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18–22 JANUARY 2017

Durbar Hall & Jbm Lounge
Hotel Diggi Palace, Jaipur

jbm.jaipurliteraturefestival.org
About the Book
Many years ago, several hermits travelled the world to preach Buddha’s teachings and created a unique history. Years later, of the many people who taught America about the eternal beauty of India, the most important was Swami Vivekananda. The resolute saints who travelled to America, preaching about India at the end of the 19th century, were eleven in number. Astonishingly, all of them were Bengali. This novel is a study of these eleven saints in America.

About the Author
Shankar was born on 7th December, 1933, in the land of Pather Panchali – erstwhile Jessore district. Before the Second World War, his father Haripada Mukhopadhyay, a lawyer, shifted to Howrah in Calcutta, looking for fortune. After his father’s untimely death in 1947, in his mother Abhayarani’s sanctuary he suffered a life of hard toil doing menial jobs. From being a hawker, a typewriter cleaner, a private tutor, a teacher at Vivekananda Institution to being a clerk to an obscure jute broker, he did everything to support himself. He worked as a typist, a stenographer and then stepped into the arena of the Kolkata High Court as a lawyer to Noel Frederick, the last English barrister of Kolkata. From these unique experiences, in 1954 he wrote a series for the Desh magazine named ‘Koto Ojanaare’ (The Many Unknown). Since then he has been writing tirelessly and no other writer, apart from Saratchandra, has ever been so loved and widely read in both West Bengal and Bangladesh, as much as him. He is in himself a record-setter in Bengali literary history.
About the Book
In the search of the source of Witch Hunts
The country is in the 21st century, with the advent of smart-phones and smart cities. A section of the country however, lives in impenetrable darkness. ‘Witch Hunts’ present a challenge to our modern society. Why these witches? Is it just a blind superstition, or is it a mammoth layered socio-economic rock? The author discusses the relevance of this witch hunt with respect to the history of India and the world while trying to get to its source.

About the Author
Suparna Lahiri Barua is an independent journalist, and an activist for women’s emancipation.
PAANCH MITIN

About the Book
The present society is marked by desperation, guilt and loneliness. It is caught in the grasps of relationships. Shrouded in the darkness of mystery. And the light that can dispel this darkness is – Mitin.
There are innumerable crime and detective novels in Bengali literature. However, there are very few women detectives. Hence, from its very inception, ‘Mitin’ became very popular. She is the young, beautiful and gifted protagonist. She is always ready to jump into solving mysteries with her sharp mind. In Mitin’s tale, all the dilemmas of the present generation – love triangles, jealousy, familial complications and the difficulties of friendship – all come together. Mitin rips through tightly woven mysteries with dexterity and keen intelligence and reaches the solution to every riddle with ease. Mitin is a favourite among young crime fiction readers. It is unfortunate that, due to the author’s untimely death, readers shall remain starved of Mitin’s new adventures. This book is a compilation of five of Mitin’s mysteries.

About the Author
Suchitra Bhattacharya was born 10th January, 1960 and passed away on 11th May, 2015. Her ancestral home was at Behrampore in Murshidabad. Presently, they reside in Kolkata. She was married almost immediately after she joined college and even joined work whilst still a student. She was passionate about literature from a very young age. She started writing in the late 1970s. She wrote about the personal life of women, their struggles and their journeys in her works. She is equally talented in writing detective stories. Her work always comes down to human relationships and the complications of life. She has written innumerable short stories and novels and has received the love of her readers. She won the Nonjonaguru Thirumalamba National award in 1996 and several other awards like Tarashankar Award, Kotha Award, Sahitya Setu Award, among others.
About the Book
Memories have a unique style of bringing not only the past. It brings with it the interlinked feelings of likes and dislikes, hate and love, fear and respite, melancholy and delight. Golpona is an oddly beautiful presentation of exactly this. It is a memoir of the author. It is however, not only that. It is the tale of a time gone by. It started when our country’s founding fathers decided they would wait no longer. They cut into the map of united India. India lay in the middle with two of its erstwhile portions on two sides. It was now bordered on both sides by the two parts of Pakistan. Then gradually, time glided into the golden days of Kolkata’s colleges and universities. This was a time when both melancholy and joy became two sides of the same coin.

About the Author
Manoj Mitra was born 22nd December 1938 in Satkhira, Bangladesh. He studied in Kolkata. He started with writing stories and later moved to plays. Till date he has written 80 plays. In 1985, he received the Sangeetnatak Academy Award for his drama writing. He has also been awarded the West Bengal Theatre Academy Award.
About the Book

“Hey friend, Jung, Pavlov, Keynes, Dawkins- you all take note, not only hormones and genes, there is another parameter. That which only Shukla knows - that sphere is dreams”. Centring the problem of gender identity – a humane narrative bathed in the water of love. The body of society and the sociological importance of the body are central to this courageous novel ‘Yellow Rose’. From 2012-13 the novel was published in series, in a weekly named Robbar edited by the late Rituparno Ghosh. To capture the complexities of gender in the story the author tirelessly dug through history, sociology, anthropology, anatomy, psychology, genetics and mythology. A critic once said, ‘That Swapnomoy’s story is like a spade that digs towards our very roots. One will repeatedly come back to this statement while reading the novel. This novel actually highlights the challenging issues and experiences of man’s very being with an enchanting deftness. The narrative is rich with scientific information. This depth of quality in a novel and style of writing has never before been seen either in Bengali literature or even in Indian literature.’

About the Author

Starting his career as a matchbox salesmen at the age of 22 and after changing his profession several times, he was involved in Aakashvani Statistical Institute. He started writing in the mid-seventies. Many of his stories have changed the face of Bengali short stories. He has written over 300 short stories. He was established as a novelist after his first novel “Chotushpathi” was published in the Anandabazar Patrika. Every one of his themes is different and steeped in research.
About the Book
Renowned late poet Bimalchandra Ghosh said, "Neel-ghurni will make you (Dineshchandra) immortal. A startling novel, you have given the history of the Indigo revolution a fiery form. Fakirdadu and Kashinath – these two models of teacher–student relationships will greatly inspire millions of young Muslims and Hindus." The boy is running as fast as he can. Suddenly, he heaves a sigh of relief, finally the forest is near. Behind him he can hear a multitude of voices screaming "Run, run! He has gone towards the jungle."
Above all the voices he can hear one clearly saying "Don’t stop! I had almost pierced him with my spear, but he slipped out of my reach. He is definitely injured. Run faster! If he goes to the forest, we’ll catch him there! Where can he go? Then? The novel is a stirring narrative of the unforgettable Indigo revolution of Bengal. It is a fascinating account of the millions of poor farmers who came together and took up arms against the powerful British forces. On one end are limitless torture and oppression while on the other are the preparations for a counter-strike undertaken by Fakirdadu and Kashinath. As the story progresses rapidly in Dineshchandra’s magical style, the reader inevitably feels a seething rage building inside.

