FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Dear Readers,

With immense pleasure I convey to you that heavy spells of shower during July-September, hardly could cause hindrances in practicing field-based anthropological journey with mandate and vision. Since we are gradually approaching towards concluding of 12th Plan Research Programmes, most of our on-going research activities had been under process of finalization during the reported quarter. Scholars, who have been engaging in intensive studies of Indian villages in various geo-eco settings, most of them have finished necessary field investigations, except a few newly selected villages in central and eastern part of India. Our scholars, who have been engaging themselves in search of phylogeny root of Indian tribes, have completed mtDNA haplogroups of 48 tribal communities and Y-SNP’s of 71 tribal communities during that period. Simultaneously, our academic journey towards anthropological understanding of heritage cities under projects “HRIDAY/PRASAD” has also reached in final stage. Studies in various biosphere reserves in India are now in impressive shape, in the realm of human-environment relationship.

Besides, fundamental approaches in understanding the biocultural plurality of India; we did extend anthropology to masses. Health awareness and health check-up programmes at tribal villages in one hand and capacity building (training-cum-workshop) programme for revamping intangible heritage among tribal youths in another was the hallmark of activities that have boosted-up further our age-old attachment with people of remote localities.

Simultaneously, we had been delighted with Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Central Regional Centre, Nagpur and Silver Jubilee celebration of the Ranchi Field Station, Ranchi of the Anthropological Survey during this quarter. Observation of International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, 69th Anniversary of our Independence and Hindi Diwas/Pakhwad at every Regional/Sub-Regional Centres in a befitting manner brought bliss and brilliance of the occasions.

I do hope activities initiated in previous quarter will continue with vigour in coming months.

I wish you all very best for 2017.

Dr. Jayanta Sengupta
Director
RESEARCH UPDATE

Bio-Cultural Diversity, Environment & Sustainable Development

Most of the assigned villages/areas under 12th Plan National Research Programme are about to conclude. Final report on Linghim village of North Sikkim and Hebbale of Karnataka had been submitted during this quarter. Revised reports on Jaurasi and Jamgod villages of Madhya Pradesh, Sahajapur of West Bengal had also been submitted. Finalization of report on the Chowra Island of A&N Islands and Champakudu had been in progress. Final phase of fieldwork had been initiated at the Kapilswar of Odisha, Bajpur of Jharkhand, Moranjani of Assam, Madagada village of Andhra Pradesh, Jarud of Maharashtra and Biroti of Madhya Pradesh by team of researchers of the respective regional centres. Let’s have a glimpse of some studied as well as newly selected villages/areas:

Moranjani (Assam)

The village Moranjani comprises three hamlets. The Bhuyan, and the Ahom are the major ethnic groups of this village. Further, Ahom comprises sub-groups like Phukon, Mohan, Deodhai, and Chetia Phaid. In the earlier study (1978), altogether 74 households were reported by Prof. Indira Baruah, which has now increased to 131 households.

Originally the Ahoms were animists. They have accepted Hinduism in later days. They believed in deities, worshipped spirits and sacrificed pigs and fowls. But the Ahom in course of time have assimilated into the Hindu social fold. With the influence of Vaishnavism, ‘Namghar’ has been established as a place of worship for the villagers. The Mohan and Deodhai claim that they are the descendants of the original Ahom and are considered as the priestly class of Ahom. Phra Lung is the religion which is being followed by the Mohan and Deodhai. Darnak Diya is the most important family ceremony that observed at household level every year. It is a form of ancestor worship. Some important community ceremonies like Me Dam Me Phi, Umpha Puja, Rit Khepan, etc. are also observed by the villagers.

Agriculture is the traditional occupation in Moranjani. Various religious ceremonies are performed in connection with agricultural operations. Every family has their own agricultural land. In this aspect some changes have taken place. The urban influence and increase in the level of education is reflected on their occupational patterns. At the same time some of the villagers go outside for service and business.

Bajpur (Jharkhand)

Bajpur is a multi-ethnic tribal dominated village located in the vicinity of Ranchi city, the capital of Jharkhand. There are altogether seventeen communities in the village. Out of it, the tribal communities namely Oraon, Mahli, Lohara together constitute 50% of the total population. Due to settlement of different communities with diverse economic pursuit, this village is often called as sampurna gaon i.e. complete village. Bajpur village is basically rural in its character but with the formation of Jharkhand as separate state in the year 2000 and rapid expansion of town, the nature and feature of village has been changed significantly.

