

MARCH 2019



Monthly Bulletin

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THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

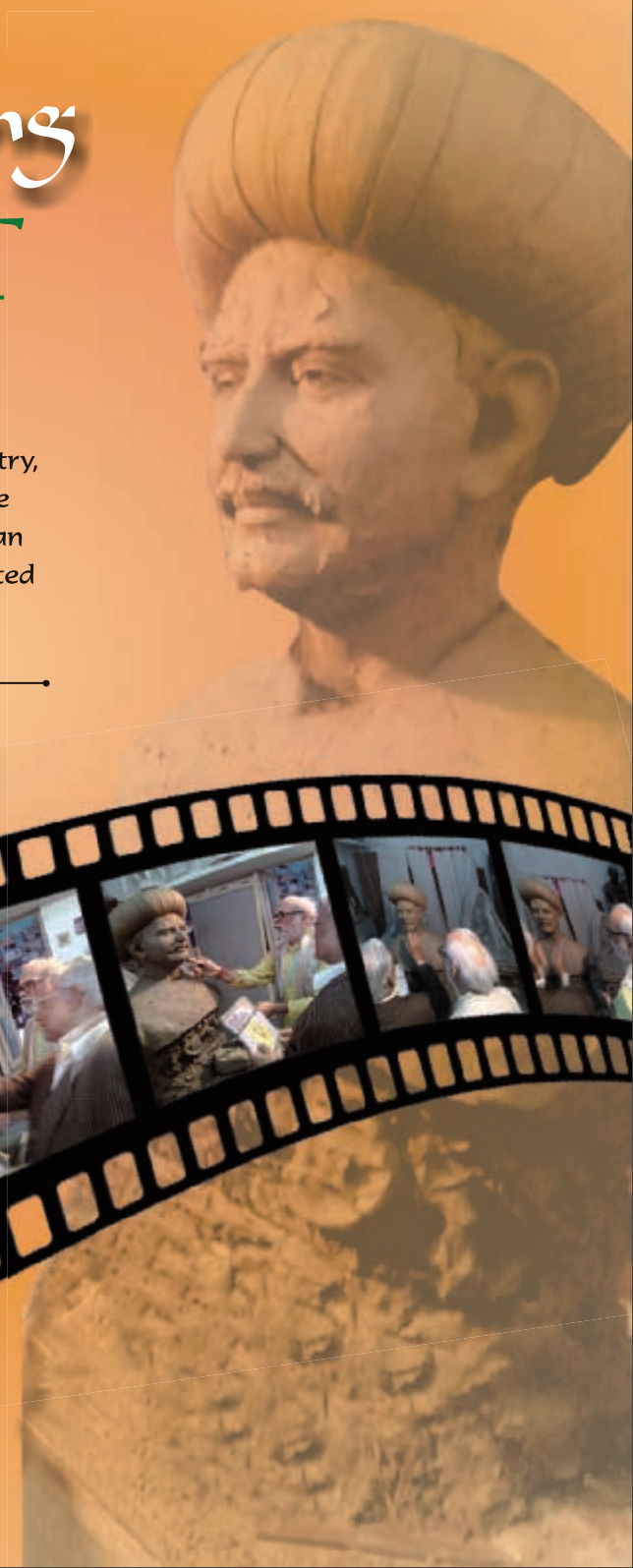
(AN INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE)

1 PARK STREET • KOLKATA-700016



Making OF THE BUST

Based on drawing sketched by Professor Isha Mahammad, President of the Asiatic Society, Sri Goutam Paul, renowned sculptor of our country, sculpted the bust. Sri Paul who happens to be the next door neighbour of Rajendralala Mitra Bhavan (Salt Lake campus of the Asiatic Society) presented the bust to the Asiatic Society. The bust is now placed at Galary-2 of the Bhavan.



**AN ORDINARY MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, 4TH MARCH, 2019 AT 5.00 P.M.
IN THE VIDYASAGAR HALL OF THE SOCIETY**

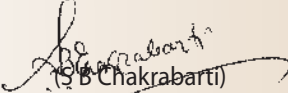
MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT

Agenda

1. Confirmation of the Minutes of the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting held on 4th February, 2019 at 5 p.m.
2. Exhibitions of presents made to the Society in February, 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. Consideration of Reports and Communications from the Council as per Regulation 49(g).
6. The following paper will be read:
"Influence of Neo-Vaisnavism on the Bengal Society" by Professor Atis Kumar Dasgupta.

The Asiatic Society
1, Park Street
Kolkata 700016

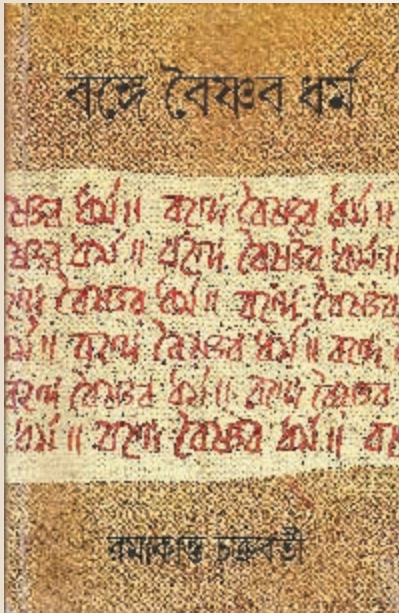
Dated the 22nd day of February 2019


(S. B. Chakrabarti)
General Secretary

Influence of Neo-Vaisnavism on the Bengal Society

Atis Kumar Dasgupta *

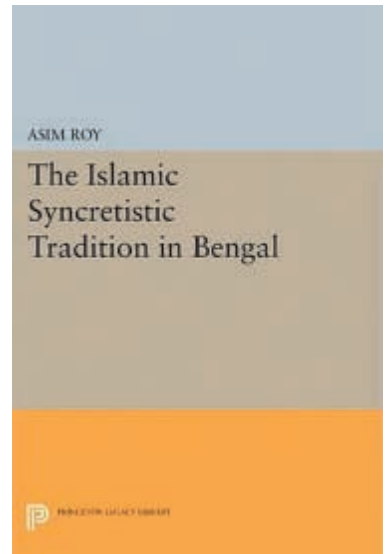
In evaluating the influence of Chaitanya Deva's movement in Bengal society, one has to remember that Vaisnavism, among other religions, became more popular, among the Hindus of Bengal *Subah*. The men of the lower castes, however, constituted majority among the Hindu society particularly in Navadwip and Nadia and the peasant and artisans came forward to embrace Chaitanya Deva's philosophy of Neo-Vaisnavism.



It should be pointed out that, all sections of classes in Bengal *Subah*, were united under the leadership of Hussain Shah, who enunciated his new royal dynasty, in *Gaudha*, in 1497 and ruled till 1539, complete independently. Hussain Shah and his successors were Muslim in religion, but essentially Bengali was their culture.

Chaitanya Deva's Neo-Vaisnava movement was deeply connected with both Vedic and Vaisnava philosophy of Madhusudan Saraswati of Kotalipara in East Bengal. At the

same time, Chaitanya Deva had a traditional nexus with the Vedic tradition of Sankaracharya of Puri, where he spent his last phase of religious life in Orissa, leaving behind his loving wife, Bishnupriya in Navadwipa.



* Former Professor, Indian Statistical Institute and Life Member, The Asiatic Society

Flowers of Respectful Tribute to the Late Ramakanta Chakrabarti (1932- 2019)



Born in the race of Chakrabartis, Ramakanta was an embellishment of the learned community. He was honoured in gatherings, dear to the (Goddess of) learning and (now) an object of memory. He was a specialist on history, a great scholar of literary treatises and deemed to be an authority in speaking on matters relating to the new age. He was foremost among connoisseurs, well-versed in the art of music and considered an authority on the tappas of Ramnidhi Gupta. Evidence of wisdom,

स्वर्गतेभ्यो रमाकान्तचक्रवर्ति-महाभागेभ्यः

— श्रद्धाप्रसूनाञ्जलिः —

चक्रवर्तिकुले जातो विद्वदन्वयभूषणम् ।
 रमाकान्तः सदःकान्तो विद्वान्कान्तः स्मृति गतः ॥
 इतिहासविशेषज्ञः काव्यशास्त्रे सुपण्डितः ।
 नव्यकालकथाख्याने प्रमाणपुरुषो मतः ॥
 रसिकानां पुरोगण्यः संगीतशिल्पकोविदः ।
 श्रीरामनिधिगुप्तानां टप्पास्वाप्तो जनः स्मृतः ॥
 प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा दि या ।
 तत्प्रमाणं निबन्धेषु तदीयेषु सुविस्तृतम् ॥
 रमाकान्ताय कान्ताय देवभूयं गताय नः ।
 सहस्रशः प्रणामाः स्युः स्मृतिसौख्यं च सर्वदा ॥
 विद्यावत्ता दिशि दिशि गता
 पण्डितानां समासु
 शिल्पे शास्त्रे प्रसूतिमगमच्च
 चेतश्चिचत्तालीला ।
 नित्यं चासीद् रतिरविचला
 प्राज्ञसंसर्गलाभे
 शान्तिर्भूयाद् दिवि तष रमा-
 कान्त ! विद्वत्सुकान्ता ॥
 -एशियाविद्यासमितेराजीवनसदस्य भूतस्य
 प्रताप-वन्द्योपाध्यायस्या

which produces new and new flashes of thoughts, is widely spread over his writings. To Ramakanta, the favourite one (to all), (now) turned a divine being, we may offer our salutations in thousands and may his memory be our satisfaction for all time to come.

Your learning has reached the gatherings of scholars in all quarters. The wonderful plays of your mental activities have spread over arts and treatises. You had had incessant attachment to enjoying the associations of the wise. O Ramakanta (one dear to the Goddess of Wealth), so dear to the learned, may you have peace in heaven.

Pratap Bandyopadhyay
 Life Member,
 The Asiatic Society

Professor Ramakanta Chakrabarty: In memoriam

The eminent scholar-teacher of history and social sciences Professor Ramakanta Chakrabarty passed away on 02.02.2019. The Asiatic Society arranged for a condolence meeting at 11:00 a.m. on 07.02.2019 for its former General Secretary and President at the Vidyasagar Hall of the Society where a galaxy of scholar-teacher and his admirers paid rich tribute to this great man of letters. There could have been no more suitable time for his condolences as a two-day seminar, organized by the Society in collaboration with Bharati Chatuspathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalay, a dedicated Post-Graduate College for Sanskrit studies at Nabadwip was scheduled to be held on 7 – 8 February on “Indological Studies in Nadia”.

