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agreement with it.

INVOCATION

Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.

- M. K. Gandhi

* * * * *

In the silence of the heart God speaks. If you face God in prayer and silence, God will speak to you. Then you will know that you are nothing. It is only when you realize your nothingness, your emptiness, that God can fill you with Himself.
Souls of prayer are souls of great silence.

- Mother Teresa

* * * * *

To Desire is to Obtain to Aspire is to Achieve.

- James Allen

Editorial

From the very dawn of their evolution, due to their adaptability to different environments, the Homo-Sapiens roamed the earth. Their earliest journey that started from a corner in Africa took them across the continents, ferrying them across oceans to distant places on the globe. These explorations continued through ages and the humans settled the earth, displacing other members of the animal kingdom and conquering their ecosphere. During these travails human beings mixed freely exchanging thoughts and ideas that shaped the human civilization, promoting its wonderful diversity.

Since man have settled down in their selected regions, there have been many wars over territorial supremacy. These wars have not only been fought at the cost of precious human lives and properties, some wars have even threatened the human existence. However, this has never stopped mankind from moving out of their known habitat and settling in foreign lands. That is how the human civilization has grown richer by sharing, adopting and adapting. But, when man becomes too possessive of their own habitation and refuse to share it with newcomers, the very idea of bonhomie among the different peoples is endangered. After all the human civilization has always gained in a world that is open to accepting the new and sharing its rich ideas.

Today, the entire world is consumed by the fire of hatred, intolerance and greed. Violence rocks the world, tearing away lives. Even young and innocent ones are not spared of its tragic aftermath. But what does the human race gain from this wanton destruction? Whose ends are served by jealousy, hatred and malevolence? When Tagore prayed for the freedom of his own country, he voiced his idea of true freedom for the entire human race. He dreamed of a world that is not truncated by 'narrow domestic walls' so that knowledge and ideas can flow freely from one to the other. He has visualized a human society 'where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into dreary desert sand of dead habits'. This was an ideal he cherished not only for his own people but for the entire human civilisation. As we stand on the threshold of another Maghotsava, let us extend this call for a united world, bound by love and respect, enriched by universalism and bonhomie.

In this issue Shri. Sanjoy Chanda writes about 'Raja Rammohun Roy – Strong Mind in a Strong Body'. The first part of an article 'The Bird Man of Bengal – Ajoy Home' penned by Smt. Sutapa Roychoudhuri is also published.

Rammohun Roy – Strong Mind in a Strong Body

Sanjoy Chanda

Raja Rammohun Roy, as we all know, was a versatile man. His genius was multi-faceted. His knowledge, wisdom, intellect were phenomenal. He was both a thinker and a doer. He was a spiritual leader, a social reformer, a journalist, a cartographer, a legal expert and so on and also, he was a linguist which enabled him to widen his scope of studies and to study the original texts of all the great religions of the world.

It is extraordinary that he had a physique which matched his intellect. Shortly after his death, one Robert Montgomery Martin who was associated with him in India wrote in a magazine article : “The Rajah, in the outer man, was cast in nature’s finest mould: his figure was manly and robust; his carriage was dignified; the forehead towering, expansive and commanding; the eye dark, restless, full of brightness and animation, yet liquid and benevolent, and frequently glistening with tear when affected by the deeper sensibility of the heart; the nose of Roman form and proportions; lips full and indicative of independence; the whole feature deeply expressive with a smile of soft and peculiar fascination.....”. Another gentleman, Dr. Boott, an American physician in London, wrote of the Raja after his death: “To me he stood

alone in single majesty of, I had almost said, perfect humanity. No one in past history or in present time, ever came before my judgement clothed in such wisdom, grace and humility.....”.

