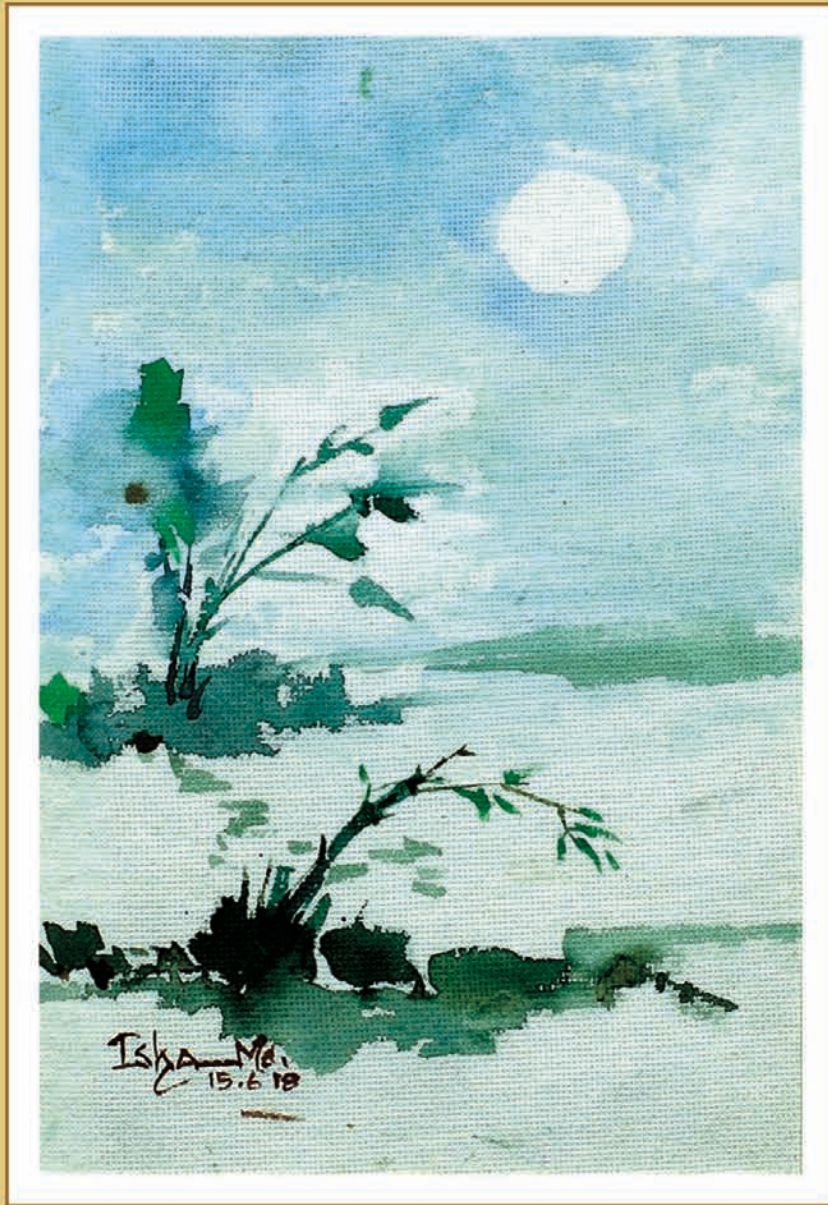


Greetings 2020



THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
KOLKATA

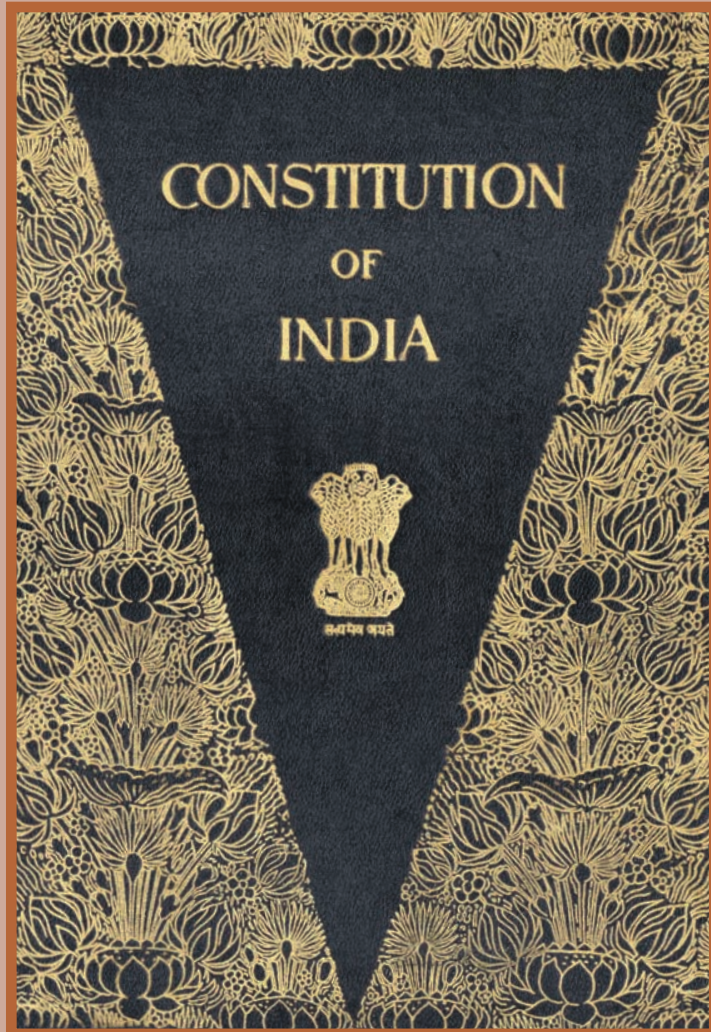


JANUARY 2020

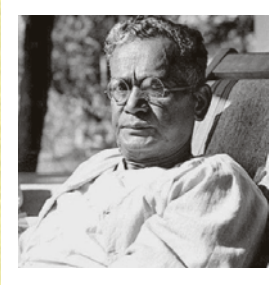


Monthly Bulletin

VOLUME XLIX, NO. 1



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



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA Excellent Illustrations by Nandalal Bose

The members of the Constituent Assembly thought it would only be appropriate if the Constitution could somehow represent India's journey and heritage and entrusted Nandalal Bose with the task of illustrating the pages. He carefully selected a team of artists (including Biswarup, Gouri, Jamuna, Perumal, Kripal Singh and other students of Kala Bhavana) who fashioned twenty-two images on the manuscript of the Indian Constitution, to depict a fragment of India's vast historical and cultural heritage. Arranged chronologically, the illustrations were created using indigenous techniques of applying gold-leaf and stone colours. While Beohar Rammanohar Sinha is credited with the Preamble Page it was his student Dinanath Bhargava who sketched the National Emblem and the calligraphy was done by Prem Behari Narain Raizada. This document is now preserved in a special helium-filled case in the library of Parliament of India.

On the occasion of the observance of the 70th anniversary of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, committed to donate to the Library of the Asiatic Society the printed version of the original Constitution, published by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs, Government of India in 2000, from his personal collection.



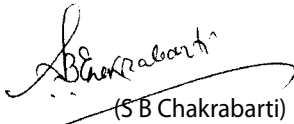
The General Secretary along with the staff and Council Members of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata observing the 70th anniversary of the Indian Constitution at the Humayun Kabir Hall on 26 November 2019

**AN ORDINARY MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 2020 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 2nd December, 2019.
2. Exhibitions of presents made to the Society in December, 2019.
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. The General Secretary reported in the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting held on 2nd December, 2019 that in terms of the provision of Bye-Laws IV(6) the name of Professor Mrinal Miri 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 6th January 2020 (Bio-data of Professor Mrinal Miri is enclosed under Notification)
7. The following paper will be read:
"The Translation and Illustration of Hindu Texts (Religious Literature i.e. Primarily Epics) at Akbar's Court" by Professor Shamir Isha.


(S B Chakrabarti)
General Secretary

The Asiatic Society
1, Park Street
Kolkata 700016

Dated the 12th day of December 2019

The Translation and Illustration of Hindu Texts (Religious Literature i.e. Primarily Epics) at Akbar's Court

Dr. Shamir Isha*

Hamida Banu Begum owned an illustrated copy of the Ramayana, the Hindu Epic about the exploits of the God Rama, in Persian translation. Its narrative may have appealed to her since she, like the heroine Sita, spent many years in difficult and often dangerous conditions in exile. Holding the prestigious position of the Queen Mother for about fifty years until her death in 1604, in her youth, she had accompanied Humayun, her husband into exile in Persia.

A royal order issued by her gifting tax free lands to the son of Vallabha, the founder of a Krishna Bhakti Movement, suggests that she, like her son was interested in religious traditions outside Islam. Hindu texts had caught the attention of Akbar and he had both the great (Indian) Hindu Epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, translated into Persian and illustrated, along with the *Hari Vamsha*, painted in a Mughal Manner depicting or illustrating the God Krishna holding up a mountain to protect villagers from a storm.

Akbar believed that such translations would help promote harmony between the major religious and social systems of the subcontinent. Interestingly the task of translating these epics from Sanskrit into Persian was entrusted to various court members including Al-Badauni; an orthodox cleric, who found this task reprehensible. Illustrations, Akbar believed, enhanced the didactic value of the translated texts. Akbar's personal Ramayana, completed in 1588,

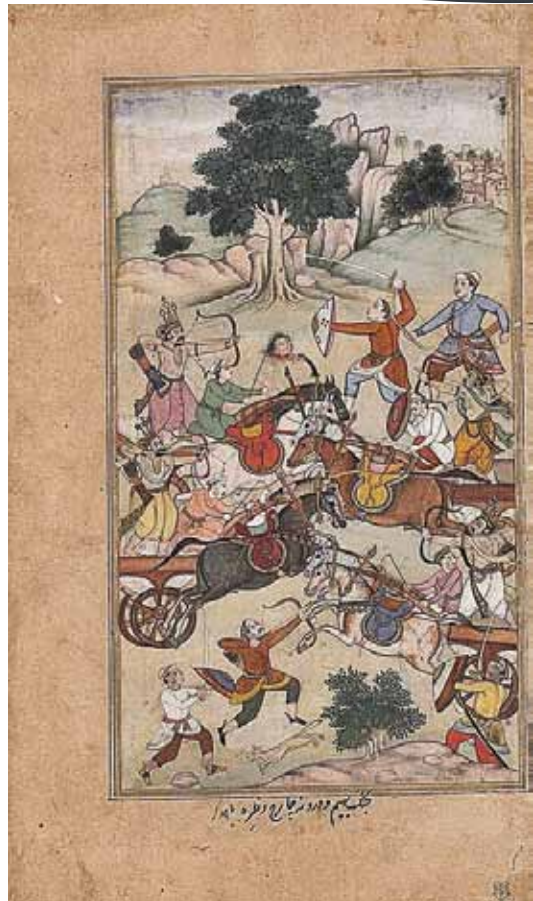
consists of 176 illustrations, each of which were executed by the court's finest artists. Both the quantity and the quality of the illustrations suggests Akbar's personal interest in this text.

Following Akbar's example, some of his highest ranking nobles also commissioned illustrated Hindu texts. Imperial artistic patronage had considerable impact on nobles, whether they were Rajputs or Muslims from diverse backgrounds, inspiring them to emulate Mughal taste. Two of the highest-ranking



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nobles of Akbar's reign were Abd-al-Rahim Khan-i-Khanan and Raja Man Singh of the Kachhwaha house. Although different in religious affiliation and ethnic origin, these men were contemporaries who each had an unusual familiarity with the court. Their patronage to art i.e. painting and architecture affords opportunities to appreciate and understand the scope and tastes of the Mughal nobility. By providing temples throughout the domain in a recognisably Mughal style, Man Singh was helping to spread Akbar's official policy of Sulh-i-kui, just as Khan-i-Khanan did by commissioning an illustrated Ramayana. To further promote the concept of Sulh-i-Kul, Man Singh provided at least two mosques and supported the shrine of a Muslim saint.



The role of the arts in promoting political agenda was well established throughout the 16th century and would escalate through the mid-seventeenth century, both in the Mughal heartland and in the homeland of subordinate nobles. The ideology that was formulated within Akbar's court was the product of a coming together of many talented men, who disseminated it widely among their own circles of influence. Mughal Culture would, in time, be transmitted to virtually every elite society within the subcontinent. Raja Man Singh had sponsored poets, although the languages he promoted were Indic ones. Their extensive patronage of the literary arts

Paper to be Read

led one poet to describe Man Singh, and the Khan-i-Khanan as promoters of Akbar's imperial prestige.

Abd-al-Rahim(1556-1626) was the son of Akbar's first Prime Minister, a Muslim from Central Asia. Abd al-Rahim himself was born in India and was an example of the kind of loyal foreign-descended noble who formed the mainstream of Akbar's ruling elite. Raised at the court, Abd al-Rahim was made commander of the entire Mughal army, earning him the title of Khan-i-Khanan, even before he was thirty. He like Man Singh, had achieved the highest rank possible by the time he died. He had composed poetry in some of the several languages

he had mastered, including Persian Hindavi , Arabic and Tantric.The Khan-i-Khanan was famed for his large army.

Like Akbar, he had a range of tastes, for after he saw Akbar's illustrated Ramayana, he too commissioned one of his own, and many of its paintings were similar to those in Akbar's imperial Ramayana. What is significant here is Khan-i-Khanan's patronage of Hindu text, a subject that reflects Akbar's promotion of the policy of universal toleration, 'Sulh-i-Kul'. This illustrates or demonstrates the way the Mughal nobles spread the imperial ideology through their own patronage.

G.O.C.-in-Chief (HQ. Eastern Command) Sri Anil Chouhan visiting the Library and the Museum of the Asiatic Society on 31.10.2019



Sri Anil Chouhan expressed interest to undertake a collaborative research with the Society on North-East Frontiers in the socio-economic-cultural perspectives with particular reference to Arunachal Pradesh.



The Asiatic Society

Founded in 1784

(An Institution of National Importance declared by an Act of Parliament)

and

(An Autonomous Organization under Ministry of Culture, Government of India)

Patron : Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal

Ref. No. : 95

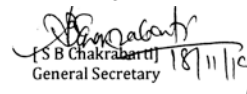
NOTIFICATION

Date : 18-11-19

Report under clause 6 of Bye-Laws IV (regarding election of Honorary Fellow) in respect of Professor Mrinal Miri

Mrinal Miri was born in Shillong in the year 1940. He went to various small town schools in Assam. After his schooling he went to Presidency College, Calcutta, to read for his B.A. (H) degree in Philosophy. He then took his M.A. degree in Philosophy from St. Stephen's College, Delhi. In 1964, Miri went, on a scholarship, to Cambridge where he took his tripos (in philosophy) and the Ph.D. degree under the supervision of the Late Professor Bernard Williams. He returned to Delhi in 1970 to teach in St. Stephen's College. In 1974 he moved to Shillong to set up the department of Philosophy in the newly established central university (North-Eastern Hill University). He retired as the Vice-Chancellor of this university in 2005. He has lived in Delhi since then. Prior to becoming Vice-Chancellor he was Director of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study at Shimla from 1993 to 1999. He has also been a member of the University Grants Commission. He was the Chairman of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research twice once between 1994-1997 and later between 2012-2015. He has been Visiting Professor in several universities. He also served as the Chairman of the Centre for Studies of Developing Societies (CSDS). He was the Chancellor of Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar from 2008-2013. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the President of India for his contribution in the field of education and literature. He has been a member (nominated) of the upper house (Rajya Sabha) of the Indian Parliament.