In their condolence speeches the speakers referred to his indissoluble bond with Nabadwip, the holy birth place of Sri Chaitanya-deb, the exponent of Gaudiya Vaisnavism, a field of study of which the late Professor Chakrabarty was regarded as an unquestioned authority. Citing William Wordsworth, the celebrated English poet, Dr. Buddhadeb Bandyopadhyay, the Principal of Bharati Chatuspathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalay commented that he had experienced Professor Chakrabarty’s ‘act of love and kindness’ for Nabadwip and its glorious academic and cultural heritage, a subject so dear to his heart when he most enthusiastically came forward to take part in the revival programme of Banga Bibudha Janani Sabha, a one hundred and thirty-three year old scholars’ body of Sanskrit studies of Nabadwip. Dr. Bandyopadhyay mentioned his cherishable memories of vast erudition as well as benevolence of Professor Chakrabarty to whom he was introduced by courtesy Dr. Ramkrishna Chatterjee, Publication Secretary of the Society.

Describing Professor Chakrabarty as a lion-hearted scholar-teacher Dr. Bandyopadhyay lamented that the breed of such personalities who are endowed with both the sterling qualities of head and heart is dwindling day by day. His demise impoverished the scholars’ circle of the country and Nabadwip lost one of her most dedicated friends.

Being a life-long scholar-researcher of Vaisnavism he fully imbibed the spirit of that philosophy and an epitome of humility, the most abiding feature of an ideal Vaisnava, Professor Chakrabarty was an object of love, respect and admiration of all.

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CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

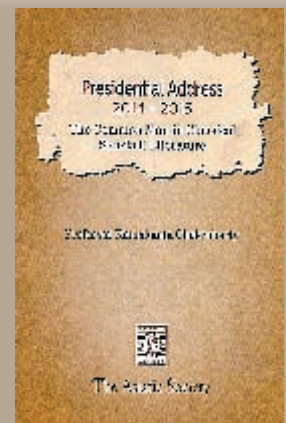
The members and staff members of the Asiatic Society condole the sad demise of Professor Ramakanta Chakrabarty, the former President of the Asiatic Society. Professor Chakrabarty was an erudite scholar and able administrator. He performed his best during his entire stint in the Asiatic Society in various capacities. This meeting also sympathizes with the members of the bereaved family and pray for peace of the departed soul.



Professor Ramakanta Chakrabarty Former Head of the Deptt. of History, Burdwan University receiving **Sir Jadunath Sarkar Gold Medal in 2018** for his important contribution to History and Religion.



In the Asiatic Society Professor Ramakanta Chakrabarty acted as the General Secretary (2005-2010); Vice-President (2010-2014) and President (2014-2016)



OUR FIGHT IS AGAINST **TERROR** NOT AGAINST KASHMIR OR KASHMIRIS



Our colleagues paying homage to the brave soldiers of our country killed by the terrorists in Pulwama, Kashmir.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

The members and staff members of the Asiatic Society unanimously denounce the dastardly act perpetrated by the terrorists on the Indian soldiers at Pulwama in Kashmir on 14.02.2019. They also take a pledge to stand united in this critical moment faced by the Nation and promise to extend all cooperation in upholding the national integration at all cost. This meeting also sympathizes with the members of the bereaved family and pray for peace of the departed souls.

TWO COMMENDABLE PORTRAITS IN THE ASIATIC SOCIETY



DR. SIMON NICOLSON, F.R.C.S.

A full figure portrait on a small size canvas measuring 26" x 21" in size, showing the person seated in his study on a rosewood chair. He wears a dark blue dressing gown flowered with red, a white cravat, and a black cap turned up with white border of the length. Behind him there are two book-cases of a light cream colour, filled with volumes of books. On the left of the viewers is a rosewood writing table covered helper-kaltor with books, journals and other writing materials. Between the two book-cases

and behind the writing table hangs a dark green curtain. The floor is carpeted red, and some volumes of books lie on the ground at the foot of the table. The small slide-board of the table is drawn out and on it is a paper on which Nicolson has been writing. The doctor might have been interrupted by some one entering the study from behind from his left side and that he has turned round in his chair, still holding his pen, and looks away from the table to the right of the spectator. The artist was probably a Dutch Painter as per our observation in the light of technique and style.

Simon Nicolson, the son of a Minister of the Church of Scotland, was born about 1778 in the manse of Kiltarlity, Inverness. He was educated at the town of Inverness, and afterwards in London, at St. George's Hospital, where he officiated as House Surgeon, and was the assistant of Sir Everard Home. He was appointed to the Bengal Medical establishment in 1805, but did not reach India till February, 1807, when he was posted as Assistant Surgeon to the General Hospital. In 1820, January 8th, he joined as a surgeon and entered in the prime of his career, and was recognized as the most celebrated doctor in India.

Both as surgeon and physician, Nicolson was judicious, bold and successful. He carefully studied the nature and symptoms of tropical diseases, and combated them with intrepid energy. Within certain period of minimum time and space, he was unbelievably able to perform his works and make things from impossible to a possible end.

As a man, he was high minded and earnestly religious. At the disruption of the church of Scotland, he adhered to the Free Church, to which he contributed large sums of money, besides presenting hundreds

of volumes of books to the library of its Institution. He resigned from his appointment in April, 1855, when his merits were gracefully acknowledged in a letter from Lord Dalhousie, in which he spoke of Nicolson as having long possessed "in a measure rarely equalled, the confidence and reverence of your professional brethren, the universal respect and esteem of the community amongst whom you have passed your days, and the approbation and gratitude to the Government, to whose service you devoted a long course of valuable and distinguished labours". Nicolson passed away at Calcutta after a short illness in August 1855.



HENRY WHITELOCKE TORRENS

This is unlike other portraits is different from the works of other European artists in the collection of The Asiatic Society. As per Society's record it is done by an unknown local artist measuring 30" x 25" as per Accession Register. The face, clean-shaven, looks to the left of the viewers and his long dark hair falls over his shoulders. He is dressed apparently in an

ordinary costume with a white turned-down collar, and a black tie and he puts on an over-coat with broad brown lapel.

The portrait-head of the painting is quite competently drawn and painted. His broad fore-head, sharp and long nose, determined lips, big eyes, well set under the eye brows and his oval shaped face with long black hair looks flowing down to his shoulders are all quite attractive with a touch of feminine charm. But his dresses are not quite matching with the body and his personality. The artist could not do due justice to the other areas of the canvas. The rolled-down white collar of his shirt and the big-size over-coat with broad lapel in velvet- brown over a bluish-grey jacket and glimpse of a blue tie are all, unlike the face, painted in a clumsy manner. A corner of the back-rest of the sofa behind his right shoulder in red-velvet is distracting attention from the face and the total colour scheme of the portrait painting. In spite of all those inadequacy, the painting is very important for the style of work of the period and its documentation.

Henry Whitelocke Torrens, son of Major General Sir Henry Torrence, K.C.B., was born in 1806. At the age of 17 he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he married on 16th December, 1823, and later he graduated (B.A.) in 1828. Having completed his classical as well as general education at Oxford, he came to India somewhat older than the average civilian. He knew several modern languages, and was well acquainted with the literature of modern Europe. Yet inspite of these manifold accomplishment, he was attracted to the charms of the East and had peculiar lively fancy and active spirit for the exotic nature of the east, specially its languages, particularly the Arabic and the kindred tongues, its antiquities, its history, its pre-historic traditions, were all subjects of deep and constant interest to him.

In 1838, Torrens began to translate "The Book of the Thousand Nights and one Night" from the Arabic of the Egyptian manuscript edited by Macnaghten.

Art Appreciation

"The intention" says Burton, "was creditable; the copy was carefully moulded upon the model and offered the best example of the verbatim at literatim style. But the plucky author knew little of Arabic, and least of what is most wanted, the dialect of Egypt and Syria". Of this translation he only printed on one volume.

On the 1st March, 1837, he was elected a member of The Asiatic Society of Bengal, of which

he was adored for fifteen years as an accomplished and distinguished member, and from which, in 1840 he was elected as Secretary. On his retirement from the office in November, 1846, his services were acknowledged by a special resolution, and he was made an Honorary Vice-President of the Society. He passed away in Calcutta on 16th August, 1852 at the age of forty-six and buried in the Circular Road Cemetery.

Somnath Mukherjee
Somnath Mukherjee

Isha Mahammad
Isha Mahammad





From the Desk of the General Secretary

Dear Members and Well-wishers,

The month of February, 2019 which has just passed by has been a very important phase in the recent history of the Asiatic Society. On 15th February, 2019 we have inaugurated and dedicated our new building at Salt Lake complex in the name of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the first Indian President of the Asiatic Society (1885). Swami Atmapriyananda Maharaj, Vice-Chancellor, Ramakrishna Vivekananda University, Belur, Howrah, ceremoniously inaugurated the programme and unveiled the bust of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. In this connection two exhibitions were put up, one exclusively on the available documents related to the life and academic activities of Dr. Mitra and the other on the history and development of the Asiatic Society. The most important event in the recent period has been the Global Meet that was organized on 16th February, 2019 with the representatives of the existing Asiatic Societies in other parts of the world. The Asiatic Societies of Malayasia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Mumbai took part in the deliberations while the Asiatic Societies of Great Britain and Ireland and Japan participated through skype. There has been a fairly good exchange of ideas among the participants regarding common academic agenda that can be pursued in future including publications of journals, digitization of rare documents and valuable books and manuscripts and so on. Apart from the above, the Asiatic Society released a reprint of 'Studies in Gandhism' authored by Professor Nirmal Kumar Bose with an introduction by Professor Prasanta Ray. This was organized on the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Professor Nirmal Kumar Bose was not only the Private Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to Noakhali and other areas during 1946-47 but he was also the President of the Asiatic Society in 1972. In this connection a seminar was also organized in the venue of the 43rd Kolkata International Book Fair in collaboration with the Publishers and Book Sellers Guild where a number of distinguished participants took part. During the Book Fair the Society also took part in another programme organized by the Lepcha Development Board on the Lepcha culture, language etc. This apart a National Seminar on the Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi was organized by the Society on 12 and 13 February, 2019 where a number of very distinguished scholars participated. Professor Manoranjan Mohanty, Retd. Professor of Political Science, University of Delhi, inaugurated the seminar.