About the author
Dineshchandra Chattopadhyay was born 27th January 1917. He received his Masters degree from Calcutta University in English Literature. He was an activist in real life and thus his works reflect the same. In his teenage years, he was involved in armed independence movements but in his youth he took a far more scientific view of the situation. He took up publishing as his profession. His first success was the National Award in 1962 for “Bhoyonkorer Jibonkotha”. Following this, in 1968, his dream came true. With him at the helm, the first edition of the Kishore Bharati magazine was published. It gave rise to a magical style of writing and quickly became popular amongst readers. In 1987 he was honoured with the Vidyasagar Award – he won several other awards and titles in his time. He passed away on 10th February 1995 with several titles to his name.
About the Book

Bhisma is the matchless iconic patriarchal figure of Mahabharata. But is he truly great? Is he not also one of the most ineffective men in Mahabharata? This is Mahabharata presented in a refreshing new light. Mahabharata. An epic usually unheard of in the world literature. An eternal tale of innumerable incidents, relationships, love, betrayal and falsehood. While lying askew on a bed of arrows on the field of Kurukshetra, he travels down memory lane . . . childhood, adolescence and youth . . . the two women in his life . . . his indifferent mother Ganga and his devoted young princess Amba. What then?

About the Author

Tridib Kumar Chattopadhyay was born 30th October 1958. He completed his M.Sc from Calcutta University. Meanwhile his interest in mystery, sci-fi and history were not forgotten. Since the year 2000, he started writing books that catered to an older audience. “Nabakallolo”, “Shuktara”, “Pratidin”, Matrishakti” are just a few of the countless magazines and dailies that he was published in. His repertoire consists of “Jagu Mama Rahasya Shomogro”, “Bishakto Raat”, “Bhoyar Aarale Bhoye”, “Aajo Romanchokor”, “Nil Kakrar Rohosho”, “Mrityuke Ami Dekhechi” and others. Of the edited books, the “Shera Shomogro Kishore Bharati” is worth mentioning. He is the editor of Kishore Bharti magazine since 1995. He was awarded the President’s Honour in 2007. Apart from this, he has received innumerable other awards.

DETAILS

Price: Rs 100
ISBN: 978-81-8374-176-7
First published: January 2013
Patra Bharati
Pages: 112
About the Book
An unforgettable legend of Bengali theatre. Extremely well loved by Girishchandra Ghosh, she took her leave from the stage at the age of 24 and started a family. But she was soon jolted into an ocean of miseries after the deaths of her husband and only daughter. She found refuge in a new world of creation. That world was of pen and paper. An unforgettable legend of the Bengali theatre. She is Ms Binodini Dashi, actress Binodini.

Binodini Rachanashomogro is a compilation of Binodini’s writings, her life on stage, a rare picture of Binodini and her artwork. It is an unbelievably well researched presentation of her life for inquisitive and knowledge-thirsty readers.

About the author
Debjit Bandopadhyay was born in 1954. He is a researcher of theatre and very involved in the history of Sanskrit and its preservation.

He received his Ph.D from Jadavpur University on the use of music in Bengali theatre and received a fellowship from the Indian government. He made “Ramdhar aur haathi”, “Byapika Bidaay” for Doordarshan, a biopic of Rajendra Prasad, the first president of India and a documentary film about five of Bengali theatre’s greatest personas called “Monchogeti Ponchojon”. He has been hailed by several festivals both nationally and internationally for his work. Along with this, his deep and varied work in Sanskrit has gained him a lot of love and respect.
About the Book
Centred in a Muslim family in the 19th and 20th century, the novel speaks of their religious, traditional, materialistic and spiritual experiences. The author oscillates between a direct narrative and myth or legends, sometimes adding excerpts from journals and even newspaper cuttings. All of this comes together to form a picture of the daily lives of a Bengali-Muslim family - a realistic account. The protagonist is a pious Muslim religious head who is torn between spirituality and his materialistic bonds. He is faced with a grievous dilemma when his own son has anti-religious leanings and finally becomes a terrorist.

Presented with a deft yet intricate beauty, it is a tale of two diametrically opposed characters, their impulsiveness and their affections. It is a unique piece of writing in Bengali literature, a departure from the traditional.

The novel relates how, in the currents of the ordinary-extraordinary, love-hate, illusion and reality, people who are struggling become gradually insubstantial and become the stuff of myths. In many ways this book is a document of Bengal’s protean past.

About the Author
Sayyed Shiraz Mustafa 14 October 1930 - 4 September 2012 was an eminent Bengali author.

In 1994, he received the Sahitya Akademi award for his novel “Mythical Man” (Aleek Manush), considered his most lauded work. In 2005, his short story “Ranirghater Brittanto” was made into the film Faltu by Anjan Das. He wrote around 150 novels and 300 short stories. He is the creator of the detective character ex-colonel Niladri Sarkar aka “Goenda Colonel”, the Detective Colonel.
About the Book
Taken from the lives of a few young men and women, this is an account of fourteen months of their lives. In spite of being radically different from each other, they feel an odd sway in their being. They all want to turn over a new leaf in some way or the other. In every layer of the narrative the muddy rainwater and busy cacophony of Kolkata can be felt starkly.

About the Author
Swaranjit Chakrobarty was born 19th June, 1976 in Kolkata. He spent his childhood in Batanagar and is presently a resident of South Kolkata. He did his Higher Secondary from Nongi High School and took up engineering but soon he dropped out. Then he joined Calcutta University and became an English graduate. He started his writing with poetry. His first short story was published in “Unish Kuri” magazine in 2003. His first novel is “Patajhorar Morshumey”. His love is divided however between cinema, books and football.
**About the Book**
This is a Ananda Puraskar (for 2003)-winning novel. The storyline delves into the post-Naxalite period of West Bengal. The brute power of state by which the movement was suppressed, the gaping difference between the rich and the poor is depicted here. A poor colony, Fatikbil Bustee, that rose beside a rich neighbourhood, Mathurer Gor - the story depicts the dynamics of lower classes, upper-middle classes and the absolutely classless. This co-existing of such a spectrum creates a history steeped in sin, purity, trust, culture, jealousy and hatred.

**About the Author**
Tilottama Majumdar was born 11th January 1966 in East Bengal. She spent her childhood in the tea plantations in Kalchini and even did her schooling there. In 1985, she joined Scottish Church College in Kolkata. She started writing in 1993 and published her first prose from a Kalchini publishing house Unmesh. Her entire family was interested in literature and her first inspiration to write was her elder brother.

Her first novel is “Rwi” which was published in “Ekaler Raktakorobi” in 1996. In 1998, she wrote “Manush-shaboker Kotha” and in 1999, she wrote a series named “Shadharon Mukh” for a weekly publication. “Basudhara” was published in “Desh” magazine as a series since 2001. She often writes poetry for several publications. She is the editor for Ananda Publishers.

She loves listening to music and suffers from wanderlust. She won the Ananda Award.
About the Book

Taken from the lives of a young Duryodhan is more often than not portrayed as the wily, sly evil mastermind of Mahabharata who plots to bring about the downfall of the Pandava brothers. This narrative however focuses on the more humane side of Duryodhan. The author does not argue that Duryodhan is not innocent but merely tries to portray him in a different light. A man swayed both by jealousy, hatred and affection alike - Duryadhan is a multidimensional character. A central force in the epic in his own right. The author delves into the many complexities of this character.