His main interest in Philosophy is in the areas of philosophy of culture and moral philosophy. He has made very significant contribution to the understanding of issues relating to our tribal cultures. He is the author of several books and numerous papers in professional journals. Miri's publications include articles in journals like *Mind*, *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, *Philosophical Studies*, *Journal of Value Inquiry*, *Indian Philosophical Quarterly* and *Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research*. He has also published widely in professional multi-disciplinary journals. His books include *Philosophy and Psychoanalysis* (HAS, 1977), *Five essays on Kant* (ed) (NEHU, 1987), *Tribal India: Continuity and Change* (ed), Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, 1993, *Identity and the Moral Life* (OUP, 2003), *Philosophy and Education* (OUP, 2014), *The Idea of Surplus: Tagore and Contemporary Human Sciences* (ed) (Routledge, 2016) *The Place of Humanities in Our Universities* (ed) (Routledge, 2018). Miri's translation into English of Rasna Barua's Assamese novel *Xeuji Pator Kahini* has been published by Sahitya Akademi under the title of *The Partings*.

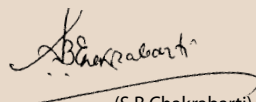

S. B. Chakrabarti
General Secretary

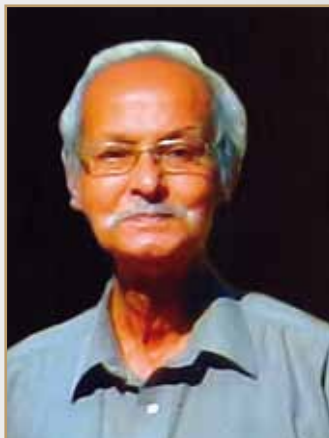


237th FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATION 15th JANUARY 2020, WEDNESDAY

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 of the Asiatic Society
11.00 a.m.	Presentation of flower bouquet to Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal and Patron of the Asiatic Society and Professor Arvind P. Jamkhedkar, Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, by Professor Isha Mahammad president of the Asiatic Society
11.01 a.m.	Invocation
11.04 a.m.	Welcome Address by Dr. S.B. Chakrabarti, General Secretary, The Asiatic Society
11.08 a.m.	Foundation Day Oration by Professor Arvind P. Jamkhedkar, Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi
11.38 a.m.	Presidential Address by Professor Isha Mahammad, President, The Asiatic Society
11.42 a.m.	Address by Guest In Chief : Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal and Patron of the Asiatic Society
11.57 a.m.	Vote of Thanks by Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer, The Asiatic Society
11.59 a.m.	National Anthem
12.00 Noon	Departure of the Hon'ble Governor and Patron of the Asiatic Society


(S B Chakrabarti)
General Secretary



Annada Charan Bhagabati

Professor Annada Charan Bhagabati (20.09.1936 – 26.10.2019) was an eminent Anthropologist of India. He obtained M.Sc. degree in Anthropology from Calcutta University in 1958 and Ph.D. from Auckland University, New Zealand in 1967 based on a field work among the Maoris. His professional achievements including awards and prestigious positions brought him to academic excellence not only in this country but also abroad. Before he completed his tenure as Vice-Chancellor of Arunachal University (now Rajiv Gandhi Central University) between 1993 and 1998, he was also Professor of Anthropology in Dibrugarh University during 1976-1985 and Gauhati University during 1985-1992. He was a Founder Director of the Gauhati based ICSSR Research Institute named Institute of Social and Economic Development (renamed as OKD Institute of Social Change and Development) during 1992-93. He was awarded with a number of coveted positions in the field of

Anthropology and other related academic areas. Professor Bhagabati visited many countries of the world for various academic programmes such as New Zealand, Hungary, Russia, Mexico etc. He had lectured throughout the country on various occasions at a number of Universities and Institutes.

As far as the Asiatic Society is concerned he was very intimately connected with it specially for the new initiative that the Society has taken in North-East India. He was a member of the Peer Review Committee of the Asiatic Society during 2010-11. He took active interest and contributed very positively towards framing the recommendations of the Peer Review Committee. He was honoured by the Asiatic Society with Annandale Memorial Medal in 2016 and R.P. Chanda Memorial Medal in 2011. Professor Bhagabati is survived by his wife and two children.

The members of the Asiatic Society pay their respectful tribute to the departed soul and share the grief with the members of his family.

S B Chakrabarti



From the Desk of the General Secretary

Dear Members and Well-wishers,

Wish you all the Season's Greetings and a very very Happy New Year 2020.

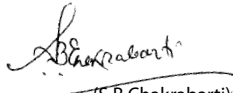
Our 237th Foundation Day (15.01.2020) is being observed in a befitting manner. Professor Arvind P. Jamkhedkar, Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research is to deliver the Foundation Day Oration this year. We were occupied with a number of academic programmes during the later part of December, 2019 such as, a documentary film (18.11.2019) made by Smt. Nasrin Islam was screened on historical postal stamps which were released on the occasion of Bangladesh Liberation Struggle for Independence. The Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh in Kolkata, Mr. Toufique Hasan, was also present on the occasion. We observed Constitution Day on 26th November, 2019 at the Humayun Kabir Hall of the Society. A number of lectures were also organised such as, a special lecture by Professor Dr. Audrius Beinorius, Vilnius University, Lithuania on 28.11.2019, Professor Tanika Sarkar, former Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University (Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar Memorial Lecture, 2018 on 10.12.2019), Professor Ashok Kumar Das, eminent historian from Santiniketan (a lecture in memory of renowned historian late Professor Aniruddha Ray on 14.12.2019 in collaboration with Paschimbanga Itihas Samsad), U.N. Brahmachari Memorial Lectures by Professor Bibhuti Bhusan Saha, School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata on Kala-azar and another by Professor Gautam Aditya of the Dept. of Zoology of Calcutta University on Ecology of Dengue Vectors on 23.12.2019. A special lecture on environment as part of the programme on *Swachhata Hi Seva* was delivered by Professor Kalyan Kumar Rudra on 27.12.2019. Another special lecture on environment as part of the programme on the same occasion was delivered on 31.12.2019 by Professor Subhas Dutta, eminent environmentalist. A five-day workshop on "Language & Aesthetics of Folklore" was organised from 16 to 20 December, 2019. A colloquium was organised in collaboration with the University of Leeds-Manchester-Edinburgh and the theme of the colloquium was "The Outsider from Within : Indian Anthropologists and the Birth of the Nation".

A unique Sit & Draw programme for the children of Salt Lake area was organised on the occasion of bicentenary of Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar at Salt Lake complex on 27.12.2019. Another unique programme on Mentally Handicapped and the Question of Human Rights was organised in Salt Lake complex from 25 to 31 December, 2019 in collaboration with SEVAC, an NGO.

During January 2020 onwards we have drawn up quite a number of academic programmes including the seminars, workshops, special lectures and publications. The prestigious publication entitled *The Comprehensive History of Modern Bengal, 1700-1950* in three volumes will be released on 27.01.2020 by Professor Dipesh Chakrabarty, Professor of History, Chicago University. This project was conceived by late Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, former Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati University and former Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research. He edited these three volumes and organised two international workshops on this subject but unfortunately died on 08.01.2019 while the publication was in progress.

We are planning to relocate some of our sections in the newly constructed 4th and 5th floors atop the new building at 1, Park Street. We have already taken up the matter with the Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India for relocation of our books which were temporarily shifted from Metcalfe Hall to the Old Currency Building.

Looking forward to your kind co-operation in all the activities of the Society in the New Year.


(S B Chakrabarti)
General Secretary

Three Exquisite Paintings in the Collection of The Asiatic Society

Portrait of T. N. Annandale

The Asiatic Society has a portrait painting of N. Annandale in oils (measuring 34" x 18") among its collection of persons of brilliant qualities with highest qualifications in various fields and subjects by virtue of which they were placed in the most coveted chair of honour and responsibilities. It is a bit surprising that here a portrait of such a person was done by an artist who remained anonymous and did not sign on his work of painting. Further more, we find that the colour scheme of the face has no trace of an European skin colour and even the hair and moustache in blackish-grey like Indian origin inspite of the fact that Annandale was born in a family of 19th century English aristocrats having very fair English skin colour. Although we know some Scottish people have black hair like Italians.

Under the circumstances, we are rather tend to believe that the portrait was done by an artist of Indian origin who did the work from a black-and-white photograph. We guess the work was commissioned to the artist who excelled in portrait painting in Bombay came out from J. J. School of Art with English tradition of Royal Academy.

Nevertheless, whatever we have in our possession, the said work is commendable from various viewpoints like treatment of facial anatomy with flawless brushing, determined and sharp expression of eyes, firmness of forehead, nose and softness of cheeks, chin and lips are all in a perfect order and pictorial harmony.

He wears a three-piece suit and a blue silk tie on white shirt done with perfection and ease. The main figure thrust out against bluish background is quite attractive and pleasing to the eyes. This painting reminds



me of the paintings of Whistler, an American born painter settled in London, England. The work should be preserved with due care.

A Scottish Zoologist, entomologist, anthropologist and herpetologist, the eldest son of Thomas Annandale, was the Regius professor of clinical surgery at the University of Edinburgh. Nelson was educated at Rugby school, Balliol College, Oxford and the University of Edinburgh.

He came to India in 1904 as Deputy Superintendent of the Natural History section of the Indian Museum. He was a Deputy Director at the Indian Museum in Calcutta and in 1907 he became its Director succeeding John Anderson (1833-1900). He had travelled widely before his career in India, and with Herbert C. Robinson he had undertaken the Skeat Expedition to the northern part of the Malay Peninsula in 1899.

Nelson started the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum journals; and in 1916, he became the first Director of the Zoological Survey of India. He was associated with many scientists of his time. This change placed an official equality with Botany and Geology and made more funds available for conditions to various parts of India. He was interested in aspects beyond systematic research including Ecology. His suggestion of a problem in Anthropology to P. C. Mahalanobis led to the latter's discovery of a technique that developed into the multivariate statistical techniques of present day. He held the position of Director until 1924 and was succeeded by Robert Beresford Seymore Sewell (1880-1964). He was President of the 1924 session of the Indian Science Congress.

In 1921, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and was closely associated with Royal

Art Appreciation

Asiatic Society of Bengal, during his service in India as Anthropological Secretary, Vice-President and as its President, in 1923 instituted a Triennial Annandale Memorial Medal for contributions to Anthropology in Asia. His insect and spider collection is now in the Indian Museum. He was also noted for his work on the Biology and Anthropology of the Farse Islands and Iceland about which he published the *Faeroes and Iceland : a study in Island Life* in 1905. On 10th April 1924 he passed away in Calcutta after a short illness.

DEATH OF CARDINAL WOLSEY—Artist unknown

A small painting (26" x 18") on a metal-tray has an aroma of Baroque style of painting, appears to have Dutch origin and the figures with heavy drapes on the principal characters placed in the middle of the support has a distinct and of well-matured style of using thick impastos of oil-paints and adoption of pictorial chiaroscuro. Total composition with so many figures which are mostly kept under shadows and the important areas and principal characters are brought under the limelight with colours like cherry-red, white and grayish blue on the robes and drapery.

Compositional style is clearly evident like that of famous artist Rembrandt Vanjin, and naturally it has acquired a feeling of a monumental quality in the painting, perhaps unknowingly. The figures around the lower corner on the right, seated below the altar with some gift in hand are kept in complete dark, so on other areas of the canvas on the left, save and except a glimpse of reddish light on the sky is seen behind the church as if it was at the time of sun down.



Besides small technical details, the picture-frame has been too-heavy for the small work and also rounding of corners of the frame has constricted the usual growing dimension of the painting like a small medallion.

THOMAS WOLSEY (C.1475 - 1530)

Thomas Wolsey was cardinal and statesman, Henry the VIII's Lord Chancellor and one of the last Churchmen and played a dominant role in English politics. He was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, around 1475. His father, who is thought to have been a butcher, provided a good education and he went to Magdalene College, Oxford. Wolsey was ordained in around 1498. He became Chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury and later Chaplain to Henry the VIII, who employed him on diplomatic mission.

There Wolsey made a name for himself as an efficient administrator, both for the crown and the church. When Henry VIII became King in 1509, Wolsey's rapid rise began. In 1514, he was elevated to Archbishop of York and a year later the Pope made him a cardinal. Soon afterwards the King appointed him as Lord Chancellor.

From 1515 to 1529, Wolsey's rule was undisputed. Henry VIII delegated more and more state business to him, including near-complete control of England's foreign policy. Wolsey's finest hour was arranging the field of the cloth of gold, the Tudor equivalent of a summit meeting, which he devised for Henry to meet the Francis I, King of France.

Thomas Wolsey used his great wealth to indulge his passion for building at his London home, York Place in Whitehall, and at Hampton Court, 20 miles south-west of London. He also founded Cardinal College at Oxford (later King's College, and now Christ Church), but his haughtiness and grand style of living made him increasingly unpopular. Henry VIII desperately wanted a son and argued that his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, with whom he had a daughter, was not lawful. He asked Wolsey to use his influence in Rome to get a papal annulment of Henry's marriage so that he could marry. Wolsey was unable to do so, dominated the Pope at that time. Wolsey was widely disliked, particularly among those around Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's prospective new bride. Wolsey's failure to arrange an annulment for Henry was quickly followed by his downfall.

Thomas was arrested near York in November

1530 and accused of treason. He died on November 29th of the same year at Leicester on his journey south to face the trial.

LAKE OF LUGANO – A Painting by artist T. E. Limeratw

The title of the painting is directly derived from name of the Lake, which has very long historical background due



to its important strategic situation and scenic beauty. So we have an oil-painting under the title of the place by T.E. Limeratw was no exception. But if look into his academic training in the preceding paragraph we can very well assess that his area of learning and working was basically design and he worked sometime as textile designer, though he did learn the art of landscape painting in America, he could not excell in his profession immediately.

But after his visit to Paris and his exposure to Impressionist paintings he took interest in landscape painting seriously and so here we have this painting. A river flowing down from snow-capped mountain, and the range of them is seen far beyond against clear light-blue sky. In between mountain with trees and vegetation came down step by step on both side of the river and created a big lake is seen on the right side corner of the painting where people are boating and swimming.

In reality, the painting is not of a high quality, it is just a landscape (measuring 29" x 19") without any special distinction neither worth the title of the painting. Still an

old work of an artist who has gone down to the history of late 19th century painting of Europe and America, we have to take care about the work.

The painting should be properly cleaned and preserved for documentation at the least.

The Lake Lugano (Italian : Lago di Lugano or Ceresio; Latin : Ceresius lacus; Lombard : Lagh de Lugan; German : Luganersee) is glacial lake which is situated on the border between southern Switzerland and northern Italy. The lake, named after the city of Lugano, is situated between Lake Como and Lago Maggiore. This was referred for the first time by Gregory of Tours in 590 A.D. with the name Ceresio, a name which is said to have derived from the Latin word Cerasus, meaning cherry, and refers to the abundance of Cherry trees which at one time adorned the shores of the lake. The lake appears in documents in 804 A.D. under the name Laco Luanasco.

The first certain testimony of a political body governing the shores of the lake is from 818 A.D. Occupying an area of strategic importance, the lake was then part of the feudal dominion of the country of Sperto. Circa 1000 A.D. it came under the control of the Bishop of Como and Milan over control of Alpine traffic from 1218 to 1227. As the lake and its shores became progressively incorporated into the Duchy of Milan they became the subject of political and territorial contention during the 15th century, and Lugano became the Lake's main town.

The artist T. E. Limeratw is an American academic landscape painter. Born in Norway in 1880, his art training began very early there and in Paris. After his arrival in the United States in 1893 he studied at the National Academy of Design, the Art Student League and Cooper Union while working as a textile designer. In 1906, during a trip abroad, he was influenced by Monet and started to do conservatively. Impressionistic landscapes, city and construction, scenes in new England, Utah, Lugans and Panama. His Panama Canal paintings, now at West Point, brought him his first recognition. He became president of the National Academy of Design from 1934 to 1939. He passed away in his home town in the year 1940, after short illness.

