

Mahasweta Devi (14 January 1926 – 28 July 2016) was an Indian writer in Bengali and an activist.

Her notable literary works include Hajar churashir Maa, Rudali and Aranyer Adhikar. She worked for the rights and empowerment of the tribal people of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh states of India

Mahasweta Devi received for Jnanpith Award, India's highest literary honour, in 1996. She was also awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1997.

Mother of 1084 is one of Mahasweta Devi's most widely read works, written during the height of the Naxalite agitation - a militant communist uprising in the 1960s - 70s that was brutally repressed by the West Bengal government.

The novel focuses on the trauma of a mother who awakes one morning to the shattering news that her son is lying dead in the police morgue

The corpse No. 1084. Through her struggle to understand his revolutionary commitment as a Naxalite, she recognises her own alienation - as a woman and a wife from the complacent, hypocritical and corrupt feudal society, her son had so fiercely rebelled against.

Characteristics Analysis

Dibyanath

Irony man, he is extremely careless. Husband of Sujata and seen as same type of people against whom Brati fought. He is the bloody wretch, bereft of all graces of humanism. He had three children - Jyoti was ten, Neepa eight and Tuli six. But his wife recollects that he had never helped during pregnancy. Sujata would not forget his callous attitude.

Sujatha

Sujatha came from a rich and orthodox family having little faith in modern education system. She was sent to study at the Loreto college wherfrom she did her graduation. Necessary as it was to find a good match for her. Sujata was thoroughly honest but her husband, Dibyanth was a man degraded to the sub-human level.

Main protagonist and a modern strong mother. Mother of four children.

Sujatha became mother of 1084 due to her love for Brati and his comrades

Somu

friend of Brati. sujata visits somu's house (One of Brati's comrade who died with him) to meet her mother and realizes that despite having a lavish lifestyle, she cannot cry freely like somu's mother. sujata questions how she can cry in front of people who do not care for Brati.

somu's mother struggle for survival becomes her major concern that blocks her developing capacity for autonomy. somu's mother intellectual capacity doesn't allow her to understand Naxalite movement. Its impact on youth apart from what somu is doing is not any evil.

Balai Dutt

Balai Dutt is amit's cousin. Amit slept on the second floor. Their daughter and her nurse shared a room on the first floor. Balai and Neepa had their bedrooms side by side on the same floor.

speaking on Dhiman, Balai says - Dhiman whines over the twenty thousand young men languishing in the prisons. When the action counteraction was on they were all whining over the tragedy of Banglade in the newspaper. Now that things are under control he feels he is safe enough to write.

Brati

Rebel and son of Sujata, the youngest son, had always been unlike his other siblings. Imaginative and sensitive, he was easily frightened and deeply attached to his mother. From his earliest years on through adolescence, their bond was close while there was little love lost between Dibyanth and his second son.

Brati is killed with a group of young Naxalite revolutionaries, his father immediate concern is to assure that no one knows of his involvement. It was his twentieth birthday that had cost him twentieth his life. It was a death that could not be classified in any of the usual ways - illness, accident, crime.

Nandini

Nandini as an angry young woman. She wasn't an active worker in the movement for social reform. girlfriend of Brati. For purging the society of such evils as profiteering drug peddling, spurious drugs, disparity between rich and the poor spirited youths stood up to accept the challenge without caring of the odds. It was a credit for the young woman to work shoulder to shoulder with the champions of the

Hem

Hem the maid, informed Sujata that Neepa had come and had her lunch at home. Hem went upstairs and started cleaning the room even though there was a party in the house, showing her disinterested concern in the whole affair. Hem reported that Neepa had come perhaps in answer to a telephonic call by Tule. Then Neepa, Tule and Bini had a hearty lunch and chatted together. Sujata had a great regard for Hem, since she had given all attention to Brati, and loved him too. Sujata was hurt when Hem reported that she was severely rebuked by Tule.