Two international seminars were held on 19-20 and 27-28 February, 2019. The first was on "Concept of Cultural Heritage Management and

From the Desk of the General Secretary

its Significance across the Global Ethnic Groups" and the other was on "Health, Diseases and Society : History of Medicine in India and Beyond". Two outreach programmes have been scheduled on 9-10 and 16-17 March, 2019. The first one was on Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and his contributions in collaboration with Vidyasagar Smritiraksha Samity (VSRS) at Karmatanr, Jharkhand and the other on the Learning of Sanskrit at Nabadwip in Nadia District, West Bengal. Two one day seminars were also scheduled, one was on Shyama Prosad Mookerjee and Higher Education in Bengal on 1st March, 2019 and the other was on "Technology Innovation: A Saviour for Indigo Farmers" on 6th March, 2019 in collaboration with Indian National Science Academy. Two important workshops were scheduled in March,

2019. One was Five Day Staff Training Workshop on "Manuscript Studies in Different Perspectives" during 4-8 March, 2019 and the other was an International Seminar cum Workshop on "Understanding Modern Art in the Global Perspective" during 11-15 March, 2019. Two important lectures were organized during this period. One was by Professor Edward Simpson, Director, South Asia Institute, SOAS, London University and other by Professor Ghulam Murshid of Bangladesh, an internationally acclaimed Bengali Researcher and Writer. An exhibition is scheduled to be organized sometime in March on 'Time Past and Time Present : The Treasurers of Human Knowledge in the Asiatic Society, Kolkata' in Guwahati.

We look forward to your increasing cooperation and moral support for our future activities also.



S.B. Chakrabarti
(S.B. Chakrabarti)
General Secretary

Edited by Rajendralala Mitra

March, 2019	
1st March	Seminar on Shyama Prasad Mukhopadhyay Coordinator : Professor Nikhilesh Guha
4-7 March	Workshop-cum-Seminar on Conservation of Manuscripts (Museum Programme) Vidyasagar Hall
6 March	National Seminar on Indigo, in collaboration with INSA.
8 March	Ashin Dasgupta Memorial Lecture organized by Itihas Samsad in Collaboration with the Asiatic Society. Vidyasagar Hall.
9-10 March	Two-day National Seminar on 'Vidyasagar : Karmatanr and Pro-People Development' to be held jointly by the Vidyasagar Smritiraksha Samiti, Karmatanr and the Asiatic Society, Kolkata. To be held at Nandan Kanan, Karmatanr.
11-15 March	Five-day International Seminar-cum-Workshop on 'Understanding of Modern Art'. Joint Coordinators : Professor Isha Mahmud and Dr. Somnath Mukherjee. Vidyasagar Hall, 11 a.m. each day
16-17 March	Two-day National Seminar on 'Indological Studies in Nadia' in collaboration with the Asiatic Society to be held at Bharati Chatuspathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip. Joint Coordinators : Professor Nabannarayan Bandyopadhyay and Professor Buddhadeb Bandyopadhyay 11 a.m. each day

Academic Events



Dr. Buddhadeb Bandyopadhyay delivering his speech. On the dais (L-R) Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, Professor Isha Mahammad, Professor Nabanarayan Bandyopadhyay, Professor Sudhir Chakraborty and Dr. Subhankar Chakraborty

A Two-day seminar was organised by the Asiatic Society on 7th and 8th February in collaboration with Bharati Chatuspathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip on "Indological Studies in Nadia" at the Vidyasagar Hall of the Society.

The inaugural session started with the welcome address delivered by **Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti**, the *General Secretary of the Society* and **Professor Nabanarayan Bandyopadhyay**, introducing the theme of the seminar. The inaugural address was given by **Dr. Subhankar Chakraborty**, the *former Vice-Chancellor of Rabindra Bharati University* and the noted scholar **Professor Sudhir Chakraborty** delivered the key note address. **Professor Isha Mahammad**, *President of the Society* presided over the meeting while **Dr. Sujit Kr Das**, *Treasurer of the Society* recorded the vote of thanks.

The three academic sessions of day one included "*Medieval Sanskrit Studies in Nadia*", "*Arabic and Persian Studies in Nadia*" and "*Bengali Literary Studies in Nadia*" with **Professor Mau Dasgupta**, **Dr. Nikhilesh Chakraborty** and **Professor Taraknath Adhikary**

acting as the speakers in the first session while **Professor Ishrat Ali Molla** and **Professor Mussaraf Hussain** spoke in the second session. **Professor Munmun Gangopadhyay**, **Professor Ramen Sar** and **Dr. Pravas Samanta** were the speakers in the third academic session. The three sessions were chaired by **Professor Sanghamitra Sengupta**, **Professor M. Firoze** and **Professor Debnath Bandyopadhyay**.

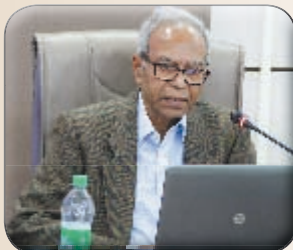
"*Modern Sanskrit Studies in Nadia*", "*Medieval Culture and People of Nadia*" and "*Modern Culture and People of Nadia*" were themes of the second day's sessions in which the speakers' panel included **Professor Tapan Sankar Bhattacharyya**, **Dr. Bhaskar Nath Bhattacharyya**, **Professor Giridharilal Goswami**, **Sri Mrityunjay Mondal**, **Professor Gautam Satpati**, **Dr. Buddhadeb Bandyopadhyay**, **Dr. Subhendu Siddhantha** and **Sri Debasish Bandyopadhyay**, **Dr Anjalika Mukhopadhyay**, **Professor Arun Kr. Bandopadhyay** and **Pundit Gorachand Bhattacharya** acted as the chairpersons of session IV, V, and VI respectively.

Professor Swapan Kr. Pramanick, *Ex.-V.C., Vidyasagar University and Vice-President of the society* chaired the valedictory session and **Professor Mrinal Kanti Gangopadhyay** delivered the valedictory address. **Dr. Buddhadeb Bandyopadhyay**, *Principal of Bharati Chatuspathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip and one of the joint co-ordinators of the seminar* registered vote of thanks.

On Bangladesh

Special Lectures

On Gujarat



Dr. Ghulam Murshid delivering a lecture on **Bengal Renaissance**



Professor Edward Simpson, Director, South Asia Institute, SOAS, London University delivering a lecture on **Politics and Memory in the aftermath of 2001 Gujarat Earthquake**

Remembering Gandhi



Professor Manoranjan Mohanty delivering Inaugural Address



From L to R : Professor Supriya Munshi, Former Director, Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Professor Vinay Kumar Srivastav, Director General of Anthropological Survey of India, and Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary, The Asiatic Society in the Third Academic Session

In observance of the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi of the Asiatic Society has introduced a year-long programme of monthly lecture, since October 2018, "Remembering Mahatma". Recently a book entitled Studies in Gandhism: A Selection by Nirmal Kumar Bose with an introduction by Prasanta Ray has been released as a part of our publication programme "Remembering Mahatma". On 12-13th March, 2019, two days National Seminar was organised on "philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi"

Following eleven scholars presented their papers in three academic sessions:

SESSION 1: Shri Pratik Ghosh "Rethinking Gandhian Thought :Issues and Challenges", Professor Manoranjan Mohanty "Satyagraha and Truth Pursuits in the Contemporary World", Professor Supriya Munshi "Hind Swaraj – The Gandhi Manifesto"

SESSION 2: Professor Samir Kumar Das "Gandhi and the Impossibilities of Peace", Professor Ranjit Sen "Gandhi at the Crossroads : His Philosophy of Interaction with the Empire", Dr. Tushar Roy "The Gandhian Way to Healthy Living", Professor Tapan Kumar Chattopadhyay "Gandhi on Agrarian Relations in Colonial India"

SESSION 3 : Professor Vinay Kumar Srivastava "Anthropological Lessons from the studies on Gandhiji", Professor Nirban Basu "Mahatma Gandhi and Indian Labour", Professor Aruna Kumar Bandhyay "Gandhiji's civilizational View

of Politics", Professor Susnata Das "Gandhi's Thought for Contesting Communalism in Contemporary India".

The sessions were chaired respectively by Professor Swapan Kumar Pramanick, Vice President, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata; Professor Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty, Vice President, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata and Professor Supriya Munshi, Former Director, Gandhi Samrak Sangrahalaya.

The seminar was concluded with an Interactive Session moderated by Professor Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary of The Asiatic Society. Many of the significant nuances of Gandhi's philosophy were the issues of discussions in the interactive session which was participated by the scholars as well as research fellows of The Asiatic Society.

Inauguration of Rajendralala Mitra Bhavan at Salt Lake Campus



Swami Atmapriyananda Maharaj unveiling the bust of Rajendralala Mitra



Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary, The Asiatic Society delivering the Welcome Address. In the dais (L-R): Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer, The Asiatic Society, Professor Pradip Bhattacharya, MP, Rajya Sabha and Vice President, The Asiatic Society, Sri Sabyasachi Datta, Mayor, Bidhannagar Municipal Corporation, Professor Isha Mahammad, President, The Asiatic Society and Smt. Krishna Chakraborty, Chairperson, Bidhannagar Municipal Corporation.

On 15th February, 2019, in a solemn ceremony, the Salt Lake Campus of the Asiatic Society was inaugurated by Swami Atmapriyananda Maharaj, the Vice-Chancellor of Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University. The building was dedicated in the name of the great Indologist Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the first Indian President of the Asiatic Society (1885) and was named RAJENDRALALA MITRA BHAVAN. On this occasion, Swamiji also unveiled a bust of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra sculpted by the

eminent sculptor Shri Gautam Pal. Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society welcomed the distinguished guests and all others present and spoke on the events/activities planned to be organised at the Salt Lake Campus (CL-24).

While paying rich tributes to the scholarship and devotion of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Swamiji Maharaj stressed on the need to live up to the universal values and ideals.

Others who spoke on the occasion were Shri



Swami Atmapriyananda Maharaj inaugurating the Digital Library



Swami Atmapriyananda Maharaj visiting Gallery 1 with the Council Members and Staff Members of the Society



Swami Atmapriyananda Maharaj paying homage to Lord Buddha in Gallery 2



One of the descendants of Rajendralala Mitra garlanding the bust

Sabyasachi Dutta, Hon'ble Mayor and Smt. Krishna Chakraborty, Hon'ble Chairperson of Bidhannagar Municipal Corporation, and Professor Pradip Bhattacharya, Hon'ble MP and Vice-President of the Asiatic Society.

Other distinguished guests who spoke on the occasion included representatives of the Asiatic Societies of Mumbai, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and the Malaysia Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society all of whom were scheduled to meet on the 16th

February in the 'Global Meet of Asiatic Societies' at the Asiatic Society, Kolkata.

