



## **AN UNDYING AKSHAYA PATRA: AN APPRAISAL ON JARGON AND COGNITION BALANCE**

**S. PREETHI**

Ph.D Research Scholar  
Department of English  
Bharathidasan University  
Tiruchirappalli - 620024  
[preethisekar01992@gmail.com](mailto:preethisekar01992@gmail.com)  
9360724275

**Dr. M. PREMAVATHY**

Associate Professor (English) & Research Supervisor  
Bharathidasan University  
Tiruchirappalli - 620024  
[drmpremavathy@bdu.ac.in](mailto:drmpremavathy@bdu.ac.in)  
9443782906

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### **Abstract**

Language represents culture, ethnicity, boundaries and literature. Especially, in our India, our unity in diversity land has states which were divided by their languages. “*Yettu thikkum sendriduvir kalaiselvangal konarnthinku serpir*” is written by national poet Bharathiyar in Tamil language which initiates and indicates the Arts; Literature; Humanities; Medicine; Architecture; Minerals; Music; Culinary; Techniques related to science; Mathematical inventions; Discoveries; Astrology; Aeronautics; Geology; History of Boundaries; Astronomy; Agricultural Methods of Various Countries are to be collected and to be shared in the knowledge of young enthusiastic minds beyond the boundaries. In enhancement of our nation enrichment of departments are needed. For the developed departments innovative minds are needed. For innovative minds proper education is fundamental. For the proper education well versed language knowledge is scaffold. Basic scaffold should be taken care as much as carefully. Vibration of platform would cause damage of building. Here all our languages are equal but, development of all languages is not equal, because of various immature practices. In our India we have many syllabi like NCERT;

SCERT; ICSE; IGCSE; Equitable education and so on. Availability of all sources of all syllabi in all Indian languages is great questionnaire. We had Macaulay's minute (1835); Sir Charles wood dispatch (1854); Kothari Educational committee (1964-66); RTE Act; AKSHAYA Project (2002) and so on. These are all for the recommendations of strong educational foundation for today's children who will be tomorrow's achievers. Those systems have the language development initiations too. But, we are lagging in equal development in all languages as well as all kinds of knowledge. So, we would follow One Nation, One Syllabus in all Indian State languages. For that Translation through experts are needed, not transcription. Availability same syllabus and curriculum in all languages would provide same knowledge to the children in every corner of our nation and also it would demolish discriminations and mirror image of superior versus inferior in system. That might assure the development of all Indian languages. That could be analyzed in detail.

**KEYWORDS:** Language; Constitution; Education; Promotion; Integrity;

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## 1. Introduction

Indian languages and Indian education system could be defined in the ways of Pre-Independence and Post-Independence. Before freedom, our Bharat had dynasties, kingdoms and presidencies. They had separate ruling system and regulatory according to their convenience and expectations. They established own custom, custom related education. They had their communication by their dialects. Then it turned into a language of a certain group of people. That people moved towards some other places due to climatic changes, human survival belongings etc. Along with them language also travelled their ethnicity, custom, practices also travelled. According to their geographical areas their customs as well as languages got its change in itself.

Sometimes it got its evolution and extension as well as development. Once it reached its extinct. After that written format of languages were aroused. Slightly, inscription, manuscripts, pamphlet, letters via pigeons, letters via page, trade directories, war method directories, medicinal approaches, travelling memoirs, culinary methods, agricultural methods and memoirs made tremendous path to the literature which is language's written incarnation. Then people from different groups, different practices met and exchanged their wealth of knowledge and their opinions got its way in obligation of expanding. Later its spread made coalition of customs, languages, education, wealth, agricultural methods etc.

Likewise, boundaries of human- geographical sector enlarged. So, we started to live by own with initiating chief person as a ruler. Through that kings and kingdoms are made. According to these events in ancient days, we had universities for proper education. Nalanda, Takshashila, Odantapuri, Somapura, Jagaddala, Nagarjunakonda, Vikramasila, Sharada peeth, Valabhi, Varanasi, Kanchipuram, Manyakheta, Pushpagiri and Ratnagiri are the great educational centers located in India. These educational centers taught around eighteen arts to the students. Passengers from other countries were attracted by our system, they came and get their education. Later, Dynasties tried to occupy and capture other lands for their extension of ruling. Later, travelers made their memoirs of their visited areas. They compared their own land and visited land.