Changing face of a Dhunkuria (traditional youth domeitory of Oraon)

The zamindari of Bajpur village was donated to a Shakdwipiya Brahman priest named Sri Prem Narayan Mishra by the then Nagwanshi Maharaja of Chotanagpur for performing religious worship and offering to the sacred idol of Radha-Krishna, a deity of the royal family. The traditional worship to Radha-Krishna through Ras (dancing and singing) during Holi Doliyata (the festival of colour) and other occasions were being organized here by the zamindar family. Playing of musical instruments, performance of devotional songs and dance by selected nachani (female dancers being kept and maintained by the landlords) were major attraction of the occasion. Accordingly various communities were invited to settle in the village for rendering different services to the Royal deity. The tradition is still maintained but its intensity lessened.

Even a decade ago, this village was largely depended on agriculture. Though most of the communities are engaged in
agriculture, two communities namely the Oraon (a tribe) and Koyri (a caste) have largely contributed in intensification of cultivation of cash crops. In addition, Bajpur could exemplify women empowerment to a great extent. All four village wards under Panchayati Raj system are represented by women. Aganwadi centers, health workers, jila sahib are being managed very efficiently by village women. Some self-help groups were working initially without proper records but from last three/four years with the proper supervision of women workers from AJIWIKA, NGO things have been changed significantly. At present altogether sixteen self-help groups are functioning impressively. Active participation of women folk are being benefited of those self-help units. In view of overall progress in development activities, in November 2016, this village has been selected as a model village.

DNA Polymorphism of Contemporary Indian Population
A team of research personnel of the Survey proceeded on tour to its Southern Regional Centre, Mysore from 4th to 15th July, 2016 to finalize the report of Y-SNP’s and mtDNA, N-macro haplogroups of Indian Tribal Communities and thereafter prepare two manuscripts on same issues for publication in high impact international journals. Besides, Y-chromosome and mtDNA sequencing of samples of Urali Kuruman tribe was in progress.

Community Genetics and Health (Human Genetics Extension)
DNA extraction among the Kora tribe of West Bengal had finished for further analysis of sequence data. A scientific paper titled "Correlation Between Nutritional Status and Clinical Parameters Among Thalassaemia Patients - A Study of West Bengal" has been published in Human Biology Review, Vol: 5(3), 2016, under this programme.

Bio-Cultural Adaptations, Genetics & Health: Family Study
One researcher of this Survey from Port Blair proceeded on tour to Mysore for the purpose of finalization of the report on MYFADS in consultation with other involved researchers at Mysore.

Man in Biosphere Reserve
Under this project, two teams of research personnel undertook first phase of field work at the Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve in Andhra Pradesh and the Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve in Himachal Pradesh respectively. Besides, final report on the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve was in progress.

Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve
Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve is located in the southernmost island of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands of India. The Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve (GNBR) extends between 7°N & 7°20’N and 93°37’E & 93°46’E (Zone -I) and 6°46’N & 7°0’N and 93°37’E & 93°56’E (Zone -II) with an area of 885 Sq.km. The GNBR comprises a large portion of terrestrial and coastal ecosystem which represents tropical forest biome and is located in the Nicobar group of Islands which comes under the tropical Indo- Malayan Biotic Zone. The region is noted for its rich biodiversity and high level of endemism of fauna and flora.

More importantly the GNBR is also the habitat of Shompen, one of the least known Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). They live in close contact with another group of tribal community namely Nicobarese, inhabiting at the coastal plains of GNBR. Another part of peripheral zone of GNBR is inhabited by other population groups such as ex-servicemen, a heterogeneous group comprised of Punjabi, Ranchi, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali, Malayali, Marathi and so on (settled by the Government of India in 1969 onwards). Other than above population, the service holders including of Andaman & Nicobar administration, Army, Coast Guard, Navy and Air force are residing here which counted as floating population.

