

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES**

THE BRITISH ACADEMY  
10 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE  
LONDON SW1Y 5AH

### **REPORT AND ACCOUNTS**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31ST MARCH 2000**

The Annual General Meeting of the Society  
will be held at the British Academy, London  
on Monday 27th November 2000

**at 4.45 p.m.**

to consider the Report and Accounts,  
elect officers and members of Council  
re-appoint the Auditors  
and transact any other business  
proper to the AGM

**at 5.00 p.m.**

to hear a lecture entitled

**‘Religion and Politics in the Vakataka Kingdom’**

by

**Professor, Dr. Hans T. Bakker  
(The University of Groningen)**

**THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES**

**THE COUNCIL 2000**

**CHAIRMAN**

Dr. GILES TILLOTSON

**TREASURER**

Mr. DAVID WATERHOUSE

**SECRETARY**

Dr. MICHAEL WILLIS

**EDITOR**

Dr. ADAM HARDY

**MEMBERS**

Dr. DAUD ALI (2003)  
Prof. A.D.H BIVAR (2000)  
Mr. J. CRIBB (2003)  
ROSEMARY CRILL (2003)  
Dr. HEATHER ELGOOD (2001)  
Prof. J.R HINNELLS (2000)  
Mr. J.F. LOSTY (2001)  
Dr. FRANCESCA ORSINI (2003)  
Prof. F.C.R ROBINSON (2002)  
Prof. C SHACKLE (2002)  
Prof. N SIMS-WILLIAMS (2001)

**RESEARCH FELLOWS**

Mr. D. KENNET  
Dr. Y.S. SIKAND  
Dr.S. BHANDARE

**HONORARY FELLOWS**

Dr. F.R. ALLCHIN  
Dr. BRIDGET ALLCHIN  
Dr. D.W. MACDOWALL  
Mr. R. PINDER-WILSON

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

Mrs. A.M. HOWELL  
Main Wing, Elsworth Manor  
ElsworthCambridge CB3 8HY

## **COUNCIL'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000**

### **SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION**

The Society for South Asian Studies (incorporating the Society for Afghan Studies) is a charity registered with the Charity Commissioners under Registration Number 264591. It is an unincorporated association and its basic governing document consists of the resolutions signed by the 68 persons who signed the resolutions for the formation of the Society and so became its first ordinary members on 1st June 1972 and the rules subsequently adopted by them.

The address of the Society is c/o The British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH.

Enquiries about the Society's activities should be directed to the Assistant Secretary, The Society for South Asian Studies, The Main Wing, Elsworth Manor, Elsworth, Cambs., CB3 8HY.

### **Aims and Objectives**

The Society was originally founded in 1972 as the Society for Afghan Studies. Its present name and scope were adopted in 1983. It is one of the schools and institutes founded and grant aided by the British Academy. The object for which the Society was established is to advance, encourage, support and undertake the study and research of the history, antiquities, archaeology, ethnography, languages, literature, art, culture, customs and geography of the countries of South Asia. The Society promotes a number of activities in these fields and produces an annual Journal in which it publishes the results of the research that it supports.

### **Organisation and Structure**

The Society is governed by a Council of Management and is administered by certain members of Council appointed as Honorary Officers, assisted at present by two remunerated employees - a full time research fellow and a part time assistant secretary.

### **Honorary Officers**

The Honorary Officers who served during the year ended 31st March 2000 were:-

Dr. G. Tillotson	Chairman
Sir Oliver Forster	Treasurer
Mr. David Waterhouse	Treasurer
Dr. M. Willis	Secretary

Dr. A. Hardy

Editor

All Honorary Officers serve as members of Council and are members of the Research and Projects Committees, which advise Council on the awards it makes and monitor the Society's projects.

## **Members of Council**

The following served on Council during the year ended 31st March 2000:-

Dr. Daud Ali	(from January 2000)
Miss H.M. Bell	(resigned December 1999)
Prof. A.D.H. Bivar	
Prof. Sir John Boardman	(retired December 1999)
Mr. J. Cribb	(from January 2000)
Ms. Rosemary Crill	(from January 2000)
Dr. Heather Elgood	
Prof. J.R. Hinnells	
Mr. J.R. Knox	(retired December 1999)
Mr. J.F. Losty	
Dr. Francesca Orsini	(from January 2000)
Prof. F.C.R. Robinson	
Prof. C. Shackle	
Prof. N. Sims-Williams	
Dr. Deborah Swallow	(resigned December 1999)

Members of the Council constitute the Trustees of the Society for the purposes of the Charities Act.

The Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary and Editor are elected each year at the Annual General Meeting under Rule 16 of the 1996 Rules.

Members of the Council are elected in terms of Rule 15, with vacancies being filled by vote upon nominations placed in November each year before the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting.

## **Advisers**

Auditors	Pridie Brewster, Chartered Accountants 29-39 London Rd, Twickenham Middlesex TW1 3SZ
Bankers	Coutts and Co, Adelaide Branch The Strand, London

The Society would like to express its gratitude to the British Academy and its staff for the continued support and assistance they have provided for all the activities of the Society throughout the year. The Society wishes to record its appreciation of the help and assistance it has been given by the officers of the British Council and the Directors of Archaeology in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Finally the Society records its gratitude to the

Trustees of the British Museum and especially to Mr. J. R. Knox, Keeper of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, for the energetic support and encouragement offered to the Society over the course of the year.

