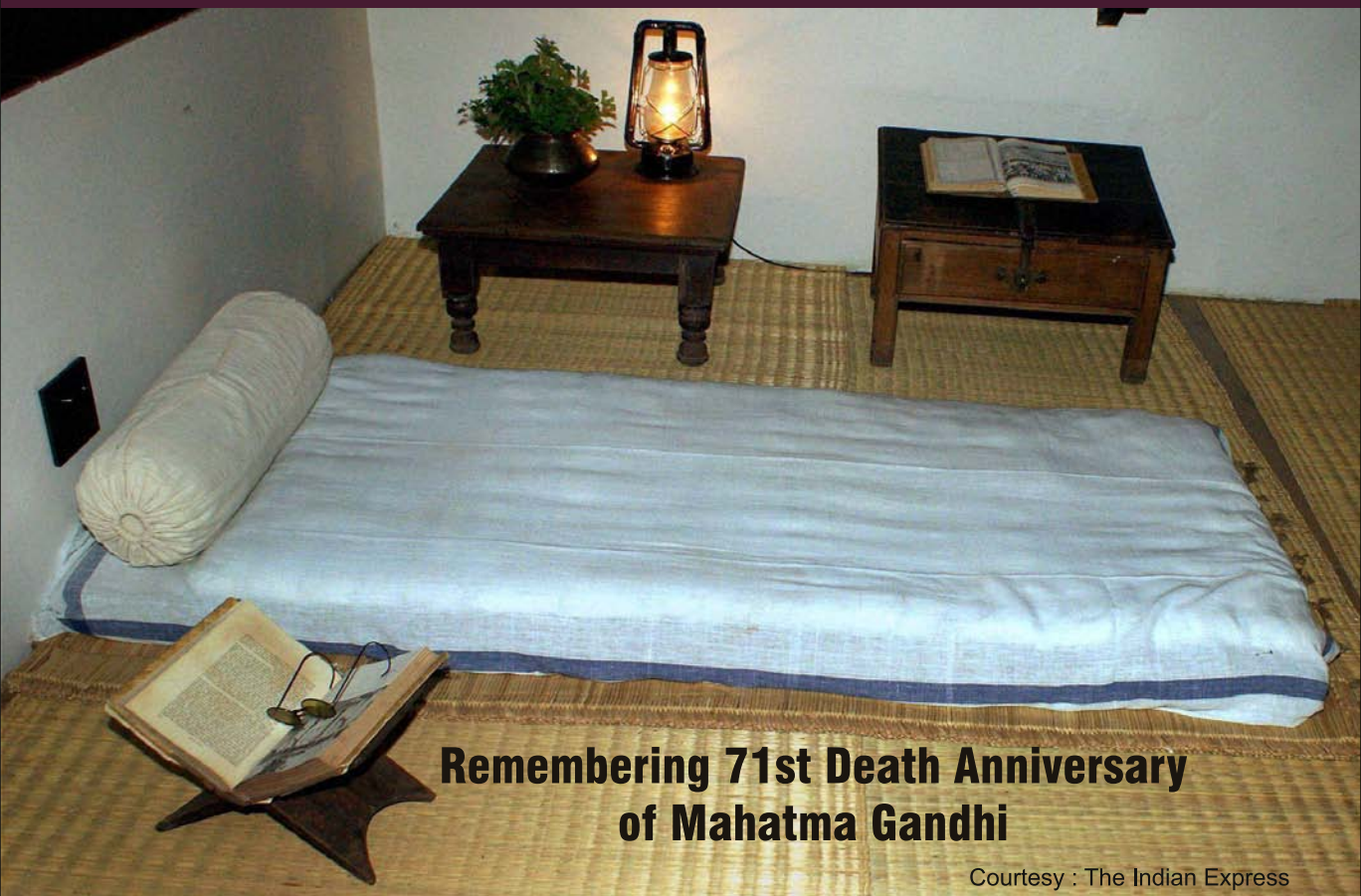


# Monthly Bulletin

January 2019

Volume XLVIII No. 1



**Remembering 71st Death Anniversary  
of Mahatma Gandhi**

Courtesy : The Indian Express



**THE ASIATIC SOCIETY**  
(AN INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE)  
1 PARK STREET • KOLKATA-700016

# আনন্দ বাজার পত্রিকা

[ ২৪ বর্ষ, ৩২৭ সংখ্যা ]

কলিকতা, শনিবার, ১৭ই জান, ১৯৪৪ খ্রিঃ

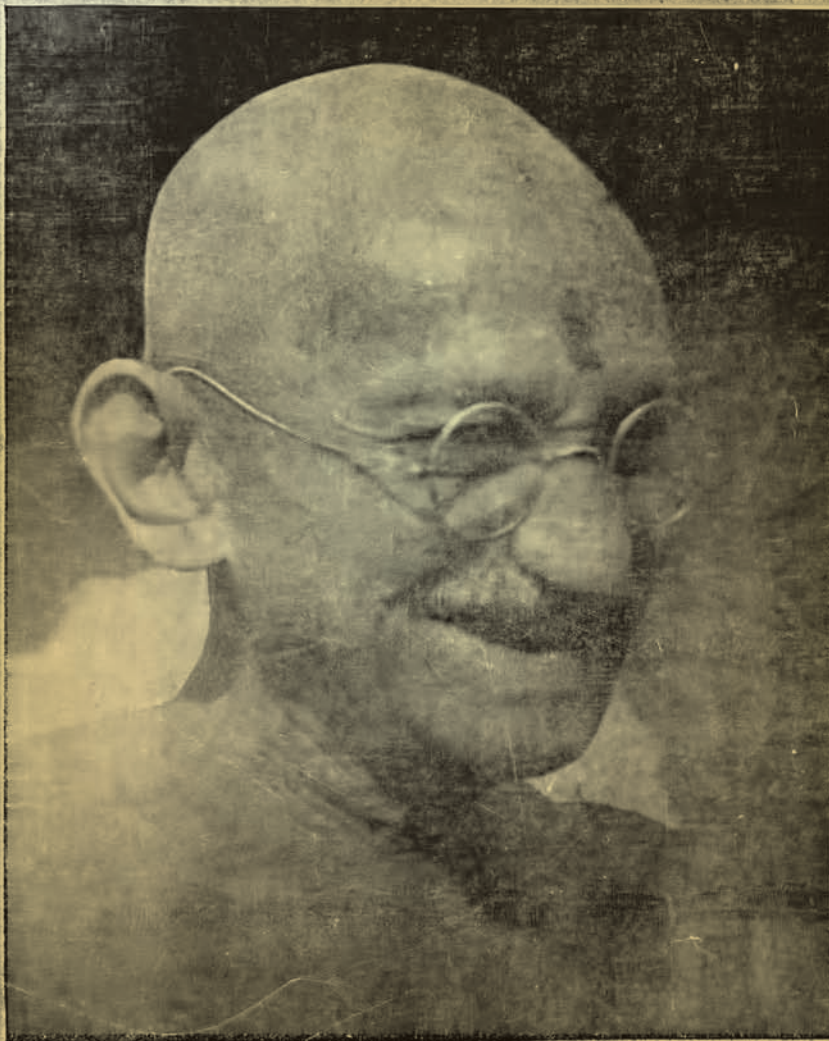
ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA  
With which the "ABRIDGED ANANDABAZAR PATRIKA" is incorporated.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944.

[ ১ই ভাগ ]

## মহাত্মা গান্ধী নিহত

130



বঙ্গ—২রা অগ্রহায়ণ, ১৮৬১

মুদ্রা—৪০শে মাদ্রাসী, ১১৪৮

নয়াদিনী, ৩শে জানুয়ারী—মহাত্মা গান্ধী আততায়ীর গুলীতে হত্যাযজ্ঞে পতিত হইয়াছেন। মহাত্মা গান্ধীর বুকে গুলী বিদ্ধ হয় এবং ইহার কলেই অপরাধ টো ৪০ মিনিটের সময় তাহার মৃত্যু হইয়াছে।

অদ্য অপরাহ্নে প্রার্থনা সভায় যাইবার সময় তাঁহার প্রতি ৪বার গুলী নিক্ষেপ হয়।

আমাদের দেশে ১১৪৮ বিকল জন হইতে মহাত্মা গান্ধীর মন লইয়া পোকমড়া বাজার হইবে ০ অপর্যব ৪৪৪ মনোমত পৌঁছাবে। মহাত্মা গান্ধীর মন ইন্দুসুয়ারী রথায় অস্তর্যগীতের সংখ্যা হইবে।

—২। ১৭

**AN ORDINARY MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY  
WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 2019 AT 5.00 P.M.  
IN THE VIDYASAGAR HALL OF THE SOCIETY**

**MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT**

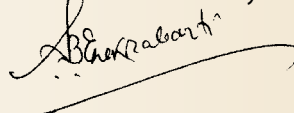
**Agenda**

1. Confirmation of the Minutes of the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting held on 3rd December, 2018 at 5 p.m.
2. Exhibitions of presents made to the Society in December, 2018.
3. Notice of Intended Motion, if any, under Regulation 49(d).
4. Matters of current business and routine matters for disposal under Regulation 49(f).
5. Consideration of Reports and Communications from the Council as per Regulation 49(g).
6. The General Secretary reported in the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting held on 3rd December 2018 that in terms of the provision of Bye-Laws IV(6) the name of Professor Asok Nath Basu has been duly nominated as Honorary Fellow of the Asiatic Society. The Election of the Honorary Fellow will take place in the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting schedule to be held on 7th January 2019 (Bio-data of Professor Asok Nath Basu is enclosed under Annexure - I)
7. The following paper will be read:  
"Green Peace Visionaries: Rabindranath Tagore and Patrick Geddes" by Professor Arunendu Banerjee.

