

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 1999

The Annual General Meeting of the Society
will be held at the British Academy, London
on Monday 29th November 1999

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

‘The Origins of the Indian Coinage Tradition’

by

Mr. Joe Cribb
(The British Museum)

THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

THE COUNCIL 1999

CHAIRMAN

Dr. GILES TILLOTSON, FRAS

TREASURER

Sir OLIVER FORSTER, KCMG, MVO

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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

COUNCIL'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1999

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 1999 were:-

Dr. G. Tillotson	Chairman
Dr. D.W. MacDowall	Retiring Chairman
Sir Oliver Forster	Treasurer
Dr. M. Willis	Secretary

Dr. Bridget Allchin
Dr. A. Hardy

Retiring Editor
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 1999:-

Miss H.M. Bell	
Prof. A.D.H. Bivar	
Prof. Sir John Boardman	
Dr. Heather Elgood	
Dr. A. Hardy	
Prof. J.R. Hinnells	
Mr. J.R. Knox	
Mr. J.F. Losty	
Prof. F.C.R. Robinson	(from January 1999)
Prof. C. Shackle	(from January 1999)
Dr. M. Shokoohy	(retired December 1998)
Prof. N. Sims-Williams	
Dr. Deborah Swallow	(from January 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 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 1999

The last year has been an exceptionally busy one 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.

In addition to continuing our established programmes, the Society has initiated two post-doctoral fellowships. These fellowships are designed to strengthen South Asian studies by investing in young scholars and to strengthen UK institutions by placing their research in departments or organisations with established interests in the region. The fellowships will also cement cultural ties with South Asia through a significant component of fieldwork. Following a widely advertised competition two outstanding young scholars have been selected by the Society: Dr. Jennifer Howes (who will work on the India Office collections in the British Library) and Dr. Shailendra Bhandare (who will work on Princely State coinage in the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum).

Over the last year the Society has taken important steps towards clarifying its relationship with other organisations and learned societies. We have also continued to run projects in partnership with universities so as to make best use of our grant-in-aid from the British Academy. Internally the Society has seen many changes. Dr. David MacDowall, who served the Society for many years with great energy, has been elected an Honorary Fellow and Member and will be devoting his attention to publications on early Indian coins and monetary systems. Dr. Raymond Allchin and Mr. R. Pinder Wilson have also been made Honorary Fellows in recognition of their scholarly and administrative contributions to the Society. The indefatigable editor of the Society's journal for 18 years, Dr. Bridget Allchin, has indicated that she will retire at the end of 1999. During her tenure, Dr. Allchin has established South Asian Studies as the leading journal for South Asian art history, archaeology and related subjects. Dr. Adam Hardy has kindly agreed to serve as editor from January 2000.

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.

Excavations at Paithan

Beginning in January 1999, the fourth and final season of excavations took place at Paithan, a large, ancient site on the banks of the Godavari in Maharashtra. This joint collaborative project with the Archaeological Survey of India is directed by Dr. J. Varapradasa Rao (ASI) and Mr. Derek Kennet (Society Research Fellow and Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham).

Work continued on the two brick temples which had been uncovered in the 1930's (but which were not properly documented and published at the time). Both temples, datable to circa the 5th century AD, were examined in the 1998 season, but work this year uncovered key architectural features and information about how the buildings were modified over time. Both temples had remarkably deep foundations which cut through earlier archaeological deposits to reach natural soil. The cuts, more than two meter in depth, were filled with alternating layers of boulders and pure silt. This is the first time that temple foundations of this type have been discovered. One of the temples was shown by excavation to have gone through various phases of development, evolving from a simple shrine into a modest temple with a rectangular entrance hall. The second temple had a similar plan but seems to have been built as a complete unit; the basement mouldings are well preserved and comparable to those at Ramtek. The images of both temples were removed in ancient times. Buildings of this period are extremely rare and these examples found add much to our knowledge of early temple architecture.

