13	Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)	1.33	3.16	5.59	1.89	3.92	2.82	1.49	3.29
14	Debt service coverage ratio (ISCR)	4.20	5.51	10.81	4.78	9.79	6.05	4.78	13.12
15	Interest service coverage ratio (ISCR)	4.20	5.51	10.81	4.78	9.79	6.05	4.78	13.12
16	Securities Premium Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Place : Faridabad
Date : 07th November, 2024

NHPC Limited
(A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
CIN: L40101HR1975GOI032564

Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.

Sd/-
(Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
Director (Finance) & CFO
DIN - 08645380

Beyond the syntax of national culture

A K BHATTACHARYA

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As persuasively argued by the book's author, Ganesh Narayandas Devy, plurality and diversity are inalienable attributes of any study of Indian languages. That this warning comes from India's pre-eminent linguistic scholar is extremely reassuring at a time when cultural debates about the idea of India are increasingly focused on creating a unified vision of one great country, one great language and one great culture, ignoring the rich tapestry of Indian languages that should have ideally challenged such majoritarian impositions threatening the country's vibrant multiculturalism.

Embarking on that ambitious journey of exploring India's linguistic civilisation, Devy demolishes a few widely-held beliefs about Indian languages. One of them concerns the origins of Sanskrit, which is often idolised as the primary language of India or the *Adi Bhasha*. The author points to the existence of a proto-Dravidian language variety in different parts of India prior to its coming in contact with Sanskrit. What's more, he explains how Sanskrit and the early-ancient Dravidian languages forged closer associations with other languages over time.

Davy has also examined afresh the origins of many Indian languages, such as Gujarati, Bangla, Odia, Marathi and Konkani. It was not Sanskrit, but Prakrit that evolved into these languages. Indeed, even as a small number of scholars wrote in

Sanskrit in ancient India, most thinkers, saints and poets used the Prakrit-based languages that had emerged a thousand years ago.

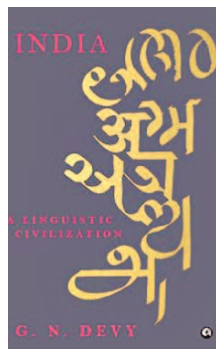
But that did not stop India's political leaders from bestowing on Sanskrit a status that Devy rightly questions. India's Constitution allocates a special place for Sanskrit in its separate schedule for languages, even though few ordinary Indians had used Sanskrit as a language of everyday life for more than a thousand years. However, Prakrit or Pali, which were used more commonly by ordinary persons, were neglected and have over time been consigned to near oblivion.

Over the years after India's independence, many other regional languages found place in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, their number growing initially from

14 to 22, even as the demand for including 30 more languages from different regions is gaining traction. But despite such inclusions, several hundred languages spoken by tribals, nomadic communities, North-easterners and coastal people will remain outside the ambit of formal recognition. Devy's gentle reminder is that any study of India's linguistic civilisation must

acknowledge that it is a country of thousands of languages, and their neglect has only led to their gradual disappearance.

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Activity	Tentative dates
Online registration including edit / Modification of application by candidate	06.11.2024 to 27.11.2024
Payment of application fees / intimation charges	06.11.2024 to 27.11.2024
Download of call letters for Online examination	7-10 days before online exam
Online Examination	December 2024
Declaration of online examination results	December 2024 / January 2025
Call letter for interview	January 2025
Provisional allotment	February / March 2025
Expected joining	Immediately after provisional allotment
Bank reserves the right to make change in the above-mentioned dates	

Candidates are requested to visit TMB's website www.tmbnet.in/tmb_careers/ for more details about number of vacancies in each state, selection procedure, online examination, examination centers, application fees, application procedure, guidelines for scanning and uploading documents, selection process, salary and other emoluments, etc.

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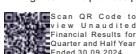
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NHPC Limited
 (A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
 CIN: L40110HR1975GOI032564

Place : Faridabad
 Date : 07th November, 2024

Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.

Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
 Director (Finance) & CFO
 DIN - 08645380

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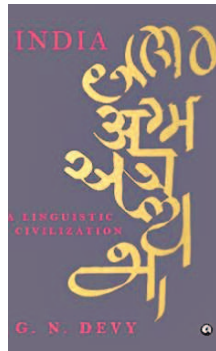
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TMB
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.
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Shape the Future of Banking

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Note: Regional language to the respective state is mandatory (Candidate applied for the respective state should be able to Read, Write and Speak the regional language). Address proof showing your own residence/ native related to the respective state applied is mandatory.

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The Executive Vice President, HRD Department
TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
 Head Office, 2nd Floor, 57, V.E. Road, Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu - 620 002.

