A CODE FOR CATALOGUING AND INDEXING BANGLADESHI MUSLIM, HINDU AND BUDDHIST NAMES

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THESIS
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by

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PREFACE

The development of concept for pursuing the present research work dates back to 1979 when this researcher, as a research fellow of the University Grants Commission, Bāṅglādesh was completing a preliminary research project, Cataloguing rules for Bengali Muslim names, which eventually formed a part of the current advanced research study registered with the University of Dhākā, from the Department of Library Science, for the first time, for a doctoral programme in library science. The idea of registration for Ph.D. programme was generously lent by Mr A.K.M. Shamsul-ʿĀlam, Associate Professor and the former Chairman, Department of Library Science. The results of the present study are virtually based upon nine years of research work since 1976, of which six years (1979-85) as a registered Ph.D. scholar, and nearly 22 years of professional experience in different countries and societies including Bāṅglādesh, Pākiṣṭān and Great Britain since 1963. This investigator acquired the fundamental knowledge and interest in the area from his expert teacher, and one-time colleague, Dr Anīs Khūrshīḍ, presently Professor and Chairman, Library and Information Science Department, University of Karachi

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Because the present topic under investigation is oriental in character, and that the major part concerns Muslim communities, ten years' stay (1961-71), studies, professional and teaching experience of this research worker in Pākistān, which comprises the second largest Muslim nation in the world, have helped him greatly analyze various pertinent works, and existing phenomena of the treatment of Muslim names, and formulate generalizations not on the bases of mere theoretical studies, but out of knowledge acquired from a practical platform. The techniques and methods employed in citing footnotes, organizing bibliography, and overall presentation were basically acquired from the University of Karachi, of which this investigator was a student and teacher. Further, extensive studies and surveys in Great Britain, thanks to Charles Wallace Trust fellowship award, helped the researcher considerably gain practical knowledge in the subject in depth and further develop critical insight into both retrospective and current trends and practices in international cataloguing and indexing of oriental names in the libraries, catalogues and bibliographies abroad which form part of the current work. This fellowship programme thus facilitated the researcher to give international shape, in content and style, to the doctoral dissertation embodying oriental name practices in the U.K. and the U.S.A. and to make endeavour in attaining international standards.

The present study records 6206 Bengali authors, including 4909 Muslims, 1225 Hindus, 31 Buddhists, and 41 pseudonyms without identities. In absence of a national legislation for registration of names, the Bāṅglādeshī authors in general, and Muslims in particular frequently spell their names in either distorted or worng form creating problems for the cataloguers and indexers in rendering these names, i.e. Aḥmad ('the most praiseworthy') is being frequently spelled by the ignorant authors as Ahmed, when it becomes a verb, i.e. 'do praise', which cannot form a part of name; Zāhid ('pious') becomes 'a disbeliever' when spelled as

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Jāhid; Mushtaq ('attraction') tends meaningless when frequently spelled as either Moshtak, Moshtaque , Mostak, Mushtaque , Mustak, or Mustaque ; ʿImāduddīn ('pillar of religion') becomes absolutely meaningless when it is spelled and maintained by the otherwise educated bearers as Emajuddin or even Emazuddin; a meaningful compound name ʾAbdul-Haq ('servant of the Just') is rendered in western societies as ʿAbd al-Haq, violating the principles of Arabic grammar (Chapter V: p. 113-4), and it further loses its form and meaning when it is entered under the last part, Haq, ʿAbd al- or Haq, ʿAbdul. Problems become more acute and embarrassing when these Arabic-Persian names are further rendered in either Sanskritized or miserably distorted forms in the libraries and catalogues of the western world, i.e. Aminula Islāma Caudhurī for Amīnul-Islām Chowḍhury (LC Accessions list: Chapter I). Hindu and Buddhist name elements are also spelled in various ways, i.e. Bhattacherjī as Bhattacharji, Bhattacharya, Bhattachariyya, Bhattacherjea, Bhattacherjee, etc. These names also lose their cohesive forms when the secondary elements of compound personal names are rendered in split forms, i.e. Tara Kumar Sen Gupta for Tārākumār Sengupta (Bāṅglādesh national bibliography: Chapter III) and are even entered under them, i.e. CHANDRA (Prabodh) in Prabodhchandra (SOAS Library catalogue: Chapter I). Entry in a library catalogue loses its purpose and function when a name is entered under the redundant literary title, i.e. Kabikankan in Kabikankan Mukundaram Chakravarṭī (DUL: Chapter III). A catalogue, a bibliography or an index loses its significance when a particular name is entered under different parts in the same catalogue or index, i.e. Khonḍkār Muḥammaḍ Ilyās and Ilyās, Khonḍkār Muḥammaḍ (DUL); ʿABḌUL-MUʿĪḌ KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ and MUʿĪḌ KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul (Index Islamicus: Chapter IV), or when the name of a particular author is spelt and rendered under various forms and various parts in the same catalogue or index, i.e. as many as nine forms of a name, Sayyiḍ Sulaymān Naḍvī has been maintained in Index Islamicus. A catalogue fails to serve its reader properly if no choice of entry heading is made of an author, except for entering the name as it is found on title page, no matter if such entry headings are initial abbre-

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viations, i.e. A.N.M. in A.N.M. Bazlur-Rashīḍ (BCPL: Chapter III), which further gives rise to many practical problems in assigning call numbers, filing cards, and in arranging or locating books on shelves. All these problems abound in the realm of cataloguing and indexing oriental names since the international cataloguing codes have not remedied these outstanding problems, and the local librarians have not evinced symmetry in name practices.

This work is designed to solve these and many other burning problems, and to remove the inconsistencies, incongruities, chaotic practices and contradictions in rendering of oriental names, particularly Bengali names. The purpose of this investigation is to point out how the varied and mistaken spelling and constitution of name elements have assumed an embarrassing, and vexatious trend; how variant treatment of these names by cataloguers, indexers and bibliographers throughout the world have made the phenomenon chaotic, and how coherence and uniformity could be attained in cataloguing and indexing names of Bāṅglādeshī authors on the bases of certain principles of standardization through transliteration, and of cataloguing as envisaged in the present study. This work is an attempt to acquaint the specialized readers with the fundamentals of the morphologically correct way of the formation of names of Bāṅglādeshī authors, and a consistent principle for the determination of entry orders of the various types of names in a catalogue, bibliography, index or other research work. For the wide variety of names, specific rules have been framed for the entry order on the bases of definite principles. In all 20 rules have been designed for twenty types of Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. It may be surmised succinctly, however, that (i) for Muslim name entry has been recommended under the last part of simple name (PĀSHĀ, Anwār); and (ii) under the first part of compound name (having attachment with i, ud, ul, ur, us, uz, etc. i.e. MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN,

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Muḥammaḍ); (iii) under the last part or family name of Hindu and Buddhist authors (SENGUPṬA, Achinṭakumār; BAṚUĀ, Rabīnḍrabijay); and (iv) under the first part of personal name containing literary or monstic title without family name (ĪSHWARCHANḌRA Vidyāsāgar; ḌHARMAḌHAR Mahāṭhera). It is a demonstration of the practical application of these principles to the everyday need of the information scientists, publishers, writers and research scholars.

K.M. SAIFUL-ISLĀM

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ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS

#	number
A.	Arabic
AACR	Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules
A.D.	Anno Domini (L., in the year of the Lord; of the Christian era)
Adm	Administration
ALA	American Librarian Association
Arch	Archives
A.S.B.	Asiatic Society of Bāṅglāḍesh
Assoc	Associate; Association
Asst	Assistant
Auth.	Authoress; author
B.	Bengali
b.	born
BAL	Bāṅglā Academy Library
BARD	Bāṅglāḍesh Academy for Rural Development (Comilla)
B.A.U.	Bāṅglāḍesh Agricultural University (Mymensingh)
B.B.I.	Bāṅglāḍesh Books International Limited
B.C.	before Christ
BCPL	Bāṅglāḍesh Central Public Library
bd.	bound
BIDS	Bāṅglāḍesh Institute of Development Studies
BIRDEM	Bāṅglāḍesh Institute of Research and Rehabilitation in Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders
B.M.	The British Museum
Brig.	Brigadier
Bros.	Brothers
B.S.	Bāṅglā San (Bengali year)
B.S.T.B.	Bāṅglāḍesh School Textbook Board
BUET	Bāṅglāḍesh University of Engineering and Technology
Bull	Bulletin
c.	copyright
cent.	century
col.	column
comp.	compiled; compilor
Corpn.	Corporation

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d.	died
Dec	December
Dept	Department
D.G.	Director General
Dir.	Director
Div.	Division
D.U.	Dhaka University
DUL	Dhaka University Library
D.U.P.	Dhaka University Press
East.	Eastern
Econ.	Economics
ed.	edited; editor
edn.	edition
e.g.	exempli gratia (L. for example)
est.	estimated
Feb	February
Govt.	Government
Gt Brit	Great Britain
Hist	History
Hon.	Honorary; honourable
Ibid.	Ibidem (L. in the same place)
ICCP	International Conference on Cataloguing Principles
ICDDR,B	International Centre for Diarrheal Diseases Research, Bangladesh
i.e.	id est (L. that is)
IER	Institute of Education and Research, D.U.
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
INB	Indian National Bibliography
Inf	Information
Int	International
IOLR	India Office Library and Records (London)
IPGMR	Institute of Post-graduate Medicine & Research (Shahbagh Ave, Dhaka)
Ire	Ireland
Isl.	Islamic
ISO	International Standardization Organization
ISRT	Institute of Statistical Research and Training (D.U.)
J	Journal
Je	June
JNU	Jahangirnagar University

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Jt.	Joint
Jy	July
L.	Latin
LC	Library of Congress
Lib	Librarianship; Library
Libn	Librarian
Libs	Libraries
m.	million
Mar	March
mimeog.	mimeographed
My	May
NBC	National Book Centre
Nov	November
Oc	October
op.cit	opere citato (L. in the work cited)
P.	Persian
p.	page
Pak	Pākisṭān
p.c.	per cent
PEC	Post Enumeration Counts
pl.	plural
Pol.	Political
prep.	prepared
Pres.	President
Prof.	Professor
pt.	part
pub.	published; Publishing
Pubs.	Publishers
q.	quarterly
RAS	Royal Asiatic Society
rec.	recommendation
repr.	reprint; reprinted
Rev	Reverend; Review
rev.	revised
Roy	Royal
R.U.	Rajshahi University
Sc	Science
Sep	September

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SOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies (London)
Soc	Society
suppl.	supplement
T.	Turkish
tr.	translated; translator
UBC	Universal Bibliographic Control
UGC	University Grants Commission
U.K.	The United Kingdom
Univ.	University
U.S.	The United States
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
v.	volume
V.C.	Vice Chancellor
vill.	village
viz.	viz; often read "namely" (L. videlicet: that is; namely)
vols.	volumes
xerox.	xeroxed

TRANSLITERATION TABLES FOR ARABIC PERSIAN AND BENGALI ALPHABETS[1]

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ARABIC, PERSIAN AND ALLIED ALPHABETS

ا	a	د	ḍ	ض	ẓ/ḍ	م	m
ب	b	ذ	ḏ	ط	ṭ	ن	n
پ	p	ذ	ż	ظ	ẓ	و	w/v/u
ت[2]	ṭ	ر	r	ع	ʿ	ه	h
ٹ	t	ڑ	ṛ	غ	gh	ء (hamza)	ʾ
ث	s/th	ز	z	ف	f	ی ۃ[3]	i,y
ج	j	ژ	zh	ق	q	Vowels/signs ـَ	a
چ	ch	س	s	ک	k	ـِ ـُ	i,e u
ح	ḥ	ش	sh	گ	g	اَ	ã
خ	kh	ص	ṣ	ل	l	ی ـِ و ـُ	ī ū

1. The present scheme of transliteration was designed on careful examination of the major transliteration tables used in the world, i.e. the one approved by International Congress of Orientalists, ISO table (R 233 Dec. 1961), tables used in Bāṅglā Viswakosh (Bengali encyclopedia), Indian national bibliography, Encyclopedia of Islām, etc. as none of them was found to be adequate.

2,3. The unsounded ṭa ۃ (ṭay waqfa), at the end of a word, sometimes used as unsounded ha, is not generally pronounced, i.e. ʿĀfiya , Farīḍa, Raḥīma, Ruqayye, Ṣūfiyya, etc. for which no letter or sign has been appended in transliteration. In case of some words, which are Arabic in terms of root and derivation, but assume non-Arabic form (ʿajmī), this ṭa is pronounced, i.e. Millaṭ, Nuṣraṭ, etc. In such event, ṭ is employed in transliteration.

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BENGALI ALPHABETS

Vowels		ঙ	ṅg,ṅ	ফ	ph,f	ং	ṁ,ṅg
অ	a	চ	ch	ব	b	ক্ষ	kṣh
আ	ā	ছ	chh	ভ	bh	Signs	
ই	i	জ[2]	j,z,ẓ	ম	m	া	ā
ঈ	ī	ঝ ঞ	jh ẏ,ñ	য[3]	ẓ,z,y	ি	ı
উ	u	ট	t	র	r	ী	ī
ঊ	ū	ঠ	th	ল	l	ু	u
ঋ	ri	ড	d	ব[4]	v,w	ূ	ū
এ	e	ঢ	dh	শ	sh	ৃ	ṙ
ঐ	ai	ণ	ṇ	ষ	ṣh	ে	e
ও	o,w	ত	ṭ	স	s	ঃ	ḥ
ঔ	au	থ	ṭh	হ	h	ঁ	ṁ/ñ
Consonants		দ	ḍ	ড়	ṛ	ৈ	ai
ক[1]	k,q	ধ	ḍh	ঢ়	ṛh	ো	o
খ	kh	ন	n	য়	y	ৌ	au
গ	g	প	p	ৎ	ṯ	্য	y
ঘ	gh	ফ	ph				

1. ক is used for both k, Arabic kaf (ك) and q or qaf (ق), i.e. কবীর(Kabīr), কালাম (Kalām), কামাল (Kamāl), কাওসার (Kawṣar), কিরামত (Kirāmaṭ), etc.; as also কদর (Qaḍar), কাদির (Qāḍir), কামর (Qamar), কারী(Qārī), কাসিম (Qāsim), কাজী (Qāẓī) কুরান (Qur'ān), etc. In religious literature this obscurity is avoided by employing ক্ব for q sound, i.e. ক্বারী (Qārī).

2,3. Similarly জ is used for both j and z sounds, i.e. জাহাঙ্গীর(Jahāngīr), জামাল (Jamāl), জেসমীন (Jesmīn), জাহানারা (Jahānarā),; as also জহীর (Ẓahīr), জাকির (Ẓākir), জামান (Zamān), জিয়া (Ẓiyā') etc. In religious literature this obscurity or contradiction is avoided by employing য for z sound, i.e. যিয়া'(Ẓiyā')নামায (namāz), রোযা (roza), যয়েনউদ্দীন(Zainuḍḍīn), etc. ẓ is used for non-Arabic, Bengali terms, and for Hindu and Buddhist names. Some Bengali words with য are better transcribed with ẓ rather than z or y, i.e. যদুনাথ (Ẓaḍunāṭh) যশোদা(Ẓashoḍā), যতীন(Ẓaṭīn), যীশু (Ẓīshu), যোগাযোগ (Ẓogājog), যোগেশ (Ẓogesh), যোগী (Ẓogī), যুগল (Ẓugal), সূর্য্য (Sūrẓya), etc. whereas if y is employed, these terms may not be comprehensible, viz. Yogáyoga for Ẓogājog, Sūryya for Sūrẓya (the sun), which may further clash with the Arabic term Surayyā' (name of a star). Y is employed in some cases like Āchārya, where it is more suitable and established. Ġ is employed in case of joint letter জ্ঞ , i.e. Biġyān (বিজ্ঞান), Ġyān(জ্ঞান), where it is more appropriate.

4. This (ব) is also an obscure letter for v or w sound. In Assasese language this Bengali alphabet is used with modification, i.e. ৱ to avoid this obscurity.

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A CODE FOR CATALOGUING AND INDEXING BĀṄGLĀḌESHĪ MUSLIM, HINDU AND BUDDHIST NAMES

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1 *Statement of the problem*

The international and oriental philological experts have held Bengali literature to be the richest in Indo-Pāk-Bāṅglāḍesh sub-continent[1]. Bengali language ranks 7th place in the world[2]. Apart from Bāṅglāḍesh, it is also spoken and is in use in West Bengal and certain other areas of the sub-continent. Alongwith the phenomenal growth of the volumes of Bengali publications, and due to its richness, and the geographical significance of Bāṅglāḍesh, interest in the United Kingdom, the United States, the U.S.S.R., Middle East and other countries for studies in Bengali language and literature has increased, and collections of Bengali publications and on Bāṅglāḍesh have also been developing considerably in the libraries of these areas.

There is no national cataloguing code in Bāṅglāḍesh and India for cataloguing Bengali materials. Cataloguing and indexing of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names continue to be a national and international problem for librarians in general, and bibliographers, indexers, book publishers, book development organizations, writers and research workers in particular. Unlike the Christian names, Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names do not comprise a set pattern with surname or family name which usually determines the entry word. Bāṅglāḍeshī librarians and bibliographers, consequently, enter a particular name in various ways, i.e. some choose the first, some the middle, while yet others choose the last part of the same name for entry word. While the Dhākā University Library is, of late, inclined to enter under the last part even by detaching a compound name (i.e. Khāliq, 'Abḍul for 'Abḍul-Khāliq), Bāṅglāḍesh Central Public Library remains too pedantic

1,2. Descriptive analysis is given with documented references in Chapter II under 9. Place of Bengali among Indo-Aryan languages.

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and enters the names as they are, without inversion or change, even under initial abbreviations (i.e. A.B.M. Habibullah, A.C. Banerjee).[1] The reader or research worker trying to locate the work of an oriental author in a catalogue, bibliography or an index obviously will be baffled at the bibliographic inconsistency or, embarrassed not having found the work.

The problem persists also because the international cataloguing codes and manuals, viz. ALA 1949, ICCP 1961, and AACR 1978 do not hitherto contain cataloguing rules for Bengali or Bāṅglādeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names.[2] An examination of the Western codes[3] in the section devoted to so-called oriental names, i.e. Arabic, Indic, Īrānian, Turkish names, sometimes called "Mohammedan" writers or, "names in the Arabic alphabet" reveals a serious gap. If any code embodies any rules for entry, the scope of such rules is limited ranging from a single paragraph to a few pages, and an inherent effort is apparent to amalgamate examples of all "Muslim names" of these various nations together though compositions and types of these names in different countries may be virtually different. This is equally true of Hindu and Buddhist names. Western code makers have not evinced sufficient interest in framing rules for cataloguing works of Bāṅglādesh-Indo-Pāk sub-continent, though, of late, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), London has paid some attention to the problems of cataloguing in these countries as a part of thier project for the revision of international cataloguing manual/ code : *Names of persons : national usages for entry in catalogues*. This manual serves as the resource or reference material for AACR in compiling cataloguing rules.When the latter was in the process of revision in 1978,cataloguing rules for

1. See Local Name Practices in Chapter III.
2. Entry on 'Bāṅglādesh' for Bāṅglādeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names prepared by this researcher was incorporated in IFLA's Supplement to *Names of persons : national usages for entry in catalogues*. London, IFLA International Office for UBC, 1980. p. 1-7.
3. See Treatment of Oriental Names in Existing Codes and other Works and their Significance to Bāṅglādeshī Names (Chapter IV)

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Bāṅglāḍeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names[1] were already in the UBC office of IFLA for incorporation in its manual, but the AACR code-makers appeared to be elusive or, at the best, retrogressive, for which chapter 54 of AACR (1967): Names in the Arabic alphabet did not develop in its revised text (rule 22.22) appearing in December 1978, and Bengali names were not incorporated in this edition too.

Īrān, India, Pākiṣṭān, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand have largely solved this problem since library educators or library scientists have worked out various rules for their names which have been embodied in some of the above codes and are now being practised. Īrān approached this acute problem as early as 1958 when Dr Nāṣir Sharīfī recommended specific rules in his doctoral dissertation, *A code for the cataloguing of Persian publications.*[2] Cataloguing problem of Bāṅglāḍeshī authors also warrants similar treatment.

Types and structures. Examination of the Western codes (Chapter IV) reveals that formations, characteristics, and components of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names are different from those in Arabia, Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pākiṣṭān and Thailand, and cataloguing rules for the Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names in these countries cannot be equally applicable to those in Bāṅglāḍesh./This study embodies 12 types of Bengali Muslim names, viz. (1) One word simple or two word compound personal name only (e.g. simple : Ḍilwār; compound : Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn), (2) Simple name (Anwār Pāshā), (3) Personal name + family name or title (Yaʿqūb ʿAlī Chowḍhury), (4) Compound personal name(s) preceded by non-compound element(s), family title, name (s), etc. (Muḥammaḍ Quḍraṭ-i-Khuḍā; Qāẓī Naẓrul-Islām), (5) Compound personal name followed by non-compound element, family title, name, etc. (ʿAbḍul-Ghanī Hazārī), (6) Multiple compound name (ʿAbḍullāh Al-Muṭīʿ Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn),(7) Place

1. Sayful-Islam, K.M. Treatment of Bāṅglāḍeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. Dhākā,University of Dhākā, Department of Library Science, May 18, 1978. 21p.
2. Issued in microfilm form in 1958 as Ph. D. dissertation, Columbia University, and subsequently published by ALA, Chicago, in 1959 under title : *Cataloguing of Persian works including rules for transliteration, entry and description.*

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name (Isḥāq Chākhārī), (8) Pseudonym (Kāykobād,pseud. i.e. Muhammad Kāẓim Al-Qurayshī), (9) Official name + nickname (Mīzānur-Raḥmán Shelley), (10) Name ending in or beginning with Aḥmad and Muḥammad (ʿAbbāsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad; Qāẓī Ḍīn Muḥammad), (11) Patronymic name (Saṭṭār Ibne-Imām; Ẓahīr Bin Quḍḍūs), and (12) Female name (Ḥusne-Arā Raḥmān; Maḥmūḍa Khāṭūn Ṣiḍḍīqa; Rawshanarā Ḥafīẓ Kākku; Begam Ruqayya Sakhāwaṭ Ḥusain; Siṭāra Begam; Ḍilḍār Begam Ruqayya Akhṭar).

Structures of the above catagories of names are different and are to be entered under different parts, i.e. some group under the last part, some under middle, and some directly under the first part, and there are valid, scientific reasons for doing this.[1] It would be unrealistic or unacceptable, for instance, if one enters under the last part of compound name characterised by elements, ʿAbḍ, Abū, e,i,ud,ul,ur, us, ush, uz, etc., e.g. ʿAbḍul-Karīm; Munīruz-Zamān. Similarly, entry may be objected by Muslims under Khudā (meaning God) or under the first part, Muhammad[2] in Muḥammaḍ Quḍraṭ-i-Khuḍā. Conversely, there are large number of names, i.e. ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān Bhāsānī, ʿAbḍullāh Al-Muṭīʿ Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn, Abūl-Ālā Muḥammad Shafīʿullāh, Abūl-Faẓl Muḥammaḍ Muʿaẓẓam Ḥusain Chowḍhury, Abū-Jaʿfar ʿUbayḍullāh, Abūl-Ḥasanāṭ Muḥammaḍ Kalīmullāh, Abūl-Kalām Manẓūr Murshiḍ, Abūl-Kalām Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf, Abūl-Kalām Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn, Abūl-Mubīn Muḥammaḍ Nasīmuḍ-Ḍīn, Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Ḥusain Bāsuḍevpurī, Abū-Manẓūr Muḥammaḍ Yaḥya, Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn Khān Jaḥāngīr, Hiḍāyaṭ Ḥusain Murshiḍ, Khonḍkār Muḥammaḍ Ilyās, Khonḍkār Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī, Mirzā Abū-Naʿīm Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Huḍā, Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Ṭājpurī, Munshī Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh, Naẓīrul-Islām Muḥammaḍ Ṣufiyān, Shāh Ṣūfī Syeḍ Ghulām Mawlā Ḥusainī Chishṭī, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq Shāhjāḍpurī, Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Riẓā' Ḥai, Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Khān Muḥammaḍ Shamsur-Raḥmān Al-Jalilī, Syeḍ Ismāʿīl Ḥusain Sirājī, etc. in which entry under the first or middle part would appear unreasonable.

1. See analysis and rules in Chapters V and VI.
2. Muhammad is used not as a name, but as an Islāmic element deriving from the name, and maintained by the followers (*umma*), of the Holy Prophet Ḥaẓraṭ Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā (SM) (see Rule 10 : Chapter VI).

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Some local librarians recommend entry under that part of the name which is "best known" or "personal", "more popular" or "prominent" without assigning any specific rules. In the 'Preface' to the *Bāṅglādesh national bibliography*[1,2] the same opinion has been expressed. This may be true of, or, applicable to only a limited number of names, but for vast number, more complications, ambiguities or problems are likely to be invited. In Abūl-Kalām Manẓūr Murshiḍ, for instance, these thinkers may advocate Manẓūr Murshiḍ to be "popular", while the conservatives or pragmatists might plead for Abūl-Kalām, whereas, in fact, only Murshiḍ might be more popular or best known to the author himself. Same may be true of 'Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn Khān Jahāngīr'. Again, in 'Abḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān Bhāsānī', 'Abḍul-Ḥamīḍ is his personal name, but not generally known to people, while Bhāsānī is place name, and the best known part. So, what is "personal", may not be "best known", and what is "best known" may not be "personal". These terms are, therefore, contradictory, and such single recommendation may not be tenable to solve such complex problems of cataloguing various types of Bāṅglāḍeshī names.

Additional elements, titles. The present study reveals as many as five types of additional elements to Bengali Muslim names, which frequently create problems to cataloguers while making entry headings, viz. (1) Honorific titles(Bahādur, Khān Bahāḍur, Nawāb, etc.), (ii) Religious titles, qualifications, etc. (Alḥāj, Ḥāfiẓ, Mawlānā), (iii) Literary titles (Kabi, Pandiṭ, Sāhiṭyaraṭna), (iv) National,political, social titles (Khān Ṣāḥib, Sher-e-Bāṅglā, Sir), and (v) Occupational and other titles (Captain, Dākṭār, Principal, Usṭāḍ). Most of these titles are regarded as redundant or removable elements, while some may be retained (in *italics*) for identification of persons having identical names, i.e. A. K. Faẓlul-Ḥaq, a writer, and Shere-Bāṅglā A.K. Faẓlul-Ḥaq, a celebrated political leader.

1. *Bāṅglādesh national bibliography, 1976*. Dhākā, Directorate of Archives and Libraries, Ministry of Education, 1980. p. 195.
2. See *also* Local name practices : *Bāṅglādesh national bibliography* (Chapter III).

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Problems of Hindu and Buddhist names. Five types of Hindu names, viz. (1) Simple or compound one or two word personal name(s) only (Bhāraṭchanḍra; Khelārām); (2) Name containing, or intended to be used as, a surname (Manoj Bose; Pramaṭhnāṭh Bishī); (3) Name containing double or triple family titles/names (Ḍogeshchanḍra Ḍevsharmā Roy; Raṭhinḍrakānṭa Ghatak Chowḍhury; Umeshchanḍra Niyogī Bhattacherjī; (4) Name containing honorifics or, literary title(s) without family title (Īshwarchanḍra Viḍyāsāgar); and (5) Pseudonym (Banaphul; Ḍāḍābar), and two types of Buddhist names, viz. (1) Names containing family name or surname (Niroḍ Ranjan Muṭsuḍḍī; Rabīnḍra Bijay Baruā); and (2) Personal name containing monastic title (Bhikkhu Jinānanḍa; Ḍharmaḍhar Mahāthera) have been identified.

Two word compound names containing secondary elements like Chanḍra, Charaṇ, Kānṭa, Kumār, Mohan, Nāṭh, etc., without family tiles, when written in split form (i.e. Suresh Chanḍra for Sureshchanḍra; Rajanī Kānṭa for Rajanīkānṭa) may create problem for the cataloguer or indexer who might be wrongly tempted to enter such names under the last part which is otherwise an adjunct to the preceding or the first part of the compound name, and cannot be separated[1].

Family names are also spelled in various ways, i.e. Bhattacherjī as Bhattacharjee, Bhattacharji, Bhattacharya, Bhattacherjea, Bhattacherjee, etc. and in many cases the terms differ from the original, when anglicized, i.e. Banerjī for Bandyopāḍhyāy; Gāngulī for Gangopāḍhyāy, etc. though the anglicized form is simpler in use than the vernacular ones.

Five types of additional elements to Hindu names, i.e. (i) Honorific titles (Maharṣhī, Swāmī), (ii) Religious titles (Mahānṭa), (iii) Literary titles (Ṭarkaraṭna), (iv) Conferred titles (Ḍeshbanḍhu), and (v) Occupational titles(Seṭārī,Ṭālvisāraḍ); and three types of such titles in Buddhist names i.e. (i) Monastic titles

1. In the Library catalogue of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, for instance, entry has been made under CHANDRA (Prabodh) for Praboḍhchanḍra (2nd suppl., p. 9).

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(Bhikkhu), (ii) Literary titles (Ṭripitaka-Visāraḍa), and (iii) Conferred titles (Naẓīr) create frequent confusion and problem in cataloguing, since though, in general, most of them are redundant, at times some have to be retained, particularly for identification of different persons with identical personal name, i.e. Rāmnāṭh Tarkaraṭna, Rāmnāṭh Tarkasiḍḍhānṭa, and Rāmnāṭh Viḍyāraṭna. The monastic title in the Buddhist names, on the other hand, constitutes an essential component and is retained with the names, i.e. Bhikkhu Jinānanḍa.

Literary titles are usually removable, but when they are used at the end or, beginning of names by dropping (or substituting) the family title, they assume an established part of name, and cannot be dropped, i.e. Mahenḍrachanḍra Taṭṭwaniḍhi Vidyābinod; Rāmnanḍan Darshanraṭna.

Some removable honorific titles, prefixed to names are also used as family titles when suffixed and then the same phrases change their meaning and cannot be excluded, i.e. Āchārya Jagaḍīshchanḍra Bose (here Āchārya, meaning Sir, is removable) and Ramen Āchārya (here Āchārya, a family title, means those who live on astrology, and is irremovable).

Two or even three family names used by the Hindu authors of 19th and early 20th centuries create further problem in cataloguing and indexing, i.e. Jyoṭirmmay Dev Roy Tagore, Kālīkishor Bose Ḍev Barmā, Lālmohan Dev Sharmā Chakravarṭī, Jiṭenḍralāl Roy Baṛuā, etc. Here the first one is the original family title, and the later ones are either adopted or conferred, which have lately become more popular, and cannot be separated, or else, the name may lose its significance or, the person may not be identified. These problems create much difficulties and confusion for the cataloguers and indexers.

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Varied,incorrect spelling. Many family names and name elements are frequently spelled in various different ways, viz. Chowdhury as Chaudhari , Chaudhary, Chaudhry, Chaudhuri, Chawdhari , Choudhary, Choudhry, Choudhury, Chowdhry, Chowdhuri (in the printed and card catalogues of India Office Library and Records (IOLR), and the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London, it is spelled as Caudhurī); Fārūq as Farook, Faroque, Farouk, Faruque; Ḥaq as Hak, Haqq, Haque, Hoq, Hoque, Hukk, Huq, Huque; Ḥusain as Hosain, Hosen, Hossain,Husayn, Hussain, Hussein; Mukherji as Mookerjee, Mookerji, Mukerjee, Mukherjee, etc.[1]

Because of the discrepancies in spelling, a particular element is being grouped under various alphabetical places in a catalogue. A reader, consequently, has to search under twelve possible places in a catalogue or an index for a name entered under the family name, Chowdhury.

Problems and inconsistencies in treatment and entries. The aforestated different forms of Bengali names and the various forms of spelling of name elements raise many problems for the cataloguer and indexer in the determination of entry. Consequently, cataloguing of works of Bengali authors has been unsystematic and unsatisfactory not only in Bāṅglādesh, but also outside world. In the library catalogues of the major libraries of Great Britain, including IOLR,[2] SOAS,[3] and the British Library[4], Muslim Arabic names have been most unceremoniously Sanskritized based on the erroneous transliteration schemes of the Library of Congress (LC), and the *Indian national bibliography* so much so that the Arabic and Persian names have been miserably distorted, i.e. Muḥammad Abūl-Ḥāshim has

1. *See also* Varied spelling and form of name elements in *Index Islamicus* (Chapter IV: (xiii); and Transcription and transliteration (Chapter V).
2. India Office Library and Records, 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NG.
3. School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Malet St., London WC1.
4. Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books, The British Library, Reference Division, 14 Store Street, London WC1.

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been spelled as Mohammada Abula Haśema[1]; Farrukh as Phararukh[2]; Fārūq as Pharuk[3]; Muṭahhar Ḥusain as Motaher Hosen[4]; Nażrul-Islām as Najrul Islam[5]; Shahīḍul-Karīm as ShahidulaKarima[6]; Zakariyyā as Yakariya[7]; Zamān as Jamana[8], and so on rendering them meaningless and incomprehensible to readers. This Sanskritization of Arabic and Persian Muslim names in the European libraries probably has emanated from the instances of the rendering of Arabic names in the Library of Congress *Accessions list : South Asia* published by the Library of Congress Office from New Delhi wherein the Arabic and Persian names have been distorted in Sanskritized form much more miserably to the extent that these names have lost their original identities, viz. Amīnul-Islām Chowḍhury has been rendered as Aminula Isalāma Caudhurī[9]; Maqsūḍa Bulbul as Mokasudā Bulabula[10]; Nażrul as Najarula[11]; Walī Aḥad as Ali Ahada[12]; Ẓiyā' Ḥayḍar as Jiyā Hāyadara[13].

There has been no scientific system or consistency in cataloguing oriental names, particularly Bengali names, in the European libraries. This has been amply demonstrated in evaluating the cataloguing and indexing practices in the catalogues of the British Museum, Royal Asiatic Society, and in *Index Islamicus* (Chapter IV). In the library catalogues of SOAS and IOLR, two major libraries of Great Britain, entries have been made sometimes under the last part thereby separating the undetachable compound names; sometimes under the middle part of the simple

1. University of London. *School of Oriental and African Studies*. Library catalogue. Boston, Mass., G.K. Hall, 1979. v. 14: South Asia, 3rd suppl., p. 2.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*, *p. 4*
4. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., 1968, p. 384.
5. Union catalogue of Asian publications 1965-1970. London, Mansell, 1971. 4 vols.
6. University of London, *op.cit.*, 3rd suppl.,p. 461.
7. Entry in IOLR card catalogue under Abul Kalām Mohammad Yākāriya.
8. *Ibid.*, entry under Jāmāna Manir.
9. The Library of Congress. *Accessions list : South Asia*. v. 3(3):102 Mar '83.
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*, *p. 103.*
12. *Ibid.*, *p. 102*
13. *Ibid.*

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names (i.e. first part of personal names, inverting the family title, and Muḥammad, or other element, if any); sometimes under the first part, no matter if it is Muhammad, of the complete name in the same catalogue. These vagaries will be evident from the following examples :

Detachment of compound name , and entry under the last part

ĀZĀD (Alauddin al-)[1] *for* ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn Al-Azāḍ

CHANDRA (Prabodh)[2] *for* Prabodhchandra, a compound name

HAQ (A M Abdul)[3] though ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq is a compound name

HAQ (Jahurul)[4] *for* Ẓahūrul-Ḥaq, a compound name

HAQ (Obaidul)[5] *for* 'Ubayḍul-Ḥaq, a compound name

ISLAM (M Rafiqul)[6] Major *for* M. Rafīqul-Islām, a compound name

ISLAM (Taherul)[7] *for* Ṭāhirul-Islām

KARIM (Abdul), Munshi[8] *for* Munshī ʿAbḍul-Karīm

KARIM (Saiyid Sahidul)[9] *for* Syeḍ Shahīḍul-Karīm

MUHAMMAD (Qāzi Dīn)[10] though entry under Muḥammaḍ is generally objected by Muslims

al-RAHMAN (Shams)[11] *for* Shamsur-Raḥmān

Entry under the middle part

KHOLIQUZZAMAN AHMAD, Qazi[12]

MADHUSUDAN DATTA (Michael)[13]

MANIR uj-JĀMĀN (Muhammad)[14] *for* Muḥammaḍ Munīruz-Zamān

MURTAZA ALI (Syed)[15]

OYĀLI ULLAH, Saiyid[16] *for* Syed Walīullāh

1. University of London, *op.cit.*, 2nd suppl., p. 312.
2. *Ibid.*, *p.* 9.
3. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl. p. 3.
4. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl. p. 393.
5. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl., p. 3.
6. *Ibid.*, *p.* 9.
7. *Ibid.*, *p.* 6.
8. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., p. 376.
9. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl. p. 2.
10. *Ibid.*, 2nd suppl., p. 328.
11. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., p. 391; 3rd suppl.p.14
12. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl., p. 5.
13. *Ibid.*, 2nd suppl., p. 335.
14. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl.,p. 377.
15. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl., p. 3.
16. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., p. 381.

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Entry under the first part

ALA' al-DIN TALUKDAR[1]

BURHAN al-DIN Khan Jahangir[2]

MUJIBUR RAHMAN[3]

MUHAMMAD KHAN[4]

MUHAMMAD MANSUR al-DIN[5] *for* Muḥammaḍ Manṣūruḍ-ḌĪn

This inconsistency is also discernible in that while in some cases entries have been made under the element Ahmad forming the last part of the name, viz. AHMAD (Kabir Uddin)[6], AHMAD (Matin ud-Din)[7], and AHMAD (Phararukh)[8], the same has been avoided elsewhere, viz. KHOLIQUZZAMAN AHMAD, Qazi. Again, while ʿAlāʾuḍḍīn has been rendered as Ala' al-Din; Burhānuḍ-ḌĪn as Burhan al-Din, Shamsur-Raḥmān as Shams al-Rahman, Kholiquzzaman could not be rendered as Khāliquzzamān or, Khāliquz-Zamān or, the so-called westernized Khāliq al-Zamān; and Manir uj-Jaman as Munīruz-Zamān (the correct form) or, the so-called Munīr al-Zamān!

In some American and European libraries the oriental materials including Bengali publications are not catalogued at all. They are stored either in locked cases or in unaccessible basement quarters. International library scientists, experts and workers have been insisting this investigator on the solution of these cataloguing problems, and to incorporate specific rules in their codes. It is reasonable to believe that a comprehensive code for cataloguing works of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors would contribute toward solving the national cataloguing problem in Bāṅglāḍesh, as also making the books more accessible in the libraries abroad.

1. University of London, *op. cit.*, 3rd suppl., p. 2.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 456; 1st suppl., p. 380
3. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl., p. 3.
4. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., p. 391.
5. *Ibid.*, 2nd suppl.,p. 330.
6. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl., p. 9.
7. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., p. 379.
8. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl. p. 461.

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Entry under the first part

ALA' al-DIN TALUKDAR[1]

BURHAN al-DIN Khan Jahangir[2]

MUJIBUR RAHMAN[3]

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3. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl., p. 3.
4. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., p. 391.
5. *Ibid.*, 2nd suppl., p. 330.
6. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl., p. 9.
7. *Ibid.*, 1st suppl., p. 379.
8. *Ibid.*, 3rd suppl. p. 461.

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2 Basic assumptions

The need for a code for cataloguing and indexing Bāṅglādeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names has been discussed in the foregoing analysis, and in Chapter IV shortcomings in existing codes are revealed. This study is based on the following generally accepted assumptions :

(i) that a major function of libraries is to make materials easily available to readers

(ii) that cataloguing is a basic means to making materials easily available to readers

(iii) that indexing of authors' names is indispensable for indexers, bibliographers, writers and publishers

(iv) that effective cataloguing and indexing depend upon a standard code of rules for the establishment of a coherent, uniform system, and

(v) that the problems of Bāṅglādeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names can be solved only by employing a standard code of rules covering specific forms and types of these names.

3 Hypotheses

The major hypotheses formulated at the outset of the research for this work held that existing attempts to provide rules for the establishment of entry and the descriptive cataloguing of the works of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors are inadequate for the purpose of making these materials available to prospective users. Minor hypotheses emphasized that existing rules are inadequate and current practices in the libraries, bibliographies and indexes are chaotic because of :

(i) the lack of comprehensiveness of their scope

(ii) the lack of sufficient detail in description

(iii) the variety of their methods of procedure and practice

(iv) unsoundness of the principle upon which existing practices are based

(v) lack of precision and clarity of style, and that

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(vi) the rules in western codes are mainly designed for traditional Muslim names in Arabia, and Hindu names in India only, while the compositions of Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names differ in different countries, and the specific types of Bāṅglāḍeshī names, except for one or two, do not clearly fall under those categories.

Supporting evidences for both major and minor hypotheses are presented in Chapters IV, V and VI.

4 Methodology

(i) Romanization and transiliteration. Various transliteration schemes for Bengali, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit alphabets appended in standard works, viz. *Bāṅglā viswakoṣh* (Bengali encyclopedia), ed. by Khān Bahāḍur ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm, *A Mussalmani Bengali-English dictionary*, by William Goldsack, *Linguistic survey of India*, v. 5 pt. 1: Specimens of the Bengali and the Assamese languages, comp. by G.A. Grierson, *Indian national bibliography*, etc. were examined. The ISO (Recommendation R233 December 1961) table for *International system for the transliteration of Arabic characters*[1] was analyzed. Because they were found inadequate and in many cases defective for the purpose, the transliteration table for the Sanskrit, Arabic and Bengali alphabets recommended by the International Congress of Orientalists was analyzed and modified and a new scheme was developed in consultation with linguists for adoption. This step worked well to transcribe, transliterate and standardize heterogenous, and incorrect spelling of names and terms in Bengali and roman alphabets.

A formidable and complex problem of transciption vs. transliteration of Arabic-Persian names written in Bengali or roman alphabets was encountered.The original pronounciation and spelling in Arabic and Persian characters was considered, some times ignoring as to how they were spelled in vernacular or roman letters, or else,

1. Obtained through the courtesy of Mr Tom Clarke of IFLA International Office for UBC, London, 1978 and Mrs Elizabeth Beyerly, (formerly) Editor, *Unesco Journal of Information Science. Librarianship and Archives Administration*, Paris, 1978.

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it would have been a meaningless exercise. The name জাহেদ or জাহিদ as it is spelled in Bengali characters, for instance, if transcribed, would become Jāhed or Jāhid meaning" disbeliever in God", while it should be indeed Zāhid (যাহিদ): "believer in or, devoted to God". This rational, philological or professional approach was to furnish and further establish a standardized form of spelling that might be used consistently throughout the world. Frequent see references were made from the grammatically incorrect or distorted forms to the correct forms.

Apart from the j or z and k or q sounds, problems abounded in e or i and o or u sounds. In the Holy Qur'ān 'O' is not pronounced, and except for only one place in the Qur'ān, i.e. majreha (its source), e is pronounced as i everyehere. This is together with the fact that Arabic names and terms came to Bengal and Bengali language and culture mostly through Persian language since the dawn of Muslim rule in Bengal (1201 A.D.). And in Persian language Arabic i and u are frequently pronounced as e and o, which also prevail largely in Bengali language, viz.

Moazzam	for	Mu'aẓẓam (great)
Mohammad	for	Muḥammaḍ (the highly praised)
Monir	for	Munīr (bright; luminous)
Obaid	for	'Ubayḍ (petty servent)
Omar	for	'Umar (fertile)
Seraj	for	Sirāj (light)
Shaker	for	Shākir (one who expresses gratitude)
Wajed	for	Wājiḍ (inventor; one who receives; one of the attributes of God), etc.

In such cases the original Arabic form has been recommended showing persianized or Bengalicized variables. Words of Persian, Turkish and Bengali origins, have been maintained in their respective original forms.

There was the further problems of transliterating some Arabic, Persian and Turkish name elements used in current Bengali in almost "established" form with slightly changed spelling and structure, i.e. Mutahhar (pure, holy, cleaned) is written and used in Bengali as one form Motahar or Mutahar; Ta'lluqdār (small landlord) as Talukdar or Talukder, etc. due to local Bengali influence on Arabic and Persian. In such cases also, to convey literary meaning to world

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readers, the original words have been maintained with cross references from distorted forms.

Riqidity in adopting transliterated forms everywhere strictly was avoided to maintain popular consensus, and certain exceptions were allowed in favour of popular, anglicized, common and easy spelling of some words, viz.

Akhand	for	Akẖwand, Akẖwund
Chowḍhury	for	Chauḍhary, Chawḍhary, Chawḍharī
Khonḍkār	for	Khwanḍkār
Shaikh	for	Shaykh
Syeḍ	for	Sayyid, etc.

In Hindu and Buddhist surnames, mostly anglicized or the relatively easier forms were preferred. The above reveals that the difficult and uncommon spelling was avoided as far as practicable. This was done in view of the feasibility of their practical application by the persons in profession and by the researchers, and other users in distant future.

In transliterating compound names attached with Arabic letters 'Al' (ال) the phonemic value based on the vowel sign (zumma, faṭha, kasra) upon the last letter of the first word, and the principles of Arabic grammar in using solar and lunar letters following 'Al' have been considered, and the westernized style of spelling ignoring these grammatical principles has been disapproved (i.e. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq, *not* 'Abd al-Haq); Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn, *not* Jasīm al-Dīn; Munīruz-Zamān, *not* Munīr al-Zamān)[1].

Emphasis has been laid on making the work as scientific and professionally useful as possible. This endeavour included both the correctly spelling of name elements spelled in distorted forms by the authors themselves wherein the names lost their meanings, as also limited adoption of the aglicized or the already transformed ones (showing the original forms with meaning), believing that this endeavour would work as the basis for a wide national consciousness and the consequent movement in favour of spelling, keeping and maintaining Arabic and Persian names

1. *See* Transcription and transliteration in Chapter V.

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correctly in Bengali and roman scripts.

(ii) Compilation of names of authors. A thorough search was made of : retrospective and current bibliographies— national, trade, subject and other; national and international printed catalogues; trade catalogues; biographical directories; card catalogues of major libraries of Dhākā and London; book reviews and announcements in current periodicals and newspapers; book shelves of major libraries and book stalls having publications of Bāṅglādeshī authors; standard text and reference books on the history and criticism of Bengali literature and culture; and Bengali encyclopedias for collecting names of Bāṅglādeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors alongwith their dates of birth and death, if any, and titles of books with date of publication beginning from the ancient period to the present day. Major source materials[1] constituting the basic resources of the present file of the names of Bāṅglādeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors (6206) are the following :

'Abdur-Razzāq, Muḥammad. Bāṅglā bhāṣhāy Islāmī pustaker ṭālikā (Bibliography of Islāmic books in Bengali language). Dhākā, Islāmic Foundation, 1977. 194p.

Azhār Islām. Bānglā sāhityer itihās prasanga; ādhunik jug (On the history of Bengali literature; modern era). Dhākā, Ideal Library, 1969. 768p.

Bāṅglādesh national bibliography, 1972-1976. Dhākā, Directorate of Archives and Libraries, 1974-1980. (Also typescript copies of vols. 1977,1978-1979).

Bāṅglādesh. *Office of the Bengali Translator to Government and Registrar of Publications.* The catalogue of books registered in Bāṅglādesh; Bengali and English text. Dhākā, the Office, *Feb 15, 1968-May 23, 1985.*

Bengal Library. Catalogue of books registered in the Presidency of Bengal for the first quarter ending 31st March 1902-. *In* Appendix to *The Calcutta Gazette*, Wednesday, July 2, 1902-1947.

Blumhardt, J.F. Catalogue of Bengali printed books in the library of the British Museum. London, B.M./Longmans, 1886. 151p.

Blumhardt, J.F. A supplementary catalogue of Bengali printed books in the library of the British Museum acquired during the years 1886-1910. London, B.M./Longmans, 1910. 470p.

Blumhardt, J.F. and Wilkinson, J.V.S. Second supplementary catalogue of Bengali printed books in the library of the British Museum acquired during the years 1911-1934. London, B.M./Longmans, 1939. 678p.

1. Minor sources are incorporated in the Bibliography at the end of the work.

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Blumhardt, J.F. Catalogue of the library of the India Office. v. 2 pt. 4: supplement 1906-1920 : Bengali books. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1923. 523p.

India Office Library and Records. Catalogue of Bengali books 1920-1945 in the India Office Library. London, IOLR, 1981. 10 vols. A-Z (xerox. bd.)

Shamsul-Ḥaq. Bāṅglā sāhiṭya; granṭhapanjī (Bibliography of Bengali literature). Dhākā, National Book Centre, Bāṅglāḍesh, 1970-71. 3 vols.
v. 1: 1947-1969 1970
v. 2: 1970-1971 1973
v. 3 : 1947-1971 1974 : Bāṅglā shishu sāhiṭya (Bengali juvenile literature).

Announcements were made in the newspapers requesting the authors to send their names with dates of birth and death, if any, and titles of their publications. The response was, however, less.Letters were also sent to authors, whose addresses could be found, to send their date of birth, exact spelling of their names in roman characters, and real name in case of pseudonyms. The names of authors were collected on 5"x3" slips and classified under different categories of names. Later, they were transliterated and interfiled alphabetically to include in the Index of names showing entry order (Chapter VII), so any user willing to know the entry order or standard transliterated form of a given name might be able to find it conveniently in its alphabetic place.

(iii) Authors' date of birth and death. Efforts were made to collect correct date of birth and death, if any, of authors as far as possible. Limited number of dates was obtained through newspaper announcements and personal correspondence from authors and from relations of non-living authors. Some discrepancies existed in the available sources for the dates of birth and death of authors. This anomaly appeared to be mainly due to the date of birth quoted in academic certificates as supplied by the authors while in job, and the other original date of birth (a different one) furnished by them after retirement or after leaving the job or after death. In such eventuality, the original date was maintained, and the other dates quoted in other sources were mentioned in footnotes.

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(iv) Identification of Bāṅglādeshī authors. Problems arose in identification of authors of Bāṅglādesh origin particularly in case of English language publications of Bengali authors, and of the authors of ancient period whose geographical identities were not available. Apart from consulting the text and reference books on Bengali literature and the Bengali encyclopedia, place of publication was considered to be the first criterion for such identification. Biographical sources were also consulted for the purpose.

(v) Examination of existing codes. An evaluation of the existing codes, particularly ALA (1949), ICCP (1961), AACR (1967 and 1978), IFLA's *Names of persons* (1977), Blumhardt's catalogue of Bengali books in the British Museum (1886-1939), Catalogue of the Royal Asiatic Society (1940), *Index Islamicus* (1958-1983), Sharīfī's *Cataloguing of Persian works* (1958/1959), Khūrshīd's *Cataloguing of Pākistānī names* (1964) and ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq's Study of Bengali Muslim personal names (1970) was made to determine their significance to Bāṅglāḍeshī names and their probable applicabilities in Bāṅglāḍesh (Chapter IV). Articles in professional journals (included in Bibliography) offering recommendations for catatoguing of oriental names were examined. This effort revealed a serious gap in the realm of cataloguing Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names, whose compositions were found different from those in other countries. The rules offered in these works were also found inadequate and conflicting.

(vi) Examination of local and international name practices. Personal examination of the current descriptive cataloguing of Bengali materials was found desirable. The investigator had to search card and printed catalogues of both vernacular and English publications of Bāṅglāḍeshī authors in the notable libraries of Dhākā and London, viz. Bāṅglā Academy Library, Bāṅglāḍesh Central Public Library, and the Dhākā University Library, Bāṅglāḍesh, and India Office Library and Records, School of Oriental and African Studies, and the British Library, London to ascertain the trends in current cataloguing practices of Bengali names, and the consequent problems, difficulties and shortcomings encountered by the librarians. The differ-

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ences and anomalies in cataloguing in different libraries were recorded and samples gathered (cited in Statement of the problem, and discussed in Chapter III). Entry patterns in national and subject bibliographies and trade catalogues were also examined.

All these steps were found useful to develop a comprehensive code or devise specific rules (Chapters V and VI) for solving the existing problems in cataloguing works of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors.

5 *Purpose of the study*

This study is intended to furnish a more effective means of cataloguing and indexing works of the Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors than has hitherto been available to cataloguers, indexers, bibliographers and research scholers. The study is designed keeping in mind the following groups of institutions and individuals :

(i) Libraries in Bāṅglāḍesh which contain Bengali or English publications of Bāṅglāḍeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors, including particularly Bāṅglā Academy Library whose vernacular or national publications are considered to be the richest; National Library of Bāṅglāḍesh (Directorate of Archives and Libraries) which publishes *Bāṅglāḍesh national bibliography;* Dhākā University Library, and Bāṅglāḍesh Central Public Library which contain large number of Bengali publications; and other university, college and public libraries in various districts having considerable volumes of Bengali matarials.

(ii) Libraries in Europe, North America, and Asian countries including the U.K., France, the U.S., U.S.S.R., India, Pākiṣṭān, Burma, and the Middle Eastern countries which have Bengali collections.

