

# G 20 Summit India and Russia - Strengthening Partnership Through Trade and Career Opportunities"



    
भारत 2023 INDIA

**CULTURE COUNCIL**  
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)  
IN ASSOCIATION WITH  
**BHARATI COLLEGE**

INVITES YOU TO  
**G20 SUMMIT INDIA AND RUSSIA -**  
STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIP THROUGH  
TRADE AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

**FRIDAY, 27th OCTOBER 2023**  
**TIME - 10 AM**  
**BHARATI COLLEGE AUDITORIUM**



वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्  
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

    
भारत 2023 INDIA

**CULTURE COUNCIL**  
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)  
IN ASSOCIATION WITH  
**BHARATI COLLEGE**

INVITES YOU TO  
**G20 SUMMIT INDIA AND RUSSIA -**  
STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIP THROUGH  
TRADE AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

**FRIDAY, 27th OCTOBER 2023**  
**TIME - 10 AM**  
**BHARATI COLLEGE AUDITORIUM**



वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्  
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

 **भारत 2023 BHARAT** 

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्  
**Culture Council**  
University of Delhi  
in association with  
**BHARATI COLLEGE**

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्  
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

## An Overview

Honourable Vice Chancellor of the University of Delhi, Professor Yogesh Singh, inaugurated the Cultural cum Academic Activities related to G20 among the constituent colleges and departments of University of Delhi on August 23, 2023. The aim was to showcase the rich cultural heritage and business ties between the G20 member countries. India's G20 Presidency has resulted in several outcomes related to improving business ties and trade relationships. Cross Cultural understanding will foster skill-based development for students by focusing on communication and leadership abilities. Among the 15 nodal colleges and 3 departments identified by the Honourable Vice-Chancellor, Bharati College is one of them and it is a matter of great pride that it will focus on the ties between the India and Russia, especially in terms of trade and career opportunities. Both India and Russia are likely to work closely to advance their mutual interests and collaborate on key G20 priorities, including sustainable development, financial stability, and global governance reforms. In this thought provoking event, we feel extremely grateful and honoured to have the support and guidance of our valuable guests.

Our Chief Guest for the Inaugural Session was Prof. Shri Prakash Singh, Director South Campus, University of Delhi. His vision and guidance certainly helped us understanding the nuances of this academic initiative. Our Guests of Honour are Shri Anoop Lather, Chairperson of the Steering Committee and Prof. Ravinder Kumar, Dean, Cultural Council, University of Delhi.



**Bharati College in collaboration with The Embassy of the Russian Federation, Russian House in New Delhi, Russian LadaFolk Ensemble and Dr. Girish Munjal, "Department of Slavonic and Finno-Ugrian Studies", University of Delhi organized**

**INDO-RUSSIAN CULTURAL EXHIBITION**



Our esteemed Guests of Honour for the G 20 Summit India and Russia - Strengthening Partnership Through Trade and Career Opportunities" were **Professor Sri Prakash Singh**, the Director of South Campus, University of Delhi, **Professor Ravinder Kumar**, the Dean of the Culture Council at the University of Delhi, and **Sh. Anoop Lather**, Chairperson of the Steering Committee for the Culture Council at University of Delhi. The event commenced with the inauguration of **Indo-Russian Cultural Exhibition** that celebrated the rich and diverse cultures of both nations as well as displaying the culinary delights of both the nations.



**Bharati College in collaboration with The Embassy of the Russian Federation, Russian House in New Delhi, Russian LadaFolk Ensemble and Dr. Girish Munjal, “Department of Slavonic and Finno-Ugrian Studies”, University of Delhi organized**

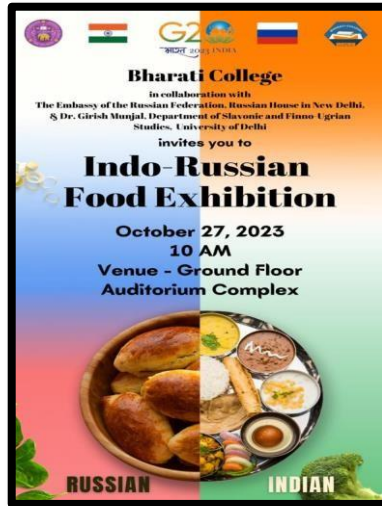
**INDO-RUSSIAN EXHIBITION**



The Russian cultural exhibition offered a vivid and enlightening experience for all attendees. It served as a platform for cultural exchange, providing insights into Russia’s artistic legacy and the captivating natural landscapes of Ugra and Siberia. The cultural exhibition commenced with an enticing display of Russian souvenirs, each carefully curated to represent the nation’s heritage. The collection included a diverse range of souvenirs such as matryoshka dolls (traditional Russian nesting dolls), Khokhloma, Gzhel, Zhostovo trays, Samovar, The Pavlovo Posad shawl, polotentse (towel), which depicted intricate hand-painted designs showcasing various aspects of Russian life and culture. The souvenirs not only served as delightful mementos but also provided a glimpse into Russia’s rich artistic traditions.

Bharati College in collaboration with The Embassy of the Russian Federation, Russian House in New Delhi, Russian LadaFolk Ensemble and Dr. Girish Munjal, “Department of Slavonic and Finno-Ugrian Studies”, University of Delhi organized

## INDO-RUSSIAN FOOD EXHIBITION



**MONGA ICE-CREAM**

**DILLI-KI CHAAT**

**Stolovoya: The Russian Café**

<b>Stolovoya - The Russian Cafe</b>		
<b>Vinaigrette salad</b> A vibrant Russian Healthy Salad made out of beetroots, potatoes, carrots and onions.		Rs. 50 /-
<b>Blini</b> A blini, traditionally also called a blin is a Russian and more broadly Eastern European pancake, served with Smitana.		Rs. 25 /- per piece
<b>Stuffed Blini</b> Choice of Stuffing: Tvorog, Paneer & Mixed Vegetable		Rs. 50/- per piece
<b>Pelmeni (Cabbage/Potato &amp; Mushroom/Cottage Cheese)</b> Pelmeni are dumplings of Russian cuisine that consist of a filling wrapped in thin, unleavened dough. Also known as "The Heart of Russian Cuisine."		Rs. 50/- (5 pcs) Rs. 80/- (10 pcs)
<b>Classic Borscht Russian Soup</b> Borscht is a sour soup, made with Beetroot, vegetables and seasonings.		Rs. 50/- (200 ml)
<b>Simply Home Made Baked Dishes</b>		
<b>Khachapuri</b> Khachapuri is a traditional Georgian dish of Cottage cheese stuffed bread.		Rs. 80/-per slice
<b>Vatruszka – Sweet Cheese Buns.</b> Soft Light and fluffy sweet buns filled with delicious smooth farmer's cheese filling.		Rs. 80 /-
<b>Bulochni</b> Bulochni are popular pasty buns made with a simple dough filled with a wide array of jams, and sweet farmer's cheese.		Rs. 40 /-
<b>Pirozhki</b> Baked stuffed boat-shaped buns with a variety of fillings with potatoes, mushroom, cabbage and onions.		Rs. 40 /-
<b>DoNut Holes (Russian Ponchiki)</b> Lightly sweet, bite-sized donuts that are filled with luscious farmer's cheese, deep-fried, and finished with a dusting of powdered sugar.		Rs. 50 /-

