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- Payments will have to be carried out in advance by bank transfer on our TGE account in Nantes, France (the bank account details will be supplied on request).
The printing of the text was completed in Lisbon in February 1554. The *Carlitha em Tamoul* is also of interest because it represents the first translation of European texts into Tamil and gives us an insight into the usage of the Tamil language and its pronunciation in the 16th cent. A.D. It is accompanied here by a phonetic transcription in Tamil characters and a translation and introduction in French.

**Keywords:** Tamil language, Christianity, South India

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**Un texte tamoul de dévotion vishnouite. Le Tiruppavai d’Ańtāl.**

Jean Filliozat, 1972, xxvii, 139 p., incl. 35 photos. (PIFI n°45).

Language: Tamil, French. 350 Rs (17 €). Also freely downloadable from the IFP’s website

Amongst texts of Vaiśnava Tamil devotion, the Tiruppavai is

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**Index des mots de la littérature tamoule ancienne.**


Language: Tamil.


The present volume is an alphabetical index of all words found in ancient Tamil literature in all their occurrences and with references to all the passages in which they occur. It is based on a long study which resulted in the creation of more than 300 000 cards that listed the words, their references and the significance accorded them by the commentators or that could be inferred from the context. The present publication does not include semantic determinations, which would require verification of all usages; it is aimed to serve as a tool of reference, providing linguists with all ancient available materials.

**Keywords:** Tamil literature, Tamil language, index, South India

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**La légende des jeux de Čiva à Madurai, d’après les textes et les peintures.**


Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website

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**Les légendes čivaïtes de Kāñcipuram.**


Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website

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**La légende de Skanda selon le Kandapurāṇam tamoul et l’iconographie.**


Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website

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**Un catéchisme tamoul du XVIe siècle en lettres latines.**

Jean Filliozat, 1967, ix, 64 p. (PIFI n°33).


This publication presents the first known printed text in Tamil, a *Carlitha*, syllabary and catechism. The catechism and collection of prayers was translated from Portuguese and Latin by three Indians. The Tamil text was provided in Roman letters and a prologue gave information on the transcription and pronunciation.

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**Chants dévotionnels tamouls de Kāraikkālammāiyār.**


This earliest expression of Śaiva devotion in Tamil by the poetess from Kāraikkāl is published with an outstanding translation by Karavelane (Léon Saint-Jean, a lawyer and freedom fighter from Kāraikkāl, where he inaugurated in 1937 a French Institute of Indianism). It remains a landmark, and the preface (1956), by Jean Filliozat, a valid charter for French Indology.

The new edition has been considerably enriched, by a complete glossary/concordance of the poems, a full translation by Vinson (1906) of the story of the poetess as given by the *Periyapurāṇam*, and an iconography substantially improved. The postface explores the legends and controversial iconography of Kāraikkālammāiyār. It also attempts to define her literary originality in terms of Śaiva devotion and mythology.

**Keywords:** translation from Tamil, Śaivism, bhakti literature, history of Hinduism

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**La légende de Skanda selon le Kandapurāṇam tamoul et l’iconographie.**


Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website

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considered one of the most popular and representative of the
genre, describing on the one hand with utmost clarity a specific
mode of Vāyū’s, and on the other, the significant aspect of
his omnipotence and majesty. It has been abundantly commented
upon and translated several times into Sanskrit. The author,
the poetess Ān̄ṭāl, is believed to have lived in the 9th century
A.D. The text expresses, as in the case of all Tamil Vaiṣṇava
devotional poetry of the Āvār-s, a devotion and theological
conception which predates the development of Vaiṣṇava bhakti
in the western, eastern, and northern regions of India by several
centuries. The Tamil text is accompanied here by an introduction
and translation into French.

Keywords: Tamil literature, bhakti, Viṣṇuism, Āvār

Un texte de la religion Kaumāra. Le Tirumurarāppattai.

Language: French, Tamil. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely
downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Association internationale des études tamoules. Compte-rendu de la troisième conférence
internationale Paris 1970 International Association
of Tamil Research. Proceedings of the third

(PIFI n°50).

Collection of papers presented to the Third IATR conference
held in Paris in 1970, the book is still a reference book, as many
communications by international outstanding scholars remain
quite informative. The volume reflects the various fields of Tamil
research from linguistics and archaeology to contemporary
Tamil society, with special attention given to Tamil “Overseas”.
It echoes the current trends of research, like controversies
over the ‘dravidian’ decipherment of Indus Valley script, dating
of Sangam age, Tamil and Sanskrit in poetic or law scriptures,
beginning of computerisation…Special importance is given to the
relations of Tamil with other cultures in and out of India and
modern literature has not been forgotten.

Keywords: Tamil studies, history of orientalism

Tēvārām. Hymnes śivaïtes du pays tamoul.

Edition établie par T.V. Gopal iyēr sous la direction de François
Language: Tamil. (French, English introd.).
Volume III : Out of print / Epuisé. Freely
downloadable from the IFP’s website.

The two first volumes subsidized by the Fonds International pour
la Promotion de la Culture (UNESCO) as a standard edition of a
major classic offer a carefully edited text without sandhi but
authenticated by authoritative Tamil pandits. A comprehensive
introduction in French and English deals with the nature and
history of the hymns. The third volume is a companion volume for Tamil readers. It contains information on the traditional
text of the three composers, their place in Tamil literature, the location of the sthalas, the purāṇic and mythological contents, the meters,
etc. It lists the variant readings collected while compiling the text,
and gives a glossary of rare words and clauses and a Tamil gloss
of some difficult poems.

Keywords: Tamil Śaivism, bhakti, classical devotional literature

Amitācākarar iyārṟyā Yāpparukkalak-kārikāi, Kuṇacākarar iyārṟyā uraiyuttaṅ. The verses
on the precious jewel prosody composed by Amitācākarar with the commentary by Kuṇacākarar.

Text, translation and notes by Ulrike Niklas, 1993, xvii, 467 p. (PIFI n°79).

Yāpparukkalakkārikāi by Amitācākarar (Amitasagarar) is a
classical Tamil treatise on prosody, dating from the 10th
century A.D. It has been transmitted over the centuries
along with the commentary by Kuṇacākarar (Gunasaagarar) a
contemporary, maybe a pupil, of the author of the original text.
Yāpparukkalakkārikāi represents an important element in the
development of classical Tamil literary theory, being the first post-
Tolkāppiyam treatise on prosody known to us.

The text existed hitherto in three different annotated editions. In
the present publication, a new edition has been attempted, based
on the previous editions and their notes, as well as an annotated
translation into English of the original text and its commentary –
incidentally, the first European translation of a classical Tamil
commentary.

Keywords: Tamil, prosody, metrics, literary theory, commentary

Le commentaire de Cēṇāvariyaṟṟar sur le Collatiḻkāram du Tolkāppiyam. Sur la métalangue
grammaticale des maîtres commentateurs tamouls médialévaux.

English Introduction, glossaire analytique, appendices, 2008,
526 p. (CI n°84).
Language : French, Tamil (vol.1) & English, French (vol.2).
ISBN (Set) : 978-81-8470-163-0.

The 1st volume contains a
French translation of a
commentary on the second
part of the Tolkāppiyam, the
oldest preserved Tamil
grammar. It deals mostly with the
word (col) as a part of
speech. The seven central
chapters deal with the
cases and the four types of words
(nouns, verbs, particles and
“proper words”). The
commentary, probably
composed around 1300 A.D.,
contains a word-for-word
paraphrase of the sūtra-s,
examples drawn from classical
literature and from ordinary
language, and elaborate
discussions. It constantly claims faithfulness to the
Tolkāppiyam,
but is largely autonomous, drawing from several linguistic,
metaphysical and logical doctrines. Although several translations
of the Tolkāppiyam are available, this is the first time that one of
its commentaries has been translated.

The 2nd volume is a companion volume intended as a help to the
reading of similar texts. Its central part is an analytic glossary of all
technical words and phrases used by Cēṇāvariyaṟṟar while
commenting on the Collatiḻkāram, a task which required him both to
describe the Tamil language and at the same time to explain what
the author of the Tolkāppiyam had revealed about it.

Keywords: Tamil, grammar, Tolkāppiyam, commentary

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde


Karṇamōkṣam contains the Tamil transcription and translation into English of the Mahābhārata story of Karṇa’s life and his tragic death on the battlefield. The transcription and translation are preceded by an introduction in which the Kaṭṭaikkuttu tradition, its socio-historical context and form, as well as the performance context and content of Karṇamōkṣam are described. In addition, the introduction includes a discussion on the difficulties encountered by the translator in transcribing and translating the play. These concern in particular the problem of how to represent a “live” oral text originating in a rural, non-Western cultural context in a written format that responds to current literary and academic conventions and tastes.

Keywords: Kaṭṭaikkuttu, Tamil theatre, Mahābhārata, Karṇa, translating performance texts


Language: French. 690 Rs.

(Distributed in India by the IFP / Diffusé en Inde par l’IFP )

It is through the genre of short stories that contemporary Tamil attained world standards and entered modernity. This collection is not just an anthology. Co-edited by the French Institute within its programme on Contemporary Tamilnadu, it offers texts very contrasted in style, written from 1935 to 1995. It is completed by a postface which chronicles critically different voices, from popular writers to literary establishment, and also reveals original authors, several of them not yet published in English. The reader, Tamil or Western, exposed to Ashokamitran or G. Nagarajan, to La. Sa. Ra. or Konangi, is invited to investigate lucidly the modern prose context in a written format that responds to current literary and academic conventions and tastes.

Keywords: translation from Tamil, Tamil short stories, contemporary Indian literature

South Indian horizons. Felicitation volume for François Gros on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Edited by Jean-Luc Chevillard (editor) and Eva Wilden (associate editor) with the collaboration of A. Murugaiyan, IFP/EFEO, 2004, xiv, 651 p. (PDI n°94)


This volume, a tribute to François Gros and a celebration of the field of Tamil studies, demonstrates the international nature of this area and its wide range of topics. The contributors stem from sixteen different countries. They are literary historians and critics, philologists, linguists, cultural anthropologists, political and social historians, archaeologists, epigraphists, numismatists, art and architecture historians, some of them assuming two of these guises, and some having an interest in related languages: Iruḷa, Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu. However there is much linkage and this “connexité dans la diversité” binds the different contributions together.

François Gros has been the principal standard-bearer for Tamil studies in France. He has also devoted himself to the re-establishment of the École Française d’Extrême-Orient in countries of Southeast Asia. Among his other responsibilities has been the directorship for Tamil studies at the Institut Français in Pondicherry.

Keywords: Tamil literature, Tamil language, Dravidian languages, South India


Dalit literature in India can be traced back to a corpus of writings from Maharashtra in the 1960s. Dalit literature in Tamil can be said to have begun during the 1990s after the centenary celebrations of Dr. Ambedkar’s birth. Since then Tamil society has been witness to a rich and heterogeneous production of Dalit literature comprising several genres – novels, short stories, poetry and performing arts.

This volume, contains a collection of essays in Tamil (with abstracts in English) by Dalit writers, presented during the seminar ‘Tamil Dalit Literature – The Challenge and the Response’ held in Jan. 2004 in Pondicherry. The writers’ essays are complemented by an example of their hitherto unpublished creative writing, in the form of short stories and poems.

Keywords: Dalit, Tamil literature, oppression, liberation

Mār̠an̠akapporul Tiruppatikōkkuvaiyam. The Mār̠an̠akapporu and the Tirup-patikōkkuvai of Tirukkurukaippurumāl Kavirāyam. A treatise on Tamil poetics illustrated with a narrative poem.


This book contains the first complete edition of a sixteenth-century Tamil treatise in 364 sūtra-s about Tamil love-poetry, the Mār̠an̠akapporu of Tirukkurukaippurumāl Kavirāyam, and of an accompanying Vaivānava love poem of 527 stanzas, the Tirup-patikōkkuvai, penned by the same author. The poem illustrates the rules of the treatise, for it contrives to string together into a single narrative the various situations envisaged in the shorter love poems of classical Tamil literature of the Sangam age. It culminates in the amorous couple living as pious devotees of Nammāvār, the poet-devotee of Viṣṇu. Elaborate notes in Tamil by the editor elucidate the text, which is preceded by introductions in English and in Tamil.

Keywords: Tamil, poetry, rhetorics, Vaivānism

Negotiations with the past: classical Tamil in contemporary Tamil.

Edited by Kannan M., Carlos Mena, IFP/Tamil Chair, DSSEAS, University of California (Berkeley), 2006, lxiv, 478 p.


This volume is the outcome, extended and enlarged, of a seminar held on July 30th 2004 at the French Institute of Pondicherry, under the joint auspices of its Indology Department and the Tamil Chair, Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies,
University of California at Berkeley.

Classical Tamil is one of the richest of all human accomplishments. For modern Tamil, it is potentially an inexhaustible resource of ideas, syntax, and vocabulary. Modern Tamil has built upon the edifice of its classical literature. Much that is characteristic of modern Tamil - its use of vocabulary, its perspective, its tone - can be traced to an extent to the classical literature. The articles in this volume, by eminent Tamil scholars, attempt to highlight the research methodologies needed to explore the relationships between past and present, between classical and modern Tamil.

Keywords: classical Tamil, contemporary Tamil, tradition and modernity, heritage, teaching, history and methodology of Indology

Digital Tēvāram. Kaṇiṉit Tēvāram [CD-ROM].


The Digital Tēvāram is a multi-feature CD-ROM edition of a collection of 800 Tamil hymns to Śiva, possibly dating back to the 7th and 8th centuries, attributed to three authors (Sambandar, Appar and Sundarar), traditionally called Tēvāram, and constituting the initial part of the Tamil Saiva Scriptures. This electronic edition of the Tamil text, furnished with many maps, MP3 audio files and a complete English rendering by the late V.M. Subrahmanya Aiyar (1906-1981), combines the features of the two traditional book-forms of Tēvāram: 1. arrangement according to musical modes (pañ-s), as in parṇamūṟṟi editions of Tēvāram, and 2. arrangement according to sites (stalam-s), as in talamūṟṟi editions. It incorporates a concordance, and can be used as a dictionary of Tēvāram.

Keywords: Tēvāram, Saivism, hymns to Śiva, talamūṟṟi (hymns classified according to sites), parṇamūṟṟi (hymns classified according to musical modes)

Streams of language : dialects in Tamil.


This volume is the outcome, independent, extended and enlarged, of an international conference, "Dialects in Tamil" held on August 23-25th 2006 at the French Institute of Pondicherry. Dialects in Tamil emerge from a configuration of the following elements shared by people: caste, region, landscape and the material culture which sustains them...

This book is arranged in sections with the idea that rays of light from different fields will fall on the single subject before us. The order in which the sections are arranged indicates how the problematic of dialects in Tamil has been addressed in different contexts (by international scholars to linguists to Tamil creative writers). This arrangement also underlines the holistic, multidisciplinary approach undertaken in this volume. Tamil papers contain English abstracts and vice versa, so that both Tamil and English readers can benefit from the volume.

Keywords: dialects, Tamil, literature, linguistics

Naṟṟiṇai : text and translation.


The seed from which this book germinated was a workshop entitled "Between Preservation and Recreation: Tamil Traditions of Commentary in Pursuit of the Cankam Era", held in the Pondicherry Centre of the EFEO in July 2006 in honour of the late and much lamented Pandit T.V. Gopal Iyer. A presentation of the life and work of T.V. Gopal Iyer, along with his bibliography, is followed by essays.

After a general introduction by Eva Wilden, Thomas Lehmann gives a survey of the types of commentary found in Tamil. Jean-Luc Chevillard addresses the interaction between scholastic Sanskrit and Tamil. G. Vijayavenugopala, Eva Wilden and A. Dhamodharan deal with the genre of grammatical and poetological commentaries. Martine Gestin explores the possibilities of retrieving social and anthropological information from a poetological commentary. T.V. Gopal Iyer (†2007), T.S. Gangadharan and T. Rajeswari wrote about literary commentaries. R. Varadasikan introduces the genre of Vaishnava theological exegesis and, finally, Sascha Ebeling characterises the "neo-commentaries" of the 19th century.

Keywords: Tamil literature, exegesis, philology

Deep Rivers: selected writings on Tamil literature.

François Gros, Translated from French by M. P. Boseman. Edited by Kannan M., Jennifer Clare, IFP / Tamil Chair, DSSEAS, Univ. of California (Berkeley), 2009, xxxviii, 520 p. (IFP - Publications Hors série n° 10).


This book brings together for the first time in English all the major essays written by François Gros on Tamil literature. An impressive range of topics is covered here from studies of Carikam literature and devotional texts of the Tamil Bhakti...
traditions to contemporary Tamil novels and short stories. Many of the essays include an overview of French Indological work over past three centuries made available to the English speaking scholarly world for the first time here. While the author urges European and American scholars of Tamil history and culture to take the intellectual discourses of Tamil scholarship seriously, he insists at the same time that Tamil not be ghettoized but should rather be read alongside texts in other South Indian languages, with reference to the evidence of epigraphy, numismatics, archaeology and art history.

Keywords: classical, contemporary Tamil studies, translation, French Indology

Passages: relationship between Tamil and Sanskrit.
Edited by Kannan M., Jennifer Clare, IFP / Tamil Chair, DSSEAS, Univ. of California (Berkeley), 2009, 423 p. (IFP - Publications Hors série n° 11).
Language: English. 700 Rs (30 €), ISBN: 978-81-8470-176-0.

This volume is the outcome, independent, extended and enlarged, of an international conference, “Affinities and Oppositions: Relationship Between Tamil and Sanskrit” held on September 12th-14th, 2007 at the French Institute of Pondicherry.

The history of South Asia is in a large measure the story of the interaction of the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages and their cultures. These two families have been in close contact at least since the times of the ēg Veda—about 1500 BCE—and have borrowed so much from one another that it is often impossible to determine which is source. All the articles presented in this book offer testimony to the plurality, multiculturalism, multilingualism, bilingualism which has animated the two living classical languages of India; parallel streams which have gone on influencing and nourishing each other throughout the centuries. These testimonies provide some lessons and questions for the present younger generation of students and scholars on both sides. volume.

Keywords: Tamil literature, Sanskrit literature, Indian literature, South Asian studies, comparative literature

Tamil Dalit literature: my own experience.
Edited and translated by David C. Buck, Kannan M., IFP/ North Central Education Foundation, A Project of The Peden Fund, 2011, xxxviii, 158 p. (Stèles: Jean Filliozat Series in South Asian Culture and History n° 2)

Until the past twenty or thirty years, Dalit people in India, traditionally the recipients of some of India’s worst discrimination and oppression, did not have much of a literary voice. Now, however, there are voices representing millions of Dalits—people who certainly do speak for themselves, but many of whom cannot write for themselves, and would not be published if they did. Some of those voices, translated from Tamil into English, are contained in this volume, along with an extensive introduction.
Each of the nine Dalit authors collected here has contributed an essay on his or her own experience as a Dalit writer; seven of them also contributed previously unpublished short stories arising directly out of lived experiences in an unjust world.

Keywords: Contemporary Tamil Literature, dialects, Dalit/untouchables

Bibliotheca Malabarica: Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg’s Tamil Library.

The Bibliotheca Malabarica is an annotated catalogue of Tamil manuscripts collected by the missionary Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg during his first two years in India (1706–1708). The third section of this catalogue, consisting of 119 entries covering works of Hindu and Jaina provenance, provides a fascinating insight into Tamil literary works in wide circulation on the eve of colonialism. The introduction assesses the character of Ziegenbalg’s library in the context of the sources from which he obtained manuscripts. Will Sweetman’s translation is then augmented by annotations which identify the works and comment on Ziegenbalg’s view of them. It identifies for the first time one text — the Tirñkāla cakkaram — which was formative for Ziegenbalg’s view of Hinduism from his earliest letters from India to his magnum opus, the Genealogia der malabarischen Götter (1713). A concluding chapter considers other Tamil works mentioned in Ziegenbalg’s writings after 1708.

Keywords: language, speech, philosophy

Le vagabond et son ombre: G. Nagarajan: romans et récits tamouls.
Présentés et traduits par François Gros avec le concours d’Elisabeth Séthupathy ; English Introduction by Kannan M., 2013, 267 p. (RSAS n° 2)

In GN’s stories, for the first time in Indian literature, and extraordinarily in Tamil literature, we encounter a world of marginal hopeless human beings crawling like “ants on a Mobius strip”, devoid of any of the typical traditional “Indian” elements of transcendence or salvation. Here we are in a Tamil world which is totally devoid of metaphysics, not particularly “Indian,” where there is only the sky above everyone, secular to the core, in which we find human beings immersed in their quotidian happiness and miseries, floating around like the Meidosems of Henri Michaux, with their narrator observer swimming above them.

Keywords: Contemporary Tamil literature, G. Nagarajan, French translation

Bilingual Discourse and Cross-Cultural Fertilisation: Sanskrit and Tamil in Medieval India.
Edited by Whitney Cox and Vincenzo Vergiani, IFP/EFEO, 2013, x, 466 p. (Cl n° 121).

For details see under Sanskrit Studies

Vādīvācaț: des taureaux et des hommes en pays tamoul.
Récit traduit du tamoul et présenté par François Gros, 2014, viii, 113 p. (RSAS n° 3)
Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde

Keywords: contemporary Tamil literature, C. S. Chellappa, French translation

"Time Will Write a Song For You : Contemporary Tamil Writing from Sri Lanka.


Four Hundred Songs of Love. An Anthology of Poems from Classical Tamil. The Akanāṉūṟu.

Translated and annotated by George L. Hart, Regards sur l’Asie du Sud / South Asian Perspectives n° 7, Institut Français de Pondichéry, 2015, xx, 485 p. (RSAS n°7)


The Akanāṉūṟu is the longest collection in the Tamil Sangam anthologies. It is one of the seminal works of classical India and contains poems that are among the finest ever written in India or anywhere else. The aim of this translation is to make the Akanāṉūṟu accessible to readers who know English. It strives for scrupulous accuracy while keeping the felicity and poetic quality of the original.

The Akanāṉūṟu provides an account of the daily life of people of its times, one more detailed than any others that are available to us. Its poets were able to imbue virtually every poem with life by their striking use of images, their use of suggestion, their often uncanny sense of the feelings of the characters they portray, their intricate descriptions of flora and fauna, and their evocation of places, personages and events. Their use of imagery can be striking and sublime, but even more, their evocation of life 2000 years ago in all its aspects rings true. They left behind a world that lives and breathes, one that, through their poems, we can enter and experience as if it were our own.

Keywords: Tamil classical literature, Sangam anthology, English translation


Translated from Tamil by David C. Buck and K. Paramasivam, 2017, xxxv, 347 p. (RSAS n° 9)

Language: English. 1000 Rs (43 €)*. ISBN: 978-81-8470-216-3

The Study of Stolen Love, with Nakkiṟar’s commentary, is the earliest Tamil prose work still in existence, and its influence remains clear and strong today. The work consists of three strands: A series of ancient Tamil sutras, Nakkiṟar’s explication of those sutras, and the elegantly beautiful ancient court poems he has chosen to illustrate his points. In so doing he lays out the prescribed conventions that govern the composition and appreciation of akam, or “interior” poems—often called ‘love’ poems—and their literary contexts, as well as the critical apparatus that has structured commentaries by classical Tamil scholars down through the centuries, including the current era.

This translation was done collaboratively by David C. Buck and the late K. Paramasivam, and originally published in 1997. The revised edition revisits notes from the first edition, and includes a new Introduction that brings the work up to date and places the Tamil original more firmly in its historical context.

Keywords: Iṟaiyanār, Akapporu, stolen love, Nakkiṟar, Kajavīyal, sangam

"Gōpallā Grāmam ou le village de Gōpallam (édition bilingue tamoul-français / Tamil-French bilingual edition).

Récit traduit du tamoul et présenté par Elisabeth Sethupathy, 2017, 267 p., (RSAS n°10)


This multifaceted novel projects us into a village in Tamil Nadu which is believed to have been established by Telugu people, who like many others centuries ago, left Andhra and its turmoil to settle in the peaceful environment of southern Tamil Nadu. Belonging himself to such a village, Ki. Rajanarayanan, a gifted story-teller, succeeds in giving us an authentic view of rural Indian life in all its depth and moving humanity.

Keywords: contemporary Tamil literature, Ki. Rajanarayanan, French translation


Eva Wilden, EFEO/IFP, 2018, (CI n° 134; NETamil Series n° 1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, Critical Texts of Cankam Literature n° 4.1, 4.2, 4.3).


The Akanāṉūṟu is an anthology of four hundred long poems (12-30 lines) on love (akam) that belongs to the Eight Collections (ēḻuttukkai) of the Classical Tamil Cankam corpus. Its first book, Kaḷḷirṛiyāṉānira ("Row of Bull Elephants"), comprising the first one-hundred twenty poems, is here critically re-edited on the basis of the surviving eight manuscripts – among which five are fairly old palm-leaf copies – and of the numerous quotations found in the grammatical tradition. A special layout has been developed to allow the synoptic representation of both extant transmission strands. The edition is accompanied by an interlinear English version and by an annotated translation. The introduction (in English and in Tamil) discusses in detail the history of the text and the editing procedure. Volume 3 comprises an edition of the old commentary, a complete analytical concordance, a glossary and several indexes.

Keywords: Classical Tamil, Cankam corpus, Akanāṉūṟu, critical edition
**My Sapphire-hued Lord, my Beloved!** A complete, annotated translation of Kulacēkara Āḻvār’s Perumāl Tirumōḻi and of its medieval Manjivāḻvāṟṟa commentary by Periyavaaccaṇ Pīḷai, with an introduction.