Because of that, invading the lands happened in history. Through the invading via land ways and sea ways made historical expedition in language of geographical boundaries. While seeing the history of our country; 1453- capture of Constantine Noble by Turkey, Cape of Good Hope by Bartholomew Diaz, Arrival of Vasco Da Gama at 1498, Invasion of Aryans,

Mughals, Sultans, Ghiljis made unexpected Historical implementation of customs as well as mixture of languages to the natural land's languages. So, within their ruling boundary their education via their language (Oriental Learning) brought out the supplement of all aspects of originated and imported language.

After the arrival of East India Company in India around 1600s for their Trading, Laboring, Dividing and Ruling, Exporting, Importing, Mailing, Texturing, Traveling and etc. They felt difficult in communicating people via their dialects. So, they passed many Acts to teach their language to throughout the India by initializing that "Educating the Origins", then their officers made many acts in medium of Education. In 1783, William Jones, mastery in Indian languages, established Asiatic Society of India to rediscover the Ancient Indian Culture. In 1781, Madarasa a college was started in Calcutta to study Arabic, Persian and Islamic law.

At Benaras, Hindu college was built in 1791 to study various Indian literatures. James Mill wrote a book with three volumes in 1817, according to him oriental learning won't be given and Anglicists were boosted to teach western education in India with medium of English. Then Scottish Missionary, William Carey established the Serumpore mission. It founded press to print translation of gospels. Later it published books in Indian languages (around forty five vernacular languages). It had produced the first Bengali Magazine. In 1837 it was closed due to debts, and also British felt suspicious about missionaries. In 1835 Thomas Babington Macaulay made minutes on Indian Education which provided the life to the wordings of James Mill. He made the statement of Indian should be taught in English. After his announcement Sir Charles Wood Dispatch at 1854 was held. It introduced the university education system. It tried to make changes in school education system too.

Because of the dispatch universities were started in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857. Indian leaders felt this system provides knowledge and also enslaves the originality. William Hunter commission at 1882 recommended views of Education. Through the Indian freedom movement our leaders insisted the oriental learning which might fire the spirit in young minds about the nation's independence struggle. For that Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Rabindranath Tagore and Sri Aurobindo Ghose played vital role in oriental education. Mahatma insisted the Handicrafts Education, Tagore started the Santiniketan and Ghose stated that the Goal of national Education was to awaken the spirits of young minds. After Independence we had our own Constitution. It initiated the development of Indian languages by the acts, commissions and bill whichever would be analyzed by following sub-areas in detail.

## **EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE OF OUR NATION AT POST-INDEPENDENCE**

Our Indian education system had a practice of oriental education which was followed throughout the ages. Because of the British rule we got western education. After Independence we had the emergence to make separate constitution for our self-rule. Then we made the

constitution at 26, November 1949 and enacted it at 26, January 1950. Through this constitution we had Articles, parts and Schedules. According to that we had the schedule of Indian languages and management of Education system. Since 1953, we had language-based states. We had separation of powers include central, state and union territories. And also, we had the ministry of Education and promoting Indian languages system in our country. Our India spent large investments in education. Because our leaders hoped, great young minds of future India would be determined through proper and valuable education. They formed many committees and commissions for school and higher education,

1. University Grants Commission (1948-49)
2. Secondary Education Commission (1952-1953)
3. Kothari Commission (1964-1966)
4. IIT
5. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
6. National Educational policy (1968)
7. Ministry of Education
8. National Educational Policy (1986)
9. National Policy on Education (1992)
10. National Education Policy (2020)
11. Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009)
12. RMSA- Developing Secondary Education
13. RUSA- Developing Higher Education
14. SSA- Equitable Learning
15. MOOC
16. E-LEARNING
17. SWAYAM PRABHA
18. E-PATHSALA
19. DISTANCE LEARNING
20. OPEN UNIVERSITIES
21. AICTE (All Indian Council for Technical Education)
22. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