The Asiatic Society  
1, Park Street  
Kolkata 700016

Dated the 12th day of December 2018

(S B Chakrabarti)  
General Secretary



**NOTICE**

As per Regulation 51, an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata will be held on Monday 7th January, 2019 at 04:00 p.m. in the Vidyasagar Hall of the Society to adopt the Audited Accounts and Auditors' Report of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata for the year 2017-18. All members are requested to kindly attend the said meeting.

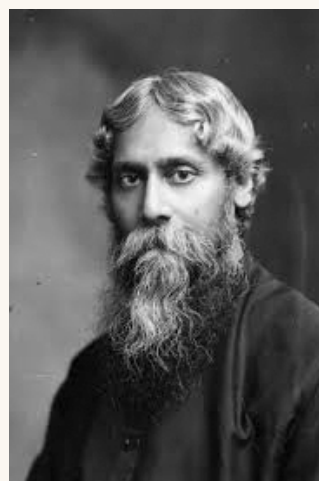
*Isha Mahammad S.*  
(Prof. Isha Mahammad)  
President

## Green Peace Visionaries : Rabindranath Tagore and Patrick Geddes

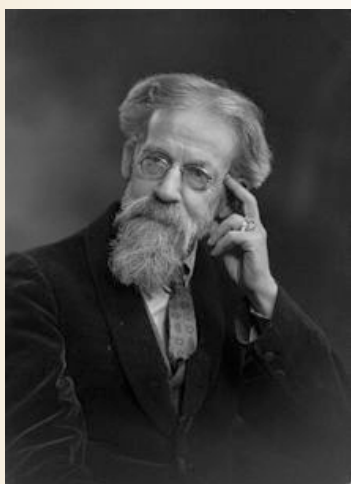
Arunendu Banerjee\*

Rabindranath Tagore in Santiniketan, India and Patrick Geddes at Scotland and later in France, had pioneered important link between quality of environment, quality of education in natural environment and ecological approach to better living design as humanistic environmental bridge of East and West. School with essential nature linked studies, nature linked habitation culture, and rural re-construction with local level people's participation on better built environmental development in consideration with site specific local ecological cultural appreciation, were their main stays of innovative living environment design-culture. This is also relevant in the context of contemporary sustainable development and green-progress.

Rabindranath and Geddes were converging into envoi-idea-action synthesis at the significant time of inter-war years, immediately after their historic meeting at Calcutta (now Kolkata) and later on by the visit of Geddes at The Poet's school, Santiniketan (also known for Centre of Universal Culture, Visva-Bharati). Their built environmental and humanistic cultural visions of creative unity had played as vital inspiration for an international and site specific socio-cultural and environmental



Rabindranath Tagore



Patrick Geddes

D. Litt. work on human geography –'Au Pays De Tagore' (In the Land of Tagore) in 1928 by Arthur Geddes (son of Patrick Geddes and disciple of Rabindranath) who had worked in Visva-Bharati during 1920's. Environmental linked Songs of Rabindranath were also presented as part of the project.

Patrick Geddes had long relations with Indian pioneers like Jagadish Chandra Bose, Vivekananda, Rabindranath, Nivedita and Gandhi. He founded Indian College in 1929 at Montpellier, France. Rabindranath was the President of this college, as invited with honour by Geddes.

Complete practised humane-environmental knowledge and green ecological visions as imparted by Tagore and Geddes, as the creative link to world brotherhood, are also now the global futuristic environmental light for holistic improvement of quality life and living. This is more important today, with the present environmental wounds and ecological disasters in this world, everywhere.

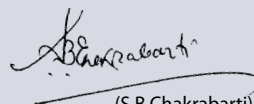
As long as humanistic environmentalism in our life and practice will be measured as essential dimension; Rabindranath and Geddes will continue to be, rather will be our cultural unity– the futuristic world-mind of green peace vision, where the global humanistic green culture will find its own future-environmental nest.

\* Life Member, The Asiatic Society

**236th FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATION  
15th JANUARY 2019, TUESDAY**

**Programme**

09.30 a.m.	Placing of wreath at the tomb of Sir William Jones, South Park Street Burial Ground.
10.30 a.m.	Flag hoisting in the premises of the Asiatic Society by the President.
11.00 a.m.	Presentation of flower bouquet to Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Founder Director and Professor Emeritus, Institute of Development Studies Kolkata by Dr. S. B. Chakrabarti, General Secretary, The Asiatic Society.
11.01 a.m.	Welcome Address by Dr. S. B. Chakrabarti, General Secretary, The Asiatic Society.
11.08 a.m.	Foundation Day Oration by Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Founder Director and Professor Emeritus, Institute of Development Studies Kolkata on <b>Science, un-science and plurality of Indian beliefs.</b>
11.50 a.m.	Presidential Address by Professor Isha Mahammad, President of the Asiatic Society.
12.15 p.m.	Vote of Thanks by Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer, The Asiatic Society.

  
(S B Chakrabarti)  
General Secretary

## NOTIFICATION

Ref. no. : 228

Dated 20/11/2018

### **Report under Clause 6 of Bye-Laws IV (regarding election of Honorary Fellowship) in respect of Professor Asok Nath Basu, Ph.D.**

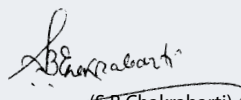
Professor Asok Nath Basu, born in 1943, was graduated in Physics Honours from the Presidency College, Kolkata in 1962. He did his M.Sc. and Ph.D. from the University of Calcutta. During mid-sixties he joined Jadavpur University as a lecturer in the department of Physics, becoming Professor of Physics. Dean of the Faculty of Science and in June 1998 joined as the Vice-Chancellor of the same University and completed two terms in the coveted post. Later he took charge of the West Bengal Pollution Control Board as its Chairman for the next three years. He also made remarkable contributions being Chairperson and member of different learned societies of India and abroad.

Professor Basu has worked in different areas of Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science including Phonon Physics. Amorphous materials at low temperature, Semi crystalline polymers and Disorder and Non-Linearity. He also contributed in the areas of High Temperature Super conductors, Low temperature (liquid nitrogen) instrumentation, organic electronics and organic photo detectors, physics of electronics devices and Foundational problems in quantum mechanics.

About one dozen students have obtained their Ph.D. degree working under Professor Basu's supervision.

He also successfully shared the responsibilities as Member, State Planning Board, Govt. of West Bengal; Chairman, Centre for Rural and Cryogenic Technologies; Director, Institute of Environmental Studies and Wetland Management and Member, West Bengal Council of Science and Technology.

Presently he is attached to the Jadavpur University as Emeritus Professor of Physics.

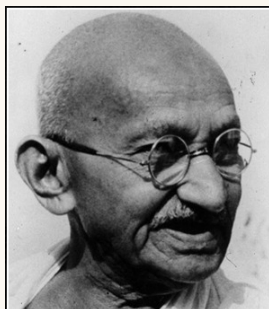
  
(S B Chakrabarti)  
General Secretary

SPECIAL LECTURE : 19TH DECEMBER 2018, 3 P.M.

# Gandhi and Rural Reconstruction: The Issue of Village Swaraj

Professor Bipasha Raha\*

### Abstract



The present talk is a preliminary attempt to study Gandhi's perception of the Indian village. His programme for rural reconstruction is to be analyzed. His views on different aspects of rural life including agriculture, village industry, animal husbandry, transport, basic education, health and hygiene are to be probed. Gandhi's perception of village swaraj and the ideal village is to be studied. Among the issues to be addressed are the basic principles of village swaraj, the problems of the village workers, bread labour, trusteeship, self-sufficiency, principle of co-operation, Nai Talim, agricultural development, land problem, cattle welfare, food problem and the question of diet, village industries, rural communication, village sanitation, rural health and hygiene.

The soul of India lives in its villages.

— Mahatma Gandhi —

It is proposed to study how Gandhi believed that real fraternity and co-operation could be ensured in the village community. It is to be seen how Gandhi gave supreme importance to man.

\* Department of History, Visva-Bharati University



4th Monthly Special Lecture

## Remembering Mahatma Gandhi

will be held on 18 January 2019 at 3 p.m., Humayun Kabir Hall

### Speaker :

Professor Uma Dasgupta, Former Professor, ISI, Kolkata

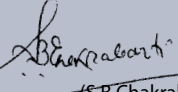
### Topic :

**Friendship of 'largeness and freedom': Andrews, Tagore and Gandhi**

**All are cordially invited**

### List of Holidays of The Asiatic Society For The Year 2019

Sl.No.	Holiday	Date	Day
1.	Republic Day	26.01.19	Saturday
2.	Dolyatra/Holi	21.03.19	Thursday
3.	Bengali New Year's Day	15.04.19	Monday
4.	Mahavir Jayanti	17.04.19	Wednesday
5.	Good Friday	19.04.19	Friday
6.	Buddha Purnima	18.05.19	Saturday
7.	Idul' Fitr	05.06.19	Wednesday
8.	Id-ul-Zuha (Bakrid)	12.08.19	Monday
9.	Independence Day	15.08.19	Thursday
10.	Muharram	10.09.19	Tuesday
11.	Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday	02.10.19	Wednesday
12.	Durga Puja (Maha Nabami)	07.10.19	Monday
13.	Dussehra (Vijaya Dashami)	08.10.19	Tuesday
14.	Diwali (Deepavali)	27.10.19	Sunday
15.	Milad-Un-Nabi or Id-E Milad (Birthday of Prophet Mohammad)	10.11.19	Sunday
16.	Guru Nanak's Birthday	12.11.19	Tuesday
17.	Christmas Day	25.12.19	Wednesday
	General Secretary's Discretion	3 Days	

  
 (S B Chakrabarti)  
 General Secretary



## Two Remarkable Paintings in the Collection of the Asiatic Society



### The Two Daniells :

The Asiatic Society has a large collection of paintings, mostly portraits in oils, painted by Robert Home a former Secretary to the Society. He and his son donated a big number of paintings of which the present one is under our discussion measuring 36" x 30" in size.