(iii) Bāṅglāḍeshī book publishers and book development organizations which bring out periodical trade catalogues of their publications or current bibliographies.

(iv) Indexers, bibliographers, research workers or writers who require specific entry orders of Bengali names for preparing author index (in books), subject bibliographies, biographical directories, dictionaries and ency-

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clopedias and for quoting references in footnotes and bibliographies in their research works.

6 *Scope of the present work*

This study embodies cataloguing and indexing rules for Bāṅglāḍeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors only, who have either written, compiled, edited or translated a printed book, excluding Christians and others living in Bāṅglāḍesh. A strict demarcation between the Bāṅglāḍeshī Hindu writers and the Bengali Hindu writers of India appeared unrealistic in that many distinguished authors like Pramaṭhnāṭh Bishī, Jagaḍīshchanḍra Bose, Jībanānanḍa Ḍās, Nārāyan Gāngulī, etc. who are known to be Indian authors, are in fact of Bāṅglāḍesh origin but they left for West Bengal due to political, social, religious and professional factors. In order to make the work comprehensive, names of some voluminous Hindu authors of West Bengal have also been included.

The work comprises six parts in addition to an introductory analysis :

I. Bāṅglāḍesh : its language,people, and the derivation of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names (Chapter II).

II. Local name practices. This includes cataloguing and indexing practices of Bāṅglāḍeshī names in major libraries including Bāṅglā Academy Library, Bāṅglāḍesh Central Public Library, Dhākā University Library, and in *Bāṅglāḍesh national bibliography* (Chapter III).

III. Treatment of oriental names in existing codes and other works and their significance to Bāṅglāḍeshī names (Chapter IV).

IV. Name elements, formation of names, types of names and order in catalogue headings (Chapter V).

V. Cataloguing Rules for Bāṅglāḍeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist authors (Chapter VI).

VI. Index of names of authors showing entry order (Chapter VII).

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CHAPTER II

BĀṄGLĀḌESH : ITS LANGUAGE, PEOPLE AND THE DERIVATION OF NAMES

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BĀṄGLĀḌESH : ITS LANGUAGE, PEOPLE AND THE DERIVATION OF NAMES

1 *The territory*

According to the Constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly of Bāṅglāḍesh on November 4, 1972, Bāṅglāḍesh is a unitary, independent, sovereign republic to be known as গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ (Ganaprajātaṇṭrī Bāṅglāḍesh) in its official language and in original script or, People's Republic of Bāṅglāḍesh in English version. The territory of the republic comprises the area (i.e. 1,43,998 sq. k.m. or, 55,598 sq. miles) which 'immediately before the proclamation of independence on the 26th day of March 1971 constituted East Pākiṣṭān and such other territories as may become included in Bāṅglāḍesh'. The state language is Bāṅglā বাঙলা or , Bāṅglā Bhāṣhā বাংলাভাষা or, Bengali, the only language and the *lingua franca* of the country, written in Bengali script from left to right with 10 vowels (8 basic+ 2 joint vowels: *ai* and *au*) and 40 consonants.

Currently, Bāṅglādesh has a population of nearly 98.55 million[1,2] comprising various religious groups, i.e. Muslims (86.6 p.c.), Hindus (12.1 p.c.), Buddhists (0.6 p.c.), Christians (0.3 p.c.) and others (0.3 p.c.)[3].

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1. Estimated up to March 1985 out of the estimated population corrected for under coverage error (i.e. 89,912,000 as against uncorrected census population of 87,119,965 in March 1981) at a growth rate of 2.32% (1974-81). See Rabbānī, A.K.M. Ghulām and associates. *Bāṅglādesh population census 1981; analytical findings and national tables, August 1984*. Dhākā, Bāṅglādesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bāṅglāḍesh, 1984. p.20, 22, 33, xxiv; and *Bāṅglādesh population census 1981; district: Dhākā, August 1983*, p.xxi.
2. The projected population in 1985 is 98.1 million according to A.K.M. Ghulām Rabbānī and Muḥammad Shahādat Ḥusain: *Population projections of Bāṅglādesh 1975-2025; under assumptions of decreasing fertility and decreasing mortality (df-dm) and constant fertility and decreasing mortality (cf-dm)*, Dhākā, Bāṅglādesh Bureau of Statistics, Feb 1981. p.9, 15.
3. Bāṅglādesh. Ministry of Finance and Planning. Statistics Division. Bāṅglādesh Bureau of Statistics. *Bāṅglādesh 1981 population census in brief*. Dhākā, the Bureau, 1984. p.6; and Rabbānī, A.K.M. Ghulām and associates, *op. cit.*, p. xxiii.

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2 *The name Bāngālah, Bengal, and Bāṅglādesh*

The English word Bengal is an anglicized form of Bāngala, often contracted to Bāṅglā. Bāngālā or, Bāṅglā, and Banga (or Vanga) were first officially introduced by the Muslims[1] and have been the country's names ever since the days of Muslim rule, though Vanga originally denoted East Bengal, particularly the modern Dhaka and Faridpur districts.[2] From the time of Sulṭān Ghiyasuḍ-Ḍīn Balban (1260 A.D.) the name Bāngālah came in use.[3] During the era of Sulṭān Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Ilyās Shāh (1342-57) the vast territories ranging from Ṭaliāgaṛhi (north-west of Rajmahal) to Chittagong and from the foot of the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal were integrated into one unit, Bāngālah or Bengal.[4] In 1947 East Bengal assumed the name East Pākistān, and in 1971 an independent Bāṅglāḍesh.

3 *Bāṅglā, or Bengali language*

Bengali, similarly, is the anglicized name of Bāṅglā Bhāshā (the Bāṅglā language). Broadly, it is a member of Indoeuropean family of languages. Its literary beginning has been traced as 650 A.D. by Dr Shahīḍullāh[5] by quoting a *śloka* in old Bengali from *Charjācharja-Binishchay* (p.38) which named Minanāṭh or Maṭsyendranāṭh, an inhabitant of southern Bengal who, according to French expert Prof. Sylvain Levi, visited Nepal in 657 A.D. There are two schools of thought regarding the origin of the Begali language. On examining the grammatical construction, and historical evolution of various languages of the subcontinent, the late Dr Shahīḍullāh[6], a grammarian and a scholar of about 17 languages, as also Dr A.B. Keith[7] and others have corroborated that Bengali has indeed developed from the Banga-Kāmrupī,

1. In'āmul-Ḥaq, Muḥammaḍ. Muslim Bāṅglā sāhiṭya (Muslim Bengali literature). Dhākā, Pākistān Publications, 1965. p. 1-2.
2. Grierson, G.A., comp. & ed. Linguistic survey of India. v.5 pt. 1: Specimens of the Bengali and Assamese languages. Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent, 1903. p. 13.
3. 'Abḍur-Raḥīm, Muḥammaḍ. Social and cultural history of Bengal. v.1: 1201-1576. Karachi, Pākistān Historical Society, 1963. p. 3.
4. *Ibid., p. 5-6.*
5. Shahīḍullāh, Muḥammad. Bāṅglā bhāṣhār iṭibriṭṭa (History of Bengali language). Dhākā, Bāṅglā Academy, 1965. p. 43.
6. *Ibid., p. 12, 24-5, 31.*
7. Keith, A. Berriedale. A history of Sanskrit literature. London, Oxford University Press, 1920 (repr. 1966). p. 35.

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which, in turn, descended from Gauṛa Apabhraṅgsha or Gauṛa Prākriṭ, but not from Magadhi Prākṛiṭ. Grierson, Dr Inʿāmul-Ḥaq[1] and others, on the other hand, have maintained Magaḍhi Prākṛiṭ to be its origin. Both have, however, categorically rejected Sanskrit to be its origin.[2]

4 The Aryans

The Aryans came to Bhāraṭ from the north-west during 2000-1500 B.C. Before their advent, the non-Aryans : the Kols, Mongolians and Dravidians used to live in India. The spoken language of the Aryans in ancient India, at a later stage, was known to be Prākṛiṭ, which had its different forms, from which most of the languages of the subcontinent flourished.

5 Origins of the Bengali people

Historically, Bengalis are an admixture of various races, and held by the historians and ethnologists as the descendents of Mongolians, Dravidians, Kols, Aryans, Arabs, Turks, Afghāns and Īrānians.[3,4,5]

6 Islamic civilization, Muslim Bengal and Bengali

The Muslim conquest of Bengal brought Islamic civilization and culture beginning in 1201 A.D. when Turkoman general Ikhṭiyārud-Dīn Muḥammaḍ Bin Bakhṭiyār Khaljī defeated King Lakshman Sen and conquered Naḍiā (or Navaḍwip), the then capital of Bengal, and thereafter, the whole of North Bengal including Gauṛ(1201-1203) and established his administration.[6]

1. Inʿāmul-Ḥaq, Muḥammaḍ, *op.cit., p. 7-8.*
2. *See also* Chatterji, Sunīṭikumār. The origin and development of the Bengali language. v. 1: introduction, phonology. Calcutta, Rupa; London, George Allen & Unwin, 1979. p. 14; and Table illustrating the development of the Aryan speech in India. p. 6a.
3. Inʿāmul-Ḥaq, Muḥammaḍ, *op.cit., p. 3-4.*
4. Faẓl-i-Rabbī, Khoṇḍkār. The origin of the Mussalmans of Bengal. 2nd edn. Dhākā, Society for Pākisṭān Studies, 1970(1st edn. 1895). p. 36,74,80-6,90.
5. Roy, Nīhārranjan. Bāngālīr iṭihās; ādi parba (The history of Bengalis; the first period). Calcutta, Lekhak-Samabāy-Samiṭy, 1382 B.S.(1975). p. 16-24.
6. Sarkār, Jaḍunāṭh, ed. The history of Bengal. v.2: Muslim period, 1200-1757. Dhākā, University of Dhākā, 1948(repr. 1972). p. 4,8,32-3.

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Bengali language and culture received considerable impetus, patronization and propagation, and developed greatly during the 555 years (1201-1757) of Muslim rule in Bengal. The Muslim conquest introduced in Bengali large number of Arabic, Persian and Turkish words chiefly relating to administration. The Arabic and Turkish words mostly came through Persian, which was the official language of administration, law and commerce. There was a further influx of Persian words after 1576 when Akbar's conqiest of Bengal made it a part of the Mughal empire.[1] Dr Shahīdullāh mentions about 2500 Arabic-Perso-Turkish words[2] being absorbed in Bengali language during the Muslim rule. J.C. Ghoṣh mentions about 3000 Persian words[3] prevalent in present-day Bengali which has also inherited some ancient Īrānian words as parts of its Aryan legacy, while Dr Hilālī quotes in his dictionary 5186 words and expressions of Perso-Arabic origin in Bengali.[4] Persian and Arabic influence on Bengali continued unhindered till the regime of Lord William Bentink and until 1838-39 when English language replaced Persian in the field of law, revenue and administration.[5] However, Bengali always remained an official media of communication alongside Persian and English.

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1. Ghoṣh, J.C. Bengali literature. London, Oxford University Press, 1948. p. 4.
2. Ṣhahīḍullāh, Muḥammaḍ, *op.cit., p. 8,68.*
3. Ghoṣh, J.C. *op.cit., p. 4.*
4. Hilālī, Shaikh Ghulām Maqṣūḍ. Perso-Arabic elements in Bengali. Dhākā, Central Board for Development of Bengali, 1967. p. v.
5. Sen, Sukumār. History of Bengali literature. New Delhi, Sāhiṭya Akademi, 1960. p. 7.

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7 European influence

It is interesting that at a time when Bengali was despised by Sanscrit scholars[1], it developed considerably under the patronage of a good number of Europeans, including Halhed[2], Charles Wilkins[3], Forster[4], Lord Wellesley[5], William Carey[6], Rev. J. Keith[7], Haughton[8], Duncan Forbes[9], Blumhardt[10], G.A. Grierson[11] and others, who contributed liberally to the publication and development of Bengali grammar, dictionaries, manuals, catalogues, and the establishment of Bengali printing press.

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1. Dās, Sisirkumār. Early Bengali prose; Carey to Vidyāsāgar. Calcutta, Bookland, 1966. p. 21.
2. Nathaniel Brassey Halhed was the first British scholar to write a grammar of the Bengali language: *A Grammar of the Bengali language*, Hoogly, 1778. xxix,216p. (unabridged facsimile edn. Calcutta, Ānanda Publishers, 1980). It is regarded as 'the first book known to have been printed in Bengal and the first to use movable types in the Bengali script'.
3. He founded the first Bengali printing press in 1778.
4. Henry Pitts Forster compiled : *A Vocabulary in two parts : English and Bengali and vice versa*. Calcutta, pt. 1: 1799; pt. 2: 1802.
5. He opened Fort William College, May 4, 1800 and appointed Carey the professor of Bengali in April, 1801.
6. He wrote : (i) *A Grammar of the Bengalee language*, Serampore, 1801; (ii) a manual : *Dialogues intended to facilitate the acquiring of the Bengali language*, Serampore, 1801; and (iii) *Dictionary of the Bengalee language*, Serampore, Mission Press, v.1: 1818; v.2: 1825.
7. He wrote : *A Grammar of the Bengalee language*.Calcutta, 1825. 3rd edn. 1839.
8. Graves Chamney Haughton wrote a grammar, a handbook, a glossary and a dictionary: (i) *Rudiments of Bengali grammar*, London, 1821; (ii) *Bengali selections; with translations and a vocabulary*, London, 1822; (iii) *A Glossary ; Bengali and English to explain Tōtā-itihās, the batris singhāsan, the history of Rājā Krishna Chandra, the purusha-parikhya, the hitopadēsa*, London, 1825; and (iv) *A Dictionary : Bengali and Sanskrit, explained in English and adapted for students of either language*, London, 1833.
9. He wrote : *A Grammar of the Bengali language*, London, 1861.
10. James Fuller Blumhardt compiled printed catalogues of Bengali books,and manuscripts (see Bibliography).
11. He compiled the monumental work: *Linguistic survey of India*, containing v.5 pt 1: *Specimens of the Bengali and Assamese languages*, *op. cit.*

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Bengali language thus came under the European influence. The British people first entered Bengal in 1651, i.e. more than 100 years after the Portuguese had a footing here. A number of English terms (governor, collector, police, etc)[1] relating to administration came to Bengali language soon after the English assumed reigns of power in 1765. The assimilation of English words (chair, table, class, glass, etc) which began particularly in the days of East India Company, is still continuing. The Portuguese, the Dutch, and the French who came to Bhāraṭ in the 16th and 17th centuries also contributed some words in Bengali vocabulary. Some Greek words have also been assimilated in the language.

8 Areas in which the language spoken

Apart from the whole of Bāṅglādesh, it is also the language of West Bengal (India), and certain parts of Āssām, Bihār, Burmā and Orissa, i.e. it extends on the west into Chhota Nāgpur below the plateau of Hāzāribāgh and Lohārdāngā; on the east : into Āssām Valley occupying Cāchhāṛh and Ḍhubṛi district of Āssām; stretches into northern Burmā up to Ārākān; to the south: into districts of Midnapur, Singhbhum and Mānbhum, running along the Santal Parganas; to the north of the Ganges covering the districts of Mālḍa and Purnea, up to the Nepal frontier; and then along the north of Ṭarāi in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpāiguṛi.[2,3]

9 Place of Bengali among Indo-Aryan languages

A mellifluent language of poetry, Bengali has produced a vast treasure of literature occupying a prominent place among the languages of Indo-Aryan family. George Grierson in 1903 termed it 'most important and more structurally developed than other languages of Hindustan proper'.[5] Of the 179 languages and 544 dialects (recorded in the *Lingustic survey of India*), Bengali is the only one that gained Nobel Prize in 1913 awarded to its illustrious poet Rabīndranāṭh Tagore for the

1. Chatterji, Sunīṭikumār, *op. cit.*, *p. 633.*
2. Shahīdullāh, Muḥammaḍ, *op. cit.*, *p. 1.*
3. Grierson, G.A., *op. cit.*, p. 12-13 (provides a vivid description of the areas).
5. *Ibid.*, *p. 13.*

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richness of its poetry.[1] According to *Chambers's encyclopedia*, Bengali ranks only below Hindi in numbers of speakers, and 'from the point of view of its literature it stands first in importance.[2] It is spoken by over 155 million people, majority of whom are Muslims, and ranks 7th place, only below Hindi (264 m.), and Arabic (160 m.) and above Portuguese (154 m.) in the world.[3]

10 Derivation of names

Bengali Muslim names are mainly of Arabic and Persian origin, and drawn from the Holy Qur'ān. Family titles are mainly drawn from Persian and Turkish. Nicknames are given mostly in Bengali. Bengali Hindu names are mainly drawn from the Holy scriptures Rāmāyana and Mahābhāraṭ (original in Sanskrit). Modern names and nicknames are, however, derived from Bengali vocabulary.

The original abode of most of the Buddhists[4] in Bāṅglāḍesh was Bihār. At the fall of the reign of Govinḍa Pāl during the Muslim conquest of Bihār by Ikhṭiyāruḍ-Ḍīn Muhammaḍ Bin Bakhṭiyār Khaljī in 1199[5] the Buddhists fled to the mountains of Nepāl and Tibet[6] and many came to Chittagong (Bāṅglāḍesh) through Raṅgpur-Assam-and Comilla. The traditional Buddhist names are drawn from Ṭripitaka and Pāli language. Modern names and nicknames are given in Bengali language.

1. Frenz, Horst, ed. Nobel lectures, including presentation speeches and laureates' biographies; literature, 1901-1967. Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1969. p. 127-35.
2. Chambers's encyclopedia. new rev. edn. London, International Learning Systems, 1973. v.7: 472.
3. According to "Total number of speakers of languages spoken by midyear 1983". *In : The World almanac and book of facts 1984*. New York, Newspaper Enterprise Association, c. 1983. p. 195.
4. Follwers of Gauṭama Buddha who flourished in 5th cent. B.C. at Kapilavasṭu, Nepal.
5. Sarkār, Ḍadunāṭh, *op. cit.*, p. 3, 32.
6. Basham, A.L. The Wonder that was India. Calcutta, Rupa, 1971. p. 267-8.

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CHAPTER III

LOCAL NAME PRACTICES

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LOCAL NAME PRACTICES

Unlike Īrān(1921)and Turkey (1934) there has been no ordinance or legislation in Bāṅglāḍesh to register family name or surname of each person. Many people do not have any family title as well. People having family titles do not also use them consistently at the end of their names. These titles may be suffixed, prefixed, interposed, and even abbreviated in the beginning of the personal name. These are not thus purely treated as surnames as are done in case of Christian names in the west. Non-registration of names of persons also gives birth to varied, distorted and incorrect spelling of name elements creating problems in cataloguing and indexing. The absence of a national cataloguing code, and a national transliteration scheme governing Bāṅglāḍeshī names also complicate the task of cataloguers. Bāṅglāḍeshī librarians appear to be somewhat retrogressive and do not seem to be serious or dynamic in solving the outstanding problems in cataloguing oriental names. The rules for cataloguing Bāṅglāḍeshī names embodied in the international cataloguing manual/code of *IFLA : Names of persons*, 1980 are being partly adopted in some libraries.

Cataloguing practices in libraries, and indexing practices in bibliographies are, however, influenced by the earlier (pre-liberation) teaching methods in the Department of Library Science of the University of Dhākā, which emphasized upon the retention of Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names in the heading as they were found on the title page, without inversion or, upon making entry under the first part of all "personal names" inverting the family title, if any, though large number of names could not be satisfactorily rendered under this single principle. Librarians, however, differed in opinions, and name practices became heterogencus in different libraries with the result that a particular names was entered under different parts in different libraries. The post-liberation teaching method since 1972 has, however,

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changed on modern lines striving toward achieving certain uniformity in descriptive cataloguing in conformity with the principles embodied in the present study. According to earlier practice, the Dhākā University Library, the richest in the country, entered both under the first part of personal name, as also under the last part. i.e. the family title of either a Muslim, Hindu or Buddhist name. Since post-liberation period the practice of entering under the last part of names, even if they are undetachable compound, has been increasingly noticeable. Bāṅglā Academy Library generally enters under the first part of personal name inverting the initial family title or the element, Muḥammad, if any, but frequently this principle has been violated and entries have been made not only under the initial family title and the element, Muḥammad, but also under initial abbreviations and even under the redundant initial honorifics, *Begam*, *Dr.*, *Shrī*, etc. Bāṅglādesh Central Public Library, on the other hand, does not maintain any choice of entry heading, and inveriably retains the name on the card as they are, without any change, so the entries are on the initial abbreviations, and the elements, Muḥammad, Qāzī, Shaikh, Syed, etc., each common to hundreds of names thereby plunging into perplexing problems in assigning call numbers to catalogue cards or, in arranging and locating books on the shelves with identical call numbers.

An appraisal of the cataloguing practices in these major libraries of Bāṅglādesh, based on a recent survey, and also of the indexing practice in *Bāṅglādesh national bibliography* will reveal the current trends with above inconsistencies in local name practices.

1 Bāṅglā Academy Library

The Bāṅglā Academy Library has the richest national vernacular collection in Bāṅglādesh. Name practices in this library, however, are not uniform. Examples will illustrate that (i) sometimes entries have been made under the first part of personal names by inverting the initial family title, Muhammad, or other elements, if any; (ii) sometimes directly under the initial family title or, under Muhammad

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without inversion; (iii) sometimes under the initial abbreviations; (iv) sometimes under the initial redundant honorifics, and elements, Begam, Dr., Shri, Ustad, etc.; (v) sometimes under the last part; (vi) sometimes religious redundant titles have been retained with entry headings; and even (vii) the same name has been entered under different parts in the same catalogue.

Muslim names

(i) Direct entry under the first part being the family title, and not under the personal name

QĀẒĪ NAẔRUL-ISLĀM[1]
SḤAIKḤ IḌRĪS ʿALĪ
SYEḌ WALĪULLĀH

(ii) Entry under the first part of personal name inverting the initial family title

AKBAR ʿALĪ, Munshī
AKRĀM ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī
SḤAMSUL-ḤAQ, Syeḍ

(iii) Entry under Muḥammad being the first part, and not under the personal name

MUḤAMMAḌ ʿALĀ'UḌ-ḌĪN AL-AZHĀRĪ
MUḤAMMAḌ MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN
MUḤAMMAD ṢḤAHĪḌULLĀH

(iv) Entry avoided under Muḥammad and made under the first part of personal name

ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Muḥammaḍ
ʿABḌUR-RAṢḤĪḌ SIḌḌĪQĪ, Muḥammaḍ
AKRĀM KḤĀN, Muḥammaḍ

(v.a) Entry under the last part of simple name

IḌRĪS, Qāẓī Muḥammaḍ

(v.b) Entry avoided under the last part of identical simple name

MUḤAMMAḌ MIṢR , Qāẓī

1. Names have been transcribed from the vernacular and transliterated by this researcher to maintain consistency.

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(vi) Religious titles, redundant elements retained with entry headings

ʿĀBIDʿALĪ, Dr.[1] S.M.

AḤSANUḌ-ḌIN, Muḥammaḍ, Alhaj[2]

ʿAINUL-BĀRĪ Ḥāfiẓ Shaikh

(vii) Entry under initial redundent honorific, Begam (Mrs), removable occupational title Ustād, etc.

BEGAM RUQAYYA SAḴHAWAṬ ḤUSAIN

BEGAM ṢŪFĪYYA KHĀṬŪN

USṬĀḌ ṢHAWKAṬ ʿALĪ KHĀN

(viii) Entry under the initial abbreviations[3]

A.Z. MAḤFŪẒUL-BĀRĪ

K.M.H. ANṢARĪ

S.K.M. RUSṬAM ʿALĪ

(ix) Same name entered under different parts in the same catalogue

ʿALĪ AḤSAN, Syed	*and*	SYEḌ ʿALĪ AḤSAN
BAZLUR-RAṢHIḌ, A.N.M.	*and*	A.N.M. BAZLUR-RAṢHĪḌ
MUJṬABĀ ʿALI, Syed	*and*	SYEḌ MUJṬABĀ ʿALĪ

Call number. There is much contradiction, chaos and anarchy in the composition of call numbers. Because entries have been made mostly, at random, under the first part of names, in order to avoid identical call numbers for hundreds of authors' names beginning with Muḥammaḍ, Qāẓī, Shaikh, Syeḍ, etc., call numbers have been composed of : (i) sometimes with the two initial letters of the entry elements + initial letter of the title:

Call no.	Author	Title
MUA মোহাজা	MUḤAMMAḌ ABŪL QĀSIM মোহাম্মদ আবুল কাশেম	Aṭmajabāb আত্মজবাব

(ii) Sometimes with an initial letter from each of the two parts of personal name (and not of the entry heading if it is family title or, Muḥammaḍ, etc.) occuring later in the author heading + initial letter of the title:

AMA আমাআ	QĀZĪ ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN কাজী আব্দুল মন্নান	Ādhunik ... আধুনিক

1,2. Previously many entries were made under Alhāj, Doctor, Hāfiz, etc.; later on, obviously following professional criticism, many of them were corrected.

3. Many entries previously made under initial abbreviations have, of late, been corrected (i.e. A.K.M. ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ RUSHḌĪ; A.S.M. ʿABḌUR-RAB, etc.).

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(iii) sometimes with two beginning letters of the middle name + initial letter of the title:

Call no.	Author	Title
AZA	ḤASAN ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAQ	Ātmaja ...
আজিআ	হাসান আজিজুল হক	আত্মজা ...

(iv) Sometimes with three beginning letters of the personal name (occurring after family title or Muḥammad) without any letter of the title:

IDR	SHAIKH IḌRĪS ʿALĪ	Ādarsha gṛihiṇī...
ইদরি	শেখ ইদরিস আলী	আদর্শ গৃহিণী

(v) sometimes with the three initial letters of the entry heading even if it is a redundant honorific without any letter of the title:

UST	USṬĀḌ ʿALĀ'UD-ḎĪN KHĀN	Āmār kathá
ওস্তা	ওস্তাদ আলাউদ্দীন খাঁ	আমার কথা

(vi) and even, contrary to the above (v), with the initial two letters of the last name + initial letter of the title:

SAA	MUḤAMMAḌ ABŪ SAʿĪḌ	Ādhunik kanya
মইআ	মুহম্মদ আবু সইদ	আধুনিক কন্যা

Hindu and Buddhist names

Treatment of Hindu and Buddhist names in Bāṅglā Academy Library does not merit any comment since names have been retained in the entry heading as they were found on the title page, without any inversion, no matter whether this blind practice has resulted in unnecessary entry headings under the initial redundant honorifics, Shrī, Swāmī, etc.

SBMK	SHRĪ BISHU MUKHERJI	Kabi praṇām
শ্রীবিমুক	শ্রী বিশু মুখোপাধ্যায়	কবি প্রণাম
BIK	SWĀMĪ BIBEKĀNANḌA	Karmajog
বিবেক	স্বামী বিবেকানন্দ	কর্মযোগ

Through at present the collection and the catalogue of the Bāṅglā Academy have been shifted elsewhere for renovation work of the old building at Burdwan House, the status of cataloguing in this library is in a state of transition. Many old

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entries made under the initial family title, Muḥammaḍ, etc. have been corrected, and the library personnel have been contemplating to enter under the 'personal name' or ' proper name' (মূল নাম). But again, it is likely to invite further chaotic problems since there exist many long names (Khoṇḍkar Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammad Ṣiḍḍīqī); place names (Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Ḥusain Bāsudevpurī); multiple compound names ('Abḍullāh Al-Muṭī' Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn),[1] etc. whose last component parts are more popular and established in literary history than the earlier parts, which are, in many cases, unknown to readers, and entry under the latter would defeat the very purpose of a catalogue. Hence, after some time, the technical staff or the authorities, further may have to experience a situation when they will have no other alternative than to change their practice again. Frequent change in practice gives birth to chaotic situation, and impedes systematic progress due to wastage of labour, time, money and resources.

The Bāṅglā Academy Library also contains a sizeable collection of the former Central Board for the Development of Bengali which was merged with the Bāṅglā Academy after liberation. The collection and the catalogue have still been maintained separately, and the catalogue entries, which entirely differ from the practices in Bāṅglā Academy, are invariably under the last part of a name (either Muslim, Hindu or Buddhist), even if it is a compound name i.e. Islām, Qāẓī Naẓrul; Sanyāl, Brajasuṇḍar; Tagore, Rabīṇḍranāṭh. In order to maintain uniformity and provide better service, this catalogue should better be revised and amulgamated with the main catalogue.

2 *Bāṅglāḍesh Central Public Library*

The cataloguing practice of oriental names in the Bāṅglāḍesh Central Public Library does not vouch for much evaluation in that no principle has been adopted to solve the practical problems of oriental cataloguing with the objective of making the collection easily accessible to readers. No rule or no system has been adopted except that the names, as they were found on the title page, have been placed on the catalogue cards as entry headings without any inversion or change in spelling,

1. *See also* examples in Statement of the problem (Chapter I), p. 4 and Rules 5, 6, and 7 (Chapter VI).

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no matter if the entry headings are initial abbreviations or common elements like Muḥammad, or family titles, Qāzi, Shaikh, Syed, etc. This has resulted in a number of alarming practical problems in assigning call numbers, filing cards, and in arranging or locating books on shelves. Since no effort has been made for solving problems and making them easy for practical purpose, varied, heterogenous spelling exists for a particular name element (viz. Mahammad, Md., Muhammad, etc.) and large number of entries have been grouped separately under each form thereby creating an unusable situation for the readers to locate a particular name in the catalogue. At the time of making survey in August 1984, as many as 434 entries/ cards were found on Muḥammad in the vernacular catalogue : of them four were Mahammad (মহম্মদ), 281 on Mohammad (মোহাম্মদ) and 149 on Muḥammad (মুহম্মদ/মুহাম্মদ). Ninety-six entries were also found in the English catalogue : of them three were on Mohamed (interfiled with Mohammad), 33 on Mohammad, five on Mohammed (interfiled with Mohammad), and 55 on Muḥammad. Also were found 169 entries on Qāẓī,41 on Shaikh and 151 on Syed and 174 cards with the initial abbreviation A. (এ) in the vernacular catalogue. In English catalogue, wherein is used a 3-figure Cutter's table, 70 cards were found with abbreviation A., 63 cards with Cutter figure A1 in call number, 74 cards with abbreviation S. and 62 cards with Cutter figure S1. From this one can easily comprehend the extent of unusual difficulties and embarrassment in not only locating and shelving a book (in midst of large number of identical call numbers), but also in filing catalogue cards. Entries under initial abbreviations, and under the first parts comprising common elements like Muḥammad, Shaikh, Syed, etc. which generally occur in the beginning of Muslim names, have thus not only made the catalogue unusuable to public, but have also made the collection difficult for use by the readers. The basic purpose of a catalogue, i.e. to effectively organize and locate library resources, and to quickly disseminate information— has thus remained a far cry.

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3 *Bāṅglādesh national bibliography*[1,2]

Muslims names

An adequate or even succinct analysis has not been presented on the principles followed in making entries of oriental names in the *Bāṅgladesh national bibliograph* In the Preface to its latest (1976) volume it has been stated that 'for the orienta names the best known part of author's full name has been chosen'[3] as entry word. In the Preface to the Bengali part of 1972 volume it was, in addition to this, also stated that 'by mere imitating western practices, author's family title or the last part of name has not been chosen as entry heading'[4]. In the preparation of a national bibliography wherein a wide variety of names occur, such brief statement cannot be adequate to justify the entry headings of various types of oriental names.

A candid analysis of the entry practices adopted in all the volumes of the bibliography, however, reveals that Muslim names have been generally entered (i) under the first part of personal name (which is mostly regarded as "the best known part" by the bibliographers), inverting family titles, Muhammad, abbreviations, or other elements if occur in the beginning; (ii) under the middle part or the last component of four to eight word long names, including multiple compound names, place names, etc. and (iii) directly under the first part i.e. the personal name of Hindu and Buddhist authors. In practice, these three principles (as against the only one stated, i.e. "the best known part") have been found not only inadequate but also ambiguous, confusing, misleading and contradictory. Identification of "best known part" of the names of thousands of authors is hypothetical, since "the best known part" remains obscure and contradictory in many cases and may vary from one group

1. *Bāṅglādesh national bibliography, 1972*. Dhākā, Directorate of Archives and Libraries, 1974. viii, 150p.
   ———, 1973 ... 1975. v, 164p.
   ———, 1974 ... 1977. vii, 259p.
   ———, 1975 ... 1978. vii, 196p.
   ———, 1976 ... 1980. viii, 247p.
2. Volumes of 1977, 1978-1979 are still (Oct '84) in Press, i.e. the publication is lagging behind at least by seven years due to over-occupation of the Govt. Press.
3. *Ibid., 1976 ... 1980, p. 195.*
4. *Ibid., 1972 ... 1974, p. iv.*

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of readers to the other. There may be general consensus of opinion about some names, but for the large variety, the prescription of the bibliographer, as in the present study, may not be in unison with the broad spectrum of general readers. There is an obvious blind tendency of entering the oriential names under the first part calling it "the best known", but this is liable to be misleading for large number of long names (Abū Naṣar Muḥammaḍ Wāḥiḍ), place names (Mumṭāzuḍ-Dīn Ahmaḍ Ṭājpurī), and multiple compound names (Abūl-Kalam Muḥammaḍ Shamsuḍ-Ḍin)[1], etc. whose last component part is more popular, established and better known to readers than the first part, and the latter, in many instances, is not even known to readers. It may be obviously for this reason that in an endeavour to determine "the best known part" or "the proper personal name", entries have been made sometimes under the first part, sometimes under the last part, and sometimes under the middle part of names thus contradicting the basic principle due to resultant confusion and vague concept of what is "the best known" or the "proper personal name". It will thus be gleaned that : (i) entries have been, in general, made under the first part of 'personal name', inverting the initial family title, Muḥammaḍ, etc. if any, while sometimes (ii) under the initial family title, and the element Muḥammaḍ; (iii) under the last part as the best known part of long names; (iv) under the first or middle part of long names and not under the best known part; (v) under the first part of the last compound in multiple compound name; (vi) directly under the first part of multiple compound name; (vii) sometimes undetachable names compounded with Abū and Ibn have been detached; (viii) place names have not been identified, and entries have been avoided under it since it forms the last part, though in Bāṅglāḍesh place name is the best known part (i.e. Bhāsānī; Chākhārī, Sirājī); (ix) sometimes nicknames have not been identified; (x) sometimes the redundant element Begaṃ, when prefixed to a name, has been retained with entry heading; (xi) names have not been standardized by means of transliteration, so varied forms of grammatically wrong spelling of name elements used by the authors, have been retained thereby making

1. *See also* Rules 5, 6 and 7 in Chapter VI.

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the entry headings and the bibliography chaotic; (xii) the same name has been entered in different forms and under different parts.

(i) Entry under the first part of personal name inverting the initial family title, Muhammad, abbreviations, etc. if any

Bashīruḍ-Ḍīn, Khondkār Muḥammaḍ '76: 15[1,2]
In'āmul-Ḥaq Khān '76 : 205
Irshāḍur-Raḥmān, A.M. '76 : 208

(ii) Entry under the initial family name and Muhammaḍ, and not under the personal name or the best known part

Khān Muḥammaḍ Sālik '76: 67
Mīr Yār, Chowḍhury '74: 160
Ṭa'lluqdār Munīruz-Zamān '73: 128

(iii) Entry under the last part being the best known

Fārūq, 'Abdullāh, 1928- '72: 116
Murshiḍ, Hiḍāyaṭ Ḥusain, 1942- '72: 47
Ṣiḍḍīqī, Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1922- '74: 14

(iv) Entry avoided under the last part being the best known

'Abḍul-Majīḍ Rushḍī, A.F.M. '75: 68
Abūl-Aʿlā Mawdudī, Sayyiḍ '76: 19
Abū-Naṣar Muḥammaḍ Wāḥiḍ '74: 29

(v) Entry under the first part of the last compound in multiple compound name

'Azīzur-Raḥmān, Abūl-Baṣhar Muḥammaḍ '76: 2
Kafīluḍ-Ḍīn, Abūl-Khayr Muḥammaḍ '76: 56
Najmul-Karīm, Abūl-Khayr, 1920- '73: 9

(vi) Entry avoided under the first part of the last compond in multiple compond name

'Abḍullāh Abū-Sa'īd, 1939- '76: 82
Abul-Kalām Muḥammad Shamsud-Ḍīn '76: 44
Abul-Khayr Muḥammaḍ Nūrullāh '76: 7

(vii) Detachment of undetachable name compounded with *Abu and Ibn*

Ghulām Ṣamad, Ibn '72: 45
'Ubayḍul-Ḥaq, Abū- '73: 137

1. This signifies that the name is quoted from the annual volume of 1976 from page 15.
2. Names are rendered in transliterated form done by the present researcher for consistency.

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(viii) Undetachment of name compounded with Abu

Abū-Azāḍ, Khondkār '74:218

Abū-Ṭalib, Muḥammaḍ, 1928- '75: 47

Abu-Zaiḍ Sikdar '73: 135

(ix) Place name unidentified, and entry avoided under it though it constitutes the best-known part

ʿAbḍur-Raṣhīd Jessorī '74: 70

ʿAlāūḍ-Ḍīn Al-Azhārī, Muḥammaḍ, 1935- '74: 6

Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain Kāshipurī '76: 12

(x) Nickname in parenthesis

Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq (Milan) '73: 5

Āleya Chowḍhury (Hīrā) '73: 29

Imdād Ḥusain (Beḍan) '75: 51

(xi) Nickname unidentified and amulgamated with personal name

Nūrul-ʿĀlam Patu, Md. '76: 206

Rubayḍa Bānū Tuni '73: 40

Shāhjaḥān Manir, Muḥammaḍ, 1945- '76: 47

(xii) Redundant element Begam, as prefixed to a name, retained with entry heading

Nīlūfar Raḥmān, Begam '76: 206

Shamsun-Nahār, Begam '74: 216

(xiii) Names not standardized or transliterated, and varied wrong spelling and forms retained making names meaningless and entries chaotic

Varied and distorted form used	Standard form and meaning
Ahammad '74: 2	Aḥmaḍ (the most praiseworthy)
(আহম্মদ)	
Ahmed '76: 205	
Bakhsh '75: 78 Baksh '74: 223	Bakhsh (fortune; lot)
Begum '76: 206	Begam (madam; Mrs.)
Emajuddin '74: 20	ʿImādud-Ḍīn (pillar of religion)
Farouk '72: 116	Fārūq (distiʿguisher between lie and truth)
Ferdouse '75: 182	Firḍaws/Firḍaus (garden; paradise)

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Varied and distorted form used	Standard form and meaning
Gholam '74: 215	Ghulām (servant)
Golam '74: 219	
Hossain '76: 206	Ḥusain/Ḥusayn (pretty;beautiful;handsome)
Haq '73: 23	Ḥaq (the Right; the Just)
Haque '76: 212	
Hoq '75: 160	
Hoque '76: 205	
Huq '76: 206	
Huque '74: 141	
Hushne-ara '74: 215	Ḥusne-Arā (beuty of the world)
Joynal Abedin '74: 244	Zainul-/Zaynul- ʿĀbiḍīn (adornment; ornament of the servant of God)
Kamrul Islam '76: 204	Qamarul-Islām (the moon of Islām)
Kasem '76: 207	Qāsim (sharemaker; distributor)
Kashem '74: 233	
Quasem '74: 249	
Kazi '76: 209	Qāẓī (judge)
Quazi '76: 213	
Khandaker '76: 209	Khondkār/Khwandkār (a king; lord)
Khondakar '76: 224	
Khondkar '75: 178	
Khondker '74: 232	
Khoda Baksh '74:233	Khudā Bakhsh (the fortune; lot of the God)
Mafiz '72: 126	Mufīẓ/Mufiḍ (abundant; plenty)
Mofiz '74: 247	
Mahamed '74: 12 (মহম্মদ)	Muḥammaḍ (the highly Praised)
Md. '76: 204	
Mohammad '73: 131	
Muhammad '76: 205	
Manir '73: 129	Munīr (bright; shining; light)
Mia '75: 176	Miyān (sir, an address; epithet)
Miah '73: 47	
Mozammel '74: 247	Muzzammil (adjective name/title given to the Prophet)
Noazesh '76: 215	Nawāzish (gift)

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Varied and distorted form used	Standard form and meaning
Razzak[1] '76: 208 Razzaque[2] '76: 209	Razzāq (one who provides subsistence)
Roab '76: 205 Sayidor Rahman < ছায়ীদোর রহমান >	Rab/Rabb (lord; master) Sa'īḍur-Raḥmān (the fortunate, pious of the Merciful)
Shakhawat '76: 206	Sakẖāwaṭ (munificent; very generous)
Tafajjal '76: 240 Tofazzal '74: 247	Tafaẓẓul/Ṭafaḍḍul (gift; favour)
Talukder '73: 129	Ṭa'lluqḍār (possessor of land; land owner)

(xiv) Same name entrered in different forms and parts

Ghulām Raḥmān, Qāzī Md. '75: 12 *and* Raḥmān, K.M.G. '75: 12

Mustafā Kamāl, A. Ḥenā '74: 75 *and* Musṭafā Kamāl, Abū-Ḥenā '74: 162

(xv) Same name entered under different parts

Abūl-Kalām Shamsud-Ḍīn '76: 85 *and* Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn, Abūl-Kalām '74: 84

Hindu and Buddhist names

(i) Direct entry, without inversion, under the first part of personal name and not under the family name

Abināshchandra Sāhā[3] '76: 207

Anil Baṛua '75 : 53

Harendranāth Roy '76: 208

(ii) Entry under the family name, and not under the first part

Baṛāl, Āganṭuk '73: 1

(iii) Second part of compound personal name and joint family names written in split form[4]

Kṛiṣhna Kumār Pāl Chowdhury *for* Kṛiṣhnakumār Pālchowḍhury '75: 165

Lāl Mohan Chowḍhury '76: 48 *for* Lālmohan Chowḍhury

Ṭārā Kumār Sen Gupta '76: 209 *for* Ṭārākumār Sengupta

1, 2. Here varied spelling has been used for the same author in two editions of the same book, *New English grammar, 1976.*

3. While transcribing and transliterating name, a standard form has been used, and undetached form has been preferred to split form for advantage in entry and indexing, i.e. Abināshchandra Sāhā for Abināsh Chandra Shaha.

4. This has not, however, affected the entry headings since generally names have been entered directly under the first part. But this may create intricate problem in catalogues, bibliographies and indexes in which entries are made under the last part or family name.

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(iv) Second part of compond personal name and joint family names undetached

Saṭyaprasāḍ Sengupṭa '74: 96 *not* Saṭya Prasāḍ Sen Gupṭa
Shachīṇḍranāṭh Ḍāsgupṭa '74: 172 *not* Shachīṇḍra Nāṭh Ḍās Gupṭa
Tārakchaṇḍra Sarkār '76: 61 *not* Ṭārak Chaṇḍra Sarkār

(v) Varied spelling and forms of family name used

Variant and distorted form used	Standard form
Day '76: 212	Ḍe
Ghose '74: 250	Ghoṣh
Paul '76: 210	Pāl
Saha '74: 251	Sāhā
Shaha '76: 250	

4 Dhākā University Library

Cataloguing of oriental names, particularly Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names, in both vernacular and English catalogues in the Dhaka University Library is not based on any systematic principle. In the pre-liberation period (before 1971) entries were made, which still exist, under the first, middle, and the last parts of names.[1] Since liberation entries are also made likewise, but the obvious trend is more toward the last part of simple name, and under the first part of compound name. If many of the earlier entries are revised, and some of the present entries corrected, a system could probably be developed to attain uniformity and consistency. Following examples, drawn from both the Bengali and English card catalogues, will show how chaotic situation prevails :

Muslim names

(i) Entry under the first part being the family title, and not under the personal name

QĀẒĪ MUḤAMMAD ILYĀS
SARḌĀR FAẒLUL-KARIM
SYEḌ A.S.M. ISMĀ'ĪL

(ii) Entry avoided under the first part being the family title, and made under the personal name

MURṬAẒĀ 'ALĪ, Syed
MUṢHARRAF ḤUSAIN, Mīr
MUṬAHHAR ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī

1. Previously, entries were even made under the initial redundant literary title, i.e. KABIKANKAN MUKUNḌARĀM CHAKRAVARṬĪ, and again, reversely, under the last part, i.e. KHĀN, 'Aḍālaṭ.

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(iii) Entry under the family name being the last part

CHOWDHURY, Mafrūḥa
KHĀN, Muḥammad Muḥabbaṭ
MUNSHĪ, A.K.M. Faẓlur-Raḥmān

(iv) Entry avoided under the family name being the last part

AKRĀM KHĀN, Muḥammad
ʿAZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN CHOWDHURY
SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM CHOWDHURY

(v) Entry under Muḥammad being the first part, and not under the personal name

MUḤAMMAD[1] ʿABDUL-JABBĀR
MUḤAMMAD AMĪNUL-ISLĀM
MUḤAMMAD SHAHĪDULLĀH

(vi) Entry avoided under Muḥammad being the first part, and made under the personal name

ʿABDUL-HAFĪẒ, Muḥammad
ḤABĪBULLĀH, Muḥammad
SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad

(vii) Wrong detachment of compound name and entry under the last part

HĀSHIM, Mīr Abūl-
KHĀLIQ, ʿAbdul-
KHĀLIQ, Md. ʿAbdul-

(viii) Redundant religious titles occasionally retained with entry headings

GHULAM AḤMAD, Ḥaẓraṭ Mirzā
NŪR MUḤAMMAD ʿAẒĪM (RA) Mawlānā
MUSLIHUDDĪN, Mawlavī

(ix) Same name entered under different parts

ʿABDUL-MANNĀN SYED *and* SYED, ʿAbdul-Mannān
KHONDKAR MUHAMMAD ILYĀS *and* ILYĀS, Khondkār Muḥammad
SHAFĀʿAṬ AḤMAD KHĀN *and* KHĀN, Shafāʿaṭ Aḥmad

1. In the catalogue the Persianized form, Mohammad has been adopted, and *see* reference made from the correct Arabic form, Muḥammad, under which entries also exist.

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Hindu and Buddhist names

(i) Entry under family name being the last part

BARUĀ, Pramaḍranjan

BANERJĬ,[1] Ṭārāshaṅkar

ḌAṬṬA, Michael Maḍhusūḍan[2]

(ii) Entry under the personal name being the first part, and not under the family name

ANNAḌĀCHARAṆ BARUĀ

BIBHŪṬIBHUṢHAN BANERJĬ

MICHAEL MAḌHUSŪḌAN ḌAṬṬA[3]

1. While transcribing from the vernacular catalogue, the anglicized forms have been used here in place of vernacular Bandyopāḍhyay, Chattopāḍhyay, Ray, etc.
2. Drawn from English catalogue.
3. Drawn from Bengali catalogue.

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CHAPTER IV

TREATMENT OF ORIENTAL NAMES IN EXISTING CODES AND OTHER WORKS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE TO BĀṄGLĀDESHĪ NAMES

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The treatment or coverage of oriental names in ALA (1949)[1], AACR (1978)[2], and ICCP (1961)[3] is inadequate in that these texts ignore the various distinguished forms of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. This is particularly true of the names of Bāṅglāḍeshī Muslims, who, otherwise constitute the third largest Muslim nation in the world.[4,5,6,7] In the chapter on Oriental Names, ALA

1. A.L.A. *Cataloging rules for author and title entries*, prep. by the Division of Cataloguing and Classification, American Library Association, ed. by Clara Bettle. 2nd edn. Chicago, ALA, 1949. p.113-25.
2. *Anglo-American cataloguing rules*, prep. by the American Library Association, the British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, the Library Association, and the Library of Congress, ed. by Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler. 2nd edn. Chicago, ALA, 1978. p.381-93.
3. International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris, 9th-18th October, 1961; *report*, ed. by A.H. Chaplin and Dorothy Anderson. London, Clive Bingley, c. 1963 (repr. 1969). p.105-9.
4. Nearly 143.63 million Muslims in Indonesia, i.e. 90 p.c. of the total population (*see The New Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Chicago, 1983. v.9: 467) of 159.58m. estimated up to March, 1985 out of the total population, 147,490,298 as on October 31, 1980 at an annual growth rate of 1.8% (*see* United Nations. Department of International and Social Affairs. Statistical Office. *1981 Statistical yearbook*. New York, U.N., 1983. p.64 and *The Stateman's yearbook; statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1983-1984*, ed. by John Paxton. London, McMillan Press, 1983. p.676).
5. The figure will be nearly 135.65m. if the Muslim population is considered as 85 p.c. (according to Harold Crouch. "Indonesia". *In:* Ayūb, Muḥammaḍ, ed. *The Politics of Islamic reassertion*. New York, St. Martin's Press, c. 1981. p.190).
6. Nearly 91.46m. Muslims in Pākisṭān, i.e. 97 p.c. of the total population (*see The World almanac and book of facts 1984, op.cit.*, p.527) of 94.29m. estimated upto March 1985 out of the total population of 837,82000 as on March 15, 1981 at a growth rate of 3% (*see* U.N. *1981 Statistical yearbook, op. cit.*, p.64, and *The Stateman's yearbook 1983-1984, op. cit.*, p.949).
7. About 85.34m. Muslims in Bāṅglāḍesh, i.e. 86.6 p.c. of the total population of 98.55m. est. up to March 1985 out of the total population of 89,912,000 after PEC in March 1981 at a growth rate of 2.32 (*see* footnote 1: Chapter II, p.22).

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incorporates only a few rules for Arabic names (rule 64), Hebrew names (65), Japanese names (66), Chinese names (67), Annamese names (68), Burmese and Karen names (69), and Indic names (70). The rules for Arabic names (64A-H) cover only a few types of Muslim names of Arabic, Persian and Turkish writers, but not the Muslim writers of Bengali literature, which is, otherwise, one of the most prominent literatures of the world. The Indic names, which constitute non-Muslim names, similarly, contain only a few Bengali Hindu names of India, but no names of Bāṅglādeshī Hindu and Buddhist authors.

Rule 54 of AACR (1967) (Names in the Arabic alphabet), which is slightly more elaborate than the rule 64 of ALA (1949): (Arabic names) applies to "names originally written in, or romanized from, the Arabic alphabet, borne by persons of the Mediterranean basin, the Middle East, or the Indian sub-continent", etc. This chapter which corresponds with chapter 22.22 of AACR II (1978) merely deals with the traditional forms of Arabic names, viz. *Khiṭāb, Kunya, Ism,* patronymic, *Laqab, Nisba* and *Takhallus* as obtaining in Arabian countries only, disregarding the particular forms of Muslim names in Bāṅglādesh, and even India and Pākistān. Dr. Maḥmūḍ Sheniṭī in his paper, "Treatment of Arabic names" presented at ICCP also based his thesis on AACR and ALA and confined his treatment to names in Arabia only. *Kunya, ism,* patronymic, *nisba* and *takhallus* are remotely found in Bengali Muslim names, and their formations and implications are different from those mentioned in the AACR and ALA, and hence cannot be treated in the same way. Bengali Muslim names are modern type with simple Arabic and Persian words and distinguished from the complex types of Arabian names constituted with compound elements like *Al, Bin, Ibn,* etc. that are mostly uncommon in the former. Bengali Muslim names have distinct characteristics and forms, and do not clearly fall under any of the categories of the above codes. It is a matter to ponder that while there are specific rules for Burmese and Karen names (AACR rule 55 ('67); 22.23 ('78), Kanhada, Malayalam,

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Tamil and Telugu names (56 BI; 22.25 BI), Sikh names (56 B2; 22.25.B2), Indonesian names (57; 22.26), Malay names (22.27), and Thai names (58; 22.28), there is no provision for Bengali names.

A critique on these codes, manuals and other studies will reveal how the recommendations made therein are adequate or inadequate, significant or insignificant to the treatment of Bāṅglādeshī Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names.

1 ALA 1949

Oriental Names

64. Arabic names.[1]

> "Enter Arabic, Persian, and Turkish writers, up to about the year 1900, living in Mohammedan countries and writing only, or predominently, in their native tongues, under the given name compounded with the patronymic (the latter preceded by the word "ibn", i.e. "son of"; ...) as well as with the surname and nickname, usually derived from place of birth or residence (*nisbah*), occupation, physical peculiarities, etc."
>
> Muḥammad ibn Yūsuf, Abū ʿUmar, *al-Kindi*, 897-961
>
> Muḥammad ibn Walīd, *al-Turtushi, called* Ibn al-Rundaḳah, *ca.*

Comments: (i) Under "Oriental Names" and thereunder, "Arabic names", rule 64 covers Arabic, Persian and Turkish "writers" only, but not Muslim writers in other languages of the Bāṅglādesh-Indo-Pākistān subcontinent, i.e. Bengali, Gujarati, Pushto, Urḍū, etc. or Muslim writers of other countries of the world, who are not basically Arabic, Persian and Turkish writers though Muslims in other countries belonging to other language groups might form the majority.
(ii) Entry is recommended under "given name" which is a vague statement so far as the connotation of the term in the composition of Muslim names in different countries is concerned.
(iii) Entry under Muhammad assuming it as "given name" may not be true of the Muslims of other countries, and such entry may be technically invalid since thousands of Muslim names begin with it, and appending call numbers will be increasingly difficult[2].