Somnath Mukherjee
Somnath Mukherjee

Isha Mahammad
Isha Mahammad

Founder-Members of the Asiatic Society

The 18th century Calcutta was the trading destination of the Europeans. Sir William Jones, the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, dreamt of an intellectual society devoted to art, science and literature in the model of the Royal Asiatic Society of London. He reached Calcutta in October 1783 and set himself to organise an association. He felt, "that in the fluctuating, imperfect, and limited erudition in life, enquiries and improvements could only be made by the united efforts of many, who are not easily brought, without some pressing inducement or strong impulse, to coverage in a common point". The circle of enlightened Europeans embraced the plan of an intellectual society patronised by Warren Hastings, the Governor General. The moment came on the day January 15th 1784 when thirty European Gentlemen gathered in a meeting and agreed that the Society be established for the purpose of inquiring into the History and Antiquities, Arts, Sciences and Literature of Asia. It was resolved that the meetings of this Society be held at the Court House every Thursday Evening at 7 O'Clock.

Following gentlemen were present in the 1st meeting held on 15th January 1784.



Sir Robert Chambers (14 January 1737– 9 May 1803), son of Robert Chambers, an Attorney of New Castle, UK, was the English Jurist, Vinerian Professor of English Law and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. He was the founder member and President of the foundation meeting of the Asiatic Society. Chambers was a contributor to *Hyde's Notebooks*.



Mr. Justice [John] Hyde (14 January 1738 – 8 July 1796) was a **Puisne Judge** on the **Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal**. He is the primary author of *Hyde's Notebooks*, a series of 74 notebooks of the highest court in Bengal from 1774 to 1862. Hyde thought that all individuals in Bengal deserved the same rights in the Supreme Court's charter and were British subjects.

Founder Members of the Asiatic Society



Sir William Jones (28 September 1746 – 27 April 1794) the visionary and soul behind the foundation of the Asiatic Society was born to William Jones, a mathematician in Wales. A **Puisne** Judge on the **Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal**, a linguistic prodigy, and a distinguished scholar, Jones was devoted to oriental researches. In the first four volumes of *Asiatick Researches* 29 papers of William Jones had been published. He developed the idea of common source of language and published *The Sanscrit Language*. His translations of *Sakuntala*, *Gita Govinda*, *Ritu Samhara* etc. into English led to the study of Indian dramatic literature and mythology.



Gen. John Carnac (1716 – 29 November 1800) son of Captain Peter Carnac, was British Brigadier General who served three times as the Commander-in-Chief in India. After his arrival in Bengal he became Secretary and aided-de-camp to Robert Clive, Governor of Bengal. He defeated Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in 1765 in Bihar. The papers of Robert Clive and John Carnac cover the transfer of power from the Mughal Empire to the British Empire.



Lt. Col. Henry Watson (1737–1786) Colonel and chief engineer Bengal, was a mathematical genius. Watson came to Calcutta in 1764 and was in charge of the Fort William military establishment. He constructed works at Budgebudge and Melancholy Point and was impressed with the necessity of dock accommodation at Calcutta. Robert Clive was on high opinion about his mathematical abilities.



Messrs. David Anderson (1750 -1828) and his brother James Anderson were sons of David Anderson, a lawyer in Edinburgh. They became close friends and assistants of Warren Hastings. David was a major political diplomat and was involved with the First Maratha War (1775 -1782). David Anderson helped Hastings prepare his defence for his impeachment. Like Hastings, the Anderson brothers assembled collections of Oriental books and manuscripts.



Henry Vansittart (30 April 1755 - 7 October 1786) of Berkshire, England was the eldest son of Henry Vansittart, British Governor of Bengal from 1759 to 1764. He was born on 30 April 1755. He was with the East India Company service. Henry Vansittart was the member of Bengal Council. He died at the age of 31 on 7 October 1786.

Founder Members of the Asiatic Society



Charles Croftes was a merchant of the East India Company. He was responsible for providing necessary amenities with provisions of draught and carriage cattle for the army at the Fort William. He was in contact with Warren Hastings, the Governor General and the Council of Fort Williams relating to his business contract. Sir William Jones and Lady Jones left for Chittagong along with him in 1786.



William Chambers (23 February 1723 – 10 March 1796), the famous Architect was born to an English stock broker in Gothenburg. He was educated in England and Sweden. His journeys to Bengal and China in the service of Swedish East India Company had made his acquaintance with Indian and Chinese architecture. His paper on sculptures and ruins at Mahabalipuram was published in the *Asiatick Researches*.



Richard Johnson (1753-1807) was an East India Company servant and collector of oriental art and manuscripts. In 1769 he was appointed a writer on the Bengal establishment of the East India Company. In 1780 he became deputy to the company's resident at the court of the Wazir of Oudh at Lucknow and acquired a large number of Sanskrit and Persian manuscripts and miniatures.



John Shore (5 October 1751- 14 February 1834), a British official of the East India Company, served as Governor General of Bengal from 1793 to 1797. He edited a memoir on William Jones' life in 1804 and was intimately associated with the foundation of the Society. Shore is best remembered in this country as the virtual author of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in Bengal.



Francis Gladwin (1744 - 1813) was a Persian scholar, a lexicographer and prolific translator of Persian literature into English. He served in the Bengal Army and was a professor in the college of Fort William. He was devoted to oriental literature and linguistics. He carried out scholarly works and translations of *Ain-E-Akbari*, *History of Hindostan*, *Persian-Hindostani Dictionary* etc. under the patronage of Warren Hastings.

Founder Members of the Asiatic Society



Charles Chapman (23 November 1752 - 19 March 1809), son of a British East India Company's officer, was a writer of the Company. Later he became Warren Hastings's private secretary and was appointed as a British agent to the Berar Durbar. Hastings recommended him to his successor Cornwallis and was given the task of managing Hastings's interests in Bengal. In 1795 he organised the congratulatory address to Hastings from Calcutta on his acquittal.



Nathaniel Middleton (1750 - 1807), son of Samuel Middleton of Staffordshire, came to India by the end of 1769. He was close associate of Warren Hastings, Governor General and was appointed as Resident at the Court of the ruler of Oudh in Lucknow. Middleton became involved in the dispute of Hastings and the ruler of Oudh which led to Hastings's impeachment.



Major [William] Davy (1750 - 1807) was a great scholar of Persian language and culture. He worked as the Persian Secretary of Warren Hastings. Besides being involved in translating of official papers, he also translated many of the great works of Mughal scholarship. Following a visit to the Great Moghul at Delhi in 1778, he was given the title Muasim-ud-Dowlah Nuseer ul Mult, Bahadur, Muhabat Jang.



Sir Charles Wilkins (1749 - 13 May 1836), son of Walter Wilkins, devoted himself to the study of the Sanskrit Language. He was an orientalist and English typographer. His works include *A Grammar of Sanskrit* and translation of *Bhagavad Gita* into English. He was the creator of Bengali and Persian alphabet alongside Panchanan Karmakar and published *A Grammar of the Bengal Language*. University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law. King George IV bestowed on him the honor of Knighthood.



Jonathan Duncan (15 May 1756 - 11 August 1811) was superintendent and Resident at Benares. Later he was the Governor of Bombay from 1795 until his death. Jonathan Duncan initiated the establishment of a Sanskrit college for the development and preservation of Sanskrit 'vangmaya' (grammar). It was sanctioned by Lord Cornwallis. Duncan started the Sanskrit College at Benares, later known as Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, for the study of Hindu Law and Philosophy.

Founder Members of the Asiatic Society



John Bristow (15 January 1750- 20 October 1802) was the son of John Bristow (1701-1768), a director of the Bank of England. John Bristow sought his fortune in "the East Indies". He was resident to the Court of Oudh and became British Resident at Lucknow in 1782. Bristow became President of the Calcutta Board of Trade.



Thomas Graham (5 October 1752- 28 July 1819) came to Calcutta as an East India Company writer in 1768. He became one of Warren Hastings's most trusted subordinates and acted as his Persian translator. As resident at Benares, he was charged with irregularities which culminated in his removal in 1780. Graham joined in the Calcutta Bank, the failure of which in 1791 involved him in considerable debt. He was an East India Company stockholder.



Francis Fowke (28 October 1755 - 20 October 1819) was born in Fort St. George, Madras, India to Joseph Fowke a free merchant and servant of the East India Company. He was involved in the Maharajah Nanda Kumar case. Fowke, a good musician and linguist, worked on the Indian musical instruments. He wrote one paper, 'On the Vina, or Indian Lyre' published in *Asiatick Researches* and a discourse on the doctrine of language.



Thomas Law (23 October 1756 - 1834) joined as 'writer' in the service of the East India Company. He became a revenue collector and judge in the province of Bihar but resigned later. Law was a reformer of British policy and helped devise the so-called 'Permanent Settlement' of Lord Cornwallis that transformed the basis of taxation and land tenure for the natives of India, but established a secure revenue base for the Company.



Capt. Jonathan Scott (1754-1829), an English orientalist, was best known for his work of the *Arabian Nights Entertainment* in six volumes. He gained the patronage of Warren Hastings, the then Governor General of Bengal, who appointed him as his Persian Secretary. In 1784 Scott took part in founding of the *Asiatick Society* of which body he remained a member until 1799.

Founder Members of the Asiatic Society



Francis Balfour (1744 - 7 May 1818), son of an Army officer Arthur Balfour, entered East India Company's service in Bengal as medical surgeon in 1769. Besides being in profession in medical profession and politics, Balfour was also interested in oriental studies. Balfour contributed in 1790 a paper on Arabic to the *Asiatick Researches*, showing how the Arabic language had entered into the Persian and the language of Hindustan.



John, David Paterson, a judge in Dacca, did his scholarly work as a pastime. He was also known as John David Paterson. His paper on 'Of the origin of the Hindu Religion' was published in the *Asiatick Researches*. He set himself the task to develop further the Egyptian side of Jones' comparative approach in the 'Gods of Greece'.



Ralph Broome (1742–24 February 1805) was an English stockbroker, pamphleteer and satirical poet. Broome was sent to India as an East India Company cadet. He acquired Oriental languages, including Persian and became a judge advocate with the rank of captain in the Bengal army. He attended the impeachment proceedings in defence of Warren Hastings. Ralph Broome was a poet and a creative writer of pamphlets especially on controversial matters



Burrish Crisp (27 April 1762 - 26 April 1811), son of James Crisp, secured a writership in the East India Company in 1778. Based at Fort William, Calcutta, Burrish joined a stable of bright young men who were translating Hindu and Persian legal and administrative texts into English for the Company. His natural talent in languages caught the eye of Governor General Warren Hastings. Burrish worked in Dhaka in a position of Lower Judicial Officer.



Lt. James Anderson (17 January 1738 – 6 August 1809), an 18th century famous Scottish physician and botanist, was the son of Dr. Andrew Anderson, a local physician in Scotland. He became an [East India Company](#) naval surgeon and moved to the [Madras Presidency](#). Later Anderson was made surgeon-general of Madras and ultimately physician-general. Interested in medicinal plants and horticulture, the [genus Andersonia](#) (Meliaceae) was named after him.

Founder Members of the Asiatic Society



Lt. Charles Hamilton (1753 - 14 March 1792), British orientalist, was the only son of Charles Hamilton, a merchant. He was known for English translation of *Al-Hidayah* from Persian. In 1787 during the expedition against the Rohillas, he collected the materials for his work *Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress, and Final Dissolution of the Government of the Rohilla Afgans in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan* from Persian manuscript.



Reuben Burrow [T] (30 December 1747 – 7 June 1792), a distinguished mathematician, astronomer and orientalist, was the son of a small tenant farmer. He joined as a writer of the East India Company. Later he conducted research in India, teaching himself Sanskrit and Indian mathematics. Reuben contributed eleven papers in connection with the mathematics and astronomy of the Hindus.



Sir George [Hillarow] Barlow (20 January 1763 – 18 December 1846) was the first Secretary of the Asiatic Society. After the expiry of Cornwallis, George Barlow was nominated provisional Governor-General. Later he became the Governor of Madras. Barlow was obsessed for economy and retrenchment. His economic reforms caused discontent in the army causing a mutiny.

Dr. Nibedita Ganguly, Life Member & Research Guide,
THE CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY : A TIME LINE STUDY
FROM 1784 TO 2018

and

Payel Saha and Neeharika Roy, Research Assistants.

Remembering Mahatma Gandhi



Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti addressing at the inaugural session

The Asiatic Society, Kolkata participated as one of the sponsors in the three-day International Seminar on 'Satyagraha in the 21st Century: Social, Ethical and Spiritual Dimensions of the Global Pursuits of Truth', organised by the Council for Social Development (CSD) at IIC, Delhi during 22-24 October 2019. The seminar was attended by Professor Mark Juergensmer (USA), Professor Beatriz Bissio (Brazil), Dr. Karl-Julius Reubke (Germany), Professor Vinay Lal (USA), Professor Ramin Jahanbegloo, Professor Ashis Nandy, Ms. Medha Patkar, Dr. Vandana Shiva, Professor Kapila Vatsayan and Professor Manoranjan Mohanti, along with a large number of academicians and activists from India as well as other countries spread over five continents. Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society participated in the inaugural session and also made a presentation on Gandhi as seen by Nirmal Kumar Bose in a separate session. Professor Uma Chattopadhyay participated in a panel on Gandhi and Truth Discourses. Professor Raj Sekhar Basu spoke on Gandhi in the light of Vaikom Satyagraha and Professor Arun Bandopadhyay talked on Gandhi and Civilisational Politics.



Speakers in the Panel on 'Mahatma Gandhi and Truth Discourses'



Report on the Two-Day International Seminar— 'Language, Communication and Conflict in South and South-East Asia'

Aliya Halim Chowdhury*

The two-day International Seminar on 'Language, Communication and Conflict in South and South-East Asia' was organised by the Asiatic Society and the Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta on the 14th and 15th of November 2019 at the Vidyasagar Hall, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata. The main significance of this International Seminar was to engage in stimulating and enlightening dialogues between the distinct cultures of South

and South-East Asia and bring out and discuss the different challenges and prospects they face in their diversity. The focus of this seminar was on language and linguistic diversity. The main objective was to reach a clear understanding of the root of the problems faced in this area and the best possible ways of handling them.

The seminar was attended by a wide range of delegates from across the country as well as



Inaugural Session: (from left to right) Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, Professor Isha Mahammad, Professor Rafiqul Islam, Professor Pabitra Sarkar, Professor (Dr.) Sonali Chakravarti Banerjee, Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Dr. Aditi Ghosh

*Sr. Research Fellow, Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta



First Academic Session: Professor Mina Dan, Professor Maya David, Dr. Ritu Jain

abroad. The first day of the seminar began with the Inaugural Session where the moderator was Professor Mina Dan, Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta who welcomed the esteemed guests on stage. The Welcome Address was delivered by Professor Satyabrata Chakrabarti, the General Secretary of the Asiatic Society. The Introduction to the seminar was delivered by Dr. Aditi Ghosh, Associate Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta. The Inaugural Address was delivered by Professor Rafiqul Islam, National Professor of Bangladesh. He is a renowned educationist and taught in the Department of Bengali in the University of Dhaka. He was also the former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liberal Arts, Bangladesh. The key-note address was delivered by Professor Pabitra Sarkar, Former Vice-Chancellor, Rabindra-Bharati University. He is a well-known person in the field of Linguistics and has also been a Professor of Bengali at Jadavpur University. He has also been the Vice-Chairman of West Bengal State Council for Higher Education. The Presidential Address was delivered by Professor Isha Mahammad, President of the Asiatic Society. The Address of the Chief-Guest was delivered by Professor (Dr.) Sonali Chakravarti Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta. This session concluded with the Vote of Thanks which was delivered by Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, the Treasurer of the Asiatic Society.

The Inaugural Session was followed by two Academic Sessions. The first Academic Session was chaired by Professor Mina Dan and the speakers were Professor Maya Khemlani David, former Professor of Socio-Linguistics, University of Malaya, Malaysia. She is also an Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Linguists, United Kingdom, a member of the International Advisory Board of Linguapax and is the Adjunct Professor at Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow. Professor Maya David is currently a Master Trainer with Asia Europe Institute, University of Malaya. She has received the Linguapax Award in 2007 for her work on communities experiencing Language Shift. Professor Maya David gave a presentation on 'Language— a contentious issue in multilingual Malaysia'. The second speaker was Dr. Ritu Jain who is a lecturer in the Language and Communication Centre of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. She is currently working on the large scale shift to English among the Indians in Singapore. She is also editing a volume on the languages of Singapore for the Routledge series, *Multilingual Asia*. The first Academic Session concluded here. Dr. Ritu Jain gave a presentation on 'Contentious Consensus: Challenges of Diversity to Identity Based Language Policies.'