_Suganya Anandakichenin_, EFEO/IFP, 2018, xi, 604 p (CI n° 136; NETamil Series n° 2)


This book is a complete annotated translation of a 9th-century Tamil bhakti poetic work known as the Perumāl Tirumōḻi, by Kulacēkara Āḻvār, as well as of its medieval Śrīvaива commentary in Sanskrit-Tamil Manjivāḻvāṉr by Periyaaccaṇ Pīḷai (13th c.). The Perumāl Tirumōḻi is now part of the Tamil Śrīvaiva canon called the Nālāyira tiviyō pirapantam (Nālāyira Divyaprabandham, or The Four Thousand Divine Compositions’), and is composed of ten decades dedicated to different forms of Vīnu. This book also includes an introduction, which seeks to find out who Kulacēkara Āḻvār really was, given his mysterious – and often disputed – identity.

Keywords: Tamil, poetry, bhakti, Vaiṣṇavism

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**Speak, Memory. Oral Histories of Kodaikanal Dalits.**

_Alexandra de Heering_, 2018, xxi, 401 p., (RSAS n° 11)

Language: English. **1200 Rs (52 €).** ISBN: 978-81-8470-220-0

For details see under History, Art and Archaeology

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**A Grammar of old Tamil for Students.**

_Eva Wilden_, EFEO/IFP, 2018, 226 p. + 2 folded sheets (CI n° 137; NETamil Series n°3)


This book presents a concise outline of the classical Tamil language for students with a focus on the literature of the first millennium, most notably that of the Caṅkam. It covers not only morphology but also syntax, an area which has long been neglected in Tamil studies. The presentation deviates from earlier works also in that the author neither describes classical Tamil through the lens of the modern language nor makes an attempt to remain faithful to the views of the traditional discipline of grammar (ilakka vaṇa), but instead follows closely the usage of the Tamil texts as they were actually transmitted. Two folding sheets, at the beginning and at the end of the book, give an overview of early Tamil literature and verb morphology. For easy reference this grammar contains lists of suffixes and of grammatical terms, besides an index of quotations and a selective bibliography.

Keywords: Old Tamil, grammar, Tamil morphology/Tamil syntax

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**Experiments in Literature: Tirumāṅkai Āḻvār’s Five Shorter Works. Annotated translations with glossary.**

_Lynn Ate_, EFEO/IFP, 2019, ix, 433 p. (CI n° 140; NETamil Series n° 4)


This book is a study of the five shorter works of Tirumāṅkai Āḻvār, an 8th-century Tamil poet who had retired from a military career in South India to pursue his interest in literature. For each work, the book provides the original Tamil in metric feet, transliteration indicating word boundaries, and an English translation as true to the original Tamil as possible, with numerous notations on grammar and textual highlights. The introduction treats the poet's interest in developing his literary skills by emulating a variety of poetic devices, techniques, structures, and strategies of earlier Tamil texts. The material covers developments in Tamil prosody, a unique poetic scheme, and adaptation of several Tamil literary motifs. The book also includes an analytical glossary, as well as appendices highlighting the status of some Middle Tamil grammatical forms. The first appendix provides uninterrupted translations of the five works in an English style that attempts to approach the voice and tenor of the Āḻvār, while an appendix on prosody discusses a previously undocumented adaptation of a Tamil metrical unit...

Keywords: Old Tamil, grammar, Tamil morphology/Tamil syntax

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**The Commentary Idioms of the Tamil Learned Traditions.**

_Edited by Suganya Anandakichenin and Victor B. D’Avella_, EFEO/IFP, 2020, iv, 603 p. (CI n° 141; NETamil Series n° 5)


This volume presents several detailed studies of the commentary traditions of South India with a particular emphasis on Tamil, but extended to Sanskrit and Telugu as well. The importance of commentaries for our understanding of classical Indian languages and their literatures has long been acknowledged, but rarely have the commentaries themselves, especially minor ones, been the subject of systematic study. Contributors to this volume begin to remedy this desideratum in several ways. Some describe the specific methods employed by particular commentators and offer translations of passages, many of which have never before been rendered into English. Others examine what impact ancient commentators have had on the development of modern philological and lexicographical tools. More broadly, the role of the commentary in textual exegesis is taken up by several authors, and, in one case, this has led to an extension of the very notion of a commentary to include translation. This volume will serve as an important reference point for further research into commentarial traditions both in India and around the world.

Keywords: Tamil, commentary traditions

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**The Peruṅkuṟiñci (Kuṟiñcippāṭṭu). A critical edition of the text, with the commentary of Nacciṉārkkiṉiyar.**

_T. Rajeswari_, EFEO/IFP, 2020 (CI n° 142; NETamil Series n°6)


This book is a critical edition of the Perumāḷ Tirmūḻi and of its medieval Manjivāṟṟa commentary of Śrīvaiṇṭiram, by Kulacēkara Āḻvār, an 8th-century Tamil poet who had retired from a military career in South India to pursue his interest in literature. For each work, the book provides the original Tamil in metric feet, transliteration indicating word boundaries, and an English translation as true to the original Tamil as possible, with numerous notations on grammar and textual highlights. The introduction treats the poet’s interest in developing his literary skills by emulating a variety of poetic devices, techniques, structures, and strategies of earlier Tamil texts. The material covers developments in Tamil prosody, a unique poetic scheme, and adaptation of several Tamil literary motifs. The book also includes an analytical glossary, as well as appendices highlighting the status of some Middle Tamil grammatical forms. The first appendix provides uninterrupted translations of the five works in an English style that attempts to approach the voice and tenor of the Āḻvār, while an appendix on prosody discusses a previously undocumented adaptation of a Tamil metrical unit...

Keywords: Old Tamil, grammar, Tamil morphology/Tamil syntax
The Three Early Tiruvantātis of the Tivyappirapantam.

Annotated translation and glossary by Eva Wilden with the collaboration of Marcus Schmücker. EFEO/IFP, 2020, xiii, 556 p. (CI n° 143; NETamil Series n°7)

**Le Tattvabindu de Vācaspatimīra.**


The present publication is a critical edition and a translation into French of the Tattvabindu, a Sanskrit text by Vācaspatimīra, belonging to the Mimāṃsā system and dealing with the philosophical aspect of speech. Dating back to the 9th century A.D., a time of great achievements in the schools of Indian metaphysics, the Tattvabindu presents the state of learning on the subject in a way that is rich with historical and philosophical information. The text attempts to confront the problematic of knowledge transmission from a psychological perspective. It explains the manner in which sounds articulated by the speaker are understood by the listener and given meaning, but it also deals with the totality of the problems raised by language in the context of Indian philosophy, the problem of the nature of language and the nature of reality.

*Keywords*: language, speech, philosophy

**Etudes sur le vocabulaire du Rgveda. Première série.**

Louis Renou, 1958, 71 p. (PIFI n°5).


**La voie vers la connaissance de Dieu (Brahma-jīñāsā) selon l’anuvyākhyāna de Madhva.**

Suzanne Siauve, 1957, vi, 109 p. (PIFI n°6)


**Textes des Purāṇa sur la théorie musicale. Vol. 1.**


The Purāṇas are later compilations of more ancient texts. They therefore often furnish remarkable historical information, as in the case of these three texts on music derived from the Vāyu-Purāṇa, the Mārkandeya-Purāṇa and the Viṣṇu-Dharmottara.

This critical edition uses a vast corpus for reconstructing the corrupted texts of these Purāṇas. The musical system described in them closely resembles that of the Nāṭya Śāstra and already employs terms such as jāti, gamaka, rāga, śruti, etc., distinguishing it from the older system of the Gītālaṃkāra (PIFI 16). The voluminous explanatory notes that accompany the original Sanskrit texts list the variants, and the translation (in French) provides additional details in square brackets, adding, in particular, transcriptions of the various scales. An index is included.

*Keywords*: theory of music, Sanskrit, Nāgari, Purāṇa

**Sphoṭa Siddhi (La démonstration du sphoṭa) par Maṇḍana Miśra.**

Introduction, traduction et commentaire par Madeleine Biardeau ; texte sanskrit établi par N.R. Bhatt avec la collaboration de T. Ramanujam, 1958, 111 p. (PIFI n°13)


**Les noms védiques de Viṣṇu dans l’anuvyākhyāna de Madhva (Brahma-Sūtra I, 1, adhikarana 2 à 12).**


Language: Sanskrit, French. 350 Rs (17 €). Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

The present volume is a sequel to the publication La Voie vers la Connaissance de Dieu (Brahma-jīñāsā) selon l’anuvyākhyāna de Madhva (PIFI, n°6). The Anuvyākhyāna is a commentary on the Brahma-śūtra composed by Madhva. The latter opines that all ancient scriptures speak only of Viṣṇu and of his innumerable qualities. In the first of the Brahma-śūtras that enjoin ‘the quest of the knowledge of Brahmā’, he finds the principles of his theist Vedānta, his theology on grace and his philosophy on dualism.

He makes use, in his commentary, of all the resources of learned exegesis, including etymological interpretations, to demonstrate that Viṣṇu is indeed the first meaning of all Vedic names.

*Keywords*: Viṣṇu, Brahma-śūtra, Dvaita Vedānta, Madhva

**Le Gitālaṃkāra. L’ouvrage original de Bharata sur la musique.**


This a first translation and critical edition of the Gitālaṃkāra, a reference work and the oldest known treatise on the theory of music and its codification in India, cited by such later treatises as the Nāṭya Śāstra. The Gitālaṃkāra enables us to reconstruct the evolution of music in India through an archaic and singular terminology that identifies rāga as varṇa, prior to Greek and Muslim influences. The interest of the study is threefold: historical, linguistic and musicalological. It is characterized by extreme technical clarity, a total lack of mythological citations and a categorization of musicological elements based on the human voice and not on any musical instrument.

The present translation (in French) derives from the only known manuscript of the text. The original text is reproduced in the nāgari script; the introduction and a large number of explanatory notes provide a transcription of the scales in the European system. The book includes an appendix and index.

*Keywords*: theory of music, Sanskrit, Nāgari

**Rauravāgama.**


Language: Sanskrit. (French, English introd.)


Volume II : Out of print / Épuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Volume III : Out of print / Épuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

A Sanskrit treatise of the Śaivasiddhānta school of thought, the Rauravāgama represents one of the twenty-eight fundamental Śaivagama-s. The text, as it has come down to us, comprises two parts and has been edited in the first two volumes of this publication. The first part, jhūrṇāpāda, containing ten chapters, appears to be an abridged version; it expounds the Śaiva philosophy and speaks particularly of mudrā, yoga and initiation. The second or kniyāpāda, composed of forty-six
chapters, describes daily rituals, occasional rites, consecration ceremonies, iconographic data, atonement and funerary rites prescribed for an initiated Śaivite. The third volume of this edition presents 19 chapters cited entirely by other works as part of the Rauravāgama.

The first volume of the book contains an introduction in French, the second in Sanskrit and the third in English and Sanskrit.

**Keywords**: āgama, Saīvādhyānta, Saivism, temple

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**Gayā Māhātmya.**


The Gayā Māhātmya belongs to the literary genre of the māhātmya, popular texts extolling the virtues of the many religious sites in India. Composed in Sanskrit, it praises Gayā, one of the famous centres of holy pilgrimage and amongst the oldest cited in the religious history of India. There exist several texts with the same name; the present publication, accompanied by a translation in French, presents the Gayā Māhātmya of the Vāyu-purāṇa. The introduction describes Gayā and its pilgrimage today and afterwards deals with Buddhist (Pali canon, narratives of Chinese pilgrims) and Hindu (Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇa, medieval compilations in particular) sources as well as European documents (from the 18th century to the present day), thereby sketching the history of the holy place.

**Keywords**: Māhātmya, Purāṇa, Gayā, pilgrimage

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**Mrgendrāgama (Kṛīyāpāda et Cāryāpāda) avec le commentaire de Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇakaṇṭha.**


**Ajitāgama.**


The present publication is a critical edition of the Ajitāgama, Sanskrit Śaiva text of the Saīvasiddhiṇṭha school. The themes covered by it belong to the traditional āgamic section known as rites (kṛīyāpāda). The first volume presents the first thirty-five chapters of the treatise, which concern the īrīrga, its varieties, its installation, its worship etc. In the second volume, we find chapters 36 to 54, which are devoted to the images of Śiva and other lesser temple divinities: iconography, iconometry, architecture, installation rituals. The third volume comprises often incomplete chapters found only in a single manuscript (of which two chapters are on the installation rites for images of Vīnu and Kṛṣṇa) as well as other chapters occasionally cited in latter-day works. The book includes introductions in Sanskrit and French.

**Keywords**: āgama, Saīvasiddhiṇṭha, Saivism, temple

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**Somaśambhupaddhati.**


The Somaśambhupaddhati is one of the oldest known Śaiva manuals on rituals, dating back to the 11th century A.D. This Sanskrit treatise from South India, extremely concise, is accompanied here by a French translation and an extensive commentary in the form of notes, as well as a large number of introductions. The first volume is devoted to the study of daily rituals, notably: morning rites, sun worship, Śiva worship, fire rituals, cult of Čanḍa, injunctions on food habits, rituals for evening and night-time. The following two volumes examine occasional rites: annual offerings of the pavītra and the plant damana, rites of reparation, initiation, consecration or anointment, funerary rites and ancestor-worship; the fourth volume deals with installations (prātiṣṭhā).

**Keywords**: Saīvasiddhiṇṭha, Saivism, South India

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**Le Pratāpurudrīya de Vidyānātha avec le commentaire Ratnāpana de Kumārasvāmin.**


The Pratāpurudrīyaśobhūṣana, “ornament to the glory of Pratāpurudra” or Pratāpurudrīya, is a summary of the ‘science of literary adorments’ (alakārasāstra). Singing the praises of Pratāpurudra II, the last of the Kākāṭīya rulers of Warangal, the text was, in all likelihood, composed during the period of his reign, at the turn of the 14th century A.D. Using the traditional method consisting of verse (kārīkā) and gloss (vṛtti) for his theoretical treatise, the author, Vidyānātha, also compiles an illustration (udāharana) in praise of his royal benefactor. The Pratāpurudrīya became quite well-known, especially in the South of India. It is presented here with the commentary of Kumārasvāmin and with a French translation, introduction and notes.

**Keywords**: kāvya, alakārasāstra, Sanskrit literature, Kākāṭīya

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**Œuvres poétiques de Nilakāṇṭha Dīkṣita I.**


Nilakāṇṭha Dīkṣita, literary figure of the 17th century, traditionally believed to have lived at the court of Madurai in Tamil Nadu, enjoyed tremendous prestige in the literary circles of his time. The majority of his work deals with spiritual themes. This publication presents ten of his poetical works in Sanskrit, accompanied by a translation into French. These are short collections of verses that define and extol the virtues of religious life and renunciation of worldly life: the Kalivīḍambanam, Sabhārājanātaka, Anyāpadeśatāka, Śivottkar-śanmāṇi, Caḍdihārasam, Raghuvīrastava, Śāntīvīrasa, Gurutattvaśākṣi, Vairāgyasaṭaka and Ānandāsāgarastava. A rich introduction in French is devoted to the author and his works.

**Keywords**: kāvya, Sanskrit literature, Tamil Nadu
La doctrine de Madhva. Dvaita-Vedānta.
Language: French. 400 Rs (18 €). Also freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

The entire history of Vedanta is characterized by the struggle between the dualist and non-dualist movements. Confronted by the advaita philosophy of Śankara, the system of Madhva, to which the present French study is devoted, represents extreme dualism or dvaita. However, after emphasizing the irreversible difference between God and the world, Madhva, as if to compensate for this apparent rupture, proclaims that all beings other than the One Being are dependent on the latter; only God depends on none other than himself. The originality of the system of Madhva lies in giving a new turn to the relationship between the Being and beings. Only the Being is capable of creating beings different from himself and totally dependent upon him. God allows all reality to be, and to be what it is.

Keywords: Vaiṣṇavism, philosophy, Dvaita Vedānta, Madhva

Mayamata. Traité sanskrit d’architecture.
Language: Sanskrit, French.
Volume I : Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

The first complete critical edition and translation of the Mayamata, one of the most famous Sanskrit treatises dealing with architecture and iconography, this book comprises the first Sanskrit-French glossary of architectural terms. The Mayamata was written in the Tamil region during the Chola period (ca. 11th c.). It comprises 36 chapters dealing with selection of site, town planning, architectural elements, carpentry work (following there the Keralite tradition), as well as with various types of buildings (temples, pavilions, gopuras, houses, palaces), vehicles (temple carts, etc.) and lingas and images. The book comprises explanatory drawings and an analytical table of contents.

Keywords: architecture, temple, Sanskrit, Chola, India

Le Kārṇānanda de Kṛṣṇadāsa.
Language: Sanskrit, French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Les hiérarchies spirituelles selon l’Anuvyākhyāna de Madhva.

The Anuvyākhyāna, composed by Madhva at the start of the 14th century A.D., is a commentary on the Brahma-sūtras containing philosophical and theological developments. The present volume comprises passages from the last chapters of the text in which the personal reflections of the author can be distinguished from the exegesis. These passages deal with the doctrine of the hierarchy of the gods, one of the essential doctrines of Madhva’s theology. In a polytheist environment, questions must be answered concerning the status and role of the gods, as well as the degree of surrender that a true devotee must demonstrate. The understanding of the hierarchy, which reconciles the existence of multiple gods and the unique supremacy of Viṣṇu, is one of the surest ways of salvation.

This Sanskrit text on Dvaita philosophy is accompanied with a French translation and introduction.

Keywords: Vaiṣṇavism, philosophy, Dvaita Vedānta, Madhva

Rāghavayādaviya par Veṇkaṭādhvarin.
Texte sanskrit édité par M.S. Narasimhacharya ; étude et traduction par Marie-Claude Porcher, 1972, 131 p. (PIFI n°46).

The Rāghavayādaviya is a poem with two meanings (anulomavihāra-kavya). All thirty stanzas, when presented in the habitual order, glorify Rāma (recalling his important feats in the Rāmāyana) and, when read differently and in reverse order, they glorify Kṛṣṇa (by narrating an episode in his legend, the abduction of the Pārijāta tree). The prosodic constraints imposed by this dual reading result in stylistic obscurity: accumulation of monosyllables, usage of rare terms etc. To overcome the principal difficulties in comprehension, the author has himself prepared a commentary in which he explains the vocabulary, grammatical constructions and stylistic devices used. The book contains the Sanskrit text as well as a translation and study in French.

Keywords: linguistic virtuosity, dual meaning, devotion

Textes sanskrits et tamouls de Thaïlande.
Language: Sanskrit, Tamil (French introd.). 350 Rs (17 €). Also freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

In Thailand and in Cambodia are found a community of so-called ‘Brahmans’ specializing in the art of performing ‘Hindu’ rites during official religious functions. The present volume gathers together Sanskrit and Tamil texts preserved for the most part at the Vaijārāśana library in Bangkok which belonged to them. These manuscripts are in Grantha script, used for writing Sanskrit in Tamil Nadu, but modified both in form, for certain characters, and in usage, following Khmer and Siamese writing practices. The Sanskrit texts are for the most stotras and texts pertaining to āgamic rituals; the Tamil texts are, in addition to the Tripūrpāvai and the Tiruvempāvai, hymns of the Tēvāram and those of Nammāvār. The book includes an introduction in French.

Keywords: Sanskrit literature, Tamil literature, Thailand, grantha

La Viśvagunādārśacampū de Veṇkaṭādhvarin. Un poème satirique sanskrit.

Derived from the genre of campu (a mixture of prose and poetry), the entire volume is presented as a dialogue between two celestial beings (gandharvās), who traverse India from the north to the south flying in a celestial chariot. While one of them criticizes the cities, the inhabitants and the gods, the other dwells on their qualities and the virtues. Reviving the theme of the aerial journey (on the lines of the Meghadūta and Kālidāsa), the poem glorifies the principal places of worship in India and, in particular, in Tamil Nadu. This pilgrimage could be read as a Śrīvaiṣṇava hymn: Veṅkaṭādhvarin praises his spiritual teachers, Rāmānuja and Vedāntadesaṅka and their doctrines. The dialogue abounds in figures of speech, the principal being śesā (puns). A large variety of the various types of simile are also employed. The book contains the French translation of the Sanskrit text.

Keywords: pilgrimage, devotion, figures of speech

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa Vāyūkhyānāni. Commentaires sur le Mahābhāṣya de Patañjali et le Pradīpa de Kaiyāta.


Language: Sanskrit. (French introd.)


Grammar in India can be equated with the study of Sanskrit (considered as Language par excellence), rigorous in research and description, and having attained the highest scientific level since antiquity. The interpretation of Pāṇinī’s grammar following the guidelines defined by Patañjali is alive in traditional Sanskrit schools to this day. The Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali is a model of the art of reasoning and has been abundantly commented upon over the centuries. The present edition is intended to make available to readers all that has survived of these commentaries. Although they are numerous, they do not repeat each other but innovate. An introduction in French and Sanskrit (in the 1st and 10th volumes of the book) highlights the most noteworthy points in these various texts.

Keywords: grammar, Sanskrit, commentary

La Hārītasamhitā. Texte médical sanskrit.

Avec un index de nomenclature ayurvédique par Alix Raison, 1974, xxvi, 396 p. (PIFI n°52).


The Hārītasamhitā is attributed to Hārīta, one of the disciples of the sage Ātreya Punarvasu. It is also known by the names of Atriśāvatāram and Atriyasamhitā. The text known to us, differs from the one cited in the ancient period by the commentators of the major Ayurvedic texts. It has survived in the form of a large number of manuscripts and has been edited several times, proof of the interest that it has generated.

This text, known from Gujarat to Bengal, is presented here with a translation in French and an index of the therapeutic formulas and their components. It contains teachings, related in particular to the areas of hygiene and dietetics, that complement those of the classical traditions, thereby adding to our knowledge of Ayurveda.

Keywords: medicine, Āyurveda

Śivayogaratna de Jīnānaprakāśa. Le joyau du Śiva-Yoga.


Language: Sanskrit, Français. Out of print / Épuisé. Freeely downloadable from the PIFI’s website

Le Mahābhāṣya de Patañjali avec le Pradīpa de Kaiyāta et l’Uddyoṭa de Nāgēsa.


Language: French.


The Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali, a commentary and interpretation of Pāṇinī’s grammar, has itself been commented upon abundantly in the past and is studied in traditional Sanskrit schools to this day. This text, along with its older written commentaries and its modern oral commentaries, constitutes an important document of Indian intellectual culture.

The text is translated here in French along with the Pradīpa of Kaiyāta (prior to 1150 A.D.), a commentary that is based on that of Bhartṛhari, and the Uddyoṭa of Nāgēsa (18th cent. A.D.), a commentary on the Pradīpa of Kaiyāta. The Uddyoṭa was very innovative and signaled the beginning of the modern age of Indian grammar. The book does not contain the original Sanskrit texts.

Keywords: grammar, Sanskrit, commentary

Matangapārameśvarāgama (Vidyāpāda) avec le commentaire de Bhāṭṭa Rāmakanṭha.


The Matangapārameśvarāgama, a Saiva treatise in Sanskrit belonging to the Saivasiddhānta school of thought, is one of the rare āgama-s to contain all four sections that supposedly constitute such texts: the section of doctrine (vidyā-, or jīnānapaḍa), of rites (kriyāpāda), of yoga (yogapāda) and the section of discipline or conduct (caryāpāda).

The present study is a critical edition of the vidyāpāda, the three other sections appearing in a second publication of the same series (PIFI n°65). The text is accompanied by a commentary of Bhāṭṭa Rāmakanṭha, Kashmirian author (of the 10th century A.D.), that has not been transmitted to us in its entirety. The introduction presents in detail the contents of the twenty-six chapters of the vidyāpāda and explains certain unique features of the teachings of the Matangapārameśvarāgama.

The book contains the Sanskrit text with introductions in French and Sanskrit.

Keywords: āgama, Saivasiddhānta, Saivism

Aṣṭādaśabhedanirṇaya. Explication des dix-huit différences (entre les deux branches de l’École de Rāmānuja) de Śrī Vātśya Ranganātha.


A controversy of a theological nature on the divergences between the two major schools of Vaiśnavism in the South continues even to this day. The debate between the school of the ‘North’ or vādagalai, founded on the Sanskrit tradition, and that of the South, or teṅgalai, which is partial to Tamil tradition, concerns the relations between divine grace and human endeavor and the

Tarifs en roupies are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
nature of surrender to this grace on the part of the devotee. The Aśṭādaśabhedanīnāyava is one of the texts relating to the eighteen differences between the two sects. It derives from the vaḍagalai school of thought and may have originated in the 19th century A.D. It is edited here with a French translation and introduction.

Keywords: Vaishnavism, South India, vaḍagalai, tengalal

Śaivāgamaparibhāṣamañjarī de Vedajñāna. Le florilège de la doctrine śivaïte.


The Śaivāgamaparibhāṣamañjarī is a Sanskrit anthology of Śaiva texts compiled in the 16th c. by a famous theologian from Cidambaram (Tamil Nadu). It intends to deal with all the facets of the Śaivasiddhānta school, but surprisingly, the matter is distributed in ten chapters which are not topic-wise but numerically; moreover it never contains any indication on the origin of quotations which form the bulk of its text. The publication here described comprises a critical edition as well as a French translation of this Śaiva catechism; most of the quotations have been located and the copious French introduction together with the English summary presents the actual Śaiva practice at Cidambaram during the 16th c. according to the learned compiler of the Śaivāgamaparibhāṣamañjarī.

Keywords: Śaivism, āgamas, Cidambaram, Śaivasiddhānta, India

Sārdhatriśatikālottarāgama avec le commentaire de Bhāṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭha.


The Sārdhatriśatikālottarāgama, belonging to the Śaivasiddhānta school of thought, represents one of many recensions of the twenty-seven chapters of the Sārdhatriśatikālottarāgama. It is an abridged version of the Kālottarāgama in 350 (sārdhatrisatī) verses. The present volume is a critical edition accompanied by a commentary by Bhāṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭha (10th century) of the twenty-seven chapters of the Sārdhatriśatikālottarāgama. These examine, amongst others, the formation and imposition of time (śivāntā), knowledge of the soul, pure knowledge, the wheel of time (kālacakra), and iconography. The yogapāda comprises seven series (PIFI n°56).