Author
Ashim Chattopadhyay
About the Book
After the success of “Thakurbarir Andormahal”, this new novel presents a depiction of the colourful life of the babus of the Tagore family. The members of the Tagore family were important in light of the Renaissance in Bengal. Apart from the two houses in Jorashanko, there were several other ancestral homes of the Tagores in Pathuriaghata and elsewhere. All of the members were descendants of the same family. Chitra Deb has worked tirelessly to put together this otherwise unknown information about the men of the Tagore family. In every page of this novel is a reflection of the fleeting past.

About the Author
Chitra Deb was born 24th November, 1943 in Purnia, Bihar. Father Sudhangshubhushon Deb and mother Nilima Deb. She did her schooling in Bihar and completed her higher studies in Kolkata. She did her Masters and Ph. D in Bengali language and literature and her research was based on Shankar Kabichandra’s Mahabharata. Professionally, she was involved with the ABP Library and used to curate a directory for publications like “Desh” and others. Apart from fundamental research books, she edited Saralabala Sarkar’s “Narimoner Golpo”, Bishnupuri Ramayan, Kabichandra’s Mahabharat and Sunil Gangopadhayay’s novel collection. She even translated several of Premchand’s books. In 1989, the Garia Purnima Sammelani honoured her for “Thakurbarir Andormahal”. She was also awarded the Manas Raychoudhuri award by the West Bengal Bengali Academy on the Ninth anniversary of the book in 2005. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad awarded her the Chittaranjan Bandopadhyay Award in 2015.

DETAILS
Price- Rs 450
First Published
July 2016
ISBN:
978-93-5040-619-9
Ananda Publishers
Pages: 352
About the Book
This book discusses the socially aware outlook that Nivedita was known to possess. She had scientific vision, precise and well thought out research. Along with it, she was well versed in the subjects of education, arithmetic, art, history and sociology. This gives all her writings a multifaceted depth and leaves the reader in awe. This account formulates Nivedita’s thoughts and ideas about India and Indian society.

About the Author
Purba Sengupta was born on 27th September 1963 in the art capital of Bihar, Jamshedpur. Due to her father’s transferable job, she shifted several schools. She completed her Madhyamik from Banipur Basic cum Multipurpose School in 1979. She joined Calcutta University as a student of Sociology and in 2001 she received her doctorate. Her subjects were sociology and Vivekananda. Since 1992 she was involved in various mythology and India-based essays and writings and in 1998 she was awarded the Sahitya Academy and American ‘Who’s Who’. She continued her research in Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture. She has penned over 20 books about Indian theory. She won the Sumathnath Ghosh and Gajendra Kumar Mitra Award for best writer in 2011.
About the Book

The Maoist movement in India is one of the longest surviving communist revolutionary movements in the history of the world. Born in 1967, it has been able to withstand state brutality and rose like a phoenix from the ashes time and again. That implies the existence of some deep-rooted socio-economic needs that the existing system has failed to satisfy. Today, every protest is branded by the powers-that-be as Maoist. ‘Maoism’ in India has, for good or bad, been identified with the fight for dignity, justice and human values.

This is a modest attempt at the first-ever comprehensive history of the movement made by a professional historian. This movement is not the tale of “senseless violence”, but an epic story to create a beautiful world free from exploitation, greed and bloodshed altogether. Hitherto untapped material has been used to analyze the bitter struggle between MCC and CPI(ML) Party Unity and CPI(ML) People’s War and the formation of the CPI(Maoist). Its impact on society, culture and historical study, Bhojpur struggle, role of woman-warriors with entirely new approaches to man-woman relationships, radical mass organizations, emergence of Maoism and the pro-people development model in Dandakaranya have been discussed in detail.

About the Author

Dr Amit Bhattacharyya- (Ph.D, D.Litt), Professor of History, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, was educated at Presidency College and Jadavpur University. His areas of interest are Indigenous National Industrial Enterprise in India, Social History of Science and Technology, History of Modern China, Environment and People’s Movements. His major publications are on Swadeshi Enterprise in Bengal 1880-1947, Transformation of China, Women and the Chinese Revolution and Civil Rights Movement.
About the Book
It is Satyawati’s weary request; grant these sisters a son dear Krishna. This is the responsibility of a good Brahmin. Think about it my son, it is the most well known family. You are going to safeguard that ancestry.

About the Author
Bani Basu: Her education and work were both in Kolkata. She pursued English literature first in Lady Brabourne College, then Scottish Church and then Calcutta University. She remained a professor of English at Howrah Bijoykrishna Girls College for years.
From the time she was a student, she was involved in writing and translation work. Her works were then published in "Srinanta" magazine by Rupa publications. She got into creative writing in around 1980; mainly for "Desh" and Anandamela”. She has written many novels of which the most notable are “Antarghat”, “Pancham Purush”, “Pathorer Thala” and others. Apart from this, she has a collection of stories and several short stories to her claim. Although she mainly wrote for adults, she wrote in varied genres for kids. She has won the Tarashankar Award (1991), Shiromani Award (1997), Ananda Award (1997) and Bankim Award (1998).
About the Book

“For many years I have been travelling through West Bengal, Assam, East Bengal and Tripura’s villages as a cook. It is not a travel of leisure; in trains, buses, vans, boats and more often than not, miles on foot. I stay with mainly simple, uneducated and farm people. They don’t understand literature. That however does not make them inhospitable.”

Farsighted author Shirshendu Mukhopadhyay’s balanced style presents the story of Bengal’s common men more beautifully than any other author of his time. How easily he narrates a series of stories that makes the reader think differently. The theme that ties all of these characters together is love.

In this book Mukhopadhyay has himself put together 101 stories from his repertoire. This book is a testament to the brilliant authorship that Shirshendu Mukhopadhyay embodies.

About the Author

Sirshendu Mukhopadhyay was born on 2nd November, 1935 in Mymensingh. He spent his childhood in several places. Father was an employee in the railways thus he had a nomadic life. During the second World War he was in Kolkata. After that he was in Bihar, North Bengal, East Bengal and Assam. In the early 50’s he was in Coochbehar. He spent his life in missionary school and boarding. Completed his I.A. from Victoria College and completed his Bachelor’s from a college in Kolkata and became a graduate under Calcutta University.

His first novel is “Ghunopoka” while his first children’s novel is “Monojder Odbhut Bari”. For his distinct contribution to children’s literature, he received the Vidyasagar Award in 1985. He also won the Ananda Award and the Sahitya Academy Award in 1989.
About the Book
A young boy Nabakumar sets off from a village in East Bengal towards Kolkata to make a living. His only companion was a theatre man, Masterda. He had promised Nabakumar a job in a theatre group in Chitpur. Masterda took Nabakumar to Shonagachi to an old theatre actress Shefali Ma’s house and who knows for some mysterious reason, she began to like the boy. And then? Samaresh Mazumdar penned a mega-novel with his magic. At every step the honest Nabakumar feels he does not fit into the city. He is pained by the struggles of the women in the red light area. Along with this his success as a prompter for the theatre group brought him under the radar of the ‘Borobabu’.
As the novel progresses, the dynamics of Shonagachi with its night and day, love and hate, joy and tears along with the highs and lows of Chitpur’s theatre group is seen through the eyes of this village boy.
The theatre’s ‘Borobabu’ is also a cinema producer. He chooses Nabakumar as his hero for a new film. He gets the opportunity of being Tollygunge’s new hero. But Nabakumar is not ready to take this up. He has heard bad things about the moral character of movie artists. What then?