After lunch began the Second Academic Session



Second Academic Session: Professor Pabitra Sarkar, Professor Sandagomi Coperahewa, Dr. Selvyn Jussy

Chaired by Professor Pabitra Sarkar. There were three esteemed speakers for this session. The first speaker was Professor Sandagomi Coperahewa who is a Professor of Sinhala and the Founder Director of the Centre for Contemporary Indian Studies, University of Colombo. He has also served as a consultant to the Presidential Task Force for Trilingual Sri Lanka, Department of Official Languages, Department of Educational Publications, National Institute of Education and the Information Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka on various language projects related to Sinhala. He gave a presentation on " 'Sinhala-only' Policy Revisited : Pre-independence Discourses on Official Language". The second speaker was Dr. Selvyn Jussy, Associate Professor of the Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta. He acted as a Member of the Board of Governors, Institute of English, Government of West Bengal. The third speaker was Professor B. N. Patnaik, former Professor at IIT Kanpur, who unfortunately could not be present for the seminar presentation due to some unavoidable circumstances. His

paper on 'Recent Language Protests in Odisha : Some Observations' was read out by Dr. Sunandan Kumar Sen, Assistant Professor in the Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta.



Third Academic Session: (clockwise from top right) Professor Krishna Bhattacharya, Professor Tista Bagchi, Professor Sonal Kulkarni-Joshi, Professor Probal Dasgupta



Panel Discussion: (from left to right) Dr. R Nakkeerar, Dr. Samir Karmakar, Professor Rafiqul Islam , Dr Aditi Ghosh, Professor Maya David

The third Academic Session began the second day. The session was chaired by Professor Krishna Bhattacharya, Former Professor, U.G.C. Emeritus Fellow, Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta. There were also eminent speakers for this session. The first speaker was Professor Tista Bagchi, former Professor of Linguistics at the University of Delhi. She gave a presentation on 'Language contact in North-Eastern India : Some Traits.' The second speaker was Professor Sonal Kulkarni-Joshi who is a Professor in Marathi Language and Philology, Deccan College (Deemed University), Pune. She gave a presentation on 'Negotiating Borders : The sociolinguistics of linguistic reorganisation of states in India.' The third speaker was Professor Probal Dasgupta, an Honorary member of the Linguistic Society of America and former Professor in the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata. He is the president of the Akademio de Esperanto and the president of the World Esperanto Association. He spoke on 'Originality and Plagiarism : Some Issues at the Communication-Academia Interface.' The fourth speaker was Professor Rajesh Sachdeva who is the former director of Central Institute of Indian Languages and former Head of the Department of Linguistics in Nagaland Central University and North-Eastern Hill University. He unfortunately was unable to be present at the seminar but his paper on

'On Being in North-East India : Inner Stirrings, Some Insights and a Few Lessons for Thinkers and Planners' was read out by Aliya Halim, Senior Research Fellow of the Department of Linguistics, University of Calcutta. All the speakers presented their papers on a wide range of topics which carried a mix of theoretical articulations and reflections.

After lunch there took place a Panel Discussion on the theme 'Communication and Conflict in Multilingual Situation : The Task of the Linguist.' The Moderator was Dr. Aditi Ghosh and Professor Rafiqul Islam was in the chair. The participants present were Dr. Samir Karmakar, Director of the School of Languages and Linguistics, Jadavpur University; Dr. R. Nakkeerar, Research Officer (L) and Head of Office, Language Division, Kolkata, Office of Registrar General, Government of India and Professor Maya David. The seminar ended with the Vote of Thanks which was delivered by Dr. Sunandan Kumar Sen.

This two-day International Seminar was an amazing learning and an awareness raising experience for all the participants present. The audience consisting of faculty members, research scholars and students got a chance to discuss, understand and internalise the practical problems and solutions related to language, communication and conflict in South and South-East Asia not



Session in progress in the historic Vidyasagar Hall, The Asiatic Society

only through the discussions after each of the Academic Sessions but also over Lunch and other breaks. The seminar was comprehensive facilitating scope for future research in this area. The two-day International Seminar concluded with reflections and feedback from the participants followed by

the distribution of certificates among the student participants.

[further details about the seminar, abstracts, addresses, seminar photos etc. can be found at <https://sites.google.com/view/languagecommunicationconflict/About-the-Seminar>]

National Seminar on Rajbanshi Language

A two-day National Seminar on 'Linguistic Aspects of the Teaching Materials in Rajbanshi' was organised by Coochbehar Panchanan Barma University in collaboration with The Asiatic Society, Kolkata on 8th & 9th November 2019 in the University Campus in Coochbehar.

A four-member team from The Asiatic Society attending the event were Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer, Professor Shyamsundar Bhattacharya, Philological Secretary & members Professor Mahidas Bhattacharya & Dr. Chandramalli Sen-gupta. The seminar was conducted by the Department of Bengali of the University.

The inaugural Session was presided over by Dr. Sujit Kumar Das. Welcome Address was given by Dr. Abdul Kader Safily, Registrar of the University. Honourable Vice-Chancellor Professor Debkumar Mukhopadhyay inaugurated the seminar. In his speech he thanked The Asiatic Society for the support and expressed the need for expanding the study area of Rajbanshi language. He said before his tenure ends it will be his dream to introduce Post-Graduate Course in Rajbanshi in the University. Professor Shyamsundar Bhattacharya in his speech for Introduction to the subject gave an indepth idea of connotations of language, mother tongue, dialect, role of census etc. Speakers on the occasion

were Dr. Satyen Barman, formerly Secretary of Rajbanshi Bhasa Academy & Ex-Officiating Director, CIIL, Govt. of India, Sri Bijay Ch. Barman, M. P. Vote of thanks was given by Dr. Madhab Chandra Adhikary, Dean of Arts Faculty.



Sri Shyamsundar Bhattacharya, releasing the book on translation of Tagore's *Gitanjali* in Rajbanshi language

The two technical sessions of the day were chaired by Professor Mahidas Bhattacharya. Papers presented in these sessions were of varied topics like Certificate courses in Indian Languages, writing literature in Rajbanshi language, Rajbanshi spoken in Assam, Translation in Rajbanshi, Language of Bhawaiia, Conceptualising "dialect" in India, Grammar of Rajbanshi Language, Rajbanshi folktales, Language of Rajbanshi poems. The speakers were professors from NEHU, CSSS Kolkata, JNU, Alipurduar College, DU, NBU, Jhargram Raj College, West Bengal. The day ended with Rajbanshi songs by the students of the Department.

The second day had two technical sessions. The first session was chaired by Dr. Satyen Barman. Papers presented included topics like Rajbanshi Folk & Proscenium theatre, Relation of Rajbanshi with other NE languages, Bengali primers & Rajbanshi teaching materials, Language of West Dinajpur, Rajbanshi language in current times. Speakers were faculties from Raiganj University, CPBU, Government of West Bengal official.



Inaugural Session

The last session was chaired by Dr. Chandramalli Sengupta. Papers read in this session were on Rajbanshi poems by two very prominent poets of the region namely Sri Santosh Singha & Sri Pijush Sarkar as well as on papers on Rajbanshi novels, short stories, makers of West Dinajpur Rajbanshi Language & Socio-linguistic approach in Rajbanshi language. Speakers were from faculties from Agrasen College, Mekhligunj College, NB School.

On both the days very lively & informative interactive exchanges took place during QA sessions. Majority of the papers were read in Rajbanshi language which reflected the passion of the speakers. The enthusiastic participation of the students were also noteworthy. A translation of

Tagore's *Gitanjali* in Rajbanshi language was also released by Professor Shyamsundar Bhattacharya.

In the Valedictory Session chaired by Dr. Sujit Kumar Das it was accepted by all present that preparing a detailed history of Rajbanshi Literature is of utmost importance for further development of the language & allied literature. Dean of Arts Dr. Adhikary assured that University will take necessary initiative to implement this suggestion. Honourable Vice-Chancellor Professor Mukhopadhyay once again expressed his thanks to The Asiatic Society and to all who made this historic event for Rajbanshi Language successful. The seminar ended on a positive note and with future promise for the Rajbanshi Language.

Puppetry of West Bengal in the Global Context

Sankar Mukherjee



Inaugural Session

In the dais (L-R) Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, Isha Mahammad, Gauri Basu, Goutam De, Sankar Mukherjee, Shyamsundar Bhattacharya

A two-day seminar-cum-workshop on puppetry titled “Puppetry of West Bengal in the Global Context” was held at the Vidyasagar Hall of The Asiatic Society on 3rd and 4th September 2019. Both the days eminent folklorists, puppeteers and researchers spoke about the glorious activities of puppetry followed by puppet-making workshop and performances. First day mainly traditional puppetry and second day modern puppetry were included.

First Day

The programme was inaugurated by Gouri Basu, Director, Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (E.Z.C.C.). She stressed on the patronage of folk puppeteers. Goutam De, Regional Director, Indian Centre for Cultural Relations (I.C.C.R.) with his key-note address spoke how to make this primitive art and its artists survive. Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary, The Asiatic Society

with his Welcome Address made his valuable comments on the cognitive aspects of puppetry or puppet theatre. President Isha Mahammad in his Presidential Address spoke about the effectiveness of puppetry as communication medium. Vote of Thanks was given by Shyamsundar Bhattacharya, Philological Secretary, The Asiatic Society. Sankar Mukherjee, Co-ordinator of this seminar-cum-workshop opined the richness of Bengal puppetry.

After Inaugural session, First Academic Session started with the Chairperson Professor Pallab Sengupta and three speakers – Dr. Subha Joardar, Sampa Ghosh and Subhasis Sen. Dr. Joardar spoke about the primitive art history of Bengal Puppetry, various puppet books writer, Sampa Ghosh on district wise prevalence of rural and modern puppetry of Bengal while Puppeteer and Researcher Subhasis Sen glorified traditional puppetry and told how contemporary puppetry had evolved from tradition.

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After Lunch Break, puppet-making workshop began with Chairperson Professor Swapan Kumar Pramanick, Vice-President of The Asiatic Society. In this session the speaker was Dr. Somnath Mukherjee. Jagabandhu Singh, Nirapada Mondal and Ganesh Ghorai – traditional string, rod and glove puppet-makers from Nadia, South 24 Parganas and Midnapore District of West Bengal showed how to make different types of puppets. Lastly, Nirapada Mondal with his troupe performed rod puppet show.

Second Day

Discussions were made about patronage and encouragement of puppetry. This Second Academic Session was chaired by Professor Pabitra Sarkar and speakers were Professor Sisir Majumdar, former Secretary General, West Bengal State Akademi, Dr. Bijan Mondal, Curator, Gurusaday Museum of Thakurpukur and Siddhanjan Roy Chaudhuri from Bangla Natak Dot Com.

The Third Academic Session was chaired by Sudip Gupta, Sangeet Natak Academy Awardee. Three speakers were Dr. Haimanti Chatterjee, General Secretary, West Bengal State Akademi, Dr. Santiranjana Paul, Puppeteer and Medical Practitioner and Jaydeb Majumdar, Executive Director, Vidyasagar School of Social Work, Vidyasagar University



Artists in the making of Puppets

speaking on use of theatre technology in contemporary puppet theatre, therapeutic use of puppet play and use of puppets for social awareness respectively.

After Lunch Break in the Demonstration Session, Dr. Sima Mukherjee showed puppet making from waste materials.

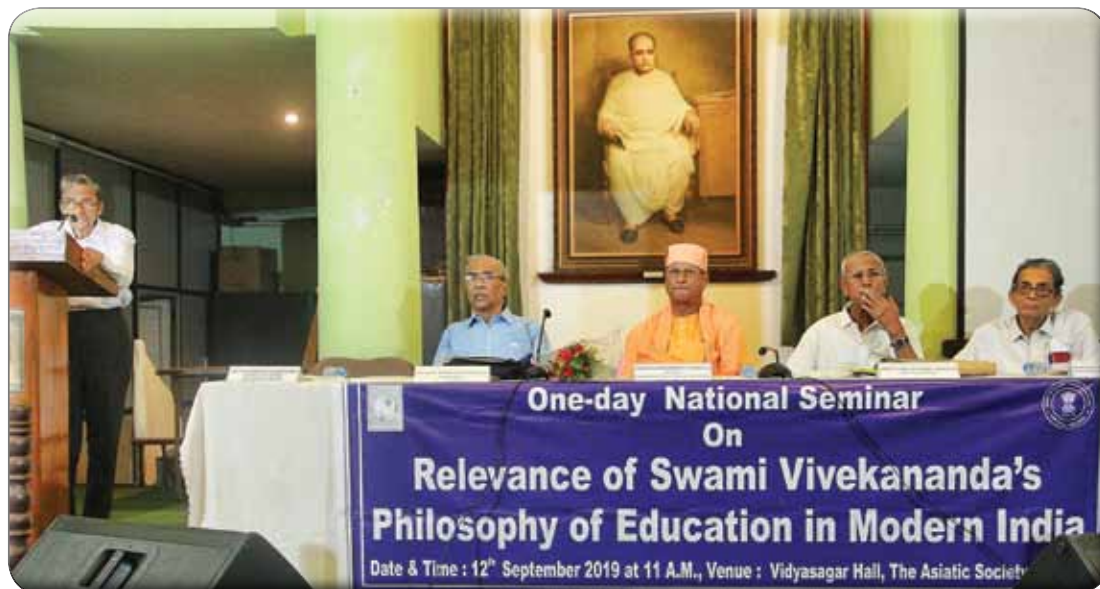
Then Manipulation Technique and Performances began. Traditional puppeteer Amar Naskar learned all types of folk puppetry of Bengal which he presented. After rural puppetry, Swapna Sen, modern shadow puppeteer staged her puppet show. Lastly, Sankar Mukherjee with his group performed other

three types of modern puppet theatre.

The objective of this seminar-cum-workshop was to discover the effectiveness of puppetry, to find out ways and means to improve this pre-historic art and also to study the position of puppetry of Bengal in the global context.

With the discussions, conversations and opinions of eminent folklorists, puppeteers and researchers and with the participation of distinguished audiences, the programme succeeded.

Vivekananda's Philosophy of Education in India



Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti delivering the welcome address. In the dais (L-R) Professor Swapan Kumar Pramanick, Swami Suparnananda Maharaj, Professor Musaraf Hossain and Sri Shyamsundar Bhattacharya

The Asiatic Society organised a day-long seminar on "Relevance of Swami Vivekananda's Philosophy of Education in India" on 12 September 2019. Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society welcomed everybody with a note on Vivekananda's relevance to contemporary society in the inaugural session which was presided over by Professor Swapan Kumar Pramanick, Vice-President of the Society. Professor Musaraf Hossain, Joint Coordinator of the seminar, introduced its theme and the key-note address was delivered by Swami Suparnananda Maharaj, Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Golpark. Swamiji's main contention was that though Vivekananda always highlighted religious and spiritual values for building character, he made clear distinction between them and the serious academic pursuits as reflected in the syllabi.

In order to facilitate fruitful discussion on the highly

relevant theme, the co-ordinators of the Seminar (Professor Musaraf Hossain and Professor Susnata Das) divided the colloquium in three major sub-themes such as '**1) Vivekananda on Philosophy of Education; 2) Vivekananda on General Education, and 3) Vivekananda on Child and Women's Education**'. The eminent speakers who initiated the discussion included Professor Uma Chattopadhyay, Professor Basudeb Barman, Professor Chinmoy Guha, Dr. Supratim Das, Shri Sambhu Nath Mondal, Professor Amitava Chatterjee, Dr. Kanika Biswas and Dr. Baishali Roychowdhury. The sessions were chaired by Professor Mrinal Kanti Gangopadhyay, Professor Arun Bandopadhyay and Professor Swapan Kumar Pramanick, each of which was followed by some discussion.