---

1. A.L.A., *op.cit.*, p.113-6.
2. *See* Rule 10; Chapter VI of the present study.

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(iv) Here place name (*nisba*) printed in *italics* at the end of the name is not given any prominence. In Bengali literature it constitutes the most prominent part, and forms the entry heading.

(v) Such complex names with *Abū, Al, Ibn,* etc. are uncommon amongst the Bengali Muslims.

> "A. Distinguish with care cases where "ibn" and "abu" indicate patronymics and honorifics, from other cases where these words are merely integral parts of giveh names and nicknames."
>
> Abū Bakr ibn al-Ṭufail, Abū Jaʿfar, *al Ishbīlī, d.* 1185.
> (In this case "abu" in Abū Bakr is an integral part of a given name)
>
> Abū al-Fidāʾ, 1273-1345.
> (In this case "abu" is an integral part of a nickname)
>
> Ibn al-Athīr, 1160-1234
> (In this case "ibn" is an integral part of a surname)

Comments: Such distinction is important. In Bengali, however, names compounded with Ibn are scarce, and names with Abū are in large number. But they always constitute integral part of personal name, and do not show fatherhood or blood relationship, nor constitute honorifics.

> "B. Exception is made in favor of entry under another part of the name when an author of great prominence has become generally known under his honorific name, surname, nickname, etc."
>
> al-Ghazzālī, 1058-1111.
> *Refer from*
> Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad, al-Ghazzālī.
>
> Abū al-ʿAlaʾ.
> *Refer from*
> Aḥmad ibn ʿAbd Allah, Abū al-ʿAlāʾ, *al-Maʿarrī.*

Comments: This exceptional rule may be acceptable so far as the practical approach of readers in the catalogue is concerned. Bengali: insignificant.

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"C. Enter writers of the Middle Ages, whose works have been translated into Latin and were widely read in Western Europe, under the Latin form of their name."

Avicenna, 980?-1037

Refer from

al-Ḥusain ibn ʿAbd Allāh, Abū ʿAlī, *called* Ibn Sīnā.

Averroës, 1126-1198.

Refer from

Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad, Abū al-Walīd, *called* Ibn Rushd.

Comments: Here entry has not been made under the best-known part, i.e. Ibn Rushd or Ibn Sīnā, nor under the original personal name, i.e. Abūl-Walīḍ Muḥammaḍ Ibn Aḥmaḍ, or Abū ʿAlī Al-Ḥusain Ibn ʿAbḍullāh, but under the Latin form only because their works were translated into Latin and were widely read in western Europe. This is a biased rule in that it is designed to suit the convenience of European and western readers only, and not of the people at large of other continents. Bengali: insignificant.

"D. Enter modern (after 1900) Mohammedan writers under such shortened forms of name as they habitually use, surname, followed by forename, providing, of course, that the second element of the name is really a family name and not merely an additional name".

Naṣr, Yūsuf.

Khūri, Shukrī.

Comments: Entry under the last part of simple short name used as a surname or family name is justified. In many cases, however, it may be increasingly difficult to determine if it is "really a family name and not merely an additional name." Bengali: insignificant.

"E. Enter modern Turkish writers under the family name, when known, and refer from the other names."

Baltacioğlu, İsmail Hakki.

Comments: Entry under family name is reasonable. Such Turkish family names, however, have no significance to Bengali Muslim names.

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"F. Enter Arabic names of modern writers who write both in their native tongue and in a European language, under the European form or name if it differs considerably, for filing purposes, from the oriental form."

Gibran, Kahlil, 1883-1931.
Refer from
Jibrān, Kahlīl.

Comments: This practice of adopting the European form of spelling in the heading may be convenient to the European or western readers. But the spelling may violate the standard transliteration scheme used and there may be contradiction if the original Arabic form for the same name element for other authors also constitutes entry headings in the same catalogue. Bengali: insignificant.

"G. The Arabic article "al" (used also in Persian, Turkish, and other names) is not capitalized, even when it stands at the beginning of an entry. The article "al" should also be written out in full, notwithstanding that in actual pronunciation the "a" is elided under the influence of a preceding vowel, and the "l" is assimilated with certain following consonants. In filing disregard the article when it occurs initially."

Abū al-ʿAlāʾ *not* Abūʾl-ʿAlāʾ
Muḥammad ibn Zakarīyā, Abū Bakr, *al-Razi* not ar-Rāzī
al-Ghazzālī *not* Al-Ghazzālī

Comments: This is not a cataloguing rule, but a policy of transliteration of names occuring with *sākin* letters "Al" (ال). However, this is westernized style of spelling in contravention of the pure Arabic pronunciation or form. This style ignores: (i) the vowel sign upon the last letter of the first word; (ii) double letters for the *tashdīd* sign upon the beginning letter following "Al" (i.e. Munīruz-Zamān not Munīr al-Zamān); and (iii) the usages of solar and lunar letters (*harf shamsī*: b,f,h,j,k,m,q, etc. and *harf qamarī*: ḍ,r,s,z, etc.), and enforces double *sākins* (which never occur together in Arabic), and distorts the original pronunciation and spelling of Arabic names[1].

1. *See* Transcription and transliteration: Chapter V.

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"H. Give Arabic given names of Biblical origin in their native form, e.g. Yūsuf, not Joseph; Mūsā, not Moses; Ibrahim, not Abraham. The same rule applies to Arabic names borrowed from the Greek, Latin, etc., e.g. Bruṭūs, not Petrus."

Comments: It is also not a cataloguing rule proper, but an instruction as to what form of name (i.e. either Qur'ānic, Biblical, Greek or, Latin form) is to be considered for use in the author heading. The recommendation for adoption of native (Qur'ānic) form is suitable to oriental catalogue.

ALA 1949

70. Indic names.[1]

"A. Enter Indic writers prior to the middle of the nineteenth century under the personal name (usually the first) and ferer from the family name or surname (usually the third). When there are only two names refer from the second."

Rāmamohana Rāya, *Raja*, 1774?-1833.
Īśvara Kaula, 1833-1893.

"B. Where family names have been adopted according to western usage, enter under the family name, preferring the transliterated form adopted by the author when he has consistently used a form differing from the generally accepted transliteration. Refer from variant forms and from parts of name not chosen as entry word."

Bose, Chunilal, *rai bahadur*, 1861-
Mookerji, Radha Kumud, 1884-
Mukerjee, Radhakamal, 1889-
Roy Chowdhury, Brajendra Kishore
Shastri, Gaurinath Bhattacharyya

Comments: (i) Entry under the personal name. In 70.A. ALA recommends entry under the personal name, i.e. the first part, and not under the family name, and adopts Sanskritized form of family name, Rāya for anglicized Roy and vernacular Rāy.

(ii) Entry under the family name. In 70.B. ALA enters under the family names where they have been adopted according to western usage. This means entry

1. A.L.A., *op.cit.*, p. 123-5.

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is to be made under both personal name and family name in the same catalogue making it chaotic – all under the premise of period division in literature.

(iii) Adoption of transliterated form as used by the author. It prefers to adopt the transliterated form as used by the author even if it differs from the generally established transliterated form. This encourages the use of varied and even wrong spelling of the same name element in the entry heading, i.e. Mookerji in one place and Mukerjee in another, while there will be more entries under the generally established anglicized form Mukherjī, and the vernacular, Mukhopādhyāy. This means entries will be made under three or four or even more places in the catalogue for the same name element, and consequently, a reader will have to search under all these possible sections in the catalogue employing much of his time and labour for a particular name or get baffled in not having found the entry in his first or second approaches, if the third or fourth variable is not known to him. This practice of entering under elements with varied spelling also encourages the catalogue to grow chaotic.

(iv) Use of both Sanskritized and anglicized forms of family name. ALA recommends the adoption of both Sanskritized form, viz. Rāya (for vernacular Rāy and anglicized Roy), Bhattacharyya (for vernacular Bhattāchārya, and anglicized BhattacherjI), and anglicized form, viz. Bose (for vernacular Basu), Roy Chowdhury (for vernacular Rāy or Rāi Chauḍhurī), etc. Adoption of both the forms in the same catalogue destroys uniformity.

(v) Use of the second part of compound personal name in both split and joint forms. ALA uses the second part of compound personal name in both split and combined forms, i.e. Radha Kumud (for Rāḍhākumuḍ), Brajendra Kishore (for Brajendrakishor), and Radhakamal (*not* Rāḍhā Kamal), Gaurinath (*not* Gauri Nāṭh), etc. The practice of rendering the second part of compound personal name in split form may mislead the cataloguer to enter under it, i.e. Nāṭh, Gauri in

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Gaurinā̤th, which is otherwise an undetachable element.[1]

(vi) Entry under both first and second parts of joint family names. ALA in one place rightly enters under the first part of joint family name, i.e. Roy Chowdhury, while in another, it contradicts this principle, and enters under the second family name, i.e. Shāstrī, Gaurinā̤th Bhattacharyya, and *not* Bhattacherjī Shāstrī, Gaurinā̤th, though Bhattacherjī, in such case, is the original family name.[2] Apart from the above discrepancies and inadequecies, ALA does not also contain any rule for (i) name containing literary or, occupational title(s) and/or honorifics without family title, (ii) name containing literary title alongwith family name and/or honorifics, and (iii) pseudonym[3]. It also does not prescribe any rule for Buddhist names[4].

2 AACR 1978

22.22 NAMES IN THE ARABIC ALPHABET[5]

22.22B. Entry element

> "Enter a name made up of a number of elements under the element or combination of elements by which the person is best known. Determine this form reference sources. When there is insufficient evidence available, enter under the first element."

Comments: Entry under the part by which a writer is 'best known' is desirable. But the phrase, "best known part" is hypothetical, and it may be, at times confusing and contradictory. Even a cataloguer with local and native knowledge cannot always claim, with precision, to have determined which part is the best known for large number of names of authors belonging to various types. It will

1. *See* Problems of Hindu and Buddhist names: Chapter I, p.6; and Second part of compound personal name in combined or, split form of Bengali Hindu names: Chapter V.
2. *See* Chapter I, p.7, and Rules 15 and 17 in Chapter VI.
3. *See* Rules 16,17 and 18 in Chapter VI.
4. *See* Rules 19 and 20 in Chapter VI.
5. Anglo-American cataloguing rules, *op.cit.*, p.381-4.

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be much more difficult to the foreign cataloguers. This recommendation is very general in nature, and is not based on specific rule suitable to specific type of name. In oriental countries reference sources are not generally rich, and in many cases prepared by non-professionals who may have no technical knowledge of how to professionally justify an author heading. Dependence on such sources may be misleading, and at times frustrating. Recommendation of entry under the first element in case of non-availability of sufficient evidence in reference materials is also arbitrary and may lead to coercive error, since the first element may be merely Muhammad, Shaikh, Syed, or other element under which entry is not generally made[1]. Moreover, place name (*nisba*) in a particular name may be the best known part (i.e. Bhāsānī), while the personal name in such an identical type of name may be best known (i.e. Shamsul-Ḥaq in *Ḥaẓraṭ Mawlānā* Shamsul-Ḥaq Faridpurī), and entry sometimes under place name, while sometimes under the personal name is liable to tarnish symmetry, and make the catalogue or bibliography chaotic.

22.22C. Essential elements

> "If the entry element is not the given name (*ism*) or a patronymic derived from the name of the father (a name usually following the given name and compounded with *ibn*), include these names unless they are not customarily used in name by which the person is known. Include an additional name, descriptive epithet, or title of honour that is treated as part of the name, particularly patronymics derived from anyone other than the father".

Comments: Patronymic names compounded with *Ibn* are not common amongst the Muslims of Bāṅglādesh-Indo-Pākistān subcontinent.

22.22D. Order of elements

> "When the elements of the name have been determined, place the best-known element or combination of elements first. Give the other elements in the following order: *khitab* , *kunyah* , *ism* , patronymic, and other name..."

Comments: *Khiṭāb* , *kunya* , *ism* , and patronymic constitute traditional names in Arabian countries, and are not equally appropriate to Muslim names in Bāṅglādesh.

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1. See analysis in Chapter I, p.5 and Chapter III, p.36.

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1 *KHIṬĀB* (honorific compound of which the last part is typically *al-Dīn*):

Rashīd al-Dīn Ṭabīb

Bengali: Not significant

2 *KUNYAH* (typically a compound with *Abū* as the first word):

Abū al-Barakāt Hibat Allāh ibn ʿAlī

Bengali: Type exists, but does not necessarily show parenthood;

Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq

Abū-Naṣar Muḥammaḍ Muṇṭaṣir Raḥmānī

3 *ISM* (given name)

Mālik ibn Anas

Ṭāhā Ḥusayn

Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Pānipātī

Nādirah Khātūn

Bengali: Has different formation and meaning. Mostly means:

i) Nickname: Farīḍ, Karīm, Nilu, Bulu

ii) One word simple name: Mahṭāb

iii) Two word compound without family name: Jasīmuḍ-ḌĪn

4 *PATRONYMIC* (typically a compound with *Ibn* as the first word):

Ibn Ḥishām, ʿAbd al-Malik

Ibn Ḥazm, ʿAlī ibn Aḥmad

Bengali: Rarely found with *Bin* and *Ibn* (son of) but may not show blood relationship:

ʿAbḍullāh Ibn Faẓal, Muḥammaḍ

Mawlā Bakẖsẖ Ibne-Ẓamīr, Sẖaikẖ

Kamāl Bin Mahṭāb

OTHER NAMES

5 *Laqab* (descriptive epithet)

al-Jāḥiẓ, ʿAmr ibn Baḥr

Mirzā Khān Anṣārī

Bengali: Insignificant

6 *Nisbah* (proper adjective ending in *i*, indicating origin, residence, or other circumstances):

al-Bukhārī, Muḥammad ibn Ismāʿīl

ʿAbbāsī, ʿAlī Aḥmad

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Hilālī, Muḥammad Khān Mīr

Bengali: Means place name only:

Bhāsānī, 'Abḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān

7 *Takhallus* (pen name)

Qā'ānī, Ḥabīb Allāh Shīrāzī

'Ibrat, Ẓafar Ḥasan

Bengali: Means pseudonym:

Kāykobāḍ, i.e. Muḥammaḍ Kāẓim Al-Qurayshī

AACR 1978

22.25. INDIC NAMES[1]

22.25A. Early names

"Enter an Indic name borne by a person who flourished before the middle of the nineteenth century under the first word of the personal element name, ignoring honorifics and religious terms of address that may precede it (*Sri, Shri, Swami, Acharya, Muni, Bhikkhu*, etc.)."

Kālidāsa

Īśvara Kaula

"Enter the name of a Buddhist author of a Pali text under the Pali form of the name. Refer from any significantly different form".

Dhammakitti

x Dharmakīrti

Ñaṇamoli, *Bhikkhu*

22.25B. Modern names

"... enter an Indic name of a person flourishing after the middle of the nineteenth century under the surname or the name that the person is known to have used as a surname. If there is no surname, enter under the last name".

Dutt, Romesh Chunder

Das Gupta, Hemendra Nath

Shastri, Lal Bahadur

Comments: (i) Like ALA, AACR also makes a period division, and enters the authors up to mid-19th century under the first part, i.e. the personal name, and not under the family name, while it enters the modern names under the family name or surname. It thus makes a similar type of contradiction, as in ALA, in entry heading in the same catalogue.

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1. AACR, *op. cit.*, p.384 f.

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(ii) It, however, specifies one rule for Buddhist name, which is lacking in ALA. But here too, it does not contain any rule for entering name with family name or surname (Rabīndra Bijay Baruā). It deals with the Buddhist author of Pali language only, but does not treat Buddhist authors of Bengali language.

(iii) It adopts the second part of a compound personal name, and the joint family name in split form (i.e. Hemendra Nath for Hemendranāth; Das Gupta for Dāsgupta) and runs a risk of wrongly entering under the last part of such otherwise undetachable elements[1].

(iv) It does not use standardized or transliterated form of spelling for modern names.

(v) It also does not embody rules for cataloguing other types of Indic names as mentioned in the comments of ALA[2].

3 *ICCP 1961*

MUSLIM NAMES IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN[3]

The ICCP embodied eight recommendations for cataloguing "Muslim names in India and Pakistan" on the bases of the article "Cataloguing of oriental names" written by the then West Pākistānī writers representing the patterns of names prevailing in that region only thoroughly overlooking the existing types of Bengali Muslim names in the erstwhile East Pākistān, now Bāṅglādesh. An evaluation of the recommendations will reveal that emphasis was repeatedly laid upon the retention in catalogue headings the name elements just as they were spelled out by the author on the title page discouraging an introduction of standardized or transliterated form, and that the compositions of different types of names cited in the text, e.g. pen name or poetic name, name of woman author, name containing two "proper names", etc. are different from Bengali Muslim names.

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1. *See* Chapter I, p.6-7; and Bengali Hindu names: Chapter V.
2. *See* Rules 15,16,17,18 and 19 in Chapter VI.
3. International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, *op.cit.*, p.108-9.

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The recommendations:

"1. The author's practice is to be followed if it is systematically and consistently used, even if he violates the strict grammatical structure".

Comments: Here the group recommends for adherence to author's original way of spelling name elements, no matter whether he violates grammatical correct form, i.e. adoption of incorrect spelling in catalogue headings is allowed violating standard or transliterated form.

"2. Where an author consistently uses some part of his name in the manner in which surnames are used in the West, that should be the entry word."

Comments: Here decision is not taken by the librarian himself to determine which part of the name should be used as surname, rather, again, decision is left on the individual author's use which is further a difficult and complicated task to discover. Secondly, if author's own use is discovered at all, this might not conform with the set pattern or, established rule of the code, i.e. here too, departure from an established form is allowed which is liable to make the catalogue chaotic due to use of variant forms of entry headings for a particular type of name.

"3. In cases where the entry word, particularly the part of the name used as surname, appears in various romanized spellings, reference should be made from a standardized spelling to the spelling actually used by the author. The author's spelling should be the entry word."

Comments: This, in other words, is the same as rec. # 1 above, i.e. importance is laid upon the individual author's way of spelling, no matter if it is wrong, and that importance is not given to the use of standardized or transliterated form. That is, the trend is toward making the catalogue chaotic instead of making it coherent or uniform.

"4. When an author uses a pen name or a poetic name and is identified by it, this name should be the entry word, immediately followed by other parts relating to nisba with other names or parts of name inverted. Reference is to be made from other parts wherever necessary."

Comments: General principle of this rule can be accepted but there is still distinction in composition between the "pen name" or "poetic name" as found in

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Pākistān, and distinctly pseudonym as prevalent in Bengali and English literatures. Bengali pseudonym is mostly one-worded or, one having no synonimity with the real name, i.e. Kāykobād, *psued.*, i.e. Muḥammaḍ Kāẓim Al-Qurayshī; ʿAskar Ibne-Shaikh, *pseud.*, i.e. Muḥammaḍ ʿUbayḍullāh, whilst "pen name" of Pākisṭāni authors is generally a short part of the original personal name, used at the end, viz. Inshā is the pen name of Sayyiḍ Inshaullāh Khān Inshā. Therefore formations of the two are different[1].

"5. Compound names should be entered under the first part of the name, with reference from the second part".

Comments: In general, this recommendation is acceptable, but still, the components and characteristics of compound names might not be exactly the same as in Pākisṭān, Bāṅglāḍesh and India.

"6. A woman author should be entered under her personal name, with reference from the name not chosen as main entry. If she is married the entry should also be under the personal name followed by the maiden name (in brackets). Reference is to be made from the name not chosen as the main entry".

Comments: Entry under the personal name of woman authors is justified only when such names bear no family name, i.e. Chowḍhury, Khān, etc., but end in honorifics like Begam, Bānū, Khānam, Khāṭūn, etc. or, elements like Ḥaq, Islām, Raḥmān, etc. under which entry is not generally made. But if it contains family name, i.e. Khāliḍa Aḍīb Chowdhury, or a name which is intended to be used as a surname i.e. Jahānarā Arzū, or a part of the name of her father or, husband, used like a surname, i.e. Shamsun-Naḥār Maḥmūd, entry under the personal name or the first part will be a departure from the general rules which recommend entry under the last part of simple names. Secondly, personal name and the maiden name of oriental woman authors are generally the same, i.e. Farīḍa Raḥmān, Maḥmūḍa Islām, Sanjīḍa Khāṭūn, Ṣūfiyya Kamāl. So, how can entry be made "under personal name followed by maiden name in brackets?" Here the group is obviously influenced by western codes, and recommends for the retention of maiden name in parenthesis which may not be

1. *See also* critique on rule 1 of Khūrshīḍ's *Cataloguing of Pākisṭāni names*: Chapter IV.

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practically applicable. Moreover, other types of female names containing nickname, and family title, or those ending in Arā, Begam, Ḥaq, Islām, Raḥmān, etc. are not covered by this recommendation[1].

"7. When the name consists of two elements each of which is a proper name, the entire name will be written as such without inversion: Muhammad Hussain, Ali Hussain, etc".

Comments: The interpretation regarding the composition of a name containing 'two proper names', and the entry word are different from Bengali Muslim names. Firstly, Muḥammad is not treated in Bāṅglāḍesh as a name of a person, but an element of a Muslim name derived from the name of the Holy Prophet Ḥazraṭ Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā (SM), and entry under it is always objected by Muslims, and is not generally done in the libraries of Bāṅglāḍesh. Secondly, if there are two proper names in a name, and one part is not attached with the other (as in a compound name with ul, ur, us, etc.), it falls under the catagory of Simple (non-compound) name (Rule 2, Chapter VI), and then there is every justification of safely entering under the last part, e.g.

KABĪR, Humāyūn, 1906-1969
MAḤMŪḌ, Ḥayāṭ, 1939-
PĀSHĀ, Anwār, 1928-1971

"8. A westernized form of a name consistently and regularly used by a Muslim author in his publications in European languages (and in the roman alphabet) should be used as such in catalogues listing publications in European languages (and in roman script) only. But if the author has written also in Urdu, Arabic or Persian under a vernacular form of name, a reference is to be given from this to the westernized form".

Comments: This is more or less a descriptive version of rec. # 2.

Firstly, a reference can be allowed from a vernacular form of a name to the anglicized or westernized form if a given author has used both. But this again avoids the adoption of standardized or transliterated form, and allows the catalogue become chaotic. Secondly, there may be names with abbreviated forenames, but exactly westernized form in Bengali Muslim names may not be clearly evident. And in case it is assumed so, entry under the last part (wrongly treating it surname)

1. See Rule 12 Female name: Chapter VI, and analysis of rule 8 of Khūrshīḍ's work.

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may be, in many cases, misleading, and even objectionable, e.g. in westernized form entry in M.M. Rahman may be made under Rahmān (meaning the Benefactor, or the Merciful, i.e. God, under which entry is generally objected by Muslims), but in Muslim form entry is made under Mujībur-Raḥmān, Muḥammad. Thirdly, there is mention of Urdū, Arabic and Persian vernacular forms of names, but no mention of Bengali vernacular form although the latter had the richest literature in the then Pākistān.

ICCP 1961

INDIC NAMES-OF-PERSON (NON-MUSLIM)[1]

For Indian non-Muslim names, including Bengali Hindu and Buddhist authors, ICCP (1961) embodies five suggestions basically formulated by Mr. Benoyendra Sengupta:

"(1) In an integrated alphabetical catalogue in the roman alphabet entries for different works by one and the same author should be brought together under only one specific author heading, regardless of the forms of name he has adopted.

"(2) Considering the diverse nature of different cultural and linguistic groups in India, it has been expressed unanimously that no practical purpose could be served by having one uniform rule for author headings; hence it is decided that different cultural and linguistic groups should have freedom to determine the most potent part or parts of the names (either the personal name or surname) for the purpose of author heading.

"(3) Distinct variant linguistic forms of names of persons having one common etymological origin should be treated as separate names for the purpose of the alphabetical catalogue.

"(4) Different spellings used for basically the same entry word for an author's name when rendered in the roman alphabet should be standardized and used as such in an alphabetical catalogue.

"(5) After having decided that standardization of spellings of authors' names should be made in all appropriate cases, this Seminar requests the IASLIC immediately to form a committee, comprising representatives of the National Library, Indian National Bibliography and experienced librarians and persons specially interested in the subject, for finding out ways and means to standardize spellings of authors' names and report within six months to IASLIC".

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1. International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, *op.cit.*, p.105-7.

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Comments: Of the five, one is a request for the formation of a committee for standardization of spellings of authors' names, while suggestion 4 and 1 stand for the same objective of the adoption of a standardized form of spelling regardless of the variant forms used by the individual author. In essence, therefore, there are three suggestions: (i) that different linguistic groups should determine the entry heading of their own authors on the bases of the prominent part of names (either personal or surname); (ii) that names of various language groups but belonging to one common etymological origin should be treated as separate names, and (iii) i.e. recommendations 1 and 4 discussed above. The above three are not rules but are broad, general principles, which are, however, fundamental and rational which may work as foundations on the bases of which specific cataloguing rules may be laid down.

The ICCP, however, recommends two principles for practical cataloguing or bibliographical purpose:

"1. When an Indic personal name includes a surname, last name or part of the name used in the manner in which surnames are used in the west, the entry word should be such surname, last name or the part used as surname, *provided* that it is consistently used by the author in his original writings either in vernacular or in roman script, *provided further* that it is not subordinated to or compounded with the personal name as in the names of authors from certain parts of the South and in the Punjabi names generally. In arriving at this principle the practice of *authors only* (who are proportionately far less in number than non-authors of the population) has been taken into consideration.

"2. The varying orthographic forms of the surname due to transliteration or assimilation of the name to the character of a foreign language should be standardized as far as practicable for ease in consultation. "... A comprehensive dictionary of entry words (surnames and forenames) should be compiled on all-India basis by the Indian Library Association, if possible, under the sponsorship of IFLA".

Comments: Here entry has been recommended under the last part or, the surname, but like the recommendation for Muslim names in India and Pākiṣtān, again the decision has been left on the "use of the author" for such treatment. The use of one author is likely to vary from the other. This means that some entries will be under the family name (i.e. the last part), while some other will be under the personal name (i.e. the first part) of the authors even belonging to the same

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linguistic group thereby creating chaotic practices in the same catalogue or bibliography. The recommendation has not also been made clear nor substantiated by citing examples.

4 *IFLA: Names of persons 1977*

PĀKISṬĀN[1] (FOR MUSLIM NAMES)

The third edition of IFLA's international cataloguing manual, *Names of persons* (1977) contained cataloguing rules for authors of 65 countries of the world including India and Pākistān, but excluding Bāṅglādesh.[2] Entry on Pākiṣṭān contributed by Dr. Anīs Khūrshīḍ, contains rules for cataloguing Muslim names, but their formations and entry headings appear to be different from those in Bāṅglādesh. A short analysis will reveal this, and may have, however, some significance in international cataloguing.

(i) The entry appears to be incomplete in that total types of names are not specifically cited. Under Exceptions only five types of names are mentioned, of which, types 4 and 5 both stand for 'name consisting of two personal names' while in Bāṅglādesh 12 types of Muslim names are prevalent.

(ii) Qāẓī, Shaikh and Syed have been treated as honorific titles, while in Bāṅglādesh they are family names or family titles like Chowdhury and Khān.

(iii) *Mawlānā* may stand as an epithet and be included in catalogue heading in Pākiṣṭān, while in Bāṅglādesh it is a religious redundant title like *Alḥāj, Mawlavī* , etc. and is always excluded in catalogue.

(iv) Muḥammad has been treated as a personal name, and entry has been recommended under it (i.e. Muḥammad Ḥusayn). In Bāṅglādesh, Muḥammad, with which most Muslim names begin, is not a personal name but an element of Muslim

1. IFLA. International Office for UBC, Names of persons; national usages for entry in catalogues. 3rd edn. London, IFLA, 1977. p,115-7.
2. Entry on 'Bāṅglādesh' prepared by this researcher, May 18, 1978 was incorporated in supplement to third edition, 1980. p.1-7.

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name derived from the name of the Holy Prophet Ḥaẓraṭ Muḥammad Muṣṭafā (SM), and entry under it is generally objected by Muslims[1].

(v) The compositions of (i) names containing two personal names, and (ii) pen name (*ṭakhallus*) are different from those in Bāṅglādesh[2]. Sardār in Sardār Ja'frī has been treated as personal name, while in Bāṅglādesh it is a family title or family name. Ṣāhib in Meeran Ṣāḥib has also been treated as a personal name, whilst in Bāṅglādesh it is an epithet or, honorific. Khūrshīd in Anīs Khūrshīḍ has been treated as a personal name, and entry has been recommended under the first part, Anīs. In Bāṅglādeshī example, Khūrshīd (Persian: the sun) in such a case, may be treated as a surname, which may be borne by other members of the family preceded by the personal/forename), e.g. Qamaruḍ-Ḍīn Khūrshīḍ; Ẓahīruḍ-Ḍīn Khūrshīḍ, etc. while Anīs (meaning sociable; affable; friend) is a personal name, and entry is recommended under the last part or surname, which is more popular (i.e. people generally address as "Khūrshīḍ Ṣāḥib", and not as "Anīs Ṣāḥib"). Entry order, therefore, differs in two countries.

IFLA 1977

INDIA[3] (FOR NON-MUSLIM NAMES)

Entry on 'Pākistān' deals exclusively with Muslim names. Entry on 'India' covers non-Muslim writers classified into four linguistic groups, i.e. 1. English; 2. Assamese, Bengali, Gujurati, Hindi, Marathi, Oriya; 3. Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu; and 4. Punjabi. In group (2) Bengali Hindu and Buddhist authors have been treated. Four types of names have been mentioned: (i) Personal name(s) or given name(s), (ii) Father's personal name (i.e. Karamchand); (iii) Surname, drawn from caste name, family name or titles, groups, etc. and (iv) Pen name.

1. See Rule 10: Chapter VI.
2. See Comments on recommendations # 4 and 7 in ICCP'61.
3. IFLA, *op.cit.*, p.51-5.

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Of these four, name belonging to second category does not occur in Bengali, but does so only in Gujrati and Marathi. Pen name is used with almost common significance in Hindi and Urḍū, in which it may be a part of the real name. In Bengali it may not be so, but is a pseudonym which is generally a token word, i.e. Banaphul (i.e. Balāichāṅḍ Mukherjī; Ḍājābar (i.e. Binay Mukherjī), etc.

IFLA, like ALA and AACR, enters non-Muslim names according to period division, i.e. (i) authors up to mid-19th century under the personal name (Krishna Bhattacharya); and (ii) authors since mid-19th century under the family name (Gupta, Ram Das). Names have not been standardized through transliteration, and consequently, variant forms of spelling of name elements have been used (i.e. Prasad and Prasada). Second part of compound personal name has also been rendered in split form (i.e. Subhash Chandra for Subhāshchandra; Birinchi Kumar for Birinchikumār, etc.).

The entry includes only two or three Bengali names, including one Buddhist name, and three types of removable titles, i.e. (i) honorific titles, (ii) titles, qualifications, and (iii) religious titles. The entry is thus incomplete as it does not include other types of Bengali Hindu and Buddhist names, and other additional elements to names[1].

5 *Blumhardt*[2]

Blumhardt's catalogue does not warrant much evaluation since it is a 19th century catalogue when the approach, concept and outlook of the oriental authors were reasonably conservative. No wonder that in consonance with the spirit prevailing in the then society, the compiler did not think fit to make any change in name structure through inversion in the catalogue, though it might be a departure from

1. *See* Chapters V and VI; and entry on 'Bāṅglāḍesh' in IFLA's *Supplement to Names of persons*, 1980, p.1-7.
2. Blumhardt, James Fuller. Catalogue of Bengali printed books in the library of the British Museum. London, Longmans, 1886. xi, 150p.

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the principles of other existing catalogues of oriental publications. His approach appears to be too oriental as will be evident from the following analysis:

Muslim names

(i) Entry under the first part of personal name inverting the family title, name, etc. viz. Khān, Khwāja, Mīr, Mirzā, Munshī, Sayyid, Shāh, Shaikh, etc. in italics.

HASAN, *Mir*[1]

IRADAT, *Munshī*[2]

(ii) Entry under the last part

ẒUHURĪ (Nūr al-Dīn MUHAMMAD)[3]

(iii) Entry avoided under Muḥammad, which is retained in paraenthesis at the end in inverted form, and made under the personal name

BAKHTĀWAR KHĀN (MUHAMMAD)[4]

(iv) Entry under Muhammad being the first part, and not under the personal name

MUHAMMAD FAIẒ AL-DĪN[5]

MUHAMMAD ʿINĀYAT ALLAH KHĀN, called ḲAIS[6].

(v) Entry under personal name, and not under place name which is kept in inverted form at the end in italics

ʿABD al-HAḲḲ, *Dihlavi*[7]

(vi) More than one inversions in a particular name

BAHĀDUR ʿALĪ, *Mir , Husaini*[8].

(vii) Redundant religious titles retained with entry heading

ʿABD ALLAH, *Maulavī*[9]

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1. Blumhardt, J.F., *op.cit.*, p.35
2. *Ibid.*, p.37.
3. Blumhardt, J.F. Catalogue of Hindustani printed books in the library of British Museum. London, Longmans, 1889. col. 354.
4. *Ibid.*, col. 45.
5. Blumhardt, J.F. Catalogue of the Bengali printed books, *op.cit.*, p.67.
6. Blumhardt, J.F. Catalogue of Hindustani printed books, *opcit.* , col. 233.
7. *Ibid.*, col. 9.
8. *Ibid.*, col. 43.
9. *Ibid.*, col. 3.

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(viii) Standardization of variant spelling by transliteration, but the use of k̇ for qaf (instead of a recognized q), d for ḍal, ḍ for dal (though they represent reverse sounds), and the use of double sakins, i.e. 'al-Din', etc. for Arabic compound names[1]

ʿABD al-HAK̇K̇ *for* ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ
ʿABD AL-LAṪĪF[2] *for* ʿABḌUL-LAṬĪF
AMĪN AL-DĪN[3] *for* AMĪNUḌ-ḌĪN

Hindu and Buddhist names

Blumhardt enters Hindu and Buddhist names directly under the first part without any inversion, generally discarding the 'titles of rank' (i.e. honorifics, social and religious titles, etc.) such as Rāja, Rāi Bahāḍur, Paṇḍiṭ, etc. except when their retention is necessary for distinguishing different authors with identical name.

MOHANCHANDRA GUPTA[4]
NAVAKĀNTA CHAṬṬOPĀDHYĀYA[5]
PURNACHANDRA CHAKRAVARTĪ[6]

Points of argument for entering under the first part. To justify his stand for entering under the first part instead of the last part, i.e. the family title or family name, he based his contention on two points of argument:

(i) that the family title is not a *surname* "at all", but a *caste-title* and it is "impossible" to make use of them as surname

(ii) that the natives do not regard it in such a light (i.e. as a surname), as is "abundantly clear" from the fact that they "frequently" drop the caste-title altogether and substitute with degree-title or occasionally add the latter to the caste-titles.

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1. *See* Transcription and transliteration: Chapter V for analysis.
2. Blumhardt, J.F. Catalogue of Bengali printed books, *op.cit.*, *p.1.*
3. *Ibid.*, p.4
4. *Ibid.*, p.66
5. *Ibid.*, p.73
6. *Ibid.*, p.85.

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To establish his thesis the compiler further quotes from a book, *Introduction to the Bengalee language* (p.357) written by Shyāmcharaṇ Sarkār (spelled by him as Syāmacharaṇa) that "if a person's name be Ishwarchandra, his hereditary title Bandyopādhyāy, and if he has received the title of Bidyāsāgar, then he is addressed Bidyāsāgar Mahāshoy, and occasionally Ishwarchandra Bidyāsāgar Bhattāchārjya Mohashoy". This, according to Blumhardt, "bears out the argument that amongst the natives themselves the caste-title Vandyopādhyāy, or Banerjea is not regarded as part of the *nomen proprium*."[1] This needs some clarification:

(i) Family title and surname. It is fact that the family title is not exactly a surname as used in the west, but it is a family name and is intended to be used as a surname, by which a person is generally addressed and identified, and under which entries have been made not only in the Royal Asiatic Society catalogue (London, 1940), but also in the *Indian national bibliography, Index Islamicus, LC National union catalogue*, and many other standard catalogues, bibliographies and indexes. It may not therefore be "impossible" to make entries under them.

(ii) Family title replaced by literary title. The substitution of family title with literary or occupational title is not "frequent", but seldom. This practice assumes another category of Hindu names for which specific rule can be applied for treatment, i.e. entry in that case is made under personal name retaining the literary title in *italics* (see Rules 16 and 17: Chapter VI), but this alone cannot be any ground why entry cannot be made under the family name.

(iii) Clouding issue with distorted interpretation. Blumhardt has clouded the whole issue with quotation from S. Sarkār wherein the writer dealt with an exceptional case, even in distorted form. Īshwarchandra *Bidyāsāgar* may be addressed publicly by various people in various ways to show respect to him, but soon after obtaining the literary title *Bidyāsāgar*, (ocean of learning) his family title was dropped and went into oblivion, as it is generally the rule with the Hindu

1. Blumhardt, J.F., *op.cit.*, p. viii.

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religion, and today his family title is not generally known to Bengalis. Addressing someone to show honour is different from using the true form of official, established name.

(iv) Personal choice. If Blumhardt has had special choice for entering under the first part of all Hindu names, it was his personal decision, which is beyond any criticism, but the seldom substitution of family titles with literary title cannot be any point of argument to establish that the so-called ancient caste-title or today's family name cannot be a part of the *nomen proprium*.

(v) Amulgamation of conferred and literary titles with family names. Blumhardt has also confused social and political title, or in his language, titles of rank (i.e. Rāja, Rāi Baḥādur), etc. with family title Munshī[1]. He has further erroneously catagorized Bhattāchārya, a family title, with Viḍyāsāgar, Nyāylankār, degree titles[2].

(vi) Sanskritized transliteration. In the Preface to the catalogue, Blumhardt has stated that "the characteristic modes of Bengali pronunciation ... have been retained, omitting the inherent unsounded "a". He has rightly asserted that "to treat such words on the same principles as are applied to pure Sanskrit words would be illogical and pedantic... the old-fashioned forms of spelling according to the pronunciation being almost universally discarded[3]". In actual practice, however, he himself has indulged in obvious pedanticism, has contradicted his own thesis, and has miserably Sanskritized the Bengali names to such an extent that often the names cannot be read out, and consequently, cannot be identified by the readers, who either wander, or look in derision, i.e. Viṣvāsa for Biswās, etc. This can be further evident from the following examples:

1. Blumhardt, J.F., *op.cit.*, p. ix.
2. *Ibid.*, p. viii.
3. *Ibid.*, p. vii.

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Sanskritized form used	Vernacular form
DĀSA	ḌĀS
DEVA	ḌEV
GHOSHA	GHOṢH
GHOSHĀLA	GHOṢHĀL
KAVIRĀJA	KABIRĀJ
MALLIKA	MALLIK
NĀTHA	NĀṬH
PĀLITA	PĀLIṬ
RĀYA	RĀY / RĀI (anglicized Roy)
SĀNYĀLA; SĀNNYĀLA	SĀNYĀL
SENA	SEN
SEN GUPTA	SENGUPṬA
ṢĪLA	SHĪL
THĀKURA	THĀKUR (anglicized Tagore)
VANDYOPĀDHYĀYA	BANḌYOPĀḌHYĀY (anglicized BanerjI)
VASĀKA	BASĀK
VASU	BASU (anglicized Bose)
VIṢVĀSA	BISWĀS
VRAJENDRAKUMĀRA	BRAJENḌRAKUMĀR
VRINDĀVANCHANDRA	BRINḌĀBANCHANḌRA
VYOMACHĀND	BYOMCHĀNḌ
YĀDAVACHANDRA	JĀḌAVCHANḌRA
YADUNĀTHA	JADUNĀṬH

6 *Royal Asiatic Society*[1]

The Royal Asiatic Society (RAS) generally enters Muslim names under the first

1. Royal Asiatic Society. Catalogue of printed books published before 1932 in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, the Society, 1940. 541p.

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part of personal name or the "best known"[1] part, with the initial family title and the element Muḥammad, if any, in inverted form within parenthesis or in *italics*. It, however, contradicts this principle by entering either under the initial Muḥammad, or under the last element, Aḥmad instead of the personal name, or under any other element forming the last part of name. It retains the redundant religious title like *Mawlavī*, *Pīr*, etc. and socio-political conferred title like *Bahādur*, *Khān Bahādur*, etc. in the heading in *italics*. It does not enter under the place name, i.e. Rāmpūrī, Shīrāzī, etc. but retains it in inverted form in *italics*. The main heading is printed in clarendon type or bold face, with the inverted part in light face. Arabic and Persian authors are entered under the place name (*nisba*) or a distinguishing epithet[2], and not under the personal name, i.e. Bīrūnī in Abū Al-Raiḥān al-Bīrūnī; and Masʿūdī in Abū Al-Ḥasan ʿAlī al-Masʿūdi. But it violates this principle when it does not enter under Isfahānī, Rūmī or Shīrāzī, and also does not enter under the place name for the Muslims of Indo-Pāk-Bāṅglādesh subcontinent though they may be well-known by their place names.

Hindu and Buddhist names are generally entered under the last part, i.e. "the final name, which has practically become a family name"[3] i.e. Chatterjī, Ḍās, Ḍāsgupṭa, etc. with the personal name in parenthesis in inverted form. Inconsistencies, however, occur when it enters under the first part of personal name instead of the family name. Names have been transliterated in unnecessary Sanskritized form rendering them almost incomprehensible to readers. Varied forms of spelling of the same name element are found to prevail in the catalogue. Both the anglicized and Sanskritized forms of family names are used in entry headings. The former has been used when it has "obershadowed the Indian" form, i.e. Chatterji for Caṭṭopādhyāya, Tagore for Ṭhākura[4], etc.

1. Royal Asiatic Society, *op. cit.*, p. vi.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*

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Following examples will prove the aforestated vagaries:

Muslim names

(i) Entry under the first part of personal name inverting the initial family title and Muhammad in parenthesis or in italics

Ashraf ʿAlī, *Mīrzā* : 18[1]
Ashraf ʿAlī, *Munshī Mīr* : 18
Shahid Allah (Muhammad) : 384

(ii) Entry under the suffixed Aḥmad, and prefixed Muḥammad and not under the personal name

Aḥmad, *Ghaffārī , Qāzī* : 6
Aḥmad, Kirmānī Shaikh : 6
Muḥammad ʿInāyat Allah Khān : 280
Muḥammad Mansur al-Dīn : 280

(iii) Entry under the last part

Ḥaidarī (Muḥammad Akbar Khān) : 136
Ḥusain, *Hamadānī* : 161
Nasafī (Ḥāfiẓ al-Dīn) : 288

(iv) Entry avoided under the last part or the best known

Ḥāfiẓ, *Shīrāzī* : 135
Jalāl al-Dīn, *Rūmī* : 182
Muḥammad Yūsuf Jaʿfarī : 281

(v) Religuous and socio-political redundant titles retained with entry headings

Abū al-Ghāzī, *Bahādur Khān* : 4
Hidāyat Ḥusain, *Shams-ul-ʿUlamā* : 149
Ibrāhīm Khān, *Pīr, Bahādur* : 166

(vi) Entry under 'Ibn' being the middle part

Ibn al-Tufail (Abū Bakar) : 166
Ibn Hisham (Jamāl al-Dīn) : 164
Ibn Khaldun (ʿAbd al-Raḥmān) : 164

1. This indicates pagination in the RAS catalogue.

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(vii) Entry avoided under 'Ibn' being the middle part

Khalid Ibn Yazīd : 203
Khalil Ibn Isḥāq : 203
Narshakhī (Muhammad ibn Jaʿfar) : 288

Hindu and Buddhist names

(i) Entry under the family name being the last part

Ācārya (Vijaya-Kiśora) : 5
Baruā (Golāpcandra), *Rai ṣāḥib* : 28
Bhatta (Yajñeṣvara Cimaṇa) : 36

(ii) Entry under the personal name being the first part and not under the family name

Harakanta Baruya : 140
Kumārila Bhaṭṭa : 213
Yāmuna Ācārya : 463

(iii) Second part of compound personal name in combined form

Ghosh (Wopendranath) : 121
Sena (Ajitkumāra) : 381
Sena (Dīneśacandra) : 381

(iv) Second part of compound personal name in split form

Chakladar (Haran Candra) : 69
Chatterji (Mohendra Nath) : 70
Chatterji (Sunīti Kumāra) : 70

(v) Varied spelling and forms of the same name element used[1]

Dutt (Binode Behari) : 97
Dutt (Samatul Chandra) : 97
Ghosa (Rāma-candra) : 121
Ghose (Jogendra Chundra) : 121
Ghosh (Rashbehary) : 121

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1. To specify further: Binode Behari and Rashbehary; Candra, Chandra and Chundra; Ghosa, Ghose and Ghosh, etc.

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(vi) Unnecessary Sanskritization in transliteration rendering names incomprehensible to readers, losing original identities

Sanskritized form used	Modern vernacular form
Aśutośa : 281	Āshuṭoṣh
Vinayatosa : 38	Binayṭoṣh
Venīmādhava : 28	Benīmāḍhab
Candra : 70	Chanḍra
Dīneśacandra : 381	Ḍīneshchanḍra
Iśvaracandra : 178	Īshwarchanḍra
Jagadīśacandra : 70	Jagaḍīshchanḍra

(vii) Literary title replacing family title in clarendon type

Baladeva Vidyābhūṣaṇa : 25
Hīrālāl Kāvyopādhyāya : 150
Iśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara : 178

(viii) Literary title replacing family title inverted in italics

Kuñjavihārī, *Kāvyatīrṭha* : 213

7 *Index Islamicus*[1]

Being a non-Muslim, Mr James Douglas Pearson[2], a distinguished scholar has done an outstanding work by compiling the world famous *Index Islamicus* which

1. *Index Islamicus* 1906-1955; a catalogue of articles on Islamic subjects in periodicals and other collective publications, comp. by J.D. Pearson. Cambridge, W. Heffer, 1958. xxxvi, 897p. (26076 entries)

   ----- suppl. 1956-1960... 1962. xxviii, 316p. (7296 entries)
   ----- 2nd suppl. 1961-1965... 1967. xxx, 342p. (8135 entries)
   ----- 3rd suppl. 1966-1970. London, Mansell, 1972. xxxvi, 384p. (entry nos. not used)
   ----- 4th suppl. pt.1: 1971-1972, comp. by J.D. Pearson and Ann Walsh. London, Mansell, 1973. xvi, 109p.
   ----- 4th suppl. pt.2: 1972-1973... 1973. xvi, 92p.
   ----- 4th suppl. pt.3: 1973-1974....1975. xvi, 128p.
   ----- 4th suppl. pt.4: 1974-1975... 1976. xvi, 109p.
   ----- 1976-1980. pt. 1: articles, comp. by J.D. Pearson... 1983 xliii, 539p. (14187 entries)
   ----- 1976-1980. pt. 2: monographs, comp. by J.D. Pearson and Wolfgang Behn..,. 1983. iv, 348p. (07908 entries)

2. The former Emeritus Professor of Bibliography with reference to Asia and Africa, and Librarian, SOAS, University of London.

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embodies by now over 60,000 entries of articles contained in over 500 periodical titles, and monographs, etc. on Islamic subjects since 1906. Entries of simple oriental names have been, in general, rightly made under the last component part (i.e. AKHTAR, Qazi Ahmad Mian 23915[1]; ASKARI, Syed Hasan 2601; BANERJI, Brajendranath 20761; SHIRAJI, Muhammad Kazim 9212), and of compound names under the first part inverting the family title and Muḥammaḍ, if any, (i.e. ABDUL HAMID, Khwaja 1785; NURUL KARIM, Muhammad 20559). Frequent variations have, however, been made to this principle. Following examples will reveal that sometimes entries have been made under the last part comprising Aḥmaḍ, ʿAlI, Ḥusain, Khān, etc. while sometimes entries have been avoided under them and made directly under the first part; detachment has been made of names compounded with Ḥaq, Islām, Raḥmān, etc. and entered under the last part thereby rendering the names grammatically meaningless, whereas sometimes compound character has not been severed, and entries have been rightly made under the first part; different spelling and forms of the same name have been allowed to prevail as were found at the foot of the article or on the title page of the monograph[2]; names, generally, have not been standardized by means of transliteration[3] but

1. Entry numbers quoted here (without initial '0') represent the basic vol. 1906-1955, while those preceded by '0' represent the vol. 1976-1980,pt. 2: monographs.
2. This has, otherwise, an advantage: retention of Muslim names as exactly spelled by the author reveals the native trends and practices of variant spelling and pronunciation of Arabic, Persian, Turkish names in different Muslim communities including those in Afghānistān, Bāṅglāḍesh (country heading for 'Bāṅglāḍesh' has, however, been avoided though publications by the scholars and on the area have been incorporated), Egypt, India, Indonesia, Īrān, ʿIrāq, Italy, Lebanon, North Africa, Pākistān, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, USSR, etc.
3. Varied spelling and forms of a particular name element have been used on the premise that "a person has every right to decide how his own name shall be spelled", which, however, sounds well with Christian names, but not with oriental names which contain definite meaning, and a slight variation in spelling may either alter its meaning or, may render it meaningless or, may turn disastrous (i.e. Zāhid means one devoted to God, but if it is spelled as Jāḥid or Jāḥed, as is done by some ignorant authors, he becomes a disbeliever; Aḥmaḍ means 'the most praiseworthy', but if it spelled as Ahmed, as is frequently done by many, it becomes a verb, i.e. 'do praise', which cannot form a part of name; Ḥaq means 'the Right', 'the Just', an attribute of God, but Ḥak has no meaning.

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limited transliteration has been used for some names; some entries have been made under epithet, honorifics and literary titles; and the same name has been entered under different parts in the same volume: .

(i) Entry under Ahmad[1] being the last part

AHMAD, Hafiz Shamsuddin 6730, 20689
AHMAD, Mirza Mahmud 18886
AHMAD, Qazi Mukhtar 20103

(ii) Entry avoided under Ahmad being the last part

NAZIR AHMED 8516, 24823
ZIAUDDIN AHMAD 4702
ZUBAID AHMAD, M.G. 3258, 23312, 24480

(iii) Entry under ʿAlī being the last part

ALI, Fuad Hasanein 23998
ALI, Hassan Mohammed 17599
ALI, Zaki 4958, 5813-4

(iv) Entry avoided under ʿAlī being the last part

AMEER ʿALI, Syed 215, 2107, 2223, 3284, 19719, 20310
HAMID ALI 3320, 4522
YUSUF ʿALI, A. 1293, 3218, 19814-6, 20491, 20554

(v) Entry under Husain being the last part

HUSAIN, Mahdi 8898
HUSAIN, Md Ashraf 6327
HUSAIN, Yusuf 1386

(vi) Entry avoided under Husain being the last part

HIDAYAT HUSAIN, M 289
IQBAL HUSAIN 24806
WAJAHAT HUSAIN, S 2096

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1. Ahmad is not the name of a person, and entry under it will have no significance (*See* Rule 10: Chapter VI).

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(vii) Entry under Khān being the last part

KHAN, Abdul Majid 17247
KHAN, M. Ibrahim 2606
KHAN, Sadaath Ali 9455

(viii) Entry avoided under Khān being the last part

HASAN ALI KHAN 20120
MAHMUD HASAN KHAN 3329
YUSUF HUSAIN KHAN 20461

(ix) Entry under Muḥammad[1], in different spelling, for names ending in or beginning with it

MOHAMED, Syed 7597
MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI 06253-4
MOHAMMED SEGHIR BEN YOUSSEF 03675
MUHAMMAD, Hashim 01703, 01763
MUHAMMAD ABDUL JABBAR BEG 00725

(x) Detachment of compound name and entry under Haq, Islām, Raḥmān being the last part

HAQ, Abdul 11488
ISLAM, Riazul 06118
RAHMAN, Fazlur 00396-7, 00628, 01309

(xi) Undetachment of compound name, and entry avoided under Haq, Islām, Raḥmān[2] being the last part

JAMILUR RAHMAN, Muhammad 11357
RIAZUL ISLAM 2451, 2661, 15779
SIRAJUL HAQ 2969, 3167, 3354

(xii) Iransliteration avoided but sometimes limited transliteration used

ʿABDU'L WALĪ 2348
AMĪR ʿALĪ, Hāshim 11404

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1. Muḥammad (the highly Praised), is not used as the name of a person, and entry under it is generally objected by Muslims (*see* Rule 10: Chapter VI)
2. Entry under Haq, Islām, and Raḥmān, which constitute the last part of compound name, is generally avoided (*see* Rule 12.B.: Chapter VI).

