

Ameer Khusro Urdu

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India As Seen by Amir Khusrau (1318 A.D).

Amir Khusrau

Children's Literature in Indian Languages

Sabk-E Hindi... the 'Indian Style' in Persian Poetry

The Book of Amir Khusrau

Forbidden Sex, Forbidden Texts

The Urdu Ghazal

Two Master Sufi Poets and Friends of Delhi -Amir Khusrau and Hasan Dehlavi

In the Bazaar of Love

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THE INDIAN LISTENER

Divan of Amir Khusrau

Yojana February 2021 (English)

Amir Khusraw

National Language of Pakistan

Odes of Khusro

The Taste of Words

Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World

Ten Great Sufi Poets of Delhi

Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics

The Tale of the Four Durwesh

The Wonder That Is Urdu

Beloved Delhi

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the Year Ending

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Āb-e Ḥayāt

Ameer Khusro Urdu

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RIVERS ISAIAH

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Urdu translaion in verse of the selected Persian odes of Amir Khusro. Khusro was born in India in 1252 AD and died 73 years later. His maternal grandfather was the prime minister of India and throughout his life Khusro remained the favorite of kings and princes. Affluent and jovial, Khusro was a poet-musician of magical qualities. He was the inventor of Urdu language which is now spoken by hundred of million of people today. He invented many famous ragas and musical instruments. He wrote poetry in both his new language, Urdu, as well as in Persian in which he wrote thousands of odes. Khusro’s interpretation of Love’s musings is frevolous, fanciful and lovely proving that love and poetry walk hand in hand - always have and always will. In this book Khalid Hameed Shaida has presented 444 of Khusro Persian odes in Urdu.

India As Seen by Amir Khusrau (1318 A.D). Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

A riddle is a mystery concealed in words, each a clue you must unravel. In this book, it is also a piece of verse, part of the puzzle that is the fascinating life of Amir Khusrau. Gloriously illustrated, crafted with care and sprinkled with delightful snippets of history, Amir Khusrau’s Book of Riddles is guaranteed to bewilder, inform and entertain children and adults alike. Work your way through the riddles on your own or challenge a friend, or just read on for the answer and a peek into the thoughts of one of this enigmatic poet, mystic and musician.

Amir Khusrau Elsevier

Amir Khusrau, one of the greatest poets of medieval India, helped forge a distinctive synthesis of Muslim and Hindu cultures. Written in Persian and Hindavi, his poems and ghazals were appreciated across a cosmopolitan Persianate world that stretched from Turkey to Bengal. Having thrived for centuries, Khusrau’s poetry continues to be read and recited to this day. In the Bazaar of Love is the first comprehensive selection of Khusrau’s work, offering new translations of mystical and romantic poems and fresh renditions of old favourites. Covering a wide range of genres and forms, it evokes the magic of one of the best-loved poets of the Indian subcontinent.

Children's Literature in Indian Languages Publications Division Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Utilizing a historical and international approach, this valuable two-volume resource makes even the more complex linguistic issues understandable for the non-specialized reader. Containing over 500 alphabetically arranged entries and an expansive glossary by a team of international scholars, the Encyclopedia of Linguistics explores the varied perspectives, figures, and methodologies that make up the field.

Sabk-E Hindi... the 'Indian Style' in Persian Poetry Publications Division Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Mirza Asadullah Khan (1797–1869), popularly, Ghalib, is the most influential poet of the Urdu language. He is noted for the ghazals he wrote during his lifetime, which have since been interpreted and sung by different people in myriad ways. Ghalib’s popularity has today extended beyond the Indian subcontinent to the Hindustani diaspora around the world. In this book, Gopi Chand Narang studies Ghalib’s poetics by tracing the archetypical roots of his creative

consciousness and enigmatic thought in Buddhist dialectical philosophy, particularly in the concept of shunyata. He underscores the importance of the Mughal era's Sabke Hindi poetry, especially through Bedil, whom Ghalib considered his mentor. The author also engages with Ghalib criticism that has flourished since his death and analyses the important works of the poet, including pieces from early Nuskhas and Divan-e Ghalib, strengthening this central argument. Much has been written about Ghalib's life and his poetry. A marked departure from this dominant trend, Narang's book looks at Ghalib from different angles and places him in the galaxy of the great Eastern poets, stretching far beyond the boundaries of India and the Urdu language.