Professor Uma Chattopadhyay, the speaker in the first academic session, tried to locate Vivekananda in the context of his time, and elaborated on the implications of his ideas on the system of modern education. She has also made a special effort to interpret

Report

the ideas of Swamiji with special reference to his own interpretation of Upanishads, popularly known as 'Practical Vedanta' and reconsider them in such a way as to find a way out from the mess and confusion that has developed in modern education system today. Professor Basudev Barman argued that Vivekananda believed that a nation is made by the thinkers and teachers. Education is the nervous system of ideas. Everyone should be educated, earning knowledge from nature. Universal tolerance is Vivekananda's ideal. Vivekananda emphasised concentration of mind, not collection of facts.

Professor Chinmoy Guha and Dr. Supratim Das dwelt on two specific aspects of the impact of Vivekananda. While Guha saw Vivekananda through the eyes of Romain Rolland, Das focussed on the scientific aspects of Vivekananda's viewpoints. Guha spoke eloquently on Romain Rolland's ideas on Ramakrishna Paramahansa and his disciple Swami Vivekananda. Both Ramakrishna and Vivekananda never cultivated parochial sense of Hinduism and did not want to use Hindu religion to shape aggressive or violent nationalism. Das pointed out that Vivekananda had a scientific mind. He believed in reason. Without asking any question or explanation Vivekananda was not ready to accept. He used *Advaita Vedanta* in practising Science and the Vedantic Cosmology in his spiritual preaching. He was also an ardent supporter of East-West confluence or acculturation.

Amitava Chatterjee elaborated how Vivekananda wanted to make a New India and the man making education system. He also touched on the economic question in Vivekananda's concept of education. He discussed about Vivekananda's perception of Socialism and *Sudra-awakening* and their relevance in the present day context. Sri Sambhunath Mandal raised the question of the value-based education system as emanating from Vivekananda's ideas, and its necessity in today's education system. Baishakhi Roychoudhury argued that Swami Vivekananda was one of those philosophers whose thought was much ahead of time. The educational thought of Vivekananda was multidimensional. Vivekananda had suggested that education should not be for stuffing some facts into the brain, but should aim at reforming the human mind. She said that Swamiji often used to argue that compulsorily every

child should be brought into the field of education by considering it as the birth right of every human being. Dr. Kanika Biswas raised some important points regarding Swami Vivekananda's Philosophy of education as well.

At the end of the seminar, Professor Susnata Das made an interesting summary of the day-long deliberation at the seminar. Professor Das highlighted several such issues again, such as the relevance of moral values in education, its secular scientific character, its philosophical orientation and workability. He even highlighted a closer and critical comparison of Vivekananda's educational ideas and the New Education Policy of India at present, as suggested by Professor Arun Bandopadhyay in his presidential observations.

The Vote of Thanks was raised by Professor Shyamsundar Bhattacharya.



From (L-R) Dr. Supratim Das, Professor Arun Bandopadhyay, Professor Amitava Chatterjee, Shri Sambhu Nath Mondal in the panel on 'Vivekananda on General Education'



From (L-R) Professor Isha Mohammad, Mr. Toufique Hassan, Deputy High Commissioner of Kolkata, Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, Srimati Nasrin Islam and Dr. Sujit Kumar Das on the occasion of the screening of the documentary film on 18.11.2009 at the Asiatic Society. The documentary was produced by Srimati Nasrin Islam on Historical Postal Stamp which was released on the occasion of Bangladesh Liberation of Struggle for Independence.

Distinguished Guests from abroad



Professor Audrius Beinorius, Vilnius University, Lithuania delivered a lecture on "Sanskrit and Lithuania : On Linguistic and Religious Affinities" on 28th November, 2019 at the Humayun Kabir Hall of the Asiatic Society

Shri Tandit Dorji, Hon'ble Foreign Minister of Bhutan visiting the Library and the Museum of the Asiatic Society on 2nd November 2019.



Hon'ble Foreign Minister of Bhutan expressed to explore the possibilities of academic exchange programmes with the Asiatic Society, Kolkata

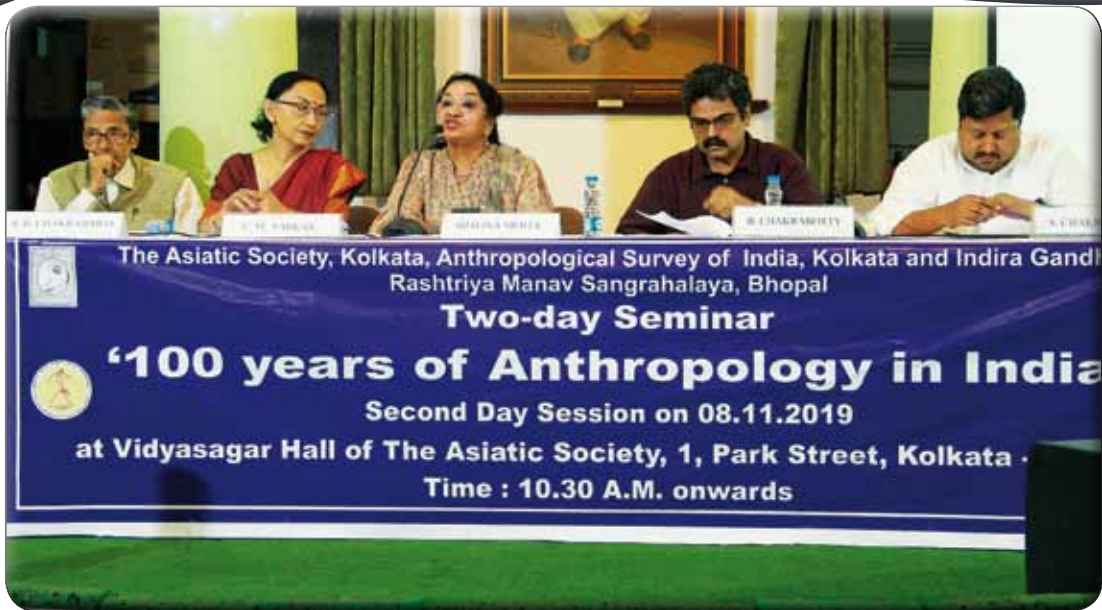
Seminar on Anthropology

A two-day National Seminar was jointly organised by the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, on the occasion of “100 years of Anthropology in India” on 7th and 8th November, 2019. The inauguration was held at the auditorium of the Anthropological Survey of India located in Salt Lake and the second day programme was held at the Vidyasagar Hall of the Asiatic Society at 1, Park Street, Kolkata 700016. The Key-note Address on the first day and the Valedictory address on the second day were delivered by Professor T. B. Subba, former Vice-Chancellor of Sikkim University and Professor J. B. Bhattacharjee, former Vice-Chancellor of Assam University, Silchar, respectively. The presentations of the first day were organised around the traditional sub-disciplines of Anthropology namely the pre-historic Archaeo-

logy, Social/Cultural Anthropology and Physical Anthropology. The presentations of the second day were organised around the emerging areas where the Anthropologists have engaged themselves in research and teaching and the non-Anthropologists who have utilised anthropological inputs for their research and teaching. While the inaugural programme was presided over by Professor Isha Mahammad, President of the Asiatic Society, the Valedictory session was presided over by Professor Soumendra Nath Pattanaik, the Vice-Chancellor of Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. Professor Vinay Kumar Srivastava, Professor Sarit Kumar Chaudhuri and Dr. S. B. Chakrabarti participated in the seminar on behalf of the three organisations already mentioned. Eminent Administrators-cum-Academicians like Shri Rangan Dutta (IAS Retired), Professor Kalyan Kumar Chakraborty (IAS Retired) and distinguished



Professor T. B. Subba delivering the key-note address before the audience



From (L-R) Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, Professor Urmimala Muni, Professor Shalina Mehta, Professor Bhaskar Chakraborty and Professor Subhabrata Chakrabarti

Professors from various Universities of the country such as Professor Ranjana Ray, Calcutta University, Professor Vijay Prakash of Andhra University, Professor K. K. Basa, Tagore Fellow of Ministry of Culture, Government of India, Professor Shalina Mehta, Punjab University, Chandigarh, Professor P. C. Joshi of Delhi University, Professor Vijoy Shankar Sahay, Ranchi University, Jharkhand, Professor Bapukan Chowdhury, Gauhati University, Professor Mitashree Mitra, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University, Professor Subho Roy, Calcutta University, Professor Samir Kumar Das, Calcutta University, Professor

Rajsekhar Basu, Calcutta University, Professor Bhaskar Chakraborty, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, Professor Urmimala Munshi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Professor Subhobrata Chakrabarti, LV Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad. On both these days vote of thanks were offered by Dr. Umesh Kumar (An S. I., Kolkata) and Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata. Besides, Professor Gautam Sengupta, former Director General, Archaeological Survey of India and Professor Rajat Kanti Das, Professor of Anthropology, Vidyasagar University, also participated.

Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar Memorial Lecture, 2018 at The Asiatic Society, Kolkata



Professor Tanika Sarkar delivering the lecture before the distinguished audience

Professor Tanika Sarkar, formerly of the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, delivered Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar Memorial Lecture 2018 in a widely attended gathering of learned audience at the Vidyasagar Hall of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata on 10 December 2019. The title of her talk was 'Indian Liberals in a Conservative Empire : The Case of the Colonial Personal Laws.' Speaking about the intricate relation between Law and History, Professor Sarkar mainly focused on a process through which British rule colonised modern Indian culture through the method of legal reform in the nineteenth century. She thinks that the entire effort was oriented to legalise moral rules based on religion, as interpreted mostly by high-caste Indian liberals. As a result, Benthamite liberalism could easily include many conservative facets of Indian pre-modern culture. The framing of

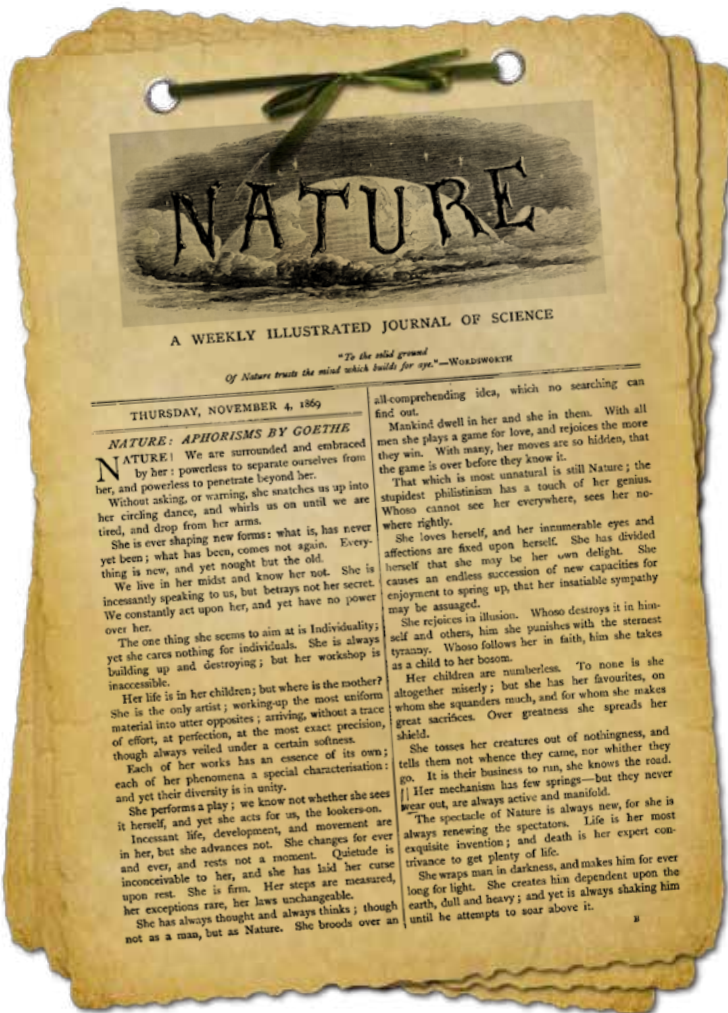
personal laws in this situation took an obtuse path, first of all, to negate the plurality of laws in the Indian social context, and then to vindicate its homogeneity and hierarchical nature. Consequently, Hindu laws of marriage (including widow re-marriage), age of consent for the consumption of marriage, restitution of marriage, and female inheritance of property were taken as homogenised common features for the community, and the minute caste distinctions particularly prevalent in the lower order were ignored. Tanika thus thinks that one of the hidden aspects of the social reformers from Rammohan to Vidyasagar in Bengal happened to be the belief in the innate Hindu unity in the framing of Personal Laws, which also seems to be the agenda of the imperialist regime in its liberal legal discourse in the nineteenth century.

Arun Bandopadhyay

150 years of Nature

Nature is the evidence in pursuit of truth and knowledge in Science for 150 years. First issue of *Nature* was published in November 1869. Most journals are highly specialised, across a wide range of scientific fields.

The Asiatic Society has in its repository most of the issues of the *Nature* since it's first issue. Herein below is the first page of the first issue of *Nature*



Quiz Programme on Life and Times of Vidyasagar



A quiz programme was held on 22.11.2019 at Vidyasagar Hall of the Asiatic Society on the occasion of 200th birth anniversary of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar by the Recreation Club of the Asiatic Society. This programme was participated by the staff members and the Research Fellows of the Asiatic Society with all enthusiasm and spontaneity. The questions of the quiz programme mainly covered the life and works of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Society, Professor Ramkrishna Chatterjee, Publication Secretary, Dr. Amiya Samanta, Sri Pranatosh Bandyopadhyay, veteran Vidyasagar Scholar and other renowned personalities were present in the programme. The programme was concluded with the prize distribution ceremony. The programme was anchored by Dr. Shakti Mukherji, Dr. Keka Adhikari Banerjee and Sri Alok Dolui along with the help from Sri Bhaskar Ghosh, Sri Swapnanil Chatterjee and others.

Test your awareness



1. In which Bengali year Vidyasagar was born?
2. What was the name of grandfather of Vidyasagar?
3. What was the name of the wife of Vidyasagar?
4. How was Hemlata related to Vidyasagar?
5. In which Pathsala of Birsimha Vidyasagar studies?
6. What was the signature name of Vidyasagar?
7. In which institution Vidyasagar was admitted when he came to Calcutta 2nd time?
8. What was the first post of Vidyasagar when he joined Sanskrit College?
9. What was the former name of Vidyasagar College?
10. What was the name of Karmatanr Residence of Vidyasagar?
11. In which year Vidyasagar came first at Calcutta?
12. In which year widow marriage law was passed?
13. In which year *Varna Parichay* (1st & 2nd part) was published?
14. In which year *Kathamala* was published?
15. Which is the title of autobiography of Vidyasagar?
16. Which book was first translated in Bengali by Vidyasagar?
17. Who first mentioned Vidyasagar as 'Ocean of Piety'?
18. When did Vidyasagar visit Asiatic Society of Calcutta?
19. Which is the family title of Vidyasagar?
20. Which medical treatment was liked by Vidyasagar?

Jagatpati Sarkar, Secretary, Asiatic Society Recreation Club

Observing *Namtho Namthar* Day

Namtho Namthar is defined to be 'a record of literary tradition of the Lepchas'. Though the exact time and the authorship of the literary contributions cannot be ascertained, it is believed to have been in existence before the Tibetan migration in the land, i.e., before 14th c. approximately. Existing works on Lepcha literature describe the word *Namtho* as *nam* meaning 'year' or 'time' and *tho* meaning 'registration of records'. The second element *Namthar* is said to have formed from *nam* meaning 'year' and *thar* meaning 'to cut bamboo cylinder slantingly' used for preservation purpose. The dates of composition of these literary works are not recorded. As *Namtho Namthar* has been composed continually along a long span of time, the exact or actual dates of composition cannot be ascertained. Scholars opine that *Namtho Namthar* can be broadly divided into two types—those which are translation works from Tibetan Buddhist texts to Lepcha and those which deal with the worship of nature god and myths of the land, calculations, prophecies, ethics and principles of existence, etc. These are the repository of the indigenous knowledge and the world view of the Lepcha speech community. Reading and scribing the *Namtho Namthar* texts are practised by the Lepcha community, as a part of literary exercise upholding the ethics and moral to be followed in order to maintain social discipline and to lead an honourable life. These texts are meant for both the animate and inanimate existence as a whole.