Thomas and William are the uncle and nephew in relation came to India between last part of 18th and first part of 19th century. Thomas Daniell is standing before William to his right. He looks towards his nephew, to whom he is pointing out some object at a distance. He wears a white cravat and a brown coat. The face is clean shaven, looks bright. The hair is scanty and turning grey, but the hands are left incomplete. The younger one reclines in an easy

attitude in a wide chair. His cheek placed on his left hand, and the left elbow rests on the arms of the chair. The right fore-arm is supported by the top of a closed book placed upright in his lap. The right hand drooping over the edge of the top of the said book, holds a crayon. He wears a black coat thrown open, showing a white shirt without any collar, and yellow breeches. The face is clean-shaven, with light brown hair, looks to the left of the viewers. Most probably the painting was copied from some inferior reference otherwise Robert

Home would not have produced such a weak composition.

Thomas Daniell was the son of an inn-keeper at Chertsey and was born in 1749. In his early life he exhibited art work at the Academy in 1774 mainly on flora and fauna and landscapes. He then turned towards the East and devoted himself for the rest of his long life to landscape and oriental subjects. He came to India with his nephew-pupil William Daniell. During the period between 1784 and 1794 they visited various parts of India and gained profound knowledge about the society and culture of people specially interested in antiquities.

In 1793 Thomas and William painted the views of the caves of Elephanta, left Bombay for China and other parts of the Eastern Archipelago. They

## Art Appreciation

published views of Calcutta and on their return to England, set about the great work that is associated with their names 'the Oriental Scenery'. This splendid publication appeared in six volumes contain 144 views and completed in 1803. Out of the six volumes, five were engraved in mezzo-tinto by William's own hand or under his immediate superintendence. William had, of course, been too young to contribute to the British Academy before he went to India, but immediately on their return he and his uncle exhibited. For some time what they both painted the Indian views, and Thomas Daniell preserved steadily in his eastern vein. But the younger William was very successful also in views of London, and afterwards of Country scenes in England. In 1832, however, he painted with some assistance a panorama of the city of Madras, and afterwards another city of Lucknow, with a representation of the method of taming elephants. William Daniell died on 1837 and his uncle died three years later at the age of 91 and was buried at Kensal Green, England.

### Sir David Ochterlony :

A half-length portrait measuring 26"x22" in size painted by an insignificant artist of Indian origin whose name is not recorded by the then authority, representing Ochterlony dressed in a red military coat having black facings ornamented with gold. The collar is slightly open, showing a white shirt and a black stock. The ribbon and star of the Order of the Bath are conspicuous on his breast. His long white hair is brushed back from his broad forehead. He looks towards the right of the viewers. His right arm is raised and crosses his body. In his left hand, out of sight, he holds his hat of which only the red and white plume is visible.

Sir David Ochterlony, the eldest son of Ochterlony of Boston, New England, and great-grandson of Alexander Ochterlony, laird of Petforth, Angus, was born at Boston on 12th February 1758. At the age of 18 he went to India as a cadet, and was appointed ensign on the Bengal establishment in February



1778 and Lieutenant in the month of September of the same year.

At the second Mysore war, regiment formed part of the force under Colonel Pearse which marched overland to the assistance of the Madras Army. At the siege of Cuddalore in June, 1783 Lieutenant Ochterlony was badly injured and taken prisoner. At the end of the war his services were rewarded with the staff appointment of Deputy judge-advocate at Chunar and Dinapur. In January, 1796 he rose to the rank of Captain, in April 1800, to that of Major. In the early part of 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and was employed in the operations under General Lake. As Adjutant-General he took part in the battle of Aligarh and in the capture of Delhi. At that time he was appointed envoy and resident at the court of the Mughal. In 1804 in conjunction with Colonel Burn, he repulsed a desperate attempt on the part of Marathas to regain Delhi. During the ensuing period of peace, Ochterlony was placed in command of Allahabad. Afterwards of the force assembled on the Sutlezy to watch the Sikhas. In the Nepal War Ochterlony now Major-General was in

command of the fourth division directed against Ummer Singh.

In the cold weather of 1814, when the operations of the first three divisions had failed General Ochterlony, advancing by way of the Sutlej, stormed the hill forts one by one, and compelled the Nepalese to sue for peace. In 1815 he made a brilliant march from Patna into the lofty valley of Kathmandu and finally dictated the terms, which had been before rejected, within a few miles of the Capital.

For these successes Ochterlony was in 1815 created a Knight Commander of the Bath and Baronet. The court of Directors also granted him a pension of rupees thousand a year. In December

1816 Sir David was given the Grant Cross of the Bath, and in February 1817, he received the thanks of both the Houses of Parliament. In the great Maratha and Pindari war of 1817-18, he was appointed Resident in Rajputana, and in December of the same year he was again made Resident at Delhi with Jeypore annexed, receiving besides the command of the third division of the grand army towards the end of 1824 political dissensions at Jeypore obliged Ochterlony to take the field, but matters were settled without recourse to coercive measures. In June 1825, failing health constrained him to resign his political office. He went for change of climate to Meerut, where he passed away on 15th July at the age of sixty-eight.

*Somnath Mukherjee*  
Somnath Mukherjee

*Isha Mahammad*  
Isha Mahammad

### CONGRATULATIONS



Professor Isha Mahammad, President of the Asiatic Society, receiving the Shilpi Mahasamman award from West Bengal State Charu Kala Parshad on 24th November 2018 at Rabindra Sadan, Kolkata



## From the Desk of the General Secretary

### Dear Members and Well-wishers,

Let me first extend good wishes on behalf of the Council of the Society and very very Happy New Year, 2019 to you all. Hope, put together we will be able to carry forward the task and responsibility kindly bestowed on our shoulder by our honourable members of the Society. The New Year will begin with a number of academic programmes already scheduled up to March 2019 and you will be duly informed through the announcements in the Monthly Bulletin and other communication network.

I take the opportunity to share with you that after my last month's intimation through the Desk of the General Secretary, one important seminar was held on the topic "Rahul Sankrityayana : A Myriad-Minded Scholar, 125<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary Tribute" on 27.11.2018. Among others Professor Jeta Sankrityayana, son of Rahul Sankrityayana, also took part in the deliberations. A two-day National Seminar was held on 11 and 12 December, 2018 on the occasion of 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Indian National Army and Provisional Government which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Brig. R. S. Chhikara. The Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal and Patron of the Asiatic Society Sri Keshari Nath Tripathi was the Guest-in-Chief.

On behalf of the Asiatic Society we had met Dr. P. T. Nair, a celebrity and a distinguished chronicler of the city of Kolkata on 21.11.2018 at his residence in Kolkata on the eve of his leaving this city for settling down in his homeplace in Kerala and wished him a long happy life.

Our already committed year-long monthly lecture series on Mahatma Gandhi, on the occasion of his 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary, is continuing. Three lectures have already been delivered during October to December by Professor Suparna Gooptu, Professor of History and Director of Gandhian Studies Centre, Calcutta University on the topic "Personality Cult or Charter of Hope? Gandhi: Study of An Icon"; Professor Arun Kumar Bandyopadhyay, former Nurul Hasan Professor of History, Calcutta University and Historical and Archaeological Secretary, The Asiatic Society on the topic "Is Gandhi More Relevant in the Twenty-first Century? The question of Caste in Contemporary India"; and Professor Bipasha Raha, Department of History, Visva-Bharati University, on the topic "Gandhi and Rural Reconstruction: Issue of Village Swaraj". The fourth lecture will be delivered by Professor Uma Dasgupta, former Professor of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata on the topic "Friendship of 'largeness and freedom': Andrews, Tagore and Gandhi" on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2019. Some special lectures were delivered by Professor Puspa Misra, former Principal, Bethune College, on the topic "The Role of Women in a Polyandrous Society : A Psycho-Social Study"; Professor Sumit R. Das, University Research Professor, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, USA and Adjunct Professor, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, on the topic 'The Curious Case of String Theory'; Dr. Janos Kubassek, Geographer, Historian of



The Infant Christ : Rubens

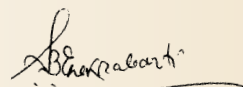
*Merry Christmas  
&  
Happy New Year*

## From the Desk of the General Secretary

Science, Director of Museum, Member of the Public Board of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, on the topic "Sir Aurel Stein-Geographical Traveller and Explorer's Expeditions in India and Central Asia from the Viewpoint of Geography", and Professor Brian A. Hatcher, Professor and Packard Chair of Theology, Tufts University, USA, on the topic "Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar: Another Look at Frustration" during December, 2018. The academic calendar of January is already full with national and international seminars on Vyakhyanamala, Annual Commemoration of Birth Anniversary of Dr. L. P. Tessitory in collaboration with Rajasthani Pracharini Sabha; International Conference on 'Religion and Region in Indian History'. The important event in January is the observance of 236<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day which falls on 15.01.2019. The Foundation Day Oration of this year will be delivered by Professor Amiya Bagchi, Professor Emeritus of Institute of Development Studies Kolkata.

As part of our special programme committed for the period during 2018-19, we will organize seminar on Mahatma Gandhi; publish a special reprint of *Studies in Gandhism* authored by late Professor Nirmal Kumar Bose who also happened to be the Secretary

of Mahatma Gandhi during his tour to Noakhali (now Bangladesh) in 1946-47 as well as was the President of the Asiatic Society in 1972. This apart, we will put up an exhibition on "Time Past and Time Present : Treasures of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata" in Delhi sometime during early 2019. We will also hold a meeting of the representatives of the Asiatic Societies in other parts of the world. Initiatives have already been made in this regard. Another important programme is a foot to open the newly built Salt Lake Building of the Society with some regular academic programmes from 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 which is the birthday of Dr. Raja Rajendralala Mitra, the first Indian President of the Asiatic Society during 1885. A proposal is under consideration for declaring the heritage building of the Asiatic Society in the name of Sir William Jones, the Founder President of the Asiatic Society and the Salt Lake Building in the name of Dr. Raja Rajendralala Mitra, the First Indian President of the Asiatic Society.