It is of interest to know that Phrenologists in England were most impressed by the shape of his head indicating extraordinary personality and, after his death, they made a cast of his head. It may be mentioned that his head was much bigger than that of an ordinary intelligent man. Pandit Sivanath Sastri had got his turban returned from England. It was far too big to fit anybody’s head. Had his health, physical strength and bravery not been extraordinary, could a sixteen-year-old boy be able to travel around the country, through forests full of wild animals and robbers roaming the streets, and travel across the Himalayas to Tibet?

Rammohun’s religious belief and his struggles against the social ills and malpractices of his time were not supported by a large section of the society wielding much influence. Many among the conservative Hindus became his sworn enemies. When someone warned him that his life was threatened, he commented: “The people of Calcutta would kill me? What do they eat?”

That brings in the point of what he ate to maintain his physical strength. He maintained his health by taking good food and regular exercise. We are told that he had an extraordinary appetite. He could consume the meat of one full goat at one sitting and his daily intake of milk was 12 seers. It may be mentioned here that Rammohun was born in a Vaishnav family and, as such, during the early part of his life he was not permitted to eat meat. He tasted meat for the first time when he was residing in Rangpur and happened to fall ill. As part of the treatment of the medical problem, a hakim prescribed goat meat. He started eating meat after that. Coming back to the topic of his diet, he could eat 50 mangoes or a large number of coconuts at once.

I will end my short presentation after having a glimpse of his daily routine while he was residing in Calcutta. Everyday Rammohun would get up from bed early in the morning at 4 O'clock. After a cup of coffee he would go out for his morning walk along with a few friends. Usually, he would return before sunrise.

While attending to his daily chores, he would listen to the newspaper read to him by Golak Das, the barber. After that he would drink tea and do his daily exercise. He then rested for a while before going through his correspondences. His bath, that followed, was quite a chore. As per

one account, two stout men would rub and massage his body with mustard oil.

Debendranath Tagore, as a child used to visit Rammohun's house often. Debendranath's father Dwarkanath was a close friend of Rammohun and he had admitted Debendranath in the school established by Rammohun. His younger son Ramaprasad was Debendranath's classmate. His description of Rammohun's bath is quite interesting. Rammohun descended from his room wearing only a loincloth, with his broad chested and muscular body glistening and dripping oil, the sight of which though thrilling to the child, was also a bit frightening. He would be reciting verses in Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic and jump into a large tub full of water. He would stay in the tub for more than an hour all the time reciting his favourite poems, getting immersed in their thought. Probably, Debendranath speculates, this was his upasana.

After bath Rammohun had his lunch, sitting deshi-style, crossed-legged on the floor. He would relish eat fish and rice, followed by milk. However, according to Debendranath, once when he had visited Rammohun during his mealtime, Rammohun was eating bread with honey. He told Debendranath: "Beradar, I am eating bread with honey. But people say that I eat beef."

After lunch he would work or would have meetings with his friends. In the evening

he would go out. This was when he would visit his European friends.

His evening meal, as per one account, was very different. It would be cooked in Muslim style and would comprise of polao, kofta, korma etc. After dinner he would have deliberations with his friends till late in the night.

There are some discrepancies between the different accounts. This is the best average I could work out.

[Author: Active member of Delhi Brahmo Samaj]

Matrimonial

Groom (preferably Brahmo) required for Kolkata based Brahmo girl, B.Tech., aged 28 years. At present working in Cognizant Technology Solutions Kolkata. Contact person: Ajoy Kumar Halder Ph. No. 9062680810

The Birdman of Bengal – Ajoy Home

Part - 1

By Sutapa Roychoudhuri

The ornithologist Ajoy Home was known as ‘Khuchu’ to all who knew him. Khuchu’s eldest brother Amal Home



never wanted in showing enthusiasm or passion for the hobbies of his four younger brothers, ranging from

vocal or instrumental music, domestication of birds to playing cricket or football, wrestling and all other extra-curricular activities they took interest in. He used to say “Khuchu has seventeen portfolios and I am not sure whichever one he will continue with.” Later on, Khuchu retained a few of his many hobbies other than his interest in birds as his passion in life.