About the Author
Samaresh Mazumder was born in 1941. He spent his childhood in the tea plantations of Douars and was a student of Jalpaiguri District School. He came to Kolkata in 1960. He studied in Scottish Church College with Bengali honours and completed his M.A. from Calcutta University.
Initially, he started doing group theatre and then began writing plays; finally he wrote stories. His first story was published in 1967. Love-hate, mystery thrillers, social genres were all part of his repertoire. Presently, he is one of the best contemporary authors. In children’s literature his detective Arjun has created a niche for itself. In 1982 he won the Ananda Award and the Sahitya Academy Award in 1984 for his novel “Kalbela”.

 DETAILS
Price: Rs 300
ISBN: 978-81-8374-298-6
First published: June 2008
Patra Bharati
Pages: 264
About the Book
What is life? Is it not a series of limited laughter and restrained tears? The man behind this thought is Sanjib Chattopadhyay. Under his inimitable pen, laughter is stewn like the Shiuli flowers of late autumn, interspersed with a few tears. Small stories, all born out of life. And when page after page is written for a reader about this, the reader is left in a flurry of emotions, both joyous and melancholy. In the true style of Poroshuram’s successor, a chain of stories is presented in “Mapa Hashi Chapa Kanna”.

About the Author
Sanjib Chattopadhyay was born in 1936. He was a student of science. His subject was chemistry. He was in government service for a long time. He started working as a teacher in an institution set up by Ramkrishna Mission. When he began working as an analyst in an important chemical institution, he wrote his first funny story. It was published in a cinema magazine. When his employer read this writing, he had assured Sanjib that if he tried, he could definitely be successful. In his boss’ loving encouragement Sanjib’s life took a different turn. Not only in colourful and funny writings but also in different types of writings Sanjib is masterful. His tests and tries are in several organic subjects. From funny to romantic to spiritual and biographies of saints – all these found expression in his works. His books “Barowari”, “BirBikram”, “Teen Kishor”, “Kishor Bhoutik Shomogro”, “Bakultala”, “Mapa Hashi Chapa Kanna” and others were published by Patra Bharati.
About the Book
Some people say that the lands of the children’s fairytales are fast fading. Kids nowadays lack the will to fly into imagination on the wings of fantasy. I say that isn’t true. For this has been proven wrong again and again by Nabanita Debson. She is a worthy successor to the place created by Sukumar Ray, Leela Mazumdar, Jogendranath and others. In her own words: “I love fairytales. Like in childhood, even now I am mesmerized by them. My stories are for those who have not let the child inside them die”. “Rupkotha Shomogro” is a collection of 91 of these stories.

About the Author
Nabanita Debson was born 1938 in Kolkata. She is the sole heiress of Bengal’s famous poet Narendra Deb and Radharam Debi. She was named Nabanita by Rabindranath Tagore himself. In scholarly environments abroad, where poet meets and cultural events are held, Nabanita is a star. In the different parts of Bengali literature, her unparalleled writing is a legacy in itself. A gifted mindset, an empathetic soul, a flair for writing and an artistic bent of mind all make her a unique blend of talent. Even in the world of children’s literature, Debson’s writing has created a new style. Especially in the world of fairytale she seems to be every child’s lasting friend. In 1991 she won the Academic Award for her work.
**About the Book**
A multitalented children’s literature expert was Hemendrakumar Ray. His classic style has been portrayed beautifully in this mammoth “Oitihashik Shomogro”. The second dawn of India, by the banks of the five rivers...a murderous monster – 8 novels, 14 small and big story collections and 18 unparalleled narrations. Before any reader, the images will come into being because of the precise descriptions, no matter how old they are.

**About the Author**
Hemendrakumar Ray was born in 1888 in Kolkata. He started working with literature at the age of 14. He is the claimant of multifaceted genius. He is a star of children’s literature. He led a capricious life, roaming about in the flood of literary culture. He was a writer for “Bharati”. His first story was published in “Basudha” magazine. He has written many songs, taught dance and wrote plays. He even edited a theatre related gazette called “Machghor”. Later, he was an editor for a famous kid’s magazine “Rongmoshal”. He has written innumerable books. For older readers he has written “Omor Khoijamer Rubagat” and for kids “Joker Dhon”, “Dersho Khokar Kando” and others. He passed away on 18th April 1963.
About the Book
Essentially, this story concerns the life of Sanichari. From the caste she was born into to being unfortunate enough to be born on unlucky Saturday, her life continues to see tragedy. Sanichari sees many of her immediate family pass away, leaving her in a permanent state of insecurity. Somehow Sanichari continues to cling tightly to her dignity and this allows her to discover opportunities to allow her to support herself. ‘Rudali’, a short story printed along with others in Nairetey Megh, 1979 and is a characteristically Mahasweta Devi venture. Addressing issues of socio-economic marginalisation of the village poor, ‘Rudali’ provides a wonderful meeting ground for class and gender concerns.

About the Author
Mahasweta Devi (14 January 1926 – 28 July 2016) was an Indian Bengali fiction writer and social activist. Her notable literary works include Hajar Churashir Maa, Rudali, and Aranyer Adhikar. She worked for the rights and empowerment of the tribal people (Lodha and Shabar) of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh states of India. She was honoured with various literary awards such as the Sahitya Akademi Award (in Bengali), Jnanpith Award and Ramon Magsaysay Award along with India’s civilian awards Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan.

DETAILS
Price: Rs 60
First published: November 1993
Deys Publishing
Pages: 128
About the Book
The good and the bad are both inside one person but it is hardly ever visible. To the outside world, the old images seem real. And to people close to us, the present image becomes clear.

About the Author
Suchitra Bhattacharya was born 10th January, 1960 and passed away on 11th May, 2015. Her father’s home was in Behrampore in Murshidabad. Presently, they reside in Kolkata. She was married almost immediately after she joined college and even joined work whilst still a student. She was passionate about literature from a very young age. She started writing in the late 1970s. She wrote about the personal life of women, their struggles and their journeys in her works. She is equally talented in writing detective stories. Her work always comes down to human relationships and the complications of life. She has written innumerable short stories and novels and has received the love of her readers. She won the Nonjonaguru Thirumalamba National award in 1996 and several other awards like Tarashankar Award, Kotha Award, Sahitya Setu Award among others.
About the Book
In 1978 when Shankha Ghosh was in Shantiniketan, he wrote a journal every night for personal thoughts. He wrote as he pleased over the year and by the end he returned to Calcutta. After a few years when a little magazine asked for his writings, helplessly unable to come up with anything, he submitted his journal entries, in spite of knowing that they were probably not worthy. The magazine took an uncanny interest in these journal entries for two probable reasons. Maybe it was because the magazines were short or probably because readers wanted something less serious to read. The journal is written in fragments, lacking frequency and continuation but has its own charm, especially for young readers. His book is definitely not for people who don’t like casual writing.