The Book of Amir Khusrau Penguin UK

He was among the galaxy of leaders who led India's struggle for Independence. It was C.

Rajagopalachari who brought the voice of logic and reason to India's freedom movement and later its early years as an independent nation.

Forbidden Sex, Forbidden Texts Prabhat Prakashan

is a monthly journal devoted to the socio-economic issues. It started its publication in 1957 with

Mr. Khuswant Singh as the Chief Editor. The magazine is now published in 13 languages viz.

English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia.

The Urdu Ghazal Oxford University Press, USA

SABK-E HINDI THE 'INDIAN STYLE' IN PERSIAN POETRYAn Anthology from Amir Khusrau to GhalibTranslation & Introduction Paul SmithJan Rypka in his monumental History of Iranian Literature after talking of the first two styles of Persian poetry the 'Kuranasani' style then the 'Iraqian' style goes on to state: "A third style - the 'Indian' as it is called nowadays - was added to the first two from the time of Amir Khusrau Dihlavi. This was evoked both by time and by place, without however being thereby restricted within narrow limits. Rather can it be said that under the Safavids, thus much later it spread like an avalanche to Khurasan and Turkestan as well as Iraq..." He then says that one could call the Kuranasani style up to the 12th century 'realism'; the Iraqian style, 'naturalism' and from the mid 15th century the Indian style in full bloom as 'impressionism, symbolism and romanticism'. Hafiz so loved the ghazals of Amir Khusrau that he copied them (the manuscript still exists in a library in Tashkent). Hafiz was the greatest influence on all the poets that followed him especially the poets of the so called 'fresh' or 'Indian' style and especially Fighani & Urfi who also came from Shiraz. In his ghazals, Hafiz had expressed new ways of seeing the Creation and the inner realms of consciousness as symbols of God's Beauty... he described this in ghazals that were at first spiritually 'romantic', spiritually 'impressionistic' and then spiritually 'surrealistic' or 'symbolic'. CONTENTS: The 'Indian Style' (Sabk-e Hindi) in Persian Poetry, Various Forms in the 'Indian Style' of Persian Poetry, Sufism in Persian Poetry: THE POETS Amir Khusrau, Hasan Dehlavi, Hafiz, Jami, Fighani, Lisani, Vashi, Faizi, Urfi, Ulfati, Naziri, Zuhuri, Talib, Qudsi, Sa'ib, Kalim, Ghani Kashmiri, Vaaz Qazvini, Nasir Ali, Bedil, Ghalib. The correct poetic form & true meaning are in the translations of all of these beautiful & powerful and often spiritual poems. Large Format Paperback 7" x 10" 617 pages.Paul Smith (b.1945) is an Australian poet, author, translator of many books of Sufi poets of the Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Pashtu and other languages... including Hafiz, Sadi, Nizami, Rumi, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan Khatun, Obeyd Zakani, Nesimi, Yunus Emre Lalla Ded, Ghalib, Iqbal, Kabir, Shah Latif, Omar Khayyam, and many others and his own poetry, fiction, plays, biographies, children's books and 12 screenplays.www.newhumanitybooks.com

Two Master Sufi Poets and Friends of Delhi -Amir Khusrau and Hasan Dehlavi Xlibris Corporation

TWO MASTER SUFI POETS & FRIENDS OF DELHI AMIR KHUSRAU & HASAN DEHLAVI Selected Poems & BiographiesTranslation & Introduction Paul SmithIn Delhi in the 13th century the great Sufi Master Nizam al-Din Auliya of the Chistiyya order had two famous disciples who were also poets: Amir Khusrau, the 'Parrot of India' and Hasan Dehlavi, the 'Sadi of India' who remained close friends all their lives. Amir Khusrau composed over 90 books and was a musician who invented the sitar as well as being an historian, and many other occupations... a truly 'universal man'. He too eventually became a Spiritual Master. He was influential on Hafiz of Shiraz who copied his ghazals and was probably the founder of the Urdu language. He composed ghazals, ruba'is, many masnavis and in most other forms of Persian poetry. Hasan Dehlavi born in the same year as Khusrau was a supreme master of the ghazal and also composed a famous book of stories and sayings of their Spiritual Master, Nizam al-Din Auliya. The large selection of poetry translated of both poets is in the correct rhyme structure & meaning. Introduction: The Spiritual Master of the