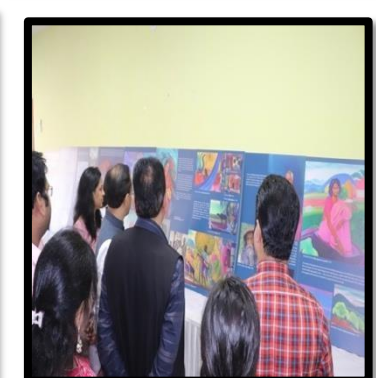
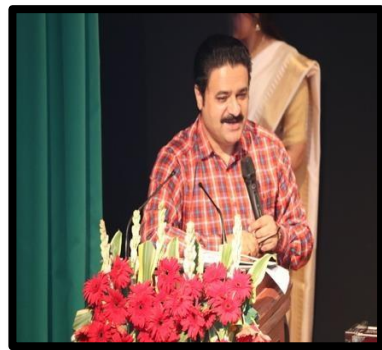
## INDO-RUSSIAN BOOK EXHIBITION

The exhibition was a tapestry of literary giants, drawing a vivid connection between the works of **Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Nikolai Gogol, Ivan Turgenev**, and the literary bridge between **India and Russia**, Rabindranath Tagore. It captivated the attention of connoisseurs of literature from both ends, highlighting the global reach of these great minds. Accessible to both G20 Summit delegates and the general public, this exhibition broadened its impact by inviting a diverse audience to partake in the realm of literature. The confluence of minds and ideas fostered enlightenment and enriched the cultural fabric of society. Amid the towering Russian literary giants, the exhibition unveiled Indian epics and classical works, with the monumental "*Mahabharata*" taking Centre stage as one of the longest epics ever written. "*Abhigyanshakuntalam*" and a meticulously curated selection of Vedas and Upanishads found their place alongside Tagore's universally beloved "*Gitanjali*" and "*Choker Bali*." The exhibition's core objective of promoting cross-cultural understanding and knowledge sharing was epitomized through the coexistence of the "*Mahabharata*" and renowned Russian literature. This juxtaposition underscored the interconnectivity of Indian and Russian literary traditions in the global context, showcasing the rich tapestry of human intellect and creativity.



## INAUGURAL SESSION

**Shri Anoop Lather**, the Chairperson of the Steering Committee for the Culture Council, addressed the audience, emphasizing the profound influence of Russian culture on Indian theatre and its role in dismantling imperialistic ideologies. Professor Ravinder Kumar, the Dean of the Culture Council, took the stage to underline the significance of partnership and the empowerment of women in development, while also highlighting the commonalities between Russian and Indian cultures. Professor Prakash Singh, Director South Campus, University of Delhi followed, elaborating on Russia's influence even in small towns and villages, and its role in dispelling imperialistic notions in education. He stressed the flourishing partnership between the two nations, despite occasional differences, and acknowledged Russia's support within the United Nations, which has benefited India on various issues.



## CULTURAL EVENT

Bharati College presented the Indo-Russian Cultural Program, a vibrant celebration of the rich tapestry of cultures that define both India and Russia. Through this initiative, we aim to strengthen the bond these two nations by appreciating and embracing our diverse heritage.

The Bharati College choir group then treated the audience to a captivating performance of "**Katyusha**," a Russian folk song. A Russian folk-based song and military march composed by Matvey Blanter in 1938, with lyrics in Russian written by the poet Mikhail Isakovsky.

### KATYUSHA



A Russian folk-based song and military march composed by Matvey Blanter in 1938, with lyrics in Russian written by the poet Mikhail Isakovsky. It gained fame during World War II as a patriotic song, inspiring Russian people to serve and defend their land.

This was followed by a fusion of Russian and Indian cultures through a thrilling Kathak dance performance set to a Russian song titled "Moscow Nights."

### MOSCOW NIGHTS



A Kathak dance on a Russian Song 'Moscow Nights' choreographed by Bharati College students. Composer Vasily Solovyov-Sedoi and poet Mikhail Matusovsky wrote the song in 1955 with the title "Leningrad Nights" but at the request of the Soviet Ministry of Culture,



the song was renamed “Moscow Nights” with corresponding changes to the lyrics. It’s one of the most popular Russian songs all over the world.

The event's highlight was the thought-provoking and mesmerizing skit titled 'Om,' which delved into the diverse aspects of Indian society, earning a standing ovation from the enthralled audience.

### **OM: BHARAT EK SWARNIM YATRA**

The play is based on the glimpses of India’s positive journey, which moves from Om to the Vedic era, and then to the modern era. This play depicts the journey of Indian culture, Vedic knowledge, science and prosperity in which there are festivals and there is happiness which tells about the culture of the country. Through the drama, the episode also showcases the hard work, struggle and dedication of Indian scientists. It shows how Indian culture understands the importance of unity in diversity and how a dialogue of virtues is established between different communities and religions. “Vasudhaiva” presents a unique story of Indian wonder, struggle, prosperity, and diversity, which enthuses the audience and provides a positive outlook.



## ACADEMIC SYMPOSIUM



On October 27, 2023, Bharati College hosted an academic symposium focusing on India-Russia relationship concerning trade and career opportunities. Russia has been a long-standing and time-tested partner of India in bilateral trade and cultural exchanges. Several institutionalised mechanisms have been established to promote economic cooperation between the two countries and the idea behind this initiative is to further give impetus to these important discussions. During the symposium, four distinguished speakers discussed the trade relations between the two nations, the trends observed over the years, and the future prospects for trade and career opportunities between India and Russia. The symposium served the platform that celebrates the spirit of collaboration and knowledge exchange between two rich and diverse cultures.