Jyoti

Jyoti is Sujata's first son, her eldest and Dibyanath's loyal and obedient son. Bini's generous husband, Suman's loving father. Two years ago, early on the seventeenth of January, on Brati's birthday, on the very day that had brought Brati to the world. Jyoti was second in the hierarchy in a firm with a British name. Jyoti and Dibyanath had tired to make - her see that the killers in society those who adulterated food, drugs and baby food had every right to live. Sujata looked at Jyoti. Only when Jyoti slept did Sujata see a semblance of Brati's features in his face.

The play Mother of 1084 (1997) is the original translation of Mahasweta Devi's Bengali play Hajar charashirsha that has the best illustration for the marginalized category. The neglected and suppressed plight of the working man is represented by Sujata Chatterjee, mother of the protagonist of the play Broti Chatterjee whose ideology i.e commitment to the revolutionary and communist Naxalite movement has labeled him as a rebel and led to his ruthless killing by the police in an 'encounter'.

In the play Mother of 1084 Sujata, a traditional upper middle class lady, an employee who awakens one early morning to the shattering news that her youngest and favourite son, bearing the corpse no. 1084. Her efforts to understand her effect on her own alienation from the complacent, id rebelled.

The play moves around Sujata, a middle aged woman belonging to 'Bhadralok', bourgeois Calcutta family.

In the play Mother of 1084 Sujata Chatterjee, a traditional apolitical upper middle class lady, an employee who awakens one early morning to the shattering

news that her youngest and favourite son, Brati, is lying dead in the police morgue bearing the corpse no longer. Her efforts to understand her son's revolutionary activism lead her to reflect on her own alienation from the complacent, hypocritical, bourgeois society against which he had rebelled.

B.A so that it helps her marriage prospects, but is ultimately married off to Dibyanath Chatterjee, a chartered accountant, despite his unsound financial situation.

In thirty-four years of married life, Sujata gives birth to 4 children two sons (Jyoti and Brati) and two daughters (Lipa and Tulsi). Jyoti married to Bina and Lipa to Amrit.

In the eyes of the world all of them are leading perfectly happy and settled lives. Sujata makes several other discoveries, only after the sudden and mysterious death of Brati, her younger son, with whom she had always shared a very special relationship. Brati has made no secret of his disregard, even contempt, for his familial code and value system.

Turning his back upon this decadent and defunct code, Brati decides to join the Nalanlile movement sweeping through the state of West Bengal in late 1960's and early 1970's. unaware of his secret mission, Sujata is not able to dissuade her son from joining this movement.

During this period of struggle, he comes into contact with a young girl, Nandini, who is also a member of the underground movement and with whom he shares his vision of a new world order. Brati and three of his close associates, Somu, Parth and Lalit are brutally murdered by the assassin of the police.

Dibyanath Chatterjee, father of Brati is repres- ented, as an honest representative of the male dom -inated society. As soon as he comes to know about the news of his son, instead of rushing to the police station he tries to hush up the matter. Sujata was neglected though she was the second important member of the family.

Dibyanath bothered to consult his son Jyoti rather than his wife. Sujata felt shocked when Dibyan -ath refuses to go to the police station.

Every time she visits her own past or that of Brati, Somu's mother or Nandini, her long suppressed personal loss is slowly released into the ever-widening, spirals of betrayal, guilt and suffering.

Sujata is transformed into morally assertive politically enlightened & a socially defiant individual. Negotiating the inner time in relation to her immediate familial situation, she becomes aware of how she & Brati were not just fellow sufferers but also soul mates.

Afternoon

In the second chapter, 'afternoon', Sujata's visits to the bank to get jewellery from the locker is only a pretext for her to visit the house of Somu's mother. A close associate of Brati, Somu had been killed in the same encounter.