Two Poets, Sufis & Dervishes: Their Art and Use of Poetry, Some of the Persian Poetic Forms Used by the Poets, Biographies & Selected Bibliographies. Large Format Paperback, 7" x 10" 355 pages.COMMENTS ON PAUL SMITH'S TRANSLATION OF HAFIZ'S 'DIVAN'. "It is not a joke... the English version of ALL the ghazals of Hafiz is a great feat and of paramount importance. " Dr. Mir Mohammad Taghavi (Dr. of Literature) Tehran."Superb translations. 99% Hafiz 1% Paul Smith." Ali Akbar Shapurzman, translator of works in English into Persian and knower of Hafiz's Divan off by heart."I was very impressed with the beauty of these books." Dr. R.K. Barz. Faculty of Asian Studies, Australian National University. "Smith has probably put together the greatest collection of literary facts and history concerning Hafiz." Daniel Ladinsky (Penguin Books author). "I have never seen such a good translation and I would like to write a book in Farsi and introduce his Introduction to Iranians." Mr B. Khorramshai, Academy of Philosophy, Tehran.Paul Smith is a poet, author and translator of many books of Sufi poets from the Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Pashtu and other languages... including Hafiz, Sadi, Nizami, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan Khatun, Obeyd Zakani, Nesimi, Kabir, Anvari, Ansari, Jami, Khayyam, Rudaki, Bulleh Shah, Shah Latif, Mansur Hallaj, Yunus Emre, Mu'in, Ibn Farid, Lalla Ded, Mahsati, Abu Said, Ghalib, Nazir, Iqbal, Inayat Khan and many others, as well as poetry, fiction, plays, children's books, biographies and screenplays.

www.newhumanitybooks.com

[In the Bazaar of Love](#) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

This book presents a nuanced narrative on Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's (1817-1898) life and his invaluable contribution to the democratic consciousness in India. Based on extensive archival research and a close study of his writings, speeches, and addresses, it explores the life and works of Sir Syed in the broader context of socio-political debates in nineteenth-century India. A seminal figure who shaped modern India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is known as the pioneer of modern education among the Muslims in India. Reconciling faith with demonstrable truths, he contributed immensely as a member of the several apex bodies such as Vice-Regal Legislative Council, Royal Public Service Commission, Royal Education Commission, and Legislative Council of North West Provinces. The volume also explores the reformer's views on issues like colonial law and administration, the concept of blasphemy, conversion, female education, religious beliefs, freedom of press, emancipation of women, Hindu-Muslim unity, Urdu-Hindi controversy, and reservation for Muslims. Thoughtfully and incisively written, this volume will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of modern India, Indian political thought, political philosophy, education, political science, colonial history, Islamic Studies, religious studies, Islamic law, biography, and South Asian studies.

Same-Sex Love in India Motilal Banarsidass

The presented book 'Indian Art & Culture' is extremely beneficial for the candidates preparing for the Preliminary and Mains Examination of Civil and State Services. The entire subject matter of the book is divided into 3 sections: Indian Art, Indian Culture and Indian Heritage. Each section has been discussed in detail in various chapters of the book. It is even more important for the aspirants because the book includes the diverse forms of Indian Art, Culture and Heritage, such as paintings and handicrafts, architecture, drama, dance, music, sculpture, architecture, inscriptions, festivals, heritage sites declared by UNESCO, language, literature, education, religion and philosophy etc. and their historical development since the time of their inception till now. This book is presented in a critical form with authentic facts and updated data keeping in view the latest developments in the field of art & culture. Four appendices have also been given at the end of the book in which examination related material pertaining to art and culture has been incorporated.

The Bāgh O Bahār Penguin UK

The book argues that there is no monolithic homosexuality; there are only homosexualities, that is, there are as many reasons for being gay as there are gays. Some people are born gay, some have gayness thrust upon them, and some do, indeed, achieve to great gayness. Representation of homosexuality/homoeroticism, as it is understood today, is thus a western import. The act and public/social discourses on same-sex love are still illegal; it is, according to many, against the Indian 'tradition'; and a sense of 'history' is seriously problematic when we dig out for a past tradition of homoerotic love and desire. Hoshang Merchant, through an examination of texts, films, poetry, attempts to analyse and crack the codes of sexual (mis)conduct in contemporary India, giving short histories of the fate of several gay writers and explaining the difficulties of 'coming out'.

