

BULLETIN THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF WORLD CULTURE



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THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF WORLD CULTURE

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Founded : 1945

Founder Presidents

Shri B.P. Wadia & Smt. Sophia Wadia

A voluntary non-political organisation registered under the Societies Act,
with the objectives of promoting human brotherhood and culture.

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ADMISSION	Rs. 50.00*
LIBRARY DEPOSIT Per Book	Rs. 500.00

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(for circulation among members only)

Lectures held at Wadia Auditorium during September 1951

CHILDREN

I. HOW DO WE LEARN ABOUT OUR CHILDREN?

3rd September 1951

In this first of five lectures by Dr. M. V. Govindaswamy, Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, under the chairmanship of Shri B. P. Wadia, it was brought out how little conscious Indians in general are of the psychological problems of child-rearing. After referring to developments and findings in psychological studies in the West, Dr. Govindaswamy stressed the importance of the parent-child relationship and the proper adjustment of emotions and affections during the first few years. Starving a child's affections meant abnormality in later life.

PROHIBITION vs. EXCISE. 6th September 1951

Shri P. Kodanda Rao, Minority Member of the Madhya Pradesh Prohibition Enquiry Committee, analyzed the experience in that Province, which was half wet and half dry. Excise in the wet area had doubled in the last year or so. Excise was meant to check liquor consumption but had become valued as a source of revenue. Shri Kodanda Rao called it a degrading and inequitable tax, easily replaceable by other taxes.

Prohibition had been more effective in checking over-all indulgence in alcohol, most Indians being law-abiding and drinking intoxicants being frowned on by religion and social custom. He felt, however, that individual rationing, already introduced in Sweden, would more effectively keep people temperate and within bounds, allowing a moderate supply to individuals who could not do without liquor and putting the bootlegger out of business by properly adjusting the excise tax. He stressed the importance of enlightened public opinion to back up the law.

The Chairman, Shri B. P. Wadia, mentioned the advantage which Gandhiji's religious and moral approach to the problem had given us. The problem had its profoundly moral as well as economic aspects. Individuals should sacrifice for the sake of the country.

CHILDREN

II. THE HOME OF THE CHILD 10th September 1951

After referring to American observation studies of children, Dr. M. V. Govindaswamy named the needs of the child as love, security, being

made to feel that it is wanted and belongs to the family, and being accepted for what it is. Parents' plans for the child's future should not interfere with his normal development. Problem parents made problem children. Delinquency often followed unstable home conditions. Allowance had to be made for the animal impulses and curiosity of children. The rôle of toys in child development was brought out, the important thing being not their beauty or intrinsic value but the imaginative use the child made of them.

AMERICA AND INDIA 11th September 1951

In this lecture under the chairmanship of Prof. B. R. Seshachar, Professor of Zoology in the Central College, Bangalore, Mr. Stanley R. Chartrand, American Consul and Public Relations Officer of the United States Information Service, Madras, stressed the universal respect in America for Gandhiji, though Americans in general had not known much more about India. The two countries had in common their political heritage from the same mother country, including its democratic tradition, but in present-day politics Indians and Americans did not always see eye to eye.

The statement of India's Prime Minister that the American offer of wheat was acceptable without strings had cleared the position, paving the way for the loan, which many Americans had anticipated with individual or group gifts of food. The work of the U. S. I. S., which was shortly opening a Library in Bangalore, under Dr. Purcell, who had accompanied Mr. Chartrand to the lecture, was to help Indians to understand Americans. Its work was fivefold, operating through a free public reference library for information, not propaganda; films; a press section; a Voice of America radio programme; and an exchange of persons programme which was most important.

India's culture and America's material progress could be blended with profit. Some of the things that America had India did not want, but others could be not grafted on but hybridized, so to say, with India's culture.

In answer to questions, Mr. Chartrand brought out that America's former isolation policy had been given up; and explained that the U.S.I. S., though it acted also for trade purposes, was as non-political as the British Council in its objectives.