The study was focused on the population living in and around the Biosphere with emphasis on the people's perception and practice of conservation linked with natural resource management. Data on forest linked economic activities, anthropometry, health and inter-community relations have also been collected emphasising the impact of Tsunami. Intensive study for about six weeks in different areas of core and buffer areas viz. 16 km East West road (present Shompen hut complex), mouth of Galathiya river (near Indira Point), Interior of Laxmi Nagar Shompen Hut, Gol Tikrey, Jhau Nala, Lafal Bay, Afra Bay, Meetha Pani Nalah, Pillu-Ullow (Little Nicobar) etc. The study was also conducted in different peripheral areas namely New Chingon (inhabited by Nicobarese and Shompen tribe), Rajive Nagar, Fisherman colony, Rajiv Nagar, Govind Nagar, Jogender Nagar, Vijay Nagar, Laxmi Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Shastri Nagar etc.
EVENTS

Health awareness programme

The North-Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong observed the International Day of World Indigenous Peoples on 9th August, 2016. In this connection a team of researchers of the Centre conducted a field study on traditional health care system among the Khasi along with visual documentation of the practice of this system. On the occasion Mrs. Alka Kharsati, a well known herbal healer, was requested to demonstrate the reliability and feasibility of the traditional alternative medicine and Ayurveda to the tribal people. She has carved a niche in the world of traditional practice in the field of alternative medicine and acupressure practice. This programme was flooded by local people, who came with various kinds of chronic health problems. Each of them was interacted at individual level and diagnosed thoroughly by Mrs. Kharsati. Later, she distributed herbal-medicines to the participants.

Capacity building

Workshop-cum-Training programme

An outreach programme on ‘Workshop-cum-Training programme on Bhadu Songs and Rituals among the Kora tribe’ was organised by the Eastern Regional Centre of Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata from 9th to 18th September 2016 among the Kora tribal group of Kesia- Bhulukunya village of Sarenga block, Bankura, West Bengal. Altogether 55 Kora individual were participated in the programme under supervision of three experienced teachers from Kora community.

During this workshop-cum-training programme, the participants were trained with Bhadu songs and associated rituals. In the districts of Purulia, Bankura and West Medinipur, Bhadu parab is observed as one of the major festivals among the tribes as well as castes. It is mainly observed in the month of Bhadra (August-September). One month long festival concludes on the last day of Bhadra (Bhadra Sankranti). On the eve of Sankranti (last day of month), the women folk of villages observe rituals and sing songs throughout the night. A popular folk story is associated with the festival. It narrates that, Nilmoni Singh Deo, the then King of Purulia (erstwhile Manbhum) had a daughter named Bhadreshwari, who had intense spiritual inclination towards their family deity, Lord Krishna. She used to spend night in the temple courtyard only. On one morning she was found dead in the temple courtyard, the incident pushed the entire subjects to utter shock. Afterwards the King decided to initiate the festival of Bhadu Parab in memory of his beloved daughter. The songs of Bhadu recapitulate the saga of the princess. However, nowadays, the festival is not getting impetus among the younger generation. During this workshop participants were taught sixteen such Bhadu songs including traditional songs and newly composed songs and simultaneously, they were explained the meaning of each song in view of revamping of an intangible heritage of rural Bengal.

Interactive session on Bhadu festival

Documentation & Dissemination

Study of Heritage City

Under the project HRIDAY/PRASAD, the Survey had initiated studies of five heritage cities such as Shri Amritsar, Velankanni, Baranasi, Bodh Gaya and Konark. A two day long National
Workshop on ‘Study on Cities under the Projects HRIDAY / PRASAD’ was organized from 29th September, 2016 to 1st October, 2016 at its North West Regional Centre, Dehra Dun, where research findings of five heritage cities were presented and discussed in length. All the papers successfully presented their unique findings and got appreciated by the experts.

**Bishnupur: A town of Cultural Heritage**

In view of the cultural diversity of the Bishnupur town in the district of Bankura, West Bengal, a team of researchers of Eastern Regional Centre of this survey carried out in-depth studies on Dashabatar Tash (card played in the Royal Court of Malla Kings) and the Bell Metal craft, during the quarter reported.

**Dashabatar Tash**

*Dashabatar Tash*, a typical play card game emerged in Mallabhum during the Malla era as an indoor game. Initially it meant for recreation of the kings and his associates during leisure. *Dashabatar Tash* of Bishnupur was none other forms than *‘Dasavatara Gajifita’*, one of the popular indoor games of those days in the states of Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. *Gajifita*, supposedly, got its way into Indian culture through Mughal court. It is supposed to have travelled from Persia to India. In *Ain-i-Akbari* we find a detailed account of an eight suited pack of Mughal Gajifita with 96 cards and also an ancient pack of twelve suits.

The rules for playing *Dashabatar Tash* were same with that of Mughal one, but in case of *Dashabatar Tash* the eight suits of Mughal *gajifita* were extended to ten suits to make it more complex and interesting. The rule of the game used to vary in morning, noon, afternoon and evening. In the daytime the lead starts with the king of *‘Ram’* suit while with that of *‘Balaran’* suit in the evening. At twilight it starts with *‘Nrisingha’*. During rainy season the lead starts with *‘Karna’* in day time and with *‘Matsya’* in evening hours.