  
(S.B. Chakrabarti)  
General Secretary



The Asiatic Society felicitating Sri P. T. Nair at his residence on 21 November 2018, the day before his departure from Kolkata. L to R : Dr. Bandana Mukherjee, Mrs. Sujata Mishra, Mrs. Nair, Mr. P. T. Nair and Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti

## National Seminar on Debating 68 years of 6th Schedule Autonomy of Tribe in North-East India

The Asiatic Society sponsored as part of its outreach programme in North-East India the above captioned seminar in collaboration with the Department of History, Assam University, Diphu Campus. The Society



On the dais (L-R) : Dr. Vulli Dhanaraju, Professor Sivashis Biswas, Professor Mahendra P Lama, Professor Dilip Chandra Nath, Dr. S. B. Chakrabarti and Professor Virginius Xaxa

organized a round table conference sometimes in December, 2017 on the problem and prospect of 6th schedule in North-East India where this was decided to follow it up extensively in some regions which are being administered under the 6th schedule. The Karbi Anglong Hill District of Assam is one such region. The seminar was organized in its head quarters at Diphu followed by the presentation of papers in the University campus in the second day. During the international session the Vice-Chancellor of the Assam University, Professor Dilip Chandra Nath, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sivashis Biswas, Diphu Campus, Professor Virginius Xaxa, Professor of eminence, Department of Sociology, Tejpu, Assam, Professor Mahendra P Lama of School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Dr. S. B. Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, Dr. Vulli Dhanaraju, Department of History, Assam University, Diphu Campus, Local Coordinator of the Seminar, took part. A plenary session was organized centering around the theme "The 6th schedule, constitution of India: Evolution, Functioning, Issues and Relevance". A number of important participants took part and presented their views in panel discussions. Professor Jankhongan Dounge, Department of Political Science, Mizoram University, Aizwal, Mizoram, Professor Pradip Chattopadhyay,



Performers of Cultural Programme followed by the Seminar

Department of History, Burdwan University, West Bengal, Mr. Gorky Chakraborty, Associate Professor of Institute of Development Studies, Salt Lake Campus, Kolkata, West Bengal, took part.

A Round Table Colloquium was organized in the afternoon on the first day of seminar on the major theme of the seminar mentioned above. This was chaired by Longsing Teron, the Editor of Thekar (a Karbi daily) and President, Journalists' Association for Assam (JAFA). The speakers were Holiram Terang, President Autonomous State Demand Committee (ASDC), John Ingti Kathar, IAS (Retd.), Advisor, 6th Schedule Implementation Committee, Bahim Chandra Langthasa, President, 6th Schedule Implementation Committee, Dima Hasao District, Kangjang Terang, Ex-Deputy Chairman, Karbi

Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC), Angtong Engti Kather, Social Activist and Member, United Karbi Students' Association (UKSA) and Sajeevan Langthasa, Social Activist, Dima Hasao District, had taken part. By and large the speakers pointed out on the relevant of local political self governance through the autonomous District Council. They had also realized the problem of implementation of the 6th schedule Acts vis-a-vis the communication with the State and Central Governments.

During the second day of the seminar about 70 papers were present on various topics related to the specific field studies in three simultaneous sessions. The programme had generated lot of enthusiasm among the scholars, researchers, members of the public including the local media.

## National seminar on Anundoram Borooh's Contribution and its Relevance at Present



Dr. S. B. Chakrabarti delivering the welcome address



Dr. Dilip Kumar Kalita introducing the theme of the Seminar

A National Seminar was sponsored by the Asiatic Society to discuss Anundoram Borooh's contributions and its relevance in collaboration with Anundoram Borooh Institute of Language, Art

and Culture (ABLAC) on 22nd and 23rd November, 2018. This was a part of the Asiatic Society's outreach programme in North-East India. The seminar was organized at the venue of National Institute of



On the dais (L-R) : Shri Siddhartha Bhattacharya, Hon'ble Minister of Education, Government of Assam. and Professor Asoke Kumar Goswami, former Professor of Sanskrit, Gauhati University

Rural Development (NIRD), Eastern Regional Centre, Khanapara, Guwahati. The seminar was inaugurated by Shri Siddhartha Bhattacharya, Hon'ble Minister of Education, Government of Assam. Professor Asoke Kumar Goswami, former Professor of Sanskrit, Gauhati University, delivered the key note address. Dr. S.B. Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, while welcoming the participants briefly touched upon the history of the Society and the context of holding such seminar in North-East India. Dr. Dilip Kumar Kalita, Director of Anundoram Borooh Institute of Language, Art and Culture



Mr. Amalesh Dasgupta extending the vote of thanks

(ABLAC) introduced the theme of the seminar. A documentary was screened on Anundoram Borooh directed by Amalesh Dasgupta. In the subsequent sessions a number of distinguished scholars from various parts of the country had taken part such as Professor V.N. Jha, Professor J.L. Fukon, Professor Malini Goswami, Professor Ujjwala Jha etc. By and large the speakers highlighted on the unique academic and administrative character of Anundoram Borooh who was the first ICS officer of Assam and the first Graduate of his area. Professor Borooh was an eminent scholar both in the field of Sanskrit and Mathematics. He did some original work on the Sanskrit English Dictionary etc.

### Our Forthcoming Publications on North-East Region

- **Emerging Areas in North-East India Studies**  
– Edited by J. B. Bhattacharjee
- **Ethnography, Historiography and North-East India**  
– Edited by H. Sudhir



## The Asiatic Society procured Braille Version of *Gitanjali* on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities



3rd December



## Standing Finance Committee Meeting in Progress



Dr. Dharmendra Singh Gangwar, I.A.S, Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Culture chairing the 36th Meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Asiatic Society at Kolkata on 27th November 2018.

## National Seminars

### Remembering Two Great Scholars of India

#### Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayana – A Myriad-Minded Scholar



Dr. Jeta Sankrityayana (son of Rahul Sankrityayana) delivering address as Special Guest



Inaugural Session. (L-R) : Prof. Isha Mahammad, Prof. Suniti Pathak, Dr. Ramakrishna Bhattacharya and Dr. Chandramalli Sengupta



Distinguished Audience on the occasion

#### Contributions of Debiprasad Chattopadhyay in Understanding Science and Society in Ancient India



Inaugural Session. (L-R) : Dr. S. B Chakrabarti, Prof. Isha Mahammad, Dr. P. Rajamanickam, Smt. Aditi Chatterjee, Dr. Ramakrishna Bhattacharya and Dr. Arunabha Misra



1. Dr. Ramakrishna Bhattacharya delivering Keynote address
2. Dr. Amita Chatterjee delivering lecture on 'Debiprasad and Pluralism of Indian Thoughts'
3. Dr. Shyamal Chakraborty interacting with the participants at the plenary session



Distinguished Guests on the occasion of film show "Sadhak" directed by Madhushree Chowdhury and screened on 28th November 2018

Special Lectures



Professor Arun Bandyopadhyay, Historical and Archaeological Secretary delivering the 2nd Special Lecture Remembering Mahatma Gandhi on *Is Gandhi More Relevant in the Twenty-first century? The Question of Caste in Contemporary India* on 26th November, 2018



Professor Bipasha Raha, Department of History, Viswa Bharati delivering the 3rd Special Lecture Remembering Mahatma Gandhi on *Gandhi Rural Reconstruction: Issue of Village Swaraj* on 19th December, 2018



Professor Puspa Misra, Former Principal, Bethune College, delivering Professor Maya Deb Memorial Lecture on the theme of *The Role of Women in a Polyandrous Society: A Psycho-Social Study* on 17th December, 2018



Professor Brian A. Hatcher, Professor and Packard Chair of Theology, Tufts University, USA delivering a special Lecture on *Iswarchandra Vidyasagar: Another Look at Frustration* on 14th December, 2018

## Academic Events

### Hungarian Scholar in the Asiatic Society



Dr. Janos Kubassek, Geographer, Historian of Science, Director of the Hungarian Geographical Museum delivering a special lecture on *Sir Aurel Stein - Geographical Traveller and Explorer's Expeditions in India and Central Asia from the view point of Geography* on 7th December, 2018



Dr. Janos Kubassek, paying homage to Csoma de Koros on the occasion of his visit to the Asiatic Society on 7th December, 2018

### Renowned Astrophysicist in the Asiatic Society



Professor Raj Kumar Roy Chaudhury, Physical Science Secretary of the Asiatic Society, introducing Professor Sumit R Das, University Research Professor, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, USA.



Master Satyaki Banerjee (Student of Class VII) interacting with Professor Sumit R Das during Question-Answer Session of the Special Lecture on *The Curious Case of String Theory* on 21st December, 2018



(Top): Professor Isha Mohammad inaugurating the Exhibition on **Time Past and Time Present : Treasures of the Asiatic Society**. (Below): The objects were exhibited at the corridor of the old building from 26 November to 12 December 2018



## The Asiatic Society celebrating 75th anniversary of Indian National Army and Provisional Government at Vidyasagar Hall on 11 December, 2018

Speech of Hon'ble Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi,  
Governor of West Bengal and Patron of the  
Asiatic Society



I am happy to be present at this two-day international seminar being held to observe the "75th anniversary of Indian National Army and Provisional Government" at this historic Vidyasagar Hall of the Asiatic Society. This august institution called the Asiatic Society is the alma mater of many institutions in home and abroad. It is recognized all over the world for its work. This is due to its augmentation of research activities in Indology and other various disciplines. It is a great repository of manuscripts, art and artifacts which are of immense help to the Researchers in particular and public in general.