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ʿARSHĪ, Imtiāz ʿAli 23449
ASHFAQ ʿALĪ, Maulawī 9780
HASAN, Masʿūd 3132, 21984
IQBĀL, ʿAbbās 21773
REYĀẒ UL-ḤASAN 2125
SHĀFIʿI, Farid 6479

(xiii) Varied spelling and form of name elements retained, and entries under them in different places

Abdel Rahman 15926
Abdul Rahman 5543-4
Abdur Rahman 8802

Ahmad 10885
Ahmed 8516

Ali 23998
Aly 3708-9

Ameer 215
Amir 10858

Bandopadhyaya 9782
Banerjee 19996
Banerji 20760

Basu, Basantakumar 19856
Bose, Basantakumar 20695

Chakrabartti 2719B
Chakraborty 10224
Chakravarti 6764

Chatterjee 4519
Chatterji 6765
Chattopadhyaya 21159

Ch. 7139
Chaudhari 10199
Chaudhuri 17967
Choudhary 06634
Choudhury 19823

Chowdhury 00827
Chowdhuri 19865
Chowdhury 1378

Day, Upendranath 20007
De 19871
Dey, Upendranath 20006

Gangoly 7461
Ganguly 7032

Hak 9379
Haq[1] 23566
Haqq 2969
Haque 3167
Hukk 24738
Huque 23

Hosain 24636
Hossain 19880
Husain 20175

1. An illustration will show how variant spelling of Haq has been allowed even for a particular name:
SIRAJUL HAQ 3354, 8524
SIRAJUL HAQQ 2969
SIRAJUL HAQUE 3167

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Husayn 22784
Hussain 1879
Hussein 16062

Kader 750
Kadir 8863
Qadir 11412

Kuraishi 9833
Quraishi 9853
Qureshi 8695A

Md. 6327
M'hamed 6357
Mohamed 7597
Mohammad 12596
Mohammed 16746
Mohd. 2433
Muhamed 24004
Muhammad 24215
Muhammed 19992
Muhd. 7139

Mookerjee 10795
Mookerji 21021
Mukerjee 19765-6
Mukherjee 6792

Rai 19983
Ray 9853A
Roy 9625

Raichaudhuri 20400
Raychaudhuri 19909
Roychaudhury 21181
Roy Choudhury 1214

Saeed 2894
Said 16037
Sa'id 10811

(xiv) Same name entered with different spelling and form[1]

Five forms of the same name retained:

'ABDUL-MU'ID KHAN, Muhammad 23638
KHAN, M.A.M. 23954
MUID KHAN, M.A. 5024
MU'ID KHAN, M.A. 23186, 23623, 25910
MUĪD KHAN, Muhammad Abdul 9098

1. It may be stated here that varied and heterogenous spelling and forms of name elements are liable to render a catalogue, bibliography or index chaotic, while standardized spelling and complete form of name help them grow systematic and more scientific.

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Seven forms of the same name retained:

KHAN, M.A.R. 4851

KHAN, Mohd. A.R. 5290

KHAN, Mohd. Abdur Rahman 4827, 4829, 5017

KHAN, Mohammad Abdul Rahman 5543-4

KHAN, Mohammed A.R. 4876

KHAN, Muhammad Abdur Rahman 5289

KHAN, Muhammad 'Abdur Rahman 4828

Nine forms of the same name retained:

NADVI, Mawlana Saiyid Sulaiman 4560

NADVI, Sayyed Sulaiman 6794

NADVI, Sayyid Sulaiman 5553

NADVI, S. Sulaiman 3199

NADVI, Sulaiman 2200, 19768A, 19900, 19964-5

NADVI, Sulayman 19769-70

NADVI, Suleyman 23307

NADVI, Syed Sulaiman 8878, 11516

NADVI, Syed Sulayman 16967

(xv) Redundant, removable elements, religious titles, honorifics retained with entry headings

Bahadur 20309

Begum (when prefixed) 3578

Dr. 24545

Khan Bahadur 3012

Khan Bahadur Maulvi 7325

Khan Sahib 9449

Khan Sahib Maulavi 19846

Maulavi/Maulawi/Mauluvi/
Maulvi/Mawlavi/Moulvi Khan Sahib 2348

Maulana/Mawlana 4678

Mrs. 19978

Nawab 2683

Nawab Sir 1

Nawabzada 20817

Pandit 19888

Prince 10811

Prof. 9156

Qari 10956

Sahib 19950

Shri 19894

Sri 20930

Sir 19794

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(xvi) Entry under epithet, honorific, literary title

BHAIJI,[1] M. Mohsin 19676

MIAN,[2] Muhammad Shamsuddin 16115[3]

SAHEB,[4] S. Iftikhar Husain 2744

VIDYALANKAR,[5] Vanshidhar 20593

(xvii) Same name entered under different parts

'ABDUL-MU'ID KHAN, Muhammad *and* MUĪD KHAN, Muhammad Abdul 9098 23638

AHMAD, Muhammad Aziz *and* AZIZ AHMAD, Muhammad 5105, 11068 4514a, 19717, 19992-4, 20020-2, 20306-7

ALI, Zaki 4958, 5813-4 *and* ZAKI ALI 1294

HAQ, Syed Moinul 20603, 20075 *and* MOINUL HAQ, Syed 522, 2739A, 20081

HAQUE, Ziaul[6] 01123 *and* ZIAUL HAQUE 02214, 02458, 03274

HUSAIN, Shaikh Chand 20175, 24731 *and* CHAND HUSAIN, Sh. 20240

ISLAM, Riazul 3069 *and* RIAZUL ISLAM 2451, 2661, 15779, 20015, 20085-9

KHAN, Fazal Ahmad 9831-2, 24624 *and* FAZAL AHMAD KHAN 1022

KHAN, Shafaat Ahmad 19830, 20718, 20804 *and* SHAFAAT AHMAD KHAN 19800, 20433, 20738

KHAN, Yusuf Husain 20943 *and* YUSUF HUSAIN KHAN 20461-2, 20684, 21070-80

MUSTAFA KHAN, Gulam 19981 *and* GHULĀM MUṢṬAFĀ KHĀN 11126, 19420, 24509-10, 24726

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1. *Bhāijī* (brother), an address.
2. *Miyān* (gentleman, Mr), an epithet or honorific of a Muslim name.
3. In the author index it has been misprinted as 16615.
4. *Ṣāḥib* (master, a lord), an honorific address.
5. *Vidyālankār* (ornament of learning), a literary or degree title.
6. Ẓiā'ul-Ḥaq has been entered in four places, as entry numbers indicate, in the same volume (1976-1980 pt. 2: monographs) for the same publication, *Landlord and peasant in early Islām* (Islamabad, Islamic Research Institute, 1977) under both HAQUE, Ziaul and ZIAUL HAQUE, also making separate entries in two places in the author index (p.316 and p.339).

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8 Sharīfī: Cataloguing of Persian works [1]

Nāṣir Sharīfī's Cataloguing of Persian works has little significance to cataloguing of Bengali Muslim names though Persian elements are prevalent in Bengali names, and both stand for 'Muslim names' derived mostly from one origin, Arabic. Arabic elements undergo transformation in Persian, and are pronounced in a slightly twisted manner (i is frequently used as e and u as o), i.e. Nasser for Nāṣir; Naser al-Din for Nāṣiruḍ-Dīn; Abu al-Qasem for Abūl Qāsim; Mohammad for Muḥammaḍ; Hoseyn ebn ʿAbd Allah Ebn Sīnā for Ḥusain or Ḥusayn Ibn ʿAbdullāh Ibn Sīnā (p. 82). The adoption of Persian and westernized pattern in spelling and entry heading of Bengali Muslim names would therefore be basically erroneous, notwithstanding the fact that Arabic elements have come to Bengali largely through Persian. Moreover, the compositions of *Konyeh* for Arabic *Kunya* (nick name), e.g. "Abu al-Ḥasan"; *Takhallos* for Arabic *Takhallus* (nom de plume), e.g. "ʿOmar ebn Ebrāhīm Khayyām"; and *Nasab* (genealogy), e.g. "Hoseyn ebn ʿAbd Allah Ebn Sīnā", etc. in Persian categorized by Dr Sharīfī are quite different from those of Bengali Muslim names[2].

9 Khūrshīḍ[3,4]

Dr Anīs Khūrshīḍ, an apostle of library movement in Pākisṭān, and an expert in cataloguing, made this study of cataloguing of Pākisṭānī names mainly on the bases of names of authors obtaining in Urdū literature and in the then (West) Pākisṭān. The study, however, does not cover many problems of the names of Bāṅglāḍeshī authors.

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1. Sharīfī, Nāṣir. Cataloguing of Persian works; including rules for transliteration, entry and description. Chicago, ALA, 1959. xiv, 161p. Submitted as doctoral dissertation in 1958 with title: *A Code for the cataloguing of Persian publications*.
2. *See* Types of names: Chapter V, and Cataloguing rules: Bengali Muslim names: Chapter VI.
3. Khūrshīḍ, Anīs. Cataloguing of Pākisṭānī names. Karachi, University of Karachi, Department of Library Science, 1964. 42+xviiip. (University of Karachi, Library Science Department occasional papers, August 1964).
4. Professor, and Chairman, Library and Information Science Department, University of Karachi, Pākisṭān.

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(i) Rule 1 Takhallus or pen name. In Urdū literature it may be of two types: (i) a short word, from amongst the words of the personal name, used at the end of name; and (ii) a token word, not belonging to personal name, used after the personal name but followed by a place name. Since this pen name is very popular or, the best known part of an author's name in Pākisṭān, Dr Khūrshīd finds every reason to recommend entry under this part with the remaining part inverted:

Inshā, Sayyiḍ Inshaullāh Khān,[1] 1756-1817

Jigar Murāḍābāḍī, ʿAlī Sikanḍar, 1890-1960

In Bengali literature, however, this type of pen name is insignificant, and Ṭakhalluṣ in Bāṅglāḍesh may mean only pseudonym as found in English literature.[2]

(ii) Rule 2 Surnames. It recommends entry under the surname, i.e. the last part "when an author consistently uses last part of his name in the manner in which surnames are used in the West". As evident from the instances of *Index Islamicus*, the oriental authors are habituated in using varied forms of names in different publications (i.e. nine forms of a particular name, Syeḍ Sulaymān Naḍvī were used by the author), and hardly any author can be found to using his/her name "consistently" as a surname. If the initial names are abbreviated, the last name, i.e. the only remaining spelled-out part, may be treated as a surname (i.e. M.A. Rangunwālā), but for this no rule is required for making entries.

Further, if the first category of non-abbreviated name is considered (i.e. Ṭājī, Zahīn Shāh), here, the decision is left on the "use of the author" (like recommendation # 2 of ICCP '61),[3] which, in many cases, may not be known to the cataloguer, and not on the cataloguer's acumen to determine which name should be treated as a surname. There may be some justification to follow "author's use", but the pattern or type of name should itself guide or help the cataloguer determine the character of such a surname.

1. Here a standardized form of spelling based on the transliteration scheme used in the present study has been adopted, and the forms used by the author have been cited at the end of the present critique under Transliteration.
2. See Rule 8 Pseudonym or, Takhallus in Chapter VI, and Comments on ICCP recommendation # 4 in Chapter IV.
3. See Comments on recommendation # 2 of ICCP '61 in Chapter IV.

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Rule 2(b) under Surnames is not satisfactory. Entry under Aghā Khān in Karīm Aghā Khān, and under Khān in Ṣādiq ʿAlī Khān may sound correct locally, but internationally, it appears contradictory. In fact, Aghā Khān is not a personal name, but an honorary title of the Nizārī Ismāʿīlī Imāms[1] (spiritual leaders), whose followers, constituting a minority Shīʿa sect of the Seven, are commonly known as Aghā Khānis, and such exceptional honorary title cannot be mixed up with the general type of Muslim names ending in Khān.

(iii) Rule 3 Compound names which recommends entry under the first part (i.e. ʿAbḍul-Muʿīḍ; Khalīquz-Zamān, Chowḍhury) is alright. But this rule does not specify entry order for multiple compound names (i.e. ʿAbḍullāh Al-Muṭīʿ Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn, etc.).

(iv) Rule 4 (a) recommends entry under the first part of Two-worded personal name, i.e. Muḥammaḍ Ḥusayn; Mīr ʿĀlam; Ḥāmiḍ Maḥmūḍ, etc. This rule also does not prove to be satisfactory. Firstly, the element Muḥammaḍ is not a personal name, and entry under it is not only objected by Muslims, but is also practically unscientific while assigning call numbers in the catalogue, for, hundreds or thousands of Muslim names in a catalogue begin with Muḥammaḍ[2]. Secondly, Mīr (emperor, chief) is a family name or family title, and not a personal name, and entry is not generally made under family title when prefixed. Thirdly, there are many two word personal names whose last part is more prominent than the first part, i.e. Anīs Khūrshīḍ is mostly addressed as Dr Khūrshīḍ, and Nāṣir Sharīfī as Dr Sharīfī, and not as Dr Anīs or Dr Nāṣir. Hence entry under the first part of two word simple names may not be universally acceptable.

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1. By now four such Imams have obtained this title, e.g. Ist Aghā Khān: Ḥasan ʿAlī Shāh (of Persia, d. 1881); 2nd Aghā Khān: ʿAlī Shāh (d. 1885); 3rd Aghā Khān: Sir Sulṭān Muḥammaḍ Shāh (b.1877); and 4th Aghā Khān: Shāh Karīm Al-Ḥusainī. *See The Encyclopædia of Islām*, ed. by A.R. Gibb and others. new edn. Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1979. v.1:246; and *Bāṅglā vishwakosh*, comp. by ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm. Dhākā, Nawrūz Kitābistān, 1972. v.1:113-4.
2. *See* Rule 10: Chapter VI, and Comments on ICCP recommendation # 7: Chapter IV.

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Like rule 4 (a), sub-rule (b) also recommends entry under the first part of personal name, but under this Dr Khūrshīḍ cites names which could have better been categorized under different type. Sayyiḍ Shawkaṭ ʿAlī (erroneously transliterated in Persianized form as Sayyed Showkat) is a simple name preceded by family name or title; and Muḥammaḍ Ayūb Khān is a simple name preceded by the element Muḥammaḍ followed by family name (Khān), while Ayūb is the personal name. Entry under Shawkaṭ ʿAlī, Sayyiḍ, and Ayūb Khān, Muḥammaḍ may not be wrong since these entry elements are the prominent parts (though such simple names can be safely entered under the last part to avoid any contradiction), but the categorization or the definition ("a personal name, consisting of two elements, is used as the last part") of "two-worded personal names" does not seem to be appropriate to the examples cited.

Rule 4(c) is an unnecessary addition. It is a general practice everywhere that if the initial elements of a name are abbreviated, entry is made under the remaining (last) part (i.e. Ḥusayn, S.V.), but if the complete name of the author (i.e. Sayyiḍ Wilāyaṭ Ḥusayn) is found in other publication of the author, or in other biographical sources, the complete form is adopted in the catalogue heading, making references from the incomplete ones. Hence for this, addition of another sub-rule appears to be an unnecessary excercise which merely clouds the issue.

(v) Rule 5 Laqab: Titles of nobility, etc. It is an imposed intermixture of western characteristics with oriental feature. Entry under Iqbāl in Sir Shaykh Muḥammaḍ Iqbāl is undebatable in that it is a simple name preceded by family title (Shaykh) and the Islāmic element, Muḥammaḍ (under which entry is not generally made), and Iqbāl, the personal name, forming the last part, works here as the surname. But entry under *Sir* in *Sir* Sayyiḍ Aḥmad Khān is unacceptable not only outside world, but also within Pākistān itself. The title *Sir* conferred

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upon so many persons in this subcontinent by the then colonial rulers, particularly by the British administration in India, is mainly political, and many dignitaries and intellectuals (like Rabīndranāth Tagore) renounced this title, while others retained it as a fanciful or honorary element for recognition in the society. This redundant political or social title *Sir* can, at best, be retained with entry heading in *italics* only to distinguish one author from the other bearing identical name[1]. But it would be a futile exercise to hold it as an universal "knighthood" or, "title of nobility" and further, compare it with the Christian names in ALA rule 57 in an endeavour to internationalize the issue.

Rule 5 (c) carries instructions to omit from headings titles of addresses like Alḥāj, Ḥājī, Mawlānā, Nawāb, Pīr, etc. which have been confused and mixed up with some family titles/ names, viz. Mullā (when suffixed), Munshī, Sarḍār, Ṣūfī, Qāẓī, and epithets, i.e. Miyān (when suffixed), etc. In this context Dr Khūrshīḍ (p. 7) has quoted from Ranganathan's *Classified catalogue code*, and has amulgamated Muslim family titles or family names, viz. Mīr, Qāẓī, Sarḍār, Syeḍ, etc. with occupational title like Hakīm (a title derived from unānī system of treatment) calling them *laqab* or conventional title. He has further quoted (p. 8) from Sharīfī and has mixed up Muslim family names/titles, i.e. Khān, Khwāja, Mīr, Mirzā, Mullā (when suffixed) with occupational title (*Ḥakīm*), socio-political conferred title (*Nawāb*), and religious redundant title (*Mawlavī*). Usages and significance of these titles may differ from country to country, and amulgamating the Īrānian and Indian titles with those of Pākistān and Bāṅglāḍesh may be contradictory and will merely complicate the issue.

In rule 5 (d) Dr Khūrshīḍ is correct in stating that when the "other titles of address" (in fact the family titles) like Chowḍhury, Khān, Shaykh, etc. precede a name, they are inverted in entry heading, but when they suffix a name, they are treated as surname, i.e. Chowḍhury, Muḥammaḍ Aḥsan. But the author again

1. *See* 'Honorific titles' in Additional elements to names: Chapter V.

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confuses and makes contradictory entry headings under Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī, Chowdhury; and Muḥammaḍ Ismāʿīl, Shaykh. It is commonly known that there is an inherent attachment between Muḥammaḍ and ʿAlī in Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī and they should go together to form a name, but instead of making the catalogue chaotic, we must agree on one principle that entry be avoided under Muḥammaḍ for a number of reasons mentioned earlier. Secondly, if entry could be rightly made under Iqbāl, Shaykh Muḥammaḍ (rule 5 (a) p. 37), there is absolutely no reason why entry cannot be made under Ismāʿīl, Shaykh Muḥammaḍ for the identical type of name.

(vi) Rule 6 Place names. It generally forms the second part in entry heading in Pākistān, i.e. Sulaymān Naḍvī, Sayyiḍ; Shur ʿAlīg, Manẓūr Ḥusayn and there must have justification for this. The concept or significance differs in Bāṅglā-ḍesh, where the place name, forming the last part of a name, designated by ⊥ is the most prominent part under which entry is justifiably recommended, i.e. Bhāsānī, ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān[1].

(vii) Rule 7 Kunīyat. Like Pākistān, *Kunya* in Bāṅglāḍesh also signifies a compound name beginning with Abū (father of), i.e. Abū Isḥāq, and in entry heading the second part is not severed from Abū. But it does not, similar to the case in Pākistān, practically denote any fatherhood or other blood relationship to literally justify the *Kunya* in real sense, so there are large number of names ordinarily beginning with *Abū* (even sometimes in abbreviated form), i.e. Abū Aḥmaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḥīḍ; Abū Jaʿfar Muḥammaḍ Saʿīḍ Chowḍhury. But unlike Urḍū literature, names beginning with *Abū* (7b) or *Ibn* (son of) (7c) may not be a pseudonym in Bengali literature. This rule including its four sub-rules has thus little bearing upon Bengali Muslim names except that *Abū* constitutes compound character of a name.

(viii) Rule 8 Woman authors. Under sub-rule (a) for Maiden names it recommends entry under "personal name which is usually the first part of such names. The last part, in such names, is generally a secondary element like Banū, Begam,

1. *See* Rule 7: Chapter VI.

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Khānam, Khāṭūn, if family names are not used", i.e. Jamīlah Khaṭūn; Ṣabīhah Hasan. This could otherwise be more specifically stated should the entry have been recommended under the first part of the names of woman authors ending in Bānu, Begam, Khānam, Khāṭūn, etc. (all these Persian terms of addresses meaning madam, Mrs., a lady, princess, etc.) under which entries are generally avoided. Here significance is the same with Bāṅglādeshī female authors[1].

Rule 8 (b) Married names. The concept of keeping the maiden name in parenthesis, i.e. 'Ismaṭ (Chughṭāī) Shāhiḍ Laṭīf is obviously being influenced by AIA's rule 46 for the treatment of Christian married woman names and this is also an endeavour to intermix western problems with oriental issues. In the western societies where frequent remarriages and the consequent changes of names create many problems for the cataloguer, such recommendations may be necessary, but for oriental woman authors, such suggestion of parenthesis may not be practically feasible since the maiden name and personal name of most of the oriental female authors are the same[2].

Rule 8 (b) (ii) also follows ALA rule 46C which recommends entry under the maiden name (or Dr Khūrshīḍ's "earlier name") for a married woman who continues to write under the maiden name.

Rule 8 with four sub-rules, does not, however, make any provision for entry order for (i) female name ending in family name (i.e. Khālida Adīb Chowdhury); (ii) name with Begam or Khāṭūn interposed (i.e. Dildār Begam Ruqayya Akhṭar; Mahmūda Khātūn Siddīqa); (iii) name containing nickname at the end (Rawshan Ara Ḥafīẓ Kākku); and (iv) name ending in Ḥaq, Islām, Raḥman, etc. (i.e. Husne-Arā Raḥmān).

Transliteration. Dr Khūrshīḍ's study includes a transliteration scheme at the end of the text including an analysis of the various schemes of the world

1. See Rule 12: Chapter VI.
2. See Comments on ICCP recommendation # 6: Chapter IV.

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spreading over 18 pages. After doing all these efforts, he, by being influenced by the scheme of a Persian scholar Nāṣir Sharīfī (who himself spelled his name in distorted form as Nasser) has, however, adopted Persianized forms for Arabic names and terms by employing e for i, and even a; o for u; v for w and ow for aw sounds. By this process many of the internationally established spelling of name elements have lost their original formation and identity (i.e. Aḥsen for Aḥsan, Eslām for Islām, Khvājāh for Khwāja, Meyān for Miyān, Muslem for Muslim, Nowrūz for Nawrūz, etc. This can be further evident from the following examples:

Persianized, distorted form used	Standard form
Aḥsen : 40[1]	Aḥsan
Begum : 41, 42	Begam
Ebn : 28,40	Ibn
Ebtedā'an : xv	Ibṭidā'n
Emtīyāz : 41	Imṭīyāz
Enshā : 33, 40	Inshā
Eqbāl[2] : 37	Iqbāl
Eslām[3] : 40	Islām
Esmā'īl : 38, 41	Ismā'īl
'Eṣmat : 41	'Iṣmaṭ
Esrār : 36	Isrār
Ezāfāh : xvii	Iẓāfa
Ġāleban : xv	Ghālibān
Ḥāfeẓ : 38	Ḥāfiẓ
Ḥāmed : 36	Ḥāmiḍ
Ḥejāb : 41	Ḥijāb

1. This represents pagination in Dr Khūrshīḍ's work.
2. The celebrated poet Iqbāl, or any other literary critic did not spell his name as Eqbāl.
3. In the world history and literature, Islām is not spelled as Eslām.

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Persianized, distorted form used	Standard form
Jegar : 33	Jigar
Khāleq : 28	Khāliq
Khandker : 34	Khwanḍkār; Khonḍkār
Khvājāh : 38	Khwāja
Malek : 38	Mālik
Mehdī : 39; Mahdī : 29[1]	Mahḍī
Meyāṇ : 38	Miyān
Mowlānā : 38	Mawlānā
Muhsen : 29, 39	Muḥsin
Murteẓā : xv	Murṭaẓā
Muslem : 40	Muslim
Nāseruddin : xv	Nāṣiruḍḍīn
Navāb : 38	Nawāb
Neẓāmī : 28	Niẓāmī
Nowrūz : xvi	Nawrūz
Qāder : 42	Qāḍir
Qedvāī : 38	Qiḍwāi
Reẓvī : 27	Riẓvī
Ṣādeq : 27, 28, 35	Ṣāḍiq
Ṣāḥeb : 29, 38	Ṣāḥib
Sayyed : 33, 36, 37, 38	Sayyiḍ
Seddīqī : 25	Ṣiḍḍīqī
Sekandar : 33	Sikanḍar
Shāhed : 41	Shāhiḍ
Showkat : 36	Shawkaṭ
Valī : 28	Walī
Vellāyet : 37	Wilāyaṭ

1. Here is a contradiction.

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Dr Khūrshīd's study was the first major systematic approach for devising cataloguing rules for Muslim names of this subcontinent. It embodies as many as 22 rules including eight major + 14 sub-rules for Pākistānī Muslim names only. The aforestated analysis, however, reveals that the above 22 rules are yet inadequate for solving many problems encountered by the cataloguers in practical field since these rules do not cover many types of Bāṅglādeshī Muslim names discussed above and in Chapter VI of the present study.

10 *ʿAbdul-Haq*[1]

As the title indicates, Dr ʿAbdul-Ḥaq's study (in 87 typescript pages) is an attempt to determine the feasibility of rendering the Bengali Muslim names in a "catalogue, bibliography or telephone directory"[2] through the application of data processing equipment, or computer.

Notwithstanding that Dr ʿAbdul-Ḥaq's dissertation ends in negative generalizations, it contains ten "rules for establishing Bengali Muslim names in alphabetic files"[3]. In general he recommends entry under the last part of name with the following exceptions:

Rule 1(1) provided **it is not an honorific.**

As a guide, he has provided with a list of honorifics[4] to aid the users, particularly the foreign cataloguers who might, otherwise, take one or more of them as entry heading out of error. These could probably be better mentioned in an instruction, and because these elements are well-known to cataloguers, their incorporation in a rule does not seem to be much convincing.

List of honorifics. He has listed 34 such elements in his "List of honorifics", most of which are indeed various redundant titles, i.e. (i) religious titles

1. ʿAbdul-Haq, A.M. A study of Bengali Muslim personal names to ascertain the feasibility of application of a mechanistic rule for their arrangement. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1970. vi. 87p. (Typescript; Ph.D. dissertation).
2. *Ibid.*, p. 31
3. *Ibid.*, p. 62-6
4. *Ibid.*, p. 79-80.

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(Alḥāj[1], Ḥāfiẓ, Ḥājī, Mawlānā, Mawlavī, etc.); (ii) occupational titles (Chawkiḍār, Ḍarjī, Doctor, Ḍafāḍār, Ḥakīm,Jamaḍār, Kabirāj, Khalifa, Major, Master, Moṛal, Wakīl, etc.); (iii) socio-political conferred titles, also treated as honorifics (Khān Bahāḍur, Nawābzāḍa); (iv) literary titles (Doctor, Pandiṭ, Sāhiṭyaraṭna); and (v) some titles used in Bāṅglāḍesh as family titles or family names (Bepārī, Muftī, Munshī, Sawḍāgar) wrongly quoted here. In fact, only a few are honorifics proper, i.e. Khān Bahādur, Musammaṭ, Nawābzāḍa, and Sir. Many more elements like Bahāḍur, Bānū, Khānam, Khāṭūn, Khān Ṣāḥib, Miyān, Ṣāḥib, etc. have not been included in the list which are proper honorifics and occur frequently with names. Besides, there are many other redundant/ removable titles belonging to the categories specified above, viz. Comrade, Captain, Fāẓil, Ḥaẓraṭ, Ḥaẓūr, Ḥujjaṭul-Islām, Kāmil, Pīr, Qārī, Kabi, Kabiyāl, Kābyavinoḍ, Kābyavinodinī, Kābyaraṭna, Mahākabi, Principal, Sāhiṭyavisāraḍ, Usṭāḍ, Viḍyāvinoḍ, Viḍyāvinoḍinī, etc. which occur more frequently with names, but are generally excluded in entry headings (*see* Chapter V), but which have not been identified or listed by ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq probably because these elements of authors did not occur with the names of civil servants, village chairmen, etc. who are not generally authors but were listed in his "corpus".

Rule 1 (2) provided it is not a title

By this 'title' is meant family title or family name generally treated as a surname when suffixed, i.e. Akhanḍ, Bhuiyān, Chowḍhury, Khān, Majumḍār, Qurayshī, Sikḍār, Ṭaʿlluqḍār, etc.

List of name titles. He has compiled this list containing 82 elements[2] on checking against *A Glossary of the tribes and castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province*, compiled by Horace Arthur Rose (who, curiously, spells Ṣiḍḍīqī as Sidqi!)[3] as early as 1911. Firstly, Rose's work contains titles of the different

1. Name elements have been transliterated by this researcher for consistency.
2. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq, A.M., *op.cit* ., p. 71-5.
3. It is not known why ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq frequently quotes from outdated works of western writers on oriental issue and not from the works of oriental scholars.

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tribes and castes of the Punjab and NWFP, and does not truly represent family titles of Bengali Muslims. Secondly, family titles undergo metamorphosis, deformation, and changes in meaning and usages due to passage of time, and [illegible] in language, culture and geography. It is therefore not appropriate to check with such an ancient list of 1911, that too of different people, language and culture. Further, he ridicules at the kinship, ancestry or hereditary origins of the family names or titles by quoting a saying from H.A. Rose (who compiled the above glossary) that "the first year I was a weaver (julaha); the next year a Shaikh. This year if prices rise I shall be a Sayyid". One can wonder if a single weaver in Bāṅglāḍesh could be found to be a Sayyiḍ at any stage! The fact remains that most of the family titles generally emanate from hereditary origins, and some may be adopted locally, and till today, as a practice, in Muslim marriages or other functions, status of family origins is identified by these family titles. Drawing an analogy on these titles, he further goes beyond, and claims that "historians are in general agreement that the Bengali Muslims are converts", and that "the new converts would often style themselves with honorific titles[1]. By "historians" he merely quotes James Wise (1894), and A. Yūsuf ʿAlī (1941), but not any celebrated oriental historians, so he admits that he is unable to offer enough "evidence because of paucity of written record". Admittedly, a portion of Bengali Muslims, like other Muslims of Indo-Pāk-Bāṅglāḍesh subcontinent, may be converts, but not all; historically large number of these Muslims are settlers and descendants of the Muslim families of Afghānisṭān, Īrān, ʿIrāq, Turkey and other Muslim countries of the world (see Chapter II).

Under the above rubric "name titles", he, however, does not specifically mention if these are <u>family titles</u>, so a good number of elements like Anṣārī, Firḍawsī, Siḍḍīqī, etc. listed by him are, in reality, used by the Bāṅglāḍeshī Muslims as

1. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq, A.M., *op.cit.*, p. 9.

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part of personal name or, family name but not as a title, i.e. Qazi 'Abdul-Jabbār Anṣārī, 'Abdul-Ghafur Ṣiddīqī, Firdawsī Islām, etc. Any recommendation not to enter under these prominent parts of names might not be practically workable and would create complications in cataloguing.

"Individual titles" or place names. Place names like Bāsudevpurī, Bhāsānī, and Vikrampurī have also been grouped under these "name titles" with a note designating them "individual title" though the same place name may be borne by different individuals, i.e. 'Abdul-Ḥāmid Khān Bhāsānī and Abū-Naṣar Khān Bhāsānī; 'Abdur-Raqhīd Jessorī and Abū-Hasan Jessorī, etc. In Bāṅglādesh, a person having a place name is decidedly better known by it, i.e. Bhāsānī in 'Abdul-Hāmid Khān Bhāsānī, and in most cases, personal name is not even known to people. This part, therefore, has every justification to form the entry heading[1]. 'Abdul-Haq's recommendation not to enter under it may not be practically valid.

Preference to distorted form of name elements. Frequently wrongly spelled name elements have been preferred to correct forms for use, and *See* reference has been employed from the latter, i.e. Akhand *See* Akanda; Ghazi *See* Gazi; Khondkar *See* Khandaker; Qazi *See* Kazi, etc. Bengali terms have also been wrongly transcribed, i.e. itihash (p. 71) and itihasha (p. 81) for itihās (history). These discrepancies have taken place because of the non-adoption of transliteration scheme. Most of these family titles are internationally used by the Muslims and an attempt to adopt wrongly spelled forms will be liable to make the catalogue, bibliography or index chaotic and will work against establishing coherence and uniformity in international cataloguing.

Contradiction of his own rule in entry heading. 'Abdul-Haq has contradicted his own principle and has entered under these family titles/ names in his Bibliography and references:

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1. RAS also enters under place name (*nisba*) of Arabic and Persian authors.

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Banerjī, Haricharaṇ : 81[1]
Chowḍhury, Anīs : 76
Khān, M.A. Ḥāshim : 76
Khān, Mu'īnuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ : 84
Miṭra, Subalchanḍra : 82
Pāl, Harenḍrachanḍra : 85

His own practice of entering under the family name reveals that to himself the authors are better known by their family names. These are treated almost as surnames, when they are suffixed to names, under which entry is reasonably made. Thus the scholar himself has negated the practical adoptability of rule 1 (2). Hence this rule may not be practically workable.

Rule 1 (3) provided it is not an element with a frequency of over 1 million 'Adbḍul-Ḥaq has prepared a Table (p. 47-8) showing 23 elements having frequency over 1 million, which may be true of his "corpus", but may not be so of a library catalogue since his "corpus" is not the one of authors.

These elements, *inter alia* , include 'Abḍul-, 'Abḍur-, 'Abḍus-, Abu, Abūl-, Nūrul-, Shamsul-, etc. which always constitute compound names bearing definite meaning (i.e. 'Abḍul-Ḥaq[2]: servant of the Right or Just; 'Abḍur-Rashīḍ: servant of the path-finder; Shamsul-'Ālam: sun of the world, etc.) and normally cannot be separated from the following element, or else, the name will tend meaningless to be despised by the Muslims. These elements generally form the first part of personal name under which entry is made, provided the name does not contain a third element, i.e. a family name or any element intended to be used as a surname. Thus any attempt to separate such compound names and to enter under the second part (i.e. Ḥaq, 'Abḍul-) will not only render the name meaningless, but

1. This represents pagination in 'Abḍul-Ḥaq's study.
2. 'Abḍul-Ḥaq's contention (p.4) that 'Abḍul Ḥaq is Bengali form, while 'Abd al-Haqq is Arabic, is not correct; the latter is westernized, wrong form of spelling (*see* Transcription and transliteration: Chapter V).

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will also create a great violation in the form and structure of Muslim names, and this is not generally done anywhere in the Muslim world[1].

While the above elements constitute the initial part of compound names, Ḥaq, Islām, Raḥmān, and Zamān (having more than 1 million frequency in the "corpus") form the last part of a compound name, i.e. Nūrul-Islām; Shamsur-Raḥmān; Munīruz-Zamān, etc. which cannot also be detached from their preceding parts, nor can entries be made under them on the same rationale.

The other elements, Bhuiyān, Chowḍhury, Khān, Sarkār, Ṭaʿlluqḍār generally form the last part of name when they tend more prominent and work as a surname, under which entry is generally made. There is no such problem with Qāẓī and Sayyiḍ which generally occur in the beginning and are inverted in entry heading. While Miyān is an epithet or, honorific, under which entry is avoided, entry also becomes insignificant or meaningless under Aḥmaḍ and Muḥammaḍ which are not used as names by Muslims[2], so that their incorporation here is also not significant.

ʿAlī and Husain(wrongly spelled as Hossain), when appear in free form at the end of a name may constitute entry heading, but if Husain is attached with a preceding name with ul (i.e. Nūr-ul-Ḥusain) it forms a compound name, and in accordance with the same grammatical principle, entry is avoided under it. But a prescription for entry heading according to numerical counts of one million, and not according to grammatical formation and characteristics of names would be purely unscientific. Choice of entry headings according to numerical counts is an arbitrary decision which may suit the specific purpose of the "Mechanistic rule", or the capacity of the keypunch machine but does not fall within the technical and general framework of cataloguing. Apart from the aforestated points,

1. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq has detached such compound names and wrongly entered under the last part violating the name structure, i.e. Alam, Mahbubul; Huq, A.M. Abdul; Karim, Abdul; Wadud, Kazi Abdul (p. 81-7), etc.
2. *See* Rule 10: Chapter VI.

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this thesis can be dismissed on many more practical grounds. One or more of the above 23 elements mentioned by ʿAbdul-Ḥaq may have frequency over one million in the catalogue of one library, while it may be quite less in another, so that cataloguing principles of Muslim names will be different in different libraries thereby creating chaos instead of establishing uniformity--the basic quality of a catalogue. Secondly, entries made under ʿAbḍul- might be quite less in the initial stage in a library catalogue, and if the frequency tends one million (as ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq claims), after 20 years or so, it will be increasingly difficult to withdraw large number of entries and set for re-cataloguing which is impracticable. Moreover, a particular element's frequency can very scarcely be one million in the catalogue of a library. Dr ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq's "corpus" is not the one of authors, which worked as the fundamental weakness to formulate wrong thesis and wrong generalizations. The current study by this investigator records a total of 4909 Bengali Muslim authors (beginning from the ancient period to the present day of Bengali literature), and ʿAbḍul- having the highest frequency of 9,099,000 in ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq's study, occurs 316 times in the present study, of which 188 names are recommended for entry under ʿAbḍul- . When these names are amulganated with the Muslim names of other countries of the world, as it happens in a catalogue, the total number of entries under ʿAbḍul- in a dictionary catalogue might stand around 250, and in a particular library, which cannot be expected to have books of all the Muslim authors of the world, this frequency will naturally boil down to almost half or even lesser than this, and a 3-figure Oriental Author Table, on the lines of Cutter's Table for Christian names, would conveniently accommodate such frequencies of entry elements. The "one million" theory is thus dismissible in practical cataloguing on numerous grounds.

Rule 1 (4) provided it is not a bound morpheme (e.g. Uddin) appearing in free form

Sometimes authors spell their two word personal names in split form, i.e. Jasim Uddin for Jasīmuḍḍīn or, Jasīmud-Ḍīn; Habib Ullah for Ḥabībullāh or,

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Ḥabīb-Allāh. Such names are compound names, as the last elements are attached with the preceding word with ud, ul, etc. to form a name bearing definite meaning (i.e. Jasīmuddīn: embodiment of the religion; Ḥabībullāh: friend of the God). These are undetachable elements in that if they are detached, the name loses its meaning creating violation in the structure of name. Whether or not they are spelled by the bearers in split or combined form, they have to be treated equally with other compound names while transcribing or transliterating by the cataloguer and be rendered in standardized form showing attachment (i.e. Jasīmud-ḍīn or, Jasīm-ud-ḍīn or, Jasīmuddīn), and the question of entering under *Uddīn* or *Ullāh* (designated by 'Abdul-Ḥaq as "bound morpheme") does not arise at all. This sub-rule thus appears to be an unnecessary addition, except for providing some warning to the foreign cataloguers or indexers.

Rule 2 recommends entry under the "penultimate" if a name cannot be entered under the last element as per provisions in rule 1. This rule is a logical consequence of rule 1 in case the latter fails to justify an entry heading. It, however, appears to be a blank guidance to cataloguers or indexers since it, or for that matter any of the rules, is not explained or substantiated by examples. The terminology "penultimate" was first used by Dr Ranganathan[1], and this can be equally applicable here, but its meaning would remain almost obscure to librarians should it not be supported by practical examples of entry headings.

Rule 3 also recommends entry under the penultimate if either rule 1 or 2 cannot be applied to a name. It further recommends entry under the last element "in case of a conflict, or in the case of a married woman" when "ante-penultimate denotes relationship". This again remains obscure to users since it is not

1. Ranganathen, S.R. Classified catalogue code; with additional rules for dictionary catalogue code. 5th edn. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965. p. 222.

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supported by examples or evidences as is done in any cataloguing rule.

Rule 4 is not exactly a rule but an instruction to "follow the principles laid down in rule 3 of the *Anglo-American cataloguing rules*", i.e. (i) entry under the main author; (ii) entry under the first of two or three authors; and (iii) entry under title if more than three authors. This is nothing about the technicalities of the cataloguing of Muslim names, but a recommendation to follow the policies of AACR in case of joint or multiple authorship. AACR is not widely practised in Bāṅglādesh, and title as main entry for oriental publications is not expected to be approved by the practising librarians.

Rule 5 is also not a proper rule but an instruction suggesting a *See* reference entry from a title to its author in case "a literary work is better known by the title than by its author", and if a library does not prepare title entries. This, being adapted from K.A. Linderfelt's *Electic card catalogue rules*, is a general principle in cataloguing, but a title entry for such popular literary work or for fiction would be always advisable to ensure better service to readers.

Rule 6 is a general suggestion to prepare added entries for editor, translator or annotator.

Rule 7 is also a suggestion to retain honorifics with name in *italics* or in underscored form for identification of identical name. But it is not specified if all the honorifics are to be retained or, those which are required for identical names only.

Rule 8 is about the placement of secondary elements in entry headings through punctuation; rule 9 is a suggestion for making cross references; and rule 10 is also a suggestion for adoption of the transliterated form if and as used by the author. The last recommendation, (also advocated by ALA in rule 70.B.

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for Indic names) is very much debatable in that the catalogue's primary quality to maintain consistency and uniformity will then be defeated if in the same catalogue varied spelling and transliteration of the same name elements as used by different authors are allowed, i.e. Qāḍī, Qāẓī and Quāẓī which will only make the catalogue chaotic. For unity, a particular standard, uptodate transliteration scheme should be in force regardless of how the names were spelled or transliteration signs used by the authors[1].

The aforestated analysis reveals that of the ten, the first three are rules, that too remain obscure since they are not substantiated by examples. The rules also appear to have been formulated mainly considering the capabilities of automated data processing equipment or keypunch machine, thereby overlooking the grammatical structure and component of various types of Bengali Muslim names[2] based on the erroneous assumption that "Arabic names are different from Bengali Muslim names", while the fact remains that most Bengali Muslim names are composed of Arabic words, and some of Persian and Turkish elements, and Bengali Muslim names are fundamentally Arabic names with little exception due to influence of local language and culture. But to disprove this widely established fact, the scholar has quoted a few exceptional type of names like "Hazera Nazrul", or the typographically mistaken elements in his printed sources quoting Habiz for Ḥafiẓ, or Helim for Ḥalīm, etc. (p.6), and goes beyond the domain of his thesis thereby dwelling at length on the horizons of "semantics", "syntactics", and "onomastics" of Germanic, English, Latin and Greek languages and further on the mataphysics and philosophy to unnecessarily clouding the whole issue. Further, instead of limiting himself to the problems and solutions of cataloguing Arabic-Persian names of Bengali Muslims, the scholar makes inroads into the language and grammar,

1. See Comments on 70. B. Indic names in ALA 1949.
2. See Calaloguing Rules 1-12: Chapter VI.

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and abruptly claims that "Bengali grammar is, in essence, a Sanskrit grammar"[1], but does not quote any established authority on the Bengali language and literature, i.e. *Mahāmahopādhyāy* Haraprasād Shāstrī, Dr Muḥammad Shahīdullāh, Dr Sunītikumār Chatterjī or Dr Muḥammad Irfāmul-Ḥaq, and merely resorts to one Punya Sloka Ray in support of his precipitous claim.

The corpus. The corpus of 7735 names was compiled from the list of chairmen of union councils (1965), civil list (1963-64), and list of E.P. Assembly members (1967)[2] who are not generally authors. U.C. chairmen are mostly uneducated villagers who cannot be expected of maintaining correct form of names, as are usually done by the educated authors. The names so collected, therefore, do not truly represent the structure, formation and characteristics of various categories of names of Bengali authors[3], and hence the basic hypothesis as also the generalizations cannot be expected to be representative of the real problems encountered by the cataloguers in cataloguing materials of Bengali authors in the practical field. Moreover, since the names were collected not from the title pages of books, nor from standard bibliographies, but from the printed lists, the distorted name elements due to printer's devils in the lists were not corrected, but were regarded as the characteristics of Bengali Muslim names which eventually led the scholar to erroneous analysis and generalizations.

Findings and conclusions. ʿAbdul-Ḥaq's findings are that (i) "rendering Bengali Muslim names is perplexing" and "baffling"; and (ii) "entering them mechanistically is not possible"[4] since Bengali "personal names behave like fifth columnists in the catalog"[5].

In his Suggestion for Further Research he also suggests for making "title as main entry" because of the "nature and frequency of spelling variations prevalent

1. ʿAbdul-Ḥaq, A.M., *op.cit* ., p. 5.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 26.
3. See Types or combination of names: Chapter V; and Cataloguing Rules: Chapter VI.
4. ʿAbdul-Ḥaq, *op.cit.*, p. 54.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 70.

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among Bengali Muslims... and the relative scarcity of name elements"[1] required for entry headings. This suggestion is borne out of the fact that he altogether avoided to standardize the name elements by means of transliteration scheme, which is, otherwise, the basic device to attain any goal in such an issue related to rendering of Muslim names which always create problems to cataloguers and indexers all over the world particularly due to varied spelling of name elements. Secondly, his negativism is fundamentally due to his refusal to accept that Bengali Muslim names are Arabic names; and thirdly -- the most important one -- he based his intellectual exercise on an arbitrary list of persons, who were members of union councils-- the unenlightened villagers, or civil servants, but not authors, which did not properly represent the specific components, characteristics, and trends of names prevalent among the Bengali Muslim authors and consequently frustrated his noble efforts and led him to wrong generalizations.

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1. ʿAbdul-Haq,A.M., *op.cit.*, p. 66-8.

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CHAPTER V

NAME ELEMENTS, FORMATION OF NAMES, TYPES OF NAMES, AND ORDER IN CATALOGUE HEADINGS

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CHAPTER V
NAME ELEMENTS, FORMATION OF NAMES, TYPES OF NAMES, AND ORDER IN CATALOGUE HEADINGS

Bengali Muslim names

NAME ELEMENTS

1. *Elements normally forming part of name*[1]

Element	Type	Examples	
1. Given or personal name (*ism*) only	simple	Akbar	
		Dilwār	
		Mahṭāb	
	compound	ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr	
		Jasīmuḍḍīn *or* Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn *or* Jasīm-uḍ-Ḍīn *or* Jasīm Uḍḍīn (in split form)	
2. Surname, drawn from family title or name	simple; sometimes used as an initial in varying positions	Akhanḍ	Qāẓī
		Chowḍhury	Qurayṯhī
		Joarḍār	Shāh
		Khān	Shaikh
		Khonḍkār	Syeḍ
		Mīr	Taʿlluqḍar
3. Place name, or *nisba*	simple, usually ending in i (romanized)	ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān Bhāsānī	
		Syeḍ Ismāʿīl Ḥusain Sirajī	

1. Elements normally forming part of name, combination or types of names, and Order of elements in catalogue headings are otherwise covered in Cataloguing Rules: Chapter VI, but are given here separately for the convenience of the entry on 'Bāṅglāḍesh' in IFLA's *Names of persons, op. cit.*

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4. Pseudonym, or *Takhallus*	mostly code or fanciful word(s), or part of the real name	Kāykobād, i.e. Muhammad Qāẓim Al-Quayshī 'Askar Ibne-Shaikh, i.e. Muḥammaḍ 'Ubayḍullāh Beḍuin Ṣamaḍ, i.e. Shaikh 'Abḍus-Ṣamaḍ
5. Nickname given to child at birth	usually one word used at end of official name	Mīzānur-Raḥmān Shelley Shaikh Faẓlul-Ḥaq Muni Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq Milan

(i) Compound name. Compound names are characterized by elements like Abū, Al, Bin, e, i, Ibn, ud, ul, un, ur, us, ush, uz, etc. which show an attachment joining the two parts of a name to convey a definite meaning, e.g. Faẓl-e-Rabbī (excellence of the Lord); Jasīm-uḍ-Ḍīn (embodiment of the religion); Shams-ul-Ḥaq (sun of the Just); Maḥmūḍ-un-Nabī (praised of the Prophet); Ḥabīb-ur-Raḥmān (friend of the Merciful); Munīr-uz-Zamān (luminous of the time), etc. Ordinarily, when written in roman, or Bengali characters, these connecting elements mostly remain merged with any of the two parts (when compound names are written in split form without hyphenating), e.g. Naẓrul Islām for Naẓr-ul-Islām; Jasīm Uḍḍīn for Jasīm-uḍ-Ḍīn, etc. creating problem for persons unacquainted with Arabic language to ascertain their compound character. This creates a tendency of entering under the last part of the name, which makes the name meaningless, i.e. in Quḍrat-i-Khuḍā (potency of God: Quḍraṭ = potency; i= of; Khuḍā = God) if entry is made under Khuḍā, Quḍraṭi, the name loses its meaning. Moreover, Khuḍā or God (or for that matter Haq or Raḥmān signifying God) cannot be an entry word, since 'God' cannot be the name of a person. It is recommended that such compound names are not detached; be preferably hyphenated; and entered under the first part.

(ii) Family names and titles as surnames[1]. The family titles or family names are drawn from Persian, Turkish, Arabic and Bengali. Commonly found amongst the Bengali Muslims are:

1. Faẓl-i-Rabbī, Khonḍkār, *op. cit.*, p.80-6. (The author traces the origins, derivations, and usages of the surnames belonging to four principal races of Bengali Muslims, e.g. Syeḍs, Shaikhs, Mughals and Pathans.

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Akhand (a tutor; preacher)

Bakhsh (donor; distributor)

Beg or Baig (valiant; leader)

Bepārī (trader)

Bhuiyān (small landlord)

Biswās (reliable person)

Chaklādār (chief of a circle)

Chishtī (related to Sufism: coming down from Khwāja Mu'īnud-dīn Chishtī R.A.)

Chowdhury (lord of land surrounding the capital; incharge of 4 forces)

Dastgīr (assistant; protector)

Dīwān (writers in Arabia)

Ghāzī (champion in holy war)

Hawladār (incharge of sub-subah)

Joardār (title of high family)

Khān (Uzbek word, a Mongolian title for a class of nobility; king; prince; chief)

Khondkār (emperor; king)

Khwāja (man of distinction; merchant; doctor; professor)

Lashkar (army; soldier)

Mallik (noblemen of the court being awarded zamindary)

Mīr (emperor; prince; lord; chief)

Mīrdah (commander of 10 men; chief)

Mirzā (prince; knight; gentleman)

Mullā (one who excells in learning[1])

Mandal (chief of village; representative of landlord)

Munshī (writer; secretary)

Pathān (title of Afghan race)

Patwarī (bailiff)

Prāmānik (a chief, respectable barbar)

Qāzī (judge)

Qurayshī (a respectable title of Arab belonging to the family of the Holy Prophet SM)

Sardār (chief of community; a general)

Sarkār (village chief; account keeper)

Shāh (king; sovereign)

Shaikh (chief; learned in religion)

Sikdār (peace keeping staff)

Sūfī (mystic; wise; pious)

Syed/ Sayyid (title of chiefs of family of the Prophet)

Syeda (feminine of Syed)

Ta'lluqdār (owner of land; small landlord)

Tarafdār (owner of a portion of village or pargana)

Besides, there are a few Hindu family titles, seldom found, and retained by the converted Muslims, e.g. Brahma (In'āmul-Kabīr Brahma), Chatterjī, Gāngulī, Majumdār, Shastrī, Sinha or Singha and Tagore or Thākur (Shāhjahān Thākur).

Unlike Hindu or Buddhist names there is no definite order of the use of family titles in Muslim names, i.e. sometimes they are suffixed or prefixed to names

1. Loosely means ' Muslim priest; person of rank'.

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as also sometimes interposed, and abbreviated, e.g. Muḥammaḍ Akrām Khān; Khān ʿAṭāʾur-Raḥmān; Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn Khān Jahāngīr; and K.M. (Khān Muḥammaḍ) Sayful-Islām. Some names even contain multiple family titles, e.g. Khwāja ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Shāh; Syeḍ Shāh Saʿāḍaṭ ʿAlī; Syeḍ Nawāb ʿAlī Chowḍhury, etc. When prefixed to names, they are also used as surnames under which entry is generally made.

(iii) Place names. These names are designated by i after the name of a place, e.g. Al-Azhārī after Al-Azhār (Cairo); Bāsuḍevpurī after Bāsuḍevpur; Bhāsānī after Bhāsān (Assam); Islāmābāḍī after Islāmābāḍ (Chittagong); Jessorī after Jessore; Niẓāmpurī after Niẓāmpur; Qāsimpurī after Qāsimpur; Sirājī after Sirāj Ganj of Pābnā, Bāṅglāḍesh. They always form the last part of the name, and are much more popular than the personal names, e.g. ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān Bhāsānī is popularly known as "Mawlānā Bhāsānī" and most people do not know his personal name: ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ. Entry is usually made under the place name.

(iv) Nickname forming a part of the name. Nickname is the short or code name, usually one-worded, which is the real given name (as contrasted to Arabic *ism* to mean given name) as given to a child at birth by the parent. Nicknames are drawn mostly from Bengali language, sometimes meaningful, e.g. Shefālī (name of a flower), Pilu (name of a rāg in Bengali music), and sometimes meaningless, e.g. Nilu, Bulu, etc. These are also drawn from Arabic, i.e. Farīḍ, Karīm; and English, e.g. Baby, Beauty, Lily. It is a fanciful, modern trend amongst the youngsters, particularly the young girls and ladies to retain the nickname at the end of their official name, e.g. Rawshan Arā Ḥafīẓ Kākku; Rubayḍa Bānū Tuni. It is recommended that entry be made under the official or literary name retaining the nickname in parenthesis or *italics*, or both, e.g. Ḥafīẓ, Rawshan Arā (*Kākku*). This would help identify different persons with identical personal name.