Nowadays, it has lost its patronage and became obsolete. Very few people know the rules and play the cards. However, as a part of the cultural heritage of Malla dynasty of Bishnupur the *Dashabatar Tash* is assigned with an antique value and there is a demand in the market from preservation point of view. The aesthetic beauty of *Dashabatar* paintings created a demand among the art lovers for personal collection also. Presently only two of the Fauzdar families are engaged in making of such cards.

**Bell Metal craft**

Another important cultural heritage of Bishnupur is Bell metal and Brass metal craft. Mostly, artisans belonging to *Karmaker* (blacksmith by caste) are being customarily engaged in such metal casting. Presently, only handful families are engaged in Bell and brass metal work in Bishnupur.

**Gour - Pandua: Cultural heritage of Twin Towns of Bengal**

Eastern Regional Centre of Anthropological Survey of India has conducted a study on Gour-Pandua to document its cultural heritage. Gour and Pandua (otherwise called Pandrabardhana), are two historical cities located in the district of Malda, northern
West Bengal, lies in both sides of the Mahananda river. The cities lie equidistant from English Bazar town of present day Maldah but in opposite direction. Gour is on the western side of English Bazar while Pandua is on its eastern side. Gour and Pandua formed parts of the Mouriya Empire during 5th century as is evidenced from the inscriptions. Both cities were the capital of Bengal in ancient and medieval period. The fame and glory of Gour and Pandua raised to its peak under the rule of Lakshman Shah, who renamed the place as ‘Firojabad’ to commemorate his father Firoj Shah’s contribution.

The early history of both the cities is very obscure. Nowadays, both the sites are having ruined monuments. All these remains have immense importance both for its architectural and archaeological point of view. The architectural heritage of Gour and Pandua are mounded not only with political, social and religious history, but also of spontaneous artistic tradition, profound extraneous influence and aesthetic consciousness of the builders. Bengal has long been considered as a crucible of culture and for being situated in the south -eastern tip of the subcontinent it attracted a host of people, the Arabs, the Persians, the Turks and the Afghans. They left behind distinctive traits of their history and culture which ultimately led to the formation of a dynamic and magnificent heritage in the form of mosques.

The Bengali Muslims developed a distinctive style of architecture that had popular appeal. Throughout the Islamic period this tradition continued, assimilating the changes brought about by Muslim rulers in their construction. The Muslims took the existing form, adapted it, enriched it, and shared it with the local culture.

Exhibition

- ‘Shawl of Bhatta Tribes of Bastar’ has been displayed in the Gallery of Zonal Anthropological Museum of Central Regional Centre, Nagpur along with a film show and power point display to the visitors.

- ‘Tribal Paintings’ were displayed in the gallery of Zonal Anthropological Museum of Central Regional Centre, Nagpur for the visitors including school/college students.

- A theme based exhibition on ‘Bio-Cultural Diversity of Tribal India’ was organized in the 20th National Exhibition from 10th to 14th August, 2016 at Dum Dum, Kolkata.
NEWS

Audio-visual Mapping of Culture of India

The Eastern Regional Centre completed two ethnographic documentary films namely MAYEL LYANG: THE HIDDEN PARADISE, on the Lepcha community of North Sikkim, Directed by Kakali Chakraborty, Worrel Kumar Bain and Sumitabha Chakraborty and WHERE LIFE IS A SYMPHONY, on the Santal community of West Bengal, Directed by Kakali Chakraborty.

MAYEL LYANG: THE HIDDEN PARADISE

Mayel Lyang is the legendary kingdom of the Lepcha people where they are believed to be originated from. Amidst the bounty of Khangchendzonga, their guardian deity, the Lepchas live with their rich cultural heritage. The film captured some glimpses of their life and culture.

Duration: 34 minutes 17 seconds.
Direction: Kakali Chakraborty
Worrel Kumar Bain
Sumitabha Chakraborty

WHERE LIFE IS A SYMPHONY

The Santal, the largest indigenous population of West Bengal live in the villages around Sal forests. Sal, Sarjam in their language bears immense value in the Santal life and culture. Traditionally they depend on hunting, fishing and cultivation. The Santals live with festivity. In their life and tradition dance and music are deeply embedded that leads them towards Reska, the joy of life and living.

