

GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA, MANGALBARI,  
MALDA



# CULTURAL HERITAGE AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## SEMINAR/ LECTURE: WORKSHOP SERIES:



**Dr. Manas Dutta, Assistant Professor, Department: History: Kazi Nazrul University: Special Lecture: Topic: "Exploring the Contribution**

**of the Bengalee Soldiers in the great War,1914-1918".Date:18.1.2019.**





**Seminar: Topic:National Integration: Speaker:  
Dr.P.K.Kundu, AssociateProfessor,  
GourMahavidyalaya; Dr.N.K.Mridha, Assistant  
Professor,Sri Rakesh Sarkar, N.S.S. Programme  
Officer, GourMahavidyalaya:Venue: Seminar  
Hall:Date: 15.8.2019.**

**TOUR REPORT**



**HISTORY: TOUR: NABADWIP.WEST  
BENGAL:3<sup>RD</sup> YEARHONOURS:18.02.2020)**

**Mayapur (Mayāpura) is situated**



**in Nabadwip, West Bengal, India, It is located about 130 km north of Kolkata. It is considered a spiritual place by the adherents of Gaudiya Vaishnavism. There are a number of Gaudiya Vaishnava organizations in Mayapur, such as the Gaudiya Math. The town is heavily centered on this particular Vaishnava religious tradition, officially known as the Brahma-Madhva-Gaudiya Sampradaya, with temples devoted to Radha and Krishna or Gaura-Nitai throughout.**





**TOUR: DATE:12.04.2021: Gurdwara Nima Serai Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur – Malda, a district town situated on the banks of Mahananda River was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Tegh Bahadur. A commemorative Shrine existed of old in Power House Lane in Sarbari area of Old Malda. It was**

**called Gurdwara Nima Serai Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur. With the rise of the new Malda Town across the river, old Malda got greatly depopulated and the Sikh Gurdwara was deserted. Yet two masonry platforms and an old well remained on the site which continued to be shown as Gurdwara property in revenue records. Interest in the old Gurdwara was revived during the 1960s when a Sikh contractor in road-building business constructed a compound wall around the remains. Subsequently, other Sikhs, mostly road transporters, who first constructed Gurdwara Singh Sabha in New Malda, took up the restoration of the historical Shrine in Old Malda. It is now named Sri Prayag Sahib, Sarbari and Old Malda.**

**BUDDHIST MONASTERY AT JAGJIBANPUR: MALDA**





**Jagibanpur is situated in the Habibpur Block of Malda District and is around 36 km from Malda town. The first excavation work had started in 1992, but proper excavations were done from the year 1995. Several mounds have been found since then out of which Tulabhita is the most important.. The excavation site is known as Nandadirghi Vihar, also called '*Tulabhita*' or '*Salaidanga*'.**

**Excavations have led to the discovery of the outline of a monastery, two monastic cells, stupa and other terracotta artifacts. The structure consists of sanctorum, cells, balcony, steps, bathroom complex, well, courtyard and entrance. Towers at four corners were also seen. Buddhist statues, plaques and other important seals were found during the excavation that confirms that a**

**thriving and well organized monastic order was present here. The terracotta plaques of man, lion, bear, peacock, Hindu and Buddhist deities were found here.**

**There are a number mounds, locally known as Bhita and Danga. Among the prominent mounds are Tula Bhita or Salai Danga (78.58 x 78.33 m), Akhari Danga (72.29 x 28.28 m), Nim Danga (40.86 x 28.28 m) Mai Bhita (110.01 x 78.58 m) and Nanda Garh, which has been destroyed completely. Several other mounds of varying heights can be seen all over the area. Covering an area of 9432 sq m, Tula Bhita mound has now been divided into 262 trenches (each measuring 6m x 6m).**

**The importance of the site was indicated by the chance discovery of a copperplate charter, which revealed the identity of a hitherto unknown ruler of the pala dynasty. Issued from the victorious camp (jayaskandhavara) of Kuddala Khataka in the pundravardhana bhukti in the seventh regnal year (c 854 AD) of Maharajadhiraja Mahendrapala, the son and successor of Devapala, the charter mentions the construction of a monastery (vihara) under**

**the patronage of General (Mahasenapati) Vajradeva at Nandadirghika Udranga. A miniature bronze seated Buddha (4.4 3.5 cm) in earth touching gesture (bhumisparxa mudra) was acquired from a local resident.**

**Like many other Buddhist sites Jagjibanpur is immensely rich in terracotta plaques; more than 250 plaques have been found from the Tula Bhita mound alone. Made of fine, levitate clay, often with a micaceous compound, the plaques are normally red in colour. Rectangular in shape, the plaques measure between 31 23 6 cm and 26 25 5 cm. The Jagjibanpur plaques present a broad range of themes-mundane, sacred, and decorative. Narrative themes, however, are conspicuously absent.**

**A number of visual formulas - tilted heads, raised hands, folded legs, and smooth breaks in the body axis - emphasise the dynamism of the artists' vision and signal a departure from the placid and quiet world of Gupta art. In the delineation of ornaments . One favourite theme in view is of warriors carrying swords, staffs, clubs, and shields. They have powerful**

**physiques accentuated by the undraped torso, brief lower garment , and boldly executed ornaments.**

**Moon Basak  
Semester-111**

**ADINA MOSQUE: PANDUA:**











**The Adina Mosque is a former mosque in Malda District, West Bengal, India. It**

was the largest such structure in the Indian subcontinent and was built during the Bengal Sultanate as a royal mosque by Sikandar Shah, who is also buried inside. The mosque is situated in Pandua. Adina mosque is the only standard type of congregational mosque in Bengal. ABM Husain observes, "A mosque, described as 'standard', requires a vast rectangular plan with an open courtyard (*sahn*) surrounded by cloisters (*riwaqs*) on three sides and the prayerchamber (*zullah*) towards the *qibla*. The Adina Mosque conforms to all these principles, and hence is a standard type of mosque. The central *mihrab* portion is projected to the outside. There is a trefoil arch in the centre of this projection. Above this there is the famous inscription with some glazes at its top and left. The lower portion of this side is of stone. It runs through the zenana Gallery. The

**upper portion of the exterior wall is of brick. There are vertical offsets and recesses all over this side – continuing from the stone portion to the brick portion. There are upright panels containing only cusped arches with hanging motif in the inside in the recesses in a horizontal row and projected panels in the offsets in the upper brick portion. But there are four trefoil arched decoration in the recessed area (two in the middle and two in the upper row) of the centrally projected portion. This projected portion looks four storeyed because of the height of the vault over the central nave. N. Ahmed observes, “Horizontal bands of terracotta relief work decorate the cornice on the exterior of Adina mosque and blind niches with hanging lamps, symbols of the verses of light in the Quran, are located on the upper half of its exterior wall within**

**offsets and recesses.”**

**Sumiranjana Sarkar,  
SEMESTER-1  
HISTORY**

**SHORT FILM/MOVIE- HISTORY:**

1. Evolution from ape to man. From Proconsul to Homo heidelbergensis

([HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/SGXDv7XYBS0](https://youtu.be/SGXDv7XYBS0))

2. मद्र इंडिया | Mother India ,1957.

(<https://youtu.be/s6LzF-GMovU>)

From the class

Judu & p. 100  
Supriya Bioma.