Keywords: āgama, Śaivasiddhānta, Śaivism

Yogaśataka. Texte médical attribué à Nāgārjuna.


The Yogaśataka is an ancient Sanskrit text on Šāurvedic medicine comprising about one hundred ‘combinations’ (yoga), i.e. therapeutic formulas. Several of its manuscripts survive and the text was translated into Tibetan and Kuchean, signs of its popularity and widespread use. More a collection of recipes than a treatise, it explains, amongst other things: cures for fever, materialism. The section devoted to the description of specific Śaiva yogic practices is of special interest inasmuch as it’s brimming over with “technical details” rarely found elsewhere.

The book contains the Sanskrit text with an introduction in French and a summary of the introduction in English.

Keywords: āgama, Śaivasiddhānta, Śaivism

Rauravottarāgama.


The Rauravottara is a derived text (upāgama) of the Rauravagama, a Sanskrit Śaiva treatise of the Śaivasiddhānta school. It focuses primarily on installations (pratishtha). The present volume is a critical edition of twenty chapters transmitted accompanied by the Tibetan version, which appears very faithful to the original, and a French translation. The book also contains a French introduction and an English summary of the French introduction.

Keywords: medicine, Āyurveda, Nāgārjuna
in five manuscripts of the text. These deal with temples, images, characteristics of the linga and their installation. To this is added, in an appendix, six chapters whose attribution is uncertain (Rauravatāgama or Rauravāgama) that deal with the installation of Renukā, her festival, the expiations related to it, the installation of Cāmūndā, of Kāli and of Candrasēkharā. The text has some peculiar features not shared with other āgamas, and these are presented in the introduction and footnotes. The book includes an introduction in Sanskrit and in French and an English summary of the introduction.

**Keywords**: āgama, Śaivasiddhānta, Śaivism, temple

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**Mṛgendrāgama. Section des rites et section du comportement. Avec la Vṛtī de Bhaṭṭanārāyanakanṭha.**


The Mṛgendrāgama is a Śaiva treatise in Sanskrit of the Śaivasiddhānta school of thought. It had a considerable following, and a commentary was written upon it in the 10th century A.D. by Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa. It has been much cited by teachers of both dualist and non-dualist schools. It is one of the rare āgamas to have retained all four parts of which these texts are composed: jñānapāda, kriyāpāda, caryāpāda, and śāraṇapāda. The present volume is a translation into French of the kriyāpāda and śāraṇapāda. An English summary is included.

**Keywords**: āgama, Śaivasiddhānta, Śaivism

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**Descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in the French Institute of Pondichéry. Institut Français de Pondichéry. Catalogue descriptif des manuscrits.**


Language: Sanskrit, Tamil, English.


The manuscript collection of the French Institute of Pondicherry was started in 1955 with a view to collecting texts related to Śaivism as practised in South India, especially in Tamil Nadu. It now consists of around 8500 bundles of palm-leaf manuscripts, of which are in Sanskrit language written in Grantha script and 1144 transcripts of manuscripts on paper written in Devanāgarī script. The four volumes of the *Descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in the French Institute of Pondichéry* describe 475 bundles of palm-leaf manuscripts containing 3629 texts. The catalogue, hereafter entitled Paramparā: a digital archive to the manuscripts in the French Institute of Pondicherry, is being continued in electronic form.

**Keywords**: Śaivasiddhānta, āgama, texts on rituals, manuscripts, cataloguing

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**Mahākaviśrībhabhūtupiṇḍatat Mahāvīracarita Mahāvīracarita Mṛgendrāgama. Section des rites et section du comportement. Avec la Vṛtī de Bhaṭṭanārāyanakanṭha.**


The present work is a first French translation of the Mahāvīracarita (The epic tale of the Great Hero), one of three plays composed in Sanskrit and Prakrit by the poet-playwright Bhavabhūti in the 1st half of the 8th cent. A.D. The annotated translation is presented alongside the text. The play is accompanied by the Sanskrit commentary of Vīrarāghava (18th cent. A.D.), added annotation.

The introduction studies the six notions of dramaturgy based on primary sources that reveal the structure of such a play. The notes provide the principal teachings of other commentators. Two indices are devoted to metrics and to the terminology of dramaturgy and poetics respectively.

**Keywords**: Sanskrit, kāvya, theatre, Bhavabhūti, Mahāvīracarita

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**Harivarivacitā Mālatīmādhavaṭīkā. Le commentaire de Hariraha sur le Mālatīmādhava de Bhavabhūti.**


The present work is a first annotated edition of the oldest known commentary (end of 12th or early 13th cent. A.D.) of the Mālatīmādha of Bhavabhūti (first half of 8th cent. A.D.).

The ṇā is given here with the text of the play as edited by R.G. Bhandarkar. A first appendix gives the list of variants noted between the text of the Mālatīmādha edited by R.G. Bhandarkar and the text as it appears through the commentary of Hariraha. A second appendix provides the list of variants of the play mentioned in the commentary. Three indices contain, respectively, the list of Prakrit and desi words and those in a vernacular language mentioned by Hariraha; the list of citations made by him; and finally the list of terms that designate realia and various notions belonging to the domains of poetics, dramaturgy and erotic literature.

**Keywords**: Sanskrit literature, drama, commentary, Bhavabhūti, Hariraha

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**Le Dhātukāvya de Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa. Un poème didactique sanskrit.**


The edited text relating to Sanskrit grammar is a commentary on Pradīpa of Kātyāyaṇa. The text has been much cited by authors of Sanskrit grammar. No details are available about the author, as the text starts without the customary prayer or benediction.

In his commentary, Pravartaka brings forth many aspects of the Pradīpa that are not found in other commentaries. However, the commentary is available only for two of the chapters of Pāṇini’s Astādhyāyī, which consists totally of eight chapters. The present edition has been prepared on the basis of manuscripts collected from South Indian libraries.

**Keywords**: Sanskrit grammar, commentary, Astādhyāyī, Mahābhāṣya, Pradīpa

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*Note: Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde.*
The present volume contains an edition, French translation and study of the Ďhūtākāvya by Nārāyana-bhāhatta, poet and grammarian of the 17th century and native of Kerala. The Ďhūtākāvya is a Sanskrit poem of the śāstrakāvya genre of literature or didactic poetry. Woven around the narration of the assassination of Kamsa by Kṛṣṇa in the Bhāgavatapuraṇā, it illustrates in the most refined of Sanskrit poetry, all the verbal roots recorded in the Pāṇinian form of Ďhūtāpātha (as transmitted by the Mādhavvādhyādhyātṛtā) as well as the more general grammatical aphorisms that are attached to it. This study is a remarkable example, both from the technical and literary viewpoints, of the śāstrakāvya genre of literature.

Keywords: kāvya, śāstrakāvya, Sanskrit grammar

Dīptāgama


Language: Sanskrit, French.

Volume I : Out of print / Epuisée.


Dīptāgama is one of the 28 canonical treatises pertaining to the Southern Śaivite school known as Śaivasiddhānta. It deems itself a “treatise on installations”. The present critical edition comprises of three volumes where the Sanskrit text is followed by a chapter-wise summary aimed at making the reading easier. The first volume deals with mantras, installation of the main roots recorded in the Pāṇinian form of Ďhūtāpātha, as transmitted by the Mādhavvādhyādhyātṛtā. In this book the author has undertaken a translation and commentary of the above text in French. The translation is based on the eulogy of Muni Jinavijaya (1934) for which 9 manuscripts were used. The author has also consulted an additional previously unused manuscript preserved at the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin.

Keywords: Jainism, Jaina holy places (tīrtha), Tīrthankara Bhaṭṭa Rāmakanṭha’s commentary on the Kīrāṇattra. Vol. I : Chapters 1-6.


Le Rauravāgama. Un traité de rituel et de doctrine śaivaïtes.


Rauravāgama is one of the 28 fundamental texts (mūla-gāma) of the Śaivasiddhānta system. It deals with various subjects in 80 chapters: formation of mantras, daily rituals, temple festival, several ceremonies (installation of images, funeral rites, initiations, aternalions, etc.), iconography, architecture, etc. as well as tattvas, the sixfold path of liberation, Śaiva Yoga etc. Between 1961 and 1988, Pandit N.R. Bhat provided a critical edition of this huge corpus. The authors of the present French translation of the whole work, have tried to highlight the several strata which have marked the redaction of the corpus of more than 3800 verses and which show how Śaiva doctrine and ritual have evolved over the centuries.

Keywords: Śaivism, āgamas, Śaivasiddhanta, India, religion
The collection of manuscripts at the French Institute of Pondicherry comprising 8500 bundles of manuscripts on palm-leaf and 1144 bundles of transcripts of manuscripts on paper, constitute the most important collection of manuscripts in the world on the Saiva-siddhānta school of thought, the āgamas; the texts are in Sanskrit (most of them in Grantha script) and Tamil. The demonstration CD-ROM, Paramparā, which represents both the work of digitization and descriptive cataloguing of the collection undertaken at the IFP, contains images of a selection of 66 texts accompanied by their catalogue description. The user can view on screen all the leaves and pages of these texts (around 1600 images) as well as search the data base through a search engine.

This CD works only with Internet Explorer 8.

Keywords: manuscripts, āgama, Śaivasiddhānta, Sanskrit, grantha, cataloguing

Index des mots de l’oeuvre de Bhavabhūti.

François Grimal, IFP/EFEO, 2005, viii, 435 p. (CI nº 92)

Language: Sanskrit. (French introd.)

The Yoga of the Mālinīvijayottaratantra. Chapters 1–4, 7, 12–17.


Language: Sanskrit, English. Out of print / Épuisé

The Parākhya tantra. A Scripture of the Śaiva Siddhānta.


Language: Sanskrit, English. Out of print / Épuisé

Pāṇiniyāvyākaranodhāharanakosāḥ. The Paninian grammar through its examples [CD-ROM]


Language: Sanskrit.


The Pāṇiniyāvyākaranodhāharanakosāḥ is an instrument for grasping in a concrete way both the functioning and the field of application of the complex grammatical system of the Aṣṭādhyāyī of Pāṇini along with the vārttika-s of Kātyāyana. To this end, the approximately 40,000 examples provided by the Mahābhāṣya, the Kāśikāvṛtti, the Bhāṣāvṛtti and the Siddhāntakaumudī, have been collected and made the subject of articles whose content corresponds to this dual objective. This work is, thus, in the form of a dictionary whose entries are those examples which are accessed either directly or through Aṣṭādhyāyī’s sūtra-s or by Indian grammatical terminology. In presenting this entire work, it seemed most appropriate to follow the presentation of Paninian grammar made by the Siddhāntakaumudī. Consequently, each of the volumes of the dictionary, from the second on, corresponds to a prakarana of that commentary. The first volume, entitled The Book of Examples, gives a simple and clear overview of the basic data embodied in all the examples. The Pāṇiniyāvyākaranodhāharanakosāḥ is being published in both book and CD-ROM form.

Keywords: Sanskrit, Pāṇini grammar, examples, commentaries

Pāṇiniyāvyākaranodhāharanakosāḥ. The Paninian grammar through its examples. [Book]


Language: Sanskrit (with a trilingual introduction in Sanskrit, French & English). (Distributed by the RSV, Tirupati / Diffusé par le RSV, Tirupati)

ISBN (Vol. 1): 978-81-8470-140-1
ISBN (Vol. 2): 978-81-8470-147-0

The Pāṇiniyāvyākaranodhāharanakosāḥ is an instrument for grasping in a concrete way both the functioning and the field of application of the complex grammatical system of the Aṣṭādhyāya of Pāṇini along with the vārttika-s of Kātyāyana. To this end, the approximately 40,000 examples provided by the Mahābhāṣya, the Kāśikāvṛtti, the Bhāṣāvṛtti and the Siddhāntakaumudī, have been collected and made the subject of articles whose content corresponds to this dual objective. This work is, thus, in the form of a dictionary whose entries are those examples which are accessed either directly or through Aṣṭādhyāyī’s sūtra-s or by Indian grammatical terminology. In presenting this entire work, it seemed most appropriate to follow the presentation of Paninian grammar made by the Siddhāntakaumudī. Consequently, each of the volumes of the dictionary, from the second on, corresponds to a prakarana of that commentary. The first volume, entitled The
Sābdabodhamāṃsā. An inquiry into Indian theories of verbal cognition.


Language: Sanskrit. (English introd. in vol. 1) (Distributed by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi / Diffusé par le Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi)


In the first volume, the author, assembling the views of different sāstra-s (Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, Vākyāraṇa, Vedānta...) examines the theory according to which word is a means of valid cognition, the nature of the sentence, its sense, the theories of anvītābhidhāna and abhīhitānvaya, the notions of syntactic unity and plurality, the sphota theory etc. In the second volume, he deals with the significance of the nominal case terminations and offers a profound and well-organized account of the views of the Naiyāyikas, Valyākaranas and the Mīmāṃsā in regard to this subject.

This book is a complete analytical study of all the œuvres of Nigamajñāna I and his nephew-cum-disciple Nigamajñāna II. This study aims at bringing to limelight the great contributions made by these two teachers in the sixteenth century for the consolidation, elaboration and propagation of the Śaivasiddhānta religious system and philosophical doctrines. For the first time the contents of all the available texts of these two Śaiva teachers in Sanskrit and Tamil, of which many are unpublished, are completely and critically analysed with a view to fully bring out the richness of these texts in their totality and their value in the propagation of Śaivasiddhānta during one of the most crucial periods in Indian history.

Keywords: śaivasiddhānta, ritual, compilation, āgama

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
The Sūkṣmāgama is a hitherto unpublished and important Śāivāgama dealing with many Śaiva rituals as they are performed in temples.

The edition is based on the collation of eight paper manuscripts and is prefaced by an introduction (both in English and in Sanskrit) that gives a detailed summary of the edited text. In the 1st volume, the reader will find treatment of many rites, such as the pūrṇāyāvācana, the preparation of the pañcagavya, rites for the worship of Śiva in temples, the fire worship, and finally a very detailed description of the grand temple festival.

The 2nd volume contains descriptions of a variety of rites and ceremonies concerning divinities and humans, mostly performed in the temple.

The 3rd volume contains descriptions of a variety of rites and ceremonies concerning Śiva and the Goddess and for the welfare of the society. Many of them are in the form of installations of a Śiva linga, of the image of the Goddess and of the provisional temple. Others include festivals such as the collecting of pearls from the sea, the chariot festival, the offering of a golden crown to the Śrīṅga, the installation of the temple kitchen, tank, well and of the monastery. The performance of aтонement rites in order to make up for omissions in various rites, the installation of Nāga and that of the altars inside the temple for bai-offering are also treated in detail.

Keywords: śaiva, śaivasiddhānta, āgama, ritual

**Tārkikacakravarti Gadādharabhattācārya-viracitah Vyākhyānamālā: Vidvanmanoramākhyayā Vyākhyaṇyā Sahitaḥ. Parts1 & 2.**


The Bhaktimandākini: an elaborate fourteenth century commentary by Pūrṇāsarasvati on the Viṣṇupādādī-keśastotra attributed to Śankarācārya.


The Bhaktimandākini is a commentary by the Keralan exegete Pūrṇāsarasvati a Śaiva ascetic who is well known for his learned and aesthetically sensitive commentaries on works of belles lettres in Sanskrit. The commentary expounds the Viṣṇupādādīkeṣastotra, a hymn of fifty-two intricately elegant verses that describe every detail of Viṣṇu from his toes to his hair, as well as his spouses and his various weapons (conch, discus, sword, etc.). This literary stotra, composed in śrāgdhārā metre, is traditionally ascribed to the non-dualist philosopher Śankara.

In this publication, we furnish a new critical edition of the Bhaktimandākini (that of 1911 being now long out of print) based on four manuscripts and we also provide a text of the stotra as read by the commentator. In the introduction to the edition, the authorship of the stotra, the life and works of Pūrṇāsarasvati, as well as the theology of the commentary are discussed. A running translation of the stotra follows the introduction and the book concludes with an index for the quarter verses and a list of the figures of rhetoric (alārikāra) identified by the commentator.

Keywords: Viṣṇu, Stotra, Bhakti, devotional literature

**Bhaṭṭoṭi Dīkṣita on the Gajasūtra.**

S.L.P. Anjaneya Sarma, François Grimal with the collaboration of Luther Obrock, 2013, iii, 136 p. (RSAS n° 1; Vyākhyaṇamālā n° 1).


The present volume offers a glimpse into early modern commentaries in the field of vyākarana, the discipline of grammar. The selection at hand is comprised of three commentaries of Bhaṭṭoṭi Dīkṣita, the 17th century Mahārāṣṭrīan brahmī writing in Benares, on the sūtra 1.3.67 of the Astādhyāyī, often called the Gajasūtra because the elephants that feature so prominently in its examples. The present authors have chosen these specific commentaries on this particular sūtra since they are exemplary in regard to their subject; Bhaṭṭoṭi's analysis and interpretation of the sūtra both takes into account much previous scholarship on the sūtra and leads later scholars to further discussions that take up the subtleties of Bhaṭṭoṭi's position — often in critical ways. Furthermore, the method and style of his commentaries here reproduced and translated are in many ways emblematic of the style of early modern Sanskrit intellectuals.

Keywords: Sanskrit, Pāṇiniyan Grammar, Sanskrit Commentaries, Bhaṭṭoṭi Dīkṣita

**Bilingual Discourse and Cross-Cultural Fertilisation: Sanskrit and Tamil in Medieval India.**

Edited by Whitney Cox and Vincenzo Vergiani, IFP/EFEFO, 2013, x, 466 p. (Cl n° 121).


This collection of essays aims to trace the exchanges, responses, affinities and fissures between the worlds of Sanskrit and Tamil literary cultures in the medieval period. The literati who produced the works in these languages moved freely between domains that earlier Indological scholarship has tended to compartmentalise. The eleven studies presented in this volume strive to move beyond this narrow perspective and thus do justice to the richness and complexity of the cultural synthesis that took shape in South India in this period.

By looking at the articulation of identities, practices, and discourses in texts of a range of genres composed in these essays supply a picture of South India in the medieval period that is unique in its historical depth and conceptual complexity and demonstrate innovative ways to investigate and problematise cross-cultural phenomena, while suggesting how much work yet remains to be done.

Keywords: Sanskrit, Tamil, medieval, cultural and intellectual history, translucitation.
An Enquiry into the Nature of Liberation: Bhāṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭha’s Pramokṣanārināsa-kārikāvṛtti, a commentary on Sadyojyothi’s refutation of twenty conceptions of the liberated state (mokṣa).

For the first time critically edited, translated into English and annotated by Alex Watson, Dominic Goodall, S.L.P. Anjaneya Sarma, IFP/EFEO, 2013, 508 p. (CI n° 122).


This book presents a short philosophical treatise in which twenty rival theories of the liberated state (mokṣa) are introduced and countered, and a long, discursive commentary that explores and develops the arguments that the treatise advances or implies. The original treatise comprises fifty-nine Sanskrit verses composed by Sadyojyothi (c. 675–725 AD), the earliest named Śaiva philosopher of the Mantramārga of whom works survive. The commentator, Bhāṭṭa Rāmakaṇṭha (c. 950–1000 AD), was a Kashmirian whose writings systematised the doctrines of the classical Śaiva Siddhānta, for some centuries the dominant school of tantric Śaivism.

Presented here is a first critical edition of these interlinked works and a richly annotated English translation. A lightly annotated introduction lays out clearly the ideas that the edited texts expound. Their study casts light not only on the history of Śaiva thought, but also on a number of religio-philosophical doctrines for which little other testimony survives.

Keywords: Liberation (mokṣa), Śaiva siddhānta, Indian philosophy, Hindu theology, Śaivism, Sanskrit philology, Sadyojyothi, Rāmakaṇṭha

Śaiva Rites of Expiation. A First Edition and Translation of Trilocanaśiva’s Twelfth-Century Prāyaścittasamuccaya (With a Transcription of Hṛdayaśiva’s Prāyaścittasamuccaya).


Rites of expiation and reparation (prāyaścitta) may not seem central to the history of the Mantramārga, but they provide a fascinating angle from which to view the evolution of this broad religious tradition. Instead of focusing on the evolution and philosophical defence of Śaiva doctrines, or on the examination of ritual practices and of theories developed to justify and shore up such practices, this study puts the spotlight instead on social dimensions of the religion.

This book contains a first edition and translation of a South Indian compendium of Śaiva expiation rituals compiled by Trilocanaśiva, a twelfth-century theologian celebrated for his Siddhāntasāravāli, a metrical treatise on the Śaivasiddhānta that is still traditionallly studied in the Tamil-speaking South today. Trilocana does not reveal the sources from which he quotes, many of which are lost to us, but an earlier Northern treatise on the same theme from Malwa by a certain Hṛdayaśiva consists only in large labeled quotations, typically whole chapters, from those sources. A Nepalese palm-leaf manuscript kept in Cambridge that is dated to 1157 AD may be the earliest surviving codex to transmit Hṛdayaśiva’s text and we have included a complete transcription of that manuscript as an appendix. A combined quarter-verse-index helps readers to navigate both Trilocana’s and Hṛdayaśiva’s works.

Our introduction attempts to trace the social developments within the Śaivasiddhānta that give context to the evolution of Śaiva reparatory rites.

Keywords: Śaivism, expiation, ritual, social history, Sanskrit, textual criticism, Dharmaśāstra


Edited by Dominic Goodall in collaboration with Alexis Sanderson & Harunaga Isacson with contributions of Nirajan Kafle, Diwakar Acharya & others, IFP/EFEO / Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg, 2015, 662 p. (CI n°128 / ETS n° 1)


Transmitted to us in a well-preserved ninth-century Nepalese manuscript, the Niśvāsatattvasamādhītā has come in recent years to be recognised as probably the oldest surviving complete scripture of the Mantramārga. This volume presents a critical edition and annotated translation of the three earliest layers of the text: the Mūlasūtra, Uttarāsūtra and Nayasūtra. The topics dealt with include cosmology, rituals of worship and initiation, and forms of yoga. A lengthy introduction sets these sūtras in context, in particular by examining the evidence for dating them. There follow a summary of their contents, an account of the early manuscript and its three twentieth-century apographs, and a treatment of the various ways in which the language of the Niśvāsa deviates from Pāṇinian norms.

Keywords: Śaivism, tantra, theology


Critically edited from their 11th- and 12th-century Nepalese palm-leaf manuscripts with an Introduction and Notes by Diwakar Acharya, IFP/EFEO/Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg, 2015, lxxxvi, 229 p. (CI n°129 / ETS n° 2)


The three works presented in this volume are hitherto unpublished texts of great significance for the early history of tantric Vaiṣṇavism, and we have grounds for supposing that they are older than any hitherto published Vaiṣṇava Tantras. They preserve archaic elements not found in other Pañcarātra works, such as Vaiṣṇava brahma-mantras styled after the Pāṣupata ones, and the veneration of eight heroes of the Vṛṣṇi clan, as well as of the pentad of Varāha, Narasimha, Trivikrama, Vāmana, and Vasudeva. Their ritual makes profuse use of Vedic mantras, one of them even requiring the installation of Vedic hymns (rather than tantric mantras) chosen from each of the ten manḍalas of the Rgveda in every image of Viṣṇu. In a spirit rare in the Vaiṣṇava traditions of the second millennium, these scriptures come in recent years to be recognised as probably the oldest surviving complete scripture of the Mantramārga. This volume presents a critical edition and annotated translation of the three earliest layers of the text: the Mūlasūtra, Uttarāsūtra and Nayasūtra. The topics dealt with include cosmology, rituals of worship and initiation, and forms of yoga. A lengthy introduction sets these sūtras in context, in particular by examining the evidence for dating them. There follow a summary of their contents, an account of the early manuscript and its three twentieth-century apographs, and a treatment of the various ways in which the language of the Niśvāsa deviates from Pāṇinian norms.

Keywords: Śaivism, tantra, theology
call on devotees to identify Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva. They thus present a picture of Tantric Vaiṣṇavism in the first millennium AD as imbricated with Śaivism and Brahmanism and tell us much about the early history of tantrism and of Hinduism in general.

The first and third of these texts are transmitted to us in a single palm-leaf manuscript dated to Nepal Samvat 147 (1027 AD), and the second in a slightly newer and undated one, both from the treasure trove of the National Archives, Kathmandu. This volume contains a first edition of these texts with a detailed introduction, including an English synopsis, along with text-critical notes and indices, as well as facsimiles of the manuscript leaves.

**Keywords:** Vaiṣṇavism, tantra, theology

**The Brahmayāmala-tantra or Picumata. Volume II. The Religious Observances and Sexual Rituals of the Tantric Practitioner: Chapters 3, 21, and 45.**

A Critical Edition and Annotated Translation by Csaba Kiss, IFP/EFEÖ/Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg, 2015, 373 p. (Cl n° 130 / ETS n° 3)


The Brahmayāmala-tantra (aka Picumata) is probably one of the earliest surviving Śaiva tantras, and possibly the earliest one known to us of the Bhairavatantra tradition. The present volume contains a critical edition and annotated translation of three of its chapters: one on the central mantra of the cult, one on preliminary religious observances (vrata) prescribed for all practitioners (sādhu), and one on instructions for each individual categories of sādhaka — instructions on transgressive sexual rituals for the Tālaka, on strict rules of conduct for the chaste Carubhojin, and on a combination of these for the Mixed Practitioner. This unique system of sādhakas marks an early phase in the development of classification of practitioners seeking liberation and magical powers, and gives us an insight into the tantric world of extremes: of wild sexual encounters involving several female partners and highly impure substances on the one hand, and of asceticism, strict vegetarianism and chastity on the other.

The introduction deals with the main topics raised by the selected chapters, as well as with problems of the sometimes extremely non-standard (Aśa) Sanskrit that the oldest manuscript transmits. One of the appendices provides a summary of the first twenty-five chapters (about one quarter) of the Brahmayāmala to facilitate further study. The extensive index includes all important keywords and all major Aśa phenomena.