One objective of the project was to elucidate the nature, size, dating and development of the early historic city, though to be Pratisthana of early inscriptions and texts. This objective was pursued through a number of test-pits at various points across the mound. Unfortunately, it was only possible to make one sounding on the highest (and presumably most ancient) part of the mound because this area is occupied by modern Paithan, a city with many large residences and other buildings of the late Mughal period. Although the trench on the main mound provided evidence for occupation in the 1st and 2nd centuries, the findings were inconclusive due to the disturbed nature of the site. Test-pits in other areas (within the archaeological reserve of the ASI) suggest this area was only sporadically occupied for most of its history, and when unoccupied was used as a peripheral dumping ground outside the central zone of habitation. The temples explored by the team thus seem to have been set apart from the town, perhaps near the ancient banks of the river. It would seem that the main centre of occupation at early-historic Paithan was never very substantial, and that it moved from place to place.

Excavations at Paithan have now drawn to a close and next season's work will focus on comparative material and on a careful examination of the finds (this will include Carbon 14 dating and thermoluminescent testing). This work will be the basis of a monograph which, as part of the Society's agreement with the Government of India, will be published as a memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India.

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. Dr. Michael Willis became project director in 1998 and travelled to Chennai (Madras) and Amaravati to examine the sculptures and meet relevant curators. The curator of the Amaravati site museum, Dr. S. Gupta, has prepared a complete catalogue of the collections under his care; this will be published in due course. Dr. Willis arranged for Dr. Gupta to receive the catalogue of the British Museum holdings written by Mr. J.R. Knox and published by the British Museum Press in 1994. In Chennai, Dr. Willis secured agreement in principle from museum staff for a

web-site which will include the Government Museum material. Support in India has also been promised by Dr. K. P. Rao of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

As most of the significant pieces of Amaravati sculptures will be available with the appearance of Dr. S. Gupta's catalogue, the aim of the project has been directed to the establishment of a web-site in partnership with the British Museum's 'Compass Project' (for information on this see <http://www.british-museum.ac.uk>). in preparing this web-site, the cooperation of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and other museums is being sought. Applications for external funding will be made once a sufficient network of institutions has been established. 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. Progress has been made in this direction. A modest electronic discussion group has been started and Julia Shaw (Darwin College, Cambridge) travelled to Andhra Pradesh in 1998 to study Amaravati in the context of her work on the sacred landscape of Sanchi. In addition Masha van der Heyde (Kern Institute, Leiden) and Jenny Dittes (University of Sussex) worked as Project Assistants on the collections at the British Museum, updating database records and carrying out research on iconographic problems. In Japan, Akira Shimada (Osaka University) is preparing his PhD on Amaravati with special reference to chronological problems. Dr. Willis has met with Akira Shimada on several occasions and on his recent visit to Japan began the process of building links with Japanese universities with an interest in Amaravati and early Indian Buddhism.

The Gazetteer of Roman and Sub Roman Finds in India

Dr. David MacDowall and James Howell have completed both volumes of the Gazetteer. Final editing is currently taking place prior to the volumes being submitted for publication. The data collected on Roman, Byzantine and Venetian Coins found In India by the Indian Institute for Research in Numismatic Studies at Nasik, has now been incorporated into this publication.

SOCIETY AIDED PROJECTS

The Bannu Project (funded jointly by the Society and the British Museum).

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. The fieldwork originally planned for spring 1998 was postponed until the autumn of 1998. Work commenced in October with Dr.

Peter Magee and Mr. Cameron Petrie assisting Professor Farid Khan. Mr. J.R. Knox together with his assistant Mr. Justin Morris, of the British Museum, joined the team in November and Dr. Thomas joined the excavations in December.

As reported last year, the Bannu project is now focussing on Akra, a large area of mounds which mark the site of the most important ancient city in the Bannu region. Together with Taxila, Akra was one of the leading cities of ancient Gandhara. The site of Akra is dominated by a huge earthen mound which served as a citadel, probably from as early as the pre-Achaemenid period.

The use of new technology this season greatly assisted in the surveying and recording of the site. An Electronic Distance Measuring (EDM) unit was used to carry out a new survey of the site and its surroundings, and for on site surveying during the excavation. The images downloaded from the EDM revolutionised the recording of the topography of the site and its environs. All the data amassed by the EDM survey is being processed at the University of Sydney. A digital camera was used for recording features and contexts during the excavation and finds during post excavation analysis.

