

International Seminar

On

**Charismatic General Biswa Mahaveer
Chilarai of Koch Kingdom: An
Anecdote of Introduction of Guerrilla
War Tactics of the World**

Date: 24th & 25th February, 2024

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/uYEpaMPrbuFB4raB9>

Sponsored by



Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi

Organized by



Pramathesh Barua College, Gauripur

**In collaboration
with**

**Bharatiya Itihas Sankalan Samiti, Dhubri District
&**

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

The chivalrous and charismatic Koch Generalissimo Sukladwaj known as Chilarai, was the younger brother & Prime Minister of King Naranarayan of the kingdom of Kamrupa-Kamata Kingdom during 1510-1571.

Before mentioning about Mahaveer Chilarai, it would be worthy to mention that Maharaj Viswa Singha, who rose from the position of cow-hard king to that of a very powerful monarch of Kamrupa-Kamata and the founder of the Koch Kingdom, was a great and benevolent king. He was known as a great warrior, a superb organizer of people, a just and efficient ruler, extraordinarily courageous, highly religious, tolerant in attitudes, and undoubtedly adventurous with sky rocketing ambitions. His children in general, Naranarayan and Chilarai in particular must have genetically inherited all the great qualities of their father, importantly aggressive personality, organizing and leadership qualities and there of a nation builder.

The qualities as part of teaching vis-à-vis learning were-art of warfare, wrestling, study of the sastras, weaponry, horse-riding and fighting from horse-back and particularly attacking the enemy with swords & shields, spears, bows & arrows, fire-arms etc.

Once Nara Singha, one of the sons of Viswa Singha, succeeded the throne after the death of Viswa Singha without following norms as set by his father. Naranarayan and Chilarai removed him from the throne and further entered Nepal to fetch Nara Singha who fled to Nepal. In Nepal, the king of Nepal honored both Naranarayan and Chilarai. As “Hanuman Danda” and Druga murti as the sacred deity of Koch kingdom also recovered from

Narasimha by Chilarai with delicate approach. Further, the duo brother (Naranarayan and Chilarai) continued to extend their kingdom with massive platoon of soldiers little over 6 lakhs with Bhutiya, Daflas, and Bhuyan joined as one force. The boundaries extended right from Bihar, Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Kashmir, Lower Assam, Upper Assam, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh (Gour desh). The extensive growth of the kingdom was possible because of Chilarai’s Guerrilla warfare tactics as General with various types of soldiers which includes elephantry, infantry, cavalry with minimum 8000 horses, navy with 1000 war boats and of course various war weaponry including guns and cannons made of cast iron etc. Apart from conquering kingdom after kingdoms with a policy having benevolent nature, huge social and welfare scheme were executed for the Kingdom and also amongst the subjugated kingdoms. The land revenue system was reformed with a provision of tax free land for temples etc. Socio-religious fabrics were worth mentioning here, all sects may it be Shiva, Shakti and Vaishnavite were paid their due respect to practise their own belief system. Diversion of Brahmaputra river near Pandunath temple of Pandu, Guwahati specific Hospital for animals etc. were many such contribution of Chilarai can be noted. He is also contributor of songs, drama both devotional and general, a magical physician for many diseases etc. It would be pertinent to mention that internationally renowned British Historian, intellectual and a great authority of military history of the world, Sir Arnold J. Toynbee (1889-1975) had written that, in military practices, principles, aims and strong noble desires, there

were three greatest army generals and warriors in the world, Sukladhawaj or Chilarai (1510-1571) and Chhatrapati Shivaji (1639-1680) of India and Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) of France.

Considering the above phenomenon on Biswa Mahaveer Chilarai, it is expected to explore all such facets and extracts, the qualities which may be useful in modern day, secondly to document them as part of the valuable part of History of Bharat, an international seminar on “Charismatic General Biswa Mahaveer Chilarai of Koch Kingdom: An Anecdote of Introduction of Guerrilla War Tactics of the World” is going to be organized by PB College Gauripur in academic collaboration with Bharatiya Itihas Sankalan Samiti Dhubri District & Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati on 24th and 25th February 2024 at PB College Gauripur, Dhubri, Assam.

Interested research scholars, faculty members of various colleges and universities, students and interested persons are requested to contribute research papers and actively take part in the deliberations of the seminar. The following are the sub-themes with broad categories but not limited to:

- * Bharatiya Education system and learning centre during 1500-1600 CE
- Military Re-organization and Reforms by Chilarai
- Military Conquests of Naranarayan and Chilarai
- Naval architecture and boats during war in India during 16th and 17th century
- Introduction of Land Revenue system and other social reforms during Narayan and Chilarai

- Economic pursuit and societal structure during Naranarayan and Chilarai
- Practices of customs, rituals, belief & faith system as prevalent during 16th century in Kamrup-Kamata kingdom
- Bharatiya darshan and its reflection in Koch kingdom and its dynasty
- Evolvement of Literary movement including Sanskrit during the days of Chilarai
- Social & political relevance of Chilarai and his time even in modern day

Apart from the above, participants can write on any issue related to the main theme of the seminar. It is expected that the proposed seminar will be highly beneficial to understand the history and society of this great general of Bharat from a new perspective.

Call for Papers:

The original research papers are invited from the esteemed Academicians, Researchers, Administrators, Government and experts of different organization, and Students.

Authors Guideline:

The paper should be prepared in MLA/APA format in Assamese/ Hindi/English. The length of the paper should not exceed 5000 words excluding preliminary pages, annexures, and reference list. The abstract of the paper should not exceed 250 words with a maximum of six keywords which should excluding preliminary information on the title of the proposed paper, name(s) of the author (s), institutional affiliation, and email and postal addresses. The font of the paper should be Times New Roman, 12 point with line spacing of 1.5.