CHILDREN
III. THE SCHOOL OF THE CHILD
17th September 1951

In this third lecture in his series, Dr. M. V. Govinda- swamy said that the school's function was to be a bridge between the home and the outside world. He dealt particularly with nursery schools. Most educators had forgotten the child, but Mme. Montessori had freed him from many restraints, while leaving the training tied to the academic system. Children needed control from their elders or they were miserable. The value of drama for children was brought out. Competent teachers were more important than fine buildings.

CARLYLE AND VEDANTA 20th September 1951

Speaking under the chairmanship of Shri L. S. Seshagiri Rao of the Central College, Bangalore, Shri D. A. Subba Rao brought out that, though Carlyle does not show a direct acquaintance with Vedanta texts, he had been led by his own meditations as well as by the influence of German thinkers and of Sir William Jones towards the same truths. He had taught the doing of actions for their own sake, urging fearless performance of duty and a return to the eternal values, renouncing the lower ones.

The Chairman considered that Shelley's Prometheus Unbound had more influence on Carlyle than he had received from Eastern sources, though there were points of similarity between Carlyle and Vedanta-his appreciation of the value of suffering, the conquering of the expectation of reward, etc. Carlyle's theory of heroes was related to the Hindu concept of Avataras; his heroes were not merely men great in deeds but men who had power to reconstruct.

PARACELSUS DAY
24th September 1951

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Institute of Culture, Dr. L. S. Dorasami, gave the address on this 410th anniversary of Paracelsus' death, under the chairmanship of Shri R. Ramachandra Rao Bhombore. He brought out the great contribution of the 16th-century physician in helping to free men's minds from authoritarianism and superstition in chemistry and medicine. Not only was Paracelsus credited with the discoveries of hydrogen and nitrogen ; he had led physicians to study the book of nature, had introduced the study of occupational diseases and suggested remedies for those affecting miners, and had also studied

diseases of the mind, in healing which he had been very successful, as well as in bringing about physical cures, employing minerals in drugs, though not in their crude forms. He had insisted that physicians should consider not only the ailments of the body, but the whole man. His understanding of the seven- fold constitution of man and of various other matters proves that he had somehow obtained Eastern wisdom. He had spent much of his life in travel, and the evidence seemed to point to his having visited India.

" Paracelsus was an alchemist and the Father of European Occultism. He had spoken of three chief elements in man, Salt, Sulphur and Mercury," which seemed to correspond with body, spirit and soul, and referred also to the vital principle in man, corresponding to the prana of Indian philosophy; and to the astral body, corresponding to the subtle electrical sukshma sarira; and the sidereal influences playing upon man. (He was a student of astrology.) He had mentioned also the Kamic elements in man as well as the mind and the higher triad of man's principles.

Paracelsus had anticipated psychosomatic theory in ascribing to mental conditions all disease except that arising from accident.

Dr. Dorasami sketched the main facts of the history of Paracelsus' 48 years, his training as a physician by his father before he went to the University of Basle, how he had been hated by the apothecaries of his day for overthrowing the old superstitions in the fields of medicine and chemistry, and how many books he had written, some of those ascribed to him, however, being probably from the pens of some of his many pupils.

Paracelsus had made a great mark upon his time and his contribution to scientific and philosophical thought was still very important indeed.

CHILDREN

IV. THE WONDERLAND OF CHILDREN 25th September 1951

The fairy-tale best fits the wonderland of children, according to Dr. M. V. Govindaswamy, who in this fourth lecture in his series examined the importance of phantasy in the development of the child. There were great similarities in folklore from one country to another. In fairy- tales physical laws were suspended. The child became in imagination one or another character. The old tales were better than the recent ones; children asked for the old ones to be told again and again. Alice in Wonderland required a lecture by itself.

Shri B. P. Wadia, who presided, said that the invisible world of the devas, the gods, the sages and the rishis had the same power on the adult mind as the fairy world had on the child's emotions. The nature spirits, fairies, devatas of the child's fairy-tales might lead adults to the recognition of the invisible world of reality.