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2 *Transcription and transliteration*

(i) Standardization of name elements. Many family titles and name elements are spelled in various ways. It is recommended that for uniform and coherent indexing, standard transliterated or, anglicized forms are used in catalogue, no matter how they appear on title page, e.g. Akẖanḍ for Akhond, Akẖwand, Akhwund, Akon; Chowḍhury for Chaudhari, Chaudhary, Chaudhry, Chaudhuri, Choudhary, Choudhry, Choudhuri, Choudhury, Chowdhry, Chowdhuri; Ghāzī for Gazi; Khonḍkār for Khandakar, Khandaker, Khandkar, Khondokar, Khondker, Khwanḍkār, Khwandker; Mallik for Mallick, Mullik; Miyān for Meah, Mia, Miah, Mian; Mullā for Molla, Mollah; Qāẓī for Kadi, Kazi, Qadi, Quazi; Qurayshī for Koraishi, Kuraishi, Quraishi, Quraishy, Qureshi, Qureshy; Shaikh for Shaykh, Sheikh, Shekh; Sikḍār for Shikdar, Shikder, Sikder; Syeḍ for Saiyed, Sayed, Sayyed, Sayyiḍ; Ṭa'lluḳḍār for Tallukder, Talukdar, Talukder, etc.[1]

Apart from family titles, similarly, elements which frequently occur with Muslim names, and are variously spelled, should also be used in standardized form for local and international uniformity in cataloguing and indexing.

(ii) Major problems of transcribing Perso-Arabic characters. The major problems or discrepancies occuring frequently with Bengali and roman characters in transcribing or transliterating Perso-Arabic words are particularly discernible with the zāl, zāy, ẓāḍ, or ḍād, and zā' for z sound; ghayn for gh; kāf for k; qāf for q; and wāw for w or v sound. The ISO (Recommendation R 233 December 1961) table for International system for the transliteration of Arabic characters is also not free from this anomaly, as it recommends a complete 't' for 'ṭa' (be soft ṭ); g for 'jim' (be j); 'ẖ' for 'kha' (be kh); 'ḍ' for 'ẓaḍ'/'ḍad'; and 'ġ' for 'ghayn' (be gh) sounds (nos. 4, 6, 8, 16 and 20).

1. In some cases simple, and anglicized forms have been recommended in preference to the more grammatically correct but difficult transliterated forms, i.e. Akẖanḍ for Akẖwanḍ; Khonḍkār for Khwanḍkār; Shaikh for Shaykh; Syeḍ for Sayyiḍ for their easy applicabilities in practical field.

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(iii) ḍ or ẓ for Dād or Ẓād sound. The Arabic letter ض still remains to be controvertial. It is pronounced as both ẓad and ḍad by the Arabs. In Bāṅglādesh-Indo-Pākiṣṭān subcontinent it is also pronounced likewise, but the prevalence of ẓ sound appears to be more frequent than ḍ sound. For practical purposes, ẓ has been recommended with reference from ḍ in the present study since many name elements would become almost incomprehensible to readers if ḍ was used. This can be illustrated by the following examples:

	Arabic	When ẓ for ض	When ḍ for ض
	أَبُو الفَضْل		
Roman		Abūl Faẓl	Abūl Faḍl
Bengali		আবুল ফযল / আবুল ফজল	আবুল ফদল
	فَضْلِ رَبِّي	Faẓle Rabbī	Faḍle Rabbī
		ফযলে রাব্বী / ফজলে রাব্বী	ফদলে রাব্বী
	فَضْلُ الحَقّ	Faẓlul Ḥaq	Faḍlul Ḥaq
		ফযলুল হক্ব / ফজলুল হক্ব	ফদলুল হক্ব ফদলুল হক্ব
	فَضْلُ الرَّحْمٰن	Faẓlur Raḥmān	Faḍlur Raḥmān
		ফযলুর রহ্‌মান / ফজলুর রহ্‌মান	ফদলুর রহ্‌মান
	اَفْضَل	Afẓal	Afḍal
		আফযাল / আফজাল	আফদাল
	فَيْضُ النِّسَاء	Faiẓun Nisā'	Faiḍun Nisā'
		ফয়যুন্নিসা' / ফয়জুন্নিসা'	ফয়দুন্নিসা'

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Arabic	When ẓ for ض	When ḍ for ض
فَيْضُ الرَّحْمٰن		
Roman	Faiẓur Raḥmān	Faiḍur Raḥmān
Bengali	ফয়যুর রহ্‌মান / ফয়জুর রহ্‌মান	ফয়দুর রহ্‌মান
مُرْتَضٰى عَلِى		
	Murṭaẓā ʿAlī	Murṭaḍā ʿAlī
	মুর্তযা আলী / মুর্তজা আলী	মুর্তদা আলী
مُسْتَفِيْضُ الرَّحْمٰن		
	Muṣṭafīẓur Raḥmān	Muṣṭafīḍur Raḥmān
	মুস্তাফিযুর রহ্‌মান / মুস্তাফিজুর রহ্‌মান	মুস্তাফিদুর রহ্‌মান
قَاضِى		
	Qāẓī	Qāḍī
	কাযী / কাজী	কাদী
رِيَاضُ الدِّيْن		
	Riyāẓuḍ Dīn	Riyāḍud Dīn
	রিয়ায উদ্দীন / রিয়াজ উদ্দীন	রিয়াদুদ্দীন
رِيَاضُ الحَقّ		
	Riyāẓul Ḥaq	Riyāḍul Ḥaq
	রিয়াযুল হক / রিয়াজুল হক	রিয়াদুল হক
تَفَضُّل		
	Ṭafaẓẓul	Ṭafaḍḍul
	তফায্‌যুল / তফাজ্জুল	তফাদ্দুল
ضِيَاء		
	Ẓiyā'	Ḍiyā'
	যিয়া' / জিয়া'	দিয়া'

It is evident from the above that the application of ḍ for ض would result in the spelling of Abūl Faḍl for Abūl Faẓl, Faḍlul Ḥaq for Faẓlul Ḥaq, Qāḍī for Qāẓī, or Ḍiyā' for Ẓiyā', etc. to which most of the readers of this subcontinent are not accustomed. It is for this practical reason that ẓ has been recommended in the present study.

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(iv) Uniform spelling. The problem would be greatly solved should we follow exact Arabic phonetics and grammar (of course complete perfection is not possible in any modern language) while transcribing, romanizing or transliterating Arabic names, and adopt a standard, uniform pattern in spelling, e.g. Aḥmaḍ for Ahamad, Ahammad, Ahmed, Ahmet; Fārūq for Farook, Farooque, Farouk, Farukh, Faruque (ue frequently used after q is very much redundant); Ḥaq for Hak, Hakk, Haqq, Haque, Hoq, Hoque, Hukk, Huq, Huque; Ḥusain or Ḥusayn for Hosain, Hosen, Hossain, Hossein, Hussain, Hussayn; Mājiḍ for Majed, Mazed, Mazid, Mojid, Mozid; Muḥammaḍ for Md., M'hamed, Mohamed, Mohamet, Mohammad, Mohd., Muhamed, Muhammed, Muhd.; Qāḍir for Kader, Kadir, Quader, Quadir; Qāsim for Kasem, Kashem, Quasem; Qurbān for Korban, Kurban, Qorban, etc. Effectiveness of such uniform spelling will depend upon the implementation of an internationally acceptible transliteration scheme through government declaration or legislation of respective countries.

(v) Transliteration with letters Al (ال) followed by solar or lunar letters. Another acute anomaly occurs in transliterating or transcribing names connected with the Arabic letters Al (ال) which constitute compound names. According to Arabic grammar[1,2,3] if the letters Al (Ālif Lām) are followed by a word beginning with any of the 14 solar letters *ḥarf shamsī* (ب b, ج j, ح ḥ, خ kh, ع ʿ, غ gh, ف f, ق q, ك k, م m, ه h, ء ʾ, و w, ى y) both the "l" part and the solar letter are pronounced. The letter 'A' for ʾĀlif is never pronounced since upon it no vowel sign exists, and is called *sākin* سَاكِن in Arabic. It is elided under the influence of vowel sign upon the last letter of a preceding word (i.e. ʿAbḍul Bārī عَبْدُ البَارِى or ʿAbḍul Ḥaq عَبْدُ الحَقّ .

1. Sharṭunī, Rashīḍ. Mabaḍial ʿArabiyya. 7th edn. Beirut, Almaṭbaʿṭul Kasulikiya, 1955. v 4: 5.
2. Wright, W. A Grammar of the Arabic language; tr. from the German of Caspari and ed. with numerous additions and corrections, rev. by W. Robertson Smith and M.J.De Goeje. 3rd edn. Cambridge , Cambridge University Press, 1979. (1st edn. 1859). p. 15.
3. Hanna, Sami A., and Greis, Naguib. Writing Arabic; a linguistic approach from sounds to script. 2nd rev. edn. Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1972. p. 13.

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When the connecting or prosthetic letters *'Ālif Lām* are followed by any of the 14 lunar letters / *harf qamarī* (i.e. ت t, ث ṯ, د ḥ, ذ ḏ, ر r, ز z, س s, ش sh, ص ṣ, ض ḍ, ط ṭ, ظ ẓ, ل l, and ن n) both the sākins: 'Ālif and Lām (upon which no vowel sign exists) become silent and the lunar letter is pronounced in double occuring double or strengthening sign (*or tashdīd* in Arabic) upon it (i.e. 'Abdur-Raḥīm عَبْدُ الرَّحِيْم, 'Abdus-Sattar عَبْدُ السَّتَّار, Jasīmud-Dīn جَسِيْمُ الدِّيْن, Munīr uz-Zamān مُنِيْرُ الزَّمَان, etc. In European or western publications the Arabic names are frequently transcribed and transliterated in distorted and wrong form, i.e. 'Abd al-Mālik for 'Abdul-Mālik; 'Abḍ al-Raḥmān for 'Abdur-Raḥmān; 'Alā al-Din for 'Alā' uḍ-Ḍīn (examples in rule 22.22D of AACR 1978); 'Abd al-Ḥaq for 'Abḍul-Ḥaq; Munīr al-Zamān for Munīruz-Zamān; Shams al-Raḥmān for Shamsur-Raḥmān, etc. (*see also* ALA 64G). Here the vowel sign *ẓumma* (ُ) for u sound upon the last letter of the first word (i.e. 'Abḍu, Munīru, Rashiḍu) as also the double sign: *tashdīd* (ّ) upon the first letter following 'Ālif Lām have been ignored. The principles of Arabic grammar in using solar and lunar letters (*harf shamsī* and *harf qamarī*) have also been disregarded, and use of double sākins: 'Ālif and Lām together (without vowel signs) has been enforced which never occurs together in Arabic language. If the letters *'Ālif* and *Lām* are written letter by letter as "al" disregarding grammatic principles, *Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm* (in the name of Allāh, the Merciful, the Beneficient) would become Bism Allāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm, which is certainly wrong. Originally the Arabs do not pronounce or spell their names or words in such a wrong fashion. This westernized spelling or transcription of Arabic names is both grammatically and phonemically incorrect and such wrong way of transliteration has been rejected in the present study.

(vi) Double and single letters for *tashdīd* sign. Double letters have been normally used when the Arabic *tashdīd* or strengthening sign (ّ) is interposed

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in a word or when it occurs upon a letter in between a word, i.e. Awwal أَوَّل Ḍayyān دَيَّان, Haqqānī حَقَّانِی, Mu'aẓẓam مُعَظَّم, Muṭahhar مُطَهَّر, Qayyūm قَيُّوم Ruqayya رُقَيَّة, Sayyid سَيِّد, Ṣiddīq صِدِّيق, Surayyā' ثُرَيَّا, Ṭayyab طَيَّب, etc. but when the *tashdīd* sign occurs at the end of a word, single letter has been used according to some principle, i.e. Ḥaq حَقّ (*not* Haqq), Rab رَبّ (*not* Rabb), etc.

3 *Additional elements to names (redundant titles)*

Element	Use	Examples
1. Honorific titles --Bahādur,[1] Bānū[2], Begam[3], Khānam[4], Khān Bahādur[5], Khān Ṣāhib[6], Khātūn[7], Miyān[8], Musammat[9], Nawāb[10], Pandit[11], Sāhib[12], Ṣāhibzāda[13], Sir	before the name	Begam Ṣūfiyya Kamal Khān Bahadur Nawāb 'Abdul-Laṭīf Khān Ṣāhib Muhammad Afzal Sir 'Abdur-Raḥīm
2. Religious titles, qualifications, etc. --Alhāj[14], Fāzil[15], Hāfiz[16], Hājī[17], Hakīm[18], Hazrat[19] Hazūr[20], Ḥujjatul-Islām[21], Kāmil[22], Khaṭībe-A'ẓam[23], Mawlānā[24], Mawlavī[25],	before the name	Alhāj Mīr Rahmat 'Alī Fāzil Nāṣir Muḥammad Hāfiz Mawlānā Zakariyyā Hakīm Mawlavī Muḥammad Husain Khaṭībe-A'ẓam Hazrat Mawlana Siddiq Aḥmad Ṣāhib Pīr Shāh Ṣūfī Alhaj Mawlānā Dīwan Muḥammad 'Alī

1. Brave person
2. Madam; Mrs.
3. Mrs.; madam; a lady of rank
4. Madam; princess, etc.
5. Noble brave person
6. Added honour to Khān, a class of nobility
7. Madam; noble lady
8. Sir; a form of polite address; an epithet of Muslim name; master
9. Miss; madam
10. Emperor; king
11. Expert in literature
12. Mr.; lord; master
13. Son of a lord
14. One who has performed pilgrimage from Mecca
15. Final degree or qualification from Madrasah
16. Madrasah qualification: keeper of version of the Qur'ān
17. One who has performed pilgrimage
18. Physician practising on religious method
19. Excellency
20. Sir
21. Evidence, documents of Islam
22. M.A. degree from Madrasah
23. The grand orator
24. One who has obtained title in Kāmil
25. One who has obtained Title in Fāzil

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Element	Use	Example
Pīr [1], Qārī [2], Shamsul-'Ulamā' [3]		Qārī Muḥammad Kiramaṭ 'Alī Ansarī
3. Literary titles --Kabi [4], Kabiyāl [5] Kābya-vinoḍ [6], Kābyavinoḍinī [7], Kābyaraṭna [8], Mahākabi [9], Pandiṭ, Sāhiṭyaraṭna [10] Sāhiṭyavisārad [11], Viḍyā-bhūṣhaṇ, Viḍyāvinoḍ [12], Viḍyāvinoḍinī [13],	both prefixed and suffixed to name	Kabi Shahīḍullāh Sāhiṭyaraṭna Kabiyāl Ya'qūb 'Alī Mahākabi Alāul 'Abḍul-Karīm Sāhiṭyavisārad Munshī Muḥammad Ẓamīruḍ-Ḍīn Viḍyāvinoḍ Nūrun-Nisā' Ḳhāṭun Viḍyāvinoḍinī
4. National or socio-political titles conferred by the government, political parties, other authorities --Bahādur, Baṅgabanḍhu [14] Comrade, Khān Bahādur, Khān Sāhib, Nawāb, Nawāb Sir, Shere-Bāṅglā [15], Sir	before the name	Baṅgabanḍhu Shaikh Mujībur-Raḥmān Khān Bahāḍur 'Abḍul-Ḥakīm Nawāb Faiẓun-Nisā' Chowḍhurānī Nawāb Sir 'Abḍul-Laṭīf Shere-Bāṅglā A.K. Faẓlul-Ḥuq
5. Occupational and other titles --Captain, Dāḳṭār [16], Doctor, Hakīm, Major, Master [17], Principal, Usṭāḍ [18]	before the name	Captain Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh Dāḳṭār Luṭfur-Raḥmān Doctor Yūsuf Ḥusain Master Mūmin 'Alī Principal Ibrāhīm Khan Usṭaḍ Munshī Ra'isuḍ-Ḍīn

1. Saint; guide; preacher
2. Title for chaste reading of Qur'ān
3. The sun of the learneds
4. Poet; also spelled as Kayi
5. Folk bard
6. Enchantment in poesy; also spelled as Kāvyavinoḍ; Kābyabinoḍ
7. As above for female
8. Gem of poesy
9. Great poet
10. Gem of literature
11. Well-versed in belles-lettres.
12. Savant; devotee of learning; also spelled as Biḍyābinoḍ
13. As above for female
14. Friend of Bengal
15. Tiger or, lion of Bengal
16. Physician; doctor
17. Teacher
18. Expert in music

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The honorific titles (Bahādur, etc.), religious titles (Alḥāj, etc.), and occupational titles (Ustād, etc.), prefixed to names, are generally regarded as redundant elements in catalogue headings. But some honorific titles (Khan Bahadur Nawāb, etc.) and socio-political conferred titles (Baṅgabandhu, Shere-Bāngla, etc.) are or were conferred upon outstanding personalities who are better known by these titles, i.e. Shere-Baṅgla means only one person, A.K. Faẓlul-Ḥaq, who is known by the title alone, instead of the name. Moreover, modern Arabic names in Bāṅgladesh are such that a particular personal name may be borne by different individuals. In such cases where a person is better known by the title alone or, if it aids in identifying him from others bearing identical name (e.g. ʿAbdul-Laṭīf, a writer, and Khān Bahādur Nawāb ʿAbdul-Laṭīf are different individuals), these titles may be retained after the name in *italics* or parenthesis, as the distinguishing element or, as an honorific.

While excluding the religious titles in catalogue, caution must be made of the elements, Ḥāfiẓ and Ḥafīẓ or, Ḥākim and Ḥakīm since they are used both as religious (redundant) titles, as also part of the name as they bear different meanings, e.g. Hāfiz in Hāfiẓ Ḥabībur-Raḥmān is a religious academic title (meaning a preserver who memorizes the verses of the Qurʾān), while Ḥafīẓ in Ḥafīẓ Aḥmad or ʿAbdul-Ḥafīẓ (meaning servant of the Guardian or Ruler) is an essential part of the personal name. Similarly, Ḥakīm in Ḥakīm Mawlānā Muḥammad Ḥusain means a physician, a redundant title, whilst Ḥakīm in ʿAbdul-Ḥakīm (meaning servant of the Wise, signifying God), constitutes an essential part of name.

4 *Types or combination of names*

Bengali Muslim names may be classified under twelve categories or forms.

Names may be combined in various ways:

1.One or two word simple or compound personal name (ism) only	Akbar Mahtāb Shāhjahān

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	Jasīmud-Dīn *or* Jasīmuddīn *or* Jasīm Uddīn
2. Simple (non-compound) name	Anwār Pāshā Maḥbūb Jamāl Zāhidī Sūfī Mutahhar Ḥusain Syeḍ Mujtabā ʿAlī
3. Personal name(s)+family name or title	Dawlaṭ Qāzī Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Akhanḍ Muḥammaḍ Akrām Khān Yaʿqūb ʿAlī Chowḍhury
4. Compound personal name(s) preceded by non-compound element(s), family title(s), name(s), etc.	Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥai Shaikh ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Qāẓī Naẓrul-Islām Muḥammaḍ Quḍraṭ-i-Khuḍā
5. Compound personal name followed by non-compound element(s), family title, name, etc.	ʿAbḍul-Ghanī Hazārī Khonḍkār Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Siḍḍīqī Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh Bahār
6. Multiple compound name	ʿAbḍullāh Al-Muṭīʿ Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn Abūl-Kalām Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Abūl-Mubin Muḥammaḍ Nasīmuḍ-Ḍīn
7. Place name or, *nisba*	ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān Bhāsānī Abū-Ḥasan Jessorī Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Husain Bāsuḍevpurī Isḥāq Chākhārī
8. Pseudonym or, *Takhallus*	Beḍuin Samaḍ Kāykobāḍ Kuāshā
9. Official name+nickname	ʿAbḍus-Sattar Bābu Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq Milan Mīzānur-Raḥmān Shelley

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10. Name ending in Aḥmad and Muḥammad	ʿAbbāsud-Dīn Aḥmad
	Kamāluḍ-Dīn Aḥmad
	Qāẓī Dīn Muḥammad
11. Patronymic	Dilwār Bin Rashīd
	Saṭṭār Ibne-Imām
	Kamāl Bin Mahtāb
	Khāliq Bin Zainud-Dīn
12. Female name	Maḥmūda Khātūn Ṣiddīqa
	Rūmīnā Afāz
	Begam Ruqayya Sakhāwaṭ Ḥusain
	Firḍawsī Begam Chowḍhurānī
	Siṭāra Begam
	Ḥusne-Arā Raḥmān

In the female name, addition of elements Begam and Arā may create problem in cataloguing. Begam (meaning madam, Mrs. etc.) when prefixed to a name, e.g. Begam Sūfīyya Kamāl, is generally excluded in catalogue entry. But Begam, when suffixed to a name, e.g. Siṭāra Begam forms a part of the name, and is retained, though entry is not made under it, while Begam, when interposed, e.g. Dilḍār Begam Ruqayya Akhṭar, or Firḍawsī Begam Chowḍhurānī also constitutes an integral part of the name. The element Arā (meaning world; adorning; ornament) is not an independant part of a name, but an essential adjunct to a personal name preceding it, e.g. Anjumanarā or Anjuman-Arā Begam or Husne-Arā Begam. Here, because entry is not usually made under Begam, it should have been made under element immediately preceding it, viz. Arā, but since Arā is an essential accompaniment to Anjuman or Ḥusn, and tends to be meaningless if separated, these names are to be entered under the personal name: Anjuman-Arā Begam, and Ḥusne-Arā Begam (directly). Other simple female names (unless they end in Bānū, Ḥaq, Islām, Khānam, Khāṭūn, Raḥmān, etc.), are usually entered under the last part, which is either the name of her husband, e.g. Kamāl, Ṣūfīyya, or of father, or the family title or family name (also treated as surname), e.g. Chowḍhury, Khālida Adīb; Ṣiddīqa, Maḥmūda Khaṭūn[1].

1. See Rule 12: Chapter VI.

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(i) Patronymic. The patronymic names, i.e. names of traditional Arabic pattern, constituted with elements like Bin or Ibn (son of), are rarely found amongst the Bengali Muslims. In such name, i.e. Khāliq Bin Zainuḍ-ḌĪn, the first part is the given or personal name, while last part is the father's name. In such case entry is made under the personal name, i.e. the first part.

(ii) Name ending in Aḥmad and Muḥammaḍ. Names ending in Aḥmaḍ and Muḥammaḍ, e.g. ʿAbbāsuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ; ʿAbḍul-HafĪẓ Muḥammaḍ; ʿAṭā' Muḥammaḍ; Nūr Muḥammad; Shaikh Abūl-Kalām Nūr Muḥammaḍ, etc. may create trouble in cataloguing. It must be noted that Muḥammad (the highly Praised) is used not as a name, but as an Islamic element of a Muslim name derived from the name of the Holy Prophet Ḥaẓrat Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā (SM) , entry under which is generally objected by Muslims. Aḥmad (the most praiseworthy) is also not a name, but it qualifies the degree of meaning of the name. Entry is then preferred under the element or name preceding these elements, i.e. ʿAbbāsuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ; and Nūr Muḥammaḍ (directly). In ʿAbḍul-ḤafĪẓ Muḥammad, entry should have been made under ḤafĪẓ Muḥammaḍ, ʿAbdul-, but because ḤafĪẓ is again attached to ʿAbḍul- (servant of-), it cannot be separated, or else, it would again become meaningless or, would remain incomplete, and the question would remain: "servant of ... what?". Therefore, here, entry is to be reasonably made directly under the first part. This type of complex name is however not many[1].

(iii) Name composed of Perso-Arabic-Bengali-English elements.

There is another pattern of Muslim Bengali names composed of Perso-Arabic-Bengali or English elements, but since it does not constitute an independent type, rather signifies just a trend of some modern names, it is not included with the above general types of names. Sometimes it is constituted with Perso-Arabic-Bengali

1. *See also* Rule 10: Chapter VI.

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elements, e.g. Kishore[1] Shāhzāda; Muḥammaḍ Ujjal[2] Ḥusain Khān. This trend is more conspicuous in female names, e.g. Āleyā[3] Chowḍhury (Hīrā[4]); Anāmikā[5] Ḥaq (Lily); Namitā[6] Anwār; Nīlimā[7] Ibrāhīm; Shefālī[8] Rahmān. Sometimes the Perso-Arabic words are mixed up with English elements, e.g. Baby Anwār; Shelley Yūsuf. In this case entry is generally recommended under the last part, unless it is Arā, Begam, Ḥaq, Khānam, Khātūn, Rahmān, etc.

5 *Order of Elements in Catalogue Headings*

Type of name	Entry element	Examples
1. Personal name or ism only	directly under first part	ʿABḌUL-QADĪR ABŪL-FAZL AKBAR JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN or JASĪMUDDĪN
2. Simple name	last part	ʿALĪ, Syeḍ Mujtabā ḤUSAIN, Ṣūfī Muṭahhar PĀSHĀ, Anwār
3. Name containing, or intended to be used as, a surname (including family title, name and place name)	last part	AKHAND, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī BAHĀR, Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh BHĀSĀNĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīd Khān CHOWḌHURY, Yaʿqūb ʿAlī KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Akrām ṢIDDĪQĪ, Khondkār Shamsuḍ-ḌĪn Muḥammaḍ
4. Compound personal name constituting the last part	first part of the compound name	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Muḥammaḍ ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Shaikh NAẒRUL-ISLĀM, Qaẓī QUDRAṬ-I-KHUḌĀ, Muḥammaḍ
5. Multiple compound name	first part of the last compound	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Abūl-Kalām SHARAFUḌ-ḌĪN, ʿAbdullāh Al-Muṭīʿ

1. Boy below 15
2. Shining
3. Will-o'-the wisp
4. Diamond
5. Nameless
6. Humbled
7. Bluish
8. Name of a flower

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Type of name	Entry element	Examples
6. Pseudonym, or Takhallus	direct order when one worded; last part of name when more than one word; first part of compound name	KĀYKOBĀD, i.e. Muḥammad Kāẓim Al-Qurayshī SAMAD, Beduin, i.e. Shaikh ʿAbdus-Samad SHAMSHĪR, Beduin, i.e. Shamshir ʿAlī ʿASKAR IBNE-SHAIKH, i.e. Muḥammad ʿUbaydullāh
7. Name containing nickname	under official name, retaining nickname in parenthesis, or italics or both	FAẒLUL-HAQ, Shaikh (Maulī) KHĀN, Ḥaydar Akbar (Rano) MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN (Shelley)
8. Name ending in Aḥmad and Muḥammad	element preceding Aḥmad or Muḥammad, or first part of personal name when compound name	AFSARUD-DĪN AḤMAD, Qāẓī DĪN MUḤAMMAD, Qāẓi MANṢŪRUD-DĪN AḤMAD, Munshī
9. Patronymic name	element preceding Bin or Ibn, or first part of personal name	ʿABDULLĀH IBN FAẒL, Muḥammad ASAD BIN HAFĪẒ JAMĪL BIN ZIYĀRAT SHĀHJAHĀN BIN MUḤAMMAD
10. Female name	last part of simple name; first part of compound name, or ending in Arā, Bānū, Begam, Haq, Islām, Khānam, Khātūn, Raḥmān, etc.	ḤUSAIN, Ruqayya Sakhawat ṢIDDĪQA, Maḥmūda Khātūn WAḤĪD, Rubī (or Ruby) SITĀRA BEGAM CHOWDHURY, Aleya (Hirā) SHEFĀLĪ RAHMĀN CHOWDHURĀNĪ, Firdawsī Begam

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6 *Construction of transliterated entry headings in Bengali and Roman characters.*

Transliteration of Bengali Hindu and Buddhist names is not as problematic as that of the Muslim names. The present study is not limited to making author entry headings in catalogue, bibliography or index in roman characters only. It is also intended to serve the needs of vernacular cataloguers and bibliographers in the formation of entry headings in standardized or transliterated form. In addition to the guideline obtainable through the transliteration scheme (appended in the initial pages) of this study, some practical examples of typical names, spelled by the authors in distorted forms, will help the cataloguers and bibliographers in the construction of entry headings in transliterated form in both vernacular and roman characters.

Name	Entry
Arabic: (i) أَبُو الْقَاسِم چوہدری	چوہدری، أَبُو الْقَاسِم
Roman: Abūl-Qāsim Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Abūl-Qāsim
Bengali: আবুল কাশিম চৌধুরী	চৌধুরী, আবুল কাশিম
Author spells:	
আবুল কাশেম চৌধুরী	
Abul Kashem Chowdhury	
(ii) خَالِدَه أَدِيب چوہدری	چوہدری خَالِدَه أَدِيب
Khālida Adīb Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Khālida Adīb
খালিদা আদীব চৌধুরী	চৌধুরী, খালিদা আদীব
Author spells:	
খালেদা এদিব চৌধুরী	
Khaleda Edib Chowdhury	
(iii) خَالِدَه مَنْظُورِ خُدَا	مَنْظُورِ خُدَا، خَالِدَه
Khalida Manzure - Khudā	MANZURE-KHUḌĀ, Khālida
খালিদা মনযুর-এ-খুদা	মনযুর-এ-খুদা, খালিদা

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Author spells:

খালেদা মনজুর-এ-খুদা

Khaleda Manzur-e-Khuda

(iv) تَفَضُّل حُسَيْن مانك ميان

Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Mānik Miyān

তফায্যুল হুসায়ন মানিক মিয়া

حُسَيْن ، تَفَضُّل (مانك ميان)

HUSAIN, Tafaẓẓul (*Mānik Miyān*)

হুসায়ন, তফায্যুল (মানিক মিয়া)

Author spells:

তফাজ্জল হোসেন মানিক মিয়া

Tofazzal Hossain (Manik Mia)

(v) رَحْمٰن سُبْحَان

Raḥmān Subḥān

রহমান সুবহান

سُبْحَان ، رَحْمٰن

SUBḤĀN, Raḥmān

সুবহান, রহমান

Author spells:

রেহমান সোবহান

Rehman Sobhan

(vi) ضِيَاء اَنْصَارِى

Ẓiyā' Anṣārī

যিয়া' আন্‌সারী

اَنْصَارِى ، ضِيَاء

ANṢĀRĪ, Ẓiyā'

আন্‌সারী, যিয়া'

Author spells:

Zia Ansari

জিয়া আনসারী

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Bengali Hindu Names

NAME ELEMENTS

1. *Elements normally forming part of name*

Element	Type	Example	
1. One or two word personal name, or given name[1]	simple	Khelārām	
		Mahendra	
	compound	Adhīrkumār	
		Jaḍunāṭh	
		Harikṛipānanda	
		Kamalākānṭa	
		Manomohan	
2. Surname, drawn from family name or title, sect, caste, etc.	usually simple	Āich	Majumḍār
		Bāgchī	Miṭra
		Bhattacherjī	Nandī
		Bose	Roy
		Chatterjī	Sāhā
		Ḍaṭṭa	Sanyāl
		Gāngulī	Sen
		Hāldār	Tagore
3. Pseudonym or pen name	Usually simple; mostly one-worded	Banaphul, i.e. Balāichānḍ Mukherjī	
		Jājābar, i.e. Binay Mukherjī	

(i) Second part of compound personal name in combined or, split form.

In earlier Bengali literature up to 18th century one or two-worded personal names without the family titles were sometimes used by the Hindu writers. In Bengali script personal names are usually written as one word. When romanized, it will also appear as one word, e.g. Khelārām; Ajiṭkumār, etc. But in western language publications such names are frequently given in split form. The modern trend is also to write in split form, e.g. Ajiṭ Kumār for Ajiṭkumār; Annaḍā Mohan for Annaḍāmohan, etc. though the earlier, traditional form appears to be better

1. Used mainly in ancient literature.

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and safe in cataloguing, since in split form there is the danger of treating the second part (e.g. Kumār in Ajitkumār) as surname or entry word by the cataloguer particularly when no family title exists. The personal compound names of Hindu authors are frequently composed of such secondary elements as Chandra, Charan, Kānta, Kumār, Mohan, Nanda, Nāth, Ranjan, etc. which are an adjunct to their preceding parts and should not be detached, e.g. Bhāratchandra; Annadācharan; Abalākānta; Tapankumār; Lālmohan; Kāshīnāth; Kālīranjan, etc. Caution is therefore to be maintained by the cataloguer whenever there are two word names without family titles, Āich, Bose, Sen, etc. It may also to be noted that Chandra and Mohan, usually forming the *secondary* elements of compound personal names, may also constitute the *first* part of personal name, e.g. Chandrakānta Bhaumik; Chandramohan Dev; Mohanchandra Chakravartī. Similarly, Dev may also constitute a secondary element of a personal name (Buddhadev Bose), as also a family name (Āshutosh Dev). It is also recommended that in order to avoid confusion and error, Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names be indexed strictly letter by letter, instead of word by word.

(ii) Family names, titles as surnames. S. Mukherjī[1] quotes nearly 1550 family names or surnames of the Bengali Hindus. Not all the Indian family titles are the same as those in Bāṅglādesh, or *vice versa*. The meanings of some titles in Bāṅglādesh have also undergone changes due to passage of time and usage, though their sources may be the same. Commonly found amongst the Bāṅglādeshī Hindu writers are:

Āchārya (when suffixed)	Banerjī
Adhikārī	Banik
Aich	Barāl
Āṭarthī	Barmā (*or* Varmā)
Bāgchī	Barman (*or* Varman)
Bairāgī	Bārui

1. Mukherjī, S. Bengalee surnames. Annals Lib Sc 6 (3): 81-91 Sep '59.

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Basāk
Bhaḍra
Bhāḍuṛī
Bhattacherjī
Bhaumik
Bishī
Biswās
Bose
Chākī
Chakravarṭī
Chanḍa
Chatterjī
Chowḍhurānī (feminine)
Chowḍhury (masculine)
Ḍās
Ḍāsgupṭa
Ḍāsī (feminine of Ḍās)
Ḍasṭiḍār
Ḍaṭṭa (*or* Dutt)
Ḍaṭṭagupṭa
Ḍe
Ḍe Sarkār
Ḍev
Ḍevbarmā (Ḍev Barmā *or* Ḍev Varmā in split form)
Ḍevī
Ḍevnāṭh (Ḍev Nāṭh in split form)
Ḍevsharmā (Ḍev Sharmā in split form)
Ḍhar
Ḍiwānjī
Gāngulī
Gāyen
Ghatak
Ghatakchowḍhury (*or* Ghatak Chowḍhury)
Ghoṣh
Ghoṣhāl
Ghoshtagore (*or* Ghoṣhthākur)
Gope
Goswāmī
Guha
Guhathākuraṭā
Gun
Gupṭa
Gupṭachowḍhury (*or* Gupṭa Chowḍhury)
Hāldār
Kānjilāl
Kar
Karmakār
Khāsṭagīr
Kundu
Lāhiṛī
Loha
Majumḍār
Mālākār
Mallik
Mandal
Miṭra
Mukherjī
Nāg
Naṇḍī
Nāṭh
Niyogī
Ojhā
Pāl (*or* Paul)
Pālchowḍhury (*or* Pal Chowdhury)
Pāliṭ
Poḍḍār
Prāmānik
Purkāyasṭha (*or* Purakāyasṭha)
Roy
Roychowḍhury (Roy Chowḍhury in split form)
Sāhā
Samājḍār
Sānyāl
Sarkār

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Sen	Sikḍār (*or* Shikḍār)
Sengupṭa (Sen Gupta in split form)	Sinha (*or* Singha)
Sharmā	Tagore
Sharmāroy (*or* Sharmā Roy)	Ṭalukḍār (Persian: Ṭa'lluqḍār)
Shāsṭrī	Ṭrivedī
Shīl (*or* Sīl)	Upāḍhyāy

(iii) Joint family names. Writers of 19th and the early 20th century used to maintain double or even triple family titles (e.g. Ẏaṭīndramohan Biswās Ḍev Barmā; Lālmohan Ḍevsharmā Chakravarṭī; Ẏogeshchandra Ḍevsharmā Roy, etc.) which may create difficulties for the cataloguers in cataloguing. The joint family titles should not be written in split form whenever applicable, since this will invite a tendency of error of entering under the last part, i.e. Gupṭa, Ḍās for Ḍāsgupṭa; Gupṭa, Sen for Sengupṭa. These family titles occuring after the personal names are also treated as surnames, and generally form the entry word in cataloguing. In case of multiple family titles, the first one is usually the original family name, while the latter ones are either assumed or conferred. Entry is reasonably recommended under the first part of the first family name, e.g. Ḍevsharmā Roy, Ẏogeshchandra.

In vernacular, some of the family names are often used in Sanskritized forms which have their standard anglicized equivalents. When romanized, these are also spelled in various ways. It is recommended that for easy applicabilities and for national and international use, these surnames be rendered in standard anglicized forms whenever applicable, e.g. Banerjī for Banarji, Banḍopādhyāy, Banḍyopādhyāya, Banerjea, Banerjea, Vandyopādhyaya; Bhaṭṭacherjī for Bhattacharya, Bhattacherjea, Bhattacherjee; Bose for Basu, Vasu; Chatterjī for Chattopāḍhyāya, Chatterjea, Chatterjee; Gāngulī for Gangopādhyāya; Miṭra for Maitraya, Maitreya; Mukherjī for Mukhopādhyāya, Mookerjee, Mookerji, Mukherjea, Mukherjee; Roy for Rāi, Rāy, Rāya; Roychowḍhury for Rāichowḍhury, Rāychowḍhury, Roy Chaudhury, Roy Chowdhury; Sinha for Simha, Singha; Tagore for Thākur, Thākura, etc.

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In western language publications some given or personal names (occuring with family titles) are written in abbreviated form, e.g. J.C. Bose for Jagaḍīshchandra or Jagaḍīsh Chandra Bose, which are even more popular than the complete form. This creates problem in cataloguing and filing. It is however, recommended that in catalogue entry the complete form is used consistently, and reference is made from the other form not used as entry word.

2 *Additional elements to names*

Element	Use	Examples
1. Honorific titles --Āchārya, Mahārāj, Maharṣhī[1], Pandiṭ[2], Saraswaṭī[3], Sarḍār[4], Swāmī[5], Viḍyāsāgar[6]	before and after the name	Āchārya Jagaḍīshchandra Bose Maharṣhī Ḍevendranāṭh Tagore Īshwarchandra Vidyāsāgar
2. Religious titles --Āchārya, Mahānṭa[7], Maharṣhī, Swāmī	before the name	Swāmī Bibekānanḍa (*or* Vivekānanḍa)
3. Literary titles, qualifications, etc. --Darshanraṭna[8], Kābyaraṭna[9], Kābyaṭīrṭha, Mahākabi, Nyāy-raṭna, Pandiṭ, Saraswaṭī, Ṭarkalankār[10]	generally suffixed to name	Jaygopāl Ṭarkaratna Maḍanmohan Ṭarkālankār Mṛiṭyunjay Viḍyālankār Prabhābaṭī Ḍevī Saraswaṭī Rāmgaṭi Nyāyraṭna

1. Great saint or sage
2. Learned; expert in literature
3. Name of the godess of speech, learning and eloquence
4. Chieftain; also used as family title in Muslim name
5. Master; husband; lord
6. Ocean of learning
7. One who leads holy bachelor life
8. Gem of philosophy (meanings of such titles cannot be exactly expressed through mere translation: they are awarded at certain stages of scholarship)
9. Gem of poesy
10. Ornament in science of reasoning.

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Element	Use	Examples
Ṭarkaraṭna[1], Vidyālankār[2], Vidyāraṭna[3], Vidyāsāgar, Vidyāvinoḍ, etc.[4]		
4. National or sociopolitical titles conferred by the government, political parties, other authorities --Ḍeshbanḍhu[5], Roy Bahāḍur, Rājā, Sir	before the name	Deshbanḍhu Chitṭaranjan Das Roy Bahaḍur Ramaḍprasad Singh Rājā Rāmmohan Roy

There are other titles, Bābu, Kumārī (Miss), Shrī or Srī (Mr), Shrīmaṭī (Mrs), Shrījukṭa, Shrīlā, Shrī Mā, etc. which are also loosely treated as honorific titles. These are not literary or degree titles, but are mainly used in addresses and letters.

As evident from above, some honorific titles are also used as religious and literary titles, for, they signify both religious and literary aspects. Some of the honorific titles prefixed to names, are also used as family titles when they are suffixed to names, and then the same elements change their meaning. Āchārya, for instance, when prefixed, means an honorific, e.g. Āchārya Jagaḍīshchanḍra Bose[6], but when suffixed to a name, it assumes an occupational family title, viz.

---

1. Gem of the science of reasoning
2. Ornament of learning
3. Gem of learning
4. Other literary titles include: Chuṛāmani, Jyoṭirbhūṣhan, Jyoṭiṣhbhāskar, Kabiranjan, Kṛiṭiraṭna, Nyāylankār, Nyāypanchanan, Panchaṭīrṭha, Sāhiṭya-saraswaṭī, Shaṅkhakābyaṭīrṭha, Shiromani, Siḍḍhāṇṭaraṭna, Smṛiṭibhūṣhan, Smṛiṭishiromani, Smṛiṭiṭīrṭha, Ṭarkachuṛāmani, Ṭarkasiḍḍhāṇṭa, Ṭarkaṭīrṭha, Ṭaṭṭwaniḍhi, Vedāṇṭaraṭna, etc.
5. Friend of the country.
6. He hails from Vikrampur, Dhākā; the title Āchārya, meaning Sir, equivalent to knighthood, was conferred upon him by the then British government.

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Ramen Achārya (here Āchārya means those who live on astrology, making idol, Ayurvedic treatment, etc.). Pandit, when occurs before a name, is treated as an honorific or, literary title, e.g. Pandit Hemendranāth Adhikārī, but becomes a family title, if appears after the name, e.g. Jagadīshchandra Pandit.

Some of the honorific titles, i.e. Āchārya, Maharshī, Saraswatī and Vidyasāgar were conferred by the government or institutions upon a few particular personalities of outstanding achievements who are better known by these titles, e.g. Īshwarchandra Vidyāsāgar; Maharshī Devendranāth Tagore. These titles which are honorifics proper are retained after the name in *italics* particularly when they are substituted with the family titles. Other titles and qualifications, which are ordinarily used, e.g. Kābyatīrtha, Tarkālankār, Mahākabi, etc. are generally omitted in the heading, but may be retained when they aid in identifying different persons bearing identical personal name, or if they are used replacing the family titles, e.g. Rāmnāth Tarkaratna, Rāmnāth Tarkasiddhānta and Rāmnāth Vidyāratna.

3 *Types or combination of names*

Bengali Hindu names in Bāṅglādesh are generally of five forms or types.

Names may be combined in various ways:

1. Simple or compound one or two word personal name only	Amalkumār Bhāratchandra *or* Bhārat Chandra (in split form) Khelārām Krishnananda Upendranāth
2. Personal name+family name	Achintakumār Sengupta Dineshchandra Sen Jībanānanda Dās Tāraknāth Gāngulī
3. Personal name+family name+ literary title	Haripraasanna Dasgupta Vidyāvinod Saradācharan Sen Kabiratna

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4. Personal name with literary title or honorifics without family name	Mahendrachandra Tattwanidhi Vidyavinod Shashibhūshan Shankhakabyatirtha Roy Bahādur Kālīprasanna Vidyāsagar
5. Pseudonym	Amit Roy Jājābar Jarāsandha

4 *Order of Elements in Catalogue Headings*

Type of name	Entry element	Examples
1. Personal name only	first part	BHĀRATCHANDRA CHANDRĀBATĪ KĀLĪRANJAN KĀSHĪNĀTH MĀDHABĀCHĀRYA MAHENDRA
2. Name containing, or intended to be used as, a surname	last part when single family name; first part of the first family name when more than one	ĀTARTHĪ, Premānkur BISHĪ, Pramathnāth BOSE, Manoj BOSE DEVBARMĀ, Kālikishor CHOWDHURY, Pramath DATTA, Michael Madhusūdan DEVSHARMĀ CHAKRAVARTĪ, Lālmohan SANYĀL, Prabodhkumār SEN, Girīshchandra SENGUPTA, Achintakumār
3. Name containing literary title(s) or honorifics without family name	personal name, or first part	ACHYUTANANDA Saraswatī (*for* Swāmī Achyutananda Saraswatī) ĪSHWARCHANDRA Vidyāsāgar PRABHĀTCHANDRA Kābyatīrtha Vidyāvinod
4. Name containing both family name and literary title(s) or honorifics	family name discarding the literary title or honorifics	BOSE, Jagadīshchandra (*for* Āchārya Jagadīshchandra Bose) BOSE, Rasikchandra (*for* Rasikchandra Bose Vidyāvinod) GUPTA, Umeshchandra (*for* Umeshchandra Gupta Vidyāratna)

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Type of name	Entry element	Examples
5. Pseudonym	directly when one word; otherwise last part	BANAPHUL, i.e. Balāichāṅd Mukherjī ḌĀḌĀBAR, i.e. Binay Mukherjī TAGORE, Ṭekchāṅd, i.e. Pyārīchāṅd Miṭra

Bengali Buddhist names

NAME ELEMENTS

1 *Elements normally forming part of name*

Element	Type	Examples	
1. Surname, drawn from family name or title, sect, etc.	simple	Baṛuā Chākmā Chowḍhury Maṅg	Muṭsuddī Roy Sinha Ṭalukḍār
2. Personal name, or given name with monastic title, without family title	simple	Bhikkhu Jinānanḍa Ḍharmaḍhar Mahāthera Shrī Baṅgshaḍip Thera	

The family titles are also known as family names or surnames under which entry is generally made. The titles, Roy and Sinha are anglicized or romanized from the vernacular, Rāy and Singha. The titles Chowḍhury and Ṭalukḍār (Persian form: Ṭa'lluqḍār) are common amongst the Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists, while Roy and Sinha are common among the latter two groups.

As soon as a person is ordained, or conferred monastic title, his family title is given up.

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2 *Additional elements to names*

Element	Use	Example
Included in catalogue headings:		
1. Monastic titles --Bhikkhu[1], Brahmachārī[2], Mahāthera[3], Sādhak[4], Sādhu[5], Sādhumā[6], Sraman[7], Ṭhera[8]	before and after personal name(s)	Bhikkhu Jinānanda Abhay Ṭissa Mahāṭhera Ṭhera Visuddhananda Rājkishor Bhikkhu
Excluded in catalogue headings:		
2. Literary and religious titles, qualifications, etc. --Āchārya[8], Agga Mahā-pandiṭ[9], Saddharma-chārya[10], Saddharma-kīrṭī[11], Vinayāchārya[12], Vinayadhara[13], Ṭripitaka-Visārada[14]	after personal name	Dharmadhar Mahāṭhera Ṭripitaka-Visārada Āryavaṅgsa Mahāṭhera Vinayāchārya
3. National, socio-political titles conferred by the government --Naẓīr, Roy Bahādur, Roy Ṣāḥib, etc.	before personal name(s)	Naẓīr Krishanchandra Chowdhury Roy Bahādur Dhīrendralāl Baruā Roy Ṣāḥib Surendranāṭh Baruā

The monastic, religious and literary titles are drawn from the Pali language.

The titles Ṭhera and Mahāṭhera are the Pali forms of the Sanskrit, Sthabir or

1. Monk; also spelled as Bhikṣhu
2. One who leads renunciated life
3. Eldest (conferred after 20 years of ordination)
4. Meditative
5. Noble: male
6. Noble: felale
7. Novice
8. Elder (conferred after 12 years of ordination)
9. Spiritual teacher
10. Distinguished expert in learning
11. Teacher of good religion
12. Expert in Holy Vinaya
13. *Ibid.*
14. Expert in Holy Ṭripitaka

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Sthavir and Mahāsthabir or Mahāsthavir. Roy Bahādur and Roy Sāhib are anglicized forms of Rāy Bahādur and Rāy Sāhib. The monastic titles are conferred upon those who undergo leading holy bachelor life, and are very important since in Buddhism the more seriously one is able to lead bachelor life, the more *punja* (holyness) he is able to achieve. These titles are recognized as essential parts of personal names and be retained in the catalogue heading preferably in *italics*. Literary and socio-political conferred titles are not treated as essential accompaniment to names, and may be omitted in the heading unless they aid in identifying different persons with identical name.

5 *Order of Elements in Catalogue Headings*

Type of name	Entry element	Examples
1. Name containing family name or surname	family name or surname, usually the last part of name	BARUĀ, Pramoḍranjan BARUĀ, Rabīndrabijay (*or* Rabīndra Bijay) CHĀKMĀ, Nirubikāsh (*or* Niru Bikāsh) CHOWDHURY, Maṅg Shwepru MUṬSUDDĪ, Niroḍranjan (*or* Niroḍ Ranjan) ṬALUKDĀR, Munindrapriya (*or* Munindra Priya)
2. Personal name(s) containing monastic title	Personal name	JINĀNANDA, *Bhikkhu* DHARMADHAR *Mahāthera* BIMALĀNANDA *Thera* RĀJKISHOR *Bhikkhu*

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CHAPTER VI

CATALOGUING RULES

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CHAPTER VI
CATALOGUING RULES[1]

Bengali Muslim Names

Rule 1. One word simple or two word compound personal name (*ism*) only.

Enter directly under the first part.

One word simple name	Two word compound name
AKBAR	ʿABḌUL-QAḌĪR, 1906-
ḌILWĀR	ABŪ-ISḤĀQ, 1926-
MAHṬĀB	ABŪL-FAẒL, 1903-
MŪʾMIN	JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, 1902-

1. Entry has been avoided under the following categories of elements:
   (i) if it directly signifies the God, or constitutes the last part of a compound name:
   Ḥaq (the Just; the Right): ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq (servant of the Just)
   Raḥmān (the Merciful): ʿAbdur-Raḥmān (servant of the Merciful)
   Raḥmānī
   (ii) if it means the Holy Prophet, or is the name of the Prophet:
   Ambiyāʾ (Prophets; plural of Nabī): Ghulām-Ambiyāʾ (servant of the Prophets).
   Muḥammaḍ (the highly Praised; the name of the Holy Prophet SM, borne by Muslims not as a name but as an element signifying an Islāmic name)
   Nabī (the Messenger, i.e. the Prophet): Nūrunnabī or Nūrun-Nabī (light of the Prophet)
   Rasūl (the Prophet; the Messenger from the God): Ghulām-Rasūl (servant of the Prophet)
   (iii) if it is used not as a name but as an element qualifying the degree of the meaning of the name:
   Aḥmaḍ (the most Praiseworthy): Aḥmaḍ Sharīf (honorable or gentle, the most praiseworthy); Naṣīrud-Dīn Aḥmaḍ (helper of the religion, the most praiseworthy)
   (iv) if it is not a name, but merely an honorific, epithet or an address:
   Bānū, Begam, Khānam, Khāṭūn (madam; lady; princess; Mrs.)
   Jān (heart; an affectionate honorific): Arāmullāh Jān
   Miyān (sir; master; polite address, or epithet of a Muslim name)
   (v) if it is not an independent part, but an adjunct to personal name preceding it:
   Arā (world; embellishment): Ḥusne-Arā (beauty of the world); Jahānarā or Jahān-Arā (ornament of the world)
   Jahān (world); Nūrjahān; Ravshan-Jahān (light of the world)
   Nisāʾ (women; ladies): Nūrunnisāʾ or Nūrun-Nisāʾ (light of the women)
   (vi) if it is not a name, but the name of a religion, which constitutes the last part of a compound name to bear a definite meaning:
   Islām (name of a religion): Nażrul-Islām (the gift of Islām).

Apart from the above, entry has not, in general, been recommended under any element which constitutes the last part of a compound name characterized by elements like Abū, Bin, e, i, Ibn, ud, ul, ur, us, ush, uz, etc. (*see also* analysis under Compound name: Chapter V); and religious, literary, socio-political, and occupational titles.

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Rule 2. Simple name

Enter under the last part of a simple name.

AḤSAN, Syeḍ ʿAlī[1], 1922-
ḤUSAN, Mīr Musharraf[2], 1848-1911
ILYĀS, Khonḍkār Muḥammaḍ, 1926-
PĀṢHĀ, Anwār, 1928-1971

Rule 3. Personal name + family name or title

Enter under family name when it constitutes the last part of the name.

CHOWḌHURY, Yaʿqūb ʿAlī, 1887-1938
KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Akrām[3], 1877-1968
QURAYSHĪ, Shamsul-Ḥaq
SIKḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ ʿArafāṭ ʿAlī

Rule 4. Compound personal name(s) preceded by non-compound element(s), family title(s), name(s), etc.

Enter under the first part of the compound name when it occurs after non-compound element, family title, etc., i.e. Muḥammaḍ, Qāẓī, Shaikh, Syeḍ, etc.

ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Muḥammaḍ, 1919-1969
ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Shaikh, 1891-1961
IN'ĀMUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1906-1982
MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1936-
NAẒRUL-ISLĀM, Qāẓī, 1899-1976

1.2,3. Entry under the first part of personal name in such cases, i.e. ʿAlī Aḥsan, Syeḍ; Musharraf Ḥusain, Mīr; and Akrām Khān, Muhammad may also be correct, but such a single principle has proved to be inadequate and conflicting in practical field while cataloguing large number of names whose last part is more prominent or best-known than the first part of personal name, e.g. Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn Khān Jahāngīr, Isḥāq Chākhārī, Khonḍkār Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Siḍḍīqī, Muḥammaḍ ʿArafāṭ ʿAlī Sikḍār etc. and entry pattern will be liable to be contradictory in many cases, as found in *Bāṅglāḍesh national bibliography*, or in the catalogues of Bāṅglā Academy Library, and Dhākā University Library (see Chapter III). It is for this reason that such a single principle could not be established in attaining consistency in entry headings.

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Rule 5. Compound personal name(s) followed by non-compound element(s), family title(s), name(s), etc[1].

Enter under the last part.

JAHĀNGĪR, Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn Khān, 1936-
KABĪR, Mufīẓullāh, 1925-
SIḌḌĪQĪ, Khonḍkār Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammad

Rule 6. Multiple compound name

Enter under the first part of the last compound name, if there are two or more compound names.

NAJMUL-KARĪM, Abūl-Khayr, 1920-1982
SHARAFUḌ-ḌĪN, ʿAbḍullāh Al-Muṭīʿ, 1928-
SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Abūl-Kalām, 1897-1978

Rule 7. Place name or *Nisba*

Enter under the place name, designated by i after the name of a place, as it forms the last part of the name, which is better known than the personal name.

BĀSUḌEVPURĪ, Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Ḥusain
BHĀSĀNĪ, ʿAbdul-Ḥamīd Khān, 1866-1977
CHĀKHĀRĪ, Isḥāq, 1922-
SIRĀJĪ, Syeḍ Ismāʿīl Ḥusain, 1880-1931

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1. Rules 2, 3, 5 and 7 recommending entry under the last part, could be amulgamated into one to reduce the number of rules. They have been maintained separately to show different types or forms of names.

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Rule 8. Psuedonym or *Takhallus*

A. Enter under the pseudonym when it is more widely and popularly used and known than the real name in Bengali literature, history biography and criticism. Include the real name, if known, in heading preceded by the statement, pseud of or, i.e. and refer from it. In case of compound name, follow rules 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11.

ʿASKAR IBNE-SHAIKH, i.e. Muḥammaḍ ʿUbayḍullāh, 1925-
KĀYKOBĀḌ, i.e. Muḥammaḍ Kāẓim
Al-Qurayshī, 1858-1952
KUĀSHĀ, i.e. Abū-Ḥayḍar Sājiḍur-Raḥmān
ʿUṢMĀN, Shawkaṭ, i.e. Shaikh ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān, 1917-

B. Enter under the real name when an author, who has written in one or more pseudonyms, has now decided to continue writing in real name, or if he is decidedly better known by it. Refer from the pseudonym. If the real name and the pseudonym are equally known, prefer the real name.

ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Anwār, 1936-
x Miṭra, Biḍyuṭ, *pseud.*
x Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Nawāb, *pseud.*
MANSURUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ, 1904-
x Qalam, Zarin, *pseud.*

Rule 9. Official or literary name followed by nickname (*ʿurf*)

Enter under the official or literary name retaining the nickname at the end in parenthesis or italics, or both. In case of compound personal name, follow general rules 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11.

FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, Shaikh (*Mani*)

MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN (*Shelley*), 1943-
ṢIDḌĪQ, Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar (*Milan*)

Rule 10. Name ending in or, beginning with Aḥmaḍ and Muḥammaḍ

Enter under the name or element preceding or following Aḥmaḍ or

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Muhammad, and follow rules 4 and 5 in case of compound name. Ahmad (the most praiseworthy) is the earlier name of the Holy Prophet (SM). It is used not as a name but as an element qualifying the superlative degree of the meaning of the name preceding or following it, and entry under it will have no significance.

Muhammad (the highly Praised) is also used not as a name but as an Islamic element signifying a Muslim name used by the followers (*umma*) of the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (SM), and entry under it is generally objected by Muslims[1].

'ABBASUD-DIN AHMAD, 1901-1959
'ABDUL-HAFIZ MUHAMMAD
AFSARUD-DIN AHMAD, Qazi, 1921-1975
DIWAN MUHAMMAD, 'Abdul-Hamid, 1924-
NUR MUHAMMAD, Shaikh Abul-Kalam
RIYAZUD-DIN AHMAD, Shaikh Munshi Muhammad, 1862-1933
SHARIF, Ahmad, 1921-

Rule 11. Patronymic

Enter under the first part of the personal name, when it is typically compounded with Bin or Ibn (son of) which may or may not denote relationship or genealogy.

'ABDULLAH IBN FAZL, Muhammad
AMANATULLAH, Ibne-Muhammad
ASAD BIN HAFIZ
KHALIQ BIN ZAMIR
MAWLA BAKHSH IBNE-ZAMIR, Shaikh

1. Entry under Muhammad is also generally avoided since hundreds or thousands of Muslim names begin with Muhammad, and appending call numbers in a catalogue, shelving and locating books on shelves, as also filing catalogue cards tend too difficult and unscientific in practical cataloguing due to identical author mark (*see also* analysis under Name ending in Ahmad and Muhammad; Chapter V; and name practices in Bangladesh Central Public Library: Chapter III).

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Rule 12. Female name

A. Enter the simple female name generally under the last part of the name, unless it ends in Aḥmaḍ, Arā, Bānū, Begam, Haq, Islām, Khānam, Khāṭūn, Nisā', Raḥmān, etc. In case of compound name or, nickname forming a part, follow rules 4, 5 and 9.

ARZŪ, Jahānarā[1], 1932-
AKHṬAR, Ḍilḍār Begam Ruqayya
CHOWḌHURY, Khāliḍa Adīb, 1939-
MAḤMŪḌ, Shamsun-Nahār, 1909-1964
ṢIDḌĪQA, Maḥmūḍa Khāṭūn, 1910-1977

B. Name ending in Aḥmaḍ, Arā, Bānū, Begam, Haq, Islām, Khānam, Khāṭūn, Nahār, Nisā', Raḥmān, etc. or, a nickname

Enter under the element preceding Ahmaḍ, Arā, Bānū, Begam, Haq, Islām Khānam, Khāṭūn, Raḥmān, etc. or, a nickname[2] which generally constitute the last part of the name.

ANJUMAN-ARĀ BEGAM, 1929-
GULSHĀN-ARĀ, Zubayḍa, 1942-
ḤAFĪẒ, Rawshan-Arā (*Kākku*)
ḤUSNE-ARĀ RAḤMĀN
JAHĀN-ARĀ ḤAQ
MAḤMŪḌA ISLĀM, 1942-
SANJĪḌA KHĀṬŪN, 1933-
ṬAJUN-NISĀ' AḤMAḌ
ZUBAYḌA KHĀNAM, 1920-

---

1. Or, Jahān-Arā.
2. Arā (embellishment; ornament; adorning; world) is used not as an independent part of a name, but as an adjunct to the name preceding it. Bānū, Begam, Khānam, Khāṭūn, Nisā' are honorific elements— all meaning madam, lady of rank, princess, Mrs., etc. under which entry is not made. Ḥaq (the Right; the Just; an attribute of God), and Raḥmān (the Merciful; the Kind) signify God and always constitute the last part of compound name, entry under which is generally avoided. Islām, the name of a religion, not of a person, also constitutes the last part of compound name. In male names these are attached with the name with elements, ud, ul, ur, us, etc. to convey definite meaning, and form inseparable parts, e.g. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq; ʿAbḍ-ur-Raḥmān; Munīr-ul-Islām, etc. In names of married women they appear in free form as the last part of the names of their husbands, but as general principle, entry is avoided under them for maintaining consistency in cataloguing (*see also* footnote 1 under Cataloguing Rules; and analysis under Female name in Chapter V).

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Rule 13. Personal name only

Enter under the first part.

BHĀRAṬCHANḌRA
KĀSHĪNĀṬH
MĀḌHABĀCHĀRYA
ṬARUNKUMĀR

Rule 14. Name containing, or intended to be used as, a surname

Enter under the last part, i.e. the family name, which is treated as a surname.

ĀICH, Nirmalchaṇḍra
ĀṬARṬHĪ, Premāṅkur
BHATTACHERJĪ, Jaṭīṇḍraprasāḍ
BOSE, Manoj
SENGUPṬA, Achiṇṭakumār

Rule 15. Name containing joint family titles or surnames (sometimes combined as one surname)

Enter under the first part of the joint surname and refer from the last family name[1].

BOSE ḌEVBARMĀ, Kālīkishor
x Barmā, Kālīkishor Bose Ḍev

ḌEV ROYCHOWḌHURY, Prakāshchaṇḍra
x Roychowḍhury, Prakāshchaṇḍra Ḍev

ḌEVSHARMĀ CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Lālmohan
x Chakravarṭī, Lālmohan Ḍev Sharmā

GHATAKCHOWḌHURY, Raṭhīṇḍrakāṇṭa
x Chowḍhury, Raṭhīṇḍrakāṇṭa Ghatak

SEN ḌEVBARMĀ, Prabhāschaṇḍra
x Barmā, Prabhāschaṇḍra Sen Ḍev

SENSHARMĀ, Hareṇḍrakumār
x Sharmā, Hareṇḍrakumār Sen

1. *See also* Joint family names: Chapter V for analysis.

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CHAPTER VII

INDEX OF NAMES SHOWING ENTRY ORDER

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Rule 16. Name containing literary or, occupational title(s) and/or honorifics without family title

Enter under the first part of the personal name and retain the literary or occupational title(s) in italics when it is maintained by the author by giving up the original family title. Exclude the honorifics, generally prefixed to personal name, unless the author is better known or identified by it[1].

ACHYUṬANANḌA *Saraswaṭī*
(for *Swāmī* Achyuṭananḍa *Saraswaṭī*)
but
BIBEKĀNANḌA, *Swāmī*, 1863-1902[2,3]
ĪSHWARCHANḌRA *Viḍyāsāgar*, 1820-1891
KĀLĪPRASANNA *Viḍyāsāgar*
(for *Roy Bahāḍur* Kālīprasanna *Viḍyāsāgar*)
MAHENḌRACHANḌRA *Ṭaṭṭwaniḍhi Viḍyāvinoḍ*
PREMĀNANḌA
(for *Swāmī* Premāṇanḍa)
RAMESHCHANḌRA *Sāhiṭya Saraswaṭī*
SAṬĪNĀṬH *Smriṭishiromani*
SHASHIBHŪṢHAN *Shaṅkhakābyaṭīrṭha*

Rule 17. Name containing literary title alongwith family name and / or honorifics

Enter under the family name or surname and exclude both literary title and / or honorifics if they occur with names containing family title. In Hindu custom so long as the family title exists, such additional literary title or honorifics has no significance.

ḌĀSGUPṬA, Hariprasanna
(for Hariprasanna Ḍāsguptа *Viḍyāvinoḍ*)
GHATAK, Bijaykṛiṣhna
(for Bijaykṛiṣhna Ghatak *Chuṛāmani*)
SEN, Saraḍācharaṇ
(for Saraḍācharaṇ Sen *Kabiraṭna*)
SENSHARMĀ, Shyāmcharaṇ
(for Shyāmcharaṇ Sensharmā *Kabiraṭna*)

1. See analysis under Additional elements to names: Chapter V.
2. Here *Swāmī*, an honorific, is retained since the author is better known by it, and would also help identify him from Bibekānanḍa Mukherjī, 1904—, another author hailing from Fariḍpur with identical personal name.
3. Sanskritized form: Vivekānanḍa.

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Rule 18. Pseudonym[1]

A. Enter under the pseudonym directly when one word, otherwise under the last part followed by the real name when known of an author whose pseudonym is established in literary history and criticism, and is better known by it.

BANAPHUL, i.e. Balāichāṅd Mukherjī
JĀJĀBAR[2], i.e. Binay Mukherjī
TAGORE, Tekchāṅd, i.e. Pyārīchāṅd Mitra

B. Enter under the real name of an author who is decidedly better known by the real name than the pseudonym in literary history and current criticism. Refer from the pseudonym. If the real name and the pseudonym are equally known, prefer the real name.

BISHĪ, Pramathnāth, 1901-1985
x Roy, Amit, *pseud.*

GĀNGULĪ, Nārāyan, 1918 -
x Chitragrīb, *pseud.*

SENGUPTA, Achintakumār, 1903-
x Devī, Nihārikā, *pseud.*

TAGORE, Rabīndranāth , 1861-1941
x Sinha, Bhānu, *pseud.*

Bengali Buddhist Names

Rule 19. Name containing family name or surname

Enter under the family name or surname which is usually the last part of the name.

BARUĀ, Girishchandra

CHĀKMĀ, Nirubikāsh[3]

---

1. A recent list of pseudonyms alongwith the real names of 122 Bengali Hindu and Muslim authors compiled by Madhumitā Sāmanta, captioned, *Bāṅgālī Lekhaker chhadmanām* (Pseudonyms of Bengali authors) appeared in the Daily *Satyajug* (Calcutta), Aug 19, '84.
2. Sanskritized form: Yāyābara.
3. Niru Bikāsh in split form.

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MUṬSUDDĪ, Umeshchandra

ṬALUKḌĀR[1], Munindrapriya[2]

Rule 20. Personal name with monastic title

Enter under the personal name and retain the monastic title in *italics*[3].

JINĀNANḌA *Bhikkhu*

ḌHARMAḌHAR *Mahāṭhera*

JYOṬIPAL *Thera*

RĀJKISHOR *Bhikkhu*.

---

1. Ta'lluqdār in Islāmic name. This spelling variation has been allowed considering the practical aspect; Hindu and Buddhist authors and readers cannot be generally expected to be acquainted with the Persian form, and its imposition in the catalogue might mean a different person and is likely to mislead the readers.
2. Munindra Priya in split form.
3. See analysis under Additional elements to names; Chapter V.

CHAPTER VII

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INDEX OF NAMES SHOWING ENTRY ORDER[1-5]

Name	*Entry order*
A. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, A
A. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, A

1. The present list embodies 6206 names of Bengali authors including 4909 Muslims (i.e. 79.1p.c.), 1225 Hindus (i.e. 19.73p.c.), 31 Buddhists (i.e. 0.5p.c.)., and 41 pseudonyms without real names or religious identities (i.e. 0.66p.c.). This file supersedes the list of Muslim names with their entry orders included in the UGC research project, *Cataloguing rules for Bengali Muslim names*, 1980 (xvi,266p.) of this investigator.
   Names have been transcribed and transliterated according to the transliteration scheme appended in the initial pages of the present study, and on the bases of principles laid down in Chapter V. Entries have been made according to the Cataloguing Rules in Chapter VI which enunciate entry under the last part of simple names, and first component part of compound names (characterized by i, ud, ul, ur, us, uz, etc.) of Muslim authors, and under the family name (usually the last part) of Hindu and Buddhist authors.
3. Names have been indexed strictly letter by letter. Names with one-letter-abbreviation have been filed before two-and then three-letter abbreviations alphabetically followed by non-abbreviated names. The Arabic letters ال (Al) have been ignored in indexing. Initial redundant religious, literary, occupational titles and honorifics (Mawlānā, Kabi, Major, Doctor, Khān Bahāḍur, etc.) have been excluded in filing though they have been maintained in brackets. Frequent see references have been made from the distorted and wrong forms of name elements to the grammatically correct or standardized forms. Different authors with identical name have been differentiated, as far as practicable, by quoting date of birth and death, if any, in the heading; titles and places of publications where necessary, place of birth, designation, etc. given in footnotes. In general, transliterated or standardized forms have been used for family titles of Muslim names (Ṭaʿlluqḍār for Talukdar or Talukder), while in some cases simple and anglicized forms have been preferred to the more grammatically correct but difficult transliterated forms (Akhanḍ for Akhwanḍ; Khonḍkār for Khwanḍkār; Syeḍ for Sayyiḍ). The easy anglicized forms of family names have been adopted in preference to the difficult and varied vernacular forms for Hindu and Buddhist names (Banerjī for Banḍopāḍhāy, Banḍyopādhāya, Vanḍyopāḍhyāya; Gāngulī for Gangopāḍhyāya, etc. see Chapter V) for their easy applicabilities in practical field.
4. It may not be practically feasible to collect the complete forms of names and demonstrate uniform entry pattern of all the increasing number of Bengali authors since the oriental authors are prone to use different forms of names in different publications. Reference sources are also either inadequate or, incomplete or, outdated. Caution has been taken to avoid duplicate entry for a particular name, i.e. sometime under the complete form, sometime under the abbreviated or short form, and sometime under the pseudonym (without real name) used by the author. Because of the dearth of available reference sources, and also because of large number of Bengali authors, many of whom use nicknames freely with personal names, some error or omission may not altogether be ruled out, for which this researcher would express his apology. The present file is not a comprehensive bibliography or index of Bengali authors, but a work to standardize the names of Bengali, particularly Bāṅglāḍeshī authors, and to show their entry order with uniformity and practical validity.
5. Underscored words or terms represent those in italics (see Chapter VI for exact form). Five spaces (an average made out of 20 representative names) have been left for each abbreviation, and are meant for catalogue entry only, but not for index or bibliography.

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Name	Entry order
A. ʿAlīm	ʿALĪM, A
A. Baṛāl. See Āganṭuk Baṛāl	
A. Bāsiṭ	BĀSIṬ, A
A. Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, A
A. Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, A
A. Fārūq[1]	FĀRŪQ, A
A. Ghanī Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, A Ghanī
A. Ḥalīm	HALĪM, A
A. Ḥamīḍ	ḤAMĪḌ, A
A. Hena Muṣṭafā Kamāl, See Abū-Hena Muṣṭafā Kamāl, 1936-	
A. Khāliq	KHĀLIQ, A
A. Khān	KHĀN, A
A. Laṭīf	LAṬĪF, A
A. Laṭīf Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, A Laṭīf
A. Mājiḍ	MĀJIḌ, A
A. Maṭīn	MAṬĪN, A
A. Muṣawwir	MUṢAWWIR, A
A. Muṭṭalib[2]	MUṬṬALIB, A
A. Qāḍir	QĀḌIR, A
A. Rafīq	RAFĪQ, A
A. Rahmān	RAḤMĀN, A
(Prof. Dr.) A. Raqīb Faẓlī	FAZLĪ , A Raqīb
A. Sarkār	SARKĀR, A

1. Author spells his name as Farouk, a distorted form of Fārūq (one who distinguishes between lie and truth).
2. Auth. of Ke rājā, Islamic Foundation, spells his name as Moṭallib, an incorrect form.

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Name	Entry order
A. Saṭṭār Fārūqī. See ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār Fārūqī	
A. Subḥān Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, A Subḥān
A. Wahhāb ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, A Wahhāb
A. Zamān	ZAMĀN, A
A. A. Hasan	ḤASAN, A A
A.A. Khalīlur-Raḥmān	KHALĪLUR-RAḤMĀN, A A
A.A. Khān	KHĀN, A A
A.A. Md. ʿAzīzullāh	ʿAZĪZULLĀH, A A Muḥammaḍ
A.A. Raḥmānī	RAḤMĀNĪ, A A
A.B. Ḍās	ḌĀS, A B
A.B. Kamāluḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, A B
A.B. Majīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MAJĪḌUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, A B
A.B. Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Maḥmūḍ, 1938[1]-	MAḤMŪḌ, A B Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn, 1938-
A.B.M. ʿAbḍul Mannān	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, A B M
A.B.M. ʿAbḍul Muṭṭalib	ʿABḌUL-MUṬṬALIB, A B M
A.B.M. Amjaḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, A B M Amjaḍ
A.B.M. ʿAzīzuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿAZĪZUḌ-ḌĪN, A B M
A.B.M. Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, A B M
A.B.M. Ḥabībullāh. See Abū Muhammaḍ Ḥabībullāh	
A.B.M. Ḥārūnur-Rashīḍ[2]	ḤĀRŪNUR-RASHĪḌ, A B M
A.B.M. ʿInāyaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, A B M ʿInāyaṭ
A.B.M. Kamāluḍ-Dīn Shamīm	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, A B M (Shamīm)
(Dr) A.B.M. Maḥmūḍ. See A.B. Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Maḥmūḍ, 1938-	

1. Complete name: Abūl-Barkaṭ Muḥīud-Ḍīn Maḥmūḍ, not in use. Professor, Dept. of History, D.U.
2. Author spells as Harun-Al-Rashid, an incorrect form.

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Name:	Entry order
A.B.M. Nāẓim	NĀẒIM, A B M
A.B.M. Nūruz-Zamān	NŪRUZ-ZAMAN, A B M
A.B.M. Rashiḍuz-Zamān	RASHIḌUZ-ZAMĀN, A B M
A.B.M. Ṣafīullāh	ṢAFĪULLĀH, A B M
A.B.M. Shafīqur-Raḥmān	SHAFĪQUR-RAḤMAN, A B M
A.B.M. Shamsuḍ-Ḍawla	SHAMSUḌ-ḌAWLA, A B M
A.B.M. Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, A B M
A.B.M. Shamsul-Ḥaq	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, A B M
A.B.M. ʿUṣmān Ghanī	GHANĪ, A B M ʿUṣmān
A.B.M.A. Rashīḍ	RASHĪḌ, A B M A
A.B.M.G. Kibriyā	KIBRIYĀ, A B M G
A.D. Khān	KHĀN, A D
A.E. Nūr Aḥmaḍ	NŪR AḤMAḌ, A E
A.F. Faiẓur-Raḥmān	FAIẒUR-RAḤMĀN, A F
A.F.M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq Farīḍī[1]	FARĪḌĪ, A F M ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq
A.F.M. ʿAbḍul-Jalīl, 1916-	ʿABḌUL-JALĪL, A F M ,1916-
A.F.M. ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ Rushḍī	RUSHḌĪ, A F M ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ
A.F.M. ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, A F M
A.F.M. ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ	ʿABḌUR-RASHĪḌ, A F M
A.F.M. Faẓlul-Ḥaq	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, A F M
A.F.M. Kamāluḍ-Ḍīn	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, A F M
A.F.M. Mannān	MANNĀN, A F M
A.F.M. Muḥibullāh	MUḤIBULLĀH, A F M
A.F.M. Mukhliṣuḍ-Ḍīn	MUKHLIṢUḌ-ḌĪN, A F M
A.F.M. Muslihuḍ-Ḍīn	MUSLIḤUḌ-ḌĪN, A F M

1. A place name; the author hails from Faridpur.

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Names showing entry order I.

Name	Entry order
A.F.M. Ṣafīḍ	ṢAFĪḌ, A F M
(Dr) A.F.M. Salīm	SALĪM, A F M
A.F.M. Shamsuz-Zamān	SHAMSUZ- ZAMĀN, A F M
A.F.M. Sirājuḍ-Ḍawla Chowḍhury, 1943-	CHOWḌHURY, A F M Sirājuḍ-Ḍawla, 1943-
A.F.M.K. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, A F M K
A.H. Ḥafīzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1945-	ḤAFĪZUḌ-ḌīN AḤMAḌ, A H ,1945-
A.H. Mallik	MALLIK, A H
A.H. Md. ʿAbḍullāh	ʿABḌULLĀH, A H Muḥammaḍ
A.H. Saʿīdur-Raḥmān	SAʿĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, A H
A.H. Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, A H
A.H.M. ʿAbḍul-Khāliq	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, A H M
A.H.M. ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir	ʿABḌUL-QĀḌIR, A H M
A.H.M. Badrul-Karīm	BAḌRUL-KARĪM, A H M
A.H.M. Bashīruḍ-Ḍīn	BASHĪRUḌ-ḌīN, A H M
A.H.M. Ḥabībur-Raḥmān, 1939-	ḤABĪBUR-RAHMĀN, A H M ,1939-
A.H.M. Imāmuḍ-Ḍīn	IMĀMUḌ-ḌīN, A H M
A.H.M. Jahāngīr Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, A H M Jahāngīr
A.H.M. Lutfur-Raḥmān	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, A H M
A.H.M. Riẓāul-Karīm	RIẒĀUL-KARĪM, A H M
A.H.M.A. Laṭīf	LAṬĪF, A H M A
A.H.S. Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌīN, A H S
A.I. Khoṇḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, A I
A.J. Chowḍhury. See ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Chowḍhury	
A.K. ʿAbḍul-Mannān	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, A K
A.K. Amīnullāh	AMĪNULLĀH, A K
A.K. Azāḍ Sarkār	SARKĀR, A K Azāḍ

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Name	Entry order
A.K. Faẓlul-Ḥaq	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, A K
A.K. Manẓūrul-Ḥaq	MANẒŪRUL-ḤAQ, A K
A.K. Maqbūl Ahmad, 1928-	MAQBŪL AḤMAD, A K ,1928-
A.K. Miṭra	MIṬRA, A K
A.K. Md. ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz	ʿABḌUL-ʿAZĪZ, A K Muḥammaḍ
A.K. Md. Iḍrīs	IḌRĪS, A K Muḥammaḍ
A.K. Muḥummaḍ Zakariyyā	ZAKARYYĀ, A K Muḥammaḍ
A.K. Muṣlihud-ḌĪn	MUṢLIHUḌ-ḌĪN, A K
A.K. Najmul-Karīm. See Abūl-Ḵẖayr Najmul-Karīm, 1920-1982	
A.K. Sarkār	SARKĀR, A K
A.K. Ṣẖahīḍullāh Ḵẖān	Ḵẖān, A K Ṣẖahīḍullāh
A.K. Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, A K
A.K.A. Mannān. See A.K. ʿAbḍul-Mannān	
A.K.F. ʿAbḍul-Jalīl	ʿABḌUL-JALĪL, A K F
A.K.M. ʿAbḍul-ʿAlīm	ʿABḌUL-ʿALĪM, A K M
A.K.M. ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz, 1911-	ʿABḌUL-ʿAZĪZ, A K M ,1911-
A.K.M. ʿAbḍul-Bārī Sikḍār	SĪKḌĀR, A K M ʿAbḍul-Bārī
A.K.M. ʿAbḍūl-Ḥamīḍ Ch̤owḍhury	Ch̤OWDHURY, A K M ʿAbḍūl-Ḥamīḍ
A.K.M. ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ, A K M
A.K.M. ʿAbḍul Mannān	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, A K M
A.K.M. ʿAbḍul-Waḥīḍ	ʿABḌUL-WAḤĪḌ, A K M
(Dr) A.K.M. ʿAbḍur-Rab	ʿABḌUR-RAB, A K M
A.K.M. ʿAbḍur-Raʾuf	ʿABḌUR-RAʾUF, A K M
A.K.M. Abūl-Ḥāṣẖim	ABUL-ḤĀṢẖIM, A K M

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Name	Entry order
A.K.M. Aḍamuḍ-Ḍīn	AḌAMUḌ-ḌĪN, A K M
A.K.M. Aḥmaḍullāh	AḤMAḌULLĀH, A K M
A.K.M. ʿAlī Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', A K M ʿAlī
A.K.M. Amīnul-Ḥaq	AMĪNUL-ḤAQ, A K M
A.K.M. Amīnul-Islām	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM, A K M
A.K.M. Anṣār ʿAlī Lāblu	ʿALĪ, A K M Anṣār, (Lāblu)
A.K.M. Aṣhraful-ʿĀlam	AṢHRAFUL-ʿĀLAM, A K M
A.K.M. Azhārul-Islām	AZHĀRUL-ISLĀM, A K M
A.K.M. Bāqir	BĀQIR, A K M
A.K.M. Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, A K M
A.K.M. Faẓlul-ʿĀlam	FAẒLUL-ʿĀLAM, A K M
A.K.M. Faẓlul-Ḥaq	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, A K M
A.K.M. Faẓlur-Raḥmān	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, A K M
A.K.M. Faẓlur-Raḥmān Anwārī	ANWĀRĪ, A K M Faẓlur-Raḥmān
(Alḥāj Mawlānā) A.K.M. Faẓlur-Raḥmān Munṣhī	MUNṢHĪ, A K M Faẓlur-Raḥmān
A.K.M. Firḍaws	FIRḌAWS, A K M
A.K.M. Ghulām Rabbānī	RABBĀNĪ, A K M Ghulām
A.K.M. Ḥabībullāh Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, A K M Ḥabībullāh
A.K.M. Hārūnur-Raṣhīḍ Khān	KHĀN, A K M Hārūnur-Raṣhīḍ
A.K.M. Hārūn Khān	KHĀN, A K M Hārūn
A.K.M. Ibrāhīm Nāgarī	NĀGARĪ, A K M Ibrāhīm
A.K.M. Isḥāq	ISḤĀQ, A K M
A.K.M. Jamāl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, A K M Jamāl
A.K.M. Kafīluḍ-Ḍīn	KAFĪLUḌ-ḌĪN, A K M
A.K.M. Khalīlur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, A K M Khalīlur-Raḥmān
A.K.M. Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, A K M Khūrshīḍ

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Name	Entry order
A.K.M. Maḥbūb	MAḤBŪB, A K M
A.K.M. Mufīẓur-Raḥmān	MUFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, A K M
A.K.M. Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn, 1935-	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, A K M , 1935-
A.K.M. Muḥsin	MUḤSIN, A K M
A.K.M. Mujībur-Raḥmān	MUJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, A K M
A.K.M. Munīrul-Ḥaq	MUNĪRUL-ḤAQ, A K M
A.K.M. Murshid ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, A K M Murshid
A.K.M. Muṭṭalib	MUṬṬALIB, A K M
A.K.M. Muzzammil[1] ʿAlī Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, A K M Muzzammil ʿAlī
A.K.M. Nāṣir Aḥmaḍ	NĀṢIR AḤMAḌ, A K M
A.K.M. Nawāb Miyān. See Master, pseud.	
A.K.M. Naẓīr Aḥmaḍ	NAẒĪR AḤMAḌ, A K M
A.K.M. Nūruḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, A K M Nūruḍ-Ḍīn
A.K.M. Nūrul-Ḥaq	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, A K M
A.K.M. Nūrul-Islām	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, A K M
A.K.M. Qāẓī ʿAbḍur-Rab	ʿABḌUR-RAB, A K M Qāẓī
A.K.M. Rashīḍ Aḥmaḍ	RASHĪḌ AḤMAḌ, A K M
(Prof.) A.K.M. Sayful-Islām	SAYFUL-ISLĀM, A K M
A.K.M. Shahāḍaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, A K M Shahāḍaṭ
A.K.M. Shahīḍul-Ḥaq	SHAHĪḌUL-ḤAQ, A K M
A.K.M. Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Ṭarafḍar, 1914-	ṬARAFḌAR, A K M Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn,1914-
A.K.M. Shamsul-ʿĀlam	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM, A K M
A.K.M. Shamsul-Ḥaq	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, A K M
A.K.M. Shamsul-Huḍā	SHAMSUL-HUḌA, A K M
A.K.M. Shamsul-Islām	SHAMSUL-ISLĀM, A K M
A.K.M. Ṣiḍḍīq	ṢIḌḌĪQ, A K M
A.K.M. Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān, 1938-	SIḌḌĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, A K M ,1938-

1. Simple form in use: Muzammil.

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Name	Entry order
A.K.M. Ṣifāṭullāh. See. Abūl Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Ṣifātullāh	
A.K.M. Sirājul-Islām	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, A K M
A.K.M. Yaʿqūb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, A K M Yaʿqūb
(Mawlānā) A.K.M. Yūsuf. See Abūl Kalām Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf	
A.K.M.A. Mannān Mullā	MULLĀ, A K M A Mannān
A.K.M.N. Nawāb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, A K M N Nawāb
A.K.S. Nūr Muḥammaḍ	NŪR MUḤAMMAḌ, A K S
A.K.S.M. Nawāb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, A K S M Nawāb
A.L. Khaṭīb	KHAṬĪB, A L
A.M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq	ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ, A M
A.M. ʿAbḍullāh	ʿABḌULLĀH, A M
(Dr) A.M. ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān Firozī	FIROZĪ, A M ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān
A.M. Bashīrul-ʿĀlam	BASHĪRUL-ʿĀLAM, A M
A.M. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, A M
A.M. Faiz Aḥmaḍ Chowḍhury, 1917-	CHOWḌHURY, A M Faiz Aḥmaḍ, 1917-
A.M. Ḥabībullāh	ḤABĪBULLĀH, A M
A.M. Hārūnur-Rashīḍ	HĀRŪNUR-RASHĪḌ, A M
A.M. Imḍādur-Raḥmān	IMḌĀḌUR-RAḤMĀN, A M
A.M. ʿImrān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, A M ʿIMRĀN
A.M. Irshāḍur-Raḥmān	IRSHĀḌUR-RAḤMĀN, A M
A.M. Luṭful-Kabīr	LUṬFUL-KABĪR, A M
A.M. Muḥammaḍ Mahabbaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, A M Muḥammaḍ Mahabbaṭ
A.M. Mustafīzur-Rahmān	MUSṬAFĪZUR-RAHMĀN, A M
A.M. Muṭahhar ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, A M Muṭahhar ʿAlī
A.M. Muzzammil Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, A M Muzzammil
A.M. Nūrud-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	NŪRUD-DĪN AḤMAḌ, A M
A.M. Nūrur-Raḥmān	NŪRUR-RAḤMĀN, A M

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Name	Entry order	Name
A.M. Shamshād	SHAMSHĀD, A M	
A.M. Sirājul-Ḥaq	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, A M	
A.M. Waḥīd	WAḤĪD, A M	
A.M.A. Muhīt	MUḤĪT, A M A	
A.M.A. Rahīm	RAḤĪM, A M A	
A.M.G. Muḥiud-Dīn	MUḤĪUD-DĪN, A M G	
A.M.M. ʿAbdul-Jalīl	ʿABDUL-JALĪL, A M M	
A.M.M. ʿAbdul-Mannān Khān	KHĀN, A M M	ʿAbdul-Mannān
A.M.M. Ahsanullāh	AḤSANULLĀH, A M M	
A.M.M. Anwār	ANWĀR, A M M	
A.M.M. Shawkat ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, A M M	Shawkat
A.M.M. Sirājul-Islām	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, A M M	
(Dr) A.N. Ajmal Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, A N	Ajmal
A.N. Rāshida	RĀSHIDA, A N	
A.N. Rizwānul-Ḥaq	RIZWĀNUL-ḤAQ, A N	
A.N.M. ʿAbdus-Subhān	ʿABDUS-SUBHĀN, A N M	
A.N.M. Bazlur-Rashīd, 1911-	BAZLUR-RASHĪD, A N M	,1911
A.N.M. Ghulām Mustafā	MUSTAFĀ, A N M	Ghulām
A.N.M. Imdādullāh	IMDĀDULLĀH, A N M	
A.N.M. Kamāluḍ-Dīn	KAMĀLUḌ-DĪN, A N M	
A.N.M. Munīruz-Zamān	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, A N M	
A.N.M. Shahīdur-Rahmān Habībī	HABĪBĪ, A N M	Shahīdur-Rahmān
A.N.Md. Ruḥul-Amīn	RUḤUL-AMĪN, A N	Muḥammad
A.O.M. Sanāullāh	SANĀULLĀH, A O M	
(Prof.) A.Q. Fazlul-Ḥaq	FAZLUL-ḤAQ, A Q	
A.Q. Rasūlpurī	RASŪLPURĪ, A Q	

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Name	Entry order
A.T.M. Nūrul-Huḍā	NŪRUL-HUḌĀ, A T M
A.T.M. Qamarul-Islām	QAMARUL-ISLĀM, A T M
A.T.M. Ṣalāhuḍ-Dīn	ṢALĀHUḌ-ḌĪN, A T M
A.T.M. Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, A T M
A.T.M. Shamsul-Huḍā, 1942-	SHAMSUL-HUḌĀ, A T M ,1942
A.T.R. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, A T R
A.U. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, A U
A.U.M. Ḥabībullāh	ḤABĪBULLĀH, A U M
A.W. Khān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, A W Khān
A.Z. Maḥfūẓul-Bārī	MAḤFŪẒUL-BĀRĪ, A Z
A.Z. Shamsul-ʿĀlam, 1937-	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM, A Z ,1937
A.Z.M. Maqbūl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, A Z M Maqbūl
A.Z.M. Riẓāul-Karīm	RIẒĀUL-KARĪM, A Z M
Abaḍhuṭ	ABAḌHUṬ, pseud.
Abād Shāhpurī	SHĀHPURĪ, Abāḍ
Abalākānṭa Majumḍār[1]	MAJUMḌĀR, Abalākānṭa
Abanīkānṭa Roy	ROY, Abanīkānṭa
Abanī Nandī, 1919-	NANḌĪ, Abanī, 1919-
Abanīnḍranāṭh Tagore, 1871-1951	TAGORE, Abanīnḍranāṭh, 1871-1951
(Mawlavī) ʿAbbās ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, ʿAbbās
ʿAbbās ʿAlī Khān, 1914-	KHĀN, ʿAbbās ʿAlī, 1914-
ʿAbbās ʿAlī Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, ʿAbbās ʿAlī
ʿAbbāsuḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ, 1901-1959	ʿABBĀSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1901-1959
ʿAbḍ Allāh. See ʿAbdullāh	
ʿAbḍar. See ʿAbḍur-	
ʿAbḍar-Rashīḍ. See ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ, 1928-	
ʿAbḍuḍ-Ḍayyan	ʿABḌUḌ-ḌAYYĀN

1. b. 9th Falgun, 1298(B.S.); d. 1957.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍuḍ-Mawdud. See ʿAbḍul-Mawḍūḍ	
ʿAbḍul-Aḥaḍ, 1920-	ʿABḌUL-AḤAḌ, 1920-[1]
(Mawlānā) ʿAbḍul-ʿAlī, 1902-	ʿABḌUL-ʿALĪ, 1902-
ʿAbḍul-ʿAlīm	ʿABḌUL-ʿALĪM
ʿAbdul-ʿAqīq Milki	ʿABḌUL-ʿAQĪQ (Milki)
ʿAbḍul Awwal	ʿABḌUL-AWWAL
ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz	ʿABḌUL-ʿAZĪZ
(Mawlānā) ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz	ʿABḌUL-ʿAZĪZ, Mawlānā
ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz Al-Amān	AL-AMĀN, ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz
ʿAbdul-ʿAzīz Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz
ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, ʿAbḍul-ʿAziz
ʿAbḍul-Bārī, 1872-1944	ʿABḌUL-BĀRĪ, 1872-1944
ʿAbḍul-Bārī Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, ʿAbḍul-Bārī
ʿAbḍul-Bārī Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Bārī
ʿAbḍul-Bārik	ʿABḌUL-BĀRIK
ʿAbḍul-Bārī Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Bārī
ʿAbḍul-Bashar Muḥammaḍ Nūruz-Zamān	NŪRUZ-ZAMĀN, ʿAbḍul-Bashar Muḥammaḍ
ʿAbḍul-Bāsiṭ[2]	ʿABḌUL-BĀSIṬ
(Dākṭār) ʿAbḍul-Bāsiṭ, 1919-1970[3]	ʿABḌUL-BĀSIṬ, Dākṭār, 19 0-1970
(Dr) ʿAbḍul-Bāsiṭ, 1919[4]-	ʿABḌUL-BĀSIṬ, Dr., 1919-

1. Date differs as 1922.
2. Auth. of Galpa bhāla ābār bala, (short story), 1962.
3. Auth. of Modern medicine; bā, Bānglā bhāshāy allopathic chikitsā granṭha, Barisāl, 1964-66. 2 vols.
4. Auth. of Diabetics rogir khāḍya o chikiṭsā, 1975; Jauna byāḍhi o tār chikiṭsā, 1975; Gāñyer nām Mithākhāli; Hṛiday āmār kāñḍe re; Chakrabaṭ, 1976; Allāhumma labbaīk.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍul-Bāṭin	ʿABḌUL-BĀṬIN
(Mawlānā) ʿAbḍul-Bāṭin	ʿABḌUL-BĀṬIN, Mawlānā
ʿAbḍul-Faṭṭāḥ Qurayshī	QURAYSHĪ, ʿAbḍul-Faṭṭāḥ
ʿAbḍul-Ghaffar Chowḍhury, 1934-	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Ghaffar, 1934-
ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr[1]	ʿABḌUL-GHAFŪR
ʿAbḍul Ghafūr, 1929-	ʿABḌUL-GHAFŪR 1929-
ʿAbḍul Ghafūr, 1938[2]-	ʿABḌUL-GHAFŪR, 1938-
ʿAbḍ-ul-Ghafūr Aḥmaḍ	ʿABḌUL-GHAFŪR AḤMAḌ
ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr
ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr Mandal	MANDAL, ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr
ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr Miyān, 1907-	ʿABḌUL-GHAFŪR MIYĀN, 1907-
ʿAbḍul Ghafūr Ṣiḍḍīqī, 1875-1959	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr, 1875-1959
ʿAbḍul-Ghanī	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ
ʿAbḍul-Ghanī, 1930-[3]	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ, 1930-
(Mawlàvī) ʿAbdul-Ghanī	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ, Mawlavī
ʿAbḍul-Ghanī Aʿlā[4]	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ AʿLĀ
ʿAbḍul-Ghanī Chowḍhury, 1924-	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Ghanī, 1924-
ʿAbḍul-Ghanī Hazārī, 1925-1976	HAZĀRĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ghanī, 1925-1976
ʿAbḍul-Ghanī Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Ghanī
ʿAbḍul-Ḥafīẓ, 1908[5]-	ʿABḌUL-ḤAFIẒ, 1908-

1. Author of Prashnottare bigyān o swāsther kathā, 1975.
2. Ed. of Sulṭān jamjamā, 1969; Āmāder swādhinatā saṅgrāme 'Jay Bānglā',1973; auth. Bijayī, 1958. b. Jessore. Asstt. Director, Bānglā Academy.
3. Auth. of Nishi abasāne (short stories), 1967.
4. Aʿlā (elevated, raised, eminent) is adjectival epithet used for ornamentation of a name, while 'Alā' (height, elevation, eminence) is noun form and entry under Aʿlā, when in end is avoided.
5. Date differs as 1911. Auth. of Jā dekhechhi; tr. of Asur-shakti, 1957; Abhijātrī John Smith,1962; Urḍū serā galpa, etc.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍul-Ḥafīẓ, 1929-[1]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAFĪẒ, 1929-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥafiẓ Muḥammaḍ	ʿABḌUL-ḤAFIẒ MUḤAMMAḌ
ʿAbḍul-Ḥai	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI
ʿAbḍul-Ḥai Al-Hāḍī	AL-HĀḌĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥai
ʿAbḍul-Ḥai Humāyūn, 1938-	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI (Humāyūn), 1938-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥai Mashriqī, 1919-	MASHRIQĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥai, 1919-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥai Mīrḍah	MĪRḌAH, ʿAbḍul-Ḥai
ʿAbḍul-Ḥai Ṣāḥibzāḍa	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI Ṣāḥibzāḍa
ʿAbḍul-Ḥai Zakī	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI (Zakī)
ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm, 1620-1690[2]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAKĪM, 1620-1690
ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm, 1887-1957	ʿABḌUL-ḤAKĪM, 1887-1957
ʿAbḍul Ḥakīm, 1896-1968	ʿABḌUL-ḤAKĪM, 1896-1968
(Khān Bahāḍur) ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm, 1905 -1985[3]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAKĪM, Khān Bahāḍur, 1905-1985
ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm
(Mawlavī) ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm
ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm, 1939-	ʿABḌUL-ḤALĪM, 1939-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm Miyān	ʿABḌUL-ḤALĪM MIYĀN
ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ	ʿABḌUL-ḤAMĪḌ
ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ ḌĪwān Muḥammaḍ, 1924-	ḌĪWĀN MUḤAMMAḌ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ, 1924-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ
ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān Bhāsānī, 1880[4]1976	BHĀSĀNĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān, 1880-1976

1. Auth. of Lokakāhinīr ḍikḍiganta; Ādhunik sāhitya charchā; Laukik saṅgskār o mānab samāj; Bāṅglā romance kābya parichay; comp. of Rakṭākta mānchitra, etc. Journalist.
2. b. Suḍhārām of Sanḍwip, Chittagong. Renowned poet. Auth. of Yūsuf Zulaykhā; Lālmaṭi sayfulmulk; Shihabuḍḍīn-nāma; Nūr-nāma; Karbalā, etc.
3. b. Ḥājīnagar, Mānikganj. Hon. title awarded by the British govt. in 1944. Comp. of Bāṅglā vishwakoṣh, 1972-76. 4 vols.; auth. of Grāmer unnaṭi; Anker bai; Biṅgsha shatābḍīr bichitra upākhyān, 1966; The Reconstruction of school education, 1948; Ādhunik shikṣhak, 1938; Shikṣhā samanway, 1933, etc. Ex-Hon. Fellow, A.S.B.
4. Varying date 1886.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān Yūsufjāī , 1845-1910	YŪSUFJĀĪ , ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khān, 1845-1910
ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Nāṣirābāḍī	NĀṢIRĀBĀḌĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ
ʿAbḍul Ḥamīḍ Shāh	SHĀH, ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ
ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ
ʿAbḍul-Ḥannān Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Ḥannān
ʿAbḍul-Ḥannān Qurayshī	QURAYSHĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥannān
ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq, 1918-[1]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ, 1918-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq	ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ
ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq
ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq Jalālābāḍī	JALĀLĀBĀḌĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq
ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq Khonḍkār, 1920-	KHONḌKĀR, ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq, 1920-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq Mashriqī, 1919-	MASHRIQĪ, ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq, 1919-
ʿAbḍul-Ḥāshim Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Ḥāshim
ʿAbḍul-Ḥāshim Khān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Ḥāshim Khān
ʿAbḍul-Jabbār	ʿABḌUL-JABBĀR
(Qārī) ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, ʿAbḍul-Jabbār
ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Chowḍhury, 1913-	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Jabbār, 1913-
ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Hazārī, 1923-	Hazārī, ʿAbḍul-Jabbār, 1923-
ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Khān, 1915-	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Jabbār, 1915-
ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Miyān	ʿABḌUL-JABBĀR MIYĀN
(Mawlānā) ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Ruknī	RUKNĪ, ʿAbḍul-Jabbār
ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, ʿAbḍul-Jabbār
ʿAbḍul-Jalīl	ʿABḌUL-JALĪL

1. Auth. of Bhāshā āndolaner āḍiparba; Krāntikāl; Sāhitya aitijhya mūlyaboḍh; Bāngālī jātīyatābād; Aḍwitiyā; Puṭuler Saṅgsār, etc. Director, Textbook Div., Bāṅglā Academy.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbdul-Jalīl Aḥmad, 1928- See. ʿĀlamgīr Jalīl, pseud	
ʿAbḍul-Jalīl Maẓharī	MAẒHARĪ, ʿAbdul-Jalīl
ʿAbdul-Jalīl Sārang	SĀRANG, ʿAbḍul-Jalīl
(Hāfiz) ʿAbḍul-Kafī	ʿABḌUL-KAFĪ
ʿAbḍul-Karīm	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM
ʿAbḍul-Karīm Khoṇḍkār	KHOṆḌKĀR, ʿAbḍul-Karīm
ʿAbḍul-Karīm Mandal	MANDAL, ʿAbḍul-Karīm
ʿAbdul-Karīm Sāhiṭyavisārad, 1869-1953[1]	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM Sāhiṭyavisārad, 1869-1953
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ
ʿAbdul-Khāliq, 1940-[2]	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, 1940-
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, ʿAbḍul-Khāliq
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Khāliq
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq Ḥājra	HĀJRA, ʿAbḍul-Khāliq
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq Joarḍār	JOARḌĀR, ʿAbḍul-Khāliq
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Khāliq
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq Khoṇḍkār	KHOṆḌKĀR, ʿAbḍul-Khāliq
ʿAbḍul-Khāliq Majumḍār	MAJUMḌAR, ʿAbḍul-Khāliq
ʿAbḍul-Khayr Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīq	SIḌḌĪQ, ʿAbḍul-Khayr Muḥammaḍ
ʿAbḍullāh	ʿABḌULLĀH
ʿAbḍullāh Abū-Saʿīḍ, 1939-	ABŪ-SAʿĪḌ, ʿAbḍullāh, 1939-
ʿAbḍullāh Bin Saʿīḍ	ʿABḌULLĀH BIN SAʿĪḌ
ʿAbḍullāh Bin Salām	ʿABḌULLĀH BIN SALĀM

1. Some sources quote this date as 1871-1953.
2. Auth. of Jallāḍer jiṇḍānkhānā.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbdullāhel-Kafī Al-Qurayshī, See Muḥammad ʿAbdullāhil-Kafī Al-Qurayshī, 1900-1960	
ʿAbdullāh Fārūq, 1928-	FĀRŪQ, ʿAbdullāh, 1928-
ʿAbdullāh Al-Māmūn, 1943-	AL-MĀMŪN, ʿAbdullāh, 1943-
ʿAbdullāh Al-Muṭīʿ Sharafuḍ-Dīn, 1928-	SHARAFUḌ-DĪN, ʿAbdullāh Al-Muṭīʿ, 1928-
(Sir) ʿAbdullāh Suhrāwardī	SUHRĀWARDĪ, ʿAbdullāh
ʿAbdullāh Yūsuf Imām	YŪSUF, ʿAbdullāh (Imām)
ʿAbdullāh Ẓahīruḍ-Ḍīn	ẒAHĪRUḌ-DĪN, ʿAbdullāh, i.e. Ẓahīruḍ-Ḍīn Muʿaẓẓam Ḥusain Chowḍhury, 1905-1967
ʿAbdul-Karīm Sāmī, 1916-	SAMĪ, ʿAbdul-Karīm, 1916-
ʿAbdul-Laṭīf	ʿABḌUL-LAṬĪF
ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf
ʿAbdul-Latīf Biswās, 1893-1964	BISWĀS, ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf, 1893-1964
ʿAbdul-Latīf Chowdhury, 1926-	CHOWDHURY, ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf, 1926-
(Sir Nawāb) ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf Khan, 1828-1893	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf, Nawab, 1828-1893
ʿAbḍul-Latif Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf
ʿAbḍul-Maʿbūd Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍul-Maʿbūḍ
ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ
(Mawlavī) ʿAbdul-Majīd	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ , Mawlavī
ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ Ahmaḍ, 1891-	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ AHMAḌ, 1891-
ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ Amīn[1]	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ Amīn
ʿAbdul-Majīḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbdul-Majīḍ
ʿAbdul-Majīḍ Khoṇḍkār	KHOṆḌKĀR, ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ
ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ Miyān	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ MIYĀN
ʿAbdul-Majīd Munshī, 1945-	MUNSHĪ, ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ, 1945-
ʿAbḍul-Mājīḍ Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, ʿAbḍul-Mājīḍ
ʿAbdul-Mālik Chowḍhury, 1891-	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Mālik, 1891-

1. Here Amin (a surveyor of land) is an occupational title.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍul-Mālik Mājidī, 1943-	MĀJIDĪ, ʿAbḍul-Mālik, 1943-
ʿAbḍul-Mālik Syed	SYED, ʿAbḍul-Mālik
ʿAbḍul-Mannāf	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀF
ʿAbḍul-Mannān	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN
(Ḥakīm) ʿAbḍul-Mannān	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, Ḥakīm
ʿAbḍul-Mannān Ch̤ānḍ	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN Ch̤ānḍ
ʿAbḍul-Mannān Ch̤owḍhury	Ch̤OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Mannān
ʿAbḍul-Mannān Syed, 1943-	SYED, ʿAbḍul-Mannān, 1943
ʿAbḍul-Mannān Ṭālib	ṬĀLIB, ʿAbḍul-Mannān
ʿAbḍul-Manṣūr	ʿABḌUL-MANṢŪR
ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn[1], 1934-	ʿABḌUL-MAṬĪN, 1934-
ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn Ch̤owḍhury	Ch̤OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn
ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn Jalālābāḍī	JALĀLĀBĀḌĪ, ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn
ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn Kh̤ān	Kh̤ĀN, ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn
ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn Salāmī	SALĀMĪ, ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn
ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn Sarkār	SARKĀR, ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn
ʿAbḍul-Mawḍūḍ, 1908-1970[2]	ʿABḌUL-MAWḌŪḌ, 1908-1970
ʿAbḍul-Mawḍūḍ	ʿABḌUL-MAWḌŪḌ
ʿAbḍul-Mokit. See ʿAbḍul-Muqīṭ	
ʿAbḍul-Mūmin	ʿABḌUL-MŪMIN
ʿAbḍul-Mūmin Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, ʿAbḍul-Mūmin
ʿAbḍul-Mūmin Ch̤owḍhury	Ch̤OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Mūmin
ʿAbḍul-Mūmin Kh̤ān	Kh̤ĀN, ʿAbḍul-Mūmin
ʿAbḍul-Munāʿim	ʿABḌUL-MUNĀʿIM
ʿAbḍul-Muqīṭ Ch̤owḍhury	Ch̤OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Muqīṭ
ʿAbḍul-Muṭṭalib	ʿABḌUL-MUṬṬALIB