## **REPORT BY THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000**

It has been an exceptionally busy year for the Society. We continue to maintain a presence in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka through a number of projects across a variety of disciplines. These reflect the depth and diversity of Asian studies in the UK and do much to support cultural, educational and research ties with South Asia.

Brief accounts of the Society's projects are given in the following pages, and details of all the Society's activities can now be found on our web site at <http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes>

In addition to these projects, the Society supports a number of research fellows. Currently there are three in number: Dr. Shailendra Bhandare at the British Museum, Dr. Yoginder Sikand at Royal Holloway College and Mr. Derek Kennet at the University of Durham. Reports from each can be found in this report.

The Society has been supporting Mr. Kennet's work in South Asian archaeology as a result of our long-standing involvement at Paithan. As this excavation work is now finished (with the publication in preparation), the Society has moved to regularise arrangements with Durham and help establish a permanent lectureship in South Asian archaeology. This will probably begin in 2003/04. Dr. Sikand became a fellow when the previous fellowship holder, Dr. Jennifer Howes, resigned in order to take up a permanent specialist position in the British Library. As the Society established the fellowships to help keep young scholars in the field, we are delighted with her appointment and regard it as an indication of the programme's success.

In the last year the Society has increased the number of travel and small research grants. We have also increased the number and nature of fieldwork projects. To monitor these activities, two committees have been formed: (1) a research committee which deals with travel and small research grants and (2) a projects committee which deals with Society projects. In the past, projects have tended to be open-ended and consequently not focussed in their research design. In the current environment it is difficult to support this type of work and the projects committee will make increasing demands on project directors to produce clearly defined research questions and methodologies and to prepare publications of the highest refereed standard.

The Society faces many challenges in the coming years but with the support and encouragement of our membership we hope that it will continue to support the best British research and advance the interests of South Asian scholars.

Dr. Michael Willis  
Secretary



## REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Work has continued on the joint projects in India that the Society has agreed to undertake with the Archaeological Survey of India.

### Paithan Archaeological Project

The fourth and final season of excavations took place at Paithan, a large, ancient site on the banks of the Godavari in Maharashtra in January 1999. Due to difficulties in carrying out extensive excavation at this site it was agreed that a single season of excavation should be carried out at Chandor, in the southern district of Goa. This would be a continuation of the joint collaborative project with the Archaeological Survey of India directed by Dr. J. Varaprasada Rao (ASI) and Mr. Derek Kennet (Society Research Fellow and Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham). This final season of fieldwork would mark the completion of the original five year agreement signed in 1996.

The work at Chandor had two main objectives: firstly to explore the Early Historic and medieval site of Chandrapura, the ancient capital of the Goan region; and secondly to re-plan, phase and analyse the 7th century brick temple at Cotta Chandor using new recording techniques. This study was intended to complement the work carried out at Paithan during the 1998 and 1999 seasons. The temple at Chandor had previously been excavated in the 1930's and again in 1974 and the results of the these investigation suggested that further investigation was warranted.

Close examination of the temple structure revealed that the building was made up of two major phases plus a number of later alterations to the second phase which were grouped together as Phase III. Phase I of the building consisted of a rectangular structure with two wide rectangular transepts extending from each of the long walls giving the structure a cruciform plan. The suggested date for the Phase I structure, based upon previous pottery finds and the *adisthana* mouldings of the Phase II structure which overlie it, is between the 3rd and 7th century AD. Although cruciform temples are known from the 11th century onwards in both the Hindu and Jain traditions, it would seem that there is no comparable building from such a date anywhere else in South Asia. Although research is still at a preliminary stage, the closest parallel that is known is temple 15 from Deogarh, but even this is much later, being datable to the 8th/9th century AD. Nonetheless, it seems quite likely that the Phase I building was a Jain building.

The Phase II structure represented a much better known temple plan and can be dated approximately, on the basis of the *adisthana* mouldings, to the 7th century AD. This date is based on parallels with the third stage of the Kapotesvara temple at Chejerla in Andhra Pradesh amongst others. The Phase II temple could be Jain or Hindu, but the careful alignment of the Phase II structure over the Phase I foundations suggests a continuity of belief and practice in the two buildings.

The Phase III structure represents the later medieval changes made to the building, probably between the 8th and 11th centuries. The discovery of a Nandi shows that the temple was certainly a Shiva temple by the 11th century and possibly earlier.

The main aims of the season were to clean, plan and study the structural remains of the

building, conducting as little stratigraphic excavation as possible before a broad definition of the building had been achieved. In fact only a limited amount of stratigraphic excavation was undertaken in small test pits to resolve outstanding problems of plan or phasing. There still remains a great deal of evidence buried below the eastern end of the temple which would shed light on the chronology of the medieval additions to the temple. A massive brick wall to the east of the temple demonstrates that significant Early Historic structures are still to be uncovered at Chandor and that further excavation would make a great contribution to our understanding of this important Early Historic site.