[In the Bazaar of Love](#) CreateSpace

AMIR KHUSRO writes: Cruel she is but don't call her thatCall her a lady though she is a bratNo one

but her for me will doAlthough she is a perfect shrewI know a beauty who likes to boastOf a beau to fry, and a lover to roastWhen I fell in love, the preacher said"She's a predator; you'll soon be dead"You are a believer; she'll send you to hellFor she is a remorseless infidel" Without her you will be in painAnd she will leave you again and again"But you're in love; you've taken the baitYou must now, KHUSRO, resign to fate"Affluent and Jovial, Amir Khusro, the thirteenth century Indian poet and musician, is a mystic and a romanticist par excellence. His interpretation of love's musings is frivolous, fanciful, and lovely proving that love and poetry walk hand in hand - always have and always will.Heartfelt, playful and idealistic, the translator Shaida whips the current of romance to timeless bliss and swirls the tides in our favor. He recreates a world we all wish to embrace, one of accord, decency and love. Hurray to his mission, for without his English translations of great Persian and Urdu poets, such as Khusro, Hafiz, Ghalib, and Faiz, the literary world of English poetry would surely be poorer.Born in Delhi, India, the translator, Khalid Hameed Shaida, MD was educated in Pakistan. He practiced medicine in both Canada and United States and upon his retirement in 2000 became interested in poetry and translated and published collections of Persian odes of the great masters, Khusro, Hafiz, Ghalib and Iqbal in his mother tongue of Urdu. Eight years later at the age of seventy eight, he developed interest in English poetry and has since translated and published the Persian and Urdu odes of Khusro, Hafiz, Ghalib, and Faiz in English. His two books of the English translation of Hafiz have become two of the most popular books of English Poetry in the world. Currently, he and his wife live quiet life in Friendswood, Texas.

Bagh O Bahar Createspace Independent Pub

Have you ever been enchanted by the spoken cadence of an Urdu couplet but wished you could fully understand its nuances? Have you wanted to engage with a ghazal more deeply but were daunted by its mystifying conventions? Are you confused between a qataa and a rubaai, or a musadda and a marsiya? In Urdu Poetry, Raza Mir offers a fresh, quirky and accessible entry point for neophytes seeking to enhance their enjoyment of this vibrant canon—from the poems of legends like Mir Taqi Mir and Mirza Ghalib to the lyrics of contemporary game changers like Javed Akhtar and Gulzar. Raza Mir's translation not only draws out the zest and pathos of these timeless verses, but also provides pithy insights and colourful trivia that will enable readers to fully embrace this world.

When Sun Meets Moon All India Radio,Bombay

TEN GREAT SUFI POETS OF DELHI Amir Khusrau, Hasan Dehlavi, Dara Shikoh, Sarmad, Makhfi, Bedil, Mir, Dard, Zafar & Ghalib. SELECTED POEMS & BIOGRAPHIES Translation and Introduction Paul Smith From the 13th to the 19th century Delhi was one of the great centres of Sufi Poetry & Culture in the Persian & Urdu languages. Amir Khusrau (1253-1324), the 'Parrot of India' composed ten long masnavis, five Divans of ghazals and other poems and many prose works. He was a Master musician and invented the sitar and was a profound influence on Hafiz. Hasan Dehlavi (1253-1328) was a close friend of Amir Khusrau and achieved greatness as a poet and Sufi. He composed over 800 ghazals. Influenced by Sadi he was called the 'Sadi of India'. Dara Shikoh (1615-1659) was the oldest son of Shah Jahan of Mughal India. He was a fine poet, his poems having the influence of Sufism. His Divan in Persian was not the only work he left, his five prose works on Sufism are still popular in India. Sarmad (d. 1659) was known for exposing and ridiculing the major religions and hypocrisy of his day, but he also wrote beautiful Sufi poetry in the form of 321 rubai's. He wandered the streets of Delhi as a naked dervish. He was beheaded in 1659 by Emperor Aurangzeb. Makhfi (1638-1702) was the beautiful, talented oldest daughter of Aurangzeb. She was imprisoned for 20 years by him for her Sufi views. Her ghazals and ruba'is are deep, spiritual and often heartbreaking. Bedil (1644-1721). His writings in Persian are extensive, being one of the creators of the 'Indian style'. He was heavily influenced by Sufism. Mir (1723 - 1810) was a leading Urdu poet and one of its pioneers. He was of the Delhi school of the Urdu ghazal. Mir practiced Malamati or 'Blameworthy' aspect of Sufism. Dard (1720-1784) is considered one of the three great poets of the Delhi school of classical Urdu poetry. He was a Sufi poet able to successfully transmit his mystical philosophy into his poetry and his ghazals can be read in both a mystical and secular way. Zafar (1775 - 1862) was the last of the Mughal emperors in India, as well as the last ruler of the Timurid Dynasty. Zafar was a noted Urdu poet and Sufi who has left behind a huge collection of ghazals in four volumes. Ghalib (1797-1869). Fame came to him posthumously. Although he wrote ghazals, qit'as and ruba'is in Persian he is more famous for those written in Urdu. In this selection of both languages all reflect his Sufism. All the poems here are translated into the correct rhyme-structures. Selected Bibliographies. Large Format 7" x 10" Pages 752. Paul Smith (b. 1945) is a poet, author and translator of many books of Sufi poets from the

Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Pashtu, Hindi and other languages including Hafiz, Sadi, Nizami, Rumi, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan Khatun, Obeyd Zakani, Mu'in, Amir Khusrau, Nesimi, Kabir, Anvari, Ansari, Jami, Khayyam, Rudaki, Lalla Ded, Mahsati, Baba Farid, Iqbal, Vrind, Rahim and others, and his own poetry, fiction, biographies, plays, children's books and a dozen screenplays.

amazon.com/author/smithpa

[Encyclopedia of Linguistics Elsevier](https://encyclopediaoflinguistics.com/author/smithpa)

'A riveting resurrection of the city of poets, the city of history, Saif Mahmood's learned and evocative book takes us to the heart of Delhi's romance with Urdu verse and aesthetics.'--Namita Gokhale Urdu poetry rules the cultural and emotional landscape of India--especially northern India and much of the Deccan--and of Pakistan. And it was in the great, ancient city of Delhi that Urdu grew to become one of the world's most beautiful languages. Through the 18th and 19th centuries, while the Mughal Empire was in decline, Delhi became the capital of a parallel kingdom--the kingdom of Urdu poetry--producing some of the greatest, most popular poets of all time. They wrote about the pleasure and pain of love, about the splendour of God and the villainy of preachers, about the seductions of wine, and about Delhi, their beloved home. This treasure of a book documents the life and work of the finest classical Urdu poets: Sauda, Dard, Mir, Ghalib, Momin, Zafar, Zauq and Daagh. Through their biographies and poetry--including their best-known ghazals--it also paints a compelling portrait of Mughal Delhi. This is a book for anyone who has ever been touched by Urdu or Delhi, by poetry or romance.

Amir Khusrau Simon and Schuster

The Urdu Ghazal presents the unique flowering of the ghazal as a by-product of India's composite culture. It explores a variety of influences on the ghazal, including Sufism, Bhakti movement, and infusion of Rekhta and Persian languages and culture. The book elucidates classical ghazal forms that blossomed from the seeds sown by Amir Khusrau in the fourteenth century to achieve great heights of literary excellence during the next 300 years, notably in the works of great poets like Mir and Ghalib. It also illustrates different socio-political and cultural demands of changing times, primarily how the ghazal provided new creative models to deal with literary movements like

progressivism, modernism, and postmodernism, through works of pioneering twentieth-century poets like Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Gulzar, and Javed Akhtar.

Hazrat Amir Khusrau of Delhi Penguin Books India

This book studies an important icon of medieval South Asian culture, Indian courtier, poet, musician and Sufi, Amir Khusrau (1253-1325), chiefly remembered for his poetry in Persian and Hindi, today an integral part of the performative qawwali tradition.