Ajoy Home was born in Calcutta on 2nd May, 1913. He died in Kolkata (Calcutta) on 30th October 1992. His mother Basantabala was the daughter of Sri Kalinath Dutta, a renowned Brahmo who lived In Majilpur. She loved pet animals and birds.

Ajoy’s father Gaganchandra Home was also a renowned Brahmo who lived in the

village of Sahila in Mymensingha, East Bengal. He came to Calcutta and used to teach in the City School. He did the clerical work of the school too. He was the sub-editor of the famous magazine “Sanjibani” of the olden days.

Ajoy’s eldest brother Amal Home was named as the ‘Legendary Journalist’ and had a cordial relationship with Rabindranath Tagore. He held a high-ranking government post other than his journalistic and literary endeavours. Due to this connection, various types of persons would come to Amal’s house and his brothers grew up in this atmosphere.

It was customary in the ‘Home household’ to rear birds. On his 10th birthday Ajoy was presented with a unique gift of a Mynah in a cage, by Smt. Hemangini Devi, the wife of Dr. Sundarimohan Das. The bird was walking and moving in the cage, and taking somersaults which intrigued Khuchu. He got the opportunity to gain special knowledge about the behavior of birds from the one he owned exclusively. This fascinated the young boy and opened up the doors to his future research with the feathered species.

Home family lived in 99/1 N Cornwallis Street, present day Bidhan Sarani. The house was famous for its being visited by

renowned personalities. Once Tagore was invited by Amal to his home. On that very day, the famous author Rajshekhar Basu with the pen name 'Parashuram' was present there with Tagore. Their august presence illuminated the household.

There were twenty-five or thirty cages of different birds arrayed from the first-floor staircase to the second-floor rooftop. The birds fed on different types of food, starting from tiny seeds (কাংনিদানা), worms, insects, earthworms, grains and fruits like guava. I learnt all this from my eldest cousin Amalina who was then a little girl. Her Kakababu (uncle) was enamoured by the world of birds. He would attend to his classes in college only after he had tended to all his pets.

Sri. Hitendramohan Bose was the first son of the famous perfumer H. Bose, known for his perfume 'Kuntalin'. Hiten Bose was the president of the 'Bird Research Society'. He knew Farsi (Persian) very well and translated the book 'Baaznama' in Bengali for the bird-watchers. In this way Ajoy and his followers formed a unique collection of falcons. The birds were trained in various difficult tasks like how to catch a prey, how to hunt other birds and animals and make them pets. At the time it was an unusual practice in various households of the north of Calcutta to domesticate different kinds of birds and keep them as pets.

Cricket was another passion of Ajoy. After passing his matriculation examination

from Brahma Boys' School, he refused to get admitted to the City College. Instead he got admitted to Vidyasagar College in order to play in the 'Sporting Union'. There were teachers like Kartik Bose and Ganesh Bose, brothers of Hitendramohan Bose, who taught the game of cricket. Under their joint supervision Ajoy became an expert wicket-keeper.

After graduating with B.Sc. he travelled through Bengal to watch and study birds. His eldest brother Amal never discouraged him or any of his other brothers in the pursuit of their hobbies. In his adulthood, Ajoy toured extensively through Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam (including Meghalaya as part of undivided Assam) and many other parts of India in search of birds and other animals, in order to study them and take notes.

Meanwhile Ajoy got married to Suparna (Buri), the eldest daughter of Dr. Binode Bihari Roy of Shillong and Cherapunji and Smt. Leela Roy, the headmistress of Laban Girls' High School, Shillong. Leela was the grand-daughter of Pundit Sitanath Dutta (Tattwabhusan). Suparna taught in a school and took upon herself the responsibilities of the household. This enabled Ajoy to undertake his tours around India in search of the birds.