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Celebrating Golden Jubilee Year of NHPC's Green Energy Leadership...

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(₹ in crore)

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3	Net Profit before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48
4	Net Profit for the period after tax, attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	905.25	1,023.81	1,447.11	1,928.78	2,500.05	3,743.94
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)) attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	900.07	1,034.60	1,456.94	1,934.67	2,534.29	3,718.98
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03
7	Other equity excluding revaluation reserve	28,656.00	28,258.18	27,445.19	28,656.00	27,445.19	27,223.58
8	Net Worth	38,701.03	38,303.21	37,490.22	38,701.03	37,490.22	37,268.61
9	Paid-up debt capital	32,483.81	31,739.40	30,095.44	30,095.44	30,095.44	31,431.33
10	Debt equity ratio	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.84
11	Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) - (not annualised) (Equity shares, face value of ₹10/- each) - Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹) - After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)	0.87	0.96	1.42	1.83	2.44	3.49
12	Capital redemption reserve	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71
13	Debiture (Bond) redemption reserve	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30
14	Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)	1.33	3.16	5.59	1.89	3.92	2.82
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NHPC Limited
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CIN: L40110HR1975GOI032564
Place: Faridabad
Date: 07th November, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
Sd/-
(Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
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Embarking on that ambitious journey of exploring India's linguistic civilisation, Devy demolishes a few widely-held beliefs about Indian languages. One of them concerns the origins of Sanskrit, which is often idolised as the primary language of India or the *Adi Bhasha*. The author points to the existence of a proto-Dravidian language variety in different parts of India prior to its coming in contact with Sanskrit. What's more, he explains how Sanskrit and the early-ancient Dravidian languages forged closer associations with other languages over time.

Davy has also examined afresh the origins of many Indian languages, such as Gujarati, Bangla, Odia, Marathi and Konkani. It was not Sanskrit, but Prakrit that evolved into these languages. Indeed, even as a small number of scholars wrote in

Sanskrit in ancient India, most thinkers, saints and poets used the Prakrit-based languages that had emerged a thousand years ago.

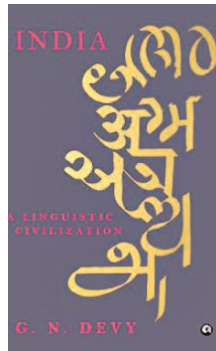
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Over the years after India's independence, many other regional languages found place in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, their number growing initially from

14 to 22, even as the demand for including 30 more languages from different regions is gaining traction. But despite such inclusions, several hundred languages spoken by tribals, nomadic communities, North-easterners and coastal people will remain outside the ambit of formal recognition. Devy's gentle reminder is that any study of India's linguistic civilisation must

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The irony is that India's political establishment has all along tried to promote the 19th century idea of nationalism while remaining suspicious of the demand for states' reorganisation on the basis of languages. Remember Jawaharlal Nehru's opposition to the creation of Andhra Pradesh in the 1950s or of Punjab. And yet, it has had to concede the demands for linguistic state reorganisation. Eventually, the country's political leadership has had



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Davy brings out eloquently the change in the composition of language speakers in India's big cities as opposed to the smaller towns. Yet, the language decisions of governments and educational authorities do not reflect that variation and instead impose the same language on the entire state. This has understandably entrenched English as a language with a special status in the country. While the spread of English has its many benefits, the author worries what this growth might mean for the future of many regional languages of India.

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Can the state play a role in reversing this trend? Devy believes that this mission of saving the regional and minor languages would have to be carried out not just with the help of the states, but also by civil society players such as universities, literary and linguistic academies, non-governmental organisations, scholars, researchers and activists.

No discussion on India's linguistic civilisation can be complete if the role of oral traditions is not duly recognised and its pre-eminent contributions analysed in the social and cultural context. Equally important are questions arising out of the digital future and the role of translation in furthering the cause of a diverse tapestry of India's linguistic present and strengthening its future prospects. Devy has explored all these issues with clarity in four short chapters in this book.