According to these initiatives our Indian generations got preferable education in utmost sincerity. For the appropriate faculty also our government concentrates on conducting

eligibility exams like entrance exams for students. In state governing bodies also concerning the policies of formal education by organizing

1. SCERT of Indian State Governments
2. AKSHAYA PATRA (NGO which was helped by central government and state government).

By organizing these organizations state government provide school education, higher education, schemes, scholarship and so on. In our India more than thousand and six hundred languages are in use. That's why our India has organized official languages commission for the promotion of Indian languages at June 7, 1955. It has requisition of inclusion of languages in the list of official languages.

Our Indian government initiated the pathway to develop all Indian languages since independence. In the seventy- fifth year of independence and progress, promotion of Indian languages got continuous development in achieving crown of recognized status, translating Literature, scientific and technological approach of language acquisition, investing amounts to found many libraries, language lab initiation and so on.

In our Indian constitution Schedule Eight comprises Indian languages which were recognized. Initially fourteen languages were accepted in our Indian constitution. Later four languages were added. In May 2008, some languages are added. Right now, twenty two languages are recognized as official languages in Indian constitution. Thirty eight languages are in requisition to include in list of inclusion.

Current list of official languages

1. Assamese 2. Bengali 3. Bodo 4. Dogri 5. Gujarati 6. Hindi 7. Kannada 8. Kashmiri 9. Konkani 10. Malayalam 11. Manipuri 12. Marathi 13. Maithili 14. Nepali 15. Oriya 16. Punjabi 17. Sanskrit 18. Santhali 19. Sindhi 20. Tamil 21. Telugu and 22. Urdu.

## **GOVERNMENT INITIATIONS IN LANGUAGES PROMOTION**

Central and State governing bodies organized interpretation of language and its literature development. In central governing Body,

### **1. Sahitya Akademi (1954)**

It was formed to promote, praise the Indian letters. It constituted literary programs in twenty four languages. Along with twenty two official languages English and Rajasthani are taken into part of Sahitya Akademi to implement the awards of Indian Literary Works.

### **2. Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL)**

This program was organized by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. It ensures the objectives of knowledge of languages for future technology of languages and its standardization by using the tools of Human- Machine Interaction in multi- lingualism. It eradicates the barriers of language issues. It assures the translation as **Machine Translation**.

### **3. CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY**

It is situated in Kolkata. It is being National Bibliographic Agency of Country. It ensures the publication of books in fourteen Indian languages. And also ensures the publication of books in English too. It consists Indian National Bibliography Annual, Indian National Bibliography Monthly, Language Bibliography Annual and Special Bibliography. It has the librarian who is authorized editor of books of Indian languages. It has the index titled Indiana.

### **4. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES**

It provides the inter-disciplinary research for the promotion of equal enhancement of

Indian languages. Essential duty of this institute is to co-ordinate the development of unity and emotional integrity of people of India via developing the scientific enrichment of Indian Languages. It protects, assists, advices, contributes, documents and promotes the Indian languages. It has unique identity that teaching of twenty Indian languages to the non-native learners.

### **5. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Our Indian ministry of Education has the part in its duty to promote Indian languages.

It has admitted the six language universities in India. These universities are funded by University Grants Commission. Those universities are,

- Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha- Tirupati
- English and Foreign Languages University- Hyderabad
- Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan- New Delhi
- Maulana Azad National Urdu University- Hyderabad
- Mahatma Gandhi Antarashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya- Vardha
- Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha- New Delhi

### **6. CLASSICAL LANGUAGE POLICY (2004)**

Our Indian central government made a policy of announcing the status of language as a classical language. To attain that state a language should possess certain qualities which are expected by the committee. Sahitya Akademi expected four qualities of language to enjoy the state of classical authority. Till 2022, six languages of India got the throne of classical state.