### **World Corpus of Amaravati Sculpture**

In 1991 the Society signed an agreement with the Archaeological Survey of India to prepare a world corpus of the sculpture from Amaravati. Photographs have been collected of the sculptures in the British museum and a number of other western collections. In 1998 Dr. Michael Willis became project director and following visits to India to examine the sculptures and meet relevant curators, it was agreed that the aim of the project should be directed to the establishment of a web-site. A basic introduction to the project is located on the Society's web-page at the British Academy {<http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/ssas/index.html>}. Progress has been slow but over the next year it is hoped that appropriate web-links will be established so that images of the Amaravati sculpture in the British Museum and other institutions will be more fully available. The purpose of the web-site (and of the project generally) is to encourage multi-disciplinary and international discussion of Amaravati, especially among students and younger scholars. Towards this end, a number of students have worked at the British Museum on different aspects of the collection throughout the year. Dr. Jennifer Howes at the British Library is having some of the Mackenzie drawing of Amaravati photographed so that this early documentary material will also be accessible through the Society's web-site.

### **The Gazetteer of Roman and Sub Roman Finds in India**

Under the directorship of Dr. David MacDowall the aim of this projects has been to produce a coherent listing of all the archaeological and numismatic evidence for contact between the Roman Empire and the dynasties of the Indian sub-continent between the first century BC and the fourth century AD. The project is now in its final stages and editing is currently taking place prior to the two volumes being submitted for publication.

### **REPORTS BY THE RESEARCH FELLOWS**

#### **Dr. Jennifer Howes**

The research carried out during my fellowship period has concentrated on topographical drawings in the Oriental and India Office Collections of the British Library (OIOC) with the aim of updating the catalogue of western drawings and publishing a monograph showing the changes which occurred to Indian monuments during the British Colonial Period, In particular I focussed on the Mackenzie Drawings, using my research to update entries on the

staff version of OIOC's Special Materials Catalogue. These updated entries will eventually be integrated into the public computer catalogue in OIOC's main reading room.

In January 2000 I travelled to India, where I visited archives in Delhi and Calcutta and selected sites in Uttar Pradesh. In Delhi I worked at the National Archives to look through their Survey of India records. I examined 23 items relating to Mackenzie's surveys, consisting of maps, field notebooks and memoirs. Some of the notebooks contained plans from which I made sketches. Others contained dated lists of surveyed sites which will help to further establish the dates and locations of OIOC's drawings.

In Calcutta I worked at the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Victoria Memorial Hall and was able to study the volumes of Mackenzie drawings in their possession. I also gave a lecture at the Victoria Memorial hall in which I showed slides of OIOC items alongside slides of paintings in the Victoria Memorial Hall. My lecture stressed how these two collections complement each other.

The rest of my time was spent visiting selected sites. I travelled to Lucknow, Faizabad, Jaunpur and Veranassi, all sites which connect with my research on topographical drawings. Throughout my trip I saw a great deal of material connected with OIOC's prints and drawings section, and now have a stronger specialist knowledge of the Mackenzie drawings.

I now hope to publish a monograph on the OIOC Mackenzie drawings and will continue to research material in London and India. I also hope to retrace Colin Mackenzie's survey of the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominions which was carried out in 1797. This is a well documented

survey and prolifically illustrated by items in the British Library, but nothing has been published to date.

Another aspect of the project involves the production of a monograph on the early investigation of Indian stupa sites. I will look at the earliest documented antiquarian and archaeological investigations at Amaravati and Sanchi. This monograph will connect with a large multidisciplinary research project on Sanchi and its environs which is being organised by Dr. Michael Willis of the British Museum.

### **Dr. Shailendra Bhandare**

The work undertaken so far can be divided into time spent in India (February 2000 - April 2000) and work done at the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals (December 1999 - January 2000 and May 2000 - August 2000).

During the first segment of time spent at the Museum, the collection of Indian coins, starting with the Mughals, was studied in preparation for its rearrangement in accordance with prevalent norms of classification. A detailed manuscript entitled 'Relocation Notes' was prepared describing the coins contained under inappropriate headings together with remarks upon their new classification and suitable relocation. The immediate task of identifying such coins was nearly accomplished when I left for India in late January.

Work undertaken in India comprised basically of two approaches. The first involved field studies under which certain private collections were earmarked as potential sources of information and will ultimately result in the writing of the introductory text to the proposed Catalogue. A study of coins in some of these collections was initiated by physical study of their desired attributes such as mint marks and extraneous characters acquired during circulation such as the attestation or 'shroff' marks. A detailed study of all these characteristics will enable us to have a clearer understanding of the socio-economic and political undertones that the circulation of these coins, and in effect the phenomenon of monetisation, has had on certain aspects of 18th and 19th century Indian history. A similar study will be undertaken on large aggregates of coins resting in Dealer's stocks in India and

the UK and preliminary discussions have been held with concerned members of the professionally trading Numismatic community of Mumbai and Delhi.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the work carried out in India was locating the archival material pertaining to the study of Princely Coinages. The Herculean nature of this task was realised when a perusal through just 1/5th of the projected archival material to be studied was carried out through the indices at the National Archives of India in New Delhi. The search yielded almost 800 entries in the documents concerned. It must be said that this exercise was undertaken through the indices of one of the least promising sections of the Archives, namely the papers of the Foreign Department for the period 1820 - 1920. Archives of departments such as Finance, Home and Residency Correspondence and the hand-written indices of the pre-1820 years, which are potentially a much greater source of material, have not yet been accessed.