**Keywords:** Śaivism, tantra, theology

**Bhāṭṭatantararahasya. The Bhāṭṭatantara-rasāyaṇa of Khaṇḍadeva with the Sārāprakāśikā commentary by N. S. Ramanuja Tatagraya.**


Language: Sanskrit.


The Bhāṭṭatantararahasya of Khaṇḍadeva with the Sārāprakāśikā commentary by N. S. Ramanuja Tatagraya is a unique system of sādhakas, which marks an early phase in the development of classification of practitioners seeking liberation and magical powers, and gives us an insight into the tantric world of extremes: of wild sexual encounters involving several female partners and highly impure substances on the one hand, and of asceticism, strict vegetarianism and chastity on the other.

The introduction deals with the main topics raised by the selected chapters, as well as with problems of the sometimes extremely non-standard (Aśa) Sanskrit that the oldest manuscript transmits. One of the appendices provides a summary of the first twenty-five chapters (about one quarter) of the Brahmayāmala to facilitate further study. The extensive index includes all important keywords and all major Aśa phenomena.

**Keywords:** Grammar, Sanskrit, Paninian semantics, commentary

**Indology**

**Tantric Studies. Fruits of a Franco-German project on Early Tantra.**

Edited by Dominic Goodall and Harunaga Isaacson, IFP/EFEÖ/Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg, 2016, xxx, 305 p. (Cl n° 131 / ETS n° 4)


The principal works that have emerged from our stimulating
project on 'Early Tantra' are critical editions and translations of previously unpublished primary material, which have begun to appear in this new series. This volume complements those publications by gathering together some of the fruits, direct and indirect, of the wide-ranging discussions that took place during the project's workshops. By way of introduction, the volume opens with an attempt by the editors to draw together our findings about the "shared ritual syntax" of some of the earliest known works of the tantric traditions, with a particular emphasis on the Buddhist Mahājñānāyamālakalpa and the Śaiva Nītīvāsataṭṭhavatamsī. Seven further contributions, by Dominic Goodall, Peter Bisschop, Judit Törzsö, Diwakar Acharya, Anna A. Słącza, Libbie Mills and Péter-Daniel Szántó, throw light on a wide range of topics: the Śaivatattvas and their evolution, yogini-temples, alphabet-deities, an early treatise of snake-related magic, iconographic prescriptions in early prātīṣṭhātantras, the implications of the use of the bhūtasankhyā system, and a fragment of a Buddhist tantric śādhanā.

**Keywords:** Mantramārga, Tantra, Magic, Iconography, Shaivism, Vajrayāna, Goddess-worship, Ritual, Cosmography

**Avacchedakatāniruktīḥ. The Avacchedakatānirukti (of the Dīdhiti and Gādā-dhāri) with the Subhodhā commentary by N.Ś. Ramanuja Tatacharya.**

**Associate Editor S. Lakshminarasimham**, IFP / Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram, 2017, vi, 290 p. (RSAS no 18 / Vyākhyānamālā no 2. SCSVMV University Publication Series no 38)


The Avacchedakatānirukti, a supplement by Gadādhara Bhāṭṭācārya (circa 1604–1709) to the commentary Dīdhiti on the Tattva Cintāmaṇi written by the great philosopher Raghunātha Śiromaṇi’s (circa 1477–1547), deals with the interpretation of avacchedakatva, the individuality of invariable conco-mitance in inference (vyāpti), elaborating upon Raghunātha Śiromaṇi’s treatment of the topic. In his own commentary, the Subhodhā, Prof. N.S. Ramanuja Tatacharya clarifies the most difficult portion of this śātric text, and renders it accessible by presenting it in simple and lucid language.

**Keywords:** Indian logic, avacchedakatva, commentary


**Language:** Sanskrit, English. 800 Rs (35 €). ISBN (IFP): 978-81-8470-224-8

The Kārmapaṇjikā is a manual for the domestic rituals of the Paippalāda tradition. Claiming to follow a Sūtra of Pāṭhināsi, the text was composed by an otherwise unknown Śrīdharā in Orissa in the 16th century CE. His work is a precious late-medieval witness to the Atharvavedic tradition, preserving archaic features dating from the Vedic period, but also showing much influence from various non-Vedic traditions that have been prevalent in this part of eastern India. The critical edition, which will be complete in three volumes, is based on six palm-leaf manuscripts written in Oriya script. This first volume contains an extensive introduction followed by the first nine chapters of text that describe the general paradigms of domestic ritual in this tradition.

**Keywords:** Sanskrit, Paddhati, Atharvaveda, Paippalāda, Orissa

**The Brahmayamalatantra or Picumata, Volume I: Paṭālas 1–2, 39–40 & 83. Revelation, Ritual, and Material Culture in an Early Śaiva Tantra.**

**Shaman Hatley**, FP/EFEEO/Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg, 2018, xiv, 695 p. (CI n°133/ ETS n° 5)


This book is a contribution to the history of Śaiva temple-construction that furnishes for the first time an edition and translation of prescriptions given in some of the earliest known Sanskrit sources. The six works represented in this volume are all scriptures of the Mantramārga (tantras) transmitted to us in early (tenth to thirteenth-century) manuscripts that have survived in the Kathmandu valley, and all of them, with the exception of the Pīṅgalāmāṭa, belong to the Śaivasiddhānta. This ground-breaking book for the first time brings together, edits and translates the prescriptions for temple-types from six tantras that predate Chola-period norms and that hail from more northerly regions.

**Keywords:** temple architecture, Śaivasiddhānta, āgama / tantra, prescriptive Sanskrit literature

**The Brahmayamala or Picumata is one of the earliest surviving goddess-oriented (sākta) tantras, its core probably dating back to the late seventh or early eighth century. Though long forgotten, it is thus crucial to understanding the early history of the Tantric traditions. Spanning more than twelve-thousand verses and 104 chapters, this monumental work is transmitted in a beautiful Nepalese palm-leaf manuscript of the eleventh century, which forms the principal basis for this critical edition. Complementing volume II, edited by Csaba Kiss in the same series, this volume includes the first published edition and annotated translation of five chapters of the Brahmayamala. The volume also presents pioneering studies on topics these chapters illuminate: Tantric Śaiva conceptions of revelation and the canon, the history of Tantric cotal ritual, the mythology of Bhairava, and the iconography and symbolism of the skull-staff (khatvāṅga). As with other texts published in the Early Tantra Series, study of the Brahmayamala helps reshape our knowledge of Tantric Śaivism and religion in early medieval India.**

**Keywords:** Brahmayamala, Śaivism, Tantra

**Temple Design in Six Early Śaiva Scriptures. Critical edition and translation of the prāsādālakṣaṇa-portions of the Bṛhatkālottara, Devyāmāta, Kiraṇa, Mohacūrotta, Mayasamgraha & Pīṅgalāmāṭa.**

**Libbie Mills** FP/EFEEO, 2019, 665 p. (CI n°138)

**Language:** Sanskrit, English. 1500 Rs (65 €). ISBN (IFP): 978-81-8470-228-6

This book is a contribution to the history of Śaiva temple-construction that furnishes for the first time an edition and translation of prescriptions given in some of the earliest known Sanskrit sources. The six works represented in this volume are all scriptures of the Mantramārga (tantras) transmitted to us in early (tenth to thirteenth-century) manuscripts that have survived in the Kathmandu valley, and all of them, with the exception of the Pīṅgalāmāṭa, belong to the Śaivasiddhānta. This ground-breaking book for the first time brings together, edits and translates the prescriptions for temple-types from six tantras that predate Chola-period norms and that hail from more northerly regions.

**Keywords:** temple architecture, Śaivasiddhānta, āgama / tantra, prescriptive Sanskrit literature

**Libbie Mills** FP/EFEEO, 2019, 665 p. (CI n°138)

**Language:** Sanskrit, English. 1500 Rs (65 €). ISBN (IFP): 978-81-8470-228-6

**Deviprasad Mishra**, IFP/EFEO, 2020 (CI n°144)


Niśvāsamukhatattvasamhitā, A Preface to the Earliest Surviving Śaiva Tantra.

**Nirajan Kafle** FP/EFEO/Asien-Afrika-Institut, Universität Hamburg, 2020 (CI n°145/ ETS n° 6)

The present book, entirely in Hindi, is the translation of a study desire for conciliation and from a syncretism which, allied to the Purāṇas (primarily the Adhyātma- and Rāmcaritmānas of the 14th century, which  trace the development of this literature. The texts are accompanied by a French translation.

Keywords: Indo-Aryan literature, folk songs, North India, bārahmāsa

Chants à Kālī de Rāmprasād.


Language: Bengali, French. 370 Rs (17 €) Also freely downloadable from the IFP's website.

Kabīr-vāṇi. Recension occidentale / Western recension.

Introduction et concordances par Charlotte Vaudeville, 1982, xxiv, 461 p. (PIFI n°64). Also freely downloadable from the IFP's website.


Kabīr, born probably around the middle of the 15th century in Benares, is one of the great poets and mystics of India. His famous aphorisms were very probably transmitted from word to mouth for a long time prior to being committed to writing. Hence, the authenticity of the diverse recensions of the Kabīr-vāṇi, or the 'Words of Kabīr', is a matter of considerable debate. The present study attempts to make the text more easily accessible to researchers through the presentation, in a single volume, of the three main printed recensions of the Kabīr-vāṇi. The Western recensions include the Panjābī recension of the Guru-Granth and Rājasthānī recension of the Kabīr-Granthāvalī and the Eastern recension includes the Bijāk. A table of concordances provides links between the various recensions. The book includes introductions in French and English.

Keywords: Indo-Aryan literature, medieval Hinduism, North India, Kabīr

Hīr vāris śāh. Poème panjabi du XVIIIe siècle.


The bulk of the book consists in the thoroughly annotated French translation of the first 110 stanzas of Vāris Śāh’s poem Hir, completed in 1767. The introduction (pp. 5-72) is about the conditions of literary creation in 18th century Panjab, the author, the legend of Hir and Rānjhā which is the basis of the poem, the genre of the qissā (an epico-lyric narrative in rhymed stanzas), the poetics and the literary language of the work (characterized by its archaisms, its dialectal mixity, its low rate of Persian loanwords), the manuscripts and editions. The book includes a summary in English.

Keywords: Panjabi, Literature, 18th century, Vāris Śāh

Other Indian Languages / Autres langues indiennes

Kabīr Granthāvalī (Dohā).


The Rāmcaritmānas or Rāmāyaṇa of Tulsi-Dās, a 16th-century poet born in Ayodhyā, is considered one of the major works of Hindī literature. This monumental body of work (more than 10,000 verses) was composed in Avadhī, a dialect of Hindī. The present study attempts to examine the sources and composition of the Rāmcaritamānās. The author draws from a large number of sources of which the principal are: the sectarian Rāmāyaṇas (i.e Adhvīṣṭa-, Yogavaiṣṇava-, Adhbuṭa- and Bhūṣunḍi- Rāmāyaṇa), the Purāṇas (primarily the Śiva- and Bhāgavata-Purāṇa), drama (the Hanumanataka and Prasannarāghava, for example). The composite character of the work derives partially from a desire for conciliation and from a syncretism which, allied to the literary genius of Tulsi-Dās, explains the enormous success and influence of the text. The present book, entirely in Hindi, is the translation of a study originally in the French language.

Keywords: Indo-Aryan literature, medieval Hinduism, Tulsi-Dās, Rāmāyaṇa


The legend of Dholā-Mārū is an ancient ballad composed in old Mārvārī, one of the first dialects of North India to attain the status of a literary language. It is a piece of popular literature, a love story with a lyrical aspect to the fore. The numerous and diverse adaptations of this legend in the north-western provinces bear witness to its success. The text presented here with a translation into French is based primarily on the recension of Bikaner. The introduction presents the various versions of the legend, Mārvārī, the central location of the story, the possible historicity of the protagonists, the Dhālīns, nomadic balladeers who no doubt contributed to the growth and popularity of the legend, the lyricism that impregnates the work, and its roots and possible borrowings from the Sant poets.

Keywords: Indo-Aryan literature, ballad, folk music, Mārvārī

Bārahmāsa. Les chansons des douze mois dans les littératures indo-aryennes.


The poetic genre known as the bārahmāsa, or ‘twelve months’, devotes a stanza to each of the months of the year. Found in the vernacular literatures of the north of India, it proved immensely popular amongst the rural communities and continues to be orally transmitted through village songs. This study is based on the oldest of the bārahmāsa-s, which appear mainly in three languages: ancient Marwari-Gujarati, Avadhī and old Bengali. It presents samples of the bārahmāsa in several dialects (13th century to the end of the 15th century A.D.) as well as two other texts, a caumāsā of the 15th-16th century and a pāhū of the 14th century, which trace the development of this literature. The texts are accompanied by a French translation.

Keywords: Indo-Aryan literature, medieval Hinduism, North India, bārahmāsa
The calf became an orphan. A study in contemporary Kannada fiction.


This book is a revised version of a Ph. D. thesis submitted to the University of Utrecht. It is the first doctoral dissertation about Kannada literature submitted at a university in the Western world.

The book is an attempt at learning about the culture of Karnataka as reflected in contemporary Kannada fiction. It surveys Kannada fiction of the post-Independence era, in the light of certain “culturally specific themes”. Through a literary analysis of 35 works, the author of the book has focused on such themes as Indian womanhood, aspects of Hinduism, its confrontation with other faiths, the implications of the caste system and so on. The book contains elaborate summaries of the literary works discussed.

Keywords: Kannada literature, contemporary Kannada fiction, cultural themes

La victoire de Manasā. Traduction française du Manasāvijaya, poème bengali de Vipradāsā (XVe).


By way of some surprising episodes that involve a multifarious range of characters, the Manasā Vijaya or Victory of Manasā (1495) portrays the cruel manner in which the Goddess of Serpents established a tradition of her worship in the world. This Bengali poem, intended for singing and recitation, belongs to the literary genre of the maṅgalkāvya. Alongside Vedic, epic and Puranic myths, it borrows themes from the literature of Nāth yogins, painting a large and vivid tableau of medieval Bengali society. This complete translation, the first into a European language, is accompanied by an introduction, notes, a bibliography and glossaries.

Keywords: medieval Bengal, epic poetry, Manasā, maṅgalkāvya, serpent-worship

HISTORY, ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY / HISTOIRE, ART ET ARCHÉOLOGIE


Jean Filliozat, 1956, ii, 60 p. (PIFI n°2).
Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Entretiens 1955.

Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

L’esclavage dans l’Inde ancienne d’après les textes pāls et sanskritis.

Dev Raj. 1957, iv, 144 p. (PIFI n°7).
Language: French. 290 Rs (13 €). Also Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

The present volume in French examines the origins and development of slavery in ancient India through the study of all relevant historical, social, economic and political data found in certain texts in Pāli and Sanskrit. The principal sources are: the Vinaya and Sutta of the Pāli canon, the Nirukta of Yāska, the Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali, the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, the Arthaśāstra of Kautilya. The book first presents all previous studies made on the problem of slavery in India. Thereafter it examines the antecedents of slavery in India using data provided by the Indus Valley civilization and the Rigveda, the

slavery in the period of the Buddha, the rules of slavery according to Kautilya and slavery as described in the epics.

Keywords: slavery, history, society

Tableau comparatif des intervalles musicaux.

Alain Daniélou, 1956, iv, 145 p. (PIFI n°8).
Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Intervals characterizing musical notes, although clearly audible to the musician, are not easy to display graphically. This is the reason why several, often contradictory, methods explaining the divisions in the octave through arithmetic tables have been used in China, in the Middle East and in Europe. These are presented here in the form of graphic tables and compared with the Indian system, which is based on expression rather than on graphic representation.

To this end, the author has used contributions made by musicians from all corners of India. The resulting tables display, side by side, the principal intervals used or that are likely to be used in the various known systems. This not only represents a valuable source of information on display, side by side, the principal intervals used or that are likely to be used in the various known systems. This not only represents a valuable source of information on comparative musicology, but is also useful for the synchronization of experimental instruments and the potential development of each system.

Keywords: comparative musicology, musical intervals, tables

La musique du Cambodge et du Laos.

Alain Daniélou, 1957, 32. [iv] p. . ill. (PIFI n°9).
Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

The present volume in French examines the origins and development of music in Cambodia and Laos through the study of all relevant historical, social, economic and political data found in certain texts in Khmer and Thai. The principal sources are: the Nōn Khen, the Mūlasangha-cte, the Dhammapada, the Samatthavatā, the Osmāṇi, the Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali, the Arthaśāstra of Kautilya. The book first presents all previous studies made on the problem of music in Cambodia and Laos. Thereafter it examines the antecedents of music in Cambodia and Laos using data provided by the Indus Valley civilization and the Rigveda, the

music of Cambodia and Laos as known through the medium of oral transmission, the potential development of each system.
**La vie et l’organisation des communautés bouddhiques modernes de Ceylan.**

André Bareaux, 1957, iii, 90 p., 50 p. of plans, drawings, 5 p. of photos. (PIFI n°10).

Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

**Le rituel de la dévotion krṣṇaīte.**

Rasik Vihari Joshi, 1959, ix, 142 p., ill. (PIFI n°17).


Krṣṇa worship is one of the most popular manifestations of religiosity in India. The present study illustrates the ritual aspects of the Krṣṇa cult based primarily on Sanskrit sources such as the Purāṇas and Tantras, the Pañcarātrasamhitās and the Haribhaktivilāsa. It deals with initiation (dikṣā), with the rosary and the rite of puraścarana, the construction of the temple of Krṣṇa, elaboration, consecration and worship of his images, and with the bhakta. It demonstrates how Krṣṇa-worship has transformed the modern ritual without severing formal ties with the Vedas, replacing prayer addressed to an impersonal Being with personal communion with Lord Krṣṇa.

**Garcin de Tassy. Biographie et étude critique de ses œuvres.**

Sayida Surriya Hussain, 1962, xx, 234 p. (PIFI n°22)


The School of Living Oriental languages was founded in Paris in 1795. Garcin de Tassy held the chair of Hindustani there, which was created in 1828. Many important works are attributed to this great scholar, who was equally well versed in Arabic, Persian and Turkish. He was interested primarily in the Muslim religion and the Urdu language.

The present volume first gives a historical introduction to Indian studies in Europe in the 18th-19th centuries A.D. It then traces the career of this scholar and presents the entire range of his literary works in five parts: Hindustani language and literature, translations, sociology and Islamic studies, book reviews and obituaries, unpublished works.

**Parures divines du Sud de l’Inde.**


Language: French. Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

**Contribution à l’étude d’Aiyanār-Śāstā.**

Marguerite E. Adicéam, 1967, viii, 133 p., 3 pl., 38 photos. (PIFI n°32)


Aiyanār-Śāstā, a village deity or popular deity of South India, has many temples attributed to him in this region. One of his principal duties is to protect the land. Literary sources often describe him as a son of Śiva.

The present publication, using all documentation pertaining to the deity assembled by the French Institute of Pondicherry (Sanskrit and Tamil texts both edited and in manuscript form as well as illustrations), successively studies the various names of the deity, his origins, the characteristics of his representations, the location, direction and form of his temples, the manner of his installation, festivals that honour him and the Aiyanār-Śāstā cult.

**Industrialisation et société dans l’Inde du Nord.**


This publication studies the factors of resistance to industrialization in North Indian society, which is that of a culture in transition from the traditional and pre-industrial to the industrial system. Following an introduction outlining the problems addressed, it speaks of the traditional social structure as an impediment to a better quality of life. It then analyzes the factors of resistance or the causes of delay, ascribing these to the survival of the caste system. It examines the existing caste system from a psychological perspective, drawing attention to conceptions that entail, at the least, a lack of active cooperation with the efforts at industrialisation. It concludes with a study of the traditional system of attitudes and values with regard to industrialisation.

**Uttarāmērūr. Légendes, histoire, monuments.**


The book is first a resurvey of the famous inscriptions of Uttarāmērūr, around the sabhā of the village and its functioning. The most original contribution deals with the theoretical reconstruction of the layout of the village, according to āgamas and vāstu śāstra in the distribution of temples and space, erection and iconography of temples, and the on the patterns of roads and irrigation channels. It confirms the political organisation of the agraharam under the sabhā and ur at least till the 13th century when Tiruppulivanam continues the local history, probably under Saiva Veljala’s dominance. The Sanskrit local purdina and some more recent documents or local traditions add legends to an already fascinating history.

**Sanctuaires rupestres de l’Inde du Sud.**


Language: French.


The present publication presents a series of photographs of caves in South India that were transformed in the olden days into shrines or temples. It tries to complete the research already published on the subject and to inform archeologists outside of India about the interest of these cave-temples. These cave-temples bear testimony to the practice of converting caves into shrines not only prior to the appearance of constructed temples but also at much later periods.

The first volume is devoted to the study of the cave-temples of Andhra Pradesh (districts of Krishna, Guntur and Nellore); the second presents sites situated in Tamil Nadu (districts of North Arcot, Cengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Truccirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari) as well as in Kerala (districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat). The text and captions are in French.

**Keywords**: archaeology, cave-temples, South India

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Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
This iconographic study of Lord Subrahmanya (also known by the names of Skanda, Kārttikeya, Murugan) in Tamil Nadu is based on extensive documentation, referring also to all related myths, rituals and religious ceremonies. The heart of the work is divided into three parts corresponding to the three principal manifestations of the Lord: the young god, god of wisdom and god of war. Two chapters first undertake a study of the essential points in the mythology of Subrahmanya in Sanskrit and Tamil literature, as well as the different stages of representations of the god outside of Tamil Nadu. A concluding chapter examines the place of Subrahmanya in the pantheon of Saiva gods in Tamil temples.

**Keywords:** iconography, Hinduism, Śaivism, Tamil Nadu

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**Les enseignements architecturaux de l’Ajtāgama et du Raurāvāgama. (Études sur les āgama śivaites, I).**

**Bruno Dagens,** 1977, 146 p., tables. (PIFI n°57).


Ajtāgama and Raurāvāgama, critically edited in the same series (above N° 24 et 18) by Pandit N.R. Bhatt are two Śaiva treatises devoted to the Śaivaśīdhdhānta, which is very representative of the principal style of architecture and sculpture of Vijayanagar in the 16th century A.D. The present study in French describes the architecture of the temple, its iconography (based on Kannada sources such as the narratives and descriptions of Puramdaradāsa, a Vaiṣṇava saint who lived at Hampi during this period) and the two inscriptions engraved on its eastern façade.

**Keywords:** temple, iconography, Vijayanagar, Āḻvār

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**L’iconographie de Subrahmanya au Tamilnad.**

**Françoise L’Hernault,** 1978, 274 p., 246 photos, plans, maps. (PIFI n°59).


This iconographic study of Lord Subrahmanya (also known by the names of Skanda, Kārttikeya, Murugan) in Tamil Nadu is based on extensive documentation, referring also to all related myths, rituals and religious ceremonies. The heart of the work is divided into three parts corresponding to the three principal manifestations of the Lord: the young god, god of wisdom and god of war. Two chapters first undertake a study of the essential points in the mythology of Subrahmanya in Sanskrit and Tamil literature, as well as the different stages of representations of the god outside of Tamil Nadu. A concluding chapter examines the place of Subrahmanya in the pantheon of Saiva gods in Tamil temples.

**Keywords:** iconography, Hinduism, Śaivism, Tamil Nadu

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**Le temple selon Marīcī.**


The Vimānārcānakālpa (also Marīcī-saṁhitā) is a popular work among traditional artists and a major Sanskrit source for the study of South Indian art and architecture. This Vaiṣṇava Vākhānāsa ritual handbook (probably dating from the end of the 1st millennium) contains a wealth of data on the building of temples, the making of divine images and their various shapes. Various authors hold that a temple of Uttarameṣhvar (Tamil Nadu) was built in accordance with it. The present book synthesizes the architectural teachings of the Vimānārcānakālpa, compares them with several extant monuments, analyzes its iconology as well as the process of transmission of divine power to the image. It gives an annotated translation (with the original text) of the main passages involved.

**Keywords:** temple, architecture, Sanskrit

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**Statistiques de Pondichéry (1822-1824).**


This work was written just before the construction of the Śrīśailam Dam in Andhra Pradesh. It intends to give a detailed inventory of the many temples (more than 400) which the Śrīśailam Project was to cause to be transplanted or destroyed and which cover the history of the region from the 7th c. onward. The detailed description of the temples is given together with a huge documentation made up of more than 900 photos and numerous drawings. History, architectural typology and iconography of the whole are presented in several introductory chapters. Several indexes as well as a detailed English summary (more than 30 pages) are to be found at the end of the book which is a major contribution of the French Institute of Pondicherry to the protection of the Monumental Heritage of South India.

**Keywords:** temples, art history, Andhra Pradesh, India, architecture, iconography

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**Entrez Alampur et Śrīśailam. Recherches archéologiques en Andhra Pradesh.**


**Language:** French. **1150 Rs (49 €).** ISBN (Set) : 978-81-8470-014-5.

This book was written just before the construction of the Śrīśailam Dam in Andhra Pradesh. It intends to give a detailed inventory of the many temples (more than 400) which the Śrīśailam Project was to cause to be transplanted or destroyed and which cover the history of the region from the 7th c. onward. The detailed description of the temples is given together with a huge documentation made up of more than 900 photos and numerous drawings. History, architectural typology and iconography of the whole are presented in several introductory chapters. Several indexes as well as a detailed English summary (more than 30 pages) are to be found at the end of the book which is a major contribution of the French Institute of Pondicherry to the protection of the Monumental Heritage of South India.

**Keywords:** temples, art history, Andhra Pradesh, India, architecture, iconography

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**Historique et statistique de Karikal. Texte rédigé en 1825 par le Capitaine de Vaisseau Cordier.**


**Language:** French.


These two volumes collect the different surveys made by J. Cordier in 1825. Volume 1 is composed of two parts. The first contains the historical account, including various reports of local administrators; the second is a statistical account composed of the physical description of the territory, census of population and the inventory of its resources (agriculture, industry, trade, etc.). Volume 2 is devoted to various annexes dealing with specific surveys, such as notes on the 5 maganoms, notes on the 8 farm leases, and very detailed appendices corresponding to the different topics considered in the first volume. This minute enquiry, made at the village level, is a mine of exceptional information. It can be considered as the first gazetteer published in India.