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CIN: L40110HR1975G0132564
Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company

Place : Faridabad
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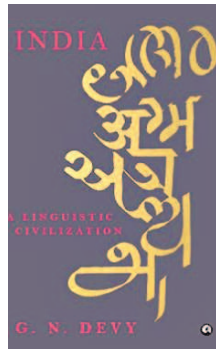
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TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
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EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2024

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
		Quarter ended 30.09.2024	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	Year ended 31.03.2024	Quarter ended 30.09.2024	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	Year ended 31.03.2024
1	Total Income from operations	2,551.21	2,417.88	2,485.39	4,969.09	5,056.35	8,404.92
2	Net Profit before Tax (before Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48
3	Net Profit before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48
4	Net Profit for the period after tax, attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	905.25	1,023.81	1,447.11	1,928.78	2,500.05	3,743.94
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)) attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	900.07	1,034.60	1,456.94	1,934.67	2,534.29	3,718.98
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03
7	Other equity excluding revaluation reserve	28,656.00	28,258.18	27,445.19	28,656.00	27,445.19	27,223.58
8	Net Worth	38,701.03	38,303.21	37,490.22	38,701.03	37,490.22	37,268.61
9	Paid-up debt capital	32,483.81	31,739.40	30,095.44	32,483.81	30,095.44	31,431.33
10	Debt equity ratio	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.84
11	Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) - (not annualised) (Equity shares, face value of ₹10/- each) - Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹) - After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)	0.87	0.96	1.42	1.83	2.44	3.49
12	Capital redemption reserve	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71
13	Debiture (Bond) redemption reserve	950.61	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30	950.61
14	Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)	1.33	3.16	5.59	1.89	3.92	2.82
15	Interest service coverage ratio (ISCR)	4.20	5.51	10.81	4.78	9.79	6.05
16	Securities Premium Account	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Place : Faridabad
Date : 07th November, 2024

NHPC Limited
(A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
CIN: L40101HR1975G0132564
Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.
Sd/-
(Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
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Beyond the syntax of national culture

A K BHATTACHARYA

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As persuasively argued by the book's author, Ganesh Narayandas Devy, plurality and diversity are inalienable attributes of any study of Indian languages. That this warning comes from India's pre-eminent linguistic scholar is extremely reassuring at a time when cultural debates about the idea of India are increasingly focused on creating a unified vision of one great country, one great language and one great culture, ignoring the rich tapestry of Indian languages that should have ideally challenged such majoritarian impositions threatening the country's vibrant multiculturalism.

Embarking on that ambitious journey of exploring India's linguistic civilisation, Devy demolishes a few widely-held beliefs about Indian languages. One of them concerns the origins of Sanskrit, which is often idolised as the primary language of India or the *Adi Bhasha*. The author points to the existence of a proto-Dravidian language variety in different parts of India prior to its coming in contact with Sanskrit. What's more, he explains how Sanskrit and the early-ancient Dravidian languages forged closer associations with other languages over time.

Deyv has also examined afresh the origins of many Indian languages, such as Gujarati, Bangla, Odia, Marathi and Konkani. It was not Sanskrit, but Prakrit that evolved into these languages. Indeed, even as a small number of scholars wrote in

Sanskrit in ancient India, most thinkers, saints and poets used the Prakrit-based languages that had emerged a thousand years ago.

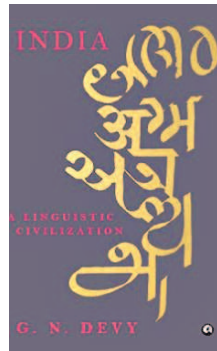
But that did not stop India's political leaders from bestowing on Sanskrit a status that Devy rightly questions. India's Constitution allocates a special place for Sanskrit in its separate schedule for languages, even though few ordinary Indians had used Sanskrit as a language of everyday life for more than a thousand years. However, Prakrit or Pali, which were used more commonly by ordinary persons, were neglected and have over time been consigned to near oblivion.

Over the years after India's independence, many other regional languages found place in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, their number growing initially from

14 to 22, even as the demand for including 30 more languages from different regions is gaining traction. But despite such inclusions, several hundred languages spoken by tribals, nomadic communities, North-easterners and coastal people will remain outside the ambit of formal recognition. Devy's gentle reminder is that any study of India's linguistic civilisation must

acknowledge that it is a country of thousands of languages, and their neglect has only led to their gradual disappearance.

The irony is that India's political establishment has all along tried to promote the 19th century idea of nationalism while remaining suspicious of the demand for states' reorganisation on the basis of languages. Remember Jawaharlal Nehru's opposition to the creation of Andhra Pradesh in the 1950s or of Punjab. And yet, it has had to concede the demands for linguistic state reorganisation. Eventually, the country's political leadership has had



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Deyv brings out eloquently the change in the composition of language speakers in India's big cities as opposed to the smaller towns. Yet, the language decisions of governments and educational authorities do not reflect that variation and instead impose the same language on the entire state. This has understandably entrenched English as a language with a special status in the country. While the spread of English has its many benefits, the author worries what this growth might mean for the future of many regional languages of India.