**Mr. Shishir Sinha**

**Associate Editor at The Hindu Business Line**

We were pleased to have with us **Mr. Shishir Sinha**, Associate Editor at The Hindu Business Line. He has worked as a Business Journalist for the last 27 years with organizations such as Amar Ujala, Aaj Tak, CNBC Awaaz, and ABP News. He is widely recognised as a business and economic expert and has made regular appearances on All India Radio and Doordarshan.



The year 1991 has great importance for India and Russia both. For India, the year marked the beginning of a new economic era while for Russia, it was not just the beginning of a newly independent nation, but also the end of the erstwhile Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, of which Russia was one of them. India has a great relationship with the erstwhile USSR and now has a much more strategic, economic, cultural, and trade relationship with Russia.

### **Pre-1991**

So, let us begin with pre-1991. When India gained independence and tried to rebuild the economy, it was the erstwhile USSR that provided all the support, either through policy framework or through affordable finance. How one can forget about five-year plan (FYPs)? According to India's Statistics Ministry (Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation or MoSPI), FYPs are centralized and integrated national economic programs. Joseph Stalin implemented the first FYP in the Soviet Union in the late 1920s. Based on this concept, India launched its First FYP in 1951, under the socialist influence of first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

The process began with the setting up of the Planning Commission in March 1950 in pursuance of declared objectives of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities for employment in the service of the community. The Planning Commission was charged with the responsibility of making an assessment of all resources of the country, augmenting deficient resources, formulating plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of resources, and determining priorities. So far, India implemented 12 FYPs. Although the process of FYP ended in 2015 with the formation of NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) replacing the Planning Commission, the history of India's growth story and distribution of growth cannot be written without mentioning FYPs.

The second conceptual contribution from the USSR was the basic premises of the 'Socialistic Pattern of Society.' In its document, the erstwhile Planning Commission wrote. 'The First Five Year Plan ended in March 1956. Its approach and outlook are part of our common thinking. It has laid the foundations for achieving the socialist pattern of society—a social and economic order based upon the values of freedom and democracy, without caste, class, and privilege, in which there will be a substantial rise in employment and production and the largest measure of social justice attainable.' In short, this concept had economic ideals of socialism and democratic values of capitalism.

The concept of cheaper resources is an important aspect. In a research paper titled 'Russia and India: A New Chapter' (published by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2022), writers, Rajan Menon and Eugene Rumer highlighted that the Soviet Union played a substantial role through aid and technical assistance in building the public sector of India's economy, notably in steel making, power generation, and heavy industry. Further, they said the United States, which championed private enterprise, was far less enthusiastic about fostering the state-run sector of India's economy. Moreover, "India's protectionist policy and restrictions on foreign investment during most of the Cold War constrained its economic ties with the West and resulted in expanded commercial opportunities for the Soviet Union," the paper said.

Some research papers also highlighted huge differences in the cost of capital and repayment period. The attached table (number 1) shows the rate of interest for capital provided by the

erstwhile USSR towards the development of the Bhilai steel plant and by other countries for the Durgapur and Rourkela plants. Table number 2 gives details about the pattern of economic assistance by the erstwhile USSR and USA.

TABLE 1  
Interest Rates on Three Foreign Assisted Steel Projects

Steel Plant	Interest Rate	Repayment Period	Grace Period
1. Bhilai	2.5%	12 years	1 years
Bhilai Extension	2.5%	12 years	1 years
2. Durgapur	Consolidated fund Rate (5.5 to 6%) + ¼ % management fee	11 years	8 years
Durgapur Extension	Consolidated fund rate (5.5 to 6%)+1/4 % management fee	25 years	7 years
3. Rourkela	6.3%	3 years	3 years
Rourkela Services and Maintenance	3%	20 years	7 years
Rourkela extension	5.75%	20 years	5 years
Rourkela Refiance	1.25 to 5.50 %	12- 16 years years	Variable

Source: P.J. Eldridge, *The Politics Of Foreign Aid in India*, P. 137.

TABLE- 2  
PATTERN OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSITANCE

SOVIET UNION		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
Steel	40%	Steel, Iron Ore	1.8%
Power	18.1%	Power, Irrigation	7.3%
Oil , Gas	19.1%	Railways	3.8%
Coal mining	6.5%	Transport and Communications	1.1%
Heavy- Machine building	7.2%	Industrial Development	25%
Heavy Electric Plants	4.9%	Grants for technical assistance , in health, agricultural, social and educational fields	5.3%
Drugs Project	3.1%	1951 Wheat loan, PL 480,665 Food and Comodity assistance	55.9%
Miscellaneous	1.1%		

Source: P.J. Eldridge, *The Politics of Foreign Aid in India*, pp.11 and 18 ( As on March 31, 1965)

## Post-1991

Even after Russia became an independent nation just like 14 other Socialist Soviet Republics, the relationship has further grown. India has always got support from Russia on international forums and reciprocated too. A note prepared by India's External Affairs Ministry says since the signing of the "Declaration on the India-Russia Strategic Partnership" in October 2000 (during the visit of Russian President Mr. Vladimir Putin to India), India-Russia ties have acquired a qualitatively new character with enhanced levels of cooperation in almost all areas of the bilateral relationship including political, security, trade and economy, defense, science and technology, and culture. Under the Strategic Partnership, several institutionalized dialogue mechanisms operate at both political and official levels to ensure regular interaction and follow-up on cooperation activities. To understand how the relationship has grown, just look at the bilateral trade figure. Russia ranks fourth in bilateral trade. Data showed India exported 3,139 commodities to Russia in FY2021-22. Export to Russia stood at US\$ 3.14 billion in 2022-23. Major exported items include drug formulations, biologicals, residual chemical and allied products, iron and steel, marine products, bulk drugs and drug intermediates, coffee, etc. during FY2022-23

During the first two months of the current fiscal (2023-24) exports stood at US\$ 0.64 billion from April-May 2023-24. Major exported items to Russia include iron and steel, drug formulations, biologicals, residual chemicals and allied products, marine products, chemical

and allied products, industrial machinery for dairy, etc. India imported 1,225 commodities from Russia in FY22. Imports to India stood at US\$ 46.21 billion in 2022-23. Imports from Russia include crude, coal, coke and briquettes, fertilizers manufacturers, petroleum products, pearl, precious and semi-precious stones, vegetable oils, etc. during FY23. Imports to India stood at US\$ 11.00 billion from April-May 2023-24. India's imports from Russia include crude, coal, coke and briquettes, petroleum products, fertilizers manufacturers, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, vegetable oils, inorganic chemicals, etc. during April-May FY 24.