**Keywords:** Tamil Nadu, Karaikal, gazetteer

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**Out of print / Epuisé**

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Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
In this book the first part is devoted to the statistical accounts of Pondicherry in 1823-24 by A. Bédier. It analyses the physical conditions of the territory (water, topography), the census of population, agriculture, fishery, maritime trade. The second part is a survey made by J. Cordier in 1822 of the three districts of Pondicherry, Villianur, Sahur. For each village in the districts are given the amount of farm lease, the nature of the cultivated land and the revenue expected by the government.

At the end there is an appendix giving the biography of the surveyors, Bédier and Cordier, 5 index-glossaries and 1 map.

Keywords: Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, gazetteer

Statistiques de Chandernagor (1823, 1827, 1838).


In this volume are found three statistical accounts of Chandernagor. The first one, written by J. Cordier, gives a description of the condition of the main settlement and of the secondary trading posts (Balassore, Dacca, Patna) in Bengal and Orissa in 1823, with several tables concerning various aspects of administration. The second is an account of Chandernagor, in 1827, also by J. Cordier, analyzing systematically all the aspects of the settlement: physical (geology, climate, vegetation), human (population), economic (agriculture, industry, trade etc). The third is a survey of the same type made in 1838 by A. Bédier.

The book contains 5 maps and 6 index-glossaries.

Keywords: Bengal, Chandernagor, colonisation, gazetteer

La ville, la maison. L’esprit des lieux.


The town... the house... their spirit.


Nakaramum viṭum. Vālumūṭṭin unarvu[al]


A town is not simply a collection of streets and houses with a certain number of inhabitants, but is, above all, the profound expression of the culture of the people who live in it. This book aims to provide students and teachers with analytical methods and ways of considering a town, so that they may make the place where they live their own.

Pondicherry has been chosen as an example for this analysis. Various chapters deal with the site of Pondicherry, its morphology and plan, its urban landscape and landmarks, its architecture (with emphasis on the Tamil house) and its socio-cultural aspects. The book provides several drawings, maps, lists, elevations and photographs for a better reading of the town. It is available in three versions: French, English and Tamil.

Keywords: Pondicherry, urban landscape, culture, Tamil house

Judgments du tribunal de la Chaudrie de Pondichéry 1766-1817.


The Choultry of Pondicherry, an Indian court ruled subsequently by the French, existed from the 17th century until 1827. It dealt with personal law, trade, civil and criminal proceedings, immovable property, criminal law and public regulations. Its manner of settling disputes exemplifies both an ancient tradition of jurisprudence and also the contacts between Indian law and European law. Drawing on manuscript material, this book reproduces the most interesting judgements passed during the existence of the institution. An introduction presents our knowledge of the history and the name of this court, with a complete bibliography. Abstracts, summaries, notes and indexes, facilitate the searching of this corpus. A glossary supplies details in vernacular words.

Keywords: South India -- XVIIIth cent., legal archives, Indo-French case law report

Senji (Gingi). Ville fortifiée du pays tamoul.

Jean Deloche, EFE0/IFF, 2000, 392, x p., ill., maps (EFEO – Mémoires archéologiques 26 ; IFF – Publications Hors série n° 1).


Senji, immortalized by Desing’s ballad, still popular in South India, is a significant place in Tamil Nadu. Successively occupied by the Hindus of Vijayanagar, the Nayakas, the Muslims of Bijapur, the Marathas, the Mughals and finally by the French in 1750, it was, at the end of the 18th century, one of the biggest cities of the peninsula.

This site is particularly interesting for the student of military architecture, because it is the only one in India where a full sequence of the defence systems used in the subcontinent, from the Vijayanagar period to the European conquest, can be observed. It is also the only one where we can follow, for at least four centuries, the adaptation of the defence to the progress of artillery.

The book includes a summary in English.

Keywords: Tamil Nadu, fortifications, urbanism, water storage


The present volume gathers together the papers presented at the colloquium Sources and Time held in Pondicherry in the year 1997 under the joint auspices of the French Institute of Pondicherry and the local branch of the Ecole française d’Extrême-Orient.

The colloquium was attended both by philologists and historians, traditional Indian scholars and Western researchers. It therefore presented the unique opportunity to evaluate such interactions and to develop the interface between Western instruments of criticism and the more indigenous readings of texts. The main historical questions asked were: which sources for which history and how to conduct a proper inquiry by way of ever-widening variety of sources not susceptible to a uniform approach.

The book contains 21 articles of which one in French, two in Sanskrit and the rest in English.

Keywords: philology, history, textual criticism, sources

Maisons-palais du Sud de l’Inde. The palatial houses in the South of India.


This beautifully illustrated bilingual book (French / English) presents an extraordinary collection of Chettiar houses little known by the general public. In the first part, the author puts into historical context the adventure of the remarkable builders who, from the middle of the 19th century through to the 1950s, continued to build entire residential quarters in isolated villages. The unique character of these houses lies in the infinite recreation and interpretation of the colonial architectural motifs, even while keeping alive the age-old tradition of dividing the interior spaces in accordance with family vocations. In the second part of the book, the author attempts to evoke by his writing the perception of these “disappearing” palaces located in south Tamil Nadu.

**Keywords:** Tamil Nadu, Chettinadu, Chettiar houses, palatial houses

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**Les vieux Pondichéry (1673-1824) revisitée d’après les plans anciens.**


**Traités, temples et images du monde indien. Études d’histoire et d’archéologie.**


This book is a reprint of several papers by Prof. Bruno Dagens who from the end of the fifties has carried out research on temple architecture and iconography in Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and India, and in doing so dealt with several aspects of the history of the Indianised world, its art, its religious practice, its ideology.

The first part of the book comprises two general contributions dealing, one, with the history and the spreading of Indian art and, the other, with results of several joint field and theoretical researches. The second part contains several papers (in French and in English) relating to Indian treatises while the third deals with sites and monuments of Southeast Asia. The book comprises a bibliography and several indexes.

**Keywords:** India, South-East Asia, architecture, history, treatises

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**Bhairava Sahasrapratimāvaliḥ. Iconographie de la forme terrible de Śiva en Inde du Sud / Iconography of the terrible form of Śiva in South India [CD-ROM]**

Edition par K. Ladrech, avec la collaboration de N. Dejenne, K. Ramesh Kumar, IFP/EFEO, 2005, (Cl n° 95)

Language: French, English. Out of print / Épuisé

Available online at [http://www.ifpindia.org/Digital-Database.html](http://www.ifpindia.org/Digital-Database.html)

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**Senji (Gingee). A fortified city in the Tamil country.**

Jean Deloche, IFP/EFEO, 2005, 391 p., 334 plates, 44 figs & 1 folded map. (CI n° 101).


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Senji, immortalized by Desing’s ballad, still popular in South India, is a significant place in the Tamil country. Successively occupied by the Hindus of Vijayanagar, the Nayakas, the Muslims of Bijapur, the Marathas, the Mughals and finally by the French in 1750, it was, at the end of the 16th century, one of the biggest cities of the peninsula.

This study is an attempt to make an analysis of both the written documents and of the archaeological investigation: it is an essay at the junction of several disciplines (archaeology, history and human geography), trying to show the evolution of the defence systems of the stronghold, the development of the urban centre, as well as the different aspects of water and grain storage, which are at the root of its surprising growth.

**Keywords:** Tamilnadu (India), 17th-18th century, fortifications, urbanism, water and grain storage

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**Putuccēri Mānilakkalveṭṭukkaḷ. Pondi-cherry inscriptions.**


Language: Tamil, English (vol.1) & English (vol.2)


Part 1 contains the text of 545 inscriptions found in the Union Territory of Pondicherry and Kāraikkāl spanning a period from the 9th to the 19th centuries. The overwhelming majority of them are written in Tamil, but Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Latin and French are also represented. The text of each inscription is preceded by a short summary, and information about prior publications, about its location and date and about the dynasty and king under whose reign it was composed. A preface by Leslie Orr maps the inscriptions in their historical context and is followed by an elaborate introduction in Tamil.

Part 2 contains a complete English translation of the inscriptions. A Preface by Emmanuel Francis and Charlotte Schmid explores the form and changing role of the royal eulogy in Tamil that prefaces many Tamil inscriptions. A general introduction, a chapter on language and linguistics and one about the inscriptions as historical source material by Dr. Vijayavenugopal follow this. A glossary, a list of formulaic phrases and several appendices open the corpus up to various potential users.

**Keywords:** Tamil Inscriptions, history of Tamil language, Tamil Nadu and culture, religion, political geography

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**Studies on fortification in India.**

Jean Deloche, IFP/EFEO, 2007, 267 p, incl. 70 p. of ill. & plans. (Cl n°104).


This book, based mainly on intense fieldwork and personal investigations carried out by the author over the past twenty years, brings together essays on some prominent defensive works which have been constructed over many centuries across the Indian subcontinent, particularly South India.

For each period a selection has been made of outstanding examples of fortifications in order to analyse the building
techniques, considering the evolution of military technology, particularly the development of artillery, to establish the typology of the structures and to bring into focus a reliable method for identifying and dating defensive works in India.

This study, with draws attention to the considerable skills and ingenuities of Indian fort builders, has something to engage the interest of all those concerned with Indian military monuments, be they engineers, archaeologists or historians.

Keywords: South India, fortifications, architecture.

Pondicherry past and present. 2nd ed. Pondichéry hier et aujourd'hui. 2e éd. [CD-ROM].

In this bilingual (French/English) CD-ROM, we first show Pondicherry from its origins to 1824, the dazzling expansion of this modest textile centre which became, for a short period, the capital of a potential empire in the first half of the 18th century; then, we dwell on its slow death after its destruction by the British in 1761. This development is illustrated with the magnificent watercolour plans and maps preserved in French archives. Next, we present Pondicherry from 1824 to the present day, a small colonial settlement now merged in the Indian Union; we point out the difficult stages of its rebirth, then, its slow expansion before becoming an Indian territory. This part is illustrated with old postcards and a mixture of recent and archival photographs.

Darasuram: architecture and iconography. [CD-ROM].

The temple of Airavatesvara in Darasuram, dating from the second half of the twelfth century, is one of the major temples erected by the Cōḷa Dynasty. This CD-ROM provides a near exhaustive documentation on the architecture and iconography of the temples of Śiva and of the Goddess, completing that of the book of Françoise L’Hermault published by the EFEO in 1987. The rich photographic documentation spans fifty years (1956-2006), rendering modifications of the monuments observable. Also included in the CD-ROM are plans and drawings from the 1987 book. Each image is accompanied by a note as to: identification, location, and description, and a search engine gives access to images corresponding to criteria defined by the user.

Keywords: Darasuram, architecture, iconography, Cōḷa.

The legacy of French rule in India (1674-1954): an investigation of a process of creolization.

Creolization can be defined as an interaction of heterogeneous cultures leading to a new and unexpected reality. This book is an attempt to investigate whether or not nearly three centuries of French presence (1674-1954) in the former French territories of India (Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahé, Yanam and Chandernagore) have led to creolization. Can one say that there are traces of French colonization, language and culture in the former enclaves? If so, what is their significance with respect to India as a nation? The investigation has been based on an analysis of historical facts and ground realities gauged from an observation of local life and conversations with people of these territories.

Keywords: creolization, former French territories of India.

Four forts of the Deccan.
Jean Deloche, IFP/EFEO, 2009, 206 p. incl. ill. (CI n° 111).

This book presents four significant fortifications of South India, each of which furnishes evidence of the excellence of the military technology developed in the Deccan between the 13th and 18th centuries. They have been selected for very specific reasons: Daulatabad, because the successive periods of building of this most amazing fortified town can be observed from the Yadavas to the Nizam Shahis, i.e. from the 13th to the 17th century; Mudugal, because, in this place contested for centuries by Hindu and Muslim rulers, we can fully document the manner in which the Adil Shahis of Bijapur restored the old fort with innovative defence works between the middle of the 16th and the end of the 17th century; Gandikota, because there are anomalies that have to be explained about this wonderfully picturesque site, particularly in the layout of the walls and in the form of the flanks built by the Muslims in the second half of the 17th century; finally, Gunti, because this stronghold, reputed for its perennial water resources and renovated with works influenced by European designs in the second half of the 18th century, represents the last phase in the history of Indian fortification before the British period.

Keywords: fortification, architecture, technology, Deccan.

Le crâne et le glaive. Représentations de Bhairava en Inde du Sud (Ville-XIIIe siècles).

The present work is devoted to Bhairava, a fierce form of the Hindu god Śiva, and focusses on the ways in which he is represented in South Indian sculpture from the 8th to the 13th century AD. This complex and ubiquitous figure, transgressive and yet at the same time a source of salvation, was accorded an exceptional importance in the religion and art of medieval India. This study brings to the fore his so far underestimated popularity in South India. Bhairava’s exceptionally rich and varied iconography has been examined in the light of both mythological literature (mainly the Purāṇas) and normative treatises (śilpaśāstra, āgama/ tantra, collections of dhyānālokas, etc.). In the course of the book, the author attempts to unveil what this deity meant for those who sculpted, contemplated and worshipped his carved representations.

Keywords: Bhairava, Kṣetrapāla, Śiva, iconography, South India.

La création d’une iconographie śivaïte narrative. Incarnations du dieu dans les temples pālava construits.

At the end of the 7th century, the Pallava dynasty began to construct the first temples built entirely of stone in the Tamil-speaking South. For the most part these were dedicated to Śiva and their walls are thus adorned with representations of him in various embodiments, some benign, some fierce and sanguinary, others victorious and regal. A lengthy introduction presents the historical and religious contexts in which this imagery was conceived and flourished. Each chapter of the book is then devoted to one of the principal forms of Śiva, and the concluding chapter attempts to outline the iconographical program of a Śiva sanctuary in the Pallava period.

Keywords: Śiva, iconography, Pallava, embodiment of god.

Gateway to a new world: The Lazaret at La Grande Chaloupe.
Michèle Marimoutou-Oberlé; portfolio by Raymond Barthes.
English version edited for the exhibition at the Institut Français de Pondichéry in January 2010, as part of the “Bonjour India” exhibition.


Representing a significant and essential contribution to research, this publication is the fruit of extensive academic groundwork carried out by Michèle Marimoutou Oberlé, a doctoral student in contemporary history, who places the creation of the Lazaret in its historical context. She evokes its links with the arrival of indented labourers, mainly from India, and also examines the development of the public health control measures taken by the colonial administration in an effort to prevent the outbreak of pestilential diseases such as smallpox, cholera or plague. Formerly both a place of isolation and treatment, the Lazaret at La Grande Chaloupe is today an architectural and cultural heritage site emblematic of the story of how Reunion Island came to be peopled.

Keywords: Reunion Island, history, indented labour, quarantine.

Nouveau voyage aux îles orientales (1786-1813).


In this New Journey to East India, begun in 1786 and completed in 1813, Sonneret sets out to furnish his readers with the information that he has gleaned through years of travel and research in that country and at the same time to gather together contemporary European knowledge about India. A stimulator of ideas, he makes a contribution of his own to knowledge about natural history, and opens the way for the study of physical geography (morphology, climatology, soil survey, hydrography) and human geography. In doing so, he describes the relationship of Indian people with their surroundings by studying the agricultural, industrial and commercial resources of the areas they inhabit and the benefits that they draw from them.

The manuscript of this text, which has been untraceable since 1816, was found recently at the Mitchell Library in Sydney, Australia.

Keywords: India, travels, natural history, geography.

A study in Nayaka-period social life: Tiruppadaimarudur paintings and carvings.

Jean Deloche, IFP/EFEO, 2011, xi, 137 p. (Cl n° 116).


The carvings and paintings of Tiruppudaimarudur bring “flesh and blood” to the “dry bones” of the published histories of the Madurai Nayakas. In an extraordinarily lively manner, they show us the culture and socio-economic life of almost every part of society, from the king to the common man. They are, as it were, the photographs of the era!

The methodology followed in this book is almost entirely based on a careful and systematic analysis of the range and multiplicity of the styles of dress and ornament worn by the figures represented in the scenes that have been painted and sculpted on the five tiers of the temple’s gopura. We can thus identify the people, determine their ranks and discern the relations between social groups, whether officials, administrators, soldiers or commoners. This study offers us a veritable mirror of Nayaka times.

Keywords: society, Nayaka, dress, ornament.

The Traditional Kerala Manor: Architecture of a South Indian Catuhśāla House.


This work describes the feudal late mediaeval high-caste Kerala house. It lays particular emphasis upon the so-called ‘four-house’ mansion, called catuhśāla in Sanskrit and nāluketū in Malayalam, the vernacular of Kerala. This palatial kind of mansion is regarded as ritually ‘complete’ and, as such, appropriate — according to local Sanskrit treatises on architecture —, to the feudal clergy, royalty and aristocracy. The work describes the architecture of thirty historic houses of this type, highlighting their relation to Sanskritical architectural theory and to brahminical codes of daily life and ritual. It concludes with an attempt to present an overview of the notion of the architectural and ritual space of these houses as a microcosm.

Keywords: architecture, palatial house, Kerala.

Ancient Fortifications in the Tamil Country as Recorded in Eighteenth-Century French Plans.

Jean Deloche, IFP/EFEO, 2013, viii, 139 p. incl. ill. (Cl n° 120).


Today, very few Indians know that, in the eighteenth century, the southern part of the peninsula was richly studded with fortifications, great and small, as most of them were dismantled by the British at the beginning of the nineteenth century. These strongholds, some of which had considerable administrative or political importance, were once crowded with large bodies of troops and resounded to the blaring noise of the guns; now they are completely abandoned and silent. In addition to this, temples, edifices dedicated to the service of gods, were also used as forts, though no vestiges of military structures are found around their enclosures today. Fortunately, eighteenth-century French engineers have drawn the plans of several of these defence works. These magnificent watercolour plans preserved in the French Archives are presented here: they illustrate in an extraordinarily precise and explicit manner the technological level of the South Indian fortifications and enable us to comprehend the role they played in the life of the Tamil Country.

Keywords: French plans, Tamilnadu, forts, fortified temples.

Old Mahé (1721-1817) According to Eighteenth Century French Plans.


Few people know the tragic fate of Old Mahé which was destroyed three times by the British. Though nothing remains of the ancient settlement, it should be known that, until the middle of the 18th century, it was an urban centre of considerable importance, a Franco-Indian creation which should not be forgotten. Fortunately, this heritage is preserved in the magnificent eighteenth-century plans kept in the French Archives which bring back to life the old town and give priceless details on its ancient structures. This book is therefore an introduction to the history of Mahé and an inventory of its lost monuments.

Keywords: French plans, Tamilnadu, forts, fortified temples.

La Bhakti d’une reine : Śiva à TiruccenCMPUṬī.


The heart of this book is a temple built in the Tamil-speaking South Indian tradition, centred on the Śivalakṣaṇa, a female deity who represents the feminine aspect of Śiva. The study of this deity and of the temple in which it is venerated involves an examination of the iconography, the liturgical practices and the religious associations of this temple. This study is completed and complemented by an account of the Šiva cults of the Tamil-Ceylon region, its local traditions and the texts inspired by them.

This work offers a personal account of the rituals in this temple, a description of the Šiva cult, its historical evolution and its diverse manifestations. The author’s first-hand knowledge of this temple, which she has visited regularly, is supplemented and enriched by interviews with the temple’s priests and with the temple’s clergy. The book concludes with a survey of the Šiva cults in the Tamil-Ceylon region and their evolution over the centuries.
in the late 9th or early 10th century CE, at Tiruccēṇṟṟuṇṟṟuṇṟṟuṇ, near Trichy. Now abandoned, that temple is one of the earliest known Saiva temples of the Cōḷa period. A Pallava queen, Māṟṟṟuṇṟṟuṇvai, whose inscriptions are engraved on pillars found half-buried on the site, was the most prominent among its early patrons.

The site is explored here in three ways: by an attempt to define “Cōḷa art” while acknowledging the contribution of Pallava royal temples and monuments raised by minor dynasties which call into question the use of any such dynastic label; by an investigation of the relation between the world of texts and that of archaeology through the study of one particular iconographic ensemble and one epigraphical corpus; and by an examination of the relation between royal and local, particularly in the realm of “Bhakti”.

Keywords: Tamil epigraphy, Hindu art, Bhakti, Śaivism, Tēvāram, Kṛṣṇa, Brahmā, female deities, Pallava, Cōḷa


Edited by Valérie Gillet, IFP/EFEO, 2014, 381 p. (CI n° 124)

Starting around the sixth century of the common era, a new form of fervent religiosity seems to be discernible in the Tamil-speaking South that is often termed the “Bhakti movement”. The eleven essays gathered in this volume all deal with South-Indian primary sources related to the various phenomena that can be grouped together under the head of “Bhakti”, which may be broadly defined as personal devotion between a devotee and his god.

The chronology of the appearance, growth and development of this transformative movement is riddled with uncertainties, whether we consider literary or archaeological evidence. Each of the contributions of this volume addresses some aspect of the history of this movement in the South, and so, drawing on a wide range of disciplines — linguistics, philology, epigraphy, archaeology — they together contribute, each in its own way, to the mapping of the chronology of Bhakti.

Keywords: Tamil Bhakti, medieval South India, Tamil devotional literature, archaeology

The Archaeology of Bhakti I: Mathurā and Maturai, Back and Forth.

Edited by Emmanuel Francis & Charlotte Schmid, IFP/EFEO, 2014, xii, 366 p. (CI n° 125)

Bhakti, broadly defined as an attitude, a strategy or a style of devotion towards God or the Divine, manifests itself through the personal voices of devotees as well as through the collective effort that constitutes the building of a temple. The “archaeology of Bhakti” aims at correlating different realms of representation, such as texts and images, in order to illuminate the elusive, pan-Indian phenomenon of Bhakti. The focus is on sources, agencies and layers. A special attention is given to inscriptions, which belong both to the realm of artefacts and to that of texts. In the realm of textual sources, “archaeology” is put to work to identify how literary conventions and concepts have formed and been incorporated, layer upon layer, into a given composition.

After an introduction by the editors, essays by nine scholars explore the phenomena of Bhakti and their chronology from different perspectives (textual, epigraphical, archaeological, iconographical). In the course of these explorations, the reader is transported from the North to the South of the subcontinent, back and forth between Mathurā and Maturai.

Keywords: India, travels, natural history, geography

Contribution to the History of the Wheeled Vehicle in India.

Jean Deloche, IFP/EFEO, 2014, xiii, 145 p. incl. b&w figs and 36 pages of b&w plates. (CI n° 126)

This book is a contribution to the history of the wheeled vehicle in India. In the first part we examine the present carriages, their types and their distribution; then, in the light of these clearly discernible facts, we intend to interpret the sources concerning, on the one hand, the wheeled vehicles from Proto-history to the Mughal period, and on the other hand, the changes introduced by the transport revolution of the middle of the 19th century.

It shows that, prior to the British period, the northern plains of India were favoured with a variety of vehicles for travelling and for goods traffic, many of them with a rudimentary form of suspension, while in the Deccan, most of the country carts were heavy, ill-constructed and not fit for distant journeys.

The reason why the people of Hindusthan showed much greater ingenuity than those of the Deccan concerning the construction of carts is perhaps due to the fact that, over the centuries, greater attention was given there to roads and their maintenance than on the peninsula: at least since Asoka, the sovereigns of the Gangetic Plain were interested in the question of roads, and particularly in the good condition of the Grand Trunk Road and the axes leading to the Gulf of Cambay.

Keywords: History of technology, India, wheeled vehicle, transport


Gopinath Sricandane, IFP/EFEO, 2016, 84 p.

This slim, richly illustrated coffee-table book chronicles the history of the photo archive of the Institut Français de Pondichéry and the École française d’Extrême-Orient. With more than 1,350,000 images, the archive is a unique resource for visual information about South India in the second half of the twentieth century, particularly its temple art. It is the photographic evidence from this archive that helped solve some high-profile cases of stolen antiquities in Tamil Nadu.

The book recounts how the theft of Chola bronzes — including a beautiful Nataraja statue — took place in the villages of Sripuranthan and Suthamalli, how the statues eventually made their way to the foremost art galleries around the world through the elaborate smuggling channels set up by the New York based art-dealer Subhash Chandra Kapoor, and how the photo archive of the IFP/EFEO helped identify the statues and provide clinching evidence of their provenance.

Keywords: Photo archive IP/EFEO, stolen antiquities, Tamil Nadu, photographic evidence

The Archaeology of Bhakti II. Royal Bhakti, Local Bhakti.

This volume is the fruit of the second workshop-cum-conference on the “Archaeology of Bhakti”, which took place from 31st July to 13th August 2013 in the Pondicherry Centre of the Ecole française d’Extrême-Orient. “Royal Bhakti, Local Bhakti” was the topic of this scholarly encounter and is the central theme of the present volume, which attempts to clarify the roles of kings, local elites and devotional communities in the development of Bhakti.

After an introduction by the editors, fifteen scholars address such issues by examining the textual foundations of Bhakti, the use of Bhakti by royal figures, the roles of artists and performers, the mediation of queens between the royal and local spheres, and the power of sacred places. The volume concludes with an afterword by Richard H. Davis.

**Keywords:** devotion, temples, inscriptions, places

### Jain Sites of Tamil Nadu [interactive DVD]

by Nalini Balbir, Karine Ladrech, N. Murugesan, K. Rameshkumar, 2018 (RSAS n° 12)

**Language:** English. **300 Rs** (14 €). ISBN: 978-81-8470-223-1 (IFP)

The Jain presence in the Tamil country has passed on a rich cultural heritage. This DVD-ROM is a pioneering attempt to document all Jain sites of Tamil Nadu through a compilation of photographs, historical text and maps, readable from a computer. It presents 464 sites with Jain vestiges: temples, cave-temples, rock shelters, loose sculptures and inscriptions...