An Exhibition on the treasures at the Asiatic Society including the works of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra was housed on the second and third floors of the new building.

Professor Isha Mahammad, President of the Asiatic Society delivered the Presidential Address and Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer of the Asiatic Society gave the vote of thanks.



Distinguished Audience at the function



The Asiatic Society, Kolkata (1784)



The Asiatic Society of Mumbai (1804)



Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (1823)



Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka (1845)



The Asiatic Society of Japan (1872)



The Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (1878)



Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (1952)

Seven Sisters at the Global Meet, 2019 Planning for collaborative programmes

The dreams of William Jones for establishing a centre for learning and research in Oriental Studies lead to the foundation of the Asiatic Society in the year 1784 in Calcutta (now Kolkata). This was followed by establishment of Asiatic Societies in different parts of the world with similar objectives that are primarily focused on investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of science, literature and the arts in relation to Asia.

Mooting on the idea of providing a platform for deliberations on Oriental and Indological Studies, the Asiatic Society, Kolkata thought of organising an International Colloquium which took the shape of a Global Meet of Asiatic Societies that was organised at its Vidyasagar Hall on 16th February 2019. A first of its kind, the event turned out very successful with participation from various institutions from across the globe.

The deliberations at the meet focused on exploring the possible areas of mutual academic cooperation in terms of identifying broad issues of research involving major academic domains for future intellectual enquiry across the geographical terrain of Asia with special emphasis on South-East Asia.

Apart from the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, the host, the Global Meet was represented by Professor (Mrs) Vispi Balaporia, Honorary Secretary, The Asiatic Society of Mumbai; Dr. Ashley de Vos, President, Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka; Mr. Henry S. Barlow, Honorary Treasurer, Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Professor Abdul Momin Chowdhury, Fellow, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh who were all present in person while Professor Eldridge, Robert David, Member of the Council, The Asiatic Society of Japan and executives of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland comprising their Director, Dr. Alison Ohta; Member of their Council, Dr. Randolph G. S. Cooper and their Former President & Former Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, Dr. Gordon Johnson participated through live Video Conference over Skype.

Dr. Shraavan Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India graced the occasion with his presence. Members of the Council of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, eminent scholars and academicians and Mr. Ken Nakamura, Deputy Consul General, Consulate General of Japan in Kolkata also took part in the meet.

Welcoming the delegates, Dr. S.B.Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata stressed upon the importance and need of a forum for exchange of ideas and the contributions that the Asiatic Societies set up at different parts of the world over a period of more than two hundred years can make in furtherance of the researches on different spheres of Oriental Studies including Indological Studies which was the focal theme for the Global Meet.

In his presidential address, Professor Isha Mahammad, celebrity artist and

Our Distinguished Guests in the Meet



Professor (Mrs) Vispi Balaporia
Honorary Secretary
The Asiatic Society of Mumbai



Professor Suraj A. Pandit
Member, Managing Committee The Asiatic
Society of Mumbai



Professor Abdul Momin Chowdhury
Fellow
Asiatic Society of Bangladesh



Dr. Ashley de Vos
President
Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka



Ken Nakamura
Deputy Consul General
Consulate-General of Japan in Kolkata



Mr. Henry S. Barlow
Honorary Treasurer
Malaysia Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

President of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata enlightened the participants on the cultural confluences catalyzed by the Asiatic Societies over two centuries through various art forms and the trust of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata in organizing such events.

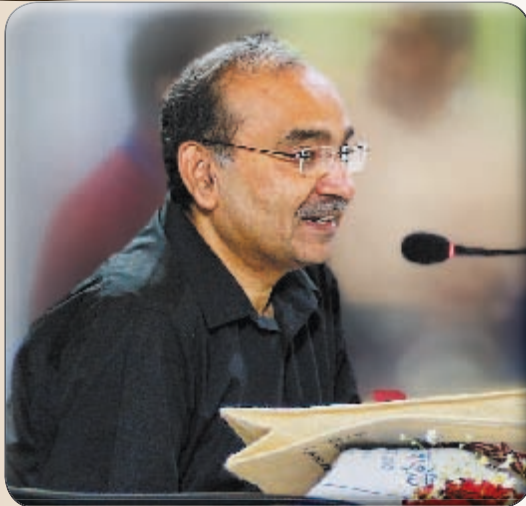
In his speech, Dr. Shraavan Kumar expressed, how much impressed he has been to see the Asiatic Society, Kolkata conceptualizing the event and branding it as "Global Meet of Asiatic Societies". He mentioned that he was delighted to see the participation by the thespians who can really encapsulate "*whatever is performed by man or produced by nature*". Dr. Kumar talked about the need of the hour for us to package the heritage we possess and deliver it to the generations of today which has to actually assimilate it. He appreciated the achievements of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata during

the last two years under the dynamic leadership of its General Secretary, Dr. S.B.Chakrabarti and assured of extending all round support from the Ministry in terms of resources and funds for all its future projects.

Presentations were made by the respective representatives of the participating Asiatic Societies. The presentations which also included audio visual presentations had a brief history of their formation, major activities undertaken by them, their publications including journals and their future programs.

The interactive session was chaired by Hari Basudevan, Professor of History, and University of Calcutta. The various suggestions that emerged during the interactive session were that efforts are to be made to widen the scope of research by the

Global Meet



Dr Shravan Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India gracing the occasion

young researchers including grant of scholarships for such research projects, exchange of books and manuscripts between the Asiatic Societies, collectively facilitating the members of different Asiatic Societies with the access of resources in their collection and in the process building a knowledge network for learning and scholarly exchanges through lectures & publishing. On the digital front, there were quite a few suggestions like providing links to websites of other Asiatic Societies, mutual access to Digital Archives, Web Conferencing facilities, etc.

Summing up the deliberations of the event, Professor Swapan Kumar Pramanick, Vice President of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata said that though he had been a little skeptical initially, the outcome of the event has proved otherwise and expressed his optimism of having more such events in future with greater participation from the Asiatic Societies across the globe.

The Global Meet witnessed a display of publications including journals of the Asiatic Societies that participated in the meet. The grand occasion had the synergy of great ambience, technology, design and content reflecting its international stature.

Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer of the Asiatic Society while proposing the formal vote of thanks on behalf of the Council of the Society, expressed his sincere gratitude to all the delegates for their participation and also appreciated the enormous efforts put in by the members of the Council and the members of the staff of the Society in making the Global Meet a successful event.

The event was covered by the Press and Electronic Media. On an invitation of the Regional Director of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), Kolkata, the delegates attended a Cultural Programme at the ICCR in the evening.

Dhiman Chakraborty

Controller of Finance, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata

In the SKYPE



With Professor Eldridge, Robert David, Member of the Council The Asiatic Society of Japan (left) and With Professor Gordon Johnson, President and Dr. Alison Ohta, Director, Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (right)

Letter from Professor Gordon Johnson, President of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland to Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi

Dear Amiya

I was delighted that the Royal Asiatic Society was able to participate virtually last Saturday in the Asiatic Society's enterprising 'Global Meet'. I'm only sorry that we weren't able to get to Kolkata in person, but the planning time proved too short.

I hope that the next few years will see improved flows of information between the various societies that grew out of the Kolkata enterprise - I'm currently chairing the group preparing for the RAS 200th Anniversary in 2023 and it would be especially good to have appropriate participation and the blessings of our founding spirit in our celebrations. The major items on the stocks at the moment are a fine and scholarly edition of Tod's Annals (which we are doing with Yale University Press), and two exhibitions - one in late 2023 in London which will be an outreach exercise to show what the Society is like now, and the other in the Cambridge UL where we are using the hook of the RAS 200th to explore intellectual issues around the collection and use of knowledge from Asia. This latter I hope will prove interesting and exciting though we are still at a very very preliminary stage of thinking about it.

A number of our Fellows have visited the Asiatic Society recently and brought news of the great activities. I wonder if you will still maintain the base in Park Street - or, rather, what will be the various functions of Park Street and the new Salt Lake City Campus.

I enjoyed reading the February Bulletin with its commemoration of Sir William Jones, and the news of Amartya's lecture, and, of course, your own Foundation Day Oration - I wish the text of the latter had been included!

I can't believe it must be four or five years since you were last in Cambridge. I was then working on writing up my Sandars Lectures about CUP in the 20th century: I still am, but am wiser with more thinking and research!

I hope you keep well, and your own academic enterprises thrive.

As ever

Gordon

Letter from Dr. Ashley de Vos, President, Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka to The General Secretary, The Asiatic Society, Kolkata

Thank you for the well organized meeting that was enjoyed by all. If only the world had a few Dr. Chakrabart's the world will be a better place for all.

Regards

Ashley

Augmentation of Language Gives a New Dimension to Our Social Consciousness and Cultural Vision : Pabitra Sarkar



Professor Pabitra Sarkar delivering inaugural address

The intellectuals of Hindi language and literature discussed the future of Hindi in present context and highlighted the significant role of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata. The discussion and deliberation in the two-day seminar enriched the language and it has given voice to present and secure its future and strengthen within the academic world. The two-day national level seminar has been organised during January 29-30, 2019 in Vidysagar Hall of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata. The national seminar was inaugurated by Professor Pabitra Sarkar, former Vice-Chancellor of Rabindra Bharati University. The inaugural session of the seminar was presided over by the President of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata.

Professor Pabitra Sarkar said a brief history of the development of Hindi language and literature in Bengal. He emphasised the correlations of Hindi and Bengali language by citing several examples. He highlighted the role of Hindi journalism to participate in the freedom movement of India. He analysed the influences of Bengal renaissance on Hindi language and literature and argued that augmentation of language gives a new dimension to our social consciousness and cultural vision. The role of Fort William College in the development of Hindi language and literature has also been highlighted by him.

The coordinator of the seminar, Professor Ram Ahlad Choudhary, Head, Department of Hindi, University of Calcutta introduced the theme of the seminar. The role of the Asiatic Society is the main key for the development of Hindi language and literature not only in India but in abroad also. He analysed the historical

role of the Asiatic Society to develop the Hindi language and literature during nineteenth century. He said that language is a source of thought transmission. Language strengthens the social link. Language never follows the simple path of logic, although it follows the tough path of grammar and by following this path, language creates grammar for itself so that other people may understand the feeling expressed in

language. In fact, language carries feeling and it creates a new world of feeling for others. Many scholars said that, the language of a King is the key of livelihood but in real term language is the key of life. Every language of the world needs a support. In absence of this, the existences of language don't seen. For the establishment of public demand, language plays an important role. Language is the only source which unites the people. The enrichment of language has been done to keep the unification of language in mind. The growth of language is possible when it accepts creation. By underlining the possibilities of new creation language favors the new experiment and it tries to prove that the aliveness is language is still remain. Professor Tanuja Majumdar, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Presidency University, presented the key note in the seminar. She highlighted the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Fort William College and said that Kolkata is the birthplace of Hindi journalism.