The excavations focused on the main mound on the left bank of the Lohra nullah, a stream which cuts through the site. Some work was also done on the opposite bank. This work revealed a high mound of natural alluvial silt on top of which was a great depth of archaeological material. This accounts for the dominant appearance of the citadel. A large wall (or possibly a platform) of unbaked mud bricks was uncovered along the edge of the existing mound. Four brick lined wells were also revealed, containing large quantities of potsherds, some of the early centuries BC and showing Iranian affinities.

Excavations on the bank opposite the citadel continued with the exploration of a huge boulder wall discovered during the previous season. Pottery identical to that from the left bank mound, and again showing Iranian affinities, was recovered, suggesting that, in the latest phases at least, the two mounds were contemporary in terms of their occupation, possibly forming two parts of the same large urban complex.

A large number of small finds were recovered from the excavations, and all were recorded digitally. Work also continued on material excavated in previous seasons including the material from Sheri Khan Tarakai (SKT). Dr. Thomas also visited a newly discovered site with SKT-type affinities in Dera Ismail Khan District and made a collection of surface material in order to assess its relationship with the type-site of SKT. The material collected was entirely of SKT-types, but with some 'new' variants. Of particular interest was a painted potsherd showing representations of camels.

A number of papers are currently being prepared on the most recent work at Akra and the monograph on Akra has been approved for publication. The next field season is planned to start in mid-January 2000.

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

During January 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 extend the survey of 'frame-first' boats undertaken in Tamil Nadu in January 1997. A wide range of boatyards and landing places were surveyed throughout Tamil Nadu, and interviews recorded with boat builders and fishermen. The evidence recorded consolidated the earlier research carried out in this region and increased the teams understanding of the traditional design and building techniques still in use. Unfortunately Professor McGrail and his team were unable to discover any examples of hide

boats, which were known to have still been in use fifteen years ago. An article on the fieldwork undertaken in 1998 and 1999 is currently being prepared for South Asian Studies.

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

In the summer of 1998 Dr. Chakrabarti and his team concentrated on tracing the ancient routes from the Deccan through Rewa to Bharut in central India. This also provided evidence for the convergence of the routes from Allahabad (ancient Prayag) and Kausambi at Rewa, before they ascended the Vindhyan scarp at Sohagi Ghat and Baldaha Ghat. A continuous alignment of sites from the Yamuna valley to Rewa was evident. However, further survey work revealed that in early historic times it would have been possible to not only access central India from the Ganga plains along the Rewa route, but also via routes through Chitrakut and Kalinjar. The survey revealed that there were many different lines of movement linking Paithan on the Godavari with Rajagriha on the edge of the Ganga plain in Bihar. Possible routes between the Deccan and major centres such as Varanasi, Ayodhya, Sravasti and Lumbini were also traced using positive archaeological markers in the field. Eighty sites in total were studied, and 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 two of his students, who were awarded travel grants by the Society to enable them 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 has been conducted in collaboration with the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune. The aim of the project has been to produce a complete, accurate electronic text of the Sanskrit Mahabharata. This has involved training graduate assistants at the Bhandarkar Institute to correct an existing text and to type up the major variant passages which previously appeared as appendices. To date most of the corrections have been completed and work is continuing on the typing of the appendices. It is anticipated that the project will be completed at the end of 1999,

and a substantial portion of the text is already available on the internet (see <http://bombay.oriental.cam.ac.uk>).

The Anuradhapura Excavation Project (Sri Lanka)

Dr. Coningham has continued the post excavation analysis of material from the excavations throughout the year. The final draft of volume 1 of the report has been submitted and 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. This season work has continued in the Hattota Amuna area of the Central Province concentrating on sites originally identified as being associated with iron-working by the Archaeological Department of Sri Lanka in 1991 and 1993. The field survey concentrated on an area at the confluence of the Kalu river and the Hattota Amuna irrigation channel. Fourteen previously identified sites were examined in detail and in addition, five new sites were recorded. Most of the sites

demonstrated evidence of the same technology used in the West Facing sites of the Samanalawewa area, although these sites were not situated on west-facing slopes despite the prevalence of strong westerly winds during the monsoon months. The remainder of the sites were classified as 'village' smelting sites with two further sites providing evidence for crucible steel manufacture. The database is now being updated before extending the range of the survey to other areas which have strong geological, topographical and climatic similarities with both Samanalawewa and Hattota Amuna.