English succeeded in almost entirely replacing the indigenous languages in North America,

Australia and New Zealand. In contrast, African countries did not see the demise of their own languages. As in those countries, the Indic and Dravidic languages in India could survive their encounter with English just as they had earlier overcome the Arabic and Persian influence on them, Devy argues. There is, however, a concern over what happens to the minor languages, the dialects and the speech patterns of the indigenous communities, forest dwellers, hill communities and the coastal people, which have already seen a rapid decline.

Can the state play a role in reversing this trend? Devy believes that this mission of saving the regional and minor languages would have to be carried out not just with the help of the states, but also by civil society players such as universities, literary and linguistic academies, non-governmental organisations, scholars, researchers and activists.

No discussion on India's linguistic civilisation can be complete if the role of oral traditions is not duly recognised and its pre-eminent contributions analysed in the social and cultural context. Equally important are questions arising out of the digital future and the role of translation in furthering the cause of a diverse tapestry of India's linguistic present and strengthening its future prospects. Devy has explored all these issues with clarity in four short chapters in this book.

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Delhi tests mist spray drone to combat pollution



Delhi Environment Minister Gopal Rai at the trial run of 'drone-based mist spraying' in New Delhi on Friday

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Note: Regional language to the respective state is mandatory (Candidate applied for the respective state should be able to Read, Write and Speak the regional language). Address proof showing your own residence/ native related to the respective state applied is mandatory.

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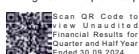
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 CIN: L40110HR1975G0132564

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 Date : 07th November, 2024

Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.

Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
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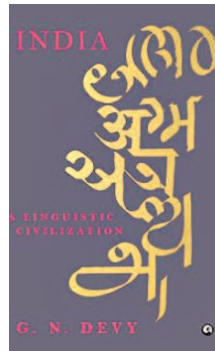
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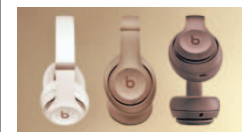
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[TECH DIGEST]

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TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
 Head Office, 2nd Floor, 57, V.E. Road, Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu - 628 002.

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Celebrating Golden Jubilee Year of NHPC's Green Energy Leadership...

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2024

S. No.	Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
		Quarter ended 30.09.2024	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	Year ended 31.03.2024	Quarter ended 30.09.2024	Half Year ended 30.09.2024	Year ended 31.03.2024
1	Total Income from operations	2,551.21	2,417.88	2,485.39	4,969.09	5,056.35	8,404.92
2	Net Profit before Tax (before Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48
3	Net Profit before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	1,265.52	1,331.66	1,174.01	2,597.18	2,470.45	4,295.48
4	Net Profit for the period after tax, attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	905.25	1,023.81	1,447.11	1,928.78	2,500.05	3,743.94
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)) attributable to : - Owners of the Parent Company - Non-controlling interest	900.07	1,034.60	1,456.94	1,934.67	2,534.29	3,718.98
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03	10,045.03
7	Other equity excluding revaluation reserve	28,656.00	28,258.18	27,445.19	28,656.00	27,445.19	27,223.58
8	Net Worth	38,701.03	38,303.21	37,490.22	38,701.03	37,490.22	37,268.61
9	Paid-up debt capital	32,483.81	31,739.40	30,095.44	32,483.81	30,095.44	31,431.33
10	Debt equity ratio	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.82
11	Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) - (not annualised) (Equity shares, face value of ₹10/- each) - Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹) - After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (in ₹)	0.87	0.96	1.42	1.83	2.44	3.49
12	Capital redemption reserve	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71	2,255.71
13	Debiture (Bond) redemption reserve	950.61	950.61	1,129.30	950.61	1,129.30	950.61
14	Debit service coverage ratio (DSCR)	1.33	3.16	5.59	1.89	3.92	2.82
15	Interest service coverage ratio (ISCR)	4.20	5.51	10.81	4.78	9.79	6.05
16	Securities Premium Account	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- The above is an extract of the detailed form of Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulations 33 and 52 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full form of these Financial Results are available on the website of Stock Exchange(s) www.nseindia.com and on the Company's website www.nhpcindia.com.
- Figures for the previous periods have been re-grouped/re-arranged/re-classified/re-stated wherever necessary.



NHPC Limited
 (A Government of India Navratna Enterprise)
 CIN: L40101HR1975G0132564

Place : Faridabad
 Date : 07th November, 2024

Sector-33, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana) India
 ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001 : 2015 & ISO 45001 : 2018 Certified Company

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NHPC Ltd.

Sd/-
 (Rajendra Prasad Goyal)
 Director (Finance) & CFO
 DIN - 08645380

Important Notice: Shareholders are requested to update their e-mail address with their respective Depository Participants/Company for receiving all communications from the company electronically.

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