Upon my return to the British Museum, the actual task of rearranging the collection has been started and the 'Relocation Guide' prepared earlier has proved to be very useful. A distinct colour code for tickets has been adopted, and the coins are being rearranged on the Classification Route having 'Authority' as the first parameter. 'Mint' the second and 'Ruler' the third, followed by 'Denomination' (in descending order) and 'Date'.

I have also written a number of papers which have contributed to making the collection of the British Museum more accessible to the community of Numismatists and Historians working on Indian coins. Several hitherto unpublished coins, especially of the 18th - 19th centuries have been noted and await publication. I have also written a number of articles on other research topics which will be submitted for publication in the Society's journal South Asian Studies.

## **SOCIETY AIDED PROJECTS**

### **The Bannu Project (funded jointly by the Society, The British Museum and UCL).**

The project is jointly directed by J.R. Knox of the British Museum and Dr. K.D. Thomas of the University of London. Institute of Archaeology in collaboration with Professor Farid Khan of the Pakistan Heritage Society and Dr. Peter Magee of the University of Sydney.

This year work has continued at the huge urban site of Akra. Excavations were undertaken in two areas of the site. The work in one area was to continue to uncover the large structure, with massive walls constructed from river-rolled boulders that had been found in previous field seasons. Unfortunately, it appears that the major part of the structure was robbed out some time in the past. However, abundant pottery was obtained, providing a good sample of ceramic diversity associated with the structure. Charcoal samples were taken for radiocarbon dating and bulk samples of the deposits were subjected to flotation and plant remains recovered, including abundant husks of domesticated rice. Work in the other area revealed a large structure of dressed river-rolled boulders, laid as diaper-like masonry. There was a semi-circular bastion associated with this structure and numerous floors and walls on the interior side of the structure. This exciting structure, along with the associated finds, appears to be late in terms of the Akra chronology, possibly from the Hindu Shahi period. A large shoulder and upper arm fragment of a limestone statue was recovered in this area, the arm bearing a distinctive lotus-like motif. The pottery is quite distinctive and efforts are being

made to compare it with material in Peshawar and in Lahore. Numerous charcoal samples were also taken for radiocarbon dating and flotation samples were processed for palaeoeconomic analysis, along with animal bones. It is proposed to investigate the bastion and associated structures further in the 2001 field season.

Field surveys and excavations were also undertaken at the early Bronze Age site of Lewan, some 4 km west of Akra. The site has undergone significant destruction by bulldozers, to create fields, in recent years and the Project agreed that a rescue survey and excavation should be undertaken at the site before further damage was inflicted upon it. Large numbers of pits were revealed and large quantities of pottery and other artefacts recovered. Charcoal samples were taken for radiocarbon dating. Animal bones and flotation samples will provide evidence of the palaeoenvironmental setting of the site and of the economy of its inhabitants. It is hoped to follow up this short but productive fieldwork with a further investigation at the site in the 2001 field season.

A visit was made to Dera Ismail Khan district, specifically to the area around Jhandi Babar and Maru villages, to investigate a complex of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age settlements there. Topographical surveys were undertaken at each site and surface collections of artefacts made. The whole area is, today, very dry and unproductive, yet in the past was capable of sustaining a high density of settlements over a period of at least 2 millennia. Investigations in the deposits at the sites showed that large numbers of freshwater molluscs (gastropods and bivalves) were stratified among them, suggesting that running water sources were available in the past (none are there today). This interesting area is potentially of great interest for an investigation of changing settlements in an area, which probably had a different climate, and certainly more reliable water resources, in the past. The Project hopes to continue limited work in this area and to recruit research students (possibly from the University of Peshawar) to undertake specific projects.

**The Marine Archaeology Project (also supported by grants from the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich and the University of Southampton).**

During January and February 1999 Professor Sean McGrail and his team, comprising of Dr. Lucy Blue (University of Southampton), Dr. Eric Kentley (The Design Museum, London) and Mr. Colin Palmer (naval architect) continued their ethno-archaeological study of water transport systems. Working in collaboration with Professor V. Rajamanickam of the Tamil University, Thanjavur the team aimed to train eight Indian scholars to record and document traditional boats. As a result of this training programme six professional archaeologists and historians are now well equipped to carry out recording fieldwork without supervision. As many of those who took part in the training programme occupy senior positions it is hoped that they will encourage others to become involved and draw official attention to the urgency of this task.

In conjunction with the training programme a pilot study was carried out to investigate the possible correlations between boat and raft types; the environmental characteristics of landing places; local resources and economic, technological and social factors.

The teams long search for the elusive South Indian hide boat proved successful this season and they were able to record and document a parasol on the upper reaches of the river Kaveri. An article on this work has been submitted for publication in South Asian Studies.