1. Author of Shikṣā sahāyikā; professor, Dept. of Philosophy, D.U. Tr. of The Indian Musalmāns; Pṛithibī o pāshchātya jagat, 1964; auth. of Muslim manīṣhā, 1955; Wahhābī āndolan, 1969; Madhyabitta samāje bil ...h, etc.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍul-Nabī. See ʿAbḍun-Nabī	
ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir	ʿABḌUL-QĀḌIR
ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr, 1906[1]-	ʿABḌUL-QAḌĪR, 1906-
(Dr) ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir[2]	ʿABḌUL-QĀḌIR, Dr.
ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr Ch̲owḍhury	CH̲OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr
ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir Mash̲riqī	MAS̲HRIQĪ, ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir
ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir Sarkār	SARKĀR, ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir
ʿAbḍul-Qādir S̲hāh	S̲HĀH, ʿAbḍul-Qādir
ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir Ṭarafḍār	ṬARAFḌĀR, ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir
ʿAbḍul-Qayyūm Kh̲ān Ch̲owḍhury	CH̲OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Qayyūm Kh̲ān
ʿAbḍul-Quḍḍūs	ʿABḌUL-QUḌḌŪS
ʿAbḍul-Quḍḍūs Saʿaḍī, 1928-	SAʿADĪ, ʿAbḍul-Quḍḍūs, 1928- x Sikḍār, Apriya, pseud. x Ch̲hannach̲hāṛā, pseud.
ʿAbḍul Rash̲īḍ. See ʿAbḍur-Rash̲īḍ	
ʿAbḍul-Waḍūḍ Ch̲owḍhury	CH̲OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Waḍūḍ
ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb	ʿABḌUL-WAHHĀB
(Mawlānā) ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb	ʿABḌUL-WAHHĀB
ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb Ch̲owḍhury	CH̲OWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb
ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb Kh̲ān, 1928-	KH̲ĀN, ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb, 1928-
ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb Munsh̲ī	MUNS̲HĪ, ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb
ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb
ʿAbḍul-Wāḥiḍ	ʿABḌUL-WĀḤIḌ

1. Auth. of Uttar basanta, 1967; Ḍashti serā galpa, 1969; Bāṅglā kabitār itihās, 1945, etc.
2. Auth. of Maṛaker bāṛir dāktār; Sadarghāter minṭi.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍul Wāḥiḍ Shāh	SHĀH, ʿAbḍul-Wāḥiḍ
ʿAbḍul-Wājiḍ Khān Chowḍhury, 1901-1976	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍul-Wājiḍ Khān, 1901-1976
ʿAbḍul-Ẓahīr, See ʿAbḍuẓ-Ẓahīr	
ʿAbḍun-Nabī	ʿABḌUN-NABĪ
ʿAbḍun-Nūr	ʿABḌUN-NŪR
ʿAbḍur-Rab	ʿABḌUR-RAB
ʿAbḍur-Rab Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍur-Rab
(Prof.) ʿAbḍur-Rab Hawlaḍār,,1936[1]-	HAWLAḌĀR, ʿAbḍur-Rab , 1936-
ʿAbḍur-Rab Qurayshī	QURAYSHĪ, ʿAbḍur-Rab
ʿAbḍur-Rafīq Serniyābāṭ[2]	SERNIYĀBĀṬ, ʿAbḍur-Rafīq
ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM
ʿAbḍur-Rahīm Akhanḍ	AKHANḌ, ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm
ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm
ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Khān	KHĀN, ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm
ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm
ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Shāh	SHĀH, ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān, 1903[3]-	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, 1903-
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān, 1924[4]-	ʿABḌUR RAḤMĀN, 1924-
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān, 1957[5]	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, 1957-
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān ʿAbbāsī	ʿABBĀSĪ, ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān

1. Auth. of Rāshiphal 1985; Koshthībichār etc. Astrologer; popularly known as Professor Hawlaḍār. Author spells as Howlader, a distorted form.
2. Originally it was a place name, after Sanyābaṭ, a village in Barisāl; later this was transformed into Sanyāmaṭ; later, further modernised by the author as Serniyābāṭ!
3. Auth. of Smritikanā (poetry), Chittagong, Raḥmān Pubs., 1969.
4. Auth. of Kholā man, 1963; Ṭrikāl Āṇtarjāṭik Hotel, 1968; Ḍrishti, 1963; Banbhojan, 1968; Sukher ār ek nām, 1968; Jharer ḍesh, etc.
5. Auth. of Āikam bāikam (juvenile lit). Journalist.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān Aḥmaḍ	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN AḤMAḌ
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān Chatterji[1], 1985-	CHATTERJI, ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān, 1915-
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān Khān, 1889-1964	KHĀN, ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān, 1889-1964
ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, ʿAbḍur-Raḥmán
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ, 1919-: See Nebulā, pseud	
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ, 1930[2]	'ABDUR-RASHID, 1930-
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ[3]	'ABDUR-RASHID
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ[4]	'ABDUR-RASHID
ʿAbḍur-Rashiḍ Chishtī	CHISHṬĪ, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Jessorī[5]	JESSORĪ, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Khān, 1927-	KHĀN, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ, 1927-
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Master	ʿABḌUR-RASHĪḌ Master
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Sarkār	SARKĀR, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Waseqpurī, 1926-	WASEQPURĪ, ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ, 1926-
ʿAbḍur-Raʾuf	ʿABḌUR-RAʾUF
ʿAbḍur-Raʾuf Khān Yūsufjāī	YŪSUFJĀĪ , ʿAbḍur-Raʾuf Khān
ʿAbḍur-Razzāq, 1924[6]	ʿABḌUR-RAZZĀQ, 1924-
ʿAbḍur-Razzāq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, ʿAbdur-Razzāq
ʿAbḍur-Razzāq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍur-Razzāq

1. Chatterjī (anglicized form of Chattopādhyāy) is a Hindu family title of rank.
2. Auth. of Nānān ranga, 1969; Rāngā Ṣhoṛaṣhī, 1975; Laghumegh, 1970; etc. Ḍarvish, 1977; Jharnā ḍhārā, 1979, etc. The author spells as Abdar Rashid, an incorrect form. Some sources quote the date as 1928.
3. Comp. of Naẓruler Islāmī Kabiṭā, 1959.
4. Auth. of Aurangjib; aiṭihāsik nāṭak, 1964.
5. A place name after Jessore.
6. Auth. of Kanyā Kumārī, 1960.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAbdur-Razzāq Gendu	ʿABDUR-RAZZĀQ (Gendu)
ʿAbdusẖ-Shahīḍ	ʿABDUSẖ-SHAHĪḌ
ʿAbḍusẖ-Shakūr	ʿABḌUSẖ-SHAKŪR
ʿAbḍusẖ-Shukur. See ʿAbḍusẖ-Shakūr	
ʿAbḍus-Saʿīḍ	ʿABḌUS-SAʿĪḌ
(Mawlānā) ʿAbḍus-Saʿīḍ	ʿABḌUS-SAʿĪḌ, Mawlānā
ʿAbḍus-Salām Khān, 1907-	KHĀN, ʿAbḍus-Salām, 1907-
ʿAbḍus-Salām Miyān	ʿABḌUS-SALĀM MIYĀN
ʿAbḍus-Salīm , 1945-	ʿABḌUS-SALĪM , 1945-
ʿAbḍus-Ṣamaḍ	ʿABḌUS-ṢAMAḌ
ʿAbḍus-Ṣamaḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAbḍus-Ṣamaḍ
ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār	ʿABḌUS-SAṬṬĀR
ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār, 1931[1]-	ʿABḌUS-SAṬṬĀR, 1931-
ʿAbḍus-Sattār Bābu	ʿABḌUS-SAṬṬĀR (Bābu)
ʿAbḍus-Ġaṭṭār Fārūqī	FĀRŪQĪ, ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār
(Mawlavī) ʿAbḍus-Ṣiḍḍīq	ʿABḌUS-ṢIḌḌĪQ
ʿAbḍus-Subẖān	ʿABḌUS-SUBẖĀN
ʿAbḍus-Subẖān Mānu	ʿABḌUS-SUBẖĀN (Mānu)
ʿAbḍuẓ-Ẓahīr	ʿABḌUẒ-ẒAHĪR
Abed. See ʿĀbiḍ	
Abedin. See ʿĀbiḍīn	
Abhaychandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Abhaychandra
Abhaycharan Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Abhaycharaṇ
Abhisārī	ABHISĀRĪ, pseud.
(Khān Bahāḍur) ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, ʿĀBIḌ
ʿAbiḍ ʿAlī Mandal, 1936-	MANḌAL, ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī, 1936-

1. Auth. of Aranya janapade; tr. of Ārbī Kabiṭā.

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Name	Entry order
ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī Mandal, 1936-	MANDAL, ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī, 1936-
(Khān Ṣāḥib) ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, ʿĀbīḍ ʿAlī
ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī Miyān	ʿALĪ MIYĀN, ʿĀbiḍ
ʿĀbiḍ Azāḍ, 1952-	AZĀḌ, ʿĀbiḍ, 1952-
ʿĀbiḍ Raḥmān	ʿĀBIḌ RAḤMĀN
Abināshchandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHARCHERJĪ, Abināshchandra
Abināshchandra Pāl	PĀL, Abināshchandra
Abināshchandra Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Abināshchandra
Abināsh Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Abināsh
(Alḥāj) Abū-Aḥmaḍ	ABŪ-AḤMAḌ[1]
Abū-Aḥmaḍ ʿAbḍul-Wāḥiḍ	ʿABḌUL-WĀḤIḌ, Abū-Aḥmaḍ
Abū-Aḥmaḍ ʿAzīzuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿAZĪZUḌ-ḌĪN, Abū-Aḥmaḍ
Abū-Aḥmaḍ Ẓahūrul-ʿĀlam	ẒAHŪRUL-ʿĀLAM, Abū-Aḥmaḍ
Abū-Asaḍ Bāchchu	ABŪ-ASAḌ (Bāchchu)
Abū-Azāḍ Khondkār	KHONḌKĀR, Abū-Azāḍ
Abū-Bakar	ABŪ-BAKAR
Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq, 1934- [2]	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Abū-Bakar, 1934-
Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq, 1936- [3]	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Abū-Bakar, 1936-
Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq, 1945-	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Abū-Bakar, 1945-
Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq (Milan)	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Abū-Bakar, (Milan)
Abū-Faiẓ Razzāqī	RAZZĀQĪ, Abū-Faiẓ
Abū-Fāṭima Muḥammaḍ Isḥāq, 1910-	ISḤĀQ, Abū-Fāṭima Muḥammaḍ, 1910-

1. Direct entry is recommended for names beginning with Abū (father of), a Kunya or compound element, unless the last part is non-compound or separable, i.e. Abū-Bakar Siḍḍīq.
2. Auth. of Ḍhabal ḍudher swaraḡrām, 1969; Binidra kāler bhelā, (poetry), 1976. Teacher, Bengali Dept., R.U. Date differs as 1938.
3. Auth. of DDC number building and number analysis; a mathematical synopsis, 1972. Libn., BUET.

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Name	Entry order
Abū- Ḥasan Jessorī	JESSORĪ, Abū-Ḥasan
Abū-Ḥayḍar Sājiḍur-Raḥmān. See Kuāshā, pseud.	
Abū-Henā Muṣṭafā Kamāl, 1936-	KAMĀL, Abū-Ḥenā Muṣṭafā, 1936-
Abū-Henā Saʿāḍuḍ-Dīn	SAʿĀḌUḌ-ḌĪN, Abū-Ḥenā
Abū-Husain	ABŪ-ḤUSAIN
Abū-Ḥusain Sarkār	SARKĀR, Abū-Ḥusain
Abu-Isḥāq, 1926-	ABŪ-ISḤĀQ, 1926-
Abū-Jaʿfar. See Muḥammaḍ Abū-Jaʿfar, 1941-	
Abū-Jaʿfar Akrām	AKRĀM, Abū-Jaʿfar
Abū-Jaʿfar Md Faẓlul-Ḥaq Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Abū-Jaʿfar Muḥammaḍ Faẓlul-Ḥaq
Abū-Jaʿfar Muḥammaḍ Saʿīḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Abū-Jaʿfar Muḥammaḍ Saʿīḍ
Abū-Jaʿfar Muṣṭafā Ṣāḍiq	ṢĀḌIQ, Abū-Jaʿfar Muṣṭafā
(Hāfiẓ) Abū-Jaʿfar Ṣāḍiq	ṢĀḌIQ, Abū-Jaʿfar
Abū-Jaʿfar Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn, 1911-	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Abū-Jaʿfar, 1911-
Abū-Jaʿfar ʿUbayḍullāh, 1932-	ʿUBAYḌULLĀH, Abū-Jaʿfar, 1932-
Abūl[1]	ABŪL
Abul-ʿAbbās Khoṇḍkār	KHOṆḌKĀR, Abūl-ʿAbbās
Abūl-Aḥsan	ABUL-AḤSAN
Abūl-Ahsan Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Abūl-Aḥsan
Abūl-Aḥsan Khoṇḍkār	KHOṆḌKĀR, Abūl-Aḥsan
Abūl-Aʿlā Muḥammaḍ Shafīullāh	SHAFĪULLĀH, Abūl-Aʿlā Muḥammaḍ
Abūl-ʿAlī Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Abūl-ʿAlī
Abul-Asaḍ	ABUL-ASAḌ
Abūl-Bashar, 1935-	ABUL-BASHAR, 1935-
Abūl-Bashar Mīrḍah	MĪRḌAH, Abūl-Bashar

1. Abūl (father of) is an incomplete name.

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Name	Entry order
Abūl-Bashar Musharraf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Abūl-Bashar Musharraf
Abūl Bashīr Shamsuz-Zuha, 1891-	SHAMSUZ-ZUHA, Abūl-Bashīr, 1891-
Abūl-Bāsiṭ	ABŪL-BĀSIṬ
Abul Faraḥ Muḥammad ʿAbdul-Ḥaq	ʿABDUL-ḤAQ, Abūl -Faraḥ Muḥammad
Abūl-Faṭṭāḥ	ABŪL-FAṬṬAH
Abūl-Faṭṭāḥ Md Sayful-Ḥaq	SAYFUL-ḤAQ, Abūl-Faṭṭāḥ, Muḥammad
Abūl-Fazl[1], 1905-1983[1]	ABŪL-FAZL, 1905-1983
(Pandit) Abūl-Fazl	ABŪL-FAZL, Pandit
Abūl-Fazle-Ḥaq	ABŪL-FAZLE-ḤAQ
Abūl-Fazl Fazlul-Majīd	FAZLUL-MAJĪD, Abūl-Fazl
Abūl-Fazl Muḥammad Muʿazzam Ḥusain Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Abūl-Fazl Muḥammad Muʿazzam Husain
Abūl-Fazl Shamsuz-Zamān	SHAMSUZ-ZAMĀN, Abūl-Fazl
Abūl-Ḥasan, 1947-1975	ABŪL-ḤASAN, 1947-1975
Abūl-Ḥasanāṭ, 1905[2]	ABŪL-ḤASANĀṬ, 1905-
Abūl-Ḥasanāṭ, 1936[3]	ABŪL-ḤASANĀṬ, 1936-
Abūl-Ḥasanāṭ Muḥammad Kalīmulāh, 1909-1929	KALĪMULLĀH, Abūl-Ḥasanāṭ Muḥammad, 1909-1929
Abūl-Ḥasan Chishtī	CHISHTĪ Abūl-Ḥasan
Abūl-Ḥasan Khasrī	KHASRĪ, Abūl-Ḥasan
Abūl-Ḥasan Muḥammad ʿAbbās	ʿABBĀS, Abūl-Ḥasan Muḥammad
Abūl-Ḥasan Muḥammad ʿAbbās ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Abūl-Ḥasan Muḥammad ʿAbbās
Abūl-Ḥasan Sarkār	SARKĀR, Abūl-Ḥasan
Abūl-Ḥasan Shamsud-Dīn, 1935-	SHAMSUD-DĪN, Abūl-Ḥasan, 1935-
Abūl-Hāshim	ABŪL-HĀSHIM

1. Auth. of Chauchir; Rāṅgā prabhāt, etc.; b. Keuchiyā, Chittagong.
2. Auth. of Sachitra jauhabiḍyān; Mātrimaṅgal; Tariqat; bā, khudā prāptir pathi; Kabir prem o anyānya galpa, etc.
3. Auth of Swarger Sīṅri; Bihaṅga man; Jībita aranya; Muslim rachita upanyāsa, etc.

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Name	Entry order
Abūl-Hāṣhim, 1898-[1]	ABŪL-HĀṢHIM, 1898-
Abūl-Haṣhīm, 1905-1974[2]	ABŪL-HAṢHĪM, 1905-1974
(Mawlānā) Abūl-Haṣhīm	ABŪL-HAṢHĪM, Mawlānā
Abūl-Hāṣhim Khān, 1909-	KHĀN, Abūl-Hāṣhim, 1909-
Abūl-Hāṣhim Mallik	MALLIK, Abūl-Hāṣhim
Abūl-Hāṣhim Miyān	ABŪL-HĀṢHIM MIYĀN
(Dr) Abūl Ḥusain, 1860-1919	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, 1860-1919
Abūl-Ḥusain, 1897-1938[3]	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, 1897-1938
Abūl-Ḥusain[4]	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, i.e. ʿAbḍul-Jalīl Aḥmaḍ, 1921-
Abūl-Ḥusain Azāḍ	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN (Azāḍ)
Abūl-Ḥusain Bhattacherjī[5]	BHATTACHERJĪ, Abūl-Ḥusain
Abūl-Ḥusain Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Abūl-Ḥusain
Abūl-Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Abūl-Ḥusain
Abūl-Ḥusain Maḥmūḍ	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN (Maḥmūḍ)
Abūl-Ḥusain Mīr	MĪR, Abūl-Ḥusain
Abūl-Ḥusain Miyān	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN MIYĀN
Abūl-Jūḍ Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq	ẒAHĪRUL-ḤAQ, Abūl-Jūḍ
Abūl-Kalām	ABŪL-KALĀM
Abūl-Kalām Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Abūl-Kalām
Abūl-Kalām Jalāl Aḥmaḍ	JALĀL AḤMAḌ, Abūl-Kalām
Abūl-Kalām Manẓūr Murshiḍ, 1938	MURṢHIḌ, Abūl-Kalām Manẓūr, 1938-
Abūl-Kalām Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Abūl-Kalām Muḥammaḍ

1. Auth. of Alo o āleya (fiction), 1965; Kathikā (poetry); Master sāhib (drama); Pratishoḍh, 1963; Aranyer ālaṅka, 1958 (fiction), etc.
2. Auth. of Islāmer marmabāṇī; Islām o arthanaitik samasyā, 1959.
3. Auth. of Rachanābalī, ed. by ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr, 1968.
4. Auth. of Biraa saṅglāp 1969; Nababasanta (poetry), 1942. b. Khulnā.
5. Bhattacherjī, a Hindu family title of rank, used by the converted Muslims only.

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Name	Entry order
Abūl-Kalām Muṣṭafā, 1928-	MUṢṬAFĀ, Abūl-Kalām, 1928-
Abūl-Kalām Shamsuḍ-ḌĪn, 1897-1977	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Abūl-Kalām, 1897-1977
Abūl-Karīm Abūl-Faẓl	ABŪL-FAẒL, Abūl-Karīm
Abūl-Kashem. See Abūl-Qāsim	
Abūl-Khāliq	ABŪL-KHĀLIQ
Abūl-Khayr	ABŪL-KHAYR
Abul Khayr Jalāluḍ-ḌĪn	JALĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Abūl-Khayr
Abūl-Khayr Muḥammaḍ Amjaḍ ʿAlī	ʿALI, Abūl-Khayr Muḥammaḍ Amjaḍ
Abūl-Khayr Muṣliḥuḍ-ḌĪn, 1934-	MUṢLIḤUḌ-ḌĪN, Abūl-Khayr, 1934-
Abūl-Khayr Najmul-Karīm, 1920-1982	NAJMUL-KARĪM, Abūl-Khayr, 1920-1982
Abūl Lais Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Abūl-Lais
Abūl-Lays. See Abūl-Lais	
Abūl-Ma-ʿAlī Muḥammaḍ Ḥamīḍ ʿAlī, 1874-1954	ʿALĪ, Abūl-Ma-ʿAlī Muḥammaḍ Ḥamīḍ, 1874-1954
Abūl-Manṣūr	ABŪL-MANṢŪR
Abūl-Manṣūr Aḥmaḍ, 1898-1979	ABŪL-MANṢŪR AḤMAḌ, 1898-1979
Abūl-Mubīn Muḥammaḍ Nasīmuḍ-ḌĪn	NASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Abūl-Mubīn Muḥammaḍ
Abūl Nasar. See Abū-Naṣar	
Abūl Ofa. See Abūl-Wafa	
(Principal) Abūl-Qāsim, 1920[1]	ABŪL-QĀSIM, 1920-
Abūl-Qāsim	ABŪL-QĀSIM
Abūl-Qāsim ʿAshiqi	ʿĀSHIQĪ, Abūl-Qāsim
Abūl-Qāsim Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Abūl-Qasīm
Abūl-Qāsim Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Abūl-Qāsim
Abūl-Qāsim Faẓlul-Ḥaq, 1944-[2]	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, Abūl-Qāsim, 1944-
Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Aḍamuḍ-ḌĪn, 1910-	ADAMUḌ-ḌĪN, Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammad, 1910-

1. Auth. of Ekush dafār rūpāyan, 1955; Ādhunik Chintādhārā, 1964; Freedom fighter rāshtrabhāshā, 1947, etc. Principal, Bāṅglā College, Mirpur.
2. Auth. of Ekushe February āndolan. Asstt. Prof., Bengali, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammad Ḥusain Bāsuḍev-purī	BĀSUḌEVPURĪ, Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Ḥusain
Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Ṣifāṭullāh[1]	ṢIFĀṬULLĀH, Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ
Abūl-Qāsim Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Abūl-Qāsim
Abūl Quashem. See Abūl-Qāsim	
Abul Ula. See Abul- Aʿlā	
Abūl-Wafā	ABŪL-WAFĀ
Abūl-Wājiḍ Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	IBRĀHĪM, Abūl-Wājiḍ Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlānā) Abū-Maḥmūd Hidāyat Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Abū Maḥmūḍ Ḥiḍāyaṭ
Abū-Manẓūr Muḥammaḍ Yaḥya	YAḤYA, Abū-Manẓūr Muḥammaḍ
Abu-Muḥammaḍ ʿAlīmuḍ-ḌĪn	ʿALĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Abū-Muḥammaḍ
Abu-Muḥammaḍ Aṣqḥar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Abū-Muḥammaḍ Aṣqḥar
Abū-Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh, 1911-	ḤABĪBULLĀH, Abū-Muḥammaḍ, 1911-
Abū-Muḥammaḍ Ibrāhīm	IBRĀHĪM, Abū-Muḥammaḍ
Abū-Muḥammaḍ Muzzammil Ḥaq	MUZZAMMIL ḤAQ,Abū-Muḥammaḍ
Abū-Naṣar	ABŪ-NAṢAR
Abū-Naṣar Muḥammad Muntaṣir Raḥmānī	MUNṬAṢIR RAḤMĀNĪ, Abū-Naṣar Muḥammaḍ
Abū-Naṣar Muḥammaḍ Nūrul-Ḥaq	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, Abū-Naṣar Muḥammaḍ
Abū-Naṣar Muḥammaḍ Wāḥid	WĀḤIḌ, Abū-Naṣar Muḥammaḍ
Abū-Nasar Najībullāh Qāsimpurī	QĀSIMPURĪ, Abū-Naṣar Najībullāh
Abū-Nasar Saʿādullāh	SAʿĀDULLĀH, Abū-Naṣar
Abū-Naṣar Saʿīḍullāh	SAʿĪḌULLĀH, Abū-Naṣar
Abū-Naṣar Waḥīḍ	WAḤĪḌ, Abū-Naṣar
Abū-Nāṣir Firdaws	FIRDAWS, Abū-Nāṣir
Abu-Nasrat. See Abū-Nuṣraṭ	
Abul-Nuṣraṭ Raḥmaṭullāh	RAḤMAṬULLĀH , Abū - Nuṣraṭ
Abul-Qamarun-Nahār	ABU-QAMARUN-NAHĀR

1. Author (of Ḥaj o ziyāraṭ, etc.) uses various forms of his name, i.e. A.K.M. Ṣifaṭullāh; Mawlānā Muḥammaḍ Ṣifaṭullāh, etc.

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Name	Entry order
Abū-Qayṣar, 1944	ABŪ-QAYṢAR, 1944-
Abū-Rayḥān ʿUmar	ʿUMAR, Abū-Rayḥān
Abū-Rushḍ. See Abū-Rushd Maṭīnud-Dīn, 1919-	
Abū-Rushd Maṭīnuḍ-Dīn, 1919-[1]	MAṬĪNUḌ-DĪN, Abū-Rushḍ, 1919- x Abū-Rushḍ, pseud.
(Mr Justice) Abū-Saʿādat Muḥammad Ṣāʾim	ṢĀʾIM, Abū-Saʿādat Muḥammad
Abū-Al-Saʿīd. See Abūs-Saʿīḍ	
Abu-Saʿīd, pseud. See Taṣadduq Ḥusain, 1934-	
Abū-Saʿīḍ Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Abū-Saʿīḍ
Abū-Saʿīḍ Hayḍar Shāh	SHĀH, Abū-Saʿīḍ Ḥayḍar
Abū-Saʿīd Miyān	ABŪ-SAʿĪḌ MIYĀN
Abū-Saʿīḍ Muḥammad ʿAbdul-Ḥai	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Abū-Saʿīḍ Muḥammad
Abū-Saʿīḍ Zahūrul-Ḥaq[2], 1934-	ZAHŪRUL-ḤAQ, Abū-Saʿīḍ, 1934-
Abū-Saʿīḍ Zubayrī	ZUBAYRĪ, Abū-Saʿīḍ
Abū-Sājid	ABŪ-SĀJIḌ
Abū-Sāliḥ, 1950-	ABŪ-SĀLIḤ, 1950-
Abū-Sālik	ABŪ-SĀLIK
Abu-Salīm Muḥammad ʿAbḍul-Ḥai	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Abū-Salīm Muḥammad
Abū-Sayid. See Abū-Saʿīḍ	
Abū-Shahriyar	ABŪ-SHAHRIYĀR
Abu-Siddīq Miyān	ABŪ-ṢIḌḌĪQ MIYĀN
Abūs-Saʿīḍ	ABŪS-SAʿĪḌ
Abū-Ṭāha Muḥammad Nūrullāh	NŪRULLĀH, Abū-Ṭāha Muḥammad
Abū Tahar. See Abū-Ṭāhir	
Abū-Ṭāhir ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Abū-Ṭāhir
Abū-Ṭāhir Bardwānī	BARḌWĀNĪ, Abū-Ṭāhir

1. Varying date 1920.
2. The author spells his name as Abu Sayeed Zohurul Hoque, a distorted form.

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Name	Entry order
Abū-Ṭāhir Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Abū-Ṭāhir
Abū-Ṭāhir Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Abū-Ṭāhir
Abū-ʿUbayḍul-Ḥaq	ABŪ-ʿUBAYḌUL-ḤAQ
Abū-Yūsuf	ABŪ-YŪSUF
Abū Zaafar. See Muḥammaḍ Abū-Jaʿfar, 1941-	
Abū-Ẓahīr	ABŪ-ẒAHĪR
Abū-Zāʾiḍ Maḥfūẓul-Bārī	MAḤFŪẒUL-BĀRĪ, Abū-Zāʾiḍ
Abū-Zāʾiḍ Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Abū-Zāʾiḍ
Abū-Zakariyyā	ABŪ-ZAKARIYYĀ
Abūẓ-Zuha Nūr Aḥmaḍ, 1907-1973	NŪR AḤMAḌ, Abūẓ-Ẓuha, 1907-1973
Achinṭakumār Sengupṭa, 1903-	SENGUPṬA, Achinṭakumār, 1903-
Achyuṭacharaṇ Ch̲owḍhury	Ch̲OWḌHURY, Achyutacharaṇ
(Swāmī) Achyuṭānanḍa Saraswaṭī	ACHYUṬĀNANḌA *Saraswaṭī*[1]
ʿAḍālaṭ Kh̲ān	Kh̲ĀN, ʿAḍālaṭ
Aḍharchanḍra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Aḍharchanḍra
Aḍhīrkumār	AḌHĪRKUMĀR
Aḍvaiṭagovinḍa Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Aḍvaiṭagovinḍa
Aḍvaiṭakumār Sarkār	SARKĀR, Aḍvaiṭakumār
Aḍvaiṭanandapurī	AḌVAIṬANANḌAPURĪ
Afāzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	AFĀZUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Afia. See ʿĀfīya	
ʿĀfīya Kh̲āṭūn, 1926-	ʿĀFĪYA Kh̲ĀṬŪN, 1926-
Afsān[2] Ch̲owḍhury	Ch̲OWḌHURY, Afsān
Afsaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	AFSARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
(Prof.) Afṭāb Aḥmaḍ Raḥmānī	AFṬĀB AḤMAḌ RAḤMĀNĪ

1. *Saraswaṭī*, a literary removable title, is retained here in italics since the author maintains it by dropping the original family title, and thus it becomes more significant and a part of the name. Swāmī, an honorific, prefixed to personal name, is insignificant and is excluded in entry heading (Rule 16).
2. It is short and distorted form of Persian word, Afsāna (story).

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Name	Entry order
Aftāb Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Aftāb
Aftābuḍ-Ḍīn[1]	AFṬĀBUḌ-ḌĪN
Aftabuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad	AFṬĀBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Aftābuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Aftābuḍ-Ḍīn
Afẓal	AFẒAL
Afẓal ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Afẓal
(Kabi) Afẓal Chowdhury, 1942-	CHOWḌHURY, Afẓal, 1942-
Afẓal Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Afẓal
Afẓalun-Nisā' Khāṭūn	AFẒALUN-NISĀ' KHĀṬŪN
Afẓalur-Raḥīm	AFẒALUR-RAḤĪM
Afẓalur-Raḥmān	AFẒALUR-RAḤMĀN
Aganṭuk Baṛāl	BAṚĀL, Āganṭuk
Ahammad. See Aḥmad	
Ahid. See Wāḥiḍ	
Aḥmad	AḤMAḌ
(Mawlana) Aḥmad ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Aḥmad
Aḥmad ʿAlī Aqāluwī	AQĀLUWĪ, Aḥmad 'Alī
Aḥmad ʿAlī ʿInāyaṭpurī	ʿINĀYAṬPURI, Aḥmad ʿAlī
Ahmad ʿAlī Mallik	MALLIK, Aḥmad ʿAlī
Ahmad ʿAlī Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Aḥmad ʿAlī
Aḥmad Ashraf, 1937-	ASHRAF, Aḥmad, 1937-
Aḥmad ʿAṭīqul-Mawlā	ʿAṬĪQUL-MAWLĀ, Aḥmad
Aḥmad Bashīr	BASHĪR, Aḥmad
Aḥmad Ḍīn	Ḍīn, Aḥmad
Ahmad Faẓlur-Raḥmān, 1927-	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, Aḥmad, 1927-

1. The author spells his name as Abtab, an incorrect form of Aftāb (the sun).

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Name	Entry order
Aḥmad Ḥabībuḍ-Ḍīn	ḤABĪBUḌ-ḌĪN, Aḥmad
Aḥmad Ḥasan Mur	ḤASAN, Aḥmad (Mur)
Aḥmad Humayūn, 1936-	HUMĀYŪN, Aḥmad, 1936-
Aḥmad Ḥusain[1]	ḤUSAIN, Aḥmad
Aḥmad Husain Sarḍār	SARḌĀR, Aḥmad Ḥusain
Aḥmad Jān Mujaḍḍadī	MUJAḌḌADĪ, Aḥmad Jān
Aḥmad Kabīr, 1929-	KABĪR, Aḥmad, 1929-
Aḥmad Kamāl	KAMĀL, Aḥmad
Aḥmad Maẓharul[2]-Ḥaq	MAẒHARUL-ḤAQ, Aḥmad
Aḥmad Mīr, pseud. See Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad, 1929-	
Ahmad Muzzammil Ḥaq	MUZZAMMIL ḤAQ,Ahmad
Aḥmad Nawāz, 1905-	NAWĀZ, Aḥmad, 1905-
Aḥmad Naẓīr, 1928-	NAẒĪR, Aḥmad, 1928-
Ahmad Rafīq, 1929-	RAFĪQ, Aḥmad, 1929-
Ahmad Ṣafā, 1943-	ṢAFĀ, Aḥmad, 1943-
Aḥmad Sa'īḍ	SA'ĪḌ, Aḥmad
Ahmad Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Aḥmad
Aḥmad Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Aḥmad Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn
Ahmad Shamsul-Islām	SHAMSUL-ISLĀM, Aḥmad
Ahmad Sharīf, 1921-	SHARĪF, Aḥmad, 1921-
Aḥmadullāh	AḤMAḌULLĀH
Ahmaḍullāh Master	AḤMAḌULLĀH Master
Aḥmad 'Umar Qurayshī	QURAYSHĪ, Aḥmad 'Umar
Aḥmad 'Umar Sharīf	SHARĪF, Aḥmad 'Umar
Aḥmadur-Raḥmān	AḤMADUR-RAḤMĀN

1. There are three authors with this name.
2. The author wrongly spells as Mozaher; Arabic form: Maẓhar (place of expression, rise, appearance, publication)

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Name	Entry order
Aḥmadur-Raḥmān, 1933-1965[1]	AḤMADUR-RAḤMĀN, 1933-1965
Aḥmad Yūsuf Hārūn	HĀRŪN, Aḥmad Yusuf
Aḥmad Ẓillur-Raḥmān	ẒILLUR-RAḤMĀN, Aḥmad
Ahmed. See Aḥmad	
Aḥqar Muḥammad ʿAbdus-Subḥān	ʿABDUS-SUBḤĀN, Aḥqar Muḥammad
Aḥqar Muḥammad Sirājud-Dīn	SIRĀJUD-DĪN, Aḥqar Muḥammad
Ahsan Ḥabīb, 1917-1985	ḤABĪB, Ahsan, 1917-1985 x Ibne-Baṭuṭā, pseud.
Aḥsanud-Dīn Muḥammad	AḤSANUD-DĪN MUḤAMMAD
Ahsanul-Ḥabīb	AHSANUL-ḤABĪB
Ahsanul-Ḥaq. See Muḥammad Aḥsanul-Ḥaq, 1933-	
Ahsanullāh[2]	AḤSANULLĀH
(Alḥāj Khān Bahādur) Aḥsanullāh, 1873-1965	AḤSANULLĀH, Khān Bahādur, 1873-1965
Aḥsanullāh Mīrdah	MĪRDAH, Aḥsanullāh
Aḥsanullāh Sikdār	SIKDĀR, Aḥsanullāh
ʿAin ʿAlī Sikdār	SIKDĀR, ʿAin ʿAlī
ʿAinud-Dīn	ʿAINUD-DĪN
ʿAinud-Dīn Aḥmad, 1900-1950	ʿAINUD-DĪN AḤMAD, 1900-1950
(Begam) ʿĀʾisha Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, ʿĀʾisha
ʿĀʾisha Ḥaq	ʿĀʾISHA ḤAQ
ʿĀʾisha Numān	NUMĀN, ʿĀʾisha
(Begam) ʿĀʾisha Sardār	SARDĀR, ʿĀʾisha
Ajay Biswās	BISWĀS, Ajay
Ajay Dāsgupta, 1959-	DĀSGUPTA, Ajay, 1959-

1. Tr. of Jaraṅga nīl rātrī (fiction), 1958; Kaṭipay prakhyāta bāyāṇī, 1968, etc.
2. Auth. of Balākārā ure jāy.

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Name	Entry order
Ajay Gupṭa	GUPṬA, Ajay
Ajaykumār Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ajaykumār
Ajay Roy, 1928-	ROY, Ajay, 1928-
Ajhar. See Azhār	
Ajimaddin. See ʿAẓīmuḍ-Ḍīn	
Ajiṭ Bhattacherjī, 1914-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ajiṭ, 1914-
Ajiṭ Ḍaṭṭa, 1907-	ḌAṬṬA, Ajiṭ, 1907-
Ajiṭkumār	AJIṬKUMĀR
Ajiṭkumār Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Ajiṭkumār
Ajiṭkumār Ḍe	ḌE, Ajiṭkumār
Ajiṭkumār Guha, 1914-1969	GUHA, Ajiṭkumār, 1914-1969
Ajiṭkumār Niyogī, 1923-	NIYOGĪ, Ajiṭkumār, 1923-
Ajiṭ Sanyāl, 1926-	SANYĀL, Ajiṭ, 1926-
Ajmal Ḥaq	AJMAL ḤAQ
Ajmal Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ajmal
Ajmal Khān	KHĀN, Ajmal
Ajmalullāh	AJMALULLĀH
Ajraf. See Aẓraf	
Akbar	AKBAR
Akbar ʿAlī, 1911-	ʿALĪ, Akbar, 1911-
Akbar ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Akbar ʿAlī
Akbar Ḥusain, 1917-[1]	ḤUSAIN, Akbar, 1917-
Akbar Ḥusain, 1925-[2]	ḤUSAIN, Akbar, 1925-
Akbar Ḥusain, 1934[3]	ḤUSAIN, Akbar, 1934-

1. Auth. of Abānchiṭa, Kuṣhtiā, 1950; Ki pāini, 1951; Mohamukṭi, 1952; Dheu jāge, 1961; Du diner khelāghare, 1965; Megh bijlī bādal, 1968 (fiction); Ālochhāyā (stories), 1964.
2. Auth. of Mānab sabhyaṭār kramabikāsh, 1978. b. Raṅgpur. Teacher, Notre Dam College, Dhākā.
3. Auth. of Ādhunik transistor radio, Barisāl, 1969; Ādhunik television, 1969; tr. of Biṅyāner nānā diganṭa, 1963.

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Name	Entry order
Akbar Ḥusain, Joardār	JOARḌĀR, Akbar Ḥusain
Akbaruḍ-Ḍīn, 1896[1] - 1978	AKBARUḌ-ḌĪN, 1896-1978
Akbaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	AKBARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Akhanḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Akhanḍ
Akhilchanḍra Nyāyraṭna	AKHILCHANḌRA Nyāyraṭna
Akhilchanḍra Sen	SEN, Akhilchanḍra
Akhlāqur-Raḥmān	AKHLĀQUR-RAḤMĀN
Akhsar. See Akṣar	
Akhṭar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Akhṭar
Akhṭar Fārūq, 1935[2]	FĀRŪQ, Akhṭar, 1935-
	x Żūlqarnayn, pseud
Akhṭar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Akhṭar
Akhṭar Imām	IMĀM, Akhṭar
(Begam) Akhṭar Kamāl	KAMĀL, Akhṭar, Begam[3]
Akhṭar Kamāl Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Akhṭar Kamāl
Akhṭar Maḥal Syeḍa	SYEDA, Akhṭar Maḥal
Akhṭarul-ʿĀlam,1941-	AKHṬARUL-ʿĀLAM, 1941-
Akhṭarul-Ḥaq	AKHṬARUL-ḤAQ
Akhṭarun-Nabī, 1949-	AKHṬARUN-NABĪ, 1949-
Akhṭarun-Nisāʾ	AKHṬARUN-NISĀʾ
Akhṭarun-Nisāʾ Khānam	AKHṬARUN-NISĀʾ KHĀNAM
Akhṭaruz-Zamān	AKHṬARUZ-ZAMĀN
Akhṭaruz-Zamān Ilyās	ILYĀS, Akhṭaruz-Zamān
Akram Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, Akram
Akram Ḥusain, 1944-	ḤUSAIN, Akram, 1944-
Akram Khān	KHĀN, Akram

1. Date varies: 1895.
2. Auth. of Akbarer nabaraṭna; Bāṅgālīr iṭikaṭhā; tr. of Ummul Qur'ān, etc. Auth. used various forms of name: A.F.M. Akhṭar Fārūq; Abūl Faiż; Muḥammaḍ Akhṭar Fārūq; Muḥammaḍ Akhṭar Fārūqī; and Żūlqarnayn. Former Prof., Suhrawarḍy College; ex-Ed., Saṅgrām; now in'Khilāfaṭ Āṅçolan', Lālbāgh.
3. Here Begam is retained as an exception to reveal feminine identity of the authoress.

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Name	Entry order
Akrūrchandra Ḍhar	ḌHAR, Akrūrchandra
Akrurchandra Sen	SEN, Akrūrchandra
Akṣarul-Islām	AKṢARUL-ISLĀM
Akṣhaychandra Chowdhury, 1850-1898	CHOWḌHURY, Akṣhaychandra, 1850-1898
Akṣhaykumār Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Akṣhaykumār
Akṣhaykumār Baṛāl, 1860-1919	BAṚĀL, Akṣhaykumār, 1860-1919
Akṣhaykumār Ḍaṭṭa, 1820-1886	ḌAṬṬA, Akṣhaykumār, 1820-1886
Akṣhaykumār Ḍaṭṭagupṭa	ḌAṬṬAGUPTA, Akṣhaykumār
Akṣhaykumār Ḍevsharmā Chakravarṭī	ḌEVSHARMĀ CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Akṣhaykumār
Akṣhaykumār Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Akṣhaykumār
Akṣhaykumār Mallik	MALLIK, Akṣhaykumār
Akṣhaykumār Miṭra[1], 1861-1930	MIṬRA, Akṣhaykumār, 1861-1930
Akṣhaykumār Roy	ROY, Akṣhaykumār
Akṣhaykumār Sarkār	SARKĀR, Akṣhaykumār
Akṣhaykumār Sen	SEN, Akṣhaykumār
Aktar. See Akẖṭar	
'Ala Din. See 'Alā'uḍ-Ḍīn	
'Ālam	'ĀLAM
'Ālamgīr Bābul	'ĀLAMGĪR (Bābul)
'Ālamgīr Hadī, 1939-	HAḌĪ, 'Ālamgīr, 1939-
'Ālamgīr Jalīl	JALĪL, 'Ālamgīr, i.e. 'Abḍul-Jalīl Aḥmaḍ, 1928-
'Ālamgīr Kabīr	KABIR, 'Alamgīr
'Ālamgīr Md Muṣṭafīẓur-Raḥmān	MUṢṬAFĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, 'Ālamgīr Muḥammaḍ
'Ālamgīr Muḥammad Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN, 'Ālamgīr Muḥammaḍ
'Ālamgīr Raḥmān	'ĀLAMGĪR RAḤMĀN
'Ālamgīr Riẓā' Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, 'Ālamgīr Riẓā'

1. Standard anglicized form, Miṭra has been used for the vernacular, Maiṭreya.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAlamgīr Sattar	SAṬṬĀR, ʿAlamgīr
ʿAlam Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, ʿĀlam
ʿĀlam Qurayshī	QURAYSHĪ, ʿĀlam
ʿĀlam Ṭaʿlluqdār	ṬAʿLLUQDĀR, ʿĀlam
Alaol. See Syed Ālāul, 1607-1680	
ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿALĀʾUḌ-ḌĪN
ʿAlāʾud-Ḍīn Ahmad, 1851-1915	ʿALĀʾUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1851-1915
ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1921[1]	ʿALĀʾUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1921-
ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn ʿAlī Nūr	NŪR, ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn ʿAlī
ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn Al-Azāḍ, 1932-	AL-AZĀḌ, ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn, 1932-
ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn Azhārī, See Muḥammaḍ ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn Al-Azhārī	
ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KḤĀN, ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn
ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn Ṭaʿlluqdār, 1937-	ṬAʿLLUQDĀR, ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn, 1937-
Alaul. See Syed Alâul, 1607-1680	
Āleyā[2] Begam	ĀLEYĀ BEGAM
Āleyā Chowdhury (Hīrā)	CHOWḌHURY, Āleyā (Hīrā)[3]
Al-Fārūq. See under Fāruq	
Alfāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ALFĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ, 1910-	ʿALĪ AḤMAḌ, 1910-
ʿAlī Ahmad Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ
ʿAlī Ahmad Khān	KḤĀN, ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ
ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ Sarkār	SAṚKĀR, ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ
ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ Walī Islāmābādī	ISLĀMĀBĀDĪ, ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ Walī
ʿAlī Aḥsan	AḤSAN, ʿAlī

1. Auth. of Mānabatā o shāntī, 1972
2. Āleyā (will-o'-the-wisp), a Bengali term.
3. Hīrā (diamond; pearl), a Bengali word used as a nickname.

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Name:	Entry order
ʿAlī Akbar Khān	KHĀN, ʿAlī Akbar
ʿAlī Akbar Qādirī	QĀDIRĪ, ʿAlī Akbar
ʿAlī Akhtar Khān	KHĀN, ʿAlī Akhtar
ʿAlī Al-ʿAlavī	AL-ʿALAVĪ, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Anwār, 1935-	ANWĀR, ʿAlī, 1935-
ʿAlī Aqṣad	AQṢAD, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Aṣghar	AṢGHAR, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Ashraf	ASHRAF, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Aʿẓam, 1908-	AʿẒAM, ʿAlī, 1908-
✓ ʿAlī Aʿẓam Furqān Ahmad	FURQĀN AḤMAD, ʿAlī Aʿẓam
ʿAlī Farīḍ Aḥmad	FARĪḌ AḤMAD, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Ḥasan	ḤASAN, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Ḥaydar Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, ʿAlī Ḥaydar
ʿAlī Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Imām, 1950-	IMĀM, ʿAlī, 1950-
ʿAlī Manṣūr, 1925-	MANṢŪR, ʿAlī, 1925-
(Khān Bahādur) ʿAlīmud-Dīn Aḥmad, 1852-1927	ʿALĪMUD-DĪN Aḥmad, 1852-1927
(Dr) ʿAlī Muḥammad Yūnus	YŪNUS, ʿAlī Muḥammad
ʿAlīmur-Raḥmān	ʿALĪMUR-RAḤMĀN
ʿAlīmuz-Zamān Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, ʿAlīmuz-Zaman
ʿAlī Nawab	NAWĀB, ʿAlī
ʿAlī Nawāz, 1926-	NAWĀZ, ʿAlī, 1926-
ʿAlī Rajā', 1695-1780	RAJĀ', ʿAlī, 1695-1780
ʿAlī Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', ʿAlī
Aliullah. See Walīullāh	

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Name	Entry order
ʿAlī ʿUṣmān Siḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, ʿAlī ʿUṣmān
ʿAlī Żākir, 1944-	ŻĀKIR, ʿAlī, 1944-
Al-Kamāl. See under Kamāl	
Ālo	ĀLO, pseud.
Ālok	ĀLOK, pseud.
Alok Bārī	BĀRĪ, Alok
Alok Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Alok
Alok Roy	ROY, ALOK
Alṭāf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Alṭāf
Alṭāf Ch̤owḍhury	CH̤OWḌHURY, Alṭāf
Alṭāf Ḥusain, 1947-	ḤUSAIN, Alṭāf, 1947-
Amal Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Amal
Amalkumār	AMALKUMĀR
Amān Saʿīḍ	SAʿĪḌ, Amān
Amānuḍ-Ḍīn	AMĀNUḌ-ḌĪN
Amānullāh	AMĀNULLĀH
Amānullāh Kẖān, 1941-	KẖĀN, Amānullāh, 1941-
Amānur-Raḥmān	AMĀNUR-RAḤMĀN
Amarenḍu Nārāyan Ch̤owḍhury	CH̤OWḌHURY, Amarenḍu Nārāyan
Amarenḍranāṭh Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Amarenḍranāṭh
Amarnāṭh Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Amarnāṭh
Amar Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Amar
ʿAmbar. See ʿAnbar	
Amīn. See. ʿAbḍul-Majīd Amīn	
Amīna Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Amīna
Amīnuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1948-	AMĪNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1948-
Amīnul-Ḥaq, 1887-1960[1]	AMĪNUL-ḤAQ, 1887-1960

1. Auth. of Ṭārā jā bhābe, 1941; Samāne samāne, 1954 (fiction), etc.

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Name	Entry order
Amīnul-Ḥaq Bāḍshāh	AMĪNUL-ḤAQ (Bāḍshāh)
Amīnul-Islām[1]	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM
(Dr) Amīnul-Islām, 1943[2]-	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM, 1943-
(Mawlānā) Amīnul-Islām	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM, Mawlānā
Amīnul-Islām Amīn	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM (Amīn)
Amīnul-Islām (Beḍu), 1941-	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM (Beḍu), 1941-
Amīnul-Islām Chowḍhury, 1913-1958	CHOWḌHURY, Amīnul-Islām, 1913-1958
Amīnur-Raḥmān	AMĪNUR-RAḤMĀN
Amīnur-Raḥmān, 1918-. See Kānā Mullā, pseud.	
Amīnur-Raḥmān Ṭarafḍār	ṬARAFḌĀR, Amīnur-Raḥmān
Amīnur-Rashīḍ	AMĪNUR-RASHĪḌ
Amīnur-Rashīḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Amīnur-Rashīḍ
Amīr	AMĪR
Amīr Ḥamza	ḤAMZA, Amīr
Amīr Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Amīr
Amīr Ḥusain Chowḍhury[3]	CHOWḌHURY, Amīr Ḥusain
Amīr Ḥusain Chowḍhury, 1910-1964[4]	CHOWḌHURY, Amīr Ḥusain, 1910-1964
Amīr Ḥusain Al-Qāḍrī	AL-QĀḌRĪ, Amīr Ḥusain
Amīr Khasrū	KHASRŪ, Amīr
Amīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	AMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Amīruḍ-Ḍīn Milki	AMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN (Milki)
Amīrul-Islām	AMĪRUL-ISLĀM
Amīrul-Islām Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Amīrul-Islām

1. Auth. of Hazrat Rābi'a Baṣrī, 1966; Samay o sāhitya, 1967; Bishwa sabhyatāy pabitra Qurāner abadān, 1969; Muslim Bāṅglā sāhityer mūlyāyan, 1969, etc.
2. Auth. of Samakālin pāshchātya darśhan; Prāchin o maḍhyajuger pāshchātya darśhan. Professor, Philosophy, D.U.
3. Auth. of Zarīna sunḍarī; jātrābhinayer gān, Chaumuhanī, 1373(B.S.)
4. Auth. of Naẓrul kābye rājnīṭi, Dhākā.

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Name	Entry order
Amīrul-Mūminīn	AMĪRUL-MŪMINĪN
Amiṭābh Tagore	TAGORE, Amiṭābh
Amiya Tagore, 1901-	TAGORE, Amiya, 1901-
Amjad 'Alī Khān	KHĀN, Amjad 'Alī
Amjad 'Alī Jilānī	JILĀNĪ, Amjad 'Alī
Amjad Husain, 1927-[1]	ḤUSAIN, Amjad, 1927-
Amjad Ḥusain, 1939-[2]	ḤUSAIN, Amjad, 1939-
Amjed. See Amjad	
Amṛiṭalāl Bose, 1853-1929	BOSE, Amriṭalāl, 1853-1929
Amulyachandra Bhāḍurī	BHĀḌURĪ, Amulyachandra
Amulyakumār Daṭṭa Gupṭa	DAṬṬAGUPṬA, Amulyakumār
Anāmdarshī Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Anāmdarshī
Anāmī	ANĀMĪ, pseud.
Anāmikā	ANĀMIKĀ, pseud.
Anāmikā Ḥaq Lily	ANĀMIKĀ ḤAQ (Lily), pseud.
Ānanda Bhatta	BHATṬA, Ānanda
Anandachandra Bhakṭa	BHAKṬA, Ānandachandra
Ānandachandra Devsharmā	DEVSHARMĀ, Ānandacharndra
Anandachandra Miṭra	MIṬRA, Ānandachandra
Ānandachandra Sen	SEN, Ānandachandra
Ānandakumāi Kābyaṭīrṭha	ĀNANDAKUMĀR Kābyatīrṭha[3]
Ānandakumār Pāl	PĀL, Ānandakumār
Ānandamohan Gupṭa	GUPṬA, Ānandamohan
Anāṭhbandhu Basāk	BASAK, Anāṭhbandhu

1. Auth. of Swāmī-strī (drama), Bogra, 1962.
2. Auth. of Abelāy aaamay, etc. b. Jamālpur. Film director.
3. This literary title has been retained in italics since the author maintains it by replacing the family title (Rule 16).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Name	Entry order
(Mawlānā) ʿAnbar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, ʿAnbar
Angshupaṭi Tagore	TAGORE, Aṅgshupaṭi
Āngur Aḥmad Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Āngur Aḥmad
Anilbālā Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Anilbālā
Anil Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Anil
Anilchandra Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Anilchandra
Anilchandra Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Anilchandra
Anilchandra Ghoṣhmiṭra	GHOṢHMIṬRA, Anilchandra
Anilchandra Roy	ROY, Anilchandra
Anilkumār Ḍās	ḌĀS, Anilkumār
Anil Mukherjī, 1912-	MUKHERJĪ, Anil, 1912-
Animārānī Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Animārāni
Anirbān Miṭra	MIṬRA, Anirbān
Aniruddha	ANIRUḌḌHA
Anīs Chowḍhury, 1929-	CHOWḌHURY, Anīs, 1929-
Anis Ṣiḍḍiqī, 1931-[1]	ṢIDDĪQĪ, Anis, 1931-
Anīsul-Ḥaq	ANĪSUL-ḤAQ
Anisul-Ḥaq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Anīsul-Ḥaq
Anīsul-Islām	ANĪSUL-ISLĀM
Anīsur-Raḥmān	ANĪSUR-RAḤMĀN
Anīsuz-Zamān, 1937-	ANĪSUZ-ZAMĀN, 1937-
(Ḥakīm) Anisuz-Zamān Khān	KHĀN, Anīsuz-Zamān
Anjuman-Arā Begam, 1929-	ANJUMAN-ARĀ BEGAM, 1929-
Annaḍācharan Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Annaḍācharaṇ
Annaḍāmohan Bāgchī	BĀGCHĪ, Annaḍāmohan
Annaḍāshaṅkar Roy, 1904-	ROY, Annaḍāshaṅkar
Anṣār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Anṣār
Anṣarī	ANṢĀRĪ, pseud.