About the Author
Sankha Ghosh is one of the legendary Bengali poets of our time. He has recently won the Jnanpith Award in 2016 which is the biggest national literary award. He has also received the Padma Bhushan in 2011 and Sahitya Akademi Award in 1977 and 1999. Born in 1932 in Chandpur (now in Bangladesh), he is regarded as a leading authority on Rabindranath Tagore.
TRIPURA
About the Book

Innumerable lives were laid down to free our motherland from the grasps of imperialism. We have lost count of how many. Just like the hundreds of men who fought to free their land, there were also hundreds of women who fought alongside them. We know nearly nothing about some women who selflessly martyred themselves. Moreover, in the history of the freedom movement, very few women have been documented. However, some of it is being brought to light now. We have to try harder to find more of such documents of these unsung heroes. This compilation presents stories of 33 women who fought fearlessly in the freedom struggle, similar to the influence and efforts of men and women in the French Revolution. In 1871, when Paris was in the midst of a civil uproar, scores of women laid down their lives and became icons of the revolution.

In our country, however, the contribution of women in the freedom struggle is almost entirely overlooked. It is important that young readers be aware of the sacrifices made.

Author: Raghunath Sarkar
About the Book
Rabindranath lived for eight years. Of these, sixty years of his life has been intermingled within the history of Tripura. One might question why a global icon of literature should be counted as one of Tripura’s greats, but it begs the question, why not? Over four generations of the Tagore family have had links with Tripura and the influence of this region in Tagore’s writings cannot be overlooked. This book focuses on the beauty and variety of Tagore’s literature deeply steeped in the culture of Tripura.

Author: Bikoch Chaudhuri

TRIPURAR UPOJAATI LOKSHONGOSHKRTI

About the Book
A collection of articles on the tribal culture of Tripura. A holistic understanding of the roots of this region supported with real-life evidences from this region.

Edited: Nirmal Das
About the Book

Sriradha is acknowledged as a modern classic. It has been translated into many languages. In this poem, Radha repudiates the image attributed to her in Vaishnav literature and explores herself through an intense experience of love and separation. She is not the playmate of Krishna; she is herself.

The Radha-Krishna myth has for centuries inspired poets and artists. In Sriradha, Ramakanta Rath re-interprets this myth to liberate Radha from her image in traditional literature and introduces her as an exceptional character who combines in herself the most tender emotions of love with the yearning to discover her own identity. It is a strange poem - a blend of erotic love and existentialist soul-searching.

Sriradha won the Saraswat Samman in 1992. The English translation is by the poet himself. The poem in the original Oriya has enjoyed immense popularity among readers over the past decades.

Ramakanta Ratha
About the Book
Paraja is a story of the inexorable descent of the family of Sukru Jani, the “granite-faced” tribal patriarch - poor but proud - into bondage. Destiny sucks him and his sons, Mandia and Tikri, and daughter Jili into its vortex with the tragic inevitability of a Hardy novel. The men are tricked into becoming bonded labourers to the moneylender and Jili, independent and yearning for love, into becoming his mistress.

Gopinath Mohanty
About the Book
Manoj Das’ “Amruta Phala”, meaning Divine Fruit, is easily one of the best novels in contemporary Odia (Oriya) literature for which Das bagged the prestigious Saraswati Samman in 2001. The novel is based on a tale that perfectly blends history, legend, mystery, magic and realism.

The novel sees two parallel stories in motion. One contextualizing existential suffering faced by King Bhartruhari of Ujjain due to getting an “Amruta Phala” (a divine magical fruit) in ancient times. The second and main story takes place in the current age, where a suave and successful businessman goes through a similar existential dilemma. The way these two stories proceed together, logically entwined, makes the book an engrossing read.

Manoj Das
About the Book
Samudra is an almost complete statement on the human situation, not in a social but a metaphysical context. Immediacy of experience is not its primary focus and the poet does not stay immersed in the volatile content of personalized details; instead there seems to be a conscious quest through human experience, not in the spatio-temporal expanse alone but in their symbolic essence. Sitakanta Mohapatra’s Samudra comes with a freshness of its own and rekindles our love for poetry.

Sitakanta Mohapatra
About the Book
Astride the Wheel is a quiet tale of the last years of a temple priest in rural Orissa and his acceptance of monotonous poverty—the fate of most Indian villagers. Sanatan Dase dimly senses that a great freedom lies beyond his wife’s continuous complaints, the petty social insults he bears and the endless shortages in his life. The first half of the novel is set in a village in Orissa. In its second half, the reader leaves behind the claustrophobic Brahmin settlements, its caste hierarchies, trivial preoccupations and repetitive rituals to travel with Sanatan Dase to Dakhineswar, Varanasi, Vrindavan and finally to Puri. With the protagonist’s outward pilgrimage coinciding with a journey into an inner world of profound mystical experience, the novel hints at a secret and flawless happiness that is attainable through simple piety and devotion. This translation will appeal to general readers as well as students and scholars of Oriya literature, Indian literature in translation and cultural studies.

Chandrasekhar Rath
About the Book
This is the story of Draupadi, one of the most fascinating characters in the Mahabharata. Strange as it may appear, Draupadi, the most accomplished heroine of the Mahabharata, happens to be the most suffering, sacrificing and yet the most misunderstood character from the epic. Though counted among the five supremely virtuous women, honoured as pancha sati in mythology, the name Draupadi still bears stigma and is often contemptuously uttered by people in society as the woman who brought about the greatest war of all times.
Pratibha Ray makes a determined effort for a balanced portrayal of the epic character and brings to the surface the broader and deeper aspects of Draupadi’s mind that lay submerged in the majestic sweep of the grand Mahabharata.

Pratibha Ray
About the Book
Fakir Mohan Senapati’s novel Chha Mana Atha Guntha, or Six Acres and a Third is set in colonial Indian society during the early decades of the 19th century. It tells a tale of wealth and greed, of property and theft. On one level it is the story of an evil landlord, Ramachandra Mangaraj, who exploits poor peasants and uses the new legal system to appropriate the property of others. But this is merely one of the themes of the novel; as the text unfolds, it reveals several layers of meaning and implication. Towards the end of Mangaraj’s story, he is punished by the law and we hear how the “Judge Sahib” ordered that his landed estate, his “zamindari,” to be taken away.

Fakirmohan Senapati
About the Book

‘Nilasaila’ is a historic novel written by Surendra Mohanty. This was the first novel of a two-part historical novel based on Odisha history surrounding Lord Jagannath. Surendra Mohanty has written four novels on history, myth and legends in Odisha. Nilasaila was first published in 1969. This novel was followed by a sequel that Niladri Bijay published in 1980. This novel is based on the story of the struggle of Odia society for survival under Mughal rule and the decay thereafter. The sequel Niladri Bijay narrates the triumphant return of the idol to its original abode, Ratna Sinhasana, in Srimandir of Puri.