**The Upper Ganges Project (directed by Dr. D.K Chakrabarti of the University of Cambridge).**

In the summer of 1999 Dr. Chakrabarti and his team continued their survey of ancient

settlement sites, routes and geographical boundaries concentrating on the area between Pratapgarh and Sitapur districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Seventy sites in total were studied of which sixteen appeared to be major sites with Northern Black Polished Ware and earlier ancestry. A number of sites were studied on the cliffs of the river Ganges and the Yamuna. These would appear to be river ports; the most important being Jajmau on the outskirts of modern Kanpur, almost certainly the ancient precursor of the modern city of Kanupur, and Musanagar which occupies the site of an ancient crossing on the river Yamuna leading to central India. Musanagar also has a Bharhut type stupa complex on its outskirts with fragments of a Bharhut-type gateway and sculptures still being visible. An extensive scatter of stone fragments would also seem to indicate the presence of further cultural remains at this site.

The results of this survey are to be published in South Asian Studies. Dr. Chakrabarti has continued to introduce young British scholars to fieldwork in India through this project. During the season he was assisted in the field by one of his students, who was awarded a travel grant by the Society to enable him to participate in the project work.

### **The Electronic Mahabharata Project (also supported by a research grant from the British Academy)**

Under the directorship of Dr. John Smith of the University of Cambridge, this project is now being conducted in collaboration with the Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages at the University of Pune. Phase one of the project involved the production of a complete, accurate electronic text of the Sanskrit Mahabharata. This involved training graduate assistants at the Bhandarkar Institute in Pune to correct an existing text and to type up the major variant passages which previously appeared as appendices. Under phase two of the project a detailed analysis of the Mahabharata in terms of metrics and diction is being prepared. It is hoped that both analyses will lead to new insights into the composition and early history of this important text.

The electronic text is available on the internet at  
<http://bombay.oriental.cam.ac.uk/john/mahabharata/statement.html>.

### **The Anuradhapura Excavation Project (Sri Lanka)**

Volume 1 of the Anuradhapura excavation report has now been published (see publications section for further details). A draft of volume II of the report is currently with the copy editor.

### **The Sri Lankan Archaeometallurgy Project**

Under the direction of Dr. Gill Juleff a team of British and Sri Lankan archaeologists has continued to survey ancient wind powered metal smelting sites. In March 2000 five days were spent continuing the field survey of 32 sites first located by the Archaeological Department of Sri Lanka between 1991 and 1993 in the Hattota Amuna area of the Central Province of Sri Lanka. Three sites were studied one of which had not previously been examined by the Archaeological Department; six sites were re-visited and ethno-archaeological surveys were conducted.

The sites that were examined for the first time ranged from prominent slag mounds to surface scatters, the slag consisting of linear-shaped pieces (with features characteristic of that of the

west-facing Samanalawewa furnaces viz. with straw and rice-husk pseudomorphs on one surface), tap-slag, slag plugs (formed in tuyeres) and clay tuyere fragments.

Five sites were re-visited in the course of field-walking, partly to monitor their state of preservation which was threatened by extensive agricultural and gem-mining activities and also due to the fact that two of them possessed a plano-convex form of slag that was similar to that associated with crucibles retrieved from an earlier test-excavation of a site in close proximity

In the course of the work, one new site was identified which is a variant of the Samanalawewa 'west-facing' site type. The project strategy of interviewing local people with traditional links to iron-working was continued, as was more general gathering of information on local wind-patterns, preferred tree species for charcoal fuel and types of iron tools used for domestic and agricultural purposes. An elusive 73 year old black-smith cum farmer was tracked down and interviewed. Short interviews were also conducted with owners/occupiers of the lands on which the sites and finds spots were situated.

A number of days were spent referring A Gazetteer of the Central Province of Ceylon by A.C. Lawrie (1896), a census which provided information on iron-related activities. The finds archive of the Archaeological Department survey was also examined.

Meetings were held at Exeter University in October 1999 to discuss and plan the field-surveys and to collate the results. Preparations are now being made for a field survey in the Badulla and Chilaw/Negombo areas through desk-based assessments of available cartographic and documentary sources. In addition, work is being carried out by the Project Director, based at University of Exeter, on the collation and synthesis of the data collected during previous field seasons.

### **Jaina Temple Architecture Project**

Directed by Dr. Julia Hegewald of University College, Oxford this new aided project aims to study the Jaina temple architecture of the post 13th century and modern periods, a period previously neglected by art historians. However, it is in this later stage of architectural development that these temples show a distinctly Jaina character and a fully evolved architectural repertoire of their own, based on the philosophy and religious concepts of a mature faith. Moreover, until now, most attention has been directed to north-western India, where Jaina temple architecture is said to have reached the zenith of its development, while other regions, such as east and central India have been neglected. The first two seasons of fieldwork have concentrated on key sites in western, northern and eastern India. At each site the use and arrangement of space in Jaina temple architecture was studied, concentrating specifically on multi-shrined and multi-storeyed temples. It would seem that these configurations in particular express ideas and concepts distinct to the Jainas. This research project will result in a comprehensive understanding of the history and meaning of Jaina temple architecture, and its position within the corpus of Indian architecture.