As he (Ajoy Home) grew up, he started hunting different species of birds along with his earlier hobby – that is nourishing the birds. The box of Elly pellets that he used them can still be found somewhere in

his old home.

Between the years 1940-50, vast expanses of swampy lands stretched behind the Bengal Chemical Factory, where the Salt



Lake City (Labon Hrad) now exists. There went Ajoy (Khuchu) accompanied by Bapi – the younger brother of Kartick and Ganesh Bose and others. At the end of the week, in the very early morning hours, they trudged through the muddy waters to reach their destination in search of the water-birds. Ajoy was an ace marksman who could kill five to six birds at single shot.

When the birds were brought back home, they measured the birds and meticulously jotted down every details and description of their kills in a ‘note book’. I used to witness these when I was a child. After cleaning the feathers, arteries, they cooked

and relished the delicacies. Ajoy was an expert in cooking as well as hunting. He learnt to cook from a Goan chef. Whenever he could spare his time, he would go hunting for birds, deer, bears in the forests of Assam with his Khasi friends. Ajoy, in his lifetime, had experienced a rare relationship with different persons, viz., Pradyot Kumar Sengupta –author of the book ‘The Birds of Shantiniketan’, Dr. Satyacharan Laha, Dr. Salim Ali, Fateh Singh Rao Gaekwad, Zaffar Fateh Ali etc. All of them were bird lovers, ornithologists, conservators and naturalists (nature lovers).

After spending time in some temporary service, he joined the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) library as a librarian. In 1973 he retired from service. Throughout this period, he continued with ‘bird watching’, photographing different species of birds and collecting all information about his feathered friends.

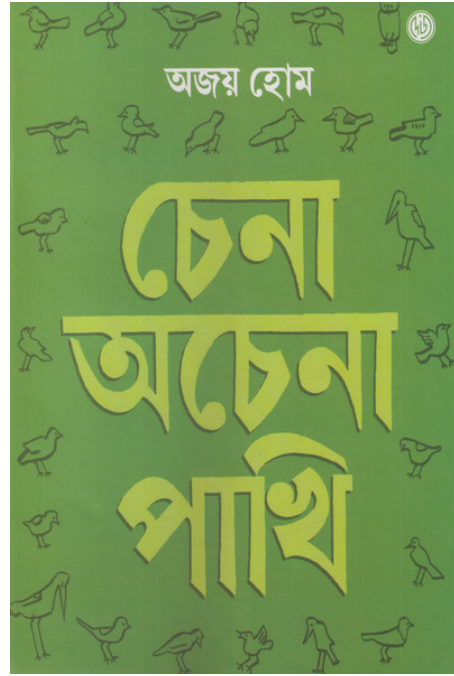
While working in Indian Statistical Institute, many of his colleagues encouraged him to put down his vast experiences and knowledge about the birds in a book. Shri. Partharanjan Roy was foremost among them. His constant encouragement and affection made Ajoy pen a complete book on the birds of Bengal. The first edition of ‘Banglar Pakhi’ (The Birds of Bengal) was published from ‘Preeti Prakashani’. The cover of the book was designed by Satyajit Roy. The book was a detail

scientific study of birds and has become a living legend. It is reference book about 182 species of birds of the “Order Passeriforms” (দন্ডাচারী কী)। After a few years, the Shaibya Prakashan published a newer edition of the book. The helmsman of Shaibya Prakashan, Mr. Rabin Bal, published two more books by Ajoy Home – ‘Bichitra Jeebjontu’ (বিচিত্র জীবজন্তু), and an extension of ‘The Birds of Bengal’ (বাংলার পাখি) entitled ‘Chena Achena Pakhi’ or ‘The Known and Unknown Birds of Bengal’. The book received the Rabindra Award in 1996.

Vidyasagar College honoured Ajoy Home, their accomplished student, by presenting him ten volumes of the book ‘The Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan’ written by S. Dillon Ripley and Salim Ali.