The Indian National Army was formed to secure freedom from the Britishers for establishing a Government by the Nationalist forces in India. It is

not necessary to detail the background in which the Indian National Army was formed. It is a known fact that in the beginning of the World War II there was a political crisis in India. There were some provinces with Provincial Autonomy where the Congress Ministries were in existence under the Government of India Act 1935. Consequent upon the differences with the British Government and the situation prevailing in that era, the Congress Ministries withdrew from the Provincial Government. At that time, there already was a demand by the Indians for a National Government to which British Government was reluctant. The conflict, therefore, deepened. The anti-British forces outside India sought to exploit this conflict and helped the forces in India which were fighting for freedom from British Raj.

The anti-British forces found assistance by some patriotic Indians and old revolutionaries. They were motivated in their action by the victories of Germany and Japan in early stages of the War. The civilians in the anti-British countries were used by these countries to work against the British. As a consequence, the Free India Legion was founded in Germany and Centro Militare India was founded in Italy. The Indian National Army was formed in East Asia. Another organization, the Indian Independence League was established by Shri Rash Behari Bose in 1937. Earlier in 1935 Rash Behari Bose had escaped to Japan and had established contact with the Black Dragon Society of Mitsuru Toyama. Shri Rash Behari Bose established contacts with members of the Gadar Party, and other revolutionaries living in Japan.

Shri Subhas Chandra Bose had migrated to Singapore and the military phase of the INA, which was not so prominent at that time, became spectacular and prominent in July 1943. Under the

## International Conference on INA



Professor Purabi Roy introducing the theme of the conference



Brig. R. S. Chhikara delivering the Key-note address



On the dais (L-R) : Dr. Tapan Chattopadhyay, Major General G. D. Bakshi, Lt. General Gurmit Singh and Professor Sumit Mukherjee.



Professor Chitra Ghosh delivering lecture on INA and Formation of Arzi-Hukmate Azad Hind.

leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, it assumed the character of a war between the Provisional Government (ARZI HUKUMAT- E- AZAD HIND) established on October 21, 1943 on the one hand and the British on the other.

The INA was a revolutionary army, tightly armed and had been organized and trained as a guerilla force. The Indian National Army, which had the women members of the Indian Independence League also, were organized under the name 'Rani

## International Conference on INA

of Jhansi Regiment'. The children were mobilized into a Balsena. A new special service group called the 'Bahadur Group' was formed with duties of espionage, sabotage and infiltration into Indian-Army.

An important development took place at this time. The aim of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose was to ask the Japanese Government to hand over Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian ocean which were captured by the Japanese forces. He wanted to establish the Provisional Government in these Islands which were used by the British to put Indian prisoners there. Shri Subhas Chandra Bose expressed this desire to Tojo, who consented to this proposal, but, even though he announced that the Islands would be ceded to the Provisional Government, the actual transfer could not be made because the Japanese Navy did not agree to it. The ultimate jurisdiction of these Islands remained with the Japanese Navy. What is important to note is that the Azad Hind Government functioned like all other civilized governments. It was a Government which aimed neither at territorial expansion nor at the supremacy of one over another but at the assertions and acquisition of a nation's moral right to live as a free people. It guaranteed religious liberty, as well as equal right and equal opportunities to all its citizens. The birth of the Azad Hind Government was

a triumph of the forces of spiritualism over militarism and its proclamation of independence was virtually a defiance of the fear of brute force that sought to throttle a nation's will to be free.

The INA became the central point of attraction of the Indian youth. The slogan given by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose "Give Me Blood and I Will Give You Freedom" became extremely popular amongst the young Indians of those times. They came forward in flocks to join the INA, and wished it to form Government in India also. Young men and women too were particular to joining the INA as they thought that it was the only course to snatch freedom from the British. What actually happened later on is now a part of history and need not be repeated. The fact is that the INA and the Provisional Government formed by it inspired Indian people. They celebrated its success, in such an appropriate way which the circumstances permitted.

I feel that the success of the INA and the Provisional Government in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was a matter of great joy and satisfaction for the Indians. The effort put by the INA was commended by Indians in full throated voice. I am happy to be part of this event which echoes the voice of the erstwhile time. It is a matter of pride for all of us to remember that event.



Distinguished Audience



## Forthcoming Programmes

### January, 2019

5 January	Vyakhyanamala Annual Commemoration of Birth Anniversary of Dr. L. P. Tessitory in collaboration with Rajasthani Pracharini Sabha.
7 January	Sharing preliminary findings of the research project on 'Study of Adivasis in West Bengal' by the Pratichi Institute. Professor Amartya Sen will grace the occasion. Vidyasagar Hall, 11 a.m.
15 January	Foundation Day Oration by Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi. 11 a.m.
18 January	Fourth Monthly Special Lecture in the Series : Remembering Mahatma Gandhi by Professor Uma Dasgupta on "Friendship of 'largeness and freedom': Andrews, Tagore and Gandhi" Humayun Kabir Hall 3 p.m.
29-30 January	National Seminar on Development of Hindi Language and Literature in Bengal Co-ordinator : Professor Ram Ahlad Choudhury Vidyasagar Hall, 11 a.m. each day

### February, 2019

10 February	Fifth Monthly Special Lecture in the Series : Remembering Mahatma Gandhi by Professor Jhuma Chakrabarty on 'Gandhi: Ecological Perspective' Humayun Kabir Hall 3 p.m.
12-13 February	Two-Day National Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi Vidyasagar Hall 11 a.m. each day
19-20 February	Two-day International Conference on 'Global Concept of Cultural Heritage Management and its Significance for the Ethnic Groups' Coordinator : Professor Ranjana Ray
27-28 February	Two-Day International Seminar on 'Health, Diseases and Medicine In India and Beyond'. Joint Coordinators : Professor Sujata Mukherjee and Professor Nupur Dasgupta Vidyasagar Hall 11 a.m. each day

### March, 2019

2nd week	Five-day International Seminar-cum-Workshop on 'Understanding of Modern Art'. Joint Coordinators : Professor Isha Mahammad and Dr. Somnath Mukherjee.
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## Rowlatt Committee Report (1918): An Overview

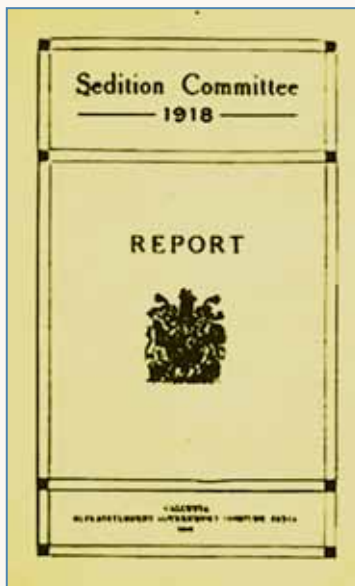
Rangan Dutta\*

It's a sad commentary on our sense of history that the nation has forgotten that on April 15, 1918 Mr. Justice Rowlatt of the King's Bench Division of His Majesty's 'High Court of Justice, submitted the report of the Sedition Committee to the Government of India which, upon acceptance of its recommendations led to enactment of The Revolutionary and Anarchical Activities (Prevention) Act 1919 – a most draconian law to stamp out the movement for freedom. Interestingly though standard history school text books mention "Rowlatt Report", "the Rowlatt Act" and the agitation launched under Gandhiji's leadership against the Act which led to the "Jalianwala bagh massacre" exactly a year later, there is hardly any narration or even a reference to the circumstances which forced the British to constitute the Committee which sat in 'camera' to examine the documents; and the conclusions it had drawn about the "threat" to the Raj posed by what it called "revolutionary movements and activities". The committee's assessment of threat was such that nothing short of summary trials without least judicial review or scope for appeal or inflicting severest of punishment like death and life or 10 years of imprisonment for possession of arms or bombs even when there was

no proof of participation in any violent act by the accused could effectively deal with the same. The Defence of India Act 1915 designed to suppress any dissent during the first world war wasn't enough was the view of the committee comprising Sir Basil Scott, C.J. Bombay High court, Sir V. Lovett, Member, Board of Revenue, UP and two Indians, CVK Sastri, a judge of Madras High Court and P C Mitter, a "vakil" of Calcutta High Court. A Bengal civilian JDV Hodge was the member secretary and presumably did the drafting of the report ably assisted by two of his Bengal I.C.S. colleagues – JC. Nixon and C. Tindall. When we note that the committee was constituted only on the 10th Dec 1917 and the Report submitted in less than four months, the historical overview, meticulous analysis of the data, albeit from a colonial State perspective put down in a brutally cold language leave a lasting impression on the mind of the reader.

The task of the committee was to investigate and report on "the nature and extent of the criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement" and to "examine the difficulties that have arisen in dealing with such conspiracies and to advise as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable the Government to effectively deal with them." We must note the use of words "revolutionary" and "Anarchical" and the emphasis on inadequacy of the existing Laws to deal with the conspiracies and the threats posed which warranted enactment of special Laws.

The Part 1 of the Report in 2 Parts traced the origin of the revolutionary movement in Maharashtra in chapter 1 and detailed the role of Chitavan Brahmins in which Chapekar brothers, B G Tilak, V D Savarkar. Chapters 2 to 6 narrated how the revolutionary movement spread from Maharashtra



\* IAS Retired, Member of the Asiatic Society

to Bengal and struck deep roots in Bengal and wherever there was a sizeable Bengali population. The report introduced the term Bhadrakalok and gave it a meaning – "respectable people" and educated probably for the first time in official parlance to denote the Bengali revolutionaries determined to put an end to the British Rule. Read with chapter 7 dealing with "German plots" covering efforts of the revolutionary movement to obtain arms and diplomatic support of Germany during the First world war, the Report documented acts of violence committed by the Bhadrakalok all over Bengal and northern and Eastern India.

some relief as the movement "took no root" in other provinces; and though chapter 14 referred to unrest among a section of the Muslims after Turkey joined on the side of Germany during the first world war, the committee held that the "general loyalty" of the Muslims "to the Raj remained "strong".