**ANCIENT IRAN OF ZOROASTER AND TAKLAMAKAN
(THE GOBI DESERT)
27th September 1951**

Rajasevapasakta Shri R. N. Mirza referred first to the Western explorers of the Gobi region, especially Sven Hedin and Sir Aurel Stein, giving interesting points about their background. He mentioned also the work of scholars like Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson and Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, whose services in making Iran known better in the West had been valuable.

Shri Mirza dealt with the Zoroastrians and their rever, ence for the sun as the source of life, a reverence shared by some among the Iranian Muslims. The Zoroastrian theory of magnetic energy should, he said, be appreciated by modern scientists, who are concerned with magnetic, solar and cosmic radiation. It could dispel materialism. The storehouse of this energy in the individual man was the Fravarshi or Ferouer, which sometimes acted as a Guardian Angel, He sketched the awesome dimensions and features of the Gobi Desert, describing Sir Aurel Stein's trip in search of the old China trade route, which he had found by coming upon one Chinese coin and then a string of them at scattered intervals, evidently fallen from a leaking sack. Following up this clue Sir Aurel had come upon ruins and found in the ancient town where Firdausi had lived a beautiful picture of a bearded Persian carrying a mace, showing that the Persians had travelled east, taking their culture with A slide of the picture was shown. them.

Shri B. P. Wadia, who presided, spoke of the force of destiny in which great and little men played their parts. Sir Aurel's coolies had shared in the discovery. He mentioned that not only had human beings each a Fravarshi, according to Zoroastrianism, but all things and beings as well, up to Ahura Mazda himself.

CHILDREN

V. CHILDREN IN WANDERLAND 29th September 1951

Dr. M. V. Govindaswamy in this closing lecture of his series referred to the need of help for difficult children. The child's need for affection, security, etc., not met, led to difficulties. Dickens's portraits of children were analyzed; also George Eliot's; Barrie's were mentioned too; and Kipling's Kim. The Sanskrit poets were most helpful, depicting many episodes of children. Passing to present-day child guidance problems, Dr. Govindaswamy referred to the "ance Units" abroad, with their social workers and clinics. Several problems in the home were mentioned; eating difficulties; bed-wetting, etc., which should be handled without anxiety or undue stress. Children's delinquency was often a device to attract attention. Of all children in Wanderland, Dr. Govindaswamy thought that 60% to 70% could "be brought back to a normal state of mind. Elementary centres of child welfare were greatly needed throughout India. The series of lectures had sought to awaken interest in the whole problem, so that some fruitful developments might follow.

Shri B. P. Wadia, in his concluding speech from the We Chair, said that the subject was neglected in India. He needed to understand it and to draw on not only the modern psychological solutions but also on our own heritage to help us, which brought in the question of soul values and what had been brought over from prior lives.

Gallery Exhibitions held during August 2026

By Prithvi Prabhu

AURIA ART EXHIBITION 2026

The Auria Art House organized a Group Art Exhibition at the Gallery of The Indian Institute of World Culture, from the 31st of July to 5th of August, 2026 . Bringing together a diverse group of artists, the exhibition presented an engaging spectrum of Indian art, moving

seamlessly between traditional subjects, contemporary concerns, abstraction, landscapes, portraiture, sculpture and mixed-media experimentation. The exhibition was inaugurated by

renowned filmmaker and cultural personality Sri T. S. Nagabharana and Sri Sanjay Chapolkar.

One of the most striking aspects of the exhibition was its engagement with social and human concerns. Works portraying a homeless man and his dog sleeping on the street, a dog sheltered beside a human tent, war refugees, and the installation on wars brought attention to vulnerability, displacement and the human cost of conflict. “Children of War” conveyed the impact of war on young lives, while “In Search of a Lost World,” represented through five shadows, evoked memory, absence and a changing world. “Freedom at Midnight,” depicting an African lady with a flying bird, offered a poetic reflection on liberation. The theme of urban transformation appeared in a work depicting the growing urbanisation of cities such as Mumbai.