Namtho Namthar day (*Namtho Namthar Saknyim*) is celebrated every year in the month of October by the Lepchas. This year on 31st October the day was observed in Ngasaey Village of Kalimpong district. Sri Shyamsundar Bhattacharya (Philological Secretary, The Asiatic Society) Professor Krishna Bhattacharya (Member, The Asiatic Society) and Dr. Satarupa Dattamajumdar (Member, Publication

Committee, The Asiatic Society) were present in the august occasion, being invited by Ren Lyangsong Tamsang, Chairman, West Bengal Mayel Lyang Lepcha Development Board (WBMLLDB), Kalimpong. The old Lepcha manuscripts which are currently in possession of the Lepchas of Kalimpong, were displayed in the venue.

The day was celebrated mainly by reading different *Namthar* texts in seven different tones. Lepchas from Sikkim and Nepal actively participated in groups by reading aloud the *Namthar* from their possession. The event started with the welcome address by Ren Suden Lepcha, President, Rongnue Rongheet Thoom Shezoom and worship of Chi, the indigenous liquor by Ren Gaybu Lepcha, the Bungthing (priest). The theme of the day was put forth by Ren Passang Tshering Simick Lepcha, the Vice-Chairman, WBMLLDB. Sri Shyamsundar Bhattacharya rendered his speech as a Chief-Guest of the program in absentia of the General Secretary of The Asiatic Society. He pointed out the significance of 2019, the indigenous language year declared by UNESCO in the context of the Lepcha language. The role of The Asiatic Society was highlighted in collecting and preserving these invaluable Lepcha texts from the early part of the twentieth century. A recent development in getting the access of the digital collection of 182 Lepcha manuscripts from the Kern Institute of Leiden University as a result of sustained negotiation on the part of The Asiatic Society, Kolkata was the focal point of his deliberation. The venture of The Asiatic Society in printing the hard copies of these texts and the process of conservation were discussed along with the potentiality involved in the documentation, analysis and interpretation of these texts. As an eminent linguist Professor Krishna Bhattacharya pointed out the range of



Photograph-1
Namtho Namthar texts displayed on the occasion



Photograph-2
Sri Shyamsundar Bhattacharya, Ren Lyangsong Tamsang and Professor Krishna Bhattacharya along with others observing the inauguration of the *Namtho Namthar* Day with the worship of ChiSr



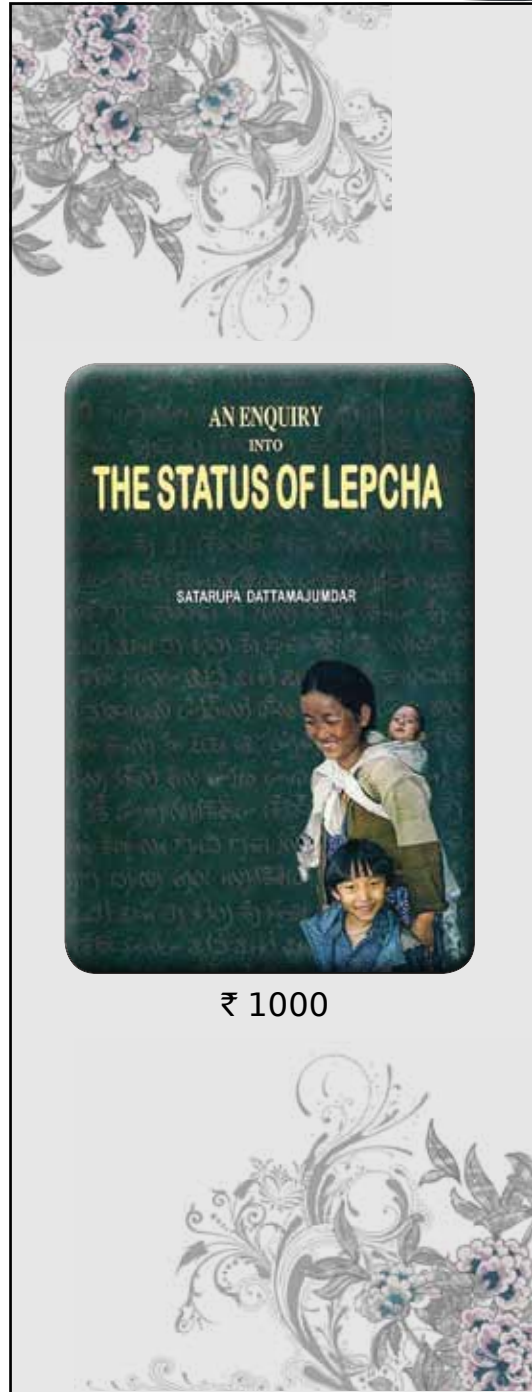
Photograph-3
Lepchas from Kalimpong, Nepal and Sikkim are reading the *Namtho Namthar* texts



Photograph-4:

Dr. Satarupa Dattamajumdar reading and interpreting a *Namtho Namthar* text on the occasion

possibilities involved in translating these texts into different languages. An extract from one such *Namthar*, 'Chotyen Munlaom Cho' was read out in Lepcha by Dr. Satarupa Dattamajumdar, the guest of honour of the programme. The linguistic features and the mode of calculation of time and the prophecies as found in the text, were discussed. The universality of existential reality attested in the *Namthar* texts was significantly put forth by Dr. Dattamajumdar. The relevance of the study of such texts from the lexico-semantic view point in the present day context was also highlighted. Ren Lyangsong Tamsang (Chairman, WBMLLDB) spoke about the significance of observing the *Namthar* day, the importance of such indigenous knowledge in human life. A memorandum was handed over to the Philological Secretary of The Asiatic Society by the Chairman of WBMLLDB, for the access of the 182 Lepcha manuscripts which were fetched from the Van Manen Collection, by the Society. The one-day event came to a halt with the release of books, one *Namthar* and *Achuley* (magazine) along with award giving ceremony to the Lepchas having outstanding contribution in different fields amidst different cultural programmes.



₹ 1000

Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2019 Programme at the Asiatic Society

The Asiatic Society, Kolkata organised an awareness generation programme as part of 'Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2019', a jana andolon of swachhata. SHS is a massive nationwide awareness and mobilisation campaign on swachhata. The programme was held on 18th October, 2019 and Dr. Asok Kanti Sanyal, Biological Science Secretary of The Asiatic Society delivered an interactive talk on "Plastic waste awareness and management". The participants participated in discussion and asked several questions which were replied by Dr. Sanyal.



Dr. Asok Kanti Sanyal delivering the lecture

INTERACTIVE LECTURE PROGRAMME ON Water Crisis Conservation and Human Health



Dr. Pradip Kumar Mitra

An interactive lecture programme was organised by The Asiatic Society, Kolkata on 26th November 2019. It was attended by a good number of participants including officers and staff and Members of the Society. Professor Isha Mahammad, the President and Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, the General Secretary of The Asiatic Society were present in the programme. The theme of lectures in the programme was "Water : Crisis, Conservation and Human Health".



Professor Arunava Majumder

The lectures were delivered by two eminent experts. The programme was started with a brief welcome address delivered by Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti. He mentioned that the idea of organising the programme was mooted by Dr. Subir Kumar Dutta, Medical Science Secretary of the Asiatic Society but due to his health constraints Dr. Asok Kanti Sanyal, Biological Science Secretary of the Asiatic Society took the responsibility of organising the programme. The programme was started with brief remarks of Dr. Sanyal on the speakers and the theme of the lectures.

The first lecture was delivered by Professor Arunava Majumder, former Professor of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata. In his very lucid and informative talk Dr. Majumder discussed the aspects like water-wealth, its use for human welfare, water availability, water pollution especially arsenic pollution in West Bengal and strategies for management and conservation of water resource. He told that the report released by the Niti Aayog in 2018, 21 major cities (Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad and others) will be of zero groundwater by 2020.

The second lecture was delivered by Dr. Pradip Kumar Mitra, Director, Medical Education, Government of West Bengal. In his deliberation he elaborately narrated the intricate relation between water resource and human health. He stressed upon critical state of crisis in water availability in rural areas. While speaking on management of water crisis through judicious application of conservation measures he mentioned the simple and easy-to-follow measures people can follow to save water. The programme was then followed by interactions between the speakers and the participants. Dr. Sanyal finally expressed sincere thanks to the speakers for accepting invitation and delivering excellent lectures.

The unsung early Indian contributors of The Asiatic Society

Sneha Agarwala*

The lack of knowledge in Sanskrit and Arabic-Persian languages as well as lifestyle of indigenous people and their culture turned as a barrier to good governance by the British rulers. Simultaneously the zeal to explore Indian wisdom made at least a section of British intellectuals very much enthusiastic and curious about the ancient Indian literature and culture. At that crucial juncture these Pandits and Maulavis played a key role in dissemination of ancient Indian textual wisdom through training and teaching imparted to enthusiastic British officials.

It has been suggested by a few authors that Brahmin Pandits were initially reluctant to foreigners when it comes to their sacred language and doctrines. However Jones had a different experience and he was very much fortunate to achieve the help of Pandits and Maulavis. In his own words he gave his own explanation regarding the reservation of the Indian scholars : “The Brahmins are so highly gratified with the attention shown to their laws and literature, that they have entirely shaken off the habits of reserve which the Moguls had caused by their sternness and intolerance”.¹ Old archival documents and correspondence show that there were many Pandits and Maulavis who had shown their interest to teach their doctrines to the interested Europeans. In return they wanted employment as Court Pandit or compiler of Hindu tracts in the capital city Calcutta. Few of them only wanted patronage for their further study or research.

In Calcutta the-then Governor General Warren Hastings (1772-1785) employed some eleven Pandits, who came from Nadia, to compile *Vivadarnavasetu* or *A Code of Gentoo Laws* (1773). According to Jones’s

testimony five of them were still living in 1788 and Pandit Gaurikanta (one of them) corrected Jones’s copy of the *Vivadarnavasetu*.²

A few of these Pandits deserve mention in this context –

Pandit ‘Cashynath’ or Kashinath who assisted Charles Wilkins. He was the chief Pandit at Benares.³ In the preface to the *Grammar of the Sanskrit Language* Wilkins praised Kashinath and noted: “I was so fortunate to find a Pandit of a liberal mind, sufficiently learned to assist me in the pursuit”.⁴

Pandit Mahesha, who was known to be the Pandit of Charles Chapman.⁵

Pandit Radhacharan, who was the teacher of Samuel Davis at Benares.⁶ He helped Davis to write a paper “On the Astronomical Computations of the Hindus”, which appeared in the second volume of the *Asiatick Researches*.⁷ He also supplied Jones “A List of Nagari Letters of All the Sanskrit Proper Names and Terms of the Science” to prepare an index of Sanskrit Astronomical terms, to be added at the end of the David’s paper.

There were some very meritorious learned Pandits whose generous assistance made Jones very much privileged to know about the Indian society, literature and culture. Pandit Ramlochan is the first among them. Pandit Ramlochan, a non-brahmin belonging to Vaidya (medical practitioner) caste, was the first who agreed to teach Sanskrit Language and Literature to Sir William Jones. Sir Jones found him in Nadia district. His position was quite elevated at that time. During his stay in Nadia he taught grammar and ethics to local scholars. Ramlochan also assisted Jones in compilation of The Asiatic Society’s Journal *Transactions*. In the first volume of the *Asiatick Researches* there is

* Research Assistant

an article with the title, “An Indian Grant of Land, in Y.C. 1018, literary translated from the Sanskrit, as explained by Ramlochan Pandit, communicated by General Carnac”.⁸ General J. Carnac addressed a letter in February 1787 to The Asiatic Society and sent six copper-plate inscriptions which were found at the fort of Tanna (Ghorbunder Fort now in Thane district, Maharashtra), the capital of Salset. The brahmins from Gujarat failed to explain those inscriptions. Pandit Ramlochan who had mastery in Sanskrit language helped Jones to decipher the inscription and simultaneously explained it fully in Sanskrit. Jones literally translated the inscriptions in English and did not forget to acknowledge Ramlochan in his article.

Jones had always acknowledged every single person, whose valuable suggestion or help he took during his researches. Goverdhan Caul was another notable name among them. An article titled “On the literature of the Hindus, from Sanskrit, communicated by Goverdhan Caul, with a short commentary”⁹ was published in the *Asiatick Researches* volume I. Pandit Goverdhan Caul was sent

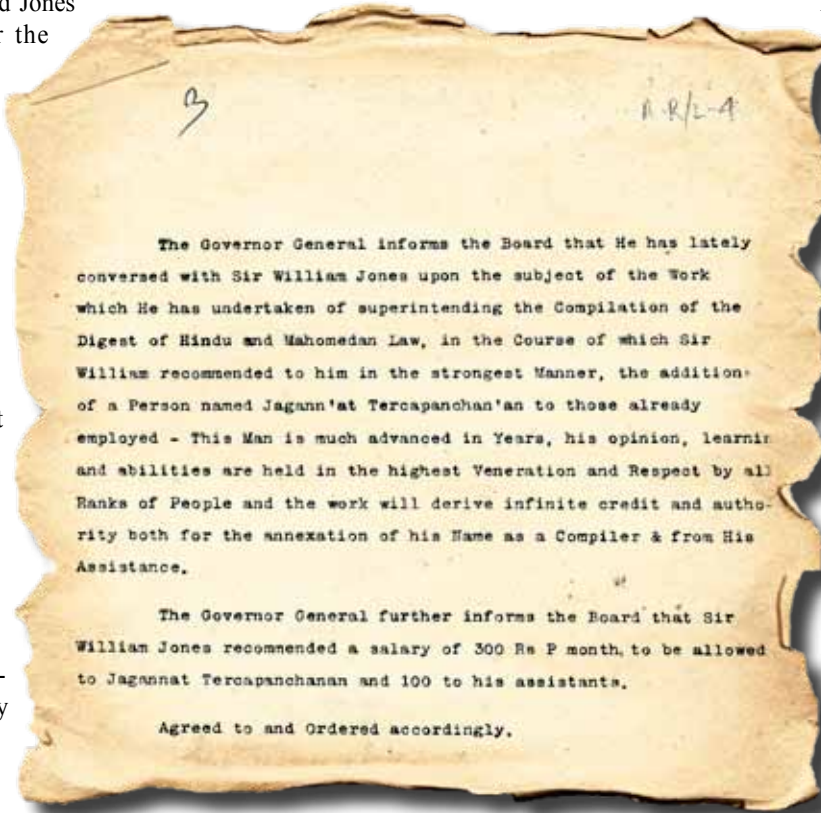
to Calcutta by Pandit Kashinath (Wilkins’ Pandit) in 1785 from Benares, to seek employment as a Pandit to the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Later Goverdhan proved himself as a worthy associate to Jones.

From some archival documents another important name ‘Radhacaunt’ or Radhakanta comes up. Whether Radhakanta Tarkabagis who adorned the Sabha of Nabakrishna Deb and Radhakanta Sharman, the Pandit of John Shore is the same person, is still uncertain. Here we focus on Radhakanta Sharman who is the most

favourite Pandit of Jones.

On request of Warren Hastings, Radhakanta composed a book named *Puranarth-aprakaSa*, which was a major oriental composition at that time. According to Jones’s correspondence and testimonial records he (Jones) was very much overwhelmed with the learned Pandit. As he reviewed the

book and sent a letter to Mr. Shore and told, “You have sent me a treasure which will enable me to satisfy my mind at least on the chronology of India: need I say, that I shall ever be happy in the conversation of so learned a man as Radhacaunt? Before I returned to Calcutta, I shall have read his interesting book, and



shall be better able to converse with him in Sanskrit, which I speak continually with my Pandit”.