More significantly, Brati had spent his night in Somu's house before his mysterious disappearance and death. Sujata goes to Somu's mother with the specific aim of retrieving the memories of Brati's last few hours, it turns out to be her entry and initiation into another world altogether,

The sight of somu's ageing mother, her disgruntled daughter and that of their ramshackle tenement with a straw roof is enough to complete the rituals of initiations in the third chapter.

Evening.

In the third chapter 'Evening', she visits Nandini who apart from being Brati's comrade-in-arms was also his beloved.

It is Nandini who reconstructs for Sujata all the events leading up to Brati's betrayal and murder. She also initiates Sujata into the little known world of the underground movement. It's through Nandini that Sujata is finally able to understand the reasons for Brati's political convictions and his rejection of the bourgeoisie code.

She decides to leave the house in the fourth chapter 'Night'

Night

she decides to leave the house in which Brati never felt at home, where he wasn't valued while he was alive, nor his memory respected after his death. Having found a soul mate in Brati, she turns her back on Dibyanath and his decadent value-system.

Bound by a sense of moral responsibility, she goes through all the ritual and ceremonies connected with Tuil's engagement, but during the party, she maintains stiff, studied silence. Her insistence on wearing a plain, white sari for the party is also a significant gesture. The feelings of Sujata were not respected but misinterpreted by the members of the family.

It is a well known fact in the society that father and mother play an important role in bringing up the children. She has been traumatized by her younger son's death and subsequent repression of grief, she simply gives up on life.

finally as she herself says "Now that Brati is dead, I, too, wouldn't like to go on living." She discovers her inner self but on the whole loses her will to live and survive. Time constantly swings back and forth and so does the pendulum of two interconnected, intertwined lives, that of Sujata and her son, Brati.

Mahasweta Devi's predominant concerns are the tribal backwaters, the "exploitations of the Adivasis by the landed rich or the urban-administrative machinery callously perpetuating a legacy of complicity with the colonizers, bonded labour and prostitution, the destitution and misery of city dweller who are condemned to live at the fringes and eke out a meager livelihood, the plight of women who are breadwinners and victims of male sexual violence, dependent widows, ill-treated wives, and unwanted daughters whose bodies can fetch a price are adequately represented.

Conclusion

Mahasweta Devi in her novel 'Mother of 1084' has depicted some instances of male dominated society. Sujata who has been relegated to the position of neglected, suppressed, ill-treated, mechanical and marginalized in all forms in the male dominate society who consider woman as an object of sex, only to reproduce bring money when needed.

Sujata was always controlled by her husband Dibyanath. Dibyanath never changed his ideals but sujata had to change herself as Dibyanath wanted. Dibyanath never cared about Brati's death. He always tries to hush up the Brati's death.

Brati, a strong supporter of an armed revolution against establishment. Brati have a good relationship with his mother. He used to respect her feelings than Dibyanath. Nandini played a critical role in Brati's life. She was exposed to various forms of torture that drained her physically and mentally but never turned back. She also affected physical torture.

Brati wanted equality in the society and he had sacrificed his life for the society.

Glossary

Grope - search blindly

Haze - a state of mental confusion

Phlegmy - cough up from the lungs

Viscous - sticky

Groan - moan, murmur.

Perspiration - sweat

Abated - subside

Torpid - inactive

Disembodied - spiritual

Morgue - mortuary

Scandalous - discreditable

Blunt - unsharpened, dull.

Lull - soothe, quiet

Cordite - explosive substance used in guns and bombs

Luminescent - glowing, shining

Brooded - The young of certain animals

Masquerading - pretend to be someone is not

Futile - waste, useless

Etch - engrave, carve.

Resentful - exasperated, irritated.

Disgruntled - angry, dissatisfied.

Piety - the state of being deeply religious

Vicious - brutal.

Vault - arch.

Tomb - an enclosure for corpse.

Virility - manliness.

Arbitrary - random.

Orchard - a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees.

Frenzy - madness, hysteria.