### **Survey of Tughluqabad**

This project, directed by Dr. Mehrdad Shokoohy of the University of Greenwich, was adopted as a new aided project in 1999. The aim of the project is to carry out a survey of the medieval town and stronghold of Tughluqabad, a site, which despite its proximity to Delhi, has never been studied seriously. This is perhaps due to the complexity of Tughluqabad's urban planning and the unfamiliar design of its architectural components. Unfortunately much of the site is now under threat from urbanisation. Delhi has expanded out towards Tughluqabad whilst a small suburb has started to develop on the edges of the fortification walls. In addition the small settlement which had existed within the area around the Jami mosque for many centuries has expanded rapidly over recent years, covering much of the historical remains. Six seasons of fieldwork have been carried out since 1986, during which most of the major remains have been surveyed and recorded in detail. Work is now

concentrating on surveying the foundations of the surviving houses in the town and features such as the grain silos, reservoir and the North Gate of the fort.

## **RESEARCH AWARDS AND TRAVEL GRANTS**

Small Personal Research Awards were given to:

**Dr. Apurbu Kundu** - to conduct a survey among senior officers of the Indian army on their opinions on the role of religion/culture in ensuring civil supremacy-of-rule.

**Dr. Sean McLoughlin** - to study the impact of globalisation on the way Islam is practised locally in Pakistan.

**Sheila Middleton** - to compare intaglii from Sri Lanka with a collection from Pyu sites in Burma.

**Richard Shaw** - to trace links in ascetic iconography on temples in North-Western India and the Deccan.

Travel grants were awarded to:

**Dibyesh Anand** - to study the role of symbolic geography of Dharmasala in constituting Tibetan identity in India

**Nick Ashton** - to conduct a survey of early prehistoric sites in Bannu Division, NWFP, Pakistan

**Christopher Bayliss** - to assist Dr. Chakrabarti in carrying out a survey of the ancient trade routes across the Vindhayas to the Deccan

**Yasmin Hales** - to undertake a socio-cultural study of Indian contemporary tribal/folk artists and institutions in central and northern India.

**Yunas Samad** - to study the impact of globalisation on labour organisations in Pakistan.

**David Waterhouse** - to study unpublished drawings of Nepalese temples and buildings commissioned by Brian Hodgson in the 1830.s

**Andrew Wyatt** - to study political alliances in Tamil Nadu

**Ruth Young** - to take part in an archaeological sub-project of the International Hindu Kush Expedition. The project will examine the development of water resource exploitation and management in the Chitral Valley.

A Conference Grant was awarded to :

**Dept. Politics, University of Bristol** - to support a seminar series at on identity in South Asia

## **PUBLICATIONS**

In November Volume 15 of South Asian Studies was published. Articles included in this issue are a survey of Birabalabhadrapur: a Brahmin village in Orissa by Dr. Adam Hardy, two reports by Professor Sean McGrail, Dr. Lucy Blue and Dr. Eric kentley on the planking patterns of reverse clinker boats in Bangladesh and and some further notes on Patia fishing boats in the Bay of Bengal and a report on the archaeology of Jaunpur, Faizabad, Pratapgarh and Allahabad with special reference to early historic routes by Dr. Dilip K. Chakrabarti, Dr. Rakesh Tewari and Dr. R.N. Singh - all projects carried out with the aid of grants from the Society.

The volume also includes articles on some examples of painted sketches and drawings from Mysore by Swami Sivaproyananda, a Kusana Gandhara marble Bodhisattva head by Dr. Oleg Starza-Majewski, an interpretation of scenes from the *Mahabharata* found in Hoysala temples by Dr. Kirsti Evans, a Medieval guidebook to Pataliputra by Dr. R.C.C. Fynes, an examination of some rock-cut features at Vijayanagara by Mr. Alan Smith, a survey of ritual spaces in Namputiri houses by Dr. Henri Schildt, an architectural survey of earthquake resistant structures in the Yamuna Valley in the Garhwal Himalaya of India by Dr. Pradeep. Saklani, Prof. Vinod Nautiyal and Prof. K.P. Nautiyal, two articles by Sister Anila Verghese on Jonathan Duncan's memorial and the memorials of the Anglo-Maratha Wars in St. Thomas Cathedral, Mumbai and a report on a new source of primary tin ore in the Indus Civilisation by Prof. N. Kochar, Prof. R. Kochar and Dr. Dilip Chakrabarti.

Also in 1999 Archaeopress published Anuradhapura : The British-Sri Lankan Excavations at Anuradhapura Salgaha Watta 2, Volume 1: The Site by Robin Coningham, SSAS Monograph no. 3 - BAR International Series 824 available from Hadrian Books Ltd, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP.

## **LECTURES**

During the year the following lectures were given to the Society:

Mr. Joe Cribb. 'The Origins of the Indian Coinage Tradition'

The Society also supports the work of the Indian Art Circle, and members of the Society are entitled to attend lectures given under their auspices. The following lectures were supported by the Society.

Crispin Branfoot : Architectural Sculpture in Tamil Nadu c.1500-1700

Jennifer Howes : The Paintings in the Ramalinga Vilasam, Ramnad Palace

Derek Kennet : Two Early Hindu Brick Temples at Paithan in Maharashtra and the Origins of the Hindu Temple.

Divia Patel : Early Photographs of India at the V&A - an introduction to the collection

Michael Willis : Sanchi and the Early Buddhist Tradition

Shanno Khurana. The binding notes of Indian music: appreciating Indian painting through Raga music.

John Guy. Saivite Ritual in an Indianized South East Asian State: the Kosa Masks of Champa.

Dr. Joachim Bautze. Architecture and Paintings at Sirohi.