The war between Ukraine and Russia gave an opportunity to India to import large quantities of cheaper oil from Russia. This helped India to hedge itself from higher prices of other sources and in the end also helped to compress the current account deficit (CAD) which in turn had a positive impact on the currency.

Table 3

	Country / Region	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	U S A	32,166.09	18,090.92	50,257.00	14,075.17
	CHINA P RP	6,327.60	42,042.15	48,369.76	-35,714.55
	U ARAB EMTS	13,100.44	17,082.99	30,183.42	-3,982.55
	RUSSIA	1,678.59	25,697.48	27,376.07	-24,018.89
<b>Total Trade: Top countries</b>	SAUDI ARAB	4,444.82	12,724.71	17,169.53	-8,279.90
	SINGAPORE	5,312.16	8,668.08	13,980.24	-3,355.91
	INDONESIA	3,231.24	9,426.20	12,657.45	-6,194.96
	IRAQ	1,465.47	10,907.03	12,372.50	-9,441.56
	AUSTRALIA	4,434.93	7,210.30	11,645.23	-2,775.37
	GERMANY	4,073.56	7,348.76	11,422.32	-3,275.19
	<b>Total of Top countries</b>	<b>76,234.90</b>	<b>159,198.62</b>	<b>235,433.52</b>	<b>-82,963.72</b>
	<b>India's Total</b>	<b>176,920.38</b>	<b>273,092.66</b>	<b>449,986.07</b>	<b>-96,172.28</b>
	<b>% Share of Top countries</b>	<b>43.09</b>	<b>58.29</b>	<b>52.32</b>	<b>86.27</b>

April-June, 2023-2024  
(Values in US\$ Million)  
Source: Export-Import Data Bank, Department of Commerce

There is Institutionalized mechanisms for the development of economic cooperation which include India Russia Intergovernmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific & Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC), India-Russia Strategic Economic Dialogue (IRSED) So far, 23 sessions of the IRIGC, 3 sessions of the IRSED meeting have taken place.

### What next

Both governments have agreed to revise targets of increasing bilateral investment to US \$ 50 billion and bilateral trade to US \$ 30 billion by 2025. India is also contemplating an FTA/ CECA with the Eurasian Economic Union. The Eurasian Economic Union is one of the important emerging economic blocks, and India is keen to engage more closely with Russia and the CIS countries to further intensify trade and economic cooperation with this region.

\*Abstract of the speech delivered during the Symposium Titled "G 20 Summit India and Russia-Strengthening Partnership Through Trade and Career Opportunities" organized by Bharti College, New Delhi on October 27, 2023

**Mr. Victor Gorelykh**

**Head of Education Cooperation Department at the Russian House in New Delhi, India**

We were thrilled to have Mr. Victor Gorelykh, Head of Education Cooperation Department at the Russian House in India. Mr. Victor Gorelykh was on diplomatic service from 2012 to 2022. In particular, he worked in Russian Embassies in Mali and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



**Russia-India: education and career opportunities**

Speaking of opportunities, we try to find them everywhere in education, science. We see the growing interest of Russian educational institutions in cooperation with Indian colleagues. It concerns even secondary schools that find new opportunities, for example, in sending children to India so that they would learn English and internationalize, so that they would get in touch with different cultures of the world.

There is the growing interest from Russian universities. Some want to attract more students from India, others think about joint master's and PhD programs. Scientific cooperation is very important. The scientific potentials of our countries are close and joining efforts in a number of projects could contribute to mutual enrichment and strengthening of technological sovereignty. The Russian House in New Delhi, being a representative office of the Russian Federal Agency for Humanitarian Cooperation (it is briefly called Rossotrudnichestvo), assist Russian institutions in their initiatives. They are also ready to help Indian organizations establish contacts with Russian partners and are always open to discuss possible joint projects with India. They also have their own projects. For example, there are Russian language courses that everyone can attend and get a certificate after a certain period of training.

One of the biggest programs offered in India is the Russian Government's scholarships. The Russian House initially gave 200 scholarships, but then added up to 50 more as the process progressed. If the demand continues to grow, they will increase their number. The feature of

this program is that scholarships are provided through the centralized digital platform whose name is "Education in Russia".

Mr. Victor Gorelykh further emphasized that he would like to focus on the above topic through two aspects. Firstly, it is closer to the matter of career opportunities. Secondly, the scholarship application process is currently underway until December 15. Therefore, we all need to take advantage of the moment.

Some of the speech in the form of a question and answer round clarified the process of Indo-Russian career opportunities.

### **What benefits does the Russian Government's scholarship give to an applicant?**

The scholarship covers all study-related costs. Indian students do not pay any admission and tuitions fees. Moreover, they enjoy 50% discount on accommodation at the university dormitory and get a monthly stipend (about 2000 Russian rubles as minimum and can be higher at some universities). The accommodation cost at the university dormitory varies from 1000 to 3000 rubles per month on average.

### **What expenses does the scholarship not cover?**

Students pay travel to Russia and food expenses on their own.

### **What courses can be applied for?**

All courses are available (medicine, pharmacy, engineering, architecture, agriculture, management, economics, humanities, social sciences, mathematics, space, aviation, sports, arts etc.). A series of programs can be English-taught, particularly in medicine.

### **What kind of degree can be obtained?**

Applicants have the opportunity of choosing any course at undergraduate, master's, medical residency and PhD programs as well as within professional development ones. Graduates in medicine, pharmacy and some engineering programs get a specialist degree (this kind of degree includes bachelor's and master's degree in one; you start after 12th year in the secondary school and may apply for PhD at once after graduation).

### **In what cities and universities can you study?**

Applicants can select any region in Russia from the West in Kaliningrad to the Far East in Vladivostok. Moscow and Saint-Petersburg are also available.

### **Do you have to speak Russian in order to get a scholarship?**

No, you don't. It is absolutely not required. If you don't speak Russian, you can simply choose an additional option about the need to study Russian in your application. In this case, you will learn the Russian language during one year. After that, you will proceed to your immediate course.

### **How to apply for Russian Government's scholarships?**

All applications for the Russian Government's scholarships are submitted through the website <https://www.education-in-russia.com>. The submission of applications in other way is IMPOSSIBLE. This website is a centralized platform for registration and submission of applications for the Russian Government's scholarships.