- Tamil-2004
- Sanskrit- 2005
- Telugu-2008

- Kannada- 2008
- Malayalam-2013
- Oriya- 2014
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## **7. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY (2020)**

It assures the learning of primary and secondary level could be in home language or regional language. If the child feels to learn his upper grades in his own convenience, this policy ensures the bilingualism. Students' university studies could be in their language. This statement was ensured by the national education policy.

## **8. NATION'S INVESMENT**

Our Indian government has allocated rupees two thousand three hundred and sixty seven crores in last five years for the promotion of Indian Languages.

## **9. AICTE**

All India Council for Technical Education by our Indian government provides guidelines of technical courses in home languages. It developed a tool of **Automation Artificial Intelligence** which could translate the sources in English to eleven Indian languages. Because of those nineteen institutions from ten states initiated such translatable courses.

## **10. DIKSHA PORTAL**

It has text books and teaching resources for school children availability in thirty-three Indian languages. And availability of that sources including Indian sign language is the enhanced level of humanity.

## **11. CSTT (COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY)**

It is the scheme under ministry of education and it received the guidelines of ministry of human resource development. It provides the university texts in Hindi. And it assures the state government to make university texts into regional language by providing guide lines.

- Preparation of technical glossaries.
- Preparation of regional language glossaries.
- Preparation of trilingual technical dictionaries
- Preparation of school level terminology
- Scheme of production of university level books in Hindi and regional languages,

## **12. EXAMINATION**

Examination of union public service commission and National testing agency could be written in thirteen languages of India.

These are all the enlightenments assured the sustained development of Indian languages after independence. Although central body has initiations, state governing bodies have their unique initiations for language development.

### **INTERPRETATION OF LANGUGAES AT STATES**

#### **ASSAMESE**

It is Official language of Assam. After the official language movement (1960), Assamese got its throne, before that Bengali was used. In 1970, Gauhati University decided that Assamese would be a medium of instruction. In the meeting of Srimanta Sankardeva University of Health Sciences, they decided to provide Medical science syllabus in vernacular language which could be affordable by people from the background of first graduate families. Magazines for annually, monthly and fortnightly got their lime light of publishing in Assamese Language. Around ten to twelve newspapers were printed in Assamese language. Sahitya Sabha of Assam made prolific initiatives for the language development.

#### **BENGALI**

It is official and state language of West Bengal. It is enabled under the official language act at 1961. India's National Anthem is written in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore who is the founder of Santinikethan. West Bengal State government proclaims to appeal in centre for classical status of Bengali Language. Bengal state government announced that school education of primary and secondary level should have Bengali language as the compulsory one. Pashchimbanga Bangla Akademi was founded at 1986, to improve language and literary works of Bengali. It is located in Kolkata. Around ten best newspapers are published in Bengali language.

#### **BODO**

It is associate official language (1985) of Assam. In Gauhati University, Bodoland University, Assam University, Dibrugarh University and North-Eastern Hill University, Bodo is recognized as one of the major languages of India. Gauhati, Bodoland and Dibrugarh Universities introduced the post graduate courses of Bodo Language. In 1963 and in 1968 Bodo was made as a medium of instruction at primary and secondary level respectively. For the enhancement of Bodo language, Bodo sahitya Sabha was founded at 1952. It appreciates the publication of works in Bodo language. In the sixty first annual of Bodo Sahitya Saba, former president of India Ram Nath Kovind insisted that literary pieces should be written in Bodo language and also school, higher education could be enriched by Bodo language. This Bodo Sahitya Sabha tries to create scientific and technological terms in Bodo language. There are three newspapers are published in Bodo in Assam.



## **DOGRI**

Around 2.6 million people speak Dogri language. It is one of the five official languages of Jammu and Kashmir. VIGYAN JAITARA is a monthly magazine about science is published in Dogri language under the ministry of science and technology. In Udamapur at 2022, Cultural program was organized to promote Art, Culture and Literature by ministry of Youth Affairs and sport. It initiated the development of Dogri language.