Alongside these contemporary themes, the exhibition celebrated India’s rich cultural and spiritual heritage. Buddha, Ganesha, Dagdusheth Ganpati, Radha and Krishna, Little Krishna, Cow and Krishna, Kathakali, Ardhanarishwara and the Dasara procession before the Mysore Palace reflected diverse facets of Indian tradition. Ardhanarishwara, in particular, explored the idea of cosmic harmony. Works such as the abstract Raslila, a temple by the river, temple steps at Melukote, Bijapur Fort and the Hoysala-style elephant sculpture panel demonstrated how history, architecture and mythology can continue to inspire contemporary artists.

The natural world formed another important visual thread. Landscapes, hillsides, valleys, a village pond near Mysore, a house amid greenery, mountains with a house and stream, white calla lilies, a white lotus, tulips, fruits, a peacock, and a dog amidst blooms revealed the artists’

sensitivity to nature. A hamster amidst berries and a blue-eyed kitten added charm and intimacy. “Animal Firm,” with its abstract animals, further explored the relationship between realism and imagination.

The exhibition also showcased artistic experimentation through an abstract human figure, “Face to Face,” Bharatanatyam dancer close-ups, dancers, a Maharashtrian lady, a woman with a pot painted on transparent sheet, and a lady playing the Tanpura. A study of a Roman sculpture bust, four elements of nature expressed through textures, paintings executed on carton

sheet and framed, and two scooters beside a tree in autumn demonstrated varied approaches to medium and technique.

Overall, Auria Art Exhibition 2026 stood as a vibrant celebration of artistic individuality and cultural expression. By bringing together works that ranged from intimate studies to powerful reflections on society, history, nature and spirituality, the exhibition affirmed the enduring ability of art to connect diverse experiences and perspectives.

Shoonya: A Solo Exhibition by Sri K. G. Lingadevaru

Eminent Artist, Sri K. G. Lingadevaru organized his solo paintings exhibition, at the Art Gallery of The Indian Institute of World Culture from the 7th to 16th of August, 2026. The exhibition presented a compelling body of abstract paintings that explored form, colour, texture

and fragments of everyday visual experience through the artist's distinctive style.

The title Shoonya, meaning “zero” or “emptiness,” carries a deeper philosophical resonance in Indian thought. Rather than suggesting mere absence, Shoonya can signify a state of openness, stillness and infinite possibility, the space from which something new can emerge. This idea

found an interesting visual expression in Lingadevaru's works, where seemingly disparate forms, textures and fragments came together to create cohesive and thought-provoking compositions.

All the paintings on display were abstract, characterised by energetic strokes, layered surfaces and a striking interplay of earthy tones with flashes of brighter colour. One of the most distinctive features was the incorporation of newspaper cutouts into the paintings. Snippets of printed matter, text and imagery were carefully embedded within the compositions, blending seamlessly with painted forms and textures. The

newspaper fragments introduced an element of the everyday and contemporary world into the abstract compositions, inviting viewers to look closely and discover hidden details.

The exhibition also included striking three-dimensional works made from cylindrical forms painted with the same vocabulary of colours, textures and fragmented imagery. Installed at

varying heights, these works transformed the gallery space and complemented the paintings on the walls, adding depth and movement to the overall presentation.

Sri K. G. Lingadevaru, hailing from Kadabagere in the Bengaluru District, is an eminent artist who has received several accolades for his contribution to the visual arts. His works have been

exhibited in more than 51 national and international group shows, alongside six solo exhibitions over the years. His works are now part of collections of art patrons in India and abroad.

Shoonya offered viewers an engaging encounter with abstraction, demonstrating how emptiness can become a space for exploration, while fragments of the familiar can be

transformed into something entirely new.

Strokes of Dreams: A Celebration of Diverse Artistic Expressions

Vasantha Arts organized a group exhibition titled, “Strokes of Dreams”, at the Gallery of The Indian Institute of World Culture, from the 18th to 23rd of August, 2026, which brought together a vibrant collection of artworks celebrating diverse artistic voices and creative approaches. The show was inaugurated by Shri Sanjay Chapolkar, and Smt. Safia Hayath and it offered visitors an engaging journey through mythology, spirituality, culture, nature, rural life, contemporary concerns and abstract expression.