There is no need to bring documents anywhere or contact officers of the Russian House (Representation of Russian Government's Federal Agency for Humanitarian Cooperation or otherwise Rossotrudnichestvo). This platform (education-in-russia.com) is absolutely digitalized. You complete an application and upload all scanned documents online.

### **What are the deadlines for submission of an application?**

The admission campaign has started and expires, as said earlier, on December 15, 2023. The website is open all this time for everyone to submit one's application. After that date the website will be closed for registration and/or submission. To conclude, Mr. Gorelykh said that if someone is interested in getting a Russian Government's scholarship they can go to the website and do all the procedures on their own or contact them. They will share information notes that will help the interested students. They can also add them to the scholarship-related WhatsApp group so that the students could be aware of all the news.

**Dr SP Sharma**  
**Chief Economist| Deputy Secretary General**  
**PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry**



We were honored to introduce Dr. S P Sharma, the Chief Economist and Deputy Secretary General at the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry. With a career spanning over 25 years in the realms of the economy, trade, and industry, he started with the Government of Punjab in 1996 and has made a significant impact on Indian governance. Dr. Sharma is a prominent figure in panel discussions and roundtables on various prestigious platforms, including Lok Sabha TV, Sansad TV, Doordarshan, CNBC, with over 200 appearances. He's a regular participant in the renowned program 'Market Mantra' on All India Radio. Dr. Sharma's extensive experience and knowledge are a testament to his valuable contributions. We eagerly anticipate his insights on our stage today and warmly welcome him with applause.

**India's G20 Leadership Enhances Socio-Economic Horizons**

The leaders of 20 member countries and 11 guest countries, as well as representatives from regular international organizations like the UN, WHO, World Bank Group, and International Monetary Fund, among others, attended the G20 Summit, which was held in New Delhi on September 9 and 10, 2023, at the Bharat Mandapam venue. The summit sent a clear message that, despite the world's severe crisis, progress can still be made to improve the world.

**Discussions in the G-20 Bilateral meetings**

The 15 bilateral meetings that the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi hosted with leaders of different nations covered a wide range of subjects. Hon'ble PM met with US President Joe Biden along with the prime ministers of Mauritius, Bangladesh, and Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina. The leaders celebrated the constructive developments while



reviewing the multifaceted bilateral cooperation. The presidents of India and Bangladesh are eager for the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement talks to begin. The US and Indian colleagues acknowledged the significant advancements in the fields of space exploration, defense, and the Initiative for Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET). He also conducted bilateral meetings with leaders from Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, South Korea, the European Union/Commonwealth, Brazil, and Nigeria. During their discussions with their European counterparts, the presidents assessed the status of their bilateral Strategic Partnership and talked about the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor. Leaders from Canada, Turkey, and Korea engaged in discussions about prospective areas of bilateral cooperation, including commerce and investment, security and defense, civil aviation, and shipping. In a joint statement, the leaders of Brazil and India celebrated their countries' 75 years of diplomatic ties.

### **New Delhi Declaration and the G20 meetings developments**

The Delhi Declaration, adopted on September 9, 2023, during India's G20 presidency, presents a concise overview of critical global priorities agreed upon by member nations. The declaration covered certain thematic areas like Economic Resilience, Financial Inclusion and Digital Infrastructure and Sustainable Development Commitment.

India's G20 presidency has seen significant developments in global trade and investment issues. The G20 leadership formed a Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) to address challenges such as Trade for Growth and Prosperity, Resilient Trade and Global Value Chains, Integrating MSMEs in World Trade, and Logistics for Trade and WTO Reforms. The group focused on building a mapping methodology to make Global Value Chains (GVCs) resilient to future shocks. The G20 adopted the G20 Generic Framework for Mapping Global Value Chains to help members identify risks and build resilience. The G20 also adopted 'High-Level Principles on Digitalization of Trade Documents' to guide countries in implementing measures for cross-border exchange of electronic trade data and documents. The leaders agreed that trade and environment policies should be mutually supportive and consistent with global trade rules and multilateral environmental agreements. The G20 also recommended a triple agenda for Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to harness their potential, including eliminating extreme poverty, boosting shared prosperity, contributing to global public goods, tripling sustainable lending levels by 2030, and creating a third funding mechanism. The G20 Roadmap for Implementing MDBs Capital Adequacy Frameworks urged MDBs to leverage private capital for sustainable development goals and climate finance. The G20 also emphasized addressing debt vulnerabilities in low and middle-income countries and enhancing cross-border payments for global trade.

### **Global Biofuel-Alliance**

Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi unveiled the Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA), an initiative spearheaded by India, during the G20 Summit. To promote biofuels as an essential component of the global energy transition that will support job creation and economic prosperity, the GBA aims to bring together governments, international organizations, and industry partners. This alliance provides stakeholders with a virtual marketplace, technical assistance, and capacity building, among other complete support services. International standards and sustainability principles are given priority in order to promote the use and

commerce of biofuels. For India, the GBA improves its standing internationally, accelerates exports of technology and equipment, and advances biofuel initiatives, which aid farmers and the country's general growth. GBA has already attracted the participation of twelve international organizations and nineteen countries, demonstrating broad international support. This initiative aligns with India's growing power demand. In August, September, and October of 2023, the demand rose by 20% over the same months in the previous year signifying the rate of growth of our economy.

### **New Spice Route -India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor**

A new spice route between Asia and Europe, the India Middle East European Corridor aims to strengthen economic cooperation. The creation of this economic corridor is one of India's many noteworthy G20 leadership accomplishments. This initiative is being undertaken at a time when Italy, a strained G7 member, is eager to leave the Belt and Road Initiative, which is supported by China. The corridor is an international rail and marine initiative that connects Europe and the Middle East with India. It consists of two independent hallways. The East Corridor will link the west coast Indian port of Mundra to Fujairah. From there, goods will be transported by train across Saudi Arabia and Jordan to the Israeli port of Haifa. The west corridor will run from Haifa to different ports in Europe, including Marseille in France and other ports in Italy and Greece.

### **Inclusion of African Union under India's leadership**

Under India's G20 chairmanship, the African Union has been granted permanent membership. Previously, the African Union was on the list of invited guests, but it now has the status of a European member. The inclusion of the African Union gives them the right to voice their views on significant global issues. The move has been lauded for bolstering the Global South's position on international economic concerns.