Throng - crowd, mass

Ramshackle - ruinous

Ledge - shelf, narrow horizontal surface projecting from a wall.

Bugles - brass instrument like a trumpet.

Compatriots - fellow countrymen.

Converged - tend to meet at point.

Evading - avoid, elude.

Aloft - upwards, overhead

Ethos - spirit

infidelities - unfaithfulness

Radical - Revolutionary, Progressive

Taciturn - untalkative, uncommunicative

Tram - a passenger vehicle powered by electricity

Snare - trap

Milksop - coward

Rummaged - hunt through

Topsy turvy - upside down

Doomed - ill - fated

Repelled - fight off

Barbarity - brutality

Bestiality - depraved behavior, savagely cruel.

Cabarets - entertainment, show

contours - outline, shape

paler - light colored.

Scrawny - skinny, thin

corroded - destroy, damage

purged - remove, get rid of

Affinity - empathy, rapport.

Hazy - misty, foggy

opaque - none - transparent.

omnipotence - all - powerfulness

Allegiance - loyalty

Whiplash - injury caused by severe jerk

Nape - the back of person's neck.

Fracas - disturbance

Banister - rail.

peevishness - crankiness

wheedling - coaxing in order to persuade.

Grout - a drop or spot of something.

Atropine - a poisonous compound found in deadly nightshade

Malignant - infectious

Stench - bad smell.

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Home Coming Son

- TSEGAYE GABRE MEDHIN

Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin was an Ethiopian poet, play-wright, art director, pacifist and human right activist. He was very proud of Ethiopia's long history of independence and her unique cultural heritage. He constantly insisted that his country needed heroes and used the theatre deliberately to teach his compatriot to respect the heroes of their past.

The poem portrays the glorious heritage rich culture and pride of being black in a place called HOME.

Summary

In the process of welcoming the son back home, the poem portrays the glorious heritage, rich culture and pride of being black in a place called HOME.

The speaker calls his son as an unholy stranger and he calls this land as an eight harmony i.e. black in the rainbow. This dark side of the moon brought to light. This is the canvas of God's master stroke this kind of rainbow is painted by the almighty God which consists all the colours including black in specific. The unholy stranger is wearing foreign outfit. This outfit is painted on this great piece of art and the stranger should walk in peace, walk alone and walk tall, walk free and walk naked. The mother land should feel the his naked walk.

The speaker tells the stranger watch its deep rooted existence in the silent valleys which had shaken the colossus bodies of the mountain and its footsteps could be heard in the jungle. The bodies of the mountain are very large.

The ancestral spirits calling welcoming the prodigal son. He could hear the family name in the song of the birds. The winds whispers -the golden names of his tribal warriors. The fresh breeze blown onto his nestlings and floats their bones turned to dust. He should walk with confidence. The ancestral spirits are welcoming their lost-son returned.

The speaker tell the son to walk in laughter, in rhythm, walk tall, walk free, and walk naked. He wants the root of his son's motherland cares his body and the naked skin absorb the home-sun and shine ebony. Thus the poem is a welcome note to the 'unholoy stranger / lost son' to the holy land called native.

Glossary:-

Eighth harmony : black

outfit : a set of clothes that are worn together, costume

cares : to touch someone in a gentle way.

Tom-toms : a cylindrical musical drum

colossus : a very large

hum : to sing the notes of a song while keeping your lips closed.

Ebony : a hard heavy blackish wood.

MEASUREMENTS

- Nabakanta Barua

Nabakanta Barua (29 December 1926 – 14 July 2002) was a prominent Assamese novelist and poet. He was also known as Ekhud kokaideu. As Sima Dutta he wrote many poems in his early life. His thirty-eight books include poetry, fiction, critical works and books for children.

He was awarded with the Kabir Samman, Soviet Land Nehru Award, the Sahitya Akademi Award and the Padma Bhushan, amongst others. He also translated Dante, Goethe, Pushkin, Whitman and Kabir.