Ghalib UNC Press Books

DIVAN OF AMIR KHUSRAU Translation & Introduction Paul Smith Amir Khusrau (1253-1325), the 'Parrot of India' was born at Patigali near the Ganges in India. At the age of thirty-six he was poet-laureate, serving many sultans. He was not only fluent in Persian, in which he composed the majority of his 92 books, but also in Arabic, Hindi and Sanskrit. He composed ten long masnavis, five Divans of ghazals (nearly 160 here trans.) and ruba'is, dohas, qasidas, riddles and many prose works (see appendixes). He was a Master musician and invented the sitar. The Perfect Master Nizam ud-din took him as his disciple and eventually he became God-realized. He rebelled against narrow spirituality and helped redefine the true Sufi way. He was a profound influence on Hafiz (who copied a book of his ghazals, still in existence) and is seen as the link between Sadi and Hafiz in updating the form and content of the ghazal and eroticising it. This is the largest selection of his poems in English. Introduction is on his Life & Times & Poetry and the Forms in which he wrote and on Sufism & Poetry. The correct rhyme-structure has been kept and the meaning of these beautiful, often enlightened poems. Seven Appendixes, Including: Translations of his The Tale of the Four Dervishes, Ashika, Nuh Sipahr, I'jaz-i Khusaruwi, Kiranu-s Sa'dain, Ghurratu-i-Kamal, Miftahu-i Futuh, Campaigns of 'Ala'u'd-Din Khilji Large Format Paperback 7" x 10" 670 pages COMMENTS ON PAUL SMITH'S TRANSLATION OF HAFIZ'S 'DIVAN'. "It is not a joke... the English version of ALL the ghazals of Hafiz is a great feat and of paramount importance. I am astonished." Dr. Mir Mohammad Taghavi (Dr. of Literature) Tehran. "Superb translations. 99% Hafiz 1% Paul Smith." Ali Akbar Shapurzman, translator of works into Persian and knower of Hafiz's Divan off by heart. "Smith has probably put together the greatest collection of literary facts and history concerning Hafiz." Daniel Ladinsky (Penguin Books author). "I was very impressed with the beauty

of these books." Dr. R.K. Barz. Faculty of Asian Studies, Australian National University. Paul Smith (b. 1945) is a poet, author and translator of many books of Sufi poets of the Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Pashtu and other languages including Hafiz, Sadi, Nizami, Rumi, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan Khatun, Obeyd Zakani, Mu'in, Amir Khusrau, Nesimi, Kabir, Anvari, Ansari, Jami, Omar Khayyam, Rudaki, Yunus Emre, Shah Latif, Bulleh Shah, Iqbal, Ghalib, Dara Shikoh, Lalla Ded Seemab, Jigar, Mu'in, Abu Nuwas and many others, and his own poetry, fiction, plays, biographies, children's books and 12 screenplays. www.newhumanitybooks.com

[The Writings of Amir Khusrau](https://www.springer.com/9781402000000) Springer

The Indian Listener (fortnightly programme journal of AIR in English) published by The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, started on 22 December, 1935 and was the successor to the Indian Radio Times in English, which was published beginning in July 16 of 1927. From 22 August, 1937 onwards, it was published by All India Radio, New Delhi. In 1950, it was turned into a weekly journal. Later, The Indian listener became "Akashvani" in January 5, 1958. It was made a fortnightly again on July 1, 1983. It used to serve the listener as a Bradshaw of broadcasting, and give listener the useful information in an interesting manner about programmes, who writes them, take part in them and produce them along with photographs of performing artists. It also contains the information of major changes in the policy and service of the organisation. NAME OF THE JOURNAL: The Indian Listener LANGUAGE OF THE JOURNAL: English DATE, MONTH & YEAR OF PUBLICATION: 07-11-1940 PERIODICITY OF THE JOURNAL: Fortnightly NUMBER OF PAGES: 88 VOLUME NUMBER: Vol. V, No. 22 BROADCAST PROGRAMME SCHEDULE PUBLISHED (PAGE NOS): 1631-1690 ARTICLE: 1. Historic O.B. 2. The Hindustani Service Of The BBC 3. What Is Culture? 4. Common Receiver Troubles Intermittent Reception 5. Music On The Air AUTHOR: 1. Unknown 2. The BBC's Indian Editor 3. Sir Maurice Gwyer 4. Screened-Grid 5. Unknown KEYWORDS: 1. eastern Group Conference, Delhi, Outside Broadcast, Council Of State Chamber 2. BBC Hindustani Service Broadcast, Germany Invaded Poland, Propaganda, India, War 3. Culture, Greek, Wisdom, Cultured Man 4. Causes Of Intermittent Reception, Calcutta, Bombay, The Aerial, Receiver Circuits 5. Norman Mansbridge, Colin Taylor Document ID: INL-1940 (J-D) Vol- II (10)