<b>Macroeconomic Indicators</b>	<b>G20 Before India's Leadership</b>	<b>G20 After India's Leadership</b>
	Group of 20 Countries	Group of 21 Countries
GDP	80%	88%
Population	66%	80%
Trade	75%	79%

In a nutshell, the G20 Summit 2023, hosted by India in New Delhi, is a tribute to world leaders' coordinated efforts to address critical issues. The meeting provided a critical venue for collaboration, with 19 member countries and the European Union participating. Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi's crucial bilateral discussions covered a wide range of topics, including economic cooperation, technology, and climate action, reinforcing alliances and commitments. With increased trade investments and a consumer market, India's leadership has broadened the scope of the G20. Such advances will go a long way toward improving

people's living standards, synchronizing business cycles, and achieving shared peace and prosperity.

**Prof. Sumati Verma**

**Professor of Commerce at Sri Aurobindo College (E)**



The symposium was presided by Prof. Sumati Verma, Professor of Commerce at Sri Aurobindo College (E) who has over three decades of varied teaching and research experience. She is an academician, consultant, and an award winning prolific writer with several books and research papers in reputed academic journals to her credit. She is also the recipient of the Global Educator award from the University of North Carolina, USA in 2018 and 2020. She is a pioneer of projects on women empowerment with students in college, pushing underprivileged homemakers on the path of economic independence. The Group of Twenty (G20) is an [intergovernmental](#) forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union. The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98 as an informal forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the most important industrialized and developing economies to discuss international economic and financial stability.

The G20 was upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis of 2007, and in 2009, when it became apparent that the necessary crisis coordination would only be possible at the highest political level. The African Union has been included as the 21<sup>st</sup> member of the G20 in the recent summit of 2023 at New Delhi, and is the first inclusion since 1999. The G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency. The forum initially focused largely on broad macroeconomic issues, but it has since expanded its agenda to inter-alia include trade, climate change, sustainable development, health, agriculture, energy, environment, climate change, and anti-corruption.

**Indian Presidency**

The forum has a rotating presidency. India, holds the current Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023 has emphasised the theme of [Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam](#) in [Sanskrit](#) or translated as "One Earth, One Family, One Future". G20 countries' evolving agenda under India's presidency, has shifted toward a human-centric development approach that aligns with the concerns of the [Global South](#), including addressing [climate change](#), [debt restructuring](#) through the G20's Common Framework for debt, and a strategy for regulation of global [cryptocurrencies](#).

The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. G20 is the premier forum for international economic cooperation and it plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.

## **INDIA – RUSSIA**

Russia and India have enjoyed a long history of friendly, mutually beneficial relations. The India-Russia bilateral ties are rooted in history and guided by shared policy objectives and similar strategic imperatives. The relationship has evolved over decades into a multifaceted engagement, centring around space, defence, multilateral cooperation, and trade. Energy sector collaboration is a cornerstone of their bilateral engagements, even more so today, when energy security is a crucial strategic imperative. The foundation of the bi-lateral relationship began with the erstwhile Soviet Union in the mid-1950s during the Cold War. The Soviet Union became its source of much needed arms and ammunition in the wake of the war in China in 1962.

In the early 1990s, the USSR supplied about 70% of Indian Army weapons, 80% of its Air Force systems, and 85% of its Navy platforms. India bought its first aircraft carrier, INS Vikramaditya, from Russia in 2004. The India-Russia bilateral partnership has evolved over decades into a multifaceted engagement, centring around space, defence, multilateral cooperation, and trade. Russia is India's leading trade partner – 5<sup>th</sup> largest one.

1990s ushered in an era of changes in the two countries – liberalization and opening up of India and emergence of Russia as an independent nation. Russia is a keen partner in the New Look of the Indian economy. Russian digital technology - focused companies, venture capital firms and startups are on the forefront of business activity between the two countries outside the traditional government-to-government segment. T Smart grids, distributed power systems and energy efficiency, as well as the development of gas transportation and consumption infrastructure and upgrading India's prodigious railway system also have high significance and potential.

### **Participants in the Make in India Initiative**

In March 2023 the Russian-Indian consortium of Transmashholding, the leading Russian company in railway engineering and Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. have jointly won a tender for production, supply and maintenance of 120 Vande Bharat Express high-speed trains. The contract is worth 1.7 billion USD and presents an important milestone for Russian companies within the fundamental "Make in India" framework. In the last two decades, the energy sector has also emerged as a critical driver of their bilateral ties. Endowed with vast energy reserves, Russia is important for India's energy security.

## **UKRAINE CRISIS**

The Ukraine crisis led wide-ranging speculation concerning the resilience of the India-Russia bilateral partnership. Western alienation has pushed Russia towards China, and Moscow is gradually becoming economically and strategically dependent on the dragon. Chinese exports to Russia— especially electronics, motor vehicles, integrated circuits and chips, and machinery goods—have skyrocketed since the war, with an average growth of 18 percent in each sector. More than that, since Western companies have exited Russia, Chinese companies in the technology, automobiles, and energy sectors have been swift to capture market shares in the Russian economy. China has also emerged as an important investor in Russia's Far East

region. In 2019, Chinese FDI accounted for over 70 percent of total FDI and 30 percent of all international trade in Russia's Far East. Between February 2022 and May 2023, China also invested US\$3.43 billion in mining and transport infrastructure in the region.

Moscow sees potential Indian investments as a counterbalance to Beijing's growing presence there. Beijing's historical links with the region and growing Chinese immigration worry Kremlin. New Delhi's willingness to invest in these regions has been met with receptiveness from Moscow, which is keener for its strategic partners to invest in Russia, as multiple Western energy companies pulled out of the country after the Ukraine war commenced.

## **WESTERN SANCTIONS ON RUSSIA**

India has gained geo-economics advantages from Western sanctions and the West's alienation of Russian oil and gas. Since Russian oil is irreplaceable, banning it outright would have resulted in massive global shocks. Hence, the European Union (EU), United States, Australia, and their Western allies imposed a price cap on Russian oil (US\$60 per barrel). Western nations largely control the oil-shipping industry and, since February 2022, have refused to ship Russian oil above the imposed price cap since half of the Kremlin's revenues are comprised of energy-export returns. This particular strategy aimed to cripple Moscow's war funding in the long term.

India, which imports 87 percent of its oil and 65 percent of its gas, was offered oil at major discounts on pre-war prices by Moscow. India's oil imports from Russia swelled from 1 percent (3.6 million tonnes) to 40 percent. The Indian government saved US\$3.6 billion in energy imports. Reliance Industries and Nayara Energy (in which Rosneft has a 49.13 percent stake) emerged as the largest buyer of Russian crude at 45 percent.