He received a special prize given by Shaibya Prakashan. The Science Association of Bengal honoured him in 1987. He received ‘Archana Purashkar’ on 24th July, 1992, from Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Luckily, 24th July happened to be my mother’s birthday.

Ajoy Home used to write regularly in the daily newspaper ‘Aajkal’ – ‘In the Eyes of a Naturalist’ or (প্রকৃতি প্রেমীর চোখে) on invitation from Shri Gourkishore Ghosh and this culminated in the book ‘চেনা অচেনা পাখি’ or ‘The Known and Unknown Birds’.



He wrote on numerous topics due to his extra-ordinary power of writing that he inherited from his ancestors. Besides topics on birds, he wrote about tigers from the view-point of a zoologist. This book ‘Tigers of the Sunderban’ (সৌন্দরবনের বাঘ ও বাঘেলা) published in the magazine ‘Mahanagar’, was a discourse on the aboriginals in the literature and Science Issue of the magazine ‘Desh’. ‘Moron Ghoom’ (মরণ ঘুম), a scientific fiction was published in the magazine ‘Ashcharya’. He also wrote a detective story “Marple Pishi” in the magazine ‘Lekhan’ of the Indian Statistical Institute’. There were many other writings as well.

From his early childhood, Ajoy Home had a close and fond connection with the ‘Sandesh’ magazine. He used to write

‘The First Chapter of the Indian Cricket’ (ভারতীয় ক্রিকেটের আদিপর্ব) and ‘The World of Sports’ (ক্রীড়া জগৎ). He wrote short stories too.

Ajoy Home became the President of ‘The Literature Fair of Entire Bengal’ (সারা বাংলা সাহিত্য মেলা) in the years 1965 and 1969. Shri Premendra Mitra, the famous writer praised him whole-heartedly after hearing his presidential speech. Ajoy Home was a writer, editor and publisher, all rolled into one. Shri Jogindranath Sarkar’s famous book ‘Poshu-pakhi’ – Animals and Birds – was published in a revised and enlarged edition through Ajoy’s endeavor. He also published Dr.

Satyachandra Laha’s ‘Prakrit Bijnan’ in a new format. Ajoy Home published and edited the magazine ‘Prakriti Bijnan’ for a considerable length of time. He was also attached to the institution ‘Zoomer’ till late in his life. The members of Zoomer arranged workshops for school children in order to make them aware of their environment, and the birds and animals that abound in nature around them. They never failed to invite Ajoy Home to accompany them.

[Author: Smt. Sutapa Roychoudhuri – Retired teacher of Brahma Balika Shikshalaya, a dedicated acharya of Brahma Samaj and daughter of Late Ajoy Home.]

Interested readers may subscribe for our English / Bengali Journal “The Indian Messenger” / “Tattvakaumudi” (তত্ত্ব-কৌমুদী). Subscription form is available in the website of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj at www.thesadharanbrahmosamaj.org

Brahmo Samaj

135th Session of the Brahmo Conference

In the evening of 5 th December,2025 special Divine Service was held as a precursor of ensuing Brahmo Conference. The Service was conducted by Amit Das. Devotional hymns were performed by Koushik De, Tania Ghosh and others.

On 6th December morning conference began with great fervour. The iconic Prayer Hall was nicely decorated with flowers and all delegates were greeted with conference folders. Following the Brahmo ritual, Conference started with Kirtan by Koushik De, which was followed by a Divine Service and Devotional songs. Amit Das acted as a Minister and conducted Divine Service. Koushik De, Tania Ghosh, Doyel Chakraborty, Gairika Bose, Tamali Bose, Sudeshna Roychowdhury, Pranati Das, Dhritabrata Bose, Sourya Mukherji and Pratibhash Gupta performed Devotional songs.