Four academic sessions were organized during two days of the national seminar. The academic sessions were organized on "*Hindi Sahitya Aur Bhasha Ke Vikash Main Bangal Ki Bhumika*", "*Hindi Sahitya Par*



Professor Ram Ahlad Choudhary introducing the theme

Seminar on Hindi language and literature



Distinguished Audience

Bangal Ke Navjagran Ka Prabhav”, *“Hindi Aur Bangla Ka Antarsambandh : Vishesh Sandarbh Asiatic Society”* and *“Hindi Patrakarita Aur Kolkata”* and these sessions were chaired by Professor Rajashree Shukla, Professor Rabindranath Mishra, Professor Chakradhar Tripathi, and Professor Damodar Mishra respectively. In first session Prof Dr. Rakesh Kumar Mishra, Dr. Manoj Shukla, and Dr. Ajay Kumar Shaw have presented their views on the theme of the session. In the second academic session Dr. Sumita Chatteraj, Professor Mahmuda Khanam and Professor Sunita Mandal expressed their observations. In the third session Professor Subrata Lahiri, Dr. Anis Akhtar and Dr. Pankaj Saha highlighted their opinion on the subject of the session. In fourth and last academic session Professor Mamta Trivedi, Dr. Reshmi Panda Mukherjee, and Ms. Fatima Kaneez presented their thought provoking observations related to the subject of the session. The valedictory session was chaired by Professor Chandrakala Pandey, former Professor of Hindi department in University of Calcutta and valedictory address was delivered by Mr. Anis Rafi, former Director of Doordarshan. Concluding address was given by Ms. Sabina Siddhaqui, Executive Director, Centre of Social & Environmental Research Foundation, Bangladesh.

Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society, welcomed the august gathering on this occasion and said that the organising this two-day

national seminar itself proves that the future of the Hindi language and literature is very bright. We need to organise such type of seminar more frequently in order to expand the richness of the Hindi language and literature throughout the globe. We feel much pleasure to organise this seminar. Dr. Sujit Kumar Das, Treasurer of the Asiatic Society has delivered the vote of thanks. Dr. Bandana Mukherjee has conducted the inaugural session. Janab Irshad Gauhar and Ms. Arkja Aakriti presented their feedback on two days seminar on behalf of the august gathering. Ms. Madhurima Bhattacharyya conducted valedictory and all the four academic sessions during two days of national seminar.

Professor Ram Ahlad Choudhary, Co-ordinator of the Seminar, offered his overall observations and extended his heartfelt thanks to the august gathering of two days seminar. During his observation he said that the speciality of language is of its kind, it is true that, language which has strong digestive system, go forward. The struggle of language depends on the acceptability of words. Language, receive words from other language and accepts the same that seems to be more alive. Writer develops the language on the basis of their ideology. Richness of language depends on the popularity of language. It is also said that how much newspaper are published in that language and if the reader of that language increases then it is considered that the particular language is increasing.

The Asiatic Society in Kolkata Book Fair 2019



Professor Isha Mahmood releasing the book entitled *Studies in Gandhism : A Selection* by Nirmal Kumar Bose with an Introduction by Prasanta Ray



(L-R): Professor Prasanta Ray and Professor Suparna Gooptu delivering lectures on *Revisiting Gandhi and His Relevance in Modern Times*. Sri Tridib Kumar Chatterjee, Hony. General Secretary, Publishers and Booksellers Guild extending the Vote of Thanks



Professor Gautam Bhadra in a dialogue with Professor Ratnabali Chatterjee at the Book Release Function of *Padmavati* at the Society's stall of Kolkata Book Fair 2019 on February 8



A French lady Ms. Catharine with Ms. Suranjana Chaudhury at our stall. Ms. Catharine is at present taking lessons in Bengali from Professor France Bhattacharya for her research work on Tagore.



Sri Jawhar Sircar, IAS (Retd.) glancing at the different titles of the Society's publications

An Evening with the Lepchas at 43rd Kolkata Book Fair, 2019



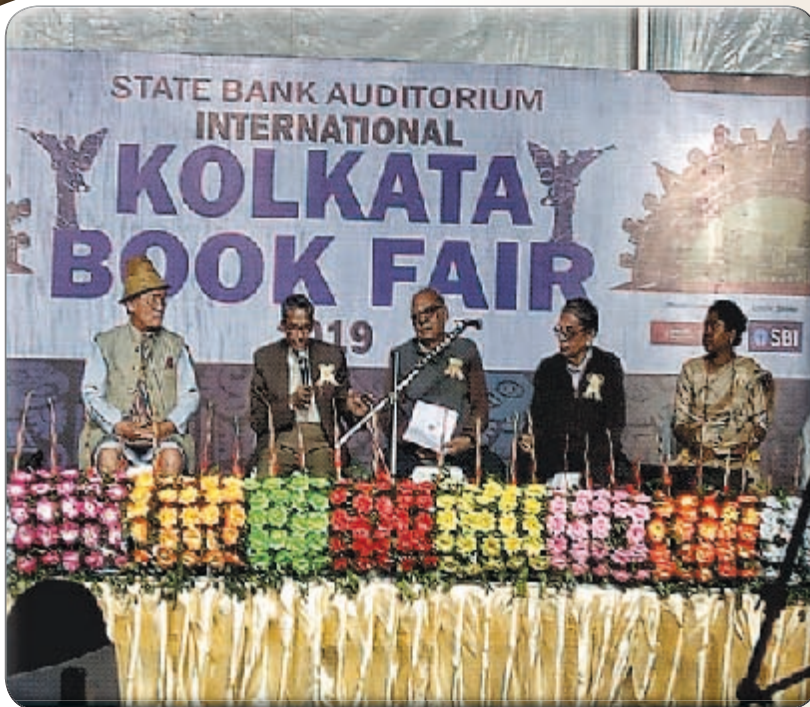
Ms. Reena Targain, Member Secretary in-charge of WBMLLDB briefing the press at the Calcutta Press Club on 01.02.2019. On the dais (L to R) Dr. Satarupa Dattamajumdar, Ren. Lyangsong Tamsang, Ren. Nubu Tshering Lepcha, Dr. Ramkrishna Chatterjee and Shri Shyam Sundar Bhattacharya.

Documentation of Lepcha life, language and culture is an age-old exercise for The Asiatic Society, Kolkata, which started with the publication of an article on Lepchas in the *Journal of The Asiatic Society of Bengal (JASB)* in 1840 by A. Campbell. With a considerable gap of time the tradition of research on Lepcha continued in the 21st century with the status enquiry of Lepcha followed by a number of publications in the *Journal of The Asiatic Society* and a book in 2016.

As a recent phenomenon, the Council members of The Asiatic Society took the opportunity to spend

an evening with the members of the Lepcha speech community by sharing the State Bank Auditorium at Kolkata Book Fair on 2nd February, 2019 from 4:30 p.m. to 5:45 p.m. The welcome address by Ren. Lyangsong Tamsang, the Chairman of West Bengal Mayel Lyang Lepcha Development Board (WBMLLDB) was followed by the lively cultural events like folk dance, folk song and drama conducted by Ren. Nubu Tshering Lepcha.

The intellectual understanding of Lepcha life, history, language and culture and its relevance in the present socio-political and cultural setting was



In the programme on book discussion entitled *An Enquiry into the Status of Lepcha* (L to R) Ren. Lyangsong Tamsang, Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, Professor Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty, Shri Shyam Sundar Bhattacharya and Dr. Satarupa Dattamajumdar are on the dais

put forth by the General Secretary Dr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti, Professor Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty initiated the discussion and moderated the program. A brief account of the latest book publication on Lepcha by The Asiatic Society, entitled 'An Enquiry Into the Status of Lepcha' (2016) was presented before the audience by Dr. Satarupa Dattamajumdar (Saha), the scholar who authored the work. As a sequel to such an enquiry of the Lepcha language, the existence of Lepcha literature known as 'Namtho Namthar' captured the attention of the scholars. Shri Shyam Sundar Bhattacharya, the Philological Secretary threw light towards the social significance and importance of preservation, archiving, documentation, analysis and interpretation of such invaluable indigenous Lepcha texts. He significantly mentions about the attempt of negotiation already undertaken by The Asiatic Society to fetch photocopies of some

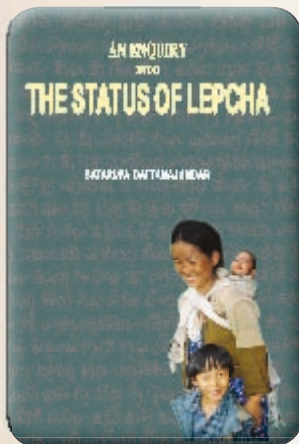
from 1908 to 1943. It is mentionable that on the occasion of Van Manen's appointment as a member of the Library Committee of the Society these Lepcha manuscripts were exhibited at the Asiatic Society of Bengal on November 5th, 1918. Later these 182 Lepcha manuscripts were moved to Rijks-museum voor Volkenkunde in Leiden 'National Museum of Ethnology' after the death of Johan Van Manen. These Lepcha manuscripts of Van Manen collection are kept in the library of the Kern Institute of Leiden University at present. Apart from these 182 manuscripts, some 35 'Namtho Namthars' are in possession of the Lepchas of Darjeeling district. Shri Bhattacharya provided vision regarding the prospects, possibilities and challenges involved in preservation, archiving and documentation of these Lepcha literature. Ren. Lyangsong Tamsang gladly handed over a hand written old Lepcha text to the Philological Secretary to substantiate his

182 Lepcha manuscripts which are currently in possession of the Kern Institute of Leiden University. Ren. Tamsang added the information of some more Lepcha manuscript in collection of the Kern Institute. In this connection, the Philological Secretary pointed out the historicity involved in collection of the indigenous literature of Lepcha with the then (early part of 19th c.) Asiatic Society of Bengal. It was informed that Johan Van Manen, the General Secretary of The (later Royal) Asiatic Society of Bengal (from 1923 to 1939) collected 182 Lepcha manuscripts during his stay in India

Reports



A few pages of "Namtho Namthar" – Lepcha Manuscripts



Lepcha folk dance conducted by Ren. Nubu Tshering Lepcha

vision before the audience. The deliberation ended with a tone of positive collaboration from the General Secretary, The Asiatic Society and the Chairman, West Bengal Mayel Lyang Lepcha Development Board. The initiative of Dr. Ramkrishna Chatterjee, the Publication Secretary of The Asiatic Society in organizing and rejuvenating such a collaborative endeavour by sharing the evening with the Lepchas, was commendable.