What caused the outbreak of revolutionary movement was the real worry of the Raj. On this, the committee held that wherever it spread, the revolutionary movement had strong Hindu revivalist overtones, that is Hinduvta in current usage. Thus at page 17 in the very first part of the Report it quoted Vivekananda and underscored his emphasis

Statistics as to age of persons convicted in Bengal of revolutionary crimes or killed in commission of such crimes during the years 1907 – 1917 (vide Sediton Committee Report 1918, p. 226)

Age	10 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	36 - 45	Over 45	Not Recorded
Persons	2	48	76	29	10	9	1	11

The rise of secret societies – Anushilan and Yugantar, the activities of Aurobindo Ghose and his brother Barindra, Rasabihari Bose, Jatin Mukherjee, Pulin Behari Das, Shachindranath Sanyal were focused especially their success in inducing school and college students to take the path of violence which began as a part of the anti-partition movement but was soon converted into struggle for freedom. The Report contained district wise details of revolutionary activities in Bengal from 1906 to 1917 which indicates how widespread was the movement in Bengal especially in East Bengal.

The rise of the revolutionary movement in Punjab, the role of the Sikhs in Ghadar movement outside the country and activities of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhai Paramanand, Hardit Singh, Lala Hardayal were recorded in chapter 11 which underscored the links the revolutionaries of Punjab forged with Bengal and Maharashtra groups. This and the fact that Punjab provided bulk of the troops of the Indian Army, the report argued created by far the most dangerous situation for the British in Punjab. There was however

on organising the youth and the concept of power implicit in socio religious mobilisation that inspired the revolutionaries to chant Vandemataram and to take oath before Goddess Kali. The threat to the Raj was grave.

This was the substantive point of the Rowlatt Report and the reasoned view of the men who ruled India. When we consider the fact that the entire British population of India including Burma was close to only one lakh at that time one could well imagine how terribly insecure the British felt and then made the draconian laws and put in place "kangaroo courts" to deal with the revolutionary and what they called "anarchical" as if the freedom fighters were inspired by the anarchist philosophy of Bakunin which was not the case at all. The later day researchers who tried to belittle the role of the revolutionary movement simply failed to recapture the mood of the British at that point of history. The least we could do in this Centenary year of the Rowlatt Report is to revisit it to pay our homage to the great Patriots.

## বিজন ভট্টাচার্যের নাটকে নারী ও পুরুষের ভাষাভঙ্গি

তনয়া আফরোজ\*

ভাষা বৈচিত্রের বিবিধ প্রভাবক হিসেবে সামাজিক শ্রেণি যেমন প্রধান কারণ হয়ে ওঠে তেমন নারী ও পুরুষের ভাষা ভেদের বিষয়টিও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে। নারী পুরুষের ভাষা ব্যবহারের নির্দিষ্ট কিছু ধরন আছে যার দ্বারা একের থেকে অন্যের ভাষাকে পৃথক করা যায়। ভাষা ব্যবহারের এই নির্দিষ্ট ধরন প্রথম থেকেই সুনির্দিষ্ট নয়, এর মূলে কাজ করেছে নারী ও পুরুষের সামাজিক অবস্থানগত অসাম্য।

নারী ও পুরুষের ভাষা বৈশিষ্ট্য নিয়ে বিভিন্ন সময় নানা জ্ঞানগর্ভ আলোচনা হয়েছে। এ প্রসঙ্গে প্রথমেই যাঁর কথা বলতে হয় তিনি হলেন ভাষা বিজ্ঞানী অটো জেসপারসেন (Jespersen)। ১৯৯২ সালে তিনি *Language* গ্রন্থে ‘The Women’ নামক ত্রয়োদশ অধ্যায়ে নারীর ভাষা নিয়ে বিস্তৃত আলোচনা করেছেন। আমাদের দেশে ১৮৭২ সালে অর্থাৎ বহু পূর্বে সারদাচরণ মিত্র তাঁর ভাষা বিজ্ঞান বিষয়ক একটি প্রবন্ধে বাংলাদেশের নারীর ভাষার যে প্রভেদ আছে তা উল্লেখ করেছেন। পরবর্তীকালে ডঃ সুকুমার সেন ১৯৭২ সালে তাঁর *বাঙ্গলায় নারীর ভাষা* প্রবন্ধে নারী ভাষার বৈশিষ্ট্য নিয়ে আলোচনা করেছেন।

বর্তমানে লিঙ্গভেদে ভাষার পার্থক্য তেমন চোখে পড়ে না। পূর্বে নারী ও পুরুষের ভাষার পার্থক্য সহজেই

\* গবেষক, দি এশিয়াটিক সোসাইটি

বোঝা যেত। উনিশ শতকের সাহিত্যে বিশেষত সেই সময়ের নাটকে, প্রহসনে লিঙ্গভেদে ভাষার পার্থক্য সহজেই লক্ষ্য করা যায়। মধুসূদন দত্তের *একেই কি বলে সভ্যতা?* (১৮৬০) ও *বুড়ো শালিকের ঘাড়ে রৌঁ* (১৮৬০) প্রহসন দু’টিতে লিঙ্গভেদে ভাষার বৈষম্য যেমন আছে, পাশাপাশি বিভিন্ন শ্রেণির নারীর ভাষা বৈশিষ্ট্যও ফুটে উঠেছে।

মধুসূদন পরবর্তী দীনবন্ধু, গিরিশ ঘোষের প্রহসন ও নাটকে নারী ও পুরুষ চরিত্রের সংলাপের মধ্যে বৈষম্য সূচিত হয়েছে। কিন্তু পরবর্তী কালে রবীন্দ্রনাথ,

### নবান্ন নাটক



রাখিকা (শোভা সেন)



প্রধান সমাদ্দার (বিজন ভট্টাচার্য)

দ্বিজেন্দ্রলালের নাটকে লিঙ্গভেদে সংলাপের বৈষম্য তেমন দেখা যায় না। আরও পরবর্তীকালে অর্থাৎ বিশ শতকের দ্বিতীয়ার্ধের নাট্যকারদের নাটকে নারী বা পুরুষের পৃথক সংলাপ রচনার ধরন তেমন ভাবে পরিলক্ষিত হয়নি। তবে বিজন ভট্টাচার্যের নাটকে যে নারীদের

ভাষা উঠে আসছে, তারা প্রধানত নিম্ন শ্রেণির নারী চরিত্র। কিছু শিষ্ট মান্যভাষা ও আঞ্চলিক ভাষার পরিচয়ও সেখানে পাওয়া যায়। তবে আলোচ্য নাটকগুলির কোন কোনটিতে শিষ্টভাষা ব্যবহারকারীদের মধ্যেও নারীর উপভাষা পুরুষের উপভাষা থেকে আলাদা হয়ে যাচ্ছে অনেক ক্ষেত্রে। বিভিন্ন সামাজিক শ্রেণিতে বসবাসকারী নারী চরিত্রের খন্ড খন্ড পরিচয় তুলে ধরেছেন নাট্যকার তাঁর নাটকগুলিতে। নাটকগুলিতে লিঙ্গভেদে ভাষা বৈষম্য

যেমন লক্ষ্য করা যায়, ভিন্ন শ্রেণির নারীর ভাষা বৈশিষ্ট্য তথা নারীর নিজস্ব ভাষাভঙ্গিও স্পষ্ট হয়ে উঠেছে।

‘নবান্ন’ (১৯৪৪) নাটকের দ্বিতীয় অঙ্কের তৃতীয় দৃশ্যে রাধিকার সংলাপে মেয়েলী ভাষার ব্যবহার লক্ষ্যীয়:

রাধিকা।। (কুকুরের প্রতি) ভারি পাজি কুকুর তো।  
কামড়ে দিলে গা! (কুকুরকে) দূর হারামজাদা,  
লক্ষ্মীছাড়া কুকুর। ঝাঁটা মারো মুখে, ঝাঁটা মারো।  
ছাই খা, ছাই খা, দূর -থু- থু ... ওমা এ যে  
অনেকখানি কামড়ে নিয়েছে দেখছি। ওমা আমার  
কী হবে গো। ইস্-স্-স্।

‘হারামজাদা’, ‘লক্ষ্মীছাড়া’, ‘ঝাঁটা মারো মুখে’,  
‘ছাই খা’-প্রভৃতি শব্দগুলো এক প্রকার গালি বিশেষ।  
যা সচরাচর নারীর ভাষাতেই ব্যবহার হতে দেখা যায়।

উপভাষা জনিত পার্থক্য সত্ত্বেও নারীর স্বভাবসুলভ  
ভাষাভাষি একাকার হয়ে গেছে বিজন ভট্টাচার্যের  
গোত্রান্তর (১৯৫৯) নাটকে, দু’একটি দৃষ্টান্ত দেওয়া হল:

**পূর্ববঙ্গের ভাষা**

শঙ্করী।। ..... এত মানবের মরণ হয়, আমারে যম  
চক্ষে দেখে না।

শঙ্করী।। করম আমার গুপ্তির পিন্ডি আর মাথা।

শঙ্করী।। .... আমি একটা কথা কইলাম তোমারে  
ঠাকুরপো, তোমাগো জাতের ধারাটাই এইরকম।

‘আমারে যম চক্ষে দেখে না’, ‘করম আমার গুপ্তির  
পিন্ডি আর মাথা’ প্রভৃতি বাক্যের ব্যবহার কেবলমাত্র  
মেয়েদের ভাষাতেই লক্ষ্য করা যায়।