In the pages of the *Asiatick Researches* (vol. I) W. Jones published an article named “Inscription on the staff of Firuz Shah, Translated from the Sanskrit, as explained by Radhakanta Sarman”.¹⁰ Here he (Radhakanta) deciphered an inscription (in 1785) of the Chahamana King named Visaladeva who belonged to the eleventh century A.D. Jones was also informed by Radhakanta about the ancient Indian Natakas or Dramas, Indian Chess Game and Primitive religion of Hindus. The information furnished by Radhakanta found expression in different articles composed by Jones in various volumes of the *Asiatick Researches*. Radhakanta’s scholarship was highly admired by the Hindus in Bengal and his erudition impressed Jones to such an extent that he recommended Radhakanta’s name to the Governor General for his engagement as a compiler of Hindu law.

Simultaneously a Pandit from Behar, named Sarvoru Tewari was appointed by Jones for a compilation on Hindu law. He formerly attended the council at Patna and was universally esteemed in that province for his erudition. He compiled *Vivada-sararṇava* (1789), which was not published. Radhakanta and Sarvoru both helped Jones to compile the translation of the *DharmaSastras*.

In the first volume of the *Asiatick Researches* we come across the name of another Indian – Ali Ibrahim Khan. He was the chief Magistrate at Benares. He met Jones during Jones’s trip to Benares. In a letter to Charles Wilkins, Jones mentioned that Ali Ibrahim Khan was very much an energetic and enthusiastic young gentleman. As he worked as Magistrate he came in close contact with the Hindu lifestyle in

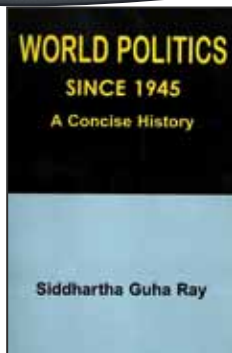
Benares. He described in his article - “On the trial by Ordeal, among the Hindus by Ali Ibrahim Khan, Chief Magistrate at Benares, communicated by Warren Hastings, Esq”.¹¹ How Hindu people of that time in Benares follow the Dharmasastras in every aspect of their life, judicial enquiry and punishment.

Another notable Pandit was Jagannath Tarkapanchanan. This Pandit of Tribeni was appointed to help Jones to compile *The Digest of Hindu and Muhammedan Laws*.¹² He was paid a handsome amount (at that time) of Rs. 300 per month and Rs. 100 to his assistants. Jones highly recommended Jagannath in his letter to the Governor General. Later, Jagannath compiled a new digest of Hindu Laws named as *Vivāda bhaṅgārṇava*.

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- 2 Jones to Arther Lee, 28 September, 1788. *Letters of Sir William Jones*, ed. Cannon, p. 821.
- 3 Jones to Charles Wilkins, March 1785. *Letters of Sir William Jones*, ed. Cannon, p. 666.
- 4 Rocher, Rosane. *Orientalism Poetry and the Millennium: The Checkered Life of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed*, 1751-1830. Delhi 1983, p. 65.
- 5 Jones to Charles Chapman, March, 1785 and September, 1785. *The Works of Jones*. p. 49, 67.
- 6 Jones to Samuel Davis, February, 1789; March, 1790 and April 1790. *Letters of Sir William Jones*, ed. Cannon, p. 829, 859 and 860.
- 7 *Asiatick Researches*. Vol.II, pp. 225-287.
- 8 *Asiatick Researches*. Vol. I, pp. 297-299.
- 9 *Asiatick Researches*. Vol.I, pp. 111-147.
- 10 *Asiatick Researches*. Vol.I, pp. 379-382.
- 11 *Asiatick Researches*. Vol.I, pp. 389- 401.
12. Abhijit Mukherjee, J.A. S. Vol. XXVII, pp. 43-58

New Book from Reader's Choice



Siddhartha Guha Ray, 2018, ***World Politics Since 1945: A Concise History***, Progressive Publishers, Kolkata.

On February 22, 1946, the then US Ambassador in Moscow, George Kennan, sent the 'Long Telegram' to the US Secretary of the State with his analysis of post-war Soviet policy of advancing 'relative strength of USSR' and 'to reduce strength and influence...of capitalist powers'.¹ Many commentators have identified this document as the basis of US policy of containment in the following years. Six months later, the Soviet Ambassador in the US, Nikolai Novikov, in a telegram message, expressed his concern about the US foreign policy marked by 'imperialistic tendency' and 'a desire of world dominator'.² The following few decades marked by the volatility of superpower stand-off, bringing the spectre of Third World War, "seemed a permanent feature of global politics"³ in the post-war history. Though the superpowers resorted to reconciliatory strategies to end the Cold War in the beginning of 1980s, the 'war of ideas', in its different forms, remained as an irreconcilable conflict characterising post-Cold War global society. Any textbook on contemporary world, thus, justifiably begins with the narratives of Cold War and its implications on the unfolding of the global politics in the second half of the twentieth century. Professor Siddhartha Guha Ray has captured the nuances of the world politics since 1945 in this very context of Cold War and its aftermath.

In the summer of 1989, Francis Fukuyama predicted the return of the twentieth century, that started with the "ultimate triumph of Western liberal democracy", in its full circle with the "unabashed victory of economic and political liberalism"⁴. The assumptions about the emerging unipolar world were celebrated in the disintegration of the Soviet bloc, massive expansion of global

financial operations with the help of western powers and waves of democratisation in different parts of the globe. This book, written in a lucid historical informative style, delves into the tension of postcolonial nation-building processes in Asia, Africa and Latin American continents with problems like apartheid, insurgencies, debt-politics, authoritarianism and underdevelopment. The twentieth century global politics revolved around the political-ideological tensions in the socialist regimes with the de-stalinisation processes that culminated in the democratisation movements in the Eastern Europe and finally, disintegration of the Soviet bloc. The dedicated chapter on these developments and the focus on political-economic, ethnic crisis in the region is an essential insertion for any text book on contemporary world politics. In early 1990s, Samuel Huntington asserted that the battle lines of the New World Order would be marked by clashes of civilisations. He noted the beginning of 'third wave' of democratisation process particularly in the context of Middle East and North African politics. Professor Guha Ray has also pointed out the shifting locus of contemporary world history in the emergence of the West Asia as the new epicentre of power politics. Since 1980s the West Asian politics has set the tone of global affairs with the Gulf War, Iran-Iraq conflict, Palestinian liberation movements and more importantly, War on Terror. As a historian with the background of human right activism, he reminded the readers of 'flagrant violation of human rights' in the name of 'war for infinite justice' led by the USA in this region. The short excerpt on 'political' nature of terrorism embodies the critical genre of history of politics. The latest addition to the debate on democracy is the 'fourth wave' of democratisation in the West Asian countries with the revolutionary potential of the Arab Spring. This volume has rightly incorporated the region as the political core of the post-Cold War global politics.

Another important inclusion of the book is the thematic chapter on Globalisation and 'its

discontents'. However, it is to be noted that the Third World appears crucial in this discussion not only in the context of an integrative economic regime but as a cultural-intellectual project also that creates Global South. For an avid follower of world politics, contemporary political developments in the Asian continent, especially the rise of China as a superpower, 'East Asian miracle' or debates around 'Asian values', deserve special attention. The rising trend of soft authoritarianism in many Asian countries with religious fundamentalism overshadowing political regimes, therefore, requires necessary mention in any discussion on contemporary world politics. Although Professor Guha Ray has selectively incorporated Indian foreign policy in a volume on world politics, the scope of his discussion is limited to the first two decades after independence. The shifts in the course of Indian foreign policy since 1980s could well be situated in the tension zones of Asian politics and India's aspirations to global leadership in the new millennium.

The volume is a condensed work packed with narratives and information of contemporary global politics that may serve the purpose of a ready reference for the students of different branches of social sciences.

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পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলযান

রঙ্গন কান্তি জানা

পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলযান গ্রন্থ রঙ্গন কান্তি মহাশয়ের দীর্ঘ দু-দশকেরও বেশি সময়ের গবেষণার বহিঃপ্রকাশ। লেখক তাঁর অর্জিত জ্ঞান এবং ক্ষেত্রসমীক্ষায় উঠে আসা তথ্যকে এই পুস্তকে

বিশ্লেষণ করেছেন। বাংলার জলযানের ঐতিহাসিক নিদর্শন ও ইতিহাসের দলিলে তার উপস্থিতিকে তিনি অনুসন্ধিৎসার চোখে দেখেছেন। জলযানের বিভিন্ন প্রকারভেদ, তার নামকরণ, কাঠের প্রকারভেদ ও নৌকো বানাবার অন্যান্য সামগ্রী এই পুস্তকের একটি অধ্যায়ে বর্ণিত। জলযান নির্মাণ কৌশল সম্পর্কে বিভিন্ন পর্যায় এই সংক্রান্ত আলোচনার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ। পরিশিষ্ট অংশে পুরনো দিনের জলযানের অবয়ব শিল্পীর কলমে কেমন ছিল এবং মধ্যযুগের পোড়ামাটির মন্দির গাত্রের কোথায় কোথায় তা দৃশ্যত তার পরিচয় বইটিকে অন্য মাত্রা দিয়েছে। জলযান বিষয়ক শব্দকোষ একটি বিশেষ অংশ। তাঁর ক্ষেত্রসমীক্ষার সময়ের সাক্ষাৎকার পরিশিষ্টের মূল্যবান সম্পদ।

পশ্চিমবঙ্গের মানুষ জলযানের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত। নদী-নালা খাল-বিল হাওড়-বাওড়ের সঙ্গে তাদের সহজাত সম্পর্ক। পশ্চিমবঙ্গের মানুষের সাথে সাথে অবিভক্ত বাংলার মানুষের উল্লেখও এ পুস্তকে আছে কেননা যে ভৌগোলিক অবস্থানের জলযানের কথা এখানে বলা হয়েছে তা অখণ্ড বাংলার। জলযান কেন্দ্রিক সংস্কৃতি চর্চায় এই পুস্তক একটি অত্যাাবশ্যক দলিল।

বইটি 'জলযান' নিয়ে আলোচিত হলেও জলযানের বিভিন্ন ধাপের উল্লেখ এই বইতে বড়ই কম। ১১৬ পাতার পুস্তকটিতে মূল লেখনী কেবলমাত্র ২৯ পাতার। যার

মধ্যে পটভূমি, ঐতিহাসিক পরিক্রমা, জলযান নির্মাণের ধারা, বর্তমান পরিস্থিতি ও উপসংহার রয়েছে। এই ২৯ পাতায় পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলযানকে বোঝা বা বোঝানো সম্ভব নয়। কেননা এই বাংলা বাংলাদেশের তুলনায় এ বিষয়ে নগণ্য হলেও জলযানের ব্যাপকতা, সংস্কৃতি-সাহিত্য, চলচ্চিত্র, ছবি কোথাও কম নয়। লেখক উল্লেখ করেছেন পঞ্জিকাতে জলযান গড়নের শুভ সময়ের সংকেত। কিন্তু বলেননি নৌকো চলন ও নৌকো যাত্রারও শুভ সময়কে এই পঞ্জিকাতে স্থান দেওয়া হয়। লেখক কেন তা উল্লেখ করলেন না তা পরম আশ্চর্যের।

লেখক নৌকো বানাবার কৌশলকে বলাগড়ের কৌশল বলে চিহ্নিত করেছেন এবং বলেছেন বলাগড়ের লোকেরাই পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সর্বত্র ছড়িয়ে পড়ে কৌশলকে বিস্তৃত করেছেন। লেখকের এই ভাবনা আমার কাছে গ্রহণযোগ্য নয়। কেননা আমি মনে করি বলাগড় একটা আঞ্চলিক কারিগরি কৌশল মাত্র। বলাগড় ছাড়াও পশ্চিমবঙ্গের উত্তর থেকে দক্ষিণ সর্বত্র বিভিন্ন নামের, বিভিন্ন আকারের, বিভিন্ন প্রযুক্তিতে নৌকো নির্মাণ হয় সেই অঞ্চলের নিজস্ব পরম্পরাকে মাথায় রেখে। বলাগড়ের

ডিঙি বানাবার কৌশল আর উত্তরবঙ্গের কোষা নৌকোর আকার, গড়ন, গঠন কোন অংশেই এক নয়। সুলতানি নৌকোর গড়ন সে তো বলাগড়ের মিস্তিরিদের কাছে ভিন্ন গ্রহের। আর পাটিয়া, সে তো বিস্ময়ের। ফলে কেবলমাত্র বলাগড়ের নৌকো বানাবার কৌশল দিয়ে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের নৌ কারিগরি বোঝা কখনোই সম্ভব নয়। ডিঙি ছাড়াও আমাদের মেড়লি, গলুইয়া, ছোট শালতি, ধোলাই, পাউকিয়া আছে। আর তারা একে অপরের থেকে ভিন্ন। ফলে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলযান তার পূর্ণতা পেল না। এই পুস্তক রয়ে গেলে সংকীর্ণ এক প্রান্তকে কেন্দ্র করে।

আশা করা যায় লেখক তাঁর পরবর্তী লেখনীতে এই দিকগুলোর প্রতি আরও যত্নবান হবেন।

এতদসত্ত্বেও বলতে বাধা নেই রঙ্গন কান্তি জানার *পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলযান* পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলযান শিল্প সম্পর্কে এক সম্যক ধারণা দেবে অবশ্যই।

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S 443 b

সেবস্তী সিনহা
ভারতের কৃষণভাবনা/সেবস্তী সিনহা। -কলকাতা : সংস্কৃত পুস্তক ভাণ্ডার, ২০১৮।
২৯৮ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি.। (BN 68009) (1.7.19)
ISBN: 978-93-87800-40-3: ৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
294.59218
S 943 o

সুধীর রঞ্জন সেনগুপ্ত
ঔপনিষদিক সাধন/সুধীর রঞ্জন

Books accessioned during the last month

সেনগুপ্ত। - কলকাতা : সুবলচন্দ্র
ঘোষ ও দাশরথি সামন্ত, ১৩৮০।
১০,১৭৮ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি.,
(BN13135) (19.6.19)
ISBN:: ৩.০০ টাকা

Ban
294.59218
Y 54 u

যোগীরাজ বসু
উ পনিষদেব ভাবাদর্শ ও
সাধনা/যোগীরাজ বসু। -পুনমুদ্রণ।
- কলকাতা : বিশ্বভারতী, ২০১৭।
৪১ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
67968) (30.3.19)
ISBN: 978-81-7522-669-
4; ১০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
305.4
A 627

অন্তঃপুরের আত্মপ্রকাশ : অন্তপুর
পত্রিকার রচনা সংকলন ১৮৯৮
-১৯০৬; চিত্তরত পালিত ও পূর্ণিমা
মুখার্জী সম্পাদিত। -কলকাতা: সূজন
পাব্লিকেশন, ১৪১২ (২০০৫)।
২০,১৫১ পৃ.; ৪ পৃ. চিত্র; ২২
সে. মি. (BN67979) (2.4.19)
ISBN: 81-85549-40-0:
৮০.০০ টাকা

Ban
305.4
R 222 a

রাসসুন্দরী দাসী
আমার জীবন/রাসসুন্দরী দাসী;
আখতার উদ্দিন মানিক সম্পাদিত।

-শেরপুর, বগুড়া : ধানসিড়ি প্রকাশন,
২০১৯।
১৫২ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
15152) (9.7.19)
ISBN: 9789849262699:
২৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
305.403
S 981 b

শ্যামলী গুপ্ত
বঙ্গমহিলা চরিতাভিধান/শ্যামলী
গুপ্ত। -সংশোধিত ২য় সংস্করণ।
-কলকাতা : সাহিত্যলোক, ১৪২০।
৩৯৮ পৃ.; ২৩ সে. মি. (BN
67997) (1.7.19)
ISBN: 81-86946-19-5:
৩৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
320.954
D 286 g