Anita Chowdry. The Materials and Techniques of Indian Miniature Painting

Naman Ahuja. Early Historic Indian Terracottas: Some Issues.

Dr. Helle Bungard Thomas. Apprenticeship, Training and the Contested tradition of Orissan Patta Chitras.

## **THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES**

**1**

### **REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES**

We have audited the financial statements on pages 2 to 7 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and the accounting policies set out on pages 4 and 5.

#### **RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS**

As described on page 4, the Charity's Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

#### **BASIS OF OPINION**

We conducted our audit under s43 of the Charities Act 1993 and in accordance with regulations made under s44 of that Act, and with auditing standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made in the preparation of the financial statements, and an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Charity's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also

evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

**OPINION**

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs at 31st March 2000 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended, and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993.

29-39 London Rd  
Twickenham  
Middlesex TW1 3SZ

PRIDIE BREWSTER  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
REGISTERED AUDITORS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1990

	Notes	2000	1999	(Un
<b>Incoming Resources</b>				
Subscriptions		4,017	4,280	
Publication Sales		2,064	562	
British Academy Annual Grant		70,000	67,000	
Investment Income.				
Deposit Interest		3,328	6,009	
		-----	-----	
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>		<b>£84,909</b>	<b>£77,851</b>	
		=====	=====	
<b>Resources Expended</b>				
<b>Direct Charitable Expenditure:</b>				
Grants payable	2(a)	85,100	46,349	
Other charitable expenditure	2(b)	20,958	30,813	
		-----	-----	
		106,058	77,162	
		=====	=====	
<b>Other Expenditure:</b>				
Management & Administration	2(c)	9,710	10,161	
		-----	-----	
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>		<b>£87,323</b>	<b>£86,639</b>	
		=====	=====	
<b>Net Outgoing Resources</b>		(30,859)	(9,472)	
Total funds brought forward		126,010	135,482	
		-----	-----	
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>£95,151</b>	<b>£126,010</b>	
		=====	=====	

**THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1999**

	Notes	2000 £	1999 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible Assets	(3)	2,793	3,723
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	(4)	-	430
Cash at Bank and in Hand	(5)	110,350	139,364
		-----	-----
		110,350	139,794
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>			
	(6)	17,992	17,507
		-----	-----
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		92,358	122,287
		-----	-----
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		£95,151	£1 26,010
		=====	=====
<b>Financed by:</b>			
Unrestricted Funds:			
General Fund		28,151	39,010
Designated Funds	(9)	67,000	87,000
		-----	-----
		£95,151	£126,010
		=====	=====

Approved on. 17. 9. 2000.....

..... )  
 )  
 ) Members of the  
 ) Council of Management  
 ..... )  
 )  
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**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- a) The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting principles under the historical cost convention.
- b) The stock of publications is not brought into account. The Council consider that to estimate the value of these items would be of no real benefit to the Institute.
- c) Fixed assets abroad are written off in the year of purchase and are not capitalised in the accounts.
- d) Direct currency conversions are translated at the exchange rate at the time of transaction, other balances are converted at year end rates, any difference arising on exchange is written off in the year concerned.
- e) Fixed assets are depreciated at the following rates, in order to write off the asset over their estimated useful life.

Furniture	25% reducing balance
Computer Equipment	25% reducing balance

- f) The Society's financial statements have been prepared to comply with the Charities Act 1993 and thus the 'Statement of Recommended Practice' (SORP) for charities, produced by the Charity Commission.
- g) The Society qualifies as a small enterprise and is therefore exempt from preparing a cash flow statement.

**h) STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES**

Charity law requires the Trustees (the Council of Management) to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of its financial activities for that period. In preparing those financial statements the Trustees are required to:

- (i) select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- (ii) make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- (iii) state whether the policies adopted are in accordance with the appropriate SORP on Accounting by Charities and the

Accounting Regulations and with applicable accounting standards, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

- (iv) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Charity will continue in business.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000**

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity, and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with applicable Accounting Standards and Statements of Recommended Practice and the regulations made under s44 of the Charities Act 1993. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud or other irregularities.

**2. DIRECT CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE**

**a) GRANTS PAYABLE**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
The Society funded the following projects in the year		
:		
Mahabharata	3,620	-
Excavations at Paithan and other projects in India	19,165	27,865
Sri Lanka archaeometallurgical and other projects	5,020	1,000
Marine archaeology project in East India	7,000	4,000
Excavations at Bannu	4,500	3,500
Upper Ganges project (refund of float)	-	(116)
	-----	-----
	39,305	36,249
 Post Graduate Research Fellowships	 30,000	 -
 and made small grants as follows: -		
 To 16 individuals (1999 : 10)	 15,795	 10,100
	-----	-----
	£85,100	£46,349
	=====	=====

**b) OTHER CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE**

Salaries, Superannuation and allowances	11,860	25,789
Publication costs: South Asian Studies 2000	8,168	3,783
Depreciation	930	1,241
	-----	-----
	£20,958	£30,813

c) **MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

Audit fees	2,056	1,998
Office and sundry expenses	7,257	7,797
Bank charges and interest	397	366
	-----	-----
	£9,710	£10,161
	=====	=====

**THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES**

**6**

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000**

**3 FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Furniture and Equipment £</b>	<b>Library £</b>	<b>Computer Equipment £</b>	<b>TOTAL £</b>
<b><u>Cost</u></b>				
As at 1st April 1999	7,108	5,840	8,913	21,861
Additions	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31st March 2000	£7,108	£5,840	£8,913	£21,861
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b><u>Depreciation</u></b>				
As at 1st April 1999	6,906	5,839	5,393	18,138
Charge for year	50	-	880	930
	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31st March 2000	£6,956	£5,839	£6,273	£19,068
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b><u>Net Book Value</u></b>				
At 31st March 2000	£152	£1	£2,640	£2,793
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b><u>Net Book Value</u></b>				
At 31st March 1999	£202	£1	£3,520	£3,723
	=====	=====	=====	=====

4.	<b>DEBTORS</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
		£	£
	Publication sales	-	£430
		=====	=====

5.	<b>CASH AT BANK</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
		£	£
	Bank Accounts	110,350	139,364
		=====	=====

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000**

**6. CREDITORS (Amounts failing due within one year)**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Grants allocated but unpaid	600	-
Publication Costs	6,400	6,262
Accruals	10,992	11,245
	-----	-----
	£17,992	£17,507
	=====	=====

**7. EMPLOYEES**

The Society employs one full-time and one part-time employee.

**8. TRUSTEES**

No Trustee or their connected persons received any remuneration or benefits from the Charity in the year.

**9. DESIGNATED FUNDS**

The following amounts have been designated by the Trustees from the general funds of the Society for specific purposes :-

	<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>Transfer</b>	<b>Fund Balances</b>
	<b>B/Fwd</b>	<b>to/(from) Fund</b>	<b>C/Fwd</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Research Fellowships	£87,000	£(20,000)	£67,000
	=====	=====	=====

## **THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES**

The Society for South Asian Studies promotes and supports study and research into the humanities and social sciences of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh. To this end it offers annually a number of travel and small personal research grants. Applicants must normally be resident in the United Kingdom.

### **SMALL PERSONAL RESEARCH GRANTS**

The Society invites applications for awards made towards the cost of research and fieldwork, at post-doctoral level or its equivalent, in the humanities or social sciences of South Asia during the financial year 2000/2001. Awards will not be made to support courses or research leading to academic qualifications or for research directly related to the topic of a current thesis. Applicants must be normally resident in the UK. All applicants are also expected to seek funding from their own institutions.

### **TRAVEL GRANTS**

A limited number of travel grants of up to £600 each will be awarded to assist British scholars travelling to South Asia to establish collaborative research projects. Some grants will be awarded to younger postgraduate students to enable them to join supervised projects intended to introduce them to fieldwork in South Asia. Applicants are expected to seek supplementary funding from their own institutions and other agencies

### **AIDED PROJECTS**

The Society will also consider proposals for co-ordinated projects involving two or more post-doctoral researchers, which will be of more than one year in duration. Applicants are also expected to seek funding from their own institutions, and must be normally resident in the UK. .

### **APPLICATIONS**

Applications for grants must be made on the prescribed application forms which are available from the Assistant Secretary. All applications must be submitted to the Assistant Secretary before the closing dates of **15th April and 15th September** each year

For further details and application forms please contact:

**The Assistant Secretary, Society for South Asian Studies,  
Main Wing, Elsworth Manor, Elsworth, Cambs CB3 8HY.  
Tel/fax: 01954 267324. e-mail: [ssas.howell@dial.pipex.com](mailto:ssas.howell@dial.pipex.com).  
Web site : <http://www.britac.ac.uk/institutes/SSAS/>**

## THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

The Society for South Asian Studies is one of the Schools and Institutes founded and grant aided by the British Academy. It is also a learned Society that organises a regular programme of meetings and publishes an annual journal South Asian Studies. It promotes and supports study and research in the humanities and social sciences of Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. Lecture meetings are held at the British Academy. From time to time other meetings, seminars and colloquia are arranged. Members of the Society are entitled to attend all lectures and other meetings organised by the Society and to introduce guests. They receive the Annual Report of the Society and its journal South Asian Studies free of charge. Applications for membership are welcomed. Current subscriptions rates, payable on 1st January are:

### Subscription Rates

From 1st January 2000

Individual Members	£30.00 or US\$50.00
Institutional Members	£40.00 or US\$70.00
Junior Members (under 25)	£20.00
Additional Members at same address (Associate)	£5.00
Associate Membership (without Journal)	£10.00

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### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Full Name -----

-

Address -----

-

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-

Please send this form together with a completed Bankers Order, Dollar or Stirling Cheque (drawn on a British Bank) for the current subscription to:

The Assistant Secretary, The Society for South Asian Studies  
The Main Wing, Elsworth Manor, Elsworth, Cambs. CB3 8HY

Copies of back numbers of Afghan Studies 1-3 and South Asian Studies 1-13 may be purchased from:

The Assistant Secretary  
The Society for South Asian Studies  
The Main Wing, Elsworth Manor, Elsworth, Cambs. CB3 8HY

Tel/fax: 01954 267324

e-mail: [ssas.howell@dial.pipex.com](mailto:ssas.howell@dial.pipex.com)