**পশ্চিমবঙ্গ তথা কলকাতার বস্তি এলাকার ভাষা**

শৈলী।। এসো মা এসো। লক্ষ্মী মা, সোনা মা, এসো  
এসো—

শৈলী।। দূর হয়ে যা বদমাশ মেয়েছেলে কাঁহিকা।  
দূর হয়ে যা, দালাল সোহাগী মাগী--

আবার বারবিলাসিনী নারী যামিনীর পরিচয় পাওয়া  
যায় নাটকের তৃতীয় অঙ্কের তৃতীয় দৃশ্যে-

যামিনী।। কী জানি আজই তো খবর দেবার কথা ছিল  
পোড়ারমুখর। আমি কিন্তু শ্রেফ ভজিয়ে দেব।

শৈলী হল বস্তিবাসী শ্রমিক কানাইয়ের মা। তার  
ভাষা ততখানি মার্জিত বা পরিশীলিত নয়। ব্যক্তি  
বিশেষে সংলাপের ধরন শুধু বদলে গেছে, তবে  
দু’ক্ষেত্রেই তার সংলাপে নারীর নিজস্ব ভাষা বৈশিষ্ট্য  
লক্ষ্য করা যায়।

পূর্ববঙ্গ ও পশ্চিমবঙ্গের নারীর ভাষার যে দৃষ্টান্ত  
আমরা পেলাম তা থেকে এটা স্পষ্ট যে উপভাষাগত  
প্রভেদ নারীর স্বভাবসিদ্ধ ভাষাভঙ্গিতে কোন প্রভেদ  
সৃষ্টি করতে পারে না। সমভাষাভাষী নারীর বাকভঙ্গী  
সর্বদেশে সর্বকালে একই থাকে।

এ নাটকে নারী ও পুরুষের সংলাপের মধ্যেও  
কম বেশি পার্থক্য লক্ষ্য করা যায়। হরেন্দ্রর সঙ্গে  
শঙ্করীর সংলাপে কতটা বৈষম্য আছে তা দেখানো  
যেতে পারে-

শঙ্করী।। এত ভুল হয় না লো! কোন ভুল করি  
নাই, এ কথা আমি কই...ভুল আমি করি নাই  
বুঝলো ঠাকুরপো।

হরেন্দ্র।। দশটা পাঁচটা অফিস করতে হয় যাগো সংসার  
তো তাদের প্রাকটিকালি অফিসেই। (চা এর কাপ  
দেখে) কী চা নাকি! এক্ষেত্রে রেডিমেন্ট, য়্যা!  
সিটি লাইফ-এর এইটা মস্ত বড় অ্যাডভানটেজ।

শঙ্করীর সংলাপে সম্বোধন রূপে ‘ল’ শব্দের ব্যবহার  
দেখা যায়। সম্বোধন অর্থে ‘ল’, ‘লা’ ‘গো’, ‘ওগো’  
প্রভৃতির ব্যবহার একমাত্র নারীর ভাষাতেই লক্ষ্য করা  
যায়। আবার ‘ঠাকুরপো’, ‘ঠাকুরবি’, ‘ননদিনী’, ‘সতীন’  
প্রভৃতি শব্দগুলো বিবাহিত নারীর বৈবাহিক সম্বন্ধসূচক  
বিশেষ বিশেষ শব্দরূপ।

বিজন ভট্টাচার্য তাঁর ছায়াপথ (১৯৬২) নাটকে  
ফুটপথবাসী ভিখারীদের জীবন চিত্র অঙ্কন করেছেন।  
নারীর স্বাভাবিক ভাষাভঙ্গি ধরা পড়েছে ভিখারিনি  
প্রিয়ার একাধিক সংলাপে-

প্রিয়া ॥ (খোঁড়াকে লক্ষ্য করে) মাগীটাকে বসিয়ে রেখে  
মিনসেটা করছে দ্যাখ, করছে দেখ।  
প্রিয়া ॥ মুখ করবি নি তো, চোনা খাইয়ে দুবো।  
প্রিয়া ॥ তবু ভাল তুই। আমি ভাবলাম বুঝি কানা। দু  
চক্ষে পেড়ে দেখতি পারিনে।

অপর একজন ভিখারিনির পরিচয় পাওয়া যায়  
নাটকের একেবারে শেষ দিকে। তার সংলাপেও  
ফুটপাথবাসী নারীর ভাষা প্রকাশ পেয়েছে —  
ভিকিরিনী ॥ ডাইনী পুতমাগী, তুই আমার ছেলে চুরী  
করে এনেছিস কেন রে!

নিম্নশ্রেণির নারীর মুখে এরূপ ভাষা ব্যবহারে  
নাট্যকার বিশেষ সাফল্য দেখিয়েছেন।

এছাড়া এ নাটকে চাষী বউয়ের মুখেও আমরা  
নারীর নিজস্ব ভাষাভঙ্গি লক্ষ্য করি। গোপাল ও তার  
মায়ের (চাষী বউ) কথোপকথনে বিশেষ শব্দ বা  
বাক্যাংশের ব্যবহার দেখা যায়, যা কেবলমাত্র মেয়েরাই  
ব্যবহার করে থাকে—

গোপাল ॥ হয়ে তো গেছে খাওয়া তরকারি, আর  
কি খাবো?

চাষী বৌ ॥ ওমা, তাই বুঝি? এবার গোপাল তা বলি  
কি খাবে?

এখানে ‘ওমা, তাই বুঝি?’ এরূপ প্রশ্নবোধক  
বাক্যের ব্যবহার অতিরিক্ত স্নেহের প্রকাশ স্বরূপ চাষী  
বউ ব্যবহার করেছে তার পুত্রের প্রতি।

বিজন ভট্টাচার্যের নাটকে গ্রাম্য নারীর ভাষার  
একাধিক উদাহরণ আমরা দেখলাম। তাঁর বেশ কয়েকটি  
নাটকে সমকালীন শহুরে শিক্ষিত নারীর পরিচয়ও পাওয়া  
যায়। তাদের ভাষা অনেক বেশি মার্জিত ও পরিশীলিত।  
বাংলা মান্য উপভাষায় তাদের পারস্পরিক ভাব বিনিময়  
করতে দেখা যায়। কথায় কথায় ইংরেজি শব্দের ব্যবহার  
এমনকি ইংরেজি বাক্যের ব্যবহার তাদের ভাষায় লক্ষ্য  
করা যায়। নারী ও পুরুষের পৃথক সংলাপের ধরন

তেমনভাবে পরিলক্ষিত হয় না। বিজন ভট্টাচার্যের  
অবরোধ (১৯৪৭) নাটকের মি. সেন ও সুচিত্রার সংলাপ  
উদ্ধৃত করা হলে বিষয়টি আরো স্পষ্ট হবে।

মি. সেন ॥ Shut up! Shut up!

সুচিত্রা ॥ চেষ্টা করে তুমি আমার মুখ বন্ধ করতে পারবে  
না। (ছবি খানা ছুঁড়ে ফেলে দিয়ে উঠে দাঁড়ায়)  
You can't terrorize me that way. তুমি  
জানবে আমি সাবিত্রী নই।

মি. সেন ও সুচিত্রার পারস্পরিক বাকবিতণ্ডায়  
ভাষার আলাদা কোন বৈষম্য চোখে পড়ে না। বিংশ  
শতাব্দীর দ্বিতীয়ার্ধে নারী পুরুষের ভাষার বিশেষ  
পার্থক্য না থাকলেও নারীর ভাব প্রকাশের নিজস্ব কিছু  
ধরন আছে, যা সর্বদেশে সর্বকালে একরকমই থেকে  
যায়, যেমন—

মি. সেন ॥ ও, তাহলে রাগ করে যাচ্ছ না, বেশ! তা  
if you don't mind দুটি চা দিয়ে যেতে  
বলো তো। লক্ষ্মীটি!

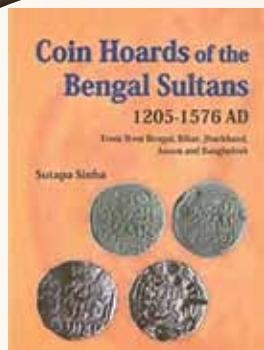
সুচিত্রা ॥ আহা, ঢং।

স্বামীর সঙ্গে সাধারণ কথোপকথনে সুচিত্রার  
ব্যবহৃত শব্দবন্ধে (আহা, ঢং) মেয়েলী ভাষার নিজস্ব  
বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রকাশ পাচ্ছে।

তাই বলাই যায় প্রাচীন হোক কিংবা আধুনিক নারীর  
স্বভাবসিদ্ধ ভাষাভঙ্গি কোন না কোনভাবে অজান্তেই  
তার সংলাপের মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রকাশ পেয়ে চরিত্রটিকে  
জীবন্ত করে তোলে।

### আকর গ্রন্থ

- ১। বিজন ভট্টাচার্য, *বিজন ভট্টাচার্য রচনা সংগ্রহ (প্রথম  
খণ্ড)*, নবাবুল্লাহ ভট্টাচার্য ও শমীক বন্দোপাধ্যায় কর্তৃক  
সম্পাদিত, পঠিত সংস্করণ এপ্রিল ২০১৬, প্রথম প্রকাশ  
জুলাই ২০০৮, দে'জ পাবলিশিং হাউস, কলকাতা।
- ২। বিজন ভট্টাচার্য, *ছায়াপথ*, প্রথম প্রকাশ ২৬ শে  
বৈশাখ ১৩৬৯, জাতীয় সাহিত্য পরিষদ, কলকাতা।



**Coin Hoards of the Bengal Sultans 1205-1576 AD, From West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and Bangladesh**

Sutapa Sinha, Shubhi Publications, Gurgaon  
ISBN: 978-81-8290-408-8  
2017 ₹1995.00

The archaeological source material like numismatics and epigraphy always acted as a scientific tool to know about the geo-political limits of the territory, fixing of the chronological events, correcting the list of the rulers and their dates as given in the chronicles. The coinage of Bengal Sultans has been subjected for research and decipherments for more than one and half centuries. But the present monograph by Sutapa Sinha, dedicated to a details study of coin hoards of Bengal Sultans found from West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and Bangladesh since 1843 clearly proves the justifications of re-examination and reconstruction of numerous coin hoards of this period, unearthed from undivided Bengal and coins of which are now spread all over the world. The author also discovered or worked on many new coin hoards found from India and Bangladesh which are included in the monograph with an extensive analytical discussion and rare photographs of the coins from the reserve collections of the museums. The result is an excellent corpus of the Coin Hoards (both published and unpublished), the first of this kind in India, which will remain a book of reference for a few generations to come.