Studied in their artistic, historic and religious dimensions, they shed light on the uniqueness of Jainism in Tamil Nadu. The living aspects of Jain life (worship, festivals, language, etc.) are also considered. This DVD includes an extensive photographic documentation, a search engine as well as interactive maps that allow users to reach easily the site to be visited.

**Keywords:** Jainism, Tamil Nadu, architecture, iconography, epigraphy, heritage

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**Speak, Memory. Oral Histories of Kodaikanal Dalits.**

**Alexandra de Heering,** 2018, xxi, 401 p., (RSAS n° 11)

**Language:** English. **1200 Rs** (52 €). ISBN: 978-81-8470-220-0

Speak, Memory. Oral Histories of Kodaikanal Dalits is the outcome of a research based on Dalit oral narratives, to record and to understand their interpretation of their own pasts. To reveal the richness and complexity of this through the words and rhythms of Cakkiliyar testimonies is the formative concern of this book. It seeks to understand, historically, the phenomenon of untouchability as it was experienced, internalised and articulated by Dalits. By shedding light on ceri life in the past and opening a window on to the present, this study attempts to enhance our understanding of the dynamics of social change amongst Dalits at the village level. Hence, it aims to provide a biography of these localities. Testimonies and the memories they involve enables us to delve into the perceptions of the past and the different ways of speaking about it, within the same community.

**Keywords:** History, Dalits, Memory, Oral narratives
Social and economic change in a Karnataka village.
Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Well irrigation and socio-economic changes. A case study in Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.
Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

To migrate or to stay? Mobility and retention of rural population in South India. A field survey of villagers' rationales in Mandya district, Karnataka.
Jean Racine, 1990, 34 p. (PPSS n°5).
Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

To migrate or to stay in the Maidan. A survey in two rural systems in South Karnataka.
Frédéric Landy, 1992, 70 p. (PPSS n°10).
Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Paysans de l'Inde du Sud. Le choix et la contrainte.
Language: French. (Distributed by Editions Karthala / Diffusé par les Editions Karthala)

Language: French. (Distributed by Editions de la MSH / Diffusé par les Editions de la MSH)

Peasant moorings. Village ties and mobility rationales in South India.
Edited by Jean-Luc Racine, Pondicherry-New Delhi, IFP/ Sage, 1997, 400 p.
Microfinance: from daily survival to social change.


Is microfinance simply a short-term response to immediate problems or is it a possible engine of transformation in social relations and in the struggle against certain forms of oppression and discrimination? Through examples as varied as India, China, and Senegal, the texts presented here show that one cannot avoid a preliminary analysis of social dynamics and the way in which monetary and financial practices - including microfinance - take part in these social dynamics. If we admit that money and finance are social structures, the capacity of microfinance to democratize economic practices and to transcend hierarchical relations becomes more problematic. It supposes a global solution, where financial services must be supplemented by education as well as lobbying and advocacy.

Keywords: microfinance, informal finance, inequalities

Microfinance challenges: empowerment or disempowerment of the poor?

Edited by Isabelle Guérin & Jane Palier, 2005, 384 p. (CSS n°10).

The causal relation between microfinance and empowerment is neither linear, nor unequivocal, and it is even less systematic. This book is an attempt to nourish the debate, on the one hand, by combining theoretical reflections and case studies, and on the other hand, by engaging practitioners and researchers from various backgrounds. The first part is an attempt to define the concept of empowerment. The second part highlights the central role of the environment: the link between microfinance and empowerment is all the more subtle, and sometimes unforeseeable, as microfinance projects take place within an economic, socio-cultural and political context that is itself complex, evolutionary and which partially conditions the results obtained. The third part relates to the crucial question of evaluation.

Keywords: microfinance, empowerment, poverty

Microfinance en Asie. Entre traditions et innovations.

Language: French. (Distributed by Editions Karthala / Diffusé par les Éditions Karthala)

SAARC. Economic and political atlas.

Language: English. Out of print / Épuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

The resources of history. Tradition, narration and nation in South Asia.


The profusion in the resources of history - the term being understood in all three senses of "reality", narrative and discipline - is presented from three perspectives: texts considered as sacred, the construction of local modes of transmission, and relationships between stories and their cultural areas, great and small. The plurality of disciplinary approaches and fields of study highlight a common interest shared by all contributors: on the one hand, understanding the roles which specific constructions of the past have played and still do in present-day politics; and, on the other hand, exploring the traditions, forms and contents of narration, as well as the turbulent incarnations of the idea of the nation in South Asia.

Keywords: tradition, narration, nation, South Asia, history

L’intermède français en Inde. Secousses politiques et mutations juridiques.

David Anousamy, IFP / L’Harmattan, 2005, 412 p. (IFP – CSS n°11; L’Harmattan – Collection Droits et Cultures).

The memory of the French venture in India is still lingering in the minds, but it is not an entirely closed chapter as one would be tempted to think. This book while portraying the main features of this venture unveils its interesting continuations.

Pondicherry witnessed constant movements of population in both the directions. Thus we find among Pondicherrians, wherever they are, a plurality of laws whose conflicts and comparison provide a fascinating history.

The author hailing from Pondicherry, who served as a judge of higher courts, under the French government as well as under the Indian government, gives in this book a first hand account of his double experience.

Keywords: comparative law, Indian law, French law, colonisation, Pondicherry

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
Vertical governance and corruption in urban India: The spatial segmentation of public food distribution

Frédéric Landy with the collaboration of Thomas François, Donatienne Ruby, Peeyush Sekhsaria IFP/CSH, 2018, 17 p (C SH-IFP WP n° 11). Available online at https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01830636

POPULATION AND SPACE / POPULATION ET ESPACE

Essays on population and space in India.

Edited by Christophe Z. Guilmoto and Alain Vaguet, 2000, 256 p. (PDSS n° 5).

The Indian territory, from regional to local levels, remains a fundamentally composite space, divided into varying segments of more homogeneous appearance. C loser analysis shows that these segments are themselves subdivided and that spaces and resources are unequally shared and often disputed among social groups. The chapters in this volume, each in its own way, illustrate the ubiquity of oppositions running across the regions, irrespective of the level of analysis chosen. The resulting image of India is that of a complex and fast evolving system characterized by strong social and historical patterning as well as extensive spatial recombination. This collection of essays brings together a selection of studies by geographers and other social scientists on India, covering a large variety of topics.

Keywords: geography, cartography, population, space


Out of print / Epuisé

Palakkad Pass and the cattle trail. An example of a territory of reference in South India.


By following the cattle trail in Palakkad Gap – one of the main passages between Kerala and Tamil Nadu – this work proposes to initiate a research on the evolution of an area with new boundaries defined during the reorganization of the Indian Union based on linguistic lines. By analyzing economic data, practices, itineraries, an extensive network is revealed through cultural markers and features belonging to a past territorial unit, Kodagu Nadu. A “reference territory” is defined by the author in the light of the preponderance of this unit in the discourses and practices of the inhabitants of this region. This territory has indefinite boundaries, but its symbolic strength seems to play a major role in the coherence and organization of space that the Palakkad Gap represents.

Keywords: Kodagu Nadu, Palakkad Gap, territorial unit, territory of reference

Mapping out social change in South India. A geographic information system and its applications.


This paper summarizes the stages of a GIS project applied to the 75,000 localities of South India. The emergence of GIS technology in a country like India comes up against many scientific, technical or institutional problems. The georeferencing of villages, for instance, required considerable effort because of the unavailability of reliable printed maps. Similarly, systematic examination of the census data has underlined their shortcomings and called for corrections of all kinds. This article chronicles some of these concrete and theoretical difficulties.

The second part of the paper is devoted to cartographic and geostatistical applications to various fields of interest: geography of Sabarimala pilgrimage, health care in Andhra Pradesh, impact of urbanization on Tamil villages, sexual discrimination in Tamil Nadu, irrigation in South India or spatial autocorrelation measurements.

Keywords: India, space, GIS, geostatistics

MISCELLANEOUS / DIVERS

Orientalism and anthropology. From Max Müller to Louis Dumont.


The purpose of the three texts included in this volume is to cast light on the extent to which Orientalism is founded on anthropology, and conversely – each author doing so in his own manner. Max Muller and Louis Dumont were, of course, only the standard-bearers of a disciplinary tendency to capture an essential, not to say, fundamental, India. These texts affirm how heuristic it is to cross the boundaries between disciplines or faculties, literary genres or inspired tropisms and that perspective will help to elucidate the limits between Indology and the Social Sciences, and will serve to illustrate, in the latter field, the strength of “the imaginary institution of society”.

Keywords: Orientalism, anthropology, theosophy, Max Muller, Louis Dumont

Gender discriminations among young children in Asia.


Subsequent to the demographic transition, Asian countries have been experiencing deep-rooted changes in family structures. In this context, the question of gender relations within the family, and more generally within society, is crucial, in view of the increase in discriminatory practices towards women. Asia is the “black continent” for women. This book focuses on the intensity of female discrimination, from a demographic perspective, in the earliest stages of life, and more specifically around birth, in China, India, Pakistan, the
Republic of Korea and Taiwan. These societies share cultural characteristics that are not favourable to women; a son is needed to perpetuate the family line and ensure social and biological reproduction of the family. Son preference may also be related to economic constraints.

**Keywords:** gender relations, female discrimination, son preference, selective abortion

**Hierarchical Hidden Markov Structure for Dynamic Correlations: The Hierarchical RSDC Model.**

Philippe Charlot and Velayoudom Marimoutou, IFP/CSH, 2011, 22 p (USR 3330 WP n° 1). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00605965

**Managing Catastrophe Risks: The Case of Seisms.**

Robert Kast, IFP/CSH, 2011, 16 p (USR 3330 WP n° 3). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00610221

**Managing Financial Risks due to Natural Catastrophes.**

Robert Kast, IFP/CSH, 2011, 44 p (USR 3330 WP n° 4). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00610241

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**Urban and Peri-Urban Development / Développement Urbain et Péripépénalien**

**About decentralisation. Two studies on multi-level planning in South India.**

Abdul Aziz & Jean Racine, 1989, 50 p. (PPSS n°1)

Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP's website.

**Calcutta 1981. The city, its crisis and the debate on urban planning and development.**


Language: English. (Distributed by Concept Publishing Company / Diffusé par Concept Publishing Company)

**Urban configurations and merchant networks in South India. A workshop.**

1991, 103 p. (PPSS n°9)

Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP's website.

**Bangalore as an industrial district. Flexible specialization in a labour-surplus economy?**


Is Bangalore becoming an industrial district, where smaller firms achieve ‘collective efficiency’ by interdependence and cooperation? Are smaller firms, especially those using electronic technologies like CNC, able to innovate successfully in response to market signals? Or do most smaller firms exist to take advantage of cheap disposable labour, so that innovations are made -- or not made -- only in large firms, which subcontract job work? What are the implications for employment, wages, and careers? These are some of the questions that this report tackles.

It ends with suggestions for ways in which governments, trade associations and unions could promote industrial districts, in India and elsewhere: by better provision of ‘real services’, fostering inter-firm co-operation and consortia, protecting workers’ rights, and promoting careers for women.

**Keywords:** Bangalore, industrialization, innovation, small and large firms

**Industrial decentralization and urban development in India with consideration of South-East and East Asian cases. A workshop on a MOST/UNESCO research project.**


This Pondy Paper has two main objectives: to present an international and interdisciplinary research project and to report on its preliminary workshop which was held at the French Institute of Pondicherry in early September 1996.

“Industrial Decentralization and Urban Development” currently involves Indian, Dutch and French researchers and institutions. The project’s main objective is to undertake a comparative analysis of the economic and socio-cultural processes that have fostered industrial growth in small and medium towns, and of the impact of this “decentralized industrialization” on urban development. The underlying question is whether decentralized forms of economic and urban growth can provide more balanced development in the long run, both socially and spatially.

**Keywords:** industrial decentralisation, urban development, economic and socio-cultural processes

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Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
The book includes an abstract in English.

Ville à vendre, Voie libérale et privatisation du secteur de l’habitat à Chennai (Inde).

How does the privatization of housing form part of economic development? Based on a historical perspective, the present study traces the evolution of the housing sector since the last decades of British rule until recent times, beginning with India as a whole, moving to the State of Tamil Nadu and finally examining the city of Madras (renamed Chennai in 1996). In addition to the interest presented by a direct analysis of the consequences of privatization of housing in the urban context, the study of the housing sector enables a better understanding of the political and social objectives that are taking shape in contemporary India. It illustrates in particular two major ongoing phenomena: the vital role played by the middle class in the transformation of the economic landscape and the importance of the regional factor.

The book includes an abstract in English.

Keywords: habitat, privatisation, town

Decentralized production in India. Industrial districts, flexible specialization, and employment.

Language: English. (Distributed by Sage Publications / Diffusé par Sage Publications)

Firmes et entreprises en Inde. La firme lignagère dans ses réseaux.
Language: French. (Distributed by Editions Karthala / Diffusé par les Editions Karthala)

Friends of the household. Study of a catering company in Mumbai.

This paper on a catering company in Mumbai attempts to grasp how individual and collective identities are constructed within an urban framework. Based on two social practices in the company studied – working and eating – the analysis enables us to update our understanding of the role and function of caste in the complex interplay of social relationships.

Even though caste continues to exercise a certain ascendance in labour relations, thus playing a role in the construction of identity, it has lost prominence as a group defined by a ritual status, while its community and ethnic dimension has become reinforced. In the same way, food, historically a pillar of the caste system, no longer imposes an explicit segregation between individuals of different castes. Change in eating habits is leading to new forms of social interaction, where economic power is determinant and hence creates new forms of social disparity and of hierarchy.

Keywords: Mumbai, catering company, caste system, social practices

Le papier terrier de la ville blanche de Pondichéry 1777. The register of land in the white town of Pondicherry made in 1777.

The register of land ordered by the governor Bellecombe in 1777 is of considerable interest for the history of the urban development of Pondicherry. The diverse maps of the plots of land make it possible for us to reconstitute the general map of land parcels of the white town. An analysis of the various forms compiled by the surveyors shows a population distributed according to communities and social classes. It underscores in particular the size of the Tamil settlement in the north-west. The details given concerning the mode of acquisition of landed property provide accurate figures regarding the value of properties and make it possible to follow the changes. Thus, this document constitutes a veritable inventory of all the essential elements of urban life.

The book includes a detailed English summary.

Keywords: register of land, Pondicherry, White town, urbanism

Origins of the urban development of Pondicherry according to seventeenth century Dutch plans.

The modern plan of Pondicherry shows a large town in gridiron plan which obviously was extended to its present form through controlled urban development. French historians feel that the plan should be considered as an achievement of “the French mind”. But the plans of 1693 show that, in François Martin’s settlement, the streets or lanes were following an irregular pattern, without any shape or symmetry, whereas, in the plans drafted in 1694, during the Dutch occupation, one finds the design of a large new town, with a very regular geometric layout, rectangular blocks of houses, separated by straight streets, intersecting at right angles. This great urban project of the Dutch company was adopted by the French who systematically carried out the extensive straightening out of streets into a planned grid, during the first half of the 18th century.

Keywords: Pondicherry, urbanism, Dutch

Industrialisation and socio-cultural change in the Tannery belt of the Palar valley (Tamil nadu).

Industrialisation as an important catalyst of change is the point of departure for the various disciplinary explorations presented here. The studies were conducted in the middle Palar Valley, situated in Vellore District in northern Tamil Nadu, a region specialised for over a century in leather production. Here, tanneries and footwear factories provide direct and indirect employment to thousands of men and women. Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde.
The main objective of the “Palar Valley” research programme was to analyse the conditions that have favoured industrialisation in this essentially rural area and the local social and economic impacts of this development. The studies presented here focus on industrial and entrepreneurial dynamics, social and professional mobility, evolving ethnic and gender identities, and new modes of socialisation.

**Keywords:** rural industrialization, leather industry, social mobility, new modes of socialization

**Periurbanisation in Tamil Nadu. A quantitative approach.**

Sébastien Oliveau, Centre de Sciences Humaines/IFP, 2005, 90 p. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

**Toward a Better Appraisal of Urbanization in India.**

Eric Denis & Kamala Marius-Granou, IFP/CSH, 2011, 42 p (USR 3330 WP n° 2). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00610218

**Measuring Urbanization around a Regional Capital: The Case of Bhopal District.**

Anima Gupta, IFP/CSH, 2013, 76 p. (USR 3330 WP n° 6). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00784183

**Selected Readings On Small-Town Dynamics In India**

Bhuvaneswari Raman, Mythri Prasad-Aleyamma, Rémi De Bercegol, Eric Denis, Marie-Hélène Zérah, IFP/CSH, 2015, 114 p. (USR 3330 WP n° 8). Available online at https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01139006

**Exploring Urban Economic Resilience : The Case of A Leather Industrial Cluster in Tamil Nadu**

Kamala Marius, G. Venkatasubramanian, IFP/CSH., 2017, 29 p (USR 3330 WP n° 9).Available online at https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01547653

**MEDICINES, HEALTH AND SOCIETIES / MÉDECINES, SANTÉ ET SOCIÉTÉ**

**Food practices and traditional medicine among the Muslims of Hyderabad.**

Delphine Roger, 1991, 32 p. (PPSS n° 8).

Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

**Sickness and health in the village. An assessment of health conditions in South India (Coimbatore District).**

Frédéric Bourdier, 1995, 70 p. (PPSS n°17).

Language: English. 200 Rs (9 €).


Classic data about health takes almost no account of varying geo-ecological, socio-cultural and politico-economic contexts. A small-scale local study based on previous knowledge of the society concerned is on the other hand able to relate the multiple components involved which affect and to a large extent determine the state of health of a particular population. First the traditional indicators are reviewed, with an analysis of the rationales of those who compile them, from health staff to Government officials.

A critical analysis shows both the limitations of the official data and its inadequacy in reflecting the way in which individuals “manage” their health problems within their daily survival strategies. Then a positive (or global) health index is sought for.

**Keywords:** integrated health issues, medical anthropology, identification of measurement

**Leprosy in South India. Stigma and strategies of coping.**

Hanne M. de Bruin, 1996, 103 p. (PPSS n°22).

Language: English. 230 Rs (10 €).


The essay explores the stigma attached to leprosy in northern Tamilnadu. Leprosy’s impact on the body aesthetics of its victims accounts in part for the stigma. Stigma arises also out of the moral implications that attach themselves to those in whom signs of the illness become manifest. For popular opinion attributes leprosy to the transgression of a social or sexual norm for which the transgressor is held responsible. This conceptualisation of the disease appears to make leprosy’s stigma a device aimed at regulating and maintaining established social order. The allopathic view of leprosy, on the other hand, offers leprosy patients ways to underplay its stigma by substituting the indigenous etiology of leprosy by allopathic causes of disease.

**Keywords:** leprosy, stigma, Tamilnadu

**Of research and action. Contribution of non governmental organizations and social scientists in the fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic in India.**


Language: English. Out of print / Epuisé

**The expression of religion in Tibetan medicine. Ideal conceptions, contemporary practices and political use.**


Language: English. 200 Rs (9 €).


What place does religion today assume in the lives of the Ladakhi practitioners of Tibetan medicine (amchi)? And, how does medicine, as a social institution, negotiate its relationship to religion? The author addresses these questions by singling out two vantages of observation: institutionalization and the voluntary sector, after having defined the ideal religious frame putatively surrounding medicine according to the amchi’s representations. Contrasting the desire for scientificity that characterizes Tibetan medicine institutions and the political use of religion by healers’ associations, this volume sheds light on central aspects of the contemporary construction of Tibetan medicine in Ladakh.

**Keywords:** anthropology, Tibetan medicine, religion, science, development

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
Aids and maternity in India. From public health to social sciences perspectives. Emerging themes and debates.


This collective book – with contributions from Indian and French specialists – seeks to define and shape the role of the social sciences in studying HIV/AIDS transmission from the mother to the child in India. The prevention of this transmission is a priority of the Indian public health policy and of international organisations. This issue is explored here through the understanding of medical, public health and social sciences perspectives.

Based on the status of maternity and its behaviour - pregnancy, delivery and breast-feeding are routes of transmission – the understanding of this transmission and its prevention is built here on a progressive and multidisciplinary exploration of the issue.

Keywords: AIDS, maternity, social sciences, anthropology, delivery, breast-feeding

L’économie des plantations dans l’Inde du Sud.

Jacques Dupuis, 1957, 50 p. (TSST n°1(1)).


The present article studies the history of commercial plantations introduced in India by the Europeans from the 18th century onwards (coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and other so-called minor types of plantations). The concerned geographical regions are hilly massifs and their surrounding areas. Climate definition and other conditions necessary for plantation, geographical division of the zones according to the type of cultivation and their production, the ups and downs in trade, the journey of the products, the repercussions on the demography of the concerned regions as well as the socio-economic impact on the populations are some of the themes covered in this instance.

Keywords: plantations, economy, colonisation, South India

Les Ghât orientaux et la plaine du Coromandel.

Jacques Dupuis, 1959, 160 p., ill., maps, 20 photos. (TSST n°2)


Outline of Andhra Pradesh agriculture.

C.P. Sastry & M. Viart, 1962, 62 p. (TSST n°4(1))


In the state of Andhra Pradesh, mixed farming is the order of the day. The present article enumerates the diverse types of cultivation practiced in Andhra Pradesh in the 1950s. For each product, the author provides corresponding details such as geographical areas of cultivation, type of soil required as well as the technology and materials used. A description of the general features of Andhra Pradesh is provided (geography, soil, irrigation, population and soil exploitation). Information on population and production are also given. Finally a table is provided that lists the terms used in India for the various products and their equivalent scientific names in French and English.

Keywords: agriculture, cultivation, Andhra Pradesh

La canne à sucre au pays tamoul.

Emmanuel Adiceam, 1967, 134 p., ill. (TSST n°4 (2)).


The cultivation of sugarcane took place on a small scale in Tamil Nadu prior to the Independence of India. However, post-Independence it evolved rapidly, upsetting in the process the traditional economy of the country.

This book studies sugarcane cultivation in Tamil Nadu in all its aspects. The first part discusses the place of sugarcane in the agriculture of Tamil Nadu and the reasons for its rapid evolution. The second part dwells on agro-ecological conditions (climate, soil), the measures taken to improve these conditions (irrigation, drainage, use of fertilizers) and the organization of the crop. In the last part the author discusses the use of sugarcane and the economic structure of the sugar industry.

The author concludes that sugarcane cultivation has had wide-ranging consequences not only on the economy of Tamil Nadu, but also on its demography, geography and social and political life.

Keywords: sugarcane, Tamil Nadu, cultivation, sugar industry


Brigitte Sebastia. Aux Lieux d’Etre, 2007, 352 p. (Published with the support of the IFP / Publié avec le soutien de l’IFP).

Language: French. Out of print / Épuisé

Asset planning for environmental health in the communities of Avvai Nagar and Udayar Thoppu, Puducherry, India.


The ecological history of the central Western Ghats in the modern period. A preliminary survey.


Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

HUMAN SOCIETIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HOMMES ET ENVIRONNEMENT

The present volume categorizes the types of cultivation present in Cambodia into different groups: for exportation, for internal industries, for substitution of imports, various cultivations and textile cultivations. Information is provided on the varied cultivation practiced, on the conditions required for cultivation, on the time they were first introduced into the country, the zones of cultivation, technology used and the possible future of these cultivations. Some of the data pertain to rainfall, rise in water level and floods in the diverse regions as also soil types and the output from the surveyed systems of production (in certain instances, in relation with the age of the plants). The commercial aspect is also taken into consideration.

Keywords: agriculture, cultivation, Cambodia

The cultivation of sugarcane took place on a small scale in Tamil Nadu prior to the Independence of India. However, post-Independence it evolved rapidly, upsetting in the process the traditional economy of the country.

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Keywords: sugarcane, Tamil Nadu, cultivation, sugar industry

Hominisation des cultures au Cambodge.

Ministère de l’Agriculture (Phnom-Penh), 1972, 80 p. (TSST n°4 (3)).


The present volume categorizes the types of cultivation present in Cambodia into different groups: for exportation, for internal industries, for substitution of imports, various cultivations and textile cultivations. Information is provided on the varied cultivation practiced, on the conditions required for cultivation, on the time they were first introduced into the country, the zones of cultivation, technology used and the possible future of these cultivations. Some of the data pertain to rainfall, rise in water level and floods in the diverse regions as also soil types and the output from the surveyed systems of production (in certain instances, in relation with the age of the plants). The commercial aspect is also taken into consideration.

Keywords: agriculture, cultivation, Cambodia

The ecological history of the central Western Ghats in the modern period. A preliminary survey.


Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.
Colonial forest exploitation in the Western Ghats of India. A case study of North Kanara district.

Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

An expert system for the diagnosis of tank irrigated systems. A feasibility study.


Irrigation is vital for the agriculture of a number of countries located in the tropical region. However many of their existing irrigation systems are in a state of disrepair, and need to be totally rehabilitated. The first step in rehabilitation is to carry out a diagnosis of the system.

The purpose of this study is to test the feasibility of using expert systems in the diagnosis of tank irrigated systems. Expert systems are a class of software developed in the field of Artificial Intelligence that reproduce the proficiency of a human expert in diagnosing a situation, performing analysis and drawing adequate conclusions, based upon his experience and theoretical knowledge.

Real case studies on a real-world problem have been considered to support this feasibility study, in the context of tank irrigated systems in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: tank irrigated systems, expert systems, Tamil Nadu

Socio-economic impact of the Green Revolution on Tamil rural society. The example of the Pondicherry area.

Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Anthropic action on the vegetation in the Western Ghats of India (Shimoga District, Karnataka). A study using agrarian systems analysis.

Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

British forestry in the Western Ghats (India) and French forestry in Indochina. A comparison.

Language: English. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Forests and the folk. Perceptions of nature in the swidden regimes of highland Malabar.