Next to Divine service, Welcome Address followed. Noted thespian Sri Barun Chanda was the President of the 135th session of Brahmo Conference. In his address he highlighted growing apathy of young people to involve in Samaj activities and requested to think about some measures which makes them attracted towards the Brahmo Samaj. Chief Guest, Padmashri Dr. Bimal Roy, former Director, Indian Statistical Institute and currently serving as Chairperson, National Statical Commission, Govt. of India, in his address lauded Dr. Prashanta Chandra Mahalonobis, founder of Indian Statistical Institute, for his extraordinary work in the field of Statistics and making it inevitable in daily lives. Chairman of the Session Sri Debashish Raychaudhuri narrated in-depth history of Brahmo Conference and purpose for holding this conference.

“Growing up in the Brahmo way” the subject of first discourse was conducted by Sri Barun Chandra and Sri Asoke Viswanathan. Both of them recapitulated their younger days and their involvement with the Brahmo Samaj. Sri Braun Chanda emphasized on education where Brahmo Samaj can take an important role as it did in the past. Sri Asoke Viswanathan taking cue from his previous orator referred some books and quoted from there to make attractive for young children. This was an inter-active session and question also came from the Delegates. At the end both of them both had agreed in one point – Presence and relevance of Brahmo Samaj needs to be augmented in society.

Post Discourse, there was open forum for participating Brahmo Samajes. Delegates from Indore, Baniban, Tezpur, Dhubri, Giridih, Harinavi, Konnagar, Dhaka to name a few, narrated current status and work that needs to be done for their respective Samajes.

In the afternoon session Panel Discussion on” Relevance of Brahmoism Today” was conducted by Sri Sunrit Mullick. Dr. Nandini Jana, Research Scholar and professor and

Sri Amit Das were the participants. Dr. Jana discussed about her study on different Brahma Samajes. Sri Sunrit Mallick on his concluding comment called Brahmoism as a monotheistic eternal religion. On this occasion Book titled “A Genealogy and History of the Brahma Religion” written in Bengali by Lakshmi Narayan Ray and translated in English by Tapas Ray, was released. Next session was Paper Reading. Dr. Clare Midgeley from Sheffield Hallam University read out and discussed from her research material on “Brahmoism, Unitarians and the Woman Question”. At the end of this session a customary Vote of Thanks was given by Sri Amit Das.

In the evening a cultural programme was held, where Debashish Raychaudhuri performed Brahmosangeet and Koushik De and his troupe sang Bhajans written by different lyricists. About 130 delegates and Doners attended this conference. They were entertained with Breakfast, Tea, Coffee, Lunch and Dinner.

The 135th Session ended with a pledge to reunite at Darjeeling on 23rd and 24th October 2026 for the 136th Session of The Brahma Conference.

Acknowledgement

For the month of November 2025**Donation**

DN/GL No.	Donor's Name	Occasion	Purpose	Amount Rs.
GL - 1195	Premomoy Das & Samita Das		Maghotsava Fund 2026	5,000/-

Trust Fund (New)

T.F. No.	Donor's Name	Name of T.F.	Purpose	Amount Rs.
T.F - 1222	Premomoy Das & Samita Das	Budhankar Das Memorial T.F.	Maghotsava Fund	1,000/-

NOTICE

SADHARAN BRAHMO SAMAJ

Annual General Meeting to be held on 27/01/2026 Tuesday at 6:30 P.M.

Venue: Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall

AGENDA

1. President's speech under Rule 14.
2. Annual Report of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj for 2024-2025
3. Audited Accounts of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj for 2024-2025 (March, 2025)
4. Declaration of the results of the Election of the office bearers of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj for 2025-2026
5. Declaration of the results of the Election of the members of the General Committee of Sadharan Brahmo Samaj for 2025-2026 (Kolkata & Mofussil)
6. Greetings
7. Appointment of Auditor for 2025-2026
8. Miscellaneous.

Members of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj are requested to attend.

Date: 20.10.2025
211, Bidhan Sarani,
Kolkata - 700006

Biswajit Roy
Secretary
Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

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