About the Author

Surendra Mohanty, the most celebrated novelist of Odia literature after Fakir Mohan Senapati, was the president of Orissa Sahitya Academy from the year 1981 to 1987. The novels of Surendra Mohanty which deal with social and psychological realities are based on the themes of encounter between tradition and modernity, erosion of values, feelings of restlessness, agony and suffering among the youth and social tension due to generation gap.
About the Book

Amrutara Santana is an epic novel that puts together in fictional form the anguish and ecstasy, the joys and the sorrows of the people belonging to the Kondh tribe, numerically the largest among the Orissan tribes and one of the most primitive. The book received the first ever Sahitya Akademi Award in Odia in 1955 and was the first novel in India to have bagged this honour. The book has been translated into a number of Indian languages, including Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Punjabi etc. and the English translation is going to be published shortly.

Gopinath Mohanty
About the Book. The position of a bilingual writer in India, who writes in English and a regional language, is a problematic one as s/he has a foot each in two literary traditions—Indian Writing in English and Regional Language Literatures. Instead of being seen as a bilingual writer, the market forces to see it that the writer is seen as a monolingual writer in the respective literary tradition. This paper tries to show how packaging of the bilingual writer in these two traditions contribute significantly towards the split identity of a bilingual writer as a result of which the bilingual writer is stripped off his bilingual identity. This shall be done through an analysis of the packaging of Manoj Das, a prolific bilingual writer in Indian Writing in English and Oriya literary traditions.

Manoj Das
NEPAL
Junkiri ko Sangeet tells the story of a dalit village in the northern mountains of central Nepal where a new generation of urban NGO workers are trying to bring development and self-examination to a generation of illiterate villagers. It examines two important contemporary issues – development and awakening of class consciousness – which have been the primary forces propelling Nepal’s fate in the recent decades. Young men and women from the cities travel to the mountain village of Simring to give adult literacy classes to disenfranchised dalits but are confronted with the pettiness of their own bourgeois upbringing and prejudices. There is romance, intra-institution intrigue, grand national politics and inevitably, the stumbling block that is human nature.

Khagendra Sangroula is primarily known as an essayist with an acerbic wit and a relentless defiance of those who wield power. He is also the foremost translator of various world of literature into English. However, his contribution to Nepali literature has been at multiple fronts on various capacities: his novel Junkiri ko Sangeet delved deep into the lives of the dalits of Nepali mountains while the Maoist insurgency raged; his memoirs are considered among the finest works in the Nepali language; as a young teacher and translator, his translations of Chinese and Russian revolutionary works into Nepali were among the first texts encountered by an entire generation of the youth that went on to wage revolutionary wars. He is among the most popular columnists writing in Nepali today.
About the Book
Narendra Dai, set in the plains along the Koshi river, explores themes of desire, rejection, and sexual psychology as seen through the eyes of a child. It is the story of Gauri bhaju, wife of Narendra, who is neglected by her husband through most of her life. It is a tender love story that explores relations between the genders in a rural setting. A student returns to his village where his child bride has grown up into a beautiful young woman. But, his discomfort with the families pushes him into the arms of a woman from a different class and caste. The lovers elope and the bride suffers in silence, rejected both by her husband and his family, but loved by the narrator of the novel. However, when tuberculosis wastes Narendra away, he is abandoned by his lover and must return to his wife. A strange and beautiful friendship emerges between husband and wife, until just as the friendship is about to bloom into a romance, the earthquake of 1934 intervenes. The novel is semi-autobiographical, a drama that evokes the rural Terai of the 1930s. Alongside the story of the adults in various postures of romance is a touching and insightful story of two children – the narrator and his beloved cousin Sannani – as they grow up into their gendered roles in their societies.

About the Author
Bishweshwor Prasad Koirala, or BP, was the first democratically elected prime minister of Nepal. But he also has a formidable legacy as a man of letters. He wrote some of the most iconic short stories and novels in the Nepali language, including Doshi Chasma, a collection of short stories and the novels Hitler ra Yahudi, Shwet Bhairavi, Teen Ghumti, Sumnima, Modi Aain, etc. He started his literary career by submitting stories to Prenchand’s Hans, sharing his literary ambitions as a young man with younger brother Tarini Prasad and family friend Phanishwor Nath ‘Renu’.

About the Translator
Pranab Man Singh is an assistant editor at La.Lit and a publisher at Safu. He started and operates the Word Warriors, a spoken-word poetry group in Kathmandu; the Book Bus, a mobile library program; and Quixote’s Cove, an arts and literature events management concern. He was also an organizer of the Kathmandu Literary Jatra in 2011.
ON FLOWS THE INDRAVATI

About the Book
Required reading for college students in Nepal, On Flows the Indravati describes the essentially feudal situation that reigned in rural areas in the 1970s. The story features an unrequited romance between two young Majhis, the machinations of corrupt elections, much-abused tenants who are forced off their farms by the Kajis (who have controlled the Majhi village for generations), a group of younger men who try to get the older generation of Majhis to rebel against the Kajis, a schoolteacher who tries to educate these youth but is silenced by the rulers and, central to all this, the much-abused Indravati River.

The ending is grim: the Kaji’s murder of a Brahmin who sympathized with the Majhis goes unpunished; instead it is the young Majhi men who end up in police custody, the Majhi girl is sold into prostitution, a drought strikes the village, and the remaining Majhis starve and die while the Kaji feasts. The chapter offered here outlines the scene wherein the two Kajis inform the Majhi tenants that the farmland they have been living off will be taken away to build a mansion.

About the Translator
Ann Hunkins has been working in fine art and news photography since 1992. She lived in Nepal for five years, and her photographic portraits of Nepali writers won the Willard Van Dyke Grant with the New Mexico Council on Photography. She is also a prize-winning poet, video artist and translator of Nepali literature and a former Fulbright Grantee to Nepal with an M.A. in Poetry at the University of California at Davis. She served in Nepal as a United Nations interpreter for torture victims and war crimes witnesses in 2006, and received a National Endowment for the Arts Translation Grant in 2008.

About the Author
In his 1983 novel Aviral Bagdacha Indravati, Ramesh Vikal focuses, as he often did, on the poor and powerless, with what Manjushree Thapa terms “a revealing confluence of Marxist aesthetics and Hindu ethics.” Between 1949 and 1952, Vikal was jailed several times for expressing socialist beliefs in his writing, as were many writers of his era, but that did not stop him from writing on the themes of injustice and class inequality. Born in 1932, Vikal worked in education much of his life and became one of the leading authors of Nepal. He published eight volumes of short stories, three novels, and was the first to receive the prestigious Madan Puraskar award, to be followed by many other accolades. He was appointed Academician at the then Royal Nepal Academy, and passed away in 2009.
About the Author
Parijat, (1937–1993) the nom de plume of Vishnudevi Waiba, is perhaps the best known and revered of Nepali women writers and an epoch unto herself in the annals of Nepali literature. Her novel Shirish ko Phul is the best known and has been translated to varying degrees of success by a number of translators. She is best known for her introspective prose that scrutinizes the psychology of desire. She is also known for her association with the progressive artists of her time who labored for free expression under a repressive regime.