Summary

"Measurement" is a metaphorical poem that invites multiple interpretations. The poem can be read as a manifestation of the spirit of nationhood in the background of reign of terror unleashed on the North-East India, especially on Assam in the name of ethnic violence, communal tensions and separatist movements. The poet's longing for the stitching of a garment for man can be taken metaphorically as stitching of all the states including the North-Eastern states into the garment of one 'nation' called India.

The poem can be read as a lament on the emptiness of human existence. The poet ironically points out that so far, we have taken only measurements of living and progress of human beings. From such measurements, he says there can only be calculations and elimination. The final lament of the poet is, when will there be a garment stitched to fit "man" if we go on giving fresh measurements every time? So, there will be only measurements to measure human progress and the actual garment or solution remains elusive to

humanity to achieve peace and happiness.

The poem can also be read as a critique of modern civilization. It critiques the idea of development and progress. As the day is moving from evening to night, the world is moving towards darkness in the name of development and progress. In the present times, everything is measured in economic terms. But no one is concerned about what to do with these measurements or how to stitch the garment for the nation with these measurements.

Even the measurements done by earlier generation will be replaced by the next generation. That means to say that generations will engage themselves only in measuring the progress of a society in economic terms but no one will ever think of stitching the garment call 'happiness' that will fit all human beings. No one is really thinking about one central question - what should be the solution to achieve happiness?

Glossary :-

Evening : the poem begins with a reference to time, its evening. That means the day is approaching an end and there is an anticipation of the night which indicates that there will be a movement from light to darkness soon.

Entrails : Internal organs

Reckonings : estimation

swelled : expand.

christians in Arabia : Arabia is a birth place of Christianity.

BM Hegde (born 18th August 1938) - Belle Monappa Hegde is a cardiologist, professor of medicine, and an author. He was the vice chancellor of Manipal Academy of Higher Education from 1999 to 2003.

He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 2010 and Padma Vibhushan in 2021. He has supported theories of homeopathy and quantum healing.

Summary

Dr. B. Hegde delivered a TED talk titled "change is life". To begin with he says that medicine is one area which needs a lot of change. we should keep on changing everyday and with that society also changes and we need change a lot.

He always says, "don't go to the doctor for asking your health. Don't go to the police asking for honour and don't go to the judge for justice. If you are ill go to the doctor, if somebody has harmed you go to the police, and if some injur -stic done to you, go to the court."

Need of changes in medicine:

He finds there is a lot of need of changes in medicines because we used to do is we used to get our patients get more patients is to frighten them and the whole thing depended on fear. fear is the disease in the first place we go for a check up, fear of dying is the biggest fear and we go to every doctor a minute and we think we will die.

Beginning of lancet journal.

To improve the medicine in 19th century, few doctors in london started a science journal to teach them science so that they change and the world become better. Further it was followed by many journals. The result is the audit shows that was once synapses on the human body with the corrupt bunch of doctors has transformed into a corporate monstrosity which is killing people all over the world.

Further he cites an example of corporate hospital where tests are served first as a menu.

In this regard Dr. B. M Hegde tried to sort of change the science of medicine and did a lot of work. He published about 250 science journals, articles. But he thought to educate the doctors and the medical student & went around. Finally he tried to educate the consumer and that has paid rich dividends.

Further he talk about the cardiac surgery where doctor frighten people & make money. He looked at the reason why modern so called western medicine has become dominant because its the money power that drug lobby that is made it and the government helped it.

Speaking about Aspirin, Dr. B.M. Hegde comment that people used to swallow an aspirin tablets after the age of 40 to keep the heart attack away. The audit shows while the aspirin may or may not reduce a heart attack rate. It has said 10% of aspirin takers certainly get fatal cerebral hemorrhage, brain hemorrhage. He shares an experience where he told to one of his patients to stop taking aspirin but they didn't listen and passed away after few years. He have seen 36,000 common illness syndromes it is called minor illness syndromes.