## **GUJARATI**

Gujarati became official language of Gujarat at 1961 by the official language act. Gujarat had Maha Gujarat Movement at 1960. Since 1965, state government announced Gujarati as the compulsory language at the government offices of districts and taluks. Gujarati is the language of Gujarat secretariat. Government of Gujarat initiates to provide Engineering syllabus and Medical syllabus in Gujarati. In the campaign of Education for All, Gujarat government ensures the education in Gujarati and Arithmetic. Gujarat Sahitya Parishad is a foundation for literature which started at 1905 to develop Gujarati language. Gujarat Sahitya Academy started at 1981 to encourage the authors of home language. Gujarat University the school of languages provides

post graduate course of Gujarat language. And also, it provides the courses in Pali, English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian and Urdu languages. In the field of press, Gujarati has dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, quarterlies and monthlies magazines.

## **HINDI**

Initially Hindi is considered as a official language by the official language act 1963.

Through that along with English, all the central government amendments, orders and bills were passed in Hindi. And also, Hindi is a state official language of Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Central Institute of Hindi, Agra implements the scheme of promoting Hindi in national and international level. Kendriya and Navodhaya Vidhyalayas have their first medium of instruction is Hindi. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Allahabad and Hindi Sahitya Sabha at Kanpur are interpreting Hindi literature respectively. While seeing Hindi Press of Newspapers and periodical magazines, it has around 18,000 publications in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and so on.

## **KANNADA**

Kannada is the official language of Karnataka. Kannada Language Comprehensive Development Bill is enforced by Karnataka government at 2022 to attain the reservation for the candidates whoever studied under Kannada medium for postings and higher education. It has key feature that Kannada would be the first language of primary and secondary level of school education. Colleges in Karnataka have the courses of Kannada literature. It is one of the classical languages of India. Kannada Saahithya Parishath (1915) is an foundation for Kannada Literature. It is located at Bangalore. Karnataka has Kannada publications of Newspapers and magazines around 1000 in numbers respectively.

## **KASHMIRI**

Kashmiri is one of the five official languages of Jammu and Kashmir. Others are Dogri, Hindi, Urdu and English. Sahitya Akademi recognized kashmiri Language and provided the awards for that literature. Around 3 publications are there in Kashmiri language.

## **KONKANI**

Konkani is the official language of Goa by the official language act, 1987. Goa government organizes directorates to implement of Konkani in terminologies, various schemes, research activities and Language training etc. Goa Konkani Akademi (1986) promotes the use of Konkani in day-to-day life in order to widespread the language. Around 6 newspapers are published in Konkani language. Goa grant scheme (2016) encouraged children to study in Konkani and Marathi language by providing scholarship to them.

## **MAITHILI**

Maithili is one of the major languages of Jharkhand and Bihar. It is the second largest language of Nepal. Maithili has 3 publications. Ministry of human resource development recommended government to save Maithili language at 2018.

## **MALAYALAM**

Malayalam is the official language of Kerala. Malayalam is one of the Indian six classical languages. Kerala provides Malayalam as the first language of school education in primary and secondary level. In Kerala colleges, government provides graduation, post-graduation and research studies in Malayalam. Malayalam comprises hundreds and hundreds of dailies, weeklies, quarterlies, fortnightlies and monthlies. Kerala state assures that knowledge of Malayalam for state Government Postings.

## **MANIPURI**

Manipuri is the official language of Manipur. Manipur state government had the initiative with 18 crores to save the Manipuri language. Manipur government made committee to regulate books for the education in Manipuri. Around six publications are there in Manipuri language.

## **MARATHI**

Marathi is an official language of Maharashtra. Maharashtra state government provides school and higher Education via Marathi Language. State body governs the placement priority to Marathi learned candidates. Sahitya Akademi provides the awards for the Marathi literary pieces. Around 2000 publications are there in Marathi Language.