The event at the Book Fair was preceded by a Press meet at the Press Club, Kolkata on 1st February, 2019 where The Asiatic Society was invited by Reena Targain, the Member Secretary, presently in charge of WBMLLDB. Ren. Lyangsong Tamsang discussed the struggle of the Lepcha community and their journey towards the formation of WBMLLDB. The Asiatic Society was represented by Professor Ramkrishna Chatterjee, Shri Shyam Sundar Bhattacharya and Dr. Satarupa Dattamajumdar (Saha). Shyam Sundar Bhattacharya shared his vision regarding the future developmental programs at The Asiatic Society and its impact to the society at large.

Photo courtesy : Anuradha De

The Kuki-Chin Socio-Linguistic Situation in Manipur

Manasi D. Nadkarni¹

The Kuki-Chin ethnic group of Manipur is concentrated mainly in the southernmost part of the state with pockets of the community population dispersed intermittently in other districts as well. 'Kuki-Chin' as a nomenclature is used to describe the people as well as the language. It is an umbrella term which denotes numerous ethnic groups and languages spoken by the people belonging to this community.

The Kuki-Chin community presents striking socio-cultural features in terms of ethnicity, linguistic and socio-cultural practices. The languages belonging to this linguistic group are quite similar to one another and therefore are said to be mutually intelligible to some extent. Yet every ethnic group in this linguistic community has been striving and asserting for self-identification. As such, there has been a great contention and tension politically as well as linguistically amongst the ethnic groups who have similar cultural and linguistic traits.

Following are some features of the Kuki-Chin linguistic community in Manipur:

1 The Nomenclature

The term 'Kuki-Chin' has come to mean differently to different people throughout history. There has been considerable discussion on the genesis of the term '*Kuki*'. A few significant theories are mentioned as follows: According to Gangmumei Kamei, the first reference to the term 'Kuki' was made in 1777 A.D. in connection with the tribesmen who attacked the British subjects in Chittagong when Warren Hastings was the Governor General of Bengal². According to William Shaw, the word Kuki first appears in Bengal, Rawlins writing of the "Cucis or Mountaineers of Tipra" in *Asiatic Researches* in the year 1792. G.A.

1 Research Fellow, The Asiatic Society

2 [http://ijar.org.in/stuff/issues/v3-i7\(4\)/v3-i7\(4\)-a022.pdf](http://ijar.org.in/stuff/issues/v3-i7(4)/v3-i7(4)-a022.pdf)



The Kuki-Chin Traditional Kitchen



Traditional weaving material



Zubel (Traditional Pot for Rice Beer)

Grierson states, "Kuki is an Assamese or Bengali term applied to various hill tribes, such as the Lushais, Thados, etc. Edward Tuite Dalton points out that the "Rajmala" or "Annals of Tripura" (written in 1431 AD) noted Shiva as falling in love with a Kuki woman (Dalton, 1872).

The name 'Chin' is equally disputed. During the British occupation of India, the British used the compound term 'Chin-Kuki-Mizo' to group the Kukish language speaking people. Missionaries chose to employ the term Chin to christen those on the Burmese side and the term 'Kuki' on the Indian side of the border. Further on, the Chin nationalist leaders in Burma's Chin State popularised the term "Chin" following Burma's independence from Britain.

Before independence the word 'Kuki' was the commonly used term to refer to these people. But after Independence and with the recognition of the tribes by the government, the term 'Kuki' has significantly lost its relevance. Kuki is no longer easily accepted by some of these ethnic groups. Each and every tribe now strives to establish and sustain their individual identity.

More recently the terms 'Chin' and 'Kuki' have been rejected by some for the term 'Zomi'. There is large scale movement, popularly known as the *Zomi Movement*, which aims to gather all the tribes and sub-tribes under one umbrella. Though this movement was gaining initial momentum and popularity, due to many political aspirations and the inhibit ethnic instinct for self-identification, not all ethnic groups are forthcoming or willing to join the umbrella.

2 Ethnicity and Territoriality among the Kuki-Chin Communities

The Kuki-Chin group is mainly concentrated in the Southern district of Churachandpur with scattering populations in the neighbouring districts of Chandel, Kangkopi, Pherzawl, Tengnoupal and also in the Imphal valley. In every district of Manipur, there are at least five or more ethnic groups speaking different speech forms. We find evidence of a

unique presence of 'polarised-group' identities and territoriality of speech communities in a multilingual area like Manipur. Every district in Manipur shows a peculiar ethnic settlement pattern wherein there is a concentration of almost each speech community in a discrete area or "monolithic isolation" where one particular dialect group/clan is dominant. Such patterning of people in the state has led to the survival of numerous dialects, village speeches or patois thereby preserving and maintaining in-group and out-group distances. It has further resulted in the polarization of ethnic identities and territorial localization or of dialect communities.

In Churachandpur district, we find the ethnic groups such as the Thadou, Paite, Hmar, Gangte, Simte, Zou, Vaiphei, Mizo and many more coexisting together in their individual territorial groups. Most of the Kuki-Chin areas show a large evidence of territorial linguistic enclaves. Each group has a distinct area or a territory that can be uniquely identified through its linguistic traits. These groups are scattered all over—into the deep interiors of Churachandpur district.

Only in the urban areas or close to it we find certain cases of linguistic fluidity and loan-blends. In the main town area of the district (*Lamka*- called so, locally), we find an amalgamation of the ethnic groups staying together and inter-relate with one another. These language groups share common features including many lexical items that are virtually identical in all of them. These common features make the languages of the Kuki-Chin group mutually intelligible to one another. However, they also contain lexical and syntactical differences that make them unique.

3 The Languages belonging to the Kuki-Chin speech community

The ethnic groups belonging to the Kuki-Chin speech community are Anal, Aimol, Chothe, Chiru, Koireng, Kom, Purum, Lamgang, Gangte, Lushei, Vaiphei, Thadou, Ralte, Simte, Sukte, Paite, Zou, Hmar etc.

The Kuki-Chin languages are further divided into two groups: a) The Old Kuki-Chin languages; and b) The Northern Kuki-Chin languages as proposed by Grierson (1904).

The Old Kuki-Chin languages are Aimol, Anal, Maring, Mayon, Monsang, Lamgang, Chothe, Chiru, and Kom. We find constant shifts in ethnic groupings amongst the various language communities due to social and political pressure. This fact is especially true for the Old Kuki-Chin languages of Manipur. They have been observed to group themselves under the 'Naga' umbrella with whom they share little linguistic affinity. In Manipur, such shifts in groupings and re-groupings are very common. The shifts are found mainly due to the political pressures

and have no significance on the linguistic affiliations. According to CA Soppit, the "Old Kukis" migrated to Manipur in the early 11th century, while the "New Kukis" migrated to Manipur during the first half of the 19th century. The new migrating groups are often called the "New Kukis" and the other, the "Old Kukis" (Ranjit, 1988; Gangte, 1993).

The "New" Northern Kuki-Chin languages are Thadou, Paite, Vaiphei, Gangte, Zou, Simte etc.

4 Language Usage and Sustenance

In the following comparison, we will discuss some of the Northern Kuki-Chin languages in brief with respect to their usage and sustenance in the community.

Name of the Tribe / Language	Population as per 2001 Census	Language Usage
Thadou (Kuki)	(Thadou) 1,90,595 people; (Kuki) 52,873 people	Taught up to class XII standard as a subject of instruction. It is also used as a language of mass and media.
Paite	64,100 speakers	Taught up to graduate level as a subject of instruction in Manipur. The language is also a part of mass media communications.
Vaiphei	39,673 speakers	Taught up to X standard under the Board of Education of Manipur. It is also used as a means of mass media.
Zou	20,857 speakers	Zou is taught up to X standard as a subject of instruction as a major Indian language. The language is not used in radio or in mass media, both print and electronic.
Gangte	14,500 speakers	Gangte is taught in school but it is not used in radio or mass media.
Simte	Less than 10,000 speakers	Simte was introduced into the school syllabus only on the 27 th March, 2015; is being promoted through various writings and publications.



Daah and Sialki (Traditional Music Instruments)



Traditional Dance (Troupe)



Indigenous Instrument to process tobacco leaves



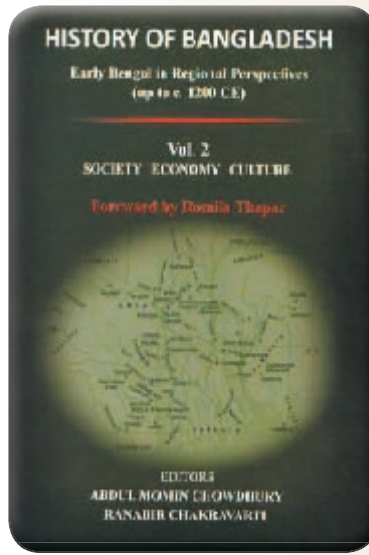
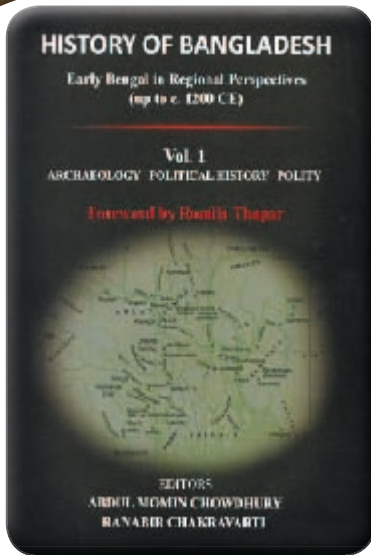
Daahpi (Gong)

Concluding Remarks

The linguistic situation amongst the Kuki-Chin community is indeed complex and the survival and sustenance of the individual ethno-linguistic groups, especially the 'smaller' linguistic groups (in terms of their population strength) within the community lies at a perilous future due to various factors such as; migrations to other cities, political affiliations, as well as their intermixing and fluid status amongst each other caused due to inter-marriages and inter-group ramification. A thorough and scientific assessment of this situation would provide the right platform for linguistic awareness and preservation. The need for expedient investigation and documentation of the Kuki-Chin linguistic situation in Manipur cannot be undermined.