The hard-bound book is divided into five Chapters entitled 'Introduction', 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds of Bengal Sultans from West Bengal', 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds of Bengal Sultans from Bihar and Jharkhand', 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds of Bengal Sultans from Assam' and 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds of Bengal Sultans from

Bangladesh' along with a set of illustrations and plates. Bibliography and index are also included in the last part of the monograph. Author has discussed about the definition and the classification of the coin hoards, a summary of published coin hoards from 1841, unpublished coin hoards and coins of the Bengal Sultans preserved for the centuries in public collections including India and abroad. She has worked in various Public Collections like The British Museum, London, The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, The National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, Bibliotheque National, Paris, Bode Museum, Berlin and Bangladesh National Museum, Dacca in abroad. Amongst these The National Museums of Scotland and Bibliotheque National, Paris have been published by the author for the first time in this work. In India she has visited National Museum, New Delhi, Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura Govt. Museum, Agartala, Tripura, Patna Museum, Bihar, State Archaeological Museum, West Bengal, Kolkata, Malda Museum, district Malda, West Bengal, Indian Museum, Kolkata to study the coins physically and to make a detail documentation of the hoards and finds belong to the Bengal Sultans. The coinage of Bengal Sultan does not have the excellence like Mughal coins but it possesses some kind of artistic merits. Apart from these author has discussed about 'What is a coin hoard' and different categories and sub classes of the hoards. Discovery and the analysis of all the unpublished coin hoards and their circumstances of the discovery in India and abroad by the author will provide a clear picture of the hegemony of Bengal Sultans. The identification of the mint city defines the geographical boundary of the Sultanate Bengal. 'Classification' of the coins, author has used IMC catalogue, BMC catalogue, Coinage, Suppl. IMC, Shillong, Corpus, Chittagong, Rajgor and CIS.

In the four chapters, Sutapa Sinha has analysed the coin hoards of Bengal sultans found from West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and Bangladesh coin hoards, mentioned in the work were mostly

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unearthed in pre-partition Bengal or undivided Bengal. The observation of each and every coin hoards on different aspects is significant. The very important points like find spot and the circumstances of the discovery of the hoard are very important for mapping the circulation and transactions of the currency in the then Bengal.

The title of the first chapter of the book is 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds from West Bengal' and it deals with the analysis of both published and unpublished coin hoards found from West Bengal. This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section of the chapter analysed fifteen coin hoards and the second section analysed the minor finds from West Bengal. It has been observed from the coin hoards analysis that the maximum number of hoards found in 19th and 20th century are first published in the Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal. Amongst these hoards, three are short-term savings hoard, one is royal treasure, five are common savings hoards, and six are long-term savings hoard. Amongst the fifteen hoards discussed in the Chapter, Cooch Behar Hoard is the largest one containing 13,500 coins. A bar graph has been drawn for the analysis of the Kushmandi hoard the latest one published by her, where the coins of the eight Bengal Sultans have been identified and described. The latest one is published by her in an international journal. The caption of the bar graph is missing and the composition of the hoard is stated as the homogeneous type. However, it is not a homogeneous type of hoard; it is a heterogeneous type of hoard, because the hoard is containing the Mughal coins and a brass token too.

Chapter two entitled 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds from Bihar and Jharkhand' author has discussed about the nine coin hoards and three minor finds of the Bengal Sultans' found from different districts of Bihar and Jharkhand. In 2012, all these coins were meticulously studied by the author in Patna Museum, Bihar. In the introduction part of this chapter, she has discussed about the discovery of the earliest hoard to the latest hoard

of Bengal Sultans' coins and previous research work done by the eminent scholars like Edward Thomas and E. C. Bayley.

Chapter three entitled 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds from Assam' gives a detail analysis of five coin hoards and three minor finds discovered in last two centuries. To assemble the information on published and unpublished coin hoard, author has visited and worked in the State Museum of Assam, Guwahati, museum like Agartala State Museum, Tripura, too. Here she has published two hoards and three finds of Bengal Sultan coins' from Assam state in Numismatic Digest, which was unpublished before. These are Mathanguri hoard, Haleswar hoard, Donka Mokam find, Juria find and Rajaduar find.

The last chapter i.e. the chapter four entitled 'Coin Hoards and Minor Finds from Bangladesh' encompasses Sultanate Coins of Bengal analysis the eleven coin hoards and six minor finds mostly unearthed in pre-partition Bengal. According to the author the earliest coin hoard of Bengal Sultan was discovered in 1893 from Jessore and later it was published in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the same year. Notes and references are also given like previous chapters where earliest publication reference for each hoard is given. Each and every 'Remark and Observation' point of the analysis reveals the significance of the hoard and previous research on that particular hoard.

Index and abbreviation parts of the book are very carefully and thoughtfully done. However, a glossary was essential for this kind of book where many terminologies and the jargons are unknown to the readers. A brief conclusion part is also needed to include for scholars who are interested in the coins of Bengal sultans.

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JOURNAL OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY

Vol. LX No. 1 2018

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Suggestions for further reading & and references at end of chapters.

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**P 961 r**

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xxix, 656p.: ill.; 26 cm. (77010)(1.6.17)

Appendix : p. 527-607.

ISBN: 978-1-5063-2657-3:  
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Girls are our future: thoughts of a practical radical nun/ by Sister Cyril and Neil Farrelly and Greg Dale.-New

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Contents: First fifteen kanadas. 1st published 1997.

ISBN: 978-93-81574-62-1: Rs. 1400.00

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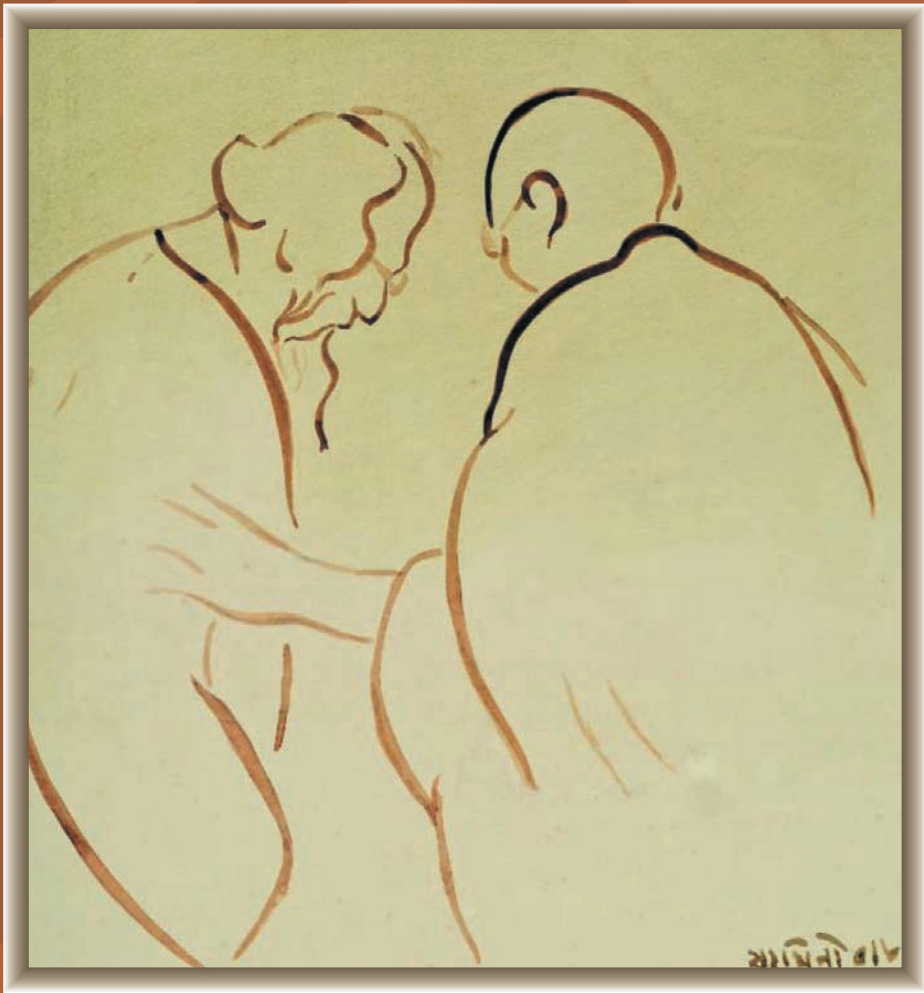
For even though his mortal frame will turn into ashes tomorrow, at 4.00 pm, Gandhiji's imperishable teachings will abide with us. I even feel that Gandhiji's immortal spirit is still hovering over us and will continue to watch over the nation's destiny in future also. The mad youth who killed him was wrong if he thought thereby he was destroying his noble mission. Perhaps God wanted Gandhiji's mission to fulfill and prosper through his death.

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**Sabyasachi Bhattacharya** (comp. & ed), *The Mahatma and The Poet*, p. 10