The authors are required to send abstract by 10th January 2024 as well as full paper (by 15th January 2024) as soft copy to the following E-mail address: subhajit.lib@gmail.com or gopalbarman.edu@gmail.com followed by hard copy of the full papers duly singed in all the pages by the authors to be send to the Coordinator, International Seminar, PB College, Gauripur, Dhubri, Assam 783331. Further, the author must register and also upload their paper into the registration link given below: <https://forms.gle/uYEpamPrbuFB4raB9>

Important Dates:

Abstract submission : 15th January 2024
Full paper submission : 20th January 2024
Seminar Date: 24th and 25th February 2024

Publication of the Research Paper:

Selected peer reviewed papers will be published in an edited volume with ISBN. Authors would have to bear the cost of the book at the time of receiving his/her copy on the date of seminar. Papers received after 20th January 2024 will not be considered for publication.

Registration Fee and Accommodation:

For Academician and others: Rs. 2,000.00 For Research Scholars/Students: Rs. 500.00

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/uYEpamPrbuFB4raB9>

P.B. College at a Glance:

Pramathesh Barua College was established in 1964 to put forward the intellectual and cultural ethos of Gauripur in the erstwhile Goalpara District of Western Assam. Named after the proud son of the Jaminder family of Gauripur, Rajkumar Pramathesh Chandra Barua, an Indian actor, director, screen writer, and the tragic hero of Sarat

Chandra Chatterjee's 1935 film Devdas, this institution of Higher Education took its strides with luminaries like Prof. Alokesh Ch. Barua, Dr. Birendranath Dutta alongside the well wishers of the locality and a few renown educationists of the State. The college is affiliated to Gauhati University and recognized by UGC with 2(f) and 12(b). The college has been accredited with B Grade by NAAC in its 1st and 2nd cycle of Accreditation and preparing for third cycle of accreditation. The college has always aspired to provide holistic education in both Arts and Commerce education to the learners in a vibrant environment. Besides BA & B.Com Regular and Honours Courses of Gauhati University, the college offers UG, PG, and professional courses through KKHSOU and ICDL of Gauhati University.

Bharatiya Itihas Sankalan Samitiy at a Glance:

The Bharatiya Itihas Sankalan Samiti, Assam is the regional chapter of the Akhil Bharateeya Itihasa Sankalan Yojana (ABISY). Its objective is to write Bharateeya history from a national perspective. In order to systematically compile all available facts comprehensively, Assam state committee has been doing various academic programmes such as organizing symposium, seminar, workshop and popular talks in collaboration with the district committees. During the colonial period the British distorted Bharateeya history; destroyed/ perverted the tradition, heroes, culture, literatures and languages. Hence ABISY coordinates patriotic, bold and incorruptible scholars & historians to write history truthfully on the basis of facts and evidences. So far Akhil Bharateeya Itihasa Sankalana Yojana is actively involved in bringing out the history of Bharat for

the past 5000 years i.e. from 3102 BC, the beginning of Kaliyuga onwards.

IIT Guwahati at a glance:

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, the sixth member of the IIT fraternity, was established in 1994. The academic programme of IIT Guwahati commenced in 1995. At present the Institute has eleven departments, seven inter-disciplinary academic centres and five schools covering all the major engineering, science, healthcare, management and humanities disciplines, offering B.Tech., B.Des., M.A., M.Des., M.Tech., M.Sc., MBA and Ph.D. programmes. Within a short period of time, IIT Guwahati has been able to build up world class infrastructure for carrying out advanced research and has been equipped with state-of-the-art scientific and engineering instruments. Besides its laurels in teaching and research, IIT Guwahati has been able to fulfil the aspirations of people of the North East region to a great extent since its inception in 1994.

IIT Guwahati is the only academic institution in India that occupied a place among the top 100 world universities – under 50 years of age – ranked by the London-based Times Higher Education (THE) in the year 2014 and continues to maintain its superior position even today in various International Rankings. IIT Guwahati gained rank 32 globally in the 'Research Citations per Faculty' category and overall 364 rank in the QS World University Rankings 2024 released recently. IIT Guwahati has retained the 7th position among the best engineering institutions of the country in the 'India Rankings 2023' declared by the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) of the Union Ministry of Education. IIT Guwahati has been also ranked 2nd in the 'Swachhata Ranking' conducted by the Govt. of India. IIT Guwahati has been ranked as the top-ranked University in 2019 for IT developers by HackerRank in the Asia-Pacific region. Also, IIT Guwahati ranks 6th globally in Sustainable

Development Goal 7 (Affordable and clean energy) of the Times Higher Education Impact Rankings 2023.

Communication:

Gauripur is regarded as the cultural capital of undivided Goalpara located in the western part of Assam. Gauripur is well connected by Airway, Roadway and Railway in Dhubri district of Assam. Gauripur Town is Rupshi Aiport is situated at the distance of 5 KM from P.B. College Gauripur. National High Way 17 (old 31 NH) has passed touching the edge Gauripur Town. There is a Railway station at Gauripur attached to the South of the town. However, for journey by superfast trains one has to move to nearby Railway Station Bongaigaon (50 KM) from Gauripur, Kokrajhar Railway Station (35 KM) from Gauripur and New Coochbehar Railway Station (55 KM) from Gauripur.



Convener: Dr. Gopal Chandra Barman

Coordinator: Dr. Subhajit Choudhury

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