About the Translator
Muna Gurung is a writer and educator who splits her time between Kathmandu and NYC. She received her MFA from Columbia University, where she was a teaching fellow. Her fiction, non-fiction and translated works have appeared in The Margins, Himal Southasian, Words Without Borders, La.Lit, PIX Quarterly and No Tokens. Muna was a 2015 Asian American Writers Workshop Margins Fellow and is the founder of KathaSatha.
About the Book
In Karnali Blues, a young man visits his ailing father in the emergency ward of a government hospital. In the ten days that he sees his father battling death, he remembers his own relationship with his father and the journeys his family has made. As he takes care of his father in his last days, he begins to question several decisions his father had made in the past and his perceptions about his father change. This is a story of questions of identity and belonging in a society undergoing change at the advent of democracy and Maoist insurgency in the post-1990 Nepal. The book was published to a critical acclaim in 2010 and has sold over 30,000 copies in Nepali. The publication of the novel, both in terms of its literary quality and the scale of sale, is regarded a landmark in Nepali literature.

About the translator:
Dinesh Kafle translates between English and Nepali. He has published two books in translation so far—My First English-English-Nepali Dictionary (Collins, 2014) and Khabuj (FinePrint, 2015), a Nepali translation of Benyamin’s novel, Goat Days. He has also published reviews and translations in various journals, including Wasafiri and Indian Literature. He is currently a doctoral candidate in English at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His thesis is on the representation of home and dislocation in contemporary South Asian fiction.
About the Book

Ulaar is the story of Premlalwa, an orphan from Nepalgunj city in the Nepalese Terai bordering India whose only property are a tonga, a pony and a ramshackle house. Premlalwa rides the tonga all day, and after a few drinks at the local tavern, visits his beloved prostitute in the evening. His only other companion is Basanti, a pony, named after the heroine of the blockbuster Bollywood movie Sholay. His life turns upside down when his tonga overturns during a victory rally for a local politician, leading to the death of his beloved Basanti. The title, Ulaar, thus signifies the overturn of life, as Premlalwa is left with no other means of earning. He runs from pillar to post asking for compensation for his loss, and even travels to the capital city of Kathmandu where the politician has now become ensconced in power as a minister. He returns empty handed, only to find that more disasters await him at home. He now has to make a final move that will alter his life.

Though the story is set in Nepal, it is a representative story of the subalterns of South Asia, whose lives are turned upside down by the pettiness of landlords and politicians. At 13,000 words, the novella paints a vivid picture of the post-1990 Nepal, and it has acquired the status of a modern classic in Nepali literature.

About the translator:

Dinesh Kafle translates between English and Nepali. He has published two books in translation so far—My First English-English-Nepali Dictionary (Collins, 2014) and Khabuj (FinePrint, 2015), a Nepali translation of Benyamin’s novel, Goat Days. He has also published reviews and translations in various journals, including Wasafiri and Indian Literature. He is currently a doctoral candidate in English at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His thesis is on the representation of home and dislocation in contemporary South Asian fiction.
About the Book
Chocolate, the collection of short stories from where the title story has been translated as Candy, presented here, is remarkable in its satirical commentary on the quotidian, delving into the lives of the ‘little people’ to illuminate the bigger societal picture.

About the Author
Nayan Raj Pandey is a widely acclaimed Nepali novelist whose novella Ullar brought maturity to the idea of aanchalikta or regionality in the Nepali literary discourse and thereby wrested away control of the literary forms from Kathmandu and its tendency for navel-gazing. Pandey gave voice to the marginal well before the political consciousness for representing the voices from the margin gained currency. He has written Lu, Ghamkiri and Sallibhir, all critically and commercially successful novels, along with a few collections of short stories. He has also written over two dozen screenplays for the Nepali film industry. Pandey’s writings focus on the personal struggles of characters caught in broad societal upheavals and are quietly political.

About the Translator
Weena Pun graduated from Stanford and is currently enrolled at the MFA in Fiction program at Cornell University. She is currently revising her debut novel.
ASSAM
About the Book
Meet Puti, an intrepid child of nature.
Meet Nira too, a mother of two, leading the suffocated life of a married woman within the rigid bounds of a traditional society.
Puti always pins down a wrong, never compromises with it. Nira likes to do it too but somewhere — from being Puti to becoming Nira — she leases her voice to silence. Perhaps, behind Puti’s fearlessness lies the gifts of childhood — innocence, inexperience, newness to the world. After all, the naivety of childhood can’t discern what it is to be dark-skinned in a society that forever pines for a fair girl. A five-year-old can’t fathom what linkages the colour of her skin has to being ‘of high born’. It baffles her why her driver, the cook, the helper are not her family even if they are concerned about her; why her neighbours are people she can never share her family secrets with even if they shower her affection.
Gradually, more questions add up - why a girl can’t mingle freely with a boy after puberty; why it is the duty of a woman to raise her child and not so much her husband’s; why a woman has to be a mute spectator of wrongs because it is her husband who is ministering it. What happens when that little girl questions all that is unspoken?
Puti can stand up to opposition because she has Subarna by her side, her sole friend and neighbour in the government colony of a small town in Assam where her father was the administrative head. He is the only one who shares her dream of a world that has the space for the other. One day, Subarna leaves town. A ruthless society begins to force a fiery Puti to fit herself within the contours of a patriarchal society. She becomes Nira.
But is life so limiting? Doesn’t it not have the power to return to the beginning? To draw from the fearlessness of a child and rise from the dead? Like the immortal Tejimola did in Assamese folklore? Nira picks up the pen to fight the world. She finds Subarna too. He waits for her after creating a world that they dreamt together. But can Nira become Puti again?
Embarking on a journey to Gaumukh in search of the beginning, Nira meets a busload of people from across the country, a pageant, not only of women from a spectrum of realities but also of men hopelessly caught in the web of life.
Nira’s life journey is also speckled with the ugly truth of man’s pillage of nature emboldened by the belief that he has an inherent right over nature. Man’s plunder of nature in Assam finds a strong parallel with that of the Uttarakhand hills, leaving her horrified that he doesn’t even spare what he deems sacred — the Ganga, the Bhagirathi.

About the Author
Rita Chowdhury is a Sahitya-Akademi awarded well-known Assamese poet-writer. A former senior lecturer of Political Science in Cotton College, Guwahati, Chowdhury is presently the director of the National Book Trust.
Her first novel “Abritajatra” (Incessant Journey), based on the Assam Students Movement and the aftermath published in 1981, won her an award from the State’s apex literary body, Assam Sahitya Sabha. Actively associated with the students’ movement, she wrote the novel while she was underground.
An important voice of contemporary Assamese literature, Chowdhury has written ten novels so far that portray a vivid picture of the contemporary strife-torn Assam. She is also the writer of the critically acclaimed ‘Makam’ which entails the State-sponsored atrocities on a small Chinese community in Assam, following the 1962 Indo-China war. The novel was translated into English early this year.
“Mayabritta” is her latest novel.