## **NEPALI**

Nepali is an official language of Nepal. In India Nepali language is spoken in part of Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh. Around 24 publications of Magazines are there in Nepali language.

## **ORIYA**

Oriya is an official language of Orissa. It is one of the six classical languages of India.

Around 500 publications of magazines are there in Oriya language. Orissa government initiated the organizations and schemes for Oriya language development.

## **PUNJABI**

Punjabi is an official language of Punjab. Punjab government tries to implement Punjabi in primary and secondary level fruitfully. State government organizes funds, committees to raise the enhancement of Punjabi. Around 200 magazines are there in Punjabi Language.

## **SANSKRIT**

Sanskrit is the second official language of Uttarakhand. In kendriya vidyalayas secondary education Sanskrit is considered as one of the subjects. Sanskrit language is promoted by three central universities. Sanskrit is one of the six classical languages of India. Around 38 publications are there in Sanskrit.

## **SANTALI**

Santali is a language which is spoken widely in districts of West Bengal and Orissa.

Santali is additional official language of Jharkhand. It is added in official language list at 2004. Among the tribal languages, Santali is widely spoken in the boundaries of Ganges. Government is taking effects to safeguard the dialect of Santali. Santali is spoken in Bangladesh too. Sahitya Akademi used to announce awards for Santali Literary works. Around 2 publications are there in Santali language.

## **SINDHI**

Sindhi is official language of south province of Pakistan. In India it is spoken in Maharashtra. Around 21 publications are there in Sindhi language. National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL) is founded to promote the linguist and literature of Sindhi language.

## **TAMIL**

Tamil is an official language of Tamilnadu. It is parliament language of Malaysia. Sahitya Akademi announces awards for Tamil literary works. It is one of the six classical languages of India. State government ensures the priority in job opportunities to the candidates whoever studied in Tamil medium. Many scholarship facilities are organized for students whoever takes their higher education in Tamil Literature. Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai promotes the enhancement of Tamil Literature. In Kasi Tamil Sangam was founded to spread the Tamil literary spirit. Tamil University in Thanjavur gives importance to translation literary pieces of world language into Tamil.

## **TELUGU**

Telugu is an official language of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It is one of the six classical languages of India. State government initiates many organizations, funds and so on to develop Telugu literature and language. Around 2603 publications are there in Telugu language.

## **URDU**

Urdu is an official language of Pakistan. It is one of the official languages of Jammu and Kashmir. It is spoken in Uttarpradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Around 1900 publications of Magazines are there in Urdu language. National Council for Promotion of Urdu language takes care of development of Urdu language.

All other Indian languages have their unique and space for development and implementation in government and non- government obligations.

## **ENGLISH**

Since 1600s India has occupied by English language. Then through the mission, commission and acts English became inevitable in all over the India. English is Court language of India. And also, it is a communicative language between states of India. It is the mediator between countries too. All central and state government orders are produced after first language in second language (English) for circulation. All Indian states accepted English as a second language. English is a global language. All Indian states have second medium of instruction at primary, secondary and higher level is English. Many newspapers, magazines and online journals are available in English Language.

## **YET TO RECEIVED**

In India development of Indian languages interconnected or interlinked with sustainable development of education in all primary, secondary, university, technological, scientific and etc sectors. Availability of all resources of course materials in all Indian languages will assure the success of equal development of education and language as well. A unified syllabus's availability of all Indian state languages ensures the hopeful and stress less enhancement of students' life in all competitive levels respectively. Exams by UPSC, SSA, RAILWAYS and NTA allowed students to write in languages of states. But facility of sources in Indian languages will make students to approach national level eligibility exams without fear and doubt. And following many syllabi made discrimination between children. If the syllabus is unified and ensured availability of them in all Indian languages would eradicate complex and discrimination completely. For example, NCERT syllabus text books along with state histories and such syllabus translated in all state languages will make unified, equalized and integrated India in future. Students and aspirants from all corners of India would afford that syllabus in government schools. They could enjoy unified study in their language. They could compete in all platforms with self- confidence and self- restraint.

## **CONCLUSION**

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