Dr. B.M. Hegde says that the best treatment for a sore throat is hot water sip. Put a little lime in it to make it tasty and keep on sipping for about an hour, when your sore throat becomes to higher the viruses die and you are okay by afternoon.

Medicine also changes has niche change and every thing else in life changes because life changes itself, change is life. Science has to change and change is science.

TED TALK -2

IMPOSSIBLE TO I'M POSSIBLE

Sparsh shah, a 19-year-old American rapper, singer, songwriter and inspirational speaker from New Jersey, US was born on 1 August 2003 in Belin, New Jersey, to a family of Indian descent. Sparsh has a very rare disorder osteogenesis imperfecta. He was featured in world's greatest motivators.

Canada India foundation(CIF) Global Indian Award for 2018 was presented to sparsh shah, a 15-year-old child prodigy and social media star. The glittering gala was held at the Pearson convention centre (Brampton, Ontario) on Friday, July, 6, 2018.

Summary

The TED talk was delivered by a 13-year-old small boy Sparsh Shah, who was suffering from Osteogenesis Imperfecta since he was born. He never give-up attitude that was ingrained in him.

only two words are enough to make anyone motivated. These are IMPOSSIBLE and I'M POSSIBLE Sparsh explained few steps that he has used to convert IMPOSSIBLE to I'M POSSIBLE, that are, find your Passion never hold yourself back, Help others, and Dream Big.

In the first point, find your passion, he said that when he was 10 years old. He went through Indian classical vocal training and also learnt American vocal lessons with this he found his passion Music became his soul.

In the second point, never hold yourself back he showcased his own PURHYTHM and RAGARAP. PURHYTHM was made up of pure and Rhythm whereas RAGARAP was made up of RAGA and RAP(HIP HOP) and through all these, he made his first song name 'This love will never fade'. This was the time when god changed his life.

This was so inspiring to him that till now he has written 11 songs on his own and has also received various accomplishments from various celebrities.

The third point that he focused upon is, help others, explained with an example where he worked for a non profit making organization and in this he generated more than half a billion dollar of revenue.

The last point that Sparsh delivered was, Dream big, he said that he wants to leave his foot prints into the sand of legacies so deep that not even a tsunami can erase it.

One more point which every listener should remember is that "Never give up on your passion, whatever the situation would be. As a Sparsh's passion was music, he made it part of his life.

The small kid having such a brilliant mind and big dreams, we think this is the gift from god that will open the eyes of each and every person in this world. He is the one who will change the life of every person and as a result will leave his foot prints and cute face in everyone's heart.

At the end he made the closing with a song in which some parts were most inspiring of all. These were, I'm not afraid, walk this road together through the storm whatever weather, cold, or warm.

Also he inspired the audiences by saying that if you can believe it than you can achieve it!

BUSINESS WRITING

Business writing is a communication channel companies use to communicate with their internal and external audience. It includes letters, emails, memos, minutes, circulars, notices, reports etc.

The primary purpose of business writing is to inform or persuade the reader to take action. It offers comprehensive information to customers, clients, suppliers and other business partners, professionally. Business writing needs to be clear, compelling and free of errors.

Memo.

Business memos are relatively short, informal and semi-formal documents used to exchange information among people within organizations.

Example:-

The memo was written by the director of the Human Resource department at Graham and Rudley, a midwest food distributor, to associate recruiters in the employment division about an upcoming series of training sessions on interviewing skills.

MEMORANDUM

Date : September 16, 2009

To : Graham and Rudely Associate Recruiters

From : Jan Bishop, HR Director

Subject : Interviewing skills Training.

on october 1 the first of three interviewing skills training sessions will be held from 1-4 p.m in the training room. The remaining two training session will be held in the same location from 1-4 p.m on Oct 3 and Oct 10.

The training sessions are designed to enhance your interviewing skills and to gain a greater awareness of job candidates expectations. In addition, existing and new employment laws relating to job interviews will be discussed.