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**History of Bangladesh :
Early Bengal in Regional Perspectives
(up to c. 1200 CE)**

Foreword by Romila Thapar
Editors : Abdul Momin Chowdhury and
Ranabir Chakravarti

The Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dhaka, publishes ‘works that further excellence in research, scholarship and education on man and nature of Asia.’ In continuation of its rich publication in the 1990s of a three-volume History of Bangladesh (1704-1971) both in English and Bengali in the light of the latest researches in the field and the ten-volume (later fourteen volumes) *Banglapedia* specially covering subjects wider than the boundaries of Bangladesh, the Society has published (October, 2018) a set of two volumes on the History of Bangladesh : Early Bengal in Regional Perspectives (up to c. 1200 CE) offering the most updated researches on early Bengal up to c. 1200 CE. The volumes cover the nation states of Bangladesh and India (West Bengal and Tripura); historical

linkages of the area with modern Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha have also been explored. The expression “Early Bengal” used in the present volumes signifies ‘a distinctive region’ in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent. The Introduction recognizes that the term “Bangladesh” was used by many scholars before 1971 as a historical region and therefore the discussions here too have gone beyond the boundaries of a modern nation state.

The pages, pictures and maps (both black and white, and colour) and printing of both the volumes are excellent and of very high quality. The celebrated historian Romila Thapar, Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, has written the Foreword to the two-volume book. The Foreword draws one’s attention to the message that “In charting the evolution of regional cultures we have to recognize the plurality of cultural patterns, as well as the inter-face of the regional pattern with the larger trans-regional pattern. These volumes help us to see these complex phenomena in the history of Bengal.” Bengal before 1300 CE meant five sub-regions: Puṇḍra (Northern part of undivided Bengal), Rāḍha (land to the west of the Bhagirathi), Vaṅga (Dhaka, Vikrampur, Faridpur), Samatāṭa (Comilla, Noakhali, Feni districts of Southeastern Bangladesh), and Harikela (Chattagram and adjoining regions) each of which is characterized by socio-economic, cultural, political and geographical diversities.

The Editors have paid tributes to the pioneering efforts of scholars.

New Book from Reader's Choice

During the last four decades many fresh archaeological discoveries, epigraphic records, numismatic evidences and visual art materials have come to light both in West Bengal and Bangladesh. As a result much new information have come to our knowledge. Therefore there is much scope to talk afresh about the history of Bengal. This is why the initiative to discuss the 'ancient past' of Bengal in two volumes in the light of the new researches. The volumes have been edited by Abdul Momin Chowdhury, Professor of History (Retired), University of Dhaka, and Ranabir Chakravarti, Professor of Ancient History (Retired), Jawaharlal Nehru University, both leading scholars in their respective fields. Under their superb editorship a good number of well-known scholars from India, Bangladesh, China, Japan, Germany, France and USA have presented their valuable contributions to these two volumes. One common aim of the volumes is to 'identify and explain' historical changes and continuity in the long time-span of the book. The volumes have two other aims : the first one is to inform the state of the field of study in each chapter and the second is to incorporate the author's own position in the concerned chapter. Therefore the chapters contain up-to-date empirical information.

The first volume starts with chapters on Historical Geography and People of Early Bengal : An Uncharted Territory along with the Introduction and contains two major sections namely Archaeology, and Political History and Polity. The section on Archaeology is divided into three sub-sections namely Archaeological Cultures : An Overview of Pre-literate Phase that is introduced by the editors and deals with West Bengal and Bangladesh; Settlement Patterns : Pre- and Proto-Historic Phase and Select Archaeological Sites. The sub-section dealing with Select Archaeological Sites is introduced by the

editors and offers overviews of eighteen premier archaeological sites, written by archaeologists who possess first-hand knowledge of these sites. The sites include Antichak, Bhitargarh, Bodhgaya, Chandraketurah, Jagaddal, Jagjivanpur and Bangarh : North West Bengal, Mahasthan, Mainamati, Moghalmari, Nalanda, Northwestern Bangladesh : Sites and Settlements, Paharpur, Pandu Rajar Dhibi, Sabhar, Southwestern Bangladesh : Archaeological Explorations, Tamluk, Vikrampur, Wari-Bateswar. Significantly, the Archaeology section contains two Appendices of which Appendix I is on Rethinking the Archaeological Remains of Bharat Bhayna updated with the evidences from the recent archaeological excavations at the site. The Appendix II is concerned with Excavations at Wari-Bateswar which is also updated with excavated archaeological evidences. Such excavated archaeological materials help one to understand not only the people, but also the process of urbanization. So the three urban centres of Mahasthan, Bangarh and Wari-Bateswar of early Bengal are well known. Thus archaeology throws lights not only on the pre-literate period, but also the literate phase, in the history of the region. The section concerning Political History and Polity contains seven chapters : Early Bengal (up to c. 3rd Century CE), Bengal and the Gupta Realm, Threshold of Regional Political Entity, Pāla Realm : Making of a Regional Political Power, Emerging Political Entities in South-East Bengal (Vaṅga-Samataṭa-Harikela), The Sena Rule : Towards the Integration of Sub-regions and State Formation and Polity. The main thrust in this section is to provide political histories and to study the seats of powers and the expansion and contraction of their territories. Many new epigraphic records have been discovered and as a result earlier views on early Bengal political history have come to

change. Thus, in the light of new inscriptions the chronology and genealogy of the Pāla rulers of Bengal have been discussed in the Appendix V of the volume. The 'Kamboja Gauḍ apatis' has been discussed in the Appendix III and the 'Location of Rāmāvati', the city of the Rāmacaritam, has been dealt with in the Appendix IV. The new inscriptional and numismatic evidences have been helpful for recognizing the importance of the emergence of local powers like the Rātas, the Nāthas, the Khaḍgas, the Chandras, Varmans and the Later Devas in the political history of early medieval Bengal. The last chapter is concerned with the early Bengal state in the light of the recent issues and debates related to the state formation in early India as well as the changing socio-economic and cultural situations.

The second volume deals with Society, Economy and Culture of early Bengal of which Society is dealt with in three chapters, Economy in three chapters and Culture in fourteen chapters. Social history looks at the everyday life in early Bengal, Varna-Jāti system, and the social life of women. Both agrarian and non-agrarian activities, agricultural technology and the media of exchange figure in the economic history section. Brahmanical religion, iconography, Buddhism, Jainism, terracotta art, sculpture, architecture, Sanskrit literary texts and Buddhist manuscripts, the Caryāpadas and the development of the Bengali script form

the bulk of the discussions on the cultural scenario; language and literature depicting different aspects of the life of the people of early Bengal have also been duly discussed. An important point is the chapter dealing with the differences in the everyday lives of the people in early Bengal society and culture. In connection with the historical studies on women in early Bengal some recent approaches to the social history of gender have been discussed in an Appendix. It is important to note that some very recent information about the Ājīvikas in Bengal will be found in another Appendix. The section on Culture also deals with the linkages between Bengal and Southeast Asia, having also an Appendix on the Buddhist network between Southeastern Bengal and Southeast Asia. Another important point is that the normative textual impressions of social, economic and cultural life of early Bengal have also been juxtaposed with the practices as recorded in various descriptive sources. Every chapter including the Introduction is provided with bibliographic references and notes. Each of the volumes contains a detailed Bibliography in which the primary sources are cited in the bold font and as a result the secondary sources can easily be identified. The Bibliographies and Indexes are comprehensive and will benefit future researches. The two volumes are likely to draw attention of specialists and general readers alike.

Krishnendu Ray

Professor, Department of History and Culture
University of Calcutta

BENGALI SECTION

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সুনীল কুমার বন্দোপাধ্যায়

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চারু ও কলা; লালারংখ সেলিম
সম্পাদিত।- ঢাকা: বাংলাদেশ
এশিয়াটিক সোসাইটি, ২০০৭।
২৩, ৬১৪ পৃ.: চিত্রাবলী:
মানচিত্র; ২৫ সে. মি.। (B 14969)
(21.6.08)
ISBN : 984-300-000966:
টাকা ১০০০.০০

Ban
782.42168092
G 718 g

গৌতম কুমার দাস
গাজন ভাটা দেলের গান/
গৌতম কুমার দাস: লোকসংস্কৃতি ও
আদিবাসী সংস্কৃতি কেন্দ্র, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ
সরকার, ২০১৮।
১৩৯ পৃ.: চিত্র; ১৮ সে. মি.
সহায়ক গ্রন্থপঞ্জী পৃ. ১৩৮-১৩৯ (BN
15019) (27.8.18)
ISBN: 978-81-89956-62-2:
150.00 টাকা

Ban
822.33
S 524

শেকসপিয়ার: চার শতাব্দী পেরিয়ে
পল্লব সেনগুপ্ত সম্পাদিত।-
আগরতলা: সৈকত, ২০১৭।
২০৮ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (B
14962)
ISBN 978-93-81585-35-1:
২৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
831
N 721 s

নির্বাচিত ব্রেখট: কবিতা ও গান;
সম্পাদনা সমীর দাশগুপ্ত।-
কলকাতা: প্যাপিরাস, ১৪০৫ [১৯৯৮]।
১১২ পৃ.; ২৩ সে. মি. (BN
15044)(12.1.18)
৮৫.০০ টাকা

Ban
831
R 236 h

রত্না বসু
হাইনরিক হাইনে বহি ও বীণা/
রত্না বসু; শঙ্খ ঘোষ কৃত ভূমিকা সহ।-
কলকাতা: র্যাডিক্যাল ইম্প্রেশন,
১৯৯৯।
৯৫ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
15043)(12.11.18)
ISBN : 81-85459-29-0:
১০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.209
A 234 r

আধুনিক সংস্কৃত কাব্য: বাঙালী
মনীষা [শর্তবর্ষের আলোকে
]/উপদেষ্টা ও মুখ্য সম্পাদক
ঋতা চট্টোপাধ্যায়।- কলকাতা:
সংস্কৃত পুস্তক ভান্ডার, ২০১৮।
২৬২ পৃ.;[২২] পৃ. চিত্র; ২২
সে. মি. (S 7133)(8.8.18)
৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.2103
M 214 k

মহাভারত। কালীপ্রসন্ন। ১৩০১
মহাভারত; কালীপ্রসন্ন সিংহ
কর্তৃক বঙ্গভাষায় অনূদিত।-
কলিকাতা : হিতাবাদী কার্যালয়,
১৩০১।
৩ খন্ড; ২৬ সে. মি.
গ্রাহ্যগারে ২য় ও ৩য় খন্ড আছে।
(B15033-B15054)(31.12.18)
৩.০০ (প্রতি খন্ড)