The works on display reflected the remarkable range of subjects and techniques explored by the participating artists. Indian mythology and spirituality formed a prominent part of the

exhibition, with paintings depicting Sita writing on a palm leaf while Hanuman prays to Rama, Hanuman worshipping four-armed Rama, Krishna and Radha, Venkateshwara, Kamakshi, Shiva, Andal worshipping Venkateshwara, Shiva and Parvati walking hand in hand in Kailasa,

Dashavatara, Ganesha and Vasavi Kannika Parameshwari. Traditional art forms were represented through a Kerala mural-style Ganesha, Madhubani paintings, mandalas, zentangles and depictions of Shilabalikas of Belur, Mohiniattam and Kathakali.

Several works celebrated Indian culture and everyday life. A Kutchi woman engaged in embroidery, a beautifully adorned South Indian woman holding a leaf Toran, two women conversing while carrying pots, rural scenes, a Rajasthani man in a turban and a woman in a saree walking towards a deity in a pillared temple hall brought regional traditions and lived experiences to the canvas. Rajasthan was further explored through a camel containing painted scenes within its form and a desert scene of a man walking with camels.

Nature and landscape also found rich expression through works featuring lotuses, flowers, peacocks, birds, horses, deer, cockatoos, boats, beaches, waves, hills of Tirupati and moonlit landscapes. One evocative work portrayed a moonlit beach with a dolphin, while another captured a pink lotus blooming in moonlight. Still-life compositions and floral works executed in varied media added further diversity.

The exhibition also demonstrated experimentation with contemporary techniques. Fluid art, textured abstracts, abstract human figures, geometric and mandala-based compositions, and a

golden-glaze work depicting rays emerging from a central point showcased the artists' willingness to explore materials and forms beyond conventional painting. Wire artworks

included outline portraits of Puneeth Rajkumar, Buddha, Hon. PM Sri Narendra Modi, Sai Baba and Sadhguru.

Among the more striking conceptual works were a woman's face partially concealed by multiple red hands, a decorated woman with a glaring eye and sickle, and playful depictions such as the Pink Panther and two black panthers playing cards, alongside Tom and Jerry.

Sketches of horses and cowboys, a Mona Lisa interpretation and numerous abstract works further enriched the collection.

"Strokes of Dreams" ultimately stood as a celebration of artistic freedom and imagination, bringing together tradition and experimentation, realism and abstraction, spirituality and contemporary thought. The exhibition offered a meaningful platform for artists to present their individual perspectives while creating a collective visual experience for

art lovers in Bengaluru.

Sketching Japan – An Architect’s Visual Journey

Architect and Artist Sri Ganesh Babu organized his solo art exhibition, “Sketching Japan – An Architect’s Visual Journey”, at the Art Gallery of The Indian Institute of World Culture, featuring an extensive collection of hand-drawn sketches, it was inaugurated on the 25th of August, 2026, by Ar. V. Vishwanath, Chairperson, IID BRC and was on view until the 1st of September, 2026. The exhibition offers viewers an engaging visual journey through Japan, bringing together its architecture, landscapes, people, culture, history and everyday life.

The exhibition is distinctive in its approach of presenting Japan entirely through sketches.

Rather than merely reproducing photographs or familiar tourist images, the works interpret the country through the keen observational eye of an architect. The sketches capture both the grandeur of Japan’s built heritage and the details of ordinary life. A section devoted to the regions and prefectures of Japan, along with sketches presenting facts about its population, land area and geography, provides a contextual introduction to the country.

Architecture occupies a significant place in the exhibition. Landmark structures and urban spaces such as Tokyo Railway Station, Tokyo city centre, the Umeda Sky Building and its top bridge, Yokohama Landmark Tower, Tokyo Skytree and the National Diet Building are rendered through detailed line work. Traditional sites such as the Nikko Temple, Miyajima Torii, Asakusa Temple, Shibamata Taishakuten and Fukushima Palace demonstrate the diversity of Japanese architectural traditions. The Chiba Monorail and Shinkansen further bring into focus Japan’s remarkable transportation infrastructure, while the Mamachari reflects a more familiar aspect of everyday mobility and motherhood.