Duration: 44 minutes 19 seconds
Direction: Kakali Chakraborty

Appliqué of Pipli

Pipli, a small village in Puri district, is famous for its excellent and colourful appliqué work. Earlier it was one of the prominent centres of Odisha for trading rice and cloth. The appliqué work of Pipli has been sustaining for centuries through the tailors of the village. Inception of appliqué work in Pipli is intertwined with the religious tradition of Lord Jagannath. Traditionally this also catered to the needs of various temples, shrines and royal families. The technique of appliqué work involves cutting of cloths into pieces and then giving those into floral, faunal and geometric shapes with varied sizes followed by stitching of those pieces on a cloth as background to produce a harmonious, enchanting and colourful pattern. Traditionally seven colours are used viz. white, red, green, blue, black, orange and yellow.

The designs of Samianas (canopies), chhatra (umbrellas), trassa (chamars), alota (fan) once used as ceremonial appurtenances of deities and kings, are now changed into commercialised items like bed cover, function gate, marriage mandap, cushion cover, wall hanging, purses, batua, lamp shed, door screen etc. There has been a magnificent modification in appliqué art over time. Preciously chhatra has been modified into attractive beach or garden umbrellas, samianas into cushion covers and wall
decorative pieces. Keeping pace with modern tastes, the tailors are now manufacturing designer bags for men and women, gorgeous lamp shades and some other home decors. Application of Pipili appliqué in ladies garments is now a new trend of fashion.

A field trip to Tribal Tripura

In view of organizing out-reach programme among the indigenous people of Tripura, a reconnoitre tour had been undertaken by a team of researchers from Eastern Regional Centre, Kolkata to the tribal villages of Tripura. Simultaneously, that team had also been engaged in collection of ethnographic specimens for the permanent exhibition gallery of Eastern Regional Centre. The team visited a few villages in West and South Tripura and established contact Tripuri (Dev Burman), the Riang and the Jamatia communities.

Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Central Regional Centre, Nagpur

The Central Regional Centre, Nagpur of this Survey organized inaugural function of its Diamond Jubilee Celebration in August, 2016, which was presided over by Dr. Jayanta Sengupta, Director of this Survey. Dr. S.P. Kane, Hon’ble Vice Chancellor of the Nagpur University graced the occasion as Chief Guest. The celebration was encompassing observation of 'International Day of World’s Indigenous People', guest lecture on 'Frontier of Anthropological Research in Central India' and a ten day long workshop on 'Tribal Crafts and Craftsmanship' in a befitting manner.

Silver Jubilee Celebration of Ranchi Field Station

The Permanent Field Station, Ranchi, Anthropological Survey of India completed its 25th year of establishment and on this event the celebration has been opened up with a seminar on 27th August, 2016 in a befitting manner. Prof. (Dr.) Dinesh Oraon, Hon’ble Speaker, Jharkhand Assembly had graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. Dr. Prakash Chandra Oraon, Former Director, Jharkhand Welfare and Research Institute, Ranchi and Sri William Ekka, Former Anthropologist (Cultural) and founder Officer-in-charge of the Ranchi Field Station were amongst Guests of Honour for the inaugural function. In inaugural address, Prof. (Dr.) Dinesh Oraon, focused on quality research
for the benefit of people and country at large. He acknowledged the contribution of the Anthropological Survey of India and emphasized to make the research more 'development' oriented issues, so that it could be used in the planning and other beneficial activities.

After vibrant inaugural session, two thought provoking academic sessions "Transformation of Tribal Scenario of Jharkhand" and "Discourses of Tribal Development" were taken place in the house, where eminent scholars of Jharkhand delivered lectures and took active part in the discussion.

International Day of World's Indigenous Peoples

The North-Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong, observed the International Day of World's Indigenous Peoples on 9th August, 2016, through organizing day-long interactive session with herbal healer and the tribal communities at village level. This programme was participated with tribal people with great enthusiasm.

Observation of Independence Day

Anthropological Survey of India celebrated 70th Independence Day in a befitting manner at all its Regional and Sub-Regional Centres and Field Stations. At its Salt Lake Campus, Kolkata, the Head Office and the Eastern Regional Centre jointly celebrated the 70th Independence Day in a befitting manner.

Collaborative Scheme

- Under the above scheme the Survey extended financial support to Dr. H.S. Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar for organizing a National Seminar on 'Anthropological Perspective: Contemporary Issues and Challenges' on 15th & 16th July, 2016 at Sagar.
- The Survey deputed two research personnel from its Head Office, Kolkata to participate in the International Symposium on ‘Peoples Technology & Knowledge Systems of Greater Bengal’ organized by the Raigarh University, Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal on 23rd & 24th September, 2016.