Ban
891.4409
D 586 b

দীনেশ চন্দ্র সেন
বঙ্গ সাহিত্য পরিচয়/ইংরাজীতে
ভূমিকা সহ দীনেশ চন্দ্রসেন।- [স্থান
বিহীন: প্রকাশক বিহীন], [19-?]।
১১০, ১৯৪৪ পৃ.; ২৩ সে. মি.
(B 6620)(24.12.92)

Ban
891.441
H 434 b

হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়
বৃহৎ সংহার/হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
- কলিকাতা: বসুমতী সাহিত্য মন্দির,
[তারিখ বিহীন]।
৩৭৩ পৃ.; ১৮ সে. মি. (B
15017)
২. ০০ টাকা

Ban
891.441
K 15 k

কামরুল ইসলাম
কালের নটরাজ/কামরুল ইসলাম।
- ঢাকা: একান্তর প্রকাশনী, ২০১৬।
৭০ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (B 14965)
(21.6.18)
ISBN: 978-98492071-6-0:
১৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.44109
D 595 r

দীপেন্দ্রনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়
রবীন্দ্রোত্তর আলোকবৃন্তের
তেরোজন কবি/ দীপেন্দ্রনাথ
মুখোপাধ্যায়।- কলকাতা: এবং
মুশায়েরা, ২০১২।
৪৫৫ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
67890)
ISBN: 978-93-81170-47-2:
৪০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.44109
R 116

বৈভবে ও বৈচিত্রে গীতাঞ্জলি/ তপতী
মুখোপাধ্যায় সম্পাদিত।- শান্তি
নিকেতন: বিশ্বভারতী, ২০১৭।
৮৪: চিত্রাবলী সহ; ৩১ সে.
মি.(B 15011)(27.7.18)
ইংরাজী আখ্যা Glimpses of
Gitanjali
ISBN: 978-81-7522-655-5:
২০০০ টাকা

Ban
891.44109
R 116 a

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের নাটক প্রবন্ধ
উদ্ধৃতি সংকলন; সম্পাদনা অনুপ
বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।- ২য় বর্ধিত সংস্করণ।
- কলকাতা : অনুপমা প্রকাশনী ;
১৪২৪[২০১৮]।
৪৬৮ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (B
15008) (27.7.18)
৩৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.44109
R 197 s

রঞ্জিত সেন
সার্থশতবর্ষে রবীন্দ্রনাথ/রঞ্জিত
সেন।- কলকাতা: রূপালী, ২০১৪।
১০৪ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (B
14955)
ISBN: 978-93-81669-56-3:
১৫০.০০

Books accessioned during the last month

Ban
891.444
K 14 b
কালীপদ প্রধান
বঙ্কিম পরিক্রমা/কালীপদ প্রধান।
- এগরা, মেদিনীপুর: এগরা রাইটার্স
কর্ণার, ২০১৪।
১১৮ পৃ.; চিত্র; ২১ সে. মি. (B
15000) (27.7.18)

Ban
891.444
P 897
প্রাগভাষ: নির্বাচিত প্রবন্ধ সংকলন;
প্রদীপ ভট্টাচার্য সম্পাদিত।-
কলকাতা প্রাগভাষ প্রকাশনা,
২০১৮।
২৫১ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (B
14966) (21.6.18)
২০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.444
S 111 j
এস. ওয়াজেদ আলি
জীবনের শিল্প/এস ওয়াজেদ
আলি।- কলকাতা: গুলিস্তাঁ পাবলিশিং
হাউস, [১৯- ?]
২৬৬ পৃ.; ১৯ সে. মি. (B 3781)
১.৫০ টাকা

Ban
891.444
U 89 a
উত্তরসূরি (নির্বাচিত প্রবন্ধ
সংগ্রহ); অলোক রায়
সম্পাদিত।- পরিমার্জিত ও

সংশোধিত সংস্করণ- কলকাতা
: সূত্রধর, ১৪২৪।
৫৩৬ পৃ.; ২৪ সে. মি. (BN
67897) (3.12.18)
৬৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.444
Y 54 b
যোগেশচন্দ্র বসু
বঙ্কিমের স্মৃতি চিহ্ন/ যোগেশ
চন্দ্র বসু; কালীপদ প্রধান সম্পাদিত।-
কলকাতা: গ্রন্থমিত্র, ২০১৭।
১০৪ পৃ.; চিত্রাবলী; ২২ সে. মি.
(B15003) (27.7.18)
ISBN: 978-93-84104-24-5:

Ban
891.444095416
S 948 u
সুখবিলাস বর্মা
উত্তর বঙ্গ পরিক্রমা: প্রবন্ধ
সংকলন / সুখবিলাস বর্মা; সম্পাদনা
দীপ্তি বর্মা।- কুচবিহার: উপ্জনভুই
পাবলিশার্স, ২০১৮।
২ খন্ড; ২২ সে. মি. (B15009-
B15010) (27.7.18)
ISBN: 978-93-85823-17-6
(১ম খন্ড)
ISBN: 978-93-85823-18-3
(২য় খন্ড)
৪৫০.০০ (প্রতিখন্ড)

Ban
891.493
R 232
বাতভর ঝড়ে ব তাম্বু
ভব: ভারতীয় নেপালি

সাহিত্যের পাঠ্যবই; সায়স্ক্র
ন্ন দশগুপ্ত ও কবিতা লামা
সম্পাদিত; অতিথি সম্পাদক
সীমন্তিনী গুপ্ত।- যাদবপুর
বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, কলকাতা, সেন্টার
অফ অ্যাডভান্সড স্টাডি ইন
কম্পারেটিভ লিটারেচার, যাদবপুর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ২০১৩।
১৪৩ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (BN
67889) (8.8.18)
ISBN: 978-81-926767-2-2:
১০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
891.541621
I 75d
ঈশান: যোর হাটের কবিতা: অসমিয়া
কবিতার বাংলা অনুবাদ
সংকলন; অনুবাদ দিলীপ কুমার
চক্রবর্তী; সম্পাদনা গোপাল চন্দ্র
বেজবরুয়া।- যোরহাট: সংস্কৃতি
প্রকাশন, ২০১৮।
১৫০ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (B15029)
(27.8.18)
২০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
923.0954
K 15 a
কামরুল ইসলাম
আধুনিক বাঙালি রামমোহন
রায়/কামরুল ইসলাম।- ঢাকা: চিত্রা
প্রকাশনী, ২০১৭।
২০৮ পৃ.; ২২ সে. মি. (B14971)
(21.6.18)
ISBN: 978-984-991904-4-8:
টাকা ৩০০.০০

Books accessioned during the last month

Ban
923.0954
S 697 a

সোমনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়

আস্থার আশ্রয়ে: সাংসদের
স্মৃতিকথা/ সোমনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়;
কমলিকা মিত্র, আর্ষ ঘোষ ও সুরভি
ঘোষ কতৃক অনূদিত ১-২য় মুদ্রণ
কলকাতা: আনন্দ, ২০১৮।

৪১৫ পৃ.: চিত্র (রঙিন); ২৫ সে.
মি. (BN67896) (14.11.18)
ISBN: 978-93-5040-165-1:
৬০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
928.095414
D 229 k

দাস যোগীন্দ্রনাথ কুন্ডু

দাসের আত্মকথা/ দাস যোগীন্দ্রনাথ
কুন্ডু; সংকলক ও নিষ্পাদক কুমারেশ
দাশ।- কলকাতা: ভাবালিপি, ২০১৮।

২৯৫ পৃ.: ২২ সে. মি.
(BN14996) (27.7.18)
ISBN: 978-9385351-0:
২৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
928.095414
D 947 a

দুর্গাদাস লাহিড়ী

আদর্শ চরিত কৃষ্ণমোহন/ দুর্গাদাস
লাহিড়ী; সম্পাদনা মানবেন্দ্র নস্কর।-
কলকাতা: সূত্রধর, ২০১৩।

১৪৭ পৃ.: চিত্রাবলী; ১৯ সে.
মি. সম্মুখচিত্র (B14999)
(27.7.18)
কৃষ্ণমোহন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের দ্বিশত

বর্ষে প্রকাশিত।
১৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
928.095414
K 14 b

কালীপদ প্রধান

ব্রজেন্দ্রনাথ শীল: এক বিজ্ঞান
মনস্ক জ্ঞান সাধক/কালীপদ প্রধান।-
কলকাতা: পারুল, ২০১৭।

১৭৫ পৃ.: ২২ সে. মি. (B15001)
(27.7.18)
ISBN: 978-93-86186-88-1:
১৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
928.095414
K 14 r

কল্পনা সেন

রমাপ্রসাদ সেন ও সমকালীন
ভারতবর্ষ: ষোড়শ শতাব্দী- অষ্টাদশ
শতাব্দী/ কল্পনা সেন।- কলকাতা
সুচেতনা, ১৪১৮।

২৯, ২৮১ (একত্রে) পৃ.: ২২ সে.
মি. সম্মুখচিত্র (B14998) (27.7.18)
ISBN: 81-09114-06-9:
৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
929.2
C 5431 h

চিত্রা দেব

ঠাকুর বাড়ির বাহিরমহল/ চিত্রা
দেব।- কলকাতা: আনন্দ, ২০১৭।
৬,৫১৪ পৃ.: ২৫ সে. মি.
(BN67891) (8.8.18)

ISBN: 978-93-5040-619-9:
৪৫০.০০ টাকা

Ban
947.084
S 964 s

সুস্নাত দাশ

শতবর্ষে ফিরে দেখা রুশ বিপ্লব
ও ভারতের রাজনীতি/সুস্নাত দাশ।-
কলকাতা: নক্ষত্র প্রকাশন, ২০১৮।

৩৩৬ পৃ.: ২২ সে. মি.
(BN15021) (27.8.18)
ISBN: 978-81-936896-1-5:
৩০০.০০ টাকা

Ban
954.029
R 197 i

রঞ্জিত সেন

ইসলামের নবজাগরণ ভারতবর্ষে
ও বাইরে: মুসলিম আত্মপরিচয়ের
তিন শতক: আঠারে থেকে বিশ/
রঞ্জিত সেন।- চন্দন নগর: রূপালী,
২০১৬।

৬,২১৬ পৃ.: ২২ সে. মি.
(B14952) (7.6.18)
২৭৫.০০ টাকা

Ban
954.0358
S 964 s

সুস্নাত দাশ

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে ভারত ও
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