RESEARCH AWARDS AND TRAVEL GRANTS

Small Personal Research Awards were given to:

Dr. Crispin Branfoot - to study the architectural sculpture found on 16th and 17th century Hindu temples in Tamil Nadu.

Ms. Veena Gheerawo - to reconstruct the Karana technique of classical Indian dance using text and sculpture within a contemporary Indian classical dance style.

Dr. Nicholas James - to study the effect of tourism on the cultural heritage of Orissa.

Dr. George Michell - towards the costs of producing an architectural inventory of the sacred centre of Vijayanagara.

Tazeen Murshid - to conduct a comparative study of the context in which legislative change was initiated, and its impact on Muslim women in South Asia

Travel grants were awarded to:

Dr. Kirsti Evans - to study the surviving devadasis of the Yellamma temple in Karnataka.

Emily Hayes and Amy North - to participate in Dr. Chakrabarti's field research in the Upper Ganges region.

Dr. Virinder S. Kalra - towards the cost of exploratory work into the impact of partition on 'tadhi', a musical form of the Punjab.

Nicholas Magriel - to enable him to carry out a further investigation of Sarangi styles in Hindustani Music.

Dr. Alan Williams - to carry out a study of Indo-Persian Zoroastrian texts in Bombay and Gujarat.

PUBLICATIONS

In December Volume 14 of South Asian Studies was published. Articles included in this issue are an ethnoarchaeological case study of Vattai fishing boats and related frame-first vessels of Tamil Nadu by Dr. Lucy Blue. Dr. Eric Kentley and Professor Sean McGrail, a detailed report on a Sasanid cave painting at Ghulbiyan, Faryab Province, Afghanistan by Dr. Jonathan Lee and a preliminary report by Dr. Dilip Chakrabarti and R.N. Singh on early

historic trade routes between Ballia and Robertsganj in Uttar Pradesh - all projects carried out with the aid of grants from the Society. The volume also includes articles on a monastic complex in Vithalapuram, Hampi (Vijayanagara) by Anita Verghese and Deiter Eigner, evidence for cattle penning during the Neolithic period at Budihal, Gulbarga District, Karnataka by K. Paddayya, an account by Nayanjot Lahiri of the early career of John Marshall, who was Director General of Archaeology in India from 1902 to 1928, a paper proposing Nevasa as a type-site for the study of Indo-Roman trade in Western India by Sunil Gupta, an account of the visit of William Fielding, First Earl of Denbigh to India in 1631 by Margaret Hall, Dr. Kirsti Evans' analysis of a lintel at the Qutb Mosque depicting the birth of Krishna, and the possible depiction of comet Hale-Bopp on the Rohira seal by Dr. F.R. Allchin and Dr. M.A. Agueros.

This volume also includes two papers which were originally submitted to the journal *Harappan Studies*, which has ceased publication.

LECTURES

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

Mr. William Spengler. General John Briggs, Indo-Muslim Historian, and an Unpublished Manuscript.

Sir John Boardman. 'A Hellenist Looks East'.

Dr. Mehrdad Shokoohy. The Mosques of Malabar at Cochin and Calicut.

Dr. Ian Glover. The Ethnography of High Tin Bronze Working in Kerala, South India, and Its Archaeological Implications.

Dr. Julia Hegewald. Jaina Temple Architecture in North Western India.

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.

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.

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 conventions, as modified by the revaluation of investments 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 in accordance 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 1999 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
BREWSTER
Twickenham
ACCOUNTANTS
Middlesex TW1 3SZ

REGISTERED

PRIDIE
CHARTERED

AUDITORS

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

	Notes	1999	1998	(Un
Incoming Resources				
Subscriptions		4,280	3,354	
Publication Sales		562	1,452	
British Academy Annual Grant		67,000	64,000	
Investment Income.				
Deposit Interest		6,009	9,417	
		-----	-----	
Total Incoming Resources		£77,851	£78,223	
		=====	=====	
Resources Expended				
Direct Charitable Expenditure:				
Grants payable	2(a)	46,349	35,311	
Other charitable expenditure	2(b)	30,813	39,510	
		-----	-----	
		77,162	77,620	
		=====	=====	
Other Expenditure:				
Management & Administration	2(c)	10,161	9,019	
Total Resources Expended		£87,323	£86,639	
		=====	=====	
Net Outgoing Resources		(9,472)	(8,416)	
Total funds brought forward		135,482	143,898	
		-----	-----	
Total funds carried forward		£126,010	£135,482	
		=====	=====	