Manpower Training

- Shri Sanjay Sukla, Asstt. Keeper; Dr. Nilanjana Khatua, Asstt. Keeper and Shri Sirdarhon Shit, Research Associate (Cultural) participated in the seminar on 'Vivekananda Memorial Programme for Museum Excellence' organized by the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi on 7th July, 2016.
- Dr. M. Sasikumar, Deputy Director (Cultural) participated in the conference on 'Chronology of Indian Culture since beginning of Holocene through Scientific Evidence' held on 16th July, 2016 at CSOI, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
- Dr. Gautam Bera, Asstt. Anthropologist (Cultural) and Shri Garry Marbaniang, Junior Statistical Officer were nominated to participate in the Capacity Building Training Programme held on 28th July, 2016 at Console Management Consultant Pvt. Ltd., Salt, Lake, Kolkata under National Pension System (NPS).
- The Survey organized a three days workshop-cum-training programme on 'Bill Processing through PPMS, Activity Wise Plan Expenditure for MoU Achievements & Budget Control' at its Eastern Regional Centre, Kolkata from 21st to 23rd September, 2016 where nominated officials from all Regional Centres of this Survey participated.

Rajbhasha

Quarterly Hindi Karyashala had been organized at the Eastern Regional Centre, Kolkata and the Ranchi Field Station, Ranchi. All Regional Centres and the Head Office, Kolkata had observed the Hindi Pakhwada from 14th to 28th September, 2016 in a befitting manner along with different competitions and workshops emphasizing on implementation of Raj-Bhasha in day-to-day office works throughout the country.

Representation of Survey/GoI, in India/ Abroad

- One senior scientific officer of this Survey participated in the meeting held on 25th July 2016 at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), Janpath, New Delhi and another review meeting held on 26th July 2016 in the Ministry of Culture, New Delhi.
- One officer of this Survey participated in a meeting of the One-day National Workshop for the Nodal Media Officers of all organizations under the Ministry of Culture, New Delhi held on 1st July, 2016 at the Teen Murti Bhawan, New Delhi.
- One senior scientific officer of this Survey participated in the meeting organized by the Ministry of Culture, New Delhi held on 26th August, 2016.
- One senior scientific officer of this Survey participated in the 49th meeting of the Environment Sub-Group of Narmada Control Authority (NCA) held on 31st August, 2016 at Indira Paryavaran, Bhawan, New Delhi.
- One scientific officer of this Survey proceeded on tour to New Delhi to attend the meeting of the Expert Advisory Committee for the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of
Himalayas for the year 2016-17 held on 6th September, 2016 in New Delhi under the Chairpersonship of Shri M.L. Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture.

Other

- The Survey observed the Swachh Bharat Pakhwada for 2016-2017 from 16th to 30th September 2016 in a befitting manner through different programmes in all centres.
- The Survey organized its 23rd Executive Committee Meeting at Head Office, Kolkata on 19th August, 2016 to evaluate plan programme of various activities/achievements etc. of this Survey during the financial year 2016-2017.
- The Survey organized a meeting in presence of outside experts and the officials of this Survey in connection with the scheme 'Assistance to State Governments Institutions & Organizations for Documentation of Research Result in the field of Anthropology' on 19th August, 2016 at the Head Office, Kolkata of this Survey.
- Like every year the Survey observed the 'Sadbhavana Divas' at its all Centres on 19th August, 2016 where all the staff members took pledge.

Superannuation

During this quarter Dr. Biswanath Sarkar, Superintending Anthropologist (Physical), Shri Rafiq Haider, Assistant Anthropologist (Cultural), Shri Jagdish Prasad Sharma, Assistant, Shri Sinnal Raman, MTS, Shri Shyam Lal, MTS, Shri Vijay Singh Rawat, Driver Mechanic, Grade-II have retired from active Government Service on reaching the age of superannuation.

New recruitment/joining

Dr. Nishant Saxena, Assistant Anthropologist (Cultural) and Ms. Elizabeth Lallawmkim have joined to the survey during the reported quarter.

Scholastic imprints


Front Cover: Shyamrai Tremple, Bishnupur, Bankura, West Bengal

Back Cover: 1. Celebration of Independence Day at the E.R.C., Salt Lake
3. Immersion of Bhudo altar

Published by
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