## **CULTURAL CONNECTIONS**

India has forged cultural connections across the world with its food, music and movies. It was Bollywood that played pivotal role in developing strategic relations between the two countries and Indian films became the pioneer of cultural diplomacy in the erstwhile Soviet Union, with Raj Kapoor and films such as *Awaara* (1951) and *Shree 420* (1955) became some of the highest-grossing productions in Russia in the 1950s.

Russian actor and writer Alexander Lipkov in his book *India's Bollywood in Russia*, lists Nimai Ghosh's *Chhinnamul* as the first ever Indian film that was released in the USSR. But it was the Chaplinesque roles of Raj Kapoor that struck a chord. Dev Anand Sahab also received a lot of love from Russian audience. His movie *Rahi* was released in the languages of all 15 Soviet Republics with more than 700 prints. The thriving journey of Bollywood in Russia started with the screening of Raj Kapoor's *Awaara* in an Indian Film Festival in 1954.

In the aftermath of the World War, Stories in Indian movies at that time were mostly based on family values, true love, and patriotism, which was perfect content for the audience in USSR to connect with. Raj Kapoor, the man with a slightly goofy smile in place, with his comical walk and ankle length trousers, was seen as a symbol of optimism. The kind of characters he was playing on the silver screen, saw him as an innocent do-gooder, unbelievably romantic but beloved nevertheless. Narratives that predictably revolved around the themes of socialist egalitarianism and sympathy for the poor and oppressed resonated with Russians Recent series on OTT channel An important sub-plot running through the recent Amazon Prime series, 'Jubilee', directed by Vikramaditya Motwane, is the deep interest that the erstwhile Soviet Union had in the Indian film industry in the years soon after India's independence. As New Delhi and Moscow continue to navigate their diverse challenges and changing positions

in the global world order, as well as their different relations with China—a key facet of their respective foreign policy imperatives—it remains to be seen how diverging strategic interests will impact this historical bilateral partnership.

### **VALEDICTORY SESSION**

The valedictory session swiftly followed the Academic Symposium and began with the recognition of the Guest of Honor, Professor Mamta Sharma, the principal of Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi, and the Chief Guest, Dr. Anastasia Grenyova, Head of Economics Department, Trade Representative Office in Republic of India.

#### **Prof. Mamta Sharma** **Principal of Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi**



She highlighted the increase in bilateral trade facilitated by improved connectivity and the expanded career prospects for both nations. She stressed the importance of the International North South Corridor in enhancing overall efficiency and discussed the diverse career options now available to the youth of both countries, as well as the cultural exposure it affords. Prof. Mamta Sharma, the Principal of Aditi Mahavidyalaya, Delhi University, is an esteemed academic with a Ph.D. in Chemistry from the University of Delhi and 22 years of teaching experience at KMC College. She has made notable contributions to the fields of Chemistry and Environmental Chemistry through her dedication to research, participating in projects funded by institutions like the University Grants Commission and the Department of Science & Technology. Her commitment to holistic education is evident from her administrative roles at Kirori Mal College. Dr. Sharma's impressive portfolio comprises 41 research publications, 3 authored books, and her involvement in research projects funded by the Ministry of Water Resources and DST. She has received prestigious accolades such as the Science Meritorious Award and the Silver Jubilee Scholarship, underscoring her exceptional contributions to the academic and research community. We warmly welcome Dr. Mamta Sharma and eagerly anticipate her inspiring insights for our academic community.

**Anastasia Grineva**  
**Head of Economics Department, Trade Representative Office in The Republic of**  
**India**



The speaker began by emphasizing that India and Russia are bonded by long-standing relationship based on strong foundation of enduring friendship and mutual attraction of peoples of both countries. These bonds are strengthened not only by wide cultural and political engagements but also by wide economic cooperation. Russia and India jointly are having lots of activities and **regional engagements on the BRICS, SCO and RIC platform.** There is regular high-level interaction between the two countries. One of such platforms is Inter- Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC), co-chaired by the External Affairs Minister and the Russian Deputy Prime Minister.

Such a strong cooperation allows both countries to bring to life prominent joint projects starting from JV and manufacturing units in India or in Russia and also a development of supply chains. Some of the prominent projects currently in different spheres are: oil refinery in Vadinar (Rosneft & Essar), chemical industry (Sibur & Reliance), trains of Vande Bharat by TNH & RVNL, electrical equipment (Lighting technologies), metallurgy (NLMK), railway engineering (Sinara), information technology (Russoft), construction (TechnoNikol), and many more. All these projects show that joint hands, sharing technologies and competences, as well as best practices of management show great results.

One of the mechanisms to create such strong partnerships, also the first in the history of both the countries, is the Trade Agreement that was signed on December 2, 1953 by the Government of USSR and India in New Delhi. The agreement called for inclusive development and strengthening of trade relations between both countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Along with that the agreement, it was a goodwill gesture to conduct studies and adopt decisions on proposals that each party would like to submit to achieve closer economic ties. One of the key roles in implementation of this agreement was assigned to the Trade Representation, which was established on the same day. Offices of the Trade Representation of USSR were also opened in Bombay and Calcutta. The Trade Representation offices were promoting the development of economic and trade relations between the USSR, then Russia.

Over the years, since the signing of the agreement, the Trade Representation with the support of Indian Ministries and development institutes, as well as qualified specialists made an important contribution to the development of bilateral trade and continues to do so.

Mission of Trade Representation:

- 1) to expand and diversify goods and services bilateral trade;
- 2) to create enabling environment for doing bilateral business;
- 3) to develop industrial cooperation with India.

Services / Functions of Trade Representation:

- 1) to provide consultative, organizational and information services to entrepreneurs on business projects implementation;
- 2) to assist in finding potential partners;
- 3) to provide consultations on certain legal aspects of conducting business operations;
- 4) to facilitate participation of enterprises in exhibitions and fairs;
- 5) to produce analytical reports on doing business in Russia;
- 6) to assist in pre-trial settlement of trade and other commercial disputes
- 7) to facilitate business interaction between Russian regions and Indian states.

Taking into account this vast work that is being done by both the governments and keeping in mind big shifts that can be seen in the current world, there is a strong requirement for specialists who do understand the processes of globalization as well as business principals, management, strategy and can adjust their knowledge to the fast-changing world. So here there is high expectations for students who will definitely play a vital role in the development of our trade and economic relations.