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1999

FIXED ASSETS	Notes	1999	1998
		£	£
Tangible Assets	(3)	3,723	4,964
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	(4)	430	1,309
Cash at Bank and in Hand	(5)	139,364	144,851
		-----	-----
		139,794	146,160
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year			
	(6)	17,507	15,642
		-----	-----
NET CURRENT ASSETS		122,287	130,518
		-----	-----
NET ASSETS		£126,010	£1 35,482
		=====	=====
Financed by:			
Unrestricted Funds:			
General Fund		39,010	48,482
Designated Funds	(9)	87,000	87,000
		-----	-----
		£126,010	£135,482
		=====	=====

Approved on.....

.....)
)
) Members of the
) Council of Management
)

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1999**

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 1999**

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

	1999	1998
	£	£
The Society funded the following projects in the year		
:		
Excavations at Paithan and other projects in India	27,865	22,010
Sri Lanka archaeometallurgical and other projects	1,000	1,500
Marine archaeology project in East India	4,000	4,000
Excavations at Bannu	3,500	2,500
Upper Ganges project (refund of float)	(116)	2,300
	-----	-----
	36,249	32,310

and made small grants as follows: -

To 10 individuals (1998 : 12)	10,100	5,800
	-----	-----
	£46,349	£38,110
	=====	=====

b) OTHER CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

Salaries, Superannuation and allowances	25,789	25,212
Publication costs: South Asian Studies 1999	3,783	8,663
Kandahar Vols	-	3,981
Depreciation	1,241	1,654
	-----	-----
	£30,813	£39,510
	=====	=====

c) MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Audit, Accountancy and Book-keeping	1,998	1,998
Office and sundry expenses	7,797	6,619
Bank charges and interest	366	402
	-----	-----
	£10,161	£9,019
	=====	=====

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1999**

3 FIXED ASSETS

	Furniture and Equipment £	Library £	Computer Equipment £	TOTAL £
<u>Cost</u>				
As at 1st April 1998	7,108	5,840	8,913	21,861
Additions	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31st March 1999	£7,108	£5,840	£8,913	£21,861
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<u>Depreciation</u>				
As at 1st April 1998	6,839	5,839	4,219	16,897
Charge for year	67	-	1,174	1,241
	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31st March 1999	£6,906	£5,839	£5,393	£18,138
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<u>Net Book Value</u>				
At 31st March 1999	£202	£1	£3,520	£3,723
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<u>Net Book Value</u>				
At 31st March 1998	£269	£1	£4,694	£4,964
	=====	=====	=====	=====

4. DEBTORS	1999	1998
	£	£
Publication sales	£430	£1,309
	=====	=====
5. CASH AT BANK	1999	1998
	£	£
Bank Account	139,364	983
Coutts & Co Fixed term deposit	-	143,868
	-----	-----
	£139,364	£144,851

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**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1999**

6. CREDITORS (Amounts failing due within one year)

	1999	1998
	£	£
Grants allocated but unpaid	-	-
Publication Costs	6,262	8,000
Accruals	11,245	7,642
	-----	-----
	£17,507	£15,642
	=====	=====

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 :-

	Fund Balance	Transfer	Fund Balances
	B/Fwd	to/(from) Fund	C/Fwd
	£	£	£
Excavations and Surveys:			
India	30,000	(30,000)	-
Pakistan	7,000	(7,000)	-
Publications	30,000	(30,000)	-
Vehicle replacement	15,000	(15,000)	-
Information Technology	5,000	(5,000)	-
Research Fellowships	-	87,000	87,000
	-----	-----	-----
	£87,000	-	£87,000
	=====	=====	=====

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 1999/2000. 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.

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 1999

_____ 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

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Full Name

-

Address

-

-

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:

Oxbow Books

Park End Place

Oxford, OX1 1HN

Tel.: 01865-241249 and Fax : 01865-794449