This paper explores the popular attitude towards the forest and its natural resources as reflected in the memories, folk-sources and religious institutions of former swidden agriculturalists living in the highlands of Kasaragod District in Northern Kerala. A central focus of this piece is on “sacred grove” (kavu). The author questions the extension of values regarding sacred groves to the non-sacred forests as a general model for pre-colonial attitudes to the environment, and presents a far more ambivalent set of popular attitudes to forest resources and the dangers and labour required in their utilization. He finally turns to a consideration of the social inequalities of labour-relations in the caste-based swidden regimes, and concludes with the suggestion that much of the antagonism generated in the social struggle over resources was read back into the forest as a reflection of nature’s own violence.

Keywords: Kerala, swidden agriculturists, sacred groves, folklore

Teak and arecanut. Colonial state, forest and people in the Western Ghats (South India), 1800-1947.

Marlène Buchy. Pondicherry-New Delhi, IFP/Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, 1996, xxiv, 255 p. (PDSS n° 2).

This study of environmental history looks at the British colonial forest management policy and practices in the Western Ghats and their social, economic and environmental implications and impacts. It focuses on one of the most wooded districts in India: North Canara (Uttara Kanada) in the Western Ghats.

Based on extensive use of colonial archives, budgets and forestry working plans, it exposes the tensions between profit, sustained use, ecological transformation and the alienation of the local people highly dependent on the forest resources for their livelihood.

Keywords: India, Uttara Kannada, environment, history

Fertilizers, structural adjustment and food policy.

Frédéric Landy. 1997, 64 p. (PPSS n°25).

Fertilizers were tightly controlled till 1992, for industrial production as well as for agricultural consumption. Even though half of the total fertilizer used (urea) remains controlled, industry was hit hard by the decrease of subsidies, and agriculture reduced its consumption, at least for the first years after the reform. A case study of two villages in Karnataka shows that large farms and irrigated zones, though they use more fertilizer than small farms and non-irrigated zones, managed to overcome the price rise with less difficulty. Beyond that, the Indian government’s entire food policy, its efforts for social and regional equity, the role of the States vis-à-vis the Centre, as well as India’s place in the global markets are brought into question.

Keywords: fertilizers, food policy, agricultural subsidies

Sacred groves in Kodagu district of Karnataka (South India). A socio-historical study.


This paper traces the way devarakadus in Kodagu district of Karnataka have been affected. In 1985 devarakadus were declared as Reserve Forests and a Notification was issued by the Karnataka Government to hand over the devarakadus back to the Forest Department. The Forest Department has surveyed and demarcated some of the devarakadus.

At present concerted attempts are on to vegetarianise the deities in the devarakadus and to convert them into hal mathu hannu (milk and fruit) deities. Human interventions and encroachments of various kinds and degrees are in direct conflict with romanticised notions of the devarakadus as patches set aside for conservation. The most affected devarakadus are the ones that are in close proximity to human habitations.

Keywords: sacred groves (Devarakadus), Coorg (Kodagu), South India

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
Water governance and climate change issues in Chennai.

Samuel Roumeau, Aicha Seifelislam, Shazade Jameson, Loraine Kennedy, IFP/CSH, 2015 (USR 3330 WP n° 7).
Available online at https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01144122

The authors of this book propose a new interpretation of the diversity and transformation of Himalayan landscapes through a study of the relationship between Nepalese and Ladakhi societies and their environment. Natural data on the range, demography, perceptions and representations of environments, their history, current examples of resource management are the subject of often unprecedented investigations.

By associating studies from various disciplines, local knowledge, meticulous fieldwork, as well as archive research, the book prompts us to re-examine the catastrophist theories on the degradation of Himalayan environments. It emerges that any intervention on these environments should take into account their symbolic and religious dimension, as well as the very knowledge populations have of them. Finally, this work contributes to fueling debates on environmental changes and to reformulating them. This book was first published in French in 2003.

Keywords: Himalayan landscapes, environment, history, local knowledge, resource management
Wendel’s memoirs on the origin, growth and present state of Jat power in Hindustan (1768).

Among the European documents pertaining to the decline of the Mughal Empire the papers written by Father Wendel are of particular interest. The subject matter of his memoir is the creation of the Jat State in the mid-18th century by two exceptional leaders, Badan Singh and Surajmal. Wendel recounts how Badan Singh organised these peasants, raised strongholds and became a formidable prince; how Surajmal, celebrated throughout Hindustan, extended his domain to the south of Delhi, took hold of Agra, before being killed in an ambush in 1763; finally how his son, Jawahar Singh, was chosen to succeed him. This memoir remains a unique document which no other source has replaced.

Keywords: Mughal Empire, Jats, Surajmal

De la Réunion à l’Inde française. Philippe-Achille Bédier (1791-1865), une carrière coloniale.
Language: French. 200 Rs (9 €).

This solid and comprehensive study traces the career of an administrative officer in India and in the Reunion Islands towards the end of the Napoleonic wars. It describes life in these various outposts of the Indian Ocean from pre-colonial renaissance period to the end of the 19th century. It describes the multiple crises faced by Bédier – economic crisis, freedom movement of the Blacks, tensions between communities that had embraced reform, massive exodus of Indian labourers and the ensuing conflicts with the British as a result of this transfer of manpower.

Keywords: colonies, French India, Reunion Island

The Halase-Maratika caves (Eastern Nepal). A sacred place claimed by both Hindus and Buddhists.

Through the study of a sacred place claimed by both Buddhists and Hindus – the Halase-Maratika caves located in East Nepal – this article tries to understand and explain the patterns used to resolve, even today, a situation in which the adepts of both religions confront each other. The cohabitation between Siva and Padma-sambhava is not always peaceful. In Halase one can see the phenomenon of “Buddha-isation” developing thanks to the action of a sherpa lama supported in his enterprise by various Tibetan religious dignitaries. One finds the myth of the submission of Siva in several Tibetan sources among them pilgrimage guides. For Buddhism the action of taming, of subduing is the primordial and essential stage of the process of “civilization” which later will allow the appropriation of the place.

Keywords: Nepal, Halase-Maratika, Siva, Hindus, Buddhists

Au confluent de deux rivières. Musulmans et hindous dans le sud de l’Inde.
Language: French. (Distributed by the Ecole française d’Extrême-Orient / Diffusé par l’Ecole française d’Extrême-Orient)

Language: English. Out of print / Epuisé

Māriyamman-Mariyamman. Catholic practices and images of Virgin in Velankanni (Tamil Nadu)
Language: English. 200 Rs (9 €). ISBN: 978-81-8470-105-0.

Each year hundreds of thousands of pilgrims belonging to all castes and creeds converge towards the village of Velankanni to participate in the feast of its Virgin. This important mobilization is in keeping with the thaumaturgical power of Our Lady of Good Health called Arockiya Mata. It is not the sole explanation and other factors explain this attraction. The social and economic relations between different castes and communities residing in the village, the organization of the festival, the representations of the Virgin are analysed to enlighten the complexity of the phenomenon of “indigenization” of Catholicism in India and the plurality of its expression. They also highlight the federal qualities of the Virgin and the shrine.

Keywords: missionary, indigenisation, Virgin Mary, Pattanavar, goddess

Des Intouchables aux Dalit: les errements d’un mouvement d’émancipation dans l’Inde contemporaine.
Language: French. 550 Rs. (20 €).

In India, the term Dalit is claimed by those who were earlier called untouchables. They have created a movement of emancipation that reveals worrying tensions on its margins. The campaign of a journal that, in 1981, took on the title of Dalit Voice, bears testimony to this fact. Agitating against the caste system and for statutory equality, this journal, which is influential among the small elite originating from the lower castes, constitutes a remarkable example of the drift in the discourse of the oppressed towards a hatred of the Other and a fantasy of domination. By shedding light on this little-known face of contemporary India, this book makes a fundamental contribution to the understanding of the communal question in the subcontinent.

Keywords: Dalit, militant, social emancipation, communal questions
In the early nineteenth century, the elites of the sub-continent ruled by the British started to conceive French culture as an instrumental factor in modernity-making. From 1870 onwards, the attempts of the British authorities to contain their emancipation increased the interest of the Indian elites in the French language and culture. If this effort towards emancipation from British rule took the Indian elite closer to the country of the Revolution and of the lingua franca of the cosmopolitan elite, the Third Republic led the French nation irrevocably towards the colonial path. By the time of Independence and in the following years, the perception of India and of the relations between the two countries was considerably altered by the French colonial experiment of the past decades.

**Keywords:** Indology, diplomacy, nationalism, colonialism

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In 1914, “French India” is an old colony, composed of five settlements, Pondichéry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon, Chandernagor, populous and active despite the smallness of its territory, and marked by a strong policy of assimilation. Far from the Metropolis, it will nevertheless supply one thousand Indian and European soldiers. Thanks to some original research in the archives, but also to the contributions of the families of the combatants, this richly illustrated book is a tribute to these too often forgotten soldiers.

**Keywords:** World War I; French India; colony; settlements; identity; citizenship
Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde

**INTERNATIONAL MAP OF VEGETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AT 1/1,000,000 AND RELATED STUDIES / CARTE INTERNATIONALE DU TAPI VEGETAL ET DES CONDITIONS ECOLOGIQUES AU 1/1 000 000 ET ETUDES ASSOCIEES**

**General Studies / Études générales**

Les cartes de la végétation.

*Henri Gaussin*, 1957, pp.51-88 [37 p.] (TSST n° 1(2)).

Receuil d’articles. Travaux de la section scientifique et technique, Tome 1, fasc. 3.
1959, pp. 89-151 [62 p.] (TSST n°1(3)).
Language: English (articles 1,2,3 & 5), French (article 4). Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Receuil d’articles. Travaux de la section scientifique et technique, Tome 1, fasc. 4.
1959, pp. 155-246 [91 p.] + 2 folded maps (TSST n°1(4)).
Language: English (articles 1, 2 & 3), French (article 4). Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

Receuil d’articles. Travaux de la section scientifique et technique, Tome 3, fasc. 2.
1961, pp. 135-179 [44 p.] + 2 folded maps (TSST n°3 (2)).
Language: English (article 2), French (article 1). Out of print / Epuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

La végétation de l'Inde. Ecologie et flore.


Montagnes du Sud de l'Inde. Forêts, savanes, écologie.


This study deals with vegetation of the Southern part of the Western Ghats mountain range that marks the boundary between Tamilnad and Kerala states. A first part provides general information on the geography and history of the area along with cartography of bioclimates based on rainfall frequency and length of the rainy season. The two following parts are devoted to the identification of forest and savanna vegetation types in relation to altitude, rainfall and human influence. A fourth part indicates a strong endemism of the flora of higher altitudes while tracing its origin in the local flora of lower elevations. The book ends by discussing common characteristics of mountain tropical vegetations along with forest-savanna relationships at high elevation.

Keywords: biogeography, Palni and Nilgiri, mountain vegetation, forest-savanna boundary

**Les mangroves de l'Inde. The mangroves of India.**


This book provides a general overview of mangrove vegetation present along the Indian coasts, and is based on detailed studies at the scale of broad regions (Bombay, Bengal, Andaman-Nicobar islands) and of main deltaic systems (Kutch-Saurashtra, Godavari-Krishna) in which mangrove vegetation is widespread. Main climatic and substrate characteristics are provided for each region/system along with detailed floristic, physiognomic and ecological descriptions of constitutive vegetation zones. Mangrove dynamics is considered in relation to both human and natural influences, and prominent influencing factors are given for each region. The last section of the book provides an overall analysis of the economic importance of Indian mangroves.

This book includes the full English translation of the French text.

Keywords: coastal vegetation, halophytes, non-wood forest products, fuel-wood
Maps at the scale of 1/1 000 000 / Feuille de la carte au 1/1 000 000

1. Tunis-Sfax*
2. Cape Comorin
3. Madras
4. Largeau*
5. Godavari
6. Jagnath
7. Ceylon (Sri Lanka)
8. Cap St André-Lac Alaotra
9. Mangoky-Cap Ste Marie
10. Baie d’Amassindava
11. Mysore
12. Bombay
13. Djado*
14. Kathiawar
15. Satpura mountains
16. Cambodge
17. Rajasthan
18. ainganga
19. Orissa
20. Guadalajara-Tampico
21. Alger*
21. Allahabad
23. Sumatra Sud*
24. Sumatra Centre*
25. Sumatra Nord*

* Feuille à commander à: Institut de la Carte Internationale de la Végétation (I.C.I.V.), 13 avenue du Colonel Roche, B.P. 4403, 31405, TOULOUSE CEDEX (France)

International Map of Vegetation and Environmental Conditions at 1:1,000,000 / Carte internationale de la végétation et des conditions environnementales. Echelle 1/1 000 000

The IFP had previously undertaken bioclimatic, ecological and vegetational studies of various regions of South and South-East Asia. For India, maps of vegetation and ecological conditions were published in the same form adopted for the whole world in the "International Map of Vegetation and Environmental Conditions" series. Twelve maps at 1:1,000,000 scale were published, covering peninsular India and part of the Indo-Gangetic plains. Each map is accompanied by six inset maps at 1:5,000,000 scale giving information on 1) Administrative divisions and hypsometry; 2) Geology and lithology; 3) Soils; 4) Bioclimates; 5) Vegetation types and 6) Agriculture. The twelve maps were published between 1961 and 1978.

Keywords: ecological conditions, vegetation, agriculture

India / Inde

Allahabad


Bombay


Cape Comorin


Explanatory booklet / Notice explicative (HS n°1)

Godavari

– H. Gaussen, P. Legris, M. Viart et al., 1963, Map / Carte. Map freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.


Jagannath


Kathiawar


Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
The Western Ghats, the Great Escarpment of the Indian Subcontinent, stretch parallel to the west coast of India over nearly 1600 km from Kanyakumari (8°N) to Tapti valley in Gujarat (21°N). They are considered one of the biodiversity hotspots in the world, and yet harbour significant forest cover, characterized by invaluable endemic flora and fauna. The “Forest Map of South India Project” covers the central and southern parts of the Western Ghats (from Goa to Kanyakumari). The area is covered in six maps at 1:250,000 scale. Following an ecological classification system that considers floristic composition, physiognomy and phenology, the natural vegetation is depicted along bioclimatic gradients and disturbance regimes. These maps were prepared in collaboration with the Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu Forest Departments.

Keywords: forest, Western Ghats, biodiversity hotspot

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
1. Belgaum-Dharwar-Panaji

2. Shimoga
J.-P. Pascal, with the collaboration of Shyam Sunder & V.M. Meher-Homji, 1982. 400 Rs (18 €).

3. Mercara-Mysore

Notice explicative / Explanatory booklet (Common to the 3 maps/Commune aux 3 cartes)
Language of booklet: English. 280 Rs (13 €).

Belgaum-Dharwar-Panaji: The extent is between 14°30 and 16° Latitude North and between 73°30 and 75°30 Longitude East. Map covers northern western part of Karnataka, Goa, as well as a small part of Maharashtra north of Goa.

Shimoga: The Shimoga map lies between 13° and 14°30 Latitude North and 74°15 to 76°45 Longitude East. The map covers the central western part of Karnataka.

Mercara-Mysore: The map includes the area between 11°30 and 13° Latitude North and between 74°45 and 76°45 Longitude East, covering the southwestern part of Karnataka and the northern part of Kerala. It is bounded by the Shimoga map on the north, the Bangalore map on the east and the Coimbatore-Thirissur map in the south.

4. Bangalore-Salem

Notes on the sheet Bangalore-Salem
Language of booklet: English.
Map : 400 Rs (18 €).
Booklet / Notice: 280 Rs (13 €).
The set (map + booklet)/ Le jeu: 660 Rs (29 €).
The extent of the map is between 11°30 and 13° Latitude North and between 76°45 and 79° Longitude East, covering the southeastern part of Karnataka and the north western part of Tamil Nadu. Bangalore is on the northern side of the map.

5. Coimbatore-Thrissur
400 Rs (18 €).
The area lies between 10° and 11°30 Latitude North and between 75°30 and 77°45 Longitude East, covering central Kerala and the western part of Tamil Nadu. The map includes the Nigiris, the Palnis and the Palghat gap.

6. Thiruvananthapuram-Tirunelveli
400 Rs (18 €).
The map extends from 8° to 10° Latitude North and from 76°15 to 77°45 Longitude East, covering southern Kerala and the southwestern part of Tamil Nadu. It covers the Agastyalimalai range as well as part of the Periyar plateau.

STUDIES AND MAPS OF BIOCLIMATES / ETUDES ET CARTES BIOCLIMATIQUES
India / Inde
Les bioclimats du sub-continent indien et leurs types analogues dans le monde.
V.M. Meher-Homji, 1963, 254 p., ill., tables + 2 folded maps. (TSST n°7(1)).
Language: French. 460 Rs (22 €)

Les bioclimats du sub-continent indien et leurs types analogues dans le monde (appendices).
V.M. Meher-Homji, 1963, p. 259-386 + 2 folded maps (TSST n°7(2)).
Language: French. 350 Rs (17 €)

Bioclimats du sous-continent indien.
L. Labroue, P. Legris, M. Viart, 1965, 32 p., ill., map + 3 folded maps. (TSST n°3(3)).

In order to understand the distribution of vegetation, a thorough study of bioclimates is indispensable. Such a study accompanies, and often precedes, the study of the vegetation itself, and provides a framework for the constitution of vegetation maps at the scale of 1/1 000 000.

The present volume is part of a project of synthesizing in map-form the climatic data that was available to researchers in India at the time of the study. The region under study is bounded by the mountainous range of the Himalayas, the Birmese cordilleras, the mountain ranges of Afghanistan and Baluchistan and the desert zone of the Indus valley. In order to arrive at a coherent classification, bioclimates having similar effects on natural vegetation were grouped together.

Keywords: bioclimates, India


This study explores the implications of temporal fluctuations of climatic variables around their mean values. Climatic data from mountain areas of South India and Sri Lanka are first used to define “average bioclimates”, which all belonged to a single class (“cool tropical altitudinal bioclimate”, essentially axeric with low mean annual thermic amplitude). Inter-annual patterns of temperature fluctuations did not appear different across the meteorological stations, while total annual rainfall displayed substantial inter-annual and inter-station variability. For Indian stations, a dry season was observed any single year while being occulted in average results. In Sri Lanka, there was no dry month observed any year. On Indian plateaus, there was also substantial variability in space that might be related to differences in savanna vegetation types.

Keywords: bioclimates, vegetation, South India, Sri Lanka, forest-savanna boundary

Bioclimats des Ghats Occidentaux / Bioclimates of Western Ghats.
J.-P. Pascal, 1982 (2 sheets; 1/500000), with explanatory notes, 4 p. (HS n°17).
320 Rs (16 €). ISBN: 978-81-8470-007-7. Also available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00504742/fr/

This map covers the south-western part of India corresponding to the Western Ghats and adjacent areas. The area is characterised by very steep climatic gradients, in particular regarding rainfall, rainfall regimes, temperature and length of the dry season. Data from more than 3000 stations were analysed, collected from various sources (Meteorological Department, Electricity Boards, Forest Departments, Estates...).

The main map is surrounded by climatic diagrams illustrating the annual rainfall distribution and its inter-annual variability (expressed by mean of quartiles) for 93 stations. Three insets, at 1/4 000 000 scale, show the spatial distribution of the rainfall and temperature regimes and the length of the dry season. These limits are also indicated in the main map where rainfall and temperature classes are identified through different colours.

Keywords: Western Ghats, climatic map

South-East Asia, Indian Ocean / Asie du Sud-Est, Océan Indien

Bioclimats du sud-est asiatique.
H. Gaussen, P. Legris, F. Blasco, 1967, 115 p., ill., map, + 3 folded maps (TSST n° 3(4)).

This is a booklet accompanying the bioclimatic map of South-East Asia (i.e., Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam) and providing characteristic values of most important climatic factors. Absolute minimum temperature, intensity of dryness and deficit of saturation have been recognized as having potential limiting role in the distribution of vegetation types. These three factors along with thermic amplitude have served as the basis of the tentative classification of bioclimates. The effect of rainfall and the influence of elevation on climatic factors and on vegetation are discussed. Large bioclimatic areas have been obtained that correspond to well-defined forest types.

Keywords: climate, vegetation, limiting factors, climatic maps

La Grande Comore. Climats et végétation.
P. Legris, 1969, 28 p., ill., map + 1 folded map at the scale of 1/100 000. (TSST n°3(5)).
Language: French. 180 Rs (8 €). ISBN: 978-81-89968-41-0

This article describes the island of the Grande Comore (now known as Ngazidja), one of four volcanic islands of the Comoro archipelago. It provides a description of the different parts of the island with their geomorphology, soil type, and characteristics of human population (lifestyle in relation to the milieu, density, incidence of population on the milieu). The author also describes the different bioclimatic sectors and defines the principal types of spontaneous vegetation, with a list of species used by the reforestation project of 1955.

Keywords: Comoro Islands, climate, vegetation


This booklet accompanies the four maps at the scale of 1:2,534,400, which have been published between 1974 and 1978 on the “Indonesian archipelago”, namely the southern part of the Malaysian Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, westernmost islands of Sunda Isles, and Western New Guinea. The booklet aims to define the main bioclimates and to bring general information on the corresponding broad vegetation types and biomes. Criteria retained for bioclimatic definition and mapping are mean temperature of the coldest month, mean annual rainfall, and number of dry months (sensu Bagnouls et Gaussen). The proposed system is briefly compared with other systems of bioclimatic classification in use for South-eastern Asia.

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
The book includes the full English translation of the French text.

Keywords: bioclimates, vegetation, Sri Lanka, forest-savanna boundary

Other Types of Maps / Autres types de cartes

Kongunad-Palni-Landscapes and land use map (1/250 000).


The extent of the map is between 10° and 11° latitude north and between 77° and 78° longitude east. Palni is in the central part of the map, with Kangayam towards the north, Dindigul on the east, Bodinayakanur on the south and Pollachi on the west.

Keywords: Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats, mountain

Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur, Rajasthan)


Keoladeo National Park is famous for migratory water birds. The wetland and the surrounding various natural vegetation types provide ideal habitats for a wide variety of avifauna. As this park is isolated and in the midst of agricultural land, due to anthropogenic pressures the habitats have undergone considerable changes over a period of time. The explanatory booklet, as a supplement to the vegetation map of the park, describes the characteristics of different vegetation types and their floristic composition vis-à-vis the influence of ecological factors such as soil salinity, water logging and human interference.

Keywords: National park, wetland, water birds, vegetation types

Reconnaissance soil map of forest area (Western Karnataka and Goa).

– G. Bourgeon, 1989, Carte/Map (1/1000 000).


Also available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00504755/fr/

The area surveyed here corresponds to approximately 80 000 sq. km and comprises Goa, the Western fringe of Karnataka and the north of Kerala. The factors of soil genesis which can explain soil distribution at the scale of this survey (i.e.: climate, lithology, geomorphology) are presented in the explanatory booklet as well as the weathering systems observed in the area. Soil classification using either the old French system or the Soil Taxonomy is given for the main types of soils.

Keywords: geomorphology, weathering, soil classification, soil map

Nilgiri biosphere Reserve Area – Vegetation and land use (Western, Eastern and Southern Sheets.)


This map, at the scale of 1/100 000, covers in 3 sheets the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve Area, the northern part having already been covered in the Forest Map of South India. The mapping was done through intense field survey and satellite imagery. The map shows both the vegetation cover and the land use. For the vegetation, the area has been divided into different ecofloristic zones corresponding to the different climatic conditions. Within a same ecofloristic zone, a typology of the formations was made taking into account their structure, floristic composition and degree of anthropic modification.

Keywords: Biosphere Reserve, Nilgiri, vegetation mapping

Palynology / Palynologie

Palynology, Ecology, Palaeoecology / Palynologie, écologie, paléoécologie

Pollens d’Asie tropicale.

Ph. Guinet, 1962, 8 p., [104] p. of plates. (TSST n°5 (1))


Pollen grains of 124 dicotyledonous species belonging to 34 families and 68 genera from south Indian mountains (>1800m) are described and illustrated (625 photomicrographs). A tentative key indicating the pollen types of these taxa is given. Pollen morphological descriptions are in French. However, Abstract, Introduction, Definition of terms, Abbreviations, Key, Conclusion, and Statistical method are both in French and English. Quantitative pollen characters of 18 genera [Andrographis (3 spp.), Strobilanthes s.l. (8 spp.), Heracleum (3 spp.), Anaphalis (10 spp.), Senecio (4 spp.), Impatiens (15 spp.), Microtropis (2 spp.), Elaeocarpus (2 spp.), Glochidion (2 spp.), Crotalaria (5 spp.), Exacum (2 spp.), Swertia (2 spp.), Leucas (5 spp.), Osbeckia (2 spp.), Syzygium (2 spp.), Lasianthus (2 spp.), Symboplocas (3 spp.), Valeriana (3 spp.);] are given in tabular form.

Keywords: pollen descriptions, photomicrographs, key, South Indian hills


A part of the results of the Indo-French Workshop on Tertiary Palynology (with 15 participants: 5 French and 11 Indians;
organized by the French Institute of Pondicherry) contains the pollen descriptions of 36 Tertiary pollen genera and 970 photomicrographs (LM: 731 and SEM: 33; of 54 Tertiary pollen taxa and of 54 analogous pollen types of extant plants). For each included genus the original diagnosis is given (and the emended diagnosis in some cases). To this is added: i. a general description on the basis of the examined taxon; ii. Affinities with the fossil and modern pollen types; iii. Ecology of modern analogue; iv. Fossil record (Table) and v. Remarks concerning nomenclature and future course of research.

Keywords: pollen morphology, fossil, modern analogues, affinities, photomicrographs, tertiary, India

Mangrove palynology.
Language: English Out of print / Épuisé. Freely downloadable from the IFP’s website.

1988, 416 p., ill., tables (TSST n°25).