The landscapes of Japan receive equal attention. Mount Fuji, the Arashiyama Bamboo Forest, cherry blossoms and the Black Egg of Owakudani appear alongside sketches of Shibuya

Crossing and other urban scenes. One particularly evocative work refers to the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Dome and the memory associated with it, introducing an important historical and reflective dimension to the collection.

Beyond architecture and places, the exhibition explores Japanese

cultural identity through portraits and figures. Sketches of a samurai, a sumo wrestler, Tokugawa Ieyasu, an elderly woman and an elderly man, as well as a couple dressed in kimono, offer glimpses into different facets of Japanese society. A Japanese tea ceremony, a person enjoying a traditional food platter with chopsticks, a Buddha statue and an animated representation of popular anime characters expand the cultural narrative. A man with a robot and a high-end Japanese car add contemporary references to the collection.

Through these varied sketches, Sketching Japan becomes more than a record of travel; it is an exercise in observation, memory and interpretation. The exhibition demonstrates how sketching can transform travel experiences into lasting visual impressions, inviting viewers to discover Japan through architecture, culture and everyday moments.

World Culture Reading Circle
AUGUST 2026
By Anirudh

The World Culture Reading Circle met twice in August. The first gathering departed from our usual format; the second returned to a thematic reading of literary texts.

9 August : The Trembling Tiber

On 9 August, the Circle hosted African American poet Dr Neal Hall for *The Trembling Tiber: A Black Man's Musings on Shakespeare*. Dr Hall read a selection of his poems before joining a panel discussion and taking questions from the audience. His work provided the starting point for a conversation that ranged across nationalism, religion, and caste before arriving at an urgent question: how to recognise our common humanity in an increasingly polarised world.

23 August: Brothers in Arms

On 23 August, the Circle returned to its regular format with *Brothers in Arms*, a session on male friendship in literature across periods and cultures. We read extracts from *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, Madeline Miller's *The Song of Achilles*, and John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*.

The friendship of Gilgamesh and Enkidu led us to consider friendship between men in one of the world's earliest surviving epics. The discussion ranged from tyranny and moral responsibility to literary patterns that appear fully formed in *Gilgamesh* and may reach back into an older oral tradition. With *The Song of Achilles*, the conversation turned

to what changes when a contemporary woman writer reimagines a canonical bond between men, and to the blurred boundary between friendship and love.

The extract from *Of Mice and Men* brought the discussion into a world in which dependence and segregation produce profound loneliness. We considered whether male friendships arise naturally or are more often forged by shared circumstances, whether at work, through sport, or in adversity. Steinbeck's characters also revealed the limits of companionship in an unequal society, where exclusion can place friendship itself beyond reach.



THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF WORLD CULTURE
No. 6, Sri B.P. Wadia Road, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru - 560 004. © : 26678581

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES SEPTEMBER - 2026
PROGRAMMES WILL BE HELD IN WADIA HALL

September 3rd Thursday 6:00 PM : Documentary Film Screening
“Farming the Revolution” (2024 / 105 mins.)(Director : Nishtha Jain
Co-Director : Akash Basumatari)

September 8th Tuesday 5:30 PM : AVOPA and Smt. Kamalanjini Award
Presentation Programme
Rendering of Lavani on Vasavi Matha by Smt. Girija Naveen
Followed by Presentation of AVOPA – Smt. Kamalanjini Award
For Teaching Excellence to Dr. D N Drakshayani
(Retd. HOD, Sir MVit College, department of Metallurgy)
Guests of Honour: Sri R V Bhaskar and Sri B Venkateswarlu
Presided over by : Sri T K Thimmaraja Setty
(President, Avopa and Avopa Charitable Trust)
Collaboration : AVOPA