### CULTURAL EVENT

Bharati College presented the Indo-Russian Cultural Programme, a vibrant celebration of the rich tapestry of cultures that define both India and Russia. Through this initiative, we aim to strengthen the bond these two nations by appreciating and embracing our diverse heritage.

The Bharati College choir group then treated the audience to a captivating performance of "**Katyusha,**" a Russian folk song. A Russian folk-based song and military march composed by Matvey Blanter in 1938, with lyrics in Russian written by the poet Mikhail Isakovsky.

### KATYUSHA





A Russian folk-based song and military march composed by Matvey Blanter in 1938, with lyrics in Russian written by the poet Mikhail Isakovsky. It gained fame during World War II as a patriotic song, inspiring Russian people to serve and defend their land.

**Lada Folk** is one-of-a kind singing group in our country promoting close Indo-Russian cultural ties through their performances in Russian, Hindi and English. It is a project of Russian House Foundation, a local charity organization founded and managed by enthusiastic Russian ladies living in India. Lada Folk group, led by Ms. Kseniya Marwari, will perform a song by a contemporary Russian songwriter Yaroslav Klimanov titled "RADHE GOVINDA" - a beautiful blend of Russian Folk styled song and Indian bhajan about a girl in love.

### Lada Folk Choir Group



It is one-of-a kind singing group that promotes close Indo-Russian culture ties through their performances in Hindi, Russian and English. It is a project of Russian House Foundation. A local charity organization founded and managed by enthusiastic Russian Indies living in India. Led by Kseniya Marwari, the choir group performed a song written by contemporary Russian song writer Yaroslav Klimanov titled 'Podmetoo ya gornitsu'- a beautiful blend of Russian folk styled song and Indian Bhajan 'Radhe Govinda' about a girl in love.

## PORUSHKA

‘Porushka’ – A Russian folk dance performed by Bharati College students and choreographed by Ksenia Marwari. (Porushka is an ancient feminine name. The song is about a girl narrating about her love for a young man named Ivan).



‘Porushka’ – A Russian folk dance performed by Bharati College students and choreographed by Ksenia Marwari. (Porushka is an ancient feminine name. The song is about a girl narrating about her love for a young man named Ivan).

## Russian Khorovod (Slow Folk Dance)

**Russian Khorovod (Slow Folk Dance)** choreographed by “**Dr. Girish Munjal**” on famous folk song “Flying on the wings of the wind”. This is often called as the oldest Slavic dance. Originally, it was a pagan ritual but with the Christianization of the Slavs, it became a type of folk-art involving dancing and singing. It would start spontaneously when a group of singing women was joined by local men with instruments. The Khorovod, often referred to as the oldest Slavic dance, has a profound and fascinating history. Originally, it was a dance that celebrated the rhythms of nature, the changing of seasons, and the unity between humankind and the world around them. With its vivid, swirling movements and joyous singing, the Khorovod is a vibrant expression of life's ever-turning cycles.



## North Eastern Folk Dance



The North East Cell of Bharati College is an inclusive cell which promotes and encourages the students from the Northeastern state of India to represent their states and to create an atmosphere of cultural inclusivity and mutual learning from one another. The bedrock of the cell is its hard-working and active student members. Cheraw or the “Bamboo Dance”: a traditional dance form of Mizoram. A **fusion dance** performance comprising the six states of Northeast India: Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim and Nagaland. It begins with the Bihu dance of Assam, celebrating the harvesting season, followed by the Lebang dance of Tripura. There’s also a dance by the Galo tribe from Aruanchal Pradesh, the graceful dance of the Meiti Community from Manipur, the dynamic Nepali Gorkha dance from Sikkim, and the Liangmai folk dance from Nagaland. This fusion depicts the rich folk and popular dance from Northeast India.



## PRIZE CEREMONY

The Intra College Essay Writing Competition, themed "India's G20 Priorities: Charting a Sustainable Global Future," saw Aastha Gupta clinching the 1st Prize, followed by Misa Anand in 2nd place and Niharika Bharadwaj in 3rd place. Meanwhile, the Intra College Painting Competition, centered on "Indian Art and Culture" and "Russian Art and Culture," celebrated Poonam from B.A. Hons History as the 1st Prize winner, with Divya Patel and Muskan from B.A. Hons English securing the 2nd and 3rd positions, respectively. In the Inter College Debate Competition on 'Chords of Collaboration between India and Russia,' the victors were Vivek Chib and Vijay Pratap Singh from Delhi School of Journalism, taking 1st place, followed by R. Harani and Varun Santosh from Hansraj College in 2nd position. These competitions not only showcased remarkable talents but also encouraged intellectual growth, instilling a profound sense of responsibility toward global challenges within the student community.



## BROVI

**'Brovi'** - A Russian folk dance performed by Bharati College students and choreographed by Dr. Girish Munjal. The word "Brovi" carries a delightful and somewhat unexpected meaning - it translates to "eyebrows." But what truly makes it special is that it's not just any dance; it's a celebration, an embodiment of the joy and exuberance that music and movement can bring. What's even more special about "Brovi" is that it extends an invitation to you, the audience. As the students of Bharati College grace the stage with their graceful and spirited performance, they want you to be a part of this joyous celebration.



## CLOSING CEREMONY

As we approach the concluding ceremony, we extend an invitation to the audience to pay tribute to both nations by standing for their National Anthems of India and Russia. "Jana Gana Mana," India's national anthem, is a musical masterpiece that echoes the intricate tapestry of India's history, diversity, and unity. Composed by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, its verses evoke a profound sense of patriotism and celebrate the beauty and diversity of the Indian subcontinent. On the other hand, the Russian national anthem, "Gosudarstvenny Gimn Rossiyskoy Federatsii," is a stirring ode to the magnificence and grandeur of Russia. With its potent and emotive music and lyrics that extol the strength and resilience of the Russian people, it has the power to inspire and unite. It encapsulates the vastness of Russia's landscapes and the indomitable spirit of its citizens, making it a song that deeply touches the heart and soul. Both of these national anthems bear witness to the cultural, historical, and patriotic significance of their respective nations, deserving acknowledgment for their ability to evoke strong emotions and pride among their people.

This event, centered around the theme "India and Russia: Strengthening Partnership Through Trade and Career Opportunities," has served not only as a platform for discussions but as a means to build connections and promote collaboration. We've been honored to host distinguished delegates, experts, scholars, and students who have all enriched the depth of our conversations and interactions.