দেবদাস মণ্ডল
গল্পে গল্পে রাজনীতির হাতেখড়ি
/দেবদাস মণ্ডল। -কলকাতা : সংস্কৃত
পুস্তক ভাণ্ডার, ২০১৮।
৩০,৩২৬ পৃ.: ২২ সে. মি. (BN
68004) (Dt. 1.7.19)
তথ্যসূত্র : পৃ. ৩১২-৩১৪
গ্রন্থপঞ্জি : পৃ. ৩১৫-৩২৬
ISBN: 978-93-87800-10-
6: ৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
338.17318
B 216

বাংলার কৃষি সমাজের গড়ন/আন্দ্রে-
বেতেই ... [ইত্যাদি]

রচিত; অভিজিৎ সেনগুপ্ত... [ইত্যাদি]
কর্তৃক বাংলা ভাষায় অনূদিত;
অভিজিৎ দাশগুপ্ত সম্পাদিত। -২য়
সংস্করণ। -কলকাতা : কে. পি.
বাগচী, ২০১৮।

৭,২৩০ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
67981) (2.4.19)
ISBN: 978-81-7074-392-7:
২৪০.০০ টাকা

Ban
352.0072
G 745 t

গ্রামবাংলা ইতিহাস, সমাজ ও অর্থনীতি;
শিনকিচি তানিগুটি... [ইত্যাদি]
সম্পাদিত। -কলকাতা : কে. পি. বাগচী,
২০০৭।

২৬০ পৃ.: মানচিত্র; ২২ সে. মি.।
(BN67984) (2.4.19)
ISBN: 81-7074-304-4:
২৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
491.4424
A 398 b

অলিভা দাক্ষী
বাংলা ভাষা গঠনে আর্ষেতর
ভাষার প্রভাব/অলিভা দাক্ষী।
-কলকাতা : সংস্কৃত পুস্তক ভাণ্ডার,
২০১৯।

৭,১১৩ পৃ.: ২২ সে. মি. (BN
68005) (1.7.19)
ISBN:
...: ২০০ টাকা

Books accessioned during the last month

Ban
540
P 898 p.s

প্রফুল্লচন্দ্র রায়

প্রাচীন ভারতে আয়ুর্বেদ
ও রসায়ন চিন্তা/প্রফুল্লচন্দ্র রায়;
সলিল সাহা ও অসীমা চট্টোপাধ্যায়
সম্পাদিত। -কলকাতাঃ দীপায়ন,
১৪২০ (২০১৪)।

৩৪৪পৃ.: ছিত্রাবলী; ১৩ সে. মি.
(BN67999) (1.7.19)

ISBN:
৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
633.18
M 939 p

মৃত্যুঞ্জয় ঘোষ

পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সুগন্ধি ধানঃ বৈচিত্র
উৎপাদন ও বিপণন/মৃত্যুঞ্জয় ঘোষ।
-হুগলীঃ মেহনতি প্রকাশনী, ২০১৯।

৪৪ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি.। (BN15151)
(9.7.19)

ISBN: 978-81-934772-7-4:
৭৫.০০ টাকা

Ban
727.095414
A 793 s

অরুনেন্দু বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

শান্তি নিকেতন স্থাপত্য
পরিবেশ এবং রবীন্দ্রনাথ/অরুনেন্দু
বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়। - কলকাতাঃ
বিশ্বভারতী, ১৪০৭।

১৪৩ পৃ.; ২১ সে. মি. (BN
67962) (30.3.19)

ISBN: 81-7522-251-4:
১০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
759.095413
A 599 o

অনিতা বসু

ওড়িশার পটচিত্রে জগন্নাথ
সংস্কৃতি/অনিতা বসু। -গাঙচিল
সংস্করণ। -কলকাতাঃ গাঙচিল,
২০১৮।

৮৩ পৃ.: ৩৮ পৃ. চিত্র (রঙিন); ২৪
সে. মি.। (BN15149) (1.7.19)

ISBN: 978-93-86443-72-
4: ৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
780.162
S 961 b

সুরঞ্জনা ভট্টাচার্য্য (বসু)

বঙ্গদেশে রচিত সংগীতশাস্ত্র
গ্রন্থাদির বিষয়-বস্তুর বিশ্লেষণ
(১৪-২০শ শতাব্দী কাল পর্যন্ত)

/সুরঞ্জনা ভট্টাচার্য্য (বসু)। -কলকাতা
ঃ সংস্কৃত পুস্তক ভাণ্ডার, ২০১৯।

(৮) ৪০৪ পৃ.: ১৫ সে. মি.
(BN68001) (1.7.19)

ইংরাজী আখ্যা Study of the
contents of musical theatises
written in Bengali between
14th to 20th century A.D

ISBN:
৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
781.62095414
H 674 b

হিতেশ্বরজ্ঞান সান্যাল

বাঙ্গলা কীর্তনের ইতিহাস/হিতেশ্বর
রঞ্জন সান্যাল। -২য় মুদ্রণ। -কলকাতা
ঃ কে. পি. বাগচী, ২০১২।

১৩,২১০পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
67983) (2.4.19)

গ্রন্থপঞ্জীঃ পৃ. ১৯৭-২০৫

নির্দেশিকাঃ পৃ. ২০৬-২১০

ISBN: 978-81-704-409-0:
২২০.০০ টাকা

Ban
792.809095414
S 622 l

শিশির মজুমদার

লোকনাট্য-নাটক কথা/শিশির
মজুমদার। -পুনর্মুদ্রন। -কলকাতাঃ
সপ্তডিঙা, ২০১৬।

১৯২ পৃ. ; ১৮ সে. মি. (BN
15140) (20.6.19)

ISBN:
২০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.441
C 454 k

চন্দন ভট্টাচার্য্য

কবিতা সংগ্রহ ১/চন্দন ভট্টাচার্য্য।
-কলকাতাঃ লিপি চক্রবর্তী, ২০০৯।

২৪৮ পৃ.: ২২ সে. মি. (BN
15132) (19.6.19)

Ban
891.44109
R 116 c

চিন্মোহন সেহানবীশ

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ও বিপ্লবীসমাজ/

Books accessioned during the last month

চিন্মোহন সেহানবীশ। -পুনর্মুর্দন।
-কলকাতা : রামকুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়,
১৪২৩।

২৩৭পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি.। (BN
67964) (30.3.19)
ISBN: 978-81-7522-151-7:
৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.443
R 116 p

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

পূর্ব-বাংলার গল্প/রবীন্দ্রনাথ
ঠাকুর। -কলকাতা : বিশ্বভারতী,
১৩৭৯ (১৯৭২)।

১৮০পৃ.; ২৩ সে. মি. (BN67961)
(30.3.19)

বিশ্বভারতী সমাবর্তন উপলক্ষে
বিশেষ প্রতিলিপি সংস্করণ ১৪২৫।

Ban
891.53
I 65 y

ইরানের ছোটগল্প; ইয়াসমিন কর্তৃক
বাংলা ভাষায় অনূদিত। -কলকাতা
: সংস্কৃত পুস্তক ভাণ্ডার, ২০১৭।

৪,৫৭ পৃ.: ১৮ সে. মি. (BN
68000) (1.7.19)
ISBN: 978-93-87000-23-6:
১২০.০০ টাকা

Ban
907.2
B 651id

ব্লক, মার্ক

ইতিহাস লেখকের কাজ; আশিস

কুমার দাস কর্তৃক বাংলা ভাষায়
অনূদিত; সম্পাদনা প্রভাত দাশগুপ্ত।
- ১ম বাংলা অনুবাদ সংস্করণ।
-কলকাতা : কে. পি. বাগচী, ২০১৭
(২০১২)

১৭,১৪৪পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
67990) (2.4.19)

১ম প্রকাশ ২০০৪,

Historian Craft এর বঙ্গানুবাদ
ISBN: 81-7074-262-5:

২০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
923.095414
D 286 p

দেবদত্তা চক্রবর্তী

পশ্চিম বাংলার অষ্টা শ্যামাপ্রসাদ
/দেবদত্তা চক্রবর্তী। - কলকাতা :
পারুল বই, ১৪২৫ [২০১৮]।

৬২পৃ.; চিত্রাবলী; ১৫ সে. মি.
(BN15113) (18.6.19)

ISBN::

১১০.০০ টাকা

Ban
925.0954
B 575 s.p

ভারতে বিজ্ঞানচর্চার পথিকৃৎ ডাঃ

মহেন্দ্রলাল সরকার; সংকলন ও
সম্পাদনা সরোজকুমার রায় ও পার্থ
ঘোষ। - কলকাতা : ন্যাশানাল বুক
এজেন্সী, ২০১৮।

১০৮পৃ.; ২১ সে. মি. (BN15123-
24) (19.6.19)

Ban
925.095414
P 896 y

প্রবীর আচার্য

যে মানুষ আপন অন্তরালে/প্রবীর
আচার্য। -পূর্ব বর্ধমান : দীপ্রকলম
কার্যালয়, ২০১৯।

১৩৫পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
15141) (20.6.19)

Ban
927.40954
R 165 t.b.m

রামানন্দ চট্টোপাধ্যায় : সার্থশতবার্ষিক

স্মরণ; সম্পাদনা, তাপসী
মুখোপাধ্যায়, বিপ্লব লোহ চৌধুরী
ও মানবেন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়। -
শান্তিনিকেতন : বিশ্বভারতী, ১৪২৪।

১৫০পৃ.; চিত্রাবলী; ২৪ সে. মি.
(BN67956)

ISBN: 978-81-7522-656-2:
৪০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
928.0954
K 14 s

কালিদাস রায়

শ্যামাপ্রসাদ/কালিদাস রায়;
সম্পাদনা রীণা ভাদুড়ী ও অমিতাভ
চট্টোপাধ্যায়। - পরিমার্জিত ও
পরিবর্ধিত ২য় সংস্করণ। - কলকাতা
: শ্যামাপ্রসাদ ফাউন্ডেশান, ২০০৮।

২৩০পৃ.: চিত্রাবলী; ২২ সে. মি.
(BN15114) (18.6.19)

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Ban
934.0954
G 713 p

গৌরীশঙ্কর দে

প্রসঙ্গ : প্রত্ন-প্রাস্তর চন্দ্রকেতু
গড়/ গৌরীশঙ্কর দে ও শুভ্রদীপ
দে। -কলকাতা : স্কলার, ১৪২০
(২০১৩)।

৯৭৬পৃ.; চিত্রাবলী (রঙিন); ২২
সে. মি.। (BN67992) (2.4.19)
ISBN: 978-93-82435-00-6:
১৫০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
950
D 286 a

দেবপ্রসাদ চৌধুরী

আধুনিক যুগে পূর্ব এশিয়ার
বদপাস্তর/ দেবপ্রসাদ চৌধুরী।
-কলকাতা : কে. পি. বাগচী, ২০১৬।
৮,২৩৬ পৃ.; মানচিত্র; ২২ সে.

মি.। (BN67982) (2.4.19)
ISBN: 978-81-7074-369-9:
২০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
954
S 585 m

শিল্প, সাহিত্য ও সমাজ; অমলকুমার

মুখোপাধ্যায়। -কলকাতা : কে.
পি. বাগচী, ২০১৭।

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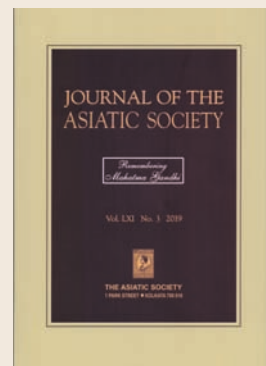
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2020

JANUARY

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LIST OF HOLIDAYS

Holiday	Date	Day
Republic Day	26.01.20	Sunday
Basant Panchami/Sree Panchami	30.01.20	Thursday
Holi	10.03.20	Tuesday
Mahavir Jayanti	06.04.20	Monday
Good Friday	10.04.20	Friday
Buddha Purnima	07.05.20	Thursday
Idu'l Fitr	25.05.20	Monday
Id-uz-Zuha (Bakrid)	01.08.20	Saturday
Independence Day	15.08.20	Saturday
Muharram	30.08.20	Sunday

Holiday	Date	Day
Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday	02.10.20	Friday
Dussehra (Maha Saptami) (Additional)	23.10.20	Friday
Dussehra	25.10.20	Sunday
Milad-un-Nabi or Id-E-Milad (Birthday of Prophet Mohammad)	30.10.20	Friday
Diwali (Deepavali)	14.11.20	Saturday
Guru Nanak's Birthday	30.11.20	Monday
Christmas Day	25.12.20	Friday
General Secretary's Discretion	3 Days	



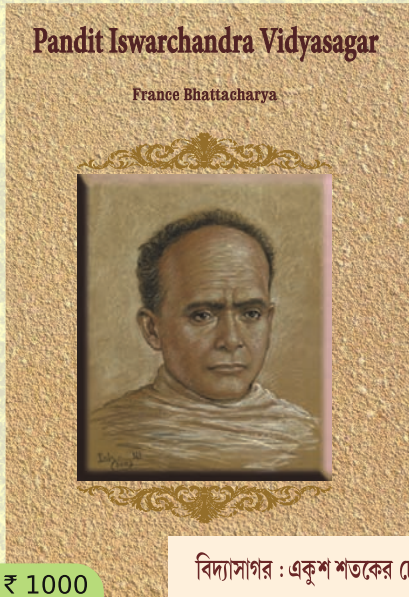
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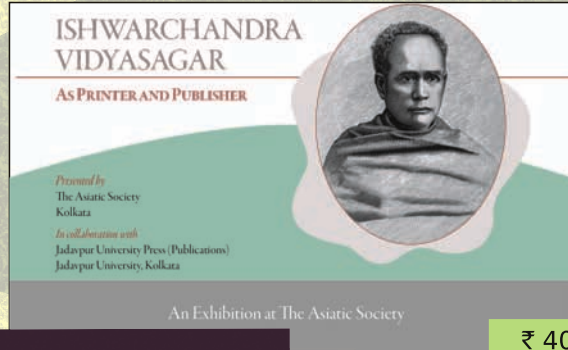


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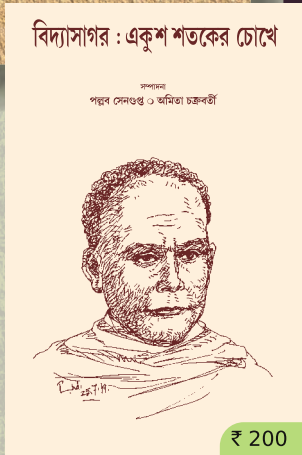
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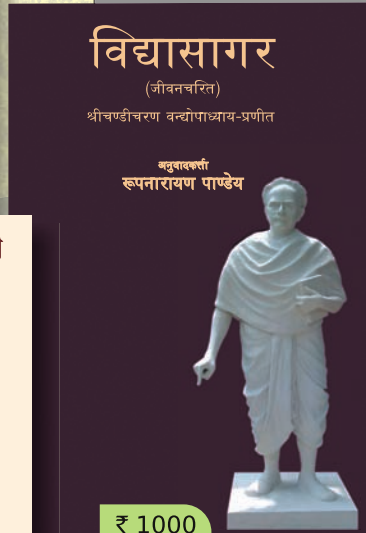
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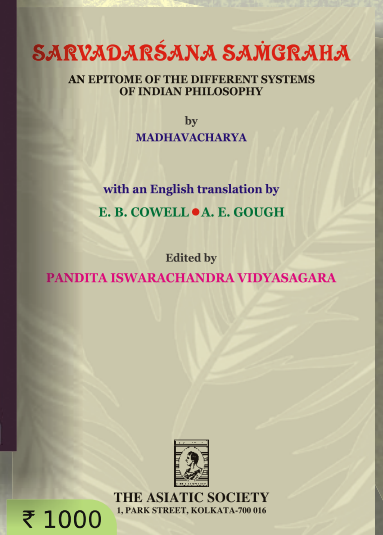
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