September 11th Friday 6:00 PM : Kum. Achala Ramesh Memorial
Programme Hindustani Vocal Concert
Vocal : Kumari Srilakshmi Belmannu
Tabla : Shri Kaushik Bhat
Harmonium : Shri Vishwajith Kini
Collaboration : Sri Ramesh

September 18th Friday 6:00 PM : Renaissance Artists and Writers
Association (RAWA) Cultural Programme
Bharatanatyam Dance Recital
By : Pranathi P Katte
(Disciple of Vidushi Suma Krishnamurthy, Director, Lalithashree
Nruthya Dhaama)
Collaboration : RAWA

September 24th Thursday 6:00 PM :
Sri Neelakanta and Smt. Kusuma Bhat Cultural Programme And Avopa
Swayam Prabha Balaraj Memorial Lecture Programme
Topic : 22 Forgotten Hindi Music Directors
Speaker : Sri H N Narahari Rao(President, Suchitra Film Society)
Collaboration : Sri Balraj P C, Dr. Kusuma Bhat

September 27th Sunday 10:00 AM :
69th Annual General Body Meeting (Strictly for Life members of Indian
Institute of World Culture. Family members and spouse not allowed)

OTHER PROGRAMMES : SEPTEMBER – 2026
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September 5th Saturday 10:00 AM : Nilambika Samaja Cultural Program

September 5th Saturday 6:00 PM : Bhagesri Centre of Culture

Hindustani Vocal Concert

September 6th Sunday 6:00 PM : Rama Kala Vedike Presents - Music Program

September 12th Saturday 6:00 PM : Prastuthi Trust – Karaoke Music Program

September 20th Sunday 10:00 AM : Ankita Pustaka Book Release Program

September 20th Sunday 6:00 PM : Azim Premji University – Cultural Program

September 27th Sunday 6:00 PM : Karaoke Music Program

ART GALLERY SHOWS – SEPTEMBER – 2026

September 3rd Thursday - September 8th Tuesday : “Smaran” Art Gallery Show

September 10th Thursday - September 16th Wednesday :

Shyamala Ramanand – Group Art Gallery Show

September 17th Thursday - September 27th Sunday :

Non – Aligned Movement Art Gallery Show

Exhibition: Asia and Africa enter the stage of history: Non Aligned Movement and BRICS. As India hosts the BRICS summit this September, this exhibition focuses on the history of the non aligned movement.

ALL ARE WELCOME

The other Programmes are by external individuals or organizations and are only hosted on the premises of the IIWC. IIWC does not necessarily endorse the views/opinions of the sponsors or the proceedings of the programmes and IIWC does not take any responsibility for these programmes. **WH: (Wadia Hall)**

***Our Recent Publications Transactions List
available in the Library / Office***

SPECIAL CLASSES

- ART CLASSES : Directed by Sri T.K.N. Prasad, Dr. Ramaa, Ambuja Rao and Prithvi Prabhu Meets every Tuesday and Thursday between 4.30 pm to 5.45 pm
- ART CLASSES : Directed by Sri Sanjay Chapolkar meets every
(SENIOR BATCH) Friday, Saturday and Sunday between 10:30 am to 1:30 pm and 3:30 pm to 6:30 pm

ACTIVITIES

- Library has a collection of about 80,000 volumes on culture, history, literature, philosophy etc.
 - Reading Room receives about 200 magazines and periodicals from all over the world.
 - Children's Library has about 20,000 books in a separate building and caters to the needs of students and youth.
 - Behanan's Library has a special collection of important works and reference books.
 - Publication consist of a monthly bulletin, transactions, books and reprints. Sale as well as exchange arrangements are welcome. Programmes are held each month consisting of literary, visual and performing arts. About 15 to 20 activities are planned every month.
 - Bequests, donations and endowments enjoy 80G Concession. Inquiries invited.
-

OFFICE WORKING HOURS

WORKING DAYS	:	Tuesday to Sunday (Monday Holiday)
OFFICE TIME	:	10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
Library	:	9:30 a.m - 7:00 p.m.