About Translator
Sangeeta Barooah Pisharoty is a New Delhi-based senior journalist associated with the United News of India, The Hindu and the online news site The Wire in various capacities during the last two decades. During her long journey in literary journalism, she has been flagging trends in Indian writing in English and closely following the works of prominent authors in English and other Indian regional languages. This is her first attempt at translating a contemporary Assamese novel into English.
BALLAD OF KAZIRANGA

About the Book
A bored, rich, middle-aged businessman planning to open a resort, a journalist trying to break a few sensational stories, a vagabond musician finally finding his love and muse—Kaziranga provides the perfect background for ideas to collide, tears to roll and happiness to soar...

As Amal Duara shifts his focus from the concrete jungle of Guwahati to the pristine environs of Kaziranga to build an eco-sensitive, culture-friendly resort, he involves three persons in his core team — his cousin Arunabh, who is the correspondent of a Bengaluru-based news magazine, Arunabh’s childhood friend Rishi, a musician who makes Pamua, a village that touches the boundary of the national park, his temporary home and Hridayananda, Amal’s friend from his college days who is now a range officer with the forest department.

What follows is a riveting story with unpredictable twists and turns. As Amal Duara constructs the foundation of his resort brick by brick, Kaziranga reveals itself layer by layer.

This is not the Kaziranga National Park that is shown to tourists as they go around on a jeep or elephant safari. It is very different. This is a battleground where fierce fights between forest guards and poachers break out at the drop of a hat, and not always resulting in the victory for the righteous. It is a political arena where nobody trusts anyone, it is an eco-system where people and animals do not always live in harmony! It is also a place where human settlers are not just fighting against poverty and the constant threat of eviction but also encroachments of their so-called land by illegal migrants.

Amidst the nail-biting suspense of midnight raids on poachers, devastations by flood, attacks by wild animals, a beautiful love story germinates, making the confirmed bachelor Rishi fall in love with Lakhimi and marry her to make the village of Pamua his home. Amal Duara manages to build his resort, allowing modernity to enter Pamua, which had until then been frozen in time.

About the author
Dileep Chandan is a senior journalist working in Assam for the last 30 years. A student of English Literature (MA from Guwahati University), he started his journalistic carrier with Ajir Somoy, a magazine and later moved to The Sunday (now defunct), a publication from the ABP Group, Kolkata.

He has been editing Asam Bani, a 61-year-old newspaper published by the Assam Tribune Group from 1997 on. Dileep Chandan has been awarded the Sarojini Naidu Award for Rural Journalism (Delhi), Harivansh Rai Bachchan Award for Journalism (Mumbai), The Sentinel Rural Reporting Award, K.K. Birla Foundation Fellowship (Del HT), National Foundation For India Fellowship (Del) etc. He is also a member of several national and regional organizations and a guest lecturer in journalism at several universities.

He is also a popular novelist and writer in Assamese language with some 16 books on various facets of society and North East to his credit. Among them are biographies, essays and novels. His new novel Kazirangar Ballad has been awarded the prestigious Sayed Abdul Malik Literary Award in Assam. His first novel was on Majuli island which is now in its third edition with several thousand copies sold. This novel deals with the problems of the biggest river-island in the world. His other novels are based on other issues that have been plaguing the region, like insurgency. He is now busy with research work for his next novel.

About the translator
Parbina Rashid hails from Guwahati and grew up during the turbulent times of the Assam agitation in the 80s which was against the illegal migrants from Bangladesh and later the rise of terrorism which continues to plague the state. After doing her schooling in Guwahati, she left for Aligarh Muslim University from where she completed her graduation. She later joined Jamia Millia Islamia for her masters.

She started her career as a Project Fellow under the Women’s Studies Research Centre at Gauhati University and contributed two research papers titled “Dowry Deaths in Assam: A Few Case Studies from Guwahati Municipal Area” and “Women as Decision Maker” which were published in a complied volume entitled “Status of Women & Social Change” published by Gauhati University.

At present she is working with The Tribune and is based in Chandigarh. She writes a column called Beyond the Chicken Neck, reviews books, writes opinion pieces and middles for The Tribune. One of her translated short stories “No Man’s Land” has appeared in The Little Magazine, edited by Antara Dev Sen.
About the Book
The book was presumably first written to formulate policy and a philosophy for the administrative and work staff of NEFA and to introduce new or uninformed NEFA personnel to facts about the area and its people. The present enlarged edition contains added general and descriptive material and is addressed to a wider audience but its original and primary purpose shines through. One of the interesting features of the book is a historical review of some of the thinking about the character and merits of native peoples, in which the opinions of Montaigne, Spenser, Shakespeare, Rousseau, Captain Cook, Diderot, Samuel Johnson, John Ruskin, Darwin, Dickens and many other notables are examined. For his own part Elwin argues that India will be best advised to follow a middle path between a policy of “leave them alone” and one of detribalization.

Verrier Elwin
#KLF17

KOLKATA LITERATURE FESTIVAL

2-3-4 FEBRUARY

Time: 2 PM to 8 PM
Venue: SBI Auditorium
Kolkata Book Fair
Milan Mela Complex
About the Kolkata Literature Festival

The International Kolkata Bookfair is the largest attended Bookfair in the World with an average record footfall of 2.5 million year on year. Eminent authors, poets and other creative personalities from the country grace the Inauguration ceremony of the International Kolkata Bookfair. This year the focal theme country is Costa Rica.

The Kolkata Literature Festival debuted at the 38th International Kolkata Book Fair in 2014, to celebrate the written word. The book fair is an annual landmark in the city’s calendar but visitors wanted an extra edge. They were not satisfied with just buying books and occasionally meeting authors in publishers’ stalls. They wanted lively pulsating discussions over books, literary trends and debates, face to face with their favourite authors not only from across the country but also abroad.

The International Kolkata Literature Festival 2016 saw speakers ranging from the likes of Kunal Basu, Vishal Bhardwaj, Prof. Ananda Lal, Shyam Benegal, Mallika Sarabhai, Aman Ali and Ayaan Ali Khan, Samaresh Mazumdar to Durjoy Datta and Abir Chatterjee. They discussed pertinent contemporary topics and presented varied points of view. We expanded our realm to theatre, films and music. At the end of the three day festival, book fair fans kept asking for more. So we are back this year, from 2nd to 4th February 2017, with even more exciting panel discussions, debates, poetry performances, reading sessions, children workshops and musical events. Authors and delegates from USA, Egypt, Scotland, Wales, China and Australia will be there to bring forward World Literature for our audience.

Come join us at The Milan Mela premises on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of February 2017.

About the Jaipur BookMark

Three years ago, the Jaipur Literature Festival began an important new initiative: Jaipur BookMark (JBM). Conceptualized as a B2B segment, JBM is held parallel to the main festival and provides a platform for publishers, literary agents, translators and writers to meet, talk business deals, listen to speakers from across the world and perhaps even sign the occasional contract. This year’s event has already attracted delegations from the US, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, France, Malta as well as as key Indian language publishers from the East.

Translation remains our prime focus and we are very excited about introducing the literature of India’s eastern states of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Nepal to a wider audience.