The training sessions are mandatory, so mark your calendars accordingly. we scheduled the sessions b/w -the traditional summer vacation period and the busy winter holiday season to avoid schedule conflicts. If you have questions, contact me at extension 554 or at janbishop@gr.org.

Jan Bishop,

HR Director.

TRAVEL WRITING

Writing about locations the author has been to and their travel experiences is defined as travel writing. Travel writing is a nonfiction genre in which the author details a place, its inhabitants, traditions, and culture.

Travel writing, commonly referred to as travel literature, is more than just a description of a trip & the things the writer did there. The genre combines a sense of wonder and narrative to depict a place to a readership.

Modern travel writing has begun to resemble blogs in style, with a concentration on advice, recommendations, and must-sees, as opposed to more conventional travel writing, which follows a narrative of one person's travels.

Example: Experience of my first train travel.

I experienced my first train journey just last year when my parents took us all to Penang for a holiday. We arrived at the Kuala Lumpur Railway station at 7.00 am to catch the 7.30 express train to Butterworth. Crowds had started gathering at the ticketing counter to buy tickets and there were long queues. Fortunately, we had bought our tickets two days earlier. So we went straight to the platform. There, we waited for the train & saw many people rushing to the platform.

The train finally arrived and we scrambled into our coach to get to our seats. I was lucky to get a good seat near the window. At last the guard blew the whistle and the train moved slowly and pulled out of the station. I felt thrilled at that very moment and I enjoyed the jerky movement and the new experience.

There were friendly passengers all around and soon we started talking and joking among ourselves. The scenery outside was interesting and varied. Trees, bushes, rice-fields and farmers' huts flashed past us and we were greeted by village children waving and smiling at us happily. I spent the rest of the journey reading as the initial excitement had gone.

finally, the train jerked to a complete stop. we had at last reached our destination. we disembarked and walked a short distance to board the ferry to the island of Penang. It had been a very pleasant journey, one i could look forward to on our return to kuala Lumpur.

CONGRATULATION LETTER

A congratulation letter /email is a formal message sent to an individual or a team for their success or accomplishment. It not only demonstrates kindness but also serves as an excellent tool for networking.

A congratulation letter can be written when a colleague or friend accomplishes something celebratory like a new job, a promotion, a new project, a new business venture, even milestones like an anniversary, retirement etc.

A congratulation message should contain positive language expressing your recognition of recipients achievements and your appreciation for what they have accomplished.

Mo
congratulations Email message on a promotion

Subject: congratulations on your promotion

Hello Esha,

Congratulations on your promotion to vice president of Punjab Savings Bank. I heard about your well-deserved promotion through LinkedIn. You have done a fine job there for many years, and you deserve the recognition and responsibility of the position.

Best wishes for continued success in your career.

Sincerely,

Mohan.

PROMOTION LETTER

Promotion email is a type of formal correspondence used to offer an employee a promotion, raise or a new role within a company. A good promotion letter talks about your organization well and will make the promoted employee feel special at the same time.

It is also an opportunity for the employer to congratulate and express the gratitude to the employee. A promotion letter doesn't commence discussion about promotions, instead, it is a follow-up to ongoing conversations you've had with the employee about the promotion.

Sample: letter of promotion of an employee.

Subject: Promotion letter

Dear Arnab Roy,

This letter is issued to you after the order of your promotion on date 10th January 2023. I am happy to congratulate you on your promotion as Sales Head. Heartly congratulations!

This day reminds me of the day when I had interviewed you. I was very well convinced that you were going to be one of our best employees.

As the days passed, the leadership qualities of yours and the proactive approach become evident to all of us. You are truly an asset to our team. I hope this will act as a motivation for you to perform even better.

Wishing you all the best for your new position!

yours sincerely,

Madan Mohan

Managing Director

Pinnacle Solutions.