This volume contains the Preface by J-P. Suc, an introductory lecture by Prof. P. Legris and 34 articles presented at the 10th symposium of French palynologists that was devoted to “Palynology, Ecology and Palaeo-ecology”. Pollen morphology, pollen transport and deposit, and reconstruction of vegetational histories of sites at hotter and colder environments in relation to ecology are dealt with in these articles. Copropalynology (analysis of pollen in the dung of herbivores, and melitopalyonlogy (analysis of pollen in honey samples) are also dealt with (each in one article). “Acquisition, management and representation of pollen analytical data with a microcomputer” by Claude Goeury is highly informative.

The articles contain short abstracts in English.

Keywords: palynology, ecology, palaeoecology, tropical, temperate


The role of airborne microbes and the practical utilization of such information, critical investigations on pollen pathology, allergy, veterinary science, palynology, biodegradation, various outdoor and indoor environments have been highlighted in this collection of 120 abstracts. The thematic index running to 10 pages provides details regarding the themes of research dealt with in these abstracts by various contributors. The Geographical index lists out the different parts of India represented in this work.

Keywords: aeropollinology, air-pollution, allergen, allergy, polinilation, India

Pollen grains of South Indian trees V.1.0. A user-friendly multimedia identification software. [CD-ROM]

An electronic pollen flora including digital and scanning electron micrographs and descriptions distinguishes itself by the graphic identification system of pollen without the plethora of terms; it enables many levels of users (in South India as well as in the tropics, subtropics and sub-tropical regions in Asia, Asia and other continents) to learn palynology by the “click of the mouse”. The descriptive part furnishes palynological terms linked to the illustrated definitions and the bibliographic link for quick reference. Pollen Typification; and Taxonomical, Ecological and Distributional notes for the selected 147 genera (Mangroves: 11, Western Ghats: 129 and others: 7) are also given. A microtaxonomic research tool, (adapted from IDAO by CIRAD) will aid “users” interested in climate related past vegetational changes.

The CD-ROM is accompanied by a user manual (booklet of 20 p.).

Keywords: pollen flora, computer-aided identification, trees, micro-characters

Palynology and Certain Aspects of Histology of the Vernonieae (Asteraceae) in South India [PDF on CD-ROM].

An updated and reorganized electronic version of the author’s doctoral thesis, this work deals primarily with the palynology and paleonotaxonomy of 5 genera: Adenoon Dalz. Elephantopus Linn., Lamprachaeium Benth. (1 species of each genus), 9 species of Centratherum Cass. and 29 species of Vernonia Schreb. The majority of these taxa are from the Western Ghats,
one of the richest and most diverse ecosystems in peninsular India. In addition, certain micro-characters of florets and achenes (seeds) have been examined in order to identify the characters of taxonomic value for correlating them with the pollen types of Vernonieae in South India. A richly illustrated work, it includes drawings (6 pages), photographs (59 plates), light micrographs and scanning and transmission electron micrographs. The 42 pollen plates are provided with detailed explanations.

**Keywords:** pollen characters and evolution, micro-characters of florets and achenes, classification, keys, Vernonieae (Asteraceae), South India

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**FAMILY MONOGRAPH / MONOGRAPHIES DE FAMILLES**

**Contribution à l’étude palynologique des palmiers.**

G. Thanikaimoni, 1966, 92 p., tables, [42] p. of plates (TSST n° 5(2/3)).

**Pollen morphology of Sonneratiaceae.**

G. Thanikaimoni and D.M.A. Jayaweera, 12 p., 3 plates (TSST n° 5(2/3)).

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**Morphologie des pollens des Ménispermacées.**

G. Thanikaimoni, 1968, 57 p., [34] p. of plates (TSST n° 5(4)).

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**Esquisse palynologique des Aracées.**

G. Thanikaimoni, 1969, 32 p., tables, [38] p. of plates. (TSST n°5(5)).

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**Les Mimosacées. Etude de palynologie fondamentale, corrélations, évolution.**


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A palynological monograph on this well-defined taxonomic group (the Mimosaceae) that is characterised by an extraordinary variety of apparently unrelated pollen characteristics. This study includes 948 species belonging to 96 genera. 20 plates with 400 photomicrographs illustrate various pollen types from 148 taxa. Basic palynology, Correlations and taxonomic consequences, Evolution: Basic palynology and correlations and the most important consequences are discussed. A bibliography is included.

**Keywords:** pollen morphology, photomicrographs, evolution, Mimosaceae

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**Les Palmiers. Palynologie et systématique.**


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**Ménispermacées : palynologie et systématique.**


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**Clusiaceae: palynology and systematics.**


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This monograph on palynology and systematics of Menispermaceae deals with the morphology of pollen, leaves, endocarps and seeds. The numerous photographs of pollen, endocarps, and seeds of Menispermaceae provide valuable information for further research on this family. Pollen descriptions (light microscopic: 250 species belonging to 73 genera; Scanning Electron microscopic: 43 genera and Transmission Electron microscopic: 19 genera) are given. The systematic section includes: Evolution of key characters, Classification, Geographical Distribution and Affinities. In the conclusion, Morphological diversifications of pollen, leaves, fruits and seeds, Classification of Menispermacaeae and Evolution and Distribution of Menispermacaeae are discussed. A bibliography is included.

**Keywords:** pollen descriptions, photomicrographs, endocarps, seed, evolution, Menispermacaeae

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**Clusiaceae: palynology and systematics.**


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This monograph on palynology and systematics of Clusiaceae covers 49 genera and 542 species. Pollen micrographs (light microscopic: 576 figures in 23 plates; Scanning Electron micro-scopic: 51 of 16 genera and Transmission Electron microscopic: 29 of 7 genera) are given. In addition to palynology, Morphological diversifications of pollen, Variations of the stamens and fruits, Polarity of Character States, Phylogeny with special reference to Geographical distribution, Classification and key to the genera of Clusiaceae s.l. and Affinities of Clusiaceae are dealt with. A bibliography is included.

**Keywords:** pollen morphology, stamens, fruits, phylogeny, Clusiaceae

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**Ecosystèmes.**

A summary in English and a bibliography.

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**Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde**
Index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. 
G. Thanikaimoni, 1972, 339 p. (TSST n°12(1)).  

Index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. Supplément 1. 
G. Thanikaimoni, 1973, 164 p. (TSST n°12(2)).  

Index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. Supplément 2. 
G. Thanikaimoni, 1976, 386 p. (TSST n°13).  

The index covers 6575 genera [each followed by the author(s) and the year of publication] and 1556 references. Alphabetical sequence and chronological order have been followed in the generic index and bibliographic references. The invalid names and orthographic errors found in the cited works are indicated within brackets. This comprises: 1. Generic index; ii. A list of synonyms; iii. References and iv. Addenda: 256 generic index from 31 references.

A follow-up of the above publication, the first supplement includes about 3643 genera and 643 references.

The second supplement comprises: 1. Generic index; ii. Family Index (7748 indexed genera belonging to 541 families); iii. Bibliographic references (861 new entries) and iv. Addenda: 35 References and 23 additional genera.

Keywords: bibliographic index, pollen morphology, Angiosperms

Quatrième index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. Fourth bibliographic index to the pollen morphology of Angiosperms. 

The fourth index presents the results of the bibliographic analysis of 904 references covering 4160 genera; of which 738 are new additions. This comprises: 1. Generic index; ii. Family Index (9224 genera: [7759 dicots and 1465 monocots]; every generic name followed by one or more numbers indicating 1-5 volumes of the Index incorporating the relevant reference(s); iii. Bibliographic references (1490 new entries making the total 5618 covered in five volumes of the Index) and iv. Addenda: 113 additional genera (8 Monocots and 105 Dicots from 84 references). The letters R, S, T following generic names in the generic index and family index stand for Replica, SEM and TEM studies respectively.

Keywords: bibliographic index, pollen morphology, Angiosperms

Cinquième index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. Fifth bibliographic index to the pollen morphology of Angiosperms. 

The fifth index presents the results of the bibliographic analysis of 1490 references covering 4900 genera; of which 879 are new additions. This comprises: 1. Generic index; ii. Family Index (9224 genera: [7759 dicots and 1465 monocots]; every generic name followed by one or more numbers indicating 1-5 volumes of the Index incorporating the relevant reference(s); iii. Bibliographic references (1490 new entries making the total 5618 covered in five volumes of the Index) and iv. Addenda: 113 additional genera (8 Monocots and 105 Dicots from 84 references). The letters R, S, T following generic names in the generic index and family index stand for Replica, SEM and TEM studies respectively.

Keywords: bibliographic index, pollen morphology, Angiosperms

Sixième index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. Sixth bibliographic index to the pollen morphology of Angiosperms 

This index contains 930 references covering 3253 genera; of which 518 are new entries published mostly during 1986-1989. This comprises: 1. Generic index; ii. Family Index (9224 genera: [7759 dicots and 1465 monocots]; every generic name is followed by one or more numbers indicating 1-5 volumes of the Index incorporating the relevant reference(s); iii. Bibliographic references (1490 new entries making the total 6548 covered in six volumes of the Index). The letters L, S, T following the year of publication stand for Light microscopic, Scanning electron microscopic and Transmission electron microscopic pollen illustrations respectively in the cited works.

Keywords: bibliographic index, pollen morphology, Angiosperms

Septième index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. Seventh bibliographic index to the pollen morphology of Angiosperms. 

This comprises: 1. Generic index ; ii. Family Index and iii. References. The bilingual (French/English) introduction contains 4 figures: i. Number of modern pollen morphological publications during 1978 to 1993; ii. Number of bibliographic references cited in this volume per year; iii. Language of the references cited in this volume (in percentages); iv. Research methods used in works cited in this volume [L: Light microscopy; S: Scanning Electron microscopy; T: Transmission electron microscopy LS, ST, LST, LT: combinations of these methods & V: video image]. The organisation of this volume has been explained in the introduction. A list of the journals consulted is provided.

Keywords: bibliographic index, pollen morphology, Angiosperms

Huitième index bibliographique sur la morphologie des pollens d’Angiospermes. Eighth bibliographic index to the pollen morphology of Angiosperms. 

This comprises: 1. Generic index (12243 genera with each genus followed by a brief guide (author, year and research methods [A: Atomic force microscopy; F: Fluore-scene microscopic; L: Light microscopic; S: Scanning Electron microscopic; V: video image]); ii. Family Index: Every generic name is followed by one or more numbers indicating 1-8 volumes of the Index incorporating the relevant reference(s); iii. Bibliographic-references: 995 new entries. A list of the journals consulted is given.

Keywords: bibliographic index, pollen morphology, Angiosperms

Rates in rupees are valid in India / Les tarifs en roupies sont valables en Inde
Structure and Dynamics of Ecosystems / Structure et dynamique des écosystèmes

Les forêts denses humides sempervirentes des Ghâts occidentaux de l'Inde. Ecologie, structure floristique, succession.

J.-P. Pascal, 1984, 365 p., ill., tables + Carte des bioclimats des Ghâts occidentaux (2 folded maps in separate folder). (TSST n°20)

This book deals with the dense wet evergreen forests of the Western Ghats reliefs and coastal area. It first analyses the geographical, geological and human frameworks and the different local climates. A typology of the various forest formations is proposed, based on a sampling of representative forest plots and intense field survey. This typology takes into account the forest structure and floristic composition. For each identified forest type, the corresponding climatic conditions are defined and the different steps of degradation following the human intervention analysed. A synthesis of the structural and floristic variations all along the Ghats is proposed with a study of their biodiversity and endemism. Some functional aspects are also considered: increment, litterfall and decay.

The English translation of this book titled Wet evergreen forests of the Western Ghats of India has also been published by the IFP (see below).

Keywords: tropical rain forests, Western Ghats, forest ecology


The present study proposes a characterization of the most outstanding forest structures of a permanent plot located in the natural forest of South Kanara districts (Karnataka state). The study exhibits floristic and spatial variations of the forest structures in relation to topography and local dynamics of the stand. The analysis of the spatially explicit models (spatial point processes) which render these variations, leads to consider that processes other than the within-gap regeneration mechanism could play an important role in the natural dynamics of such forests. These phenomena are mainly substitution processes (sensu lato) that ensure closure of small canopy gaps by the pre-existing individuals.

Keywords: tropical forest, forest dynamics, spatial structure, spatial point processes

Modelling tree architecture and forest dynamics. A research project in the dense moist evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (South India).

François Houllier, Yves Caraglio, Muriel Durand, 1997, 37 p. (PPE n°2).

Dynamics of the dense moist evergreen forests. Long term monitoring of an experimental station in Kodagu district (Karnataka, India).

Language: English. Out of print / Epuisé
Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-0373536/fr/.
**SOIL SCIENCES / SCIENCES DES SOLS**


**B. Ferry**

1994, 260 p., ill., tables (PDE n°34).

Language: French.

The aim of this research was the characterization of the "red soils" occurring in Peninsular India and the study of their genesis. The "red soils" which are located to the East of the study area, i.e. in the driest zone, generally show carbonate concretions at medium depth. Under this calcium carbonate level, weathering processes are quite limited. Silicates hydrolisis and soil material desilication finally concern only the top layers. To the West, under a slightly more humid climate, soils profiles are generally deeper, carbonates accumulation is no more effective and the weathering processes are more developed. These soils were considered as ferralsillict according to old taxonomic criteria.

**Keywords**: red soils, weathering, calcirete, semi-arid zone

**Les couvertures ferrallitiques des Ghâts occidentaux en Inde du Sud. Caractères généraux sur l’escarpement et dégradation par hydromorphie sur le revers.**

**Evelyne Peterschmitt**


Properties of ferrallitic soils have been investigated in the Indian Western Ghats on three different parent rocks in the escarpments and on precambrian schist in the backslope. All soils of the escarpment, though experiencing high weathering (ferralitization) due to rainfall above 4000 mm/year are deep, well-drained, rather juvenile (high silt/clay ratios) with substantial nutrient recycling by evergreen forest vegetation. Backslope is characterized by gentler slopes and by a land cover associating rice fields, pastures and forest. A clear lateral succession of red, yellow and white soil is observed from up- to down-slope sectors, due to decreasing drainage conditions (hydromorphy) that determines iron segregation.

**Keywords**: soil science, ferrallitization, weathering, lateral differentiation

**Les humus forestiers des Ghâts occidentaux en Inde du Sud. Facteurs climatiques, édaphiques et biologiques intervenant dans le stockage de la matière organique du sol.**

**B. Ferry**

1994, 260 p., ill., tables (PDE n°34).


The soil organic matter was studied in 23 forests of the Western Ghats, characterized by varied conditions of altitude, pluviometry, length of the dry season, forest cover (evergreen to deciduous) and soil texture (sandy loam to clay). The storage of soil carbon appears mainly driven by the temperature and the soil texture. However, we observed also a complex effect of the length of the dry season. It would limit the storage of carbon when it is very long (more than six months), by shortening the forest organic matter production, and when it is very short, by reducing the chemical stabilization of the humic molecules.

**Keywords**: carbon storage, climate, soil texture, forest

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**BOTANY AND SYSTEMATICS / BOTANIQUE ET SYSTEMATIQUE**

*Le jardin botanique de Pondichéry.*

**R.K. Gupta & M. Marlange**

1961, 133 p., ill., plans. (TSST n°3)


The Botanical Gardens of Pondicherry never formed the subject of any notable study prior to 1957 when a categorization of diverse plants was undertaken, the results of which are presented here. The first part of the study is devoted to a historical overview of the phases of construction of the garden – chronological list of directors and policy of development as well as a brief introduction to climatic conditions. This is followed by a list of plants with their morphological description and indication of the period of their introduction in India or in Sri Lanka as well as their geographical distribution. This is accompanied by a glossary of the possible usages of these plants at the global level. An index with the names of the plants in Tamil and in Sanskrit languages is provided in the end.

**Keywords**: botany, utilisation of plants, introduced species.

*A field key to the trees and lianas of the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (India).*

**J.-P. Pascal & B.R. Ramesh**


The Western Ghats, having non-equatorial forest, are rich in arborescent species. Identification of these species is often difficult when they lack reproductive parts, because in conventional floras the taxonomic keys are generally based on flowering and fruiting characters. To help ecologists, foresters or other parataxononomists in the field, this field key, based on vegetative characters, helps to identify 502 evergreen woody species (trees and lianas) of low (<800m) and medium (800–1400m) elevations evergreen forests of the Western Ghats. The main vegetative characters used are exudation, armature and leaf character states such as arrangement, type, shape, venation patterns and glands. Along with the dichotomous key this field guide also provides leaf illustrations of 400 species and a glossary of botanical terms.

**Keywords**: Western Ghats, evergreen forests, taxonomy, vegetative characters

*Phylogénie des Ébénales. Analyse de l’ordre et origine biogéographique des espèces indiennes.*

**D. De Franceschi**


A thorough study of morphological and anatomical characters of Ebenales species has been done in relation to the study of organogenesis, using cladistic analyses and the "Hennig 86" software. The phylogenetic study points to the polyphyly of the Ebenales order, since Sapotaceae and Symplocaceae displayed affinity with Olacales and Cornales, respectively, while the Ebenaceae and Styracaceae appeared close to Euphorbiaceae.
and Malvales. The reconstitution of the evolution of Ebenaceae and Sapotaceae, based on cladistic analyses, fossil data and palaeo-geography supports a hypothesis of Gondwanian origin for these two families along with an Indomalayan origin for most of their Indian species.

**Keywords**: cladistic analysis, morphology, anatomy, fossils

Architecture and growth strategy of two evergreen species of the Western Ghats (South India): Knema attenuata (J. Hk. & Thw.) Warb (Myristicaceae) and Vateria indica L. (Dipterocarpaceæ).

Available online at [http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-0373540/fr/](http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-0373540/fr/)

**Mangroves v1.0. A multimedia identification system of mangroves species of South-East India and Sri Lanka [CD-ROM]**

J. Prosperi … [et al.], IFP/CIRAD, 2005 (CE n°44).

Mangroves is a graphical identification system of plant species, the only tool of its kind available on South-Asian Mangroves at present. The system, entirely graphic, enables non-specialists to make determinations with the help of just a small number of characters, chosen according to their availability for the particular plant to be identified. It meets the needs of amateur botanists, agronomists, forest officers and nature lovers with a keen sense of observation. The use of frequently observable vegetative characters has been favoured, as well as an extensive illustration of species.

The major part of the work presented in this CD-ROM was carried out in the framework of the European Commission funded project entitled “Assessment of mangroves degradation and resilience in the Indian subcontinent: The cases of Godavari Estuary and southwest Sri Lanka”.

**Keywords**: botany, computer-aided identification, mangroves, vegetative characters

**BIO DIVERSITY ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION / CONSERVATION ET EVALUATION DE LA BIODIVERSITE**

Atlas of Endemics of the Western Ghats (India). Distribution of tree species in the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests.


**Endemic tree species of the Western Ghats (India). [CD-ROM]**

Language: English.

Assessment of forest biological diversity. A FAO training course. 1. Lecture notes.

Also available online at [http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00373545/fr/](http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00373545/fr/).

This booklet compiles lectures that were delivered at the French Institute of Pondicherry during a FAO Training Programme entitled “Assessment of forest biological diversity”. Participants were foresters from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The lectures dealt with the definition of biodiversity, including the different scales and organization levels at which it can be assessed, and with the indices, sampling strategies and other techniques and methods that can be used to for estimating biodiversity and analysing its variations, be they due to the physical environment or to human activities.

**Keywords**: biodiversity, tropical forest, sampling

Assessment of forest biological diversity. A FAO training course. 2. Case study in India.

Claire Elouard and Rani M. Krishnan, 1999, 75 p. (PPE n°5)
Also available online at [http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00373545/fr/](http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00373545/fr/).

This booklet is based on data collected during a FAO Training Programme entitled “Assessment of forest biological diversity”. The field-work and data collection were undertaken by the trainees in three forest types, viz., ever-green, moist deciduous and dry deciduous forests, in Karnataka, South India. Three methods were used and compared in order to estimate forest structure, species richness and diversity: establishment of a single plot of 40x40 m, cluster of 20x20 m plots and cluster of
variable-area plots. The results of this case study have been compiled as a reminder of the analyses that can be done to assess the structure and biodiversity of a forest stand.

Keywords: biodiversity, tropical forest, sampling


This book consists of contributions to the on-going debate on the use and misuse of natural resources and their management for a sustainable local development, an issue of considerable importance for India. To tackle it, new approaches and tools are discussed in the context of the degradation of forests, agroforestry systems and uncultivated lands studied as socio-ecological systems. They notably focus on traditional ecological knowledge and its combination with formal knowledge through various adaptive and integrative methodologies for a better management of natural resources, including the conservation of the biodiversity.

Contributions finally show the importance to be given to the perceptions, needs, constraints and strategies of stakeholders as they result in compromises to reach sustainability, at the interface between socio-economic uses of natural resources and their ecological integrity.

Keywords: biodiversity, species identification, resource management

Maram. Multipurpose tree database for agro-ecosystem research and appropriate management [CD-ROM]

Santoshagouda V. Patil. IFP/CIRAD, 2005 (CE n°43).


MARAM, signifying ‘trees’ in more than one South Indian language, is a computer aided database product endowed with considerable information on farm tree multiple uses - indeed the first of its kind in an electronic format in the peninsular Indian context. It covers a total of 269 woody species comprising 19 endemics from 544 small, medium and large farms spread over 61 districts in three states, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

It is a useful and user-friendly product for all stakeholders of agro-forestry such as researchers, fieldworkers and the farming community at large, on choice of species, their management and potential uses. The CD-ROM graphically illustrates the morphology, management practices, products and ecological services offered by such trees with the help of over 1500 vivid illustrations.

Keywords: agro-ecological zones, agroforestry, farmland, home-garden, multipurpose tree database, South India, tree-based systems

Forest landscapes of the Southern Western Ghats, India: biodiversity, human ecology and management strategies.


The Western Ghats forests are endowed with large species and habitat diversity, which is nowadays under threat by increasing demographic pressure and changing land use. To address these challenges, a novel and comprehensive approach is sought from the principles of landscape ecology. Morpho-pedological features are used to delineate landscape units all over the Western Ghats of Kerala, among which the Western Anamalai region is chosen to elucidate the relative influence of physical factors, bioclimate and anthropogenic pressures on the characteristics of natural vegetation and on the status of the vertebrate fauna. Highlighting patterns of resource utilization by proximal and distant stakeholders, the book goes about identifying value-based management zones, while proposing management strategies for conservation and sustainable development.

Keywords: biodiversity, Western Ghats, human ecology, landscape ecology, forest management


B. R. Ramesh, Mohan Seetharam, M. C. Guero, R. Michon, 2009 (PPE n°6).

Language: English. (Not for sale). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00408263/fr/.

Assessment and conservation of forest biodiversity in the Western Ghats of Karnataka, India. 2. Assessment of tree biodiversity, logging impact and general discussion. [E-Paper]


Language: English. (Not for sale). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00408305/fr/.

BIOTIK: Biodiversity Informatics and Co-Operation in Taxonomy for Interactive Shared Knowledge Base. Western Ghats v 1.0. A multimedia identification system of evergreen tree species of the Western Ghats, India. [DVR-ROM].
BIOTIK is a computer-aided application dedicated to identifying and to providing a knowledge base on tree species occurring in the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats (a world biodiversity hotspot). The knowledge base covers about 528 species. The application allows a user to identify a species through a visual interface (IDAO), completed with graphical representations of characters and their different states. It builds a virtual tree on screen, based on the character states selected by the user and also suggests possibilities for missing or erroneous information. Once the species has been identified, it provides a resume of botanical and ecological information in local languages (Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam) and in English, besides the photographs of characters. The application caters to a wide range of users like students and researchers who can use it as a self-learning tool, foresters and para-taxonomists as decision support system in forest management.

**Keywords:** taxonomy, interactive key, identification, Western Ghats, tree species

**Data paper – high-resolution topographic and bioclimatic data for the Southern Western Ghats of India (IFP_ECODATA_BIOCLIM) [E-Paper]**

Quentin Renard, G. Muthusankar, Raphaël PéliSSier, IFP, 2009, 21 p. + annexes (PPE n°8).

Language: English. (Not for sale). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00509952/fr/

The spore Index presents the results of the bibliographic analyses of 2536 references covering 1281 genera. This comprises: the relevant bibliographic entries: author, year, type of study [R: Replica; S: Scanning electron microscopic; T: Transmission electron microscopic] belonging to 201 families (72 Hepaticae; 93 Mosses and 36 Pteridophytes); i. Generic index: 1281 genera, each being followed by a number referable to its family and iii. Bibliographic references (2536) are listed alphabetically and chronologically.

**Keywords:** bibliographic index, pollen morphology, Angiosperms

**High-resolution vegetation cover data for the Southern Western Ghats of India (IFP_ECODATA_VEGETATION). [E-Paper]**


Language: English. (Not for sale). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00411120/fr/

Analyzing canopy heterogeneity of the tropical forests by texture analysis of very-high resolution images: a case study in the Western Ghats of India. [E-paper]


Language: English. (Not for sale). Available freely online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00509952/fr/

The high-resolution vegetation cover data for the Southern Western Ghats of India (IFP_ECODATA_VEGETATION) presents detailed information about vegetation cover in the region. This dataset was compiled to support forest management and biodiversity conservation efforts.

**Keywords:** biodiversity, forest management, tropical forests

Data paper – high-resolution topographic and bioclimatic data for the Southern Western Ghats of India (IFP_ECODATA_BIOCLIM) [E-Paper]

Quentin Renard, G. Muthusankar, Raphaël PéliSSier, IFP, 2009, 21 p. + annexes (PPE n°8).

Language: English. (Not for sale). Available online at http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00509952/fr/
**Abbreviations used / Abbreviations utilisées**

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**Note on series / Note sur les collections**

The Indological series *Publications de l'Institut français d'Indologie (PIFI)* was renamed as *Publications du département d'indologie (PDI)* in 1991, then as *Collection Indologie (CI)* in 2004. However the ISSN number of the series (0073-8352) remains the same and the numbering continues uninterrupted.

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