1. Varying date 1935.

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Name	Entry order
Anṣarud-Ḍīn	ANṢĀRUḌ-ḌĪN
Anṣārud-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ANṢĀRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Anu Islām	ANU ISLĀM[1]
Anukulchandra Shīl	SHĪL, Anukulchandra
Anupam [2] Ḥayāṭ	HAYĀṬ, Anupam
Anupkumār	ANUPKUMĀR
Anurupā Ḍevī, 1904-	ḌEVĪ, Anūrupā, 1904-
Anwāra Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Anwāra
Anwāra Akhṭar Subḥān	SUBHĀN, Anwāra Akhṭar
Anwāra Bahār Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Anwāra Bahār
Anwāra Begam	ANWĀRA BEGAM
(Mrs) Anwāra Begam	ANWĀRA BEGAM
Anwār Aḥmad	ANWĀR AḤMAḌ
Anwār ʿAlī Khoṇḍkar	KHOṆḌKĀR, Anwār ʿAlī
Anwāra Rahmān, 1936-	ANWĀRA RAḤMĀN, 1936-
Anwāra Syeḍ Ḥaq	SYEḌ ḤAQ, Anwāra
Anwār Fīroz	FĪROZ, Anwār
Anwar Ḥusain	HUSAIN, Anwār
Anwār Husain Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Anwār Ḥusain
Anwār ʿInāyaṭullāh	ʿINĀYAṬULLĀH, Anwār
Anwār Karīm Khān	KHĀN , Anwār Karīm
Anwār Pāshā, 1928-1971	PĀSHĀ, Anwār, 1928-1971
Anwar Sinha	SINHA, Anwār
Anwārud-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ANWĀRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Anwārul-ʿAbbāsī	ANWARUL-ʿABBĀSĪ

1. Entry under Islām, name of a religion, and not of a person, has been avoided.
2. A bengali variant meaning matchless mixed up with Arabic Hayāt (life).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Name	Entry order
Anwārul-Ḥaq	ANWĀRUL-ḤAQ
Anwārul-Islām	ANWĀRUL-ISLĀM
Anwārul-Kabīr Bulu	ANWĀRUL-KABĪR (Bulu)
Anwārul-Karīm, 1937-[1]	ANWĀRUL-KARĪM, 1937-
Anwāruz-Zamān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Anwāruz-Zamān
Apaṇḍi. See Afiṇḍī	
Aparnā Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Aparnā
Aprakāsh Miṭra	MIṬRA, Aprakāsh
Apriya Sikḍār, pseud. See ʿAbḍul-Quḍḍūs Saʿaḍī, 1928-	
Aqaḍḍas Sirājul-Islām, 1920-	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, Aqaḍḍas, i.e. Sirājul-Islām, 1920-
ʿAqīqun-Nisāʾ Aḥmaḍ	ʿAQĪQUN-NISĀʾ AḤMAḌ
Arāmullāhjān	ARĀMULLĀHJĀN
Āraṭi Roy	ROY, Āraṭi
ʿAraẓ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, ʿAraẓ
Arefin. See ʿĀrifīn	
ʿArīf ʿĀrifīn	ʿĀRIFĪN, ʿArīf
ʿArīf Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿArīf
ʿĀrifīn Bāḍal. See Shāh M.M. ʿĀrifīn Bāḍal	
ʿArīful-Ḥaq	ʿARĪFUL-ḤAQ
Arjuna. See Arjun	
(Pīr) Arqamullāh Shāh	SHĀH, Arqamullāh
Arshaḍ ʿAzīz	ʿAZĪZ, Arshaḍ
Aruṇ	ARUṆ
Arunābh Sarkār	SARKĀR, Arunābh

1. Varying date 1939.

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Name	Entry order
Arun Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Arun
Aruṇkānta Roy	ROY, Arunkanta
Arupkumār Bose	BOSE, Arupkumār
Arup Talukdar[1], 1944-	TALUKDĀR, Arup, 1944-
Arzīna ʿAlī, 1945-	ʿALĪ, Arzīna, 1945-
Arzūmand ʿAlī Chowdhury, 1870-1914	CHOWDHURY, Arzūmand ʿAlī, 1870-1914
Asad ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Asad
Asad Bin Hafīz	ASAD BIN HAFĪZ
Asad Chowdhury, 1943-	CHOWDHURY, Asad, 1943-
(Kabi) Asad Mannān	MANNĀN, Asad
Asaduḍ-Dīn Tagore[2]	TAGORE, Asaduḍ-Dīn
Asaduz-Zamān, 1941-	ASADUZ-ZAMĀN, 1914-
Asaduz-Zamān Afrīq	AFRĪQ, Asaduz-Zamān
Asaduz-Zamān Asad	ASADUZ-ZAMĀN (Asad)
Asaduz-Zamān Biswās	BISWĀS, Asaduz-Zamān
Asaduz-Zamān Nūr	ASADUZ-ZAMĀN (Nūr)
Asafuḍ-Dawla	ASAFUD-DAWLA
Asghar Husain Munshī	MUNSHI, Asghar Husain
Ashābud-Dīn Aḥmad	ASHĀBUD-DĪN AḤMAD
Ashābur-Rahmān	ASHĀBUR-RAHMĀN
Āshālata Sen	SEN, Āshālatā
Āshāpūrna Devī, 1909-	DEVĪ, Āshāpūrna, 1909-
Asharīrī	ASHARĪRĪ, pseud.
Asheq. See ʿĀshiq	

1 This Bengali form has been allowed for Hindu and Buddhist names (see footnote 2 in Rule 19).
2. Here anglicized form, Tagore has been used for Thākur.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Name	Entry order
Ashfaqul-ʿĀlam	ASHFAQUL-ʿĀLAM
(Mawlānā) Ashḥaḍul[1]-Ḥaq	ASHHAḌUL-ḤAQ
ʿĀshiq Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, ʿĀshiq
Āshīshkumār Loha	LOHA, Āshīshkumār
Ashiskumār Kānjilāl	KĀNJILĀL, Ashiskumār
Ashok Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Ashok
Ashokkumār Miṭra	MIṬRA, Ashokkumār
Ashok Kundu	KUNDU, Ashok
Ashraf	ASHRAF
Ashraf ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Ashraf
Ashraf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ashraf
Ashraf ʿAlī Khān, 1901-1939	KHĀN, Ashraf ʿAlī, 1901-1939
Ashraf Fārūqī	FĀRŪQĪ, Ashraf
Ashraf Ḥusain	HUSAIN, Ashraf
Ashraf Maḥmūḍ Nisār	MAḤMŪḌ, Ashraf (Nisār)
Ashraf Ṣiḍḍīqī	SIḌḌĪQĪ, Ashraf, i.e. Ashraf Ḥusain Ṣiḍḍīqī, 1927-
Ashrafuḍ-Dīn	ASHRAFUḌ-ḌĪN
(Ḥāfiẓ) Ashrafuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	ASHRAFUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
(Khaḍim) Ashraful-ʿĀlam	ASHRAFUL-ʿĀLAM, Khāḍim
Ashraful-Mannān	ASHRAFUL-MANNĀN
Ashrafuz-Zamān, 1911-	ASHRAFUZ-ZAMĀN, 1911-
Ashrāṭ Husain	ḤUSAIN, Ashrāṭ
Āshu Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Āshu
Āshu Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Āshu
Ashutoṣh Bose	BOSE, Āshutoṣh
Āshutoṣh Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Āshutoṣh

1. The author spells as Ashad, which means 'sleeplessness' and meaningless here. It is shortened, distorted form of Ashhaḍ (great witness).

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Name	Entry order
Ashuṭoṣh Ḍev	ḌEV, Āshuṭoṣh
Ashuṭoṣh Ḍhar	ḌHAR, Āshuṭoṣh
Āshuṭoṣh Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Āshuṭoṣh
Āshuṭoṣh Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Āshuṭoṣh
Āshuṭoṣh Pāl	PĀL, Āshuṭoṣh
Āshuṭoṣh Sarkār	SARKĀR, Āshuṭoṣh
Āshuṭoṣh Viḍyāraṭna	ĀSHUṬOṢH Viḍyāraṭna
Ashwinī Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Ashwinī
Ashwinīkumār Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ashwinīkumār
Ashwinīkumār Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Ashwinīkumār
Ashwinīkumār Ḍev	ḌEV, Ashwinīkumār
Ashwnīkumār Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Ashwinīkumār
Ashwinīkumār Sarkār	SARKĀR, Ashwinīkumār
Ashwinīkumār Some Ṭaṭṭwaniḍhi	SOME, Ashwinīkumār
Asīm Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Asīm
Asīm Sāhā, 1949-	SĀHĀ, Asīm, 1949-
Asimuddin. See Wasīmuḍ-Dīn	
Asiuzzaman. See Waṣīuz-Zamān	
(Dr) Asjaḍur-Raḥmān	ASJAḌUR-RAHMĀN
'Askar 'Alī	'ALĪ, 'Askar
'Askar Ibne-Shaikh[1]	'ASKAR IBNE-SHAIKH, i.e. Muhammad 'Ubayḍullāh, 1925-
Aslām Ṣānī	ṢĀNĪ, Aslām
Asmā' Akḥṭar Khān	KHĀN, Asmā' Akḥṭar
(Mawlavī) 'Asmaṭ 'Alī	'ALĪ, 'Aṣmaṭ
Asvini. See Ashwinī	
'Aṭā'e-Mawlā	'AṬĀ'E-MAWLĀ
Atahar. See Aṭhar	

1. Professor, ISRT, D.U.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Names showing entry order

Name	Entry order
ʿAṭā' Muḥammad	ʿAṬĀ' MUḤAMMAD
ʿAṭā'ul-Ḥaq Prāmānik	PRĀMĀNIK, ʿAṭā'ul-Ḥaq
ʿAṭāur-Raḥmān	ʿAṬĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN
ʿAṭā'ur-Raḥmān Bāḍal	ʿAṬĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN (Bāḍal)
ʿAṭā'ur-Raḥmān Khān, 1907-	KHĀN, ʿAṭā'ur-Raḥmān, 1907-
Aṭhar Aḥmad	AṬHAR AḤMAḌ
Aṭhar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Aṭhar
Aṭhar Ḥusain (Bāchchu)	ḤUSAIN, Aṭhar (Bāchchu)
ʿAṭīqa Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, ʿAṭīqa
ʿAṭīqul-Islām (Munīr)	ʿAṬĪQUL-ISLĀM (Munīr)
ʿAṭīqur-Raḥmān	ʿAṬĪQUR-RAḤMĀN
ʿAṭīqur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, ʿAṭīqur-Raḥmān
ʿAṭiyya[1] Muḥammad Saʿīḍ	SAʿĪḌ, ʿAṭiyya Muḥammad
Atoar. See Aṭwār	
Atulchandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Atulchandra
Aṭulchandra Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Aṭulchandra
Aṭulchandra Datta	DATTA, Aṭulchandra
Aṭulchandra Gupta	GUPTA, Aṭulchandra
Aṭulkriṣhna Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Aṭulkriṣhna
Atwār Raḥmān	AṬWĀR RAḤMĀN
Avanī. See Abanī	
Awal. See Awwal	
Awlāḍ Ḥusain	HUSAIN, Awlāḍ
Awwal Khān	KHĀN, Awwal
Ayaz. See Ayyāz	

1. ʿAṭiyya (gift; offer) is frequently shortened as Aṭia.

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Name	Entry order
Ayesha. See ʿĀʾisha	
ʿAyin. See ʿAin	
Ayūb ʿAlī Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ayūb ʿAlī
Ayūb Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ayūb
Ayūb Riẓāʾ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ayūb Riẓāʾ
(Dr) Ayubur-Rahman Bhuiyan[1], 1938-	BHUIYAN, Ayubur-Rahman, 1938-
Ayyāzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	AYYĀZUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Azād Farhāḍ	FARHĀḌ, Azāḍ
Azāḍ Sarkār	SARKĀR, Azāḍ
Azāḍ Sulṭān, 1932-	SULṬĀN, Azāḍ, 1932-
Azāḍuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Azāḍuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Azeez. See ʿAzīz	
Azhār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Azhār
Azhar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Azhār, Mawlavī
Azhār ʿAlī Bakhṭiyārī	BAKHṬIYĀRĪ, Azhār ʿAlī
Azhār Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Azhār
Azhār Ḥusain Miyān	ḤUSAIN MIYĀN, Azhār
Azhār Islām, 1944-	AZHĀR ISLĀM, 1944-
Azhāruḍ-Ḍīn	AZHĀRUḌ-ḌĪN
Azhāruḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Azhāruḍ-Ḍīn
Azhārul Ḥaq	AZHĀRUL-ḤAQ
Azhārul-Ḥaq Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Azhārul-Ḥaq
Azhārul-Islām, 1913-	AZHĀRUL-ISLĀM, 1913-
ʿAẓīmuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿAẒĪMUḌ-ḌĪN
ʿAzīmuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1904-1973	ʿAẒĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1904-1973
ʿAzīmud-Dīn Muhammaḍ Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAzīmuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ
ʿAzīza Begam	ʿAZĪZA BEGAM

1. Auth. of Economic integration in South Asia; Assoc. Prof., Econ., D.U.

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Name	Entry order
ʿAzīz Aḥmaḍ Banḍey	BANḌEY, ʿAZĪZ Aḥmaḍ
ʿAzīz Khān	KHĀN, ʿAzīz
ʿAzīz Meher	MEHER, ʿAzīz
ʿAzīz Meher Mashiḥur-Raḥmān	MASHIḤUR-RAḤMĀN, ʿAzīz Meher
ʿAzīzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ʿAZĪZUḌ-Ḍ ĪN AḤMAḌ
ʿAzīzul-Ḥakīm, 1908-	ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAKĪM, 1908-
ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq [1]	ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAQ
ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq, 1932- [2]	ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAQ, 1932-
ʿAzīzuḷ-Ḥaq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq
ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq (Muṭīʿ)	'AZIZUL-HAQ (Muṭīʿ)
(Mawlānā) ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq Ṣāḥib	ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAQ, Mawlānā
(Ḥāfiẓ Mawlānā) ʿAzīzul-Islām	ʿAZĪZUL-ISLĀM, Ḥāfiẓ [3]
(Ḥakīm) ʿAzīzul-Islām	ʿAZĪZUL-ISLĀM, Ḥakīm [4]
ʿAzīzul-Islām Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAzīzul-Islām
ʿAzīzul-Islam Mandal	MANDAL, ʿAzīzul-Islām
ʿAzīzullāh	ʿAZĪZULLĀH
ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān, 1916-	ʿAZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, 1916-
ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān [5]	'AZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN
ʿAzizur-Raḥmān, 1935- [6]	'AZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, 1935-
ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān Chowḍhury, 1903-	CHOWḌHURY, ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān, 1903-
(Dr) 'Azīzur Raḥmān Mallik	MALLIK, ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān

1. Auth. of Chenā meye, 1963; Prajāpaṭir rang, 1966(short stories), etc.
2. Auth. of Jhinuk muhūrṭa sūrjake,1969; Binashter chitkāre, 1976 (Poetry). b. Jessore. Teacher Michael Maḍhusūḍan College, Jessore.

3,4. The removable titles Ḥāfiz and Ḥakīm have been retained here to identify different persons with identical name.

5. Auth. of Praṭikṙiyā (Poetry); Kālofiṭā; Deshī phul (short stories), Rajshahī, 1372 (B.S.)
6. Auth. of Hṙiḍayer bāluchare (fiction), Dhākā, 1366 (B.S.); Swapnik (short story), 1363 (B.S.).

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Name	Entry order
'Azizur Rahmān Ma'sum	'AZIZUR-RAHMAN (Ma'sum)
'Azmatullah	'AZMAṬULLAH
'Azrā	'AZRĀ
(Prof.) 'Azra 'Ali	'ALI, 'Azrā
B. Mukherji	MUKHERJĪ, B
B.A. Sa'īḍ	SA'ĪD, B A
B.D. Habibullāh, 1908-	HABĪBULLĀH, B D , 1908-
B.J.A. Miyān	MIYĀN, B J A
B.K. Bose	BOSE, B K
(Prof) B.M. Ḍe	ḌE, B M
B.M. Safḍār Rahman	SAFDAR RAHMAN, B M
B.N. Roy	ROY, B N
Bābar	BĀBAR
Babli Ḥaq	BĀBLI HAQ
Babul[1] Musharraf	MUSHARRAF, Bābul
Baby Anwar	ANWĀR, Baby
Baby Mawdūd	MAWDUD, Baby
Badanchandra Ḍaṭṭā	ḌAṬṬA, Badanchandra
Badanchandra Sarkar	SARKAR, Badanchandra
Badar. See Baḍr	
Baḍī'uḍ-Ḍīn Sarkar	SARKĀR, Baḍī'uḍ-Ḍīn
(Mawlana) Baḍī'ul-'Ālam	BAḌĪ'UL-'ĀLAM
Badi'ur-Raḥmān	BADI'UR-RAHMAN
Baḍīuz-Zaman, 1940-	BAḌĪ'UZ-ZAMAN, 1940-
Badre-'Alam[2]	BADRE-'ĀLAM

1. A Bengali term, generally used as a nickname, though here it is a personal name.
2. It is Persian form. Arabic: Baḍrul-'Ālam.

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Name	Entry order
Badrud-Dīn Ahmad	BADRUD-DIN AHMAD
Badrud-Dīn Ishaq	ISHAQ, Badruḍ-Dīn
Badrud-Din 'Umar, 1931-	'UMAR, Badruḍ-Dīn, 1931-
Badruḍ-Ḍuhā[1] Khan	KHAN, Badruḍ-Ḍuhā
Badrul-Ḥasan, 1932-	BADRUL-ḤASAN, 1932-
Badrul-Huḍā Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Badrul-Huḍā
Badrul-Islām Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Badrul-Islām
(Dr) Badrul-Millaṭ	BADRUL-MILLAṬ
Badrun-Nisa' 'Abdullah, 1938-	'ABDULLAH, Badrun-Nisā', 1938-
Bahadur Bhai	BAHADUR BHAI, i.e. Q. Zaman
Bahar	BAHĀR
Baharud-Dīn	BAHARUḌ-DĪN
Baharul-Islām	BAHARUL-ISLĀM
Baha'ud-Dīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Baha'uḍ-Dīn
Bahrāmud-Dīn	BAHRĀMUḌ-DĪN
Baidyanaṭh Roy	ROY, Baiḍyanāṭh
Baig. See Beg	
Baikunthachandra Ḍāsgupta	ḌĀSGUPTA, Baikunthachandra
Baikunthakumar Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Baikunthakumar
Baikunthanāṭh Ḍāsgupta	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Baikunthanaṭh
Baikunthanāṭh Sarkār	SARKĀR, Baikunthanāṭh
Ba'inuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	BĀ'INUḌ-DIN AHMAḌ
Ba Kalam. See Ba Qalam	
Baker. See Bāqir	
Bakher. See Baqir	
Bakhṭiyar Rāna	RĀNĀ, Bakhṭiyar
Baksh. See Bakhsh	

1. Also spelled as Badruz-Zuhā.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Name	Entry order
Bakshi. See Bakhshī	
Baksi. See Bakhshī	
(Musammaṭ) Bakul[1] Begam	BAKUL BEGAM
Balabīr	BALABĪR, pseud.
Baladev Pāliṭ, 1835-1900	PĀLIṬ, Baladev, 1835-1900
Balendranāṭh Tagore, 1870-1899	TAGORE, Balendranāṭh, 1870-1899
Banabiṭhi Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Banabīṭhi
Banaphul	BANAPHUL, i.e. Balāichāṅd Mukherji, 1899-1979
Banarji. See Banerji	
Banaspaṭi	BANASPAṬI, pseud.
Bandanā Samajdār, 1936-	SAMĀJḌĀR, Bandanā, 1936-
Bandey[2]-'Alī	BANḌEY-'ALĪ
Bandey-'Alī Miyān, 1906-1979[3]	BANḌEY-'ALĪ MIYĀN, 1906-1979
Bandhan Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Bandhan
Banerjea. See Banerjī	
Banerjee. See Banerjī	
Baṅgachandra Bhattacherji	BHATTACHERJĪ, Baṅgachandra
Baṅgachandra Roy	ROY, Baṅgachandra
Bāngāl Abū-Sa'īd, 1915-	ABŪ-SA'ĪḌ, Bāṅgāl, 1915-
(Shrī) Baṅgshadīp Thera	BAṄGSHADĪP Thera
Baṅgshīdās Roy	ROY, Baṅgshīdās
Bānīkaṇṭha Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Bānīkantha
Baṅkabihārī Kar	KAR, Baṅkabihari
Baṅkabihārī Sāhā Ḍās	SĀHĀ ḌĀS, Baṅkabihārī
Baṅkabihārī Sharmā	SHARMĀ, Baṅkabihārī
Baṅkimchandra Chatterjī, 1838-1894	CHATTERJĪ, Baṅkimchandra, 1838-1894

1. A Bengali name of a tree noted for its fragrant flowers.
2. Persian name, meaning 'servant of 'Alī'.
3. Some sources quote the date of birth as 1907.

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Name	Entry order
Baṅkimchandra Sahā	SĀHĀ, Baṅkimchandra
Ba Qalam, pseud. See 'Abdul-Ghanī Hazārī, 1925-1977	
Bāqī Billāh	BILLĀH, Bāqi
(Prof.) Bāqir 'Alī	'ALI, BĀQIR
Baqul. See Baqi	
Baradācharaṇ Gupta Vidyāratna	GUPTA, Baradācharaṇ
Baradācharaṇ Mitra, 1862-1915	MITRA, Baradācharaṇ, 1862-1915
Baradākānta Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Baradākānta
Baradāprasād Roy	ROY, Baradāprasād
Barek. See Bārik	
Baren Bose, 1916-	BOSE, Baren, 1916-
Baren Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Baren
Baren Tripurā, 1919-	TRIPURĀ, Baren, 1919-
Bārik Pāshā	PĀSHĀ, Bārik
Barin Majumdar	MAJUMDAR, Barin
Barkate-Khudā, 1948-	BARKATE-KHUDĀ, 1948-
Basantakumār Chatterjī, 1890-	CHATTERJĪ, Basantakumār, 1890-
Basantakumar Das	DAS, Basantakumar
Basantakumar Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Basantakumār
Basantakumar Roy	ROY, Basantakumar
Basantī Das	DAS, Bāsantī
Baser. See Bashīr	
Baset. See Bāsiṭ	
Bashīr Ahmad	BASHĪR AHMAD
Bashīr Al-Hilāl, 1936-	AL-HILĀL, Bashīr, 1936-
Bashīruḍ-Din Chishtī Shāh	SHĀH, Bashīruḍ-Din Chishtī

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Name	Entry order
Baṣīrud-Dīn Aḥmad	BAṢĪRUD-DĪN AḤMAD
Basu. See Bose	
Basudev Bose, 1937-	BOSE, Basudev, 1937-
Baten. See Bāṭin	
Box. See Bakhsh	
Baxi. See Bakhshī	
Bazle-Qāḍir	BAZLE-QĀḌIR
Bazle-Raḥmān Mustajīr	MUSṬAJĪR, Bazle-Raḥmān[1]
Bazlul-Ghanī Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Bazlul-Ghanī
Bazlul-Ḥaq	BAZLUL-ḤAQ
Bazlul-Karīm	BAZLUL-KARĪM
Bazlul Raḥmān. See Bazlur-Raḥmān	
Bazlur-Raḥīm	BAZLUR-RAḤĪM
Bazlur-Raḥmān, 1906[2]-	BAZLUR-RAḤMAN, 1906-
Bazlur-Raḥmān	BAZLUR-RAḤMĀN
Bazlur-Rahmān Bhuiyan	BHUIYĀN, Bazlur-Raḥmān
Bazlur-Raḥmān Khan	KHĀN, Bazlur-Raḥmān
Be-Daradī, pseud. See Muḥammad Ghulām Mawlā, 1918-	
Beduin	BEḌUIN, pseud.
Beduin Ṣamad	ṢAMAD, Beḍuin, i.e. Shaikh 'Abdus-Ṣamad, 1924-
Beduin Shamshīr	SHAMSHĪR, Beḍuin, i.e. Shamshīr 'Alī, 1919[3]- 1965
Begum. See Begam	

1. Persian form. Arabic: Bazlur-Raḥmān.
2. Auth. of Mahālagna, Barisal, 1373 (B.S.); Sākṣhī, 1373 (B.S.); Ghāgarer kaṇa rang, 1374 (B.S.); Rūpāntar, 1968 (fictions).
3. Varying date 1911.

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Name	Entry order
Belal. See Bilāl	
Belayet. See Wilāyaṭ	
Benāmī	BENĀMĪ, pseud
Benaẓīr Aḥmaḍ, 1901-1982[1]	BENAẒĪR AḤMAḌ, 1901-1982
Beṇīmāḍhab Ḍās	ḌĀS, Beṇīmāḍhab
Bhabaḍev Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Bhabaḍev
Bhabaghure	BHABAGHURE, i.e. Mujībur-Raḥmān Biswās
Bhabānīcharaṇ Banerjī, 1787-1848	BANERJĪ, Bhabānīcharaṇ, 1787-1848
Bhabānī Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Bhabānī
Bhabeshchanḍra Ḍe	ḌE, Bhabeshchanḍra
Bhabesh Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Bhabesh
Bhabesh Roy	ROY, Bhabesh
Bhagabaṭīcharaṇ Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Bhagabaṭīcharaṇ
Bhagaṭmohan Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Bhagaṭmohan
Bhagavānchanḍra Ḍās Seṭārī	ḌĀS SEṬĀRĪ, Bhagavānchanḍra
Bhāraṭchanḍra	BHĀRAṬCHANḌRA
Bhāraṭī Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Bhāraṭī
Bhāskar	BHĀSKAR. pseud.
Bhattacharya. See Bhattacherjī	
Bhattacherjea. See Bhattacherjī	
Bhattacherjee. See Bhattacherjī	
Bhaval. See Bhāwāl	
Bhāwāl Khān Nāgrā	NĀGRĀ, Bhāwāl Khān
Bhikkhu Jinānanḍa	JINĀNANḌA, Bhikkhu
Bhoumika. See Bhaumik	

1. According to biography published in Ittefāq (Feb 13, 1982), the poet was born in 1901; Other sources record it as 1903. d. Feb 12, 1982.

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Name	Entry order
Bhudev Mukherjī, 1827-1894	MUKHERJĪ, Bhudev, 1827-1894
Bhuiyān ʿAbdul-Laṭīf	ʿABDUL-LAṬĪF, Bhuiyān
Bhuiyān Iqbāl	IQBĀL, Bhuiyān
Bhuiyān Shahabud-Dīn	SHAHABUD-DĪN, Bhuiyān
Bhuluā Bābā	BHULUĀ Bābā
Bhūpatimohan Chandra	CHANDRA, Bhūpatimohan
Bhūpendrachandra Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Bhūpendrachandra
Bhūpendranāth Ghosh	GHOSH, Bhūpendranāth
Bhuya. See Bhuiyān	
(Swāmī) Bibekānanda, 1863-1902	BIBEKĀNANDA, Swāmī[1], 1863-1902 x Datta, Narendranāth x Bishweshwar
Bibekānanda Mukherjī, 1904-	MUKHERJĪ, Bibekānanda, 1904-
Bibhābatī Sen	SEN, Bibhābatī
Bibhā Sarkār, 1926-	SARKĀR, Bibhā, 1926-
(Jyotish Bhāskar) Bibhūtibhūshan	BIBHŪTIBHŪSHAN, Jyotish Bhāskar
Bibhūtibhūshan Banerjī, 1894-1950[2]	BANERJĪ, Bibhūtibhūshan, 1894-1950
Bibhūtibhūshan Mukherjī, 1896-	MUKHERJĪ, Bibhūtibhūshan, 1896-
Bidhāyak Bhattacherjī, 1907-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Bidhāyak, 1907-
Bidhubhūshan Pāl	PĀL, Bidhubhūshan
Bidhubhūshan Sarkār	SARKĀR, Bidhubhūshan
Bidhu Chakravartī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Bidhu
Bidyut Mitra, pseud. See Qāzī Anwār Husain, 1936-	
Bihārīlāl Chakravartī, 1835-1894	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Bihārīlāl, 1835-1894
Bihārīlāl Chatterjī, 1840-1901	CHATTERJĪ, Bihārīlāl, 1840-1901
Bihārīmohan Sharmā	SHARMĀ, Bihārīmohan

1. Swāmī, a spiritual removable honorific, is retained here in italics since the author is better known by this title, and would help distinguish him from Bibekānanda Mukherjī. The name was offered by his preceptor. Childhood name: Bishweshwar; School name: Narendranāth Datta. b. Shimuliā, Calcutta.
2. Some sources quote this date as 1896-1954.

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Name:	Entry order
Bijaychandra Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Bijaychandra
Bijay Datta	DATTA, Bijay
Bijay Gupta	GUPTA, Bijay
Bijaykrishna Ghatak Chuṛāmani[1]	GHATAK, Bijaykrishna
Bijaykrishna Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Bijaykrishna
Bijaylakshmī Devī	DEVI, Bijaylakshmī
Bijlī	BIJLĪ, pseud.
Bilāl Chowdhury, 1938-	CHOWDHURY, Bilāl, 1938-
Bilāl Muhammad	BILĀL MUHAMMAD
Bilāluḍ-Dīn Ahmad	BILĀLUD-DĪN AHMAD
Bilqis-Arā 'Ālam	'ĀLAM, Bilqis-Arā
Bilqīs Bānū	BILQĪS BĀNŪ[2]
Bilquis. See Bilqīs	
Bimalānanda Thera[3]	BIMALĀNANDA Thera
Bimalāprasād Mukherjī, 1906-	MUKHERJĪ, Bimalāprasād, 1906-
Bimalchandra Ghosh, 1910-	GHOSH, Bimalchandra, 1910-
Bimal Datta	DATTA, Bimal
Bimal Guha	GUHA, Bimal
Bimalkrishna Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Bimalkrishna
Bimalkumār Ghatak	GHATAK, Bimalkumār
Bimal Mitra, 1912-	MITRA, Bimal, 1912-
Bīnā Roy, 1919-	ROY, Bīnā, 1919-
Binatā[4] Shāhīn	SHĀHĪN, Binatā
Binaykumār Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Binaykumār

1. Chuṛāmani, a literary title, occuring after the family title has no significance and is excluded from the entry (Rule 17).
2. For analysis of entry order see Rule 12.B. in Chapter VI.
3. Author uses Sanskrit form, Sthavir.
4. A Bengali term, meaning 'inclined'; 'docile'.

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Name	Entry order
Binaykumār Roy	ROY, Binaykumār
Binoḍbihārī Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Binoḍbihārī
Bipinbihārī Ḍās	ḌĀS, Bipinbihārī
Bipinbihārī Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Bipinbihārī
Bipinbihārī Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Bipinbihārī
Bipinbihārī Ḍe	ḌE, Bipinbihārī
Bipinbihārī Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Bipiṇbihārī
Bipinchaṇḍra Pāl, 1855-1932[1]	PĀL, Bipinchaṇḍra, 1855-1932
Bipinchaṇḍra Roy	ROY, Bipinchaṇḍra
Bipinchaṇḍra Upāḍhyāy	UPĀḌHYĀY, Bipinchaṇḍra
Biplabkumār Bose	BOSE, Biplabkumār
Bipraḍās Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Bipraḍās
Bipulranjan Nāṭh	NĀṬH, Bipulranjan
Biras Rasanā	RASANĀ, Biras, i.e. Syeḍ 'Alxḳus-Saṭṭār
Birendra Chatterjī, 1920-	CHATTERJĪ, Birendra, 1920-
Birendrakumār Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Birendrakumār
Birendralāl Muṭsuḍḍī	MUṬSUḌḌĪ, Birendralāl
Birendranāṭh Bose	BOSE, Birendranāṭh
Birendranāṭh Roy	ROY, Birendranāṭh
Bireshwar Bāgchī	BĀGCHĪ, Bireshwar
Biṣhnu Ḍe, 1909-1982	ḌE, Biṣhnu, 1909-1982
Biṣhnulochan Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Biṣhnulochan
Bishu Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Bishu, i.e. Shahāḍ[2] Chowḍhury
Bishwajit Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Bishwajit
Bishwambharcharaṇ Ḍās	ḌĀS, Bishwambharcharaṇ

1. b. Sylhet; auth. of Satyamiṭhyā; Jeler khāṭā; Chariṭkathā; Soul of India; Bengal Vaishnavism, etc.
2. Shahāḍ (A. witness) is wrongly spelled by the author as Sahad meaning 'Insomnia' or 'sleeplessness', which is meaningless here.

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Name	Entry order
Bishwamiṭra	BISHWAMIṬRA
Bishweshwar. See (Swāmī) Bibekānanḍa	
Borhan. See Burhān	
(Dr) Bose	BOSE
Brahmānanḍa Bhāraṭī	BHĀRAṬĪ, Brahmānanḍa
Brahmānanḍa Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Brahmānanḍa
Brajagopāl Sinha	SINHA, Brajagopāl
Brajamohan Ḍās	ḌĀS, Brajamohan
Brajasunḍar Sānyāl	SĀNYĀL, Brajasunḍar
Brajenḍralāl Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Brajenḍralāl
Brajenḍranāṭh Arjun	ARJUN, Brajenḍranāṭh
Brajenḍranāṭh Banerjī, 1891-1952	BANERJĪ, Brajenḍranāṭh, 1891-1952
Brajenḍranāṭh Mallik	MALLIK, Brajenḍranāṭh
Bṛinḍābanchanḍra Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Bṛinḍābanchanḍra
Bṛinḍābanchanḍra Puṭaṭunḍa	PUṬAṬUNḌA, Bṛinḍābanchanḍra
Buḍḍhaḍev Bose, 1908-1974[1]	BOSE, Buḍḍhaḍev, 1908-1974
Buḍḍhu Shāh, pseud. See Ghulām Imām	
Bulban ʿUṣmān, 1940-	ʿUṢMĀN, Bulban, 1940-
Bulbul Chowḍhury, 1919-1954[2]	CHOWḌHURY, Bulbul, 1919-1954 x Chowḍhury, Rashīd Aḥmaḍ
(Begam) Bulbul Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Bulbul, Begam[3]
Bulbul Khān Maḥbūb	KHĀN, Bulbul (Maḥbūb)
Burhān Aḥmaḍ	BURHĀN AḤMAḌ

1. b. Comilla.
2. Real name: Rashīḍ Aḥmaḍ Chowḍhury, not in use; b. Chunti, Chittagong; famous dancer; author of Prāchī; Paramānu; Abhijān; Āgun; Blood hound. Some sources quote this date as 1916-1953.
3. Here Begam is retained as an exception to reveal the feminine identity of the authoress.

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Name	Entry order
Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn	BURHĀNUḌ-ḌĪN
Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	BURHĀNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Burhānuḍ-Ḍīn Khān Jaḥāngīr, 1936-	JAḤĀNGĪR, Burhanuḍ-Ḍin Khan, 1936-
Burhānullāh	BURHĀNULLĀH
Bux. See Bakhsh	
Buxi. See Bakhshī	
Byomchāṅḍ Bāngāl	BYOMCHĀṄḌ Bāngāl
Camellia	CAMELLIA, pseud[1]
(Mawlānā) Chaklāḍār M. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Chaklāḍār M
Chakrabarti. See Chakravarṭī	
Chamak Raṭan	RAṬAN, Chamak. pseud.
Chan. See Chāṅḍ	
Chanḍan Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Chanḍan
Chanḍan Sarkār	SARKĀR, Chanḍan
Chāṅḍ Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Chāṅḍ
(Dr) Chandipaḍa Chakravartī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Chandipaḍa
Chānd Miyān	CHĀNḌ MIYĀN
Chāṅḍ Muḥammaḍ	CHĀNḌ MUḤAMMAḌ
Chāṅḍ Qāẓī	QĀẒĪ, Chāṅḍ
Chanḍrābaṭī[2]	CHANḌRĀBAṬĪ
Chanḍrakānṭa Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Chanḍrakānṭa
Chandrakānṭa Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Chanḍrakānṭa
Chanḍrakānṭa Shāstrī	SHĀSṬRĪ, Chanḍrakānṭa
Chanḍrakumār Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Chanḍrakumār
Chanḍramohan Ḍev	DEV, Chanḍramohan

1. May also be transcribed as Cameliyā or, Kameliyā.
2. b. Pāthbāṛī, Kishorganj in 16th cent.

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Name	Entry order
Chandranāṭh Bose, 1844-1910	BOSE, Chandranāṭh, 1844-1910
Chandrashekhar Mukherjī, 1849-1922	MUKHERJĪ, Chandrashekhar, 1849-1922
Chāruchandra Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Chāruchandra
Chāruchandra Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Chāruchandra
Chāruchandra Guha	GUHA, Chāruchandra
Chāruchandra Roy Chowdhury	ROYCHOWDHURY, Chāruchandra
Chāruhāsinī Devī	DEVĪ, Chāruhāsinī
Chatterjea. See Chatterjī	
Chatterjee. See Chatterjī	
Chattopadhyaya. See Chatterjī	
Chaudhari. See Chowdhury	
Chaudhary. See Chowdhury	
Chaudhury. See Chowdhury	
Chhannachhāṛā, pseud. See ʿAbdul-Quddūs Saʿadī, 1928-	
(Kumār) Chidānanda	CHIDĀNANDA
Chintāharan Sen	SEN, Chintāharan
Chiranjīb	CHIRANJĪB, pseud.
Chishty. See Chishtī	
Chisty. See Chishtī	
Chittaranjan Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Chittaranjan
(Deshbandhu) Chittaranjan Dās, 1870-1925	DĀS, Chittaranjan, 1870-1925
Choudhry. See Chowdhury	
Choudhury. See Chowdhury	
(Prof) Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Prof.
Chowdhury A.N.M. Badrul-Haq Shāstrī	SHĀSTRĪ, Chowdhury A N M Badrul-Haq
Chowdhury ʿAbbāsud-Dīn	ʿABBĀSUD-DĪN, Chowdhury

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Name	Entry order
Chowḍhury Amīnul-Islām	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM, Chowḍhury
Chowḍhury Anwāruz-Zamān	ANWĀRUZ-ZAMĀN, Chowḍhury
Chowḍhury Ashraf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Chowḍhury Ashraf
Chowḍhury Faẓle-Akbar	FAẒLE-AKBAR, Chowḍhury
Chowḍhury Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn	GHIYĀSUḌ-ḌĪN, Chowḍhury
Chowḍhury Maqbūl ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Chowḍhury Maqbūl
Chowḍhury Mīr Yār	YĀR, Chowḍhury Mīr
Chowḍhury Nūrun-Nabī Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Chowḍhury Nūrun-Nabī
Chowḍhury Shamsur-Raḥmān, 1902-	SHAMSUR-RAḤMĀN, Chowḍhury, 1902-
Chowḍhury Sirājul-Ḥaq	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, Chowḍhury
Chowḍhury ʿUṣmān	ʿUṢMĀN, Chowḍhury
Chowḍhury Wasīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	WASĪUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Chowḍhury
Chowdhury Ẓahūrul-Ḥaq	ẒAḤŪRUL-ḤAQ, Chowḍhury
Chunilāl Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Chunilāl
D. Hossain. See Ḍilwār Ḥusain	
D.C. Paṇḍiṭ	PAṆḌIṬ, D C
D.L. Roy	ROY, D L
D.P. Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, D P
D.S. Yūsuf Ḥayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, D S Yūsuf
Ḍabīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ḌABĪRUḌ-ḌĪN Aḥmaḍ
Ḍāḍā Bhāi, pseud. See Rukunuz-Zamān Khān, 1925-	
Ḍāḍ ʿAlī. See Muḥammaḍ Ḍāḍ ʿAlī	
Ḍāḍu[1] Mīzānur-Raḥmān	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, (Ḍāḍu)
Dakṣhināchāraṇ Sen	SEN, Dakṣhināchāraṇ
Dakṣhināchāraṇ Sensharmā	SENSHARMĀ, Dakṣhināchāraṇ
(Khān Bahāḍur) Ḍalīluḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ḌALĪLUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ

1. Ḍāḍu, an affectionate nickname is used here exceptionally in the beginning of name (like another name Rudra Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh), which is a departure from the traditional form.

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Name	Entry order
Ḍāmoḍar Mukherjī, 1853-1907	MUKHERJĪ, Ḍāmoḍar, 1853-1907
Damsher. See Jamshīr	
Ḍarabullāh	ḌARABULLĀH
Darbesh. See Ḍarvesh	
Ḍarishchandra Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ḍarishchandra
Darvesh 'Alī	'ALĪ, Ḍarvesh[1]
Ḍarvesh 'Alī Khān	KHĀN, Ḍarvesh 'Alī
Darwesh. See Ḍarvesh	
(Prof.) Ḍās	ḌĀS, Prof.
Dāsa. See Ḍās	
Dāsa Rāya. See Ḍās Roy	
Dāśasarmmā. See Ḍāssharmā	
Dash. See Ḍās	
Ḍā'uḍ Aḥmaḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḍā'uḍ Aḥmaḍ
Ḍā'uḍ Ḥayḍar, 1952-	ḤAYḌAR, Ḍā'uḍ, 1952-
Dawd. See Ḍā'uḍ	
Ḍawlaṭ Aḥmaḍ	ḌAWLAṬ AḤMAḌ
Ḍawlaṭ Aḥmaḍ Kābyavinoḍ, Sāhityaraṭna	DAWLAT AHMAD Kābyavinoḍ
Ḍawlaṭ Aḥmaḍ Khān Khāḍim	KHĀN, Ḍawlaṭ Aḥmaḍ, Khādim
Ḍawlaṭ Qāẓī, 1600-1638[2]	QĀẒĪ, Ḍawlaṭ, 1600-1638
(Begam) Ḍawlaṭ Rashīḍ	RASHĪḌ, Ḍawlaṭ (Begam)
Ḍawlaṭun-Nisā' Khāṭūn, 1918[3]-	ḌAWLAṬUN-NISĀ' KHĀṬŪN, 1918-
Ḍawlaṭun-Nisā' Khāṭūn[4]	ḌAWLAṬUN-NISĀ' KHĀṬŪN

1. May also be treated as Ḍarwesh (one devoted to God). See also note under Parvez.
2. This date is controversial. According to available sources it may be 1590/1600-1638. b. Sulṭānpur, Chittagong.
3. Auth. of Samāj Kalyān, 2 vols; 1965-66; Baḍhur Jāgiyā, 1962; Puther parash, (fictions), 1364 (B.S.)
4. Auth. of Galpa manjurī (short story), 1369 (B.S.)

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Name	Entry order
Ḍawlaṭ Wazīr Bahrām Khan	KHĀN, Ḍawlaṭ Wazīr Bahrām
Ḍeb. See Ḍev	
Ḍebabraṭa Chāki	CHĀKĪ, Ḍebabraṭa
Ḍebabraṭa Ḍaṭṭagupṭa	ḌAṬṬAGUPṬA, Ḍebabraṭa
Ḍebaṭosh Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌASGUPṬA, Ḍebaṭosh
Ḍebbarmā. See Ḍevbarmā	
Ḍebeṇdrabijay Miṭra	MIṬRA, Ḍebeṇdrabijay
Ḍebeṇdranāṭh Sen, 1858-1920	SEN, Ḍebeṇdranāṭh, 1858-1920
(Maharṣhī) Ḍebeṇdranāṭh Tagore, 1817-1905	TAGORE, Ḍebeṇdranāṭh, 1817-1905
Ḍeben Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Ḍeben
Ḍebī. See Ḍevī	
Ḍeb Prasāḍ. See Ḍevprasāḍ	
Ḍelwar. See Ḍilwār	
Ḍeras. See Ḍiras	
Deva Sarmā. See Ḍevsharmā	
Deva-Varmā. See Ḍevbarmā	
Deven. See Ḍeben	
Ḍevīprasāḍ Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Ḍevīprasāḍ
Ḍev Nāṭh. See Ḍevnāṭh	
Ḍevprasāḍ Sen	SEN, Ḍevprasāḍ
Dev Śarmmā. See Ḍevsharmā	
Ḍewan. See Ḍīwān	
Ḍey. See Ḍe	
Ḍhananjay Ḍās	ḌĀS, Ḍhananjay
Ḍharmadhar Mahāthera	ḌHARMAḌHAR Mahāṭhera

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Name	Entry order
Ḍhīrāj Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ḍhīraj
Dhīr ʿAlī, Ṭaʿlluqdār	ṬAʿLLUQDĀR, Ḍhīr ʿAlī
Ḍhīrendralal Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḍhīrendralāl
Dhīrendranaṭh Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḍhīrendranaṭh
Dhumketu	ḌHUMKEṬU, pseud.
Dildar Bakhsh Mulla	MULLĀ, Ḍiḍār Bakhsh
Didarul-Islam	ḌĪḌĀRUL-ISLĀM
Dil Afroz[1]	AFROZ, Ḍil
Ḍil-Arā Aḥmaḍ	ḌIL-ARĀ AḤMAḌ
Dil-Arā Ḥafīẓ	ḤAFĪẒ, Ḍil-Arā
Dil-Arā Hāshim	ḤĀSHIM, Ḍil-Arā
Ḍil-Arā Zamān	ZAMĀN, Ḍil-Arā
Ḍilḍār Begam Ruqayya Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Ḍilḍār Begam Ruqayya
Ḍilḍār Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ḍilḍār
Ḍilīpchanḍra Roy	ROY, Ḍilīpchanḍra
Ḍilīp Daṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ḍilīp
Ḍilīpkumār Roy, 1897-	ROY, Ḍilipkumār, 1897-
Ḍilīpkumār Sen	SEN, Ḍilīpkumār
Ḍilīpkumār Sinha	SINHA, Ḍilīpkumār
Dilīp Mālākār	MĀLĀKĀR, Ḍilīp
Ḍilīp Sarkar, 194-	SARKAR, Ḍilīp, 1941-
Dil Manwara Manu	MANWARA, Ḍil (Manu)
Ḍil Muḥammaḍ	ḌIL MUḤAMMAḌ
Ḍil Rawshan Akhṭarī	AKHṬARĪ, Ḍil Rawshan
Ḍilrubā Saʿīḍ	SAʿĪḌ, Ḍilrubā
Ḍilwār, 1937-	ḌILWĀR, 1937-
Dilwār Bin Rashīḍ	ḌILWĀR BIN RASHĪḌ

1. Afroz (illuminated), a Persian term, may also be rendered as Afrūz in standard form. See also note under Firoz.

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Name	Entry order
Ḍilwār Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḍilwār
Ḍilwār Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ḍilwār
(Mawlāna) Ḍilwar Ḥusain Saʿīḍī	SAʿĪḌĪ, Ḍilwār Ḥusain
Ḍīnabanḍhu Miṭra, 1830-1873	MIṬRA, Ḍīnabanḍhu, 1830-1873
Ḍinanāṭh Lālā	LĀLĀ, Ḍīnanāṭh
Ḍīnḍār ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ[1]	ʿALĪ AḤMAḌ, Ḍīnḍār
Ḍinenḍrakumār Roy, 1869-1943	ROY, Ḍīnenḍrakumār, 1869-1943
Ḍineshchanḍra Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Ḍīneshchanḍra
Ḍīneshchanḍra Bhāḍuṛī	BHĀḌUṚĪ, Ḍīneshchanḍra
Ḍīneshchanḍra Ḍe	ḌE, Ḍīneshchanḍra
(Dr.) Ḍīneshchanḍra Sen, 1866-1939[2]	SEN, Ḍīneshchanḍra, 1866-1939
Ḍīnesh Ḍas, 1915-	ḌĀS, Ḍīnesh, 1915-
Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ	ḌĪN MUḤAMMAḌ
Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Ḍilu	ḌĪN MUḤAMMAḌ (Ḍilu)
Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Gāngulī, 1853-1916	GĀNGULĪ[3], Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ, 1853-1916
Ḍīpakkumar	ḌĪPAKKUMĀR
(Srimaṭī) Ḍīpālī Roy	ROY, Ḍīpālī
Ḍīpaṅkar	ḌĪPAṄKAR, pseud.
Ḍīwān ʿAbḍul-Barī	ʿABḌUL-BĀRĪ, Ḍīwan
Ḍiwan ʿAbḍul-Bāṭin	ʿABḌUL-BĀṬIN, Ḍīwān
Ḍīwan ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ	ʿABḌUL-ḤAMĪḌ, Ḍīwān
Ḍīwān ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ, Ḍīwan
Ḍīwān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ḍīwan
Ḍīwān AẒRAF	AẒRAF, Ḍīwān

1. Auth. of Ramanī shikshā, Ḍinājpur, 1917-18.
2. b. vill. Bakjuṛī, Mānikganj, Ḍhākā. Some sources quoṭe the daṭe as 1861-1969.
3. Anglicized form of Gangopāḍhyāy.

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Name	Entry order
Ḍīwān Eqlim. See Ḍīwān Iqlīm	
Ḍiwān Ḥasan Rāja Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḍīwān Ḥasan Raja
Ḍīwān Ilāhī Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Ḍīwān Ilāhī
Ḍīwān Imḍād ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ḍīwan Imḍad
Ḍiwān Iqlīmur-Riẓā' Chowḍhury, 1889-1964	CHOWḌHURY, Ḍīwān Iqlīmur-Riẓā', 1889-1964
(Principal) Ḍīwān Muḥammaḍ Aẓraf, 1906-	AẒRAF, Ḍīwān Muḥammaḍ, 1906-
Ḍīwān Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Ḍīwān
Ḍīwān Shāh ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Chishtī	CHISHTĪ, Ḍīwān Shāh ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
Ḍiwān Shamsul-Ḥaq	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Ḍīwān
Ḍīwān Sirājul-Islām	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, Ḍīwān
Ḍonā Ghāzī	GHĀZĪ, Ḍonā
Ḍosṭ Muḥammaḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḍosṭ Muḥammaḍ
Ḍoza. See Ḍujā	
Ḍṛiṣhtihīn	ḌṚIṢHTIHĪN, pseud.
Ḍulāl[1] Aḥsan	AḤSAN, Ḍulāl
Ḍulālbhūṣhan Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Ḍulālbhūṣhan
Ḍurgācharaṇ Kṛiṭiraṭna	ḌURGĀCHARAṆ Kṛiṭiraṭna
Ḍurgāḍās Bhattacherjī, 1941-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ḍurgāḍās, 1941-
Ḍurgāḍās Bose	BOSE, Ḍurgāḍās
Ḍurgānaṭh Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Ḍurgānaṭh
Ḍurgeshchanḍra Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Ḍurgeshchanḍra
Ḍutta. See Ḍaṭṭa	
Ḍvārakā. See Ḍwārakā	
Ḍwārakānaṭh Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ḍwārakānāṭh
Ḍwārakanāṭh Sen	SEN, Ḍwārakānāṭh

1. A Bengali name meaning 'a darling' mixed up with Arabic Aḥsan (most beautiful, pretty).

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Name	Entry order
Ḍwijadās Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ḍwijadās
Ḍwijendralāl Roy, 1863-1913	ROY, Ḍwijendralāl, 1863-1913
Ḍwijendranaṭh Tagore, 1840-1926	TAGORE, Ḍwijendranāṭh, 1840-1926
Ḍwijen Sharmā, 1929-	SHARMĀ, Ḍwijen, 1929-
Ḍwipakkāṇṭi Sarkār	SARKĀR, Ḍwipakkāṇṭi
E. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, E
E. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, E
E.M. Saṭṭār	SAṬṬĀR, E M
Eaqub. See Yaʿqūb	
Ebadat. See ʿIbāḍaṭ	
Ebn. See Ibn	
Ehsan. See Iḥsān	
Ehtesham. See Ihṭiṣẖām	
Ekabbar. See Akbar	
Ekhlas. See Iḳẖlāṣ	
Ekhteyar. See Iḳẖṭiyār	
Ekram. See Ikrām	
Elahy. See Ilāhī	
Ellen[1] Saṭṭār	SAṬṬAR, Ellen
Emad. See ʿImāḍ	
Emaj. See ʿImāḍ[2]	
Emajuddin See ʿImāḍuḍ-Ḍīn	
Enam. See Imām	

1. An adopted Muslim married to ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār.
2. There is no name as Emaj, ʿImaj, or Imaz in Arabic and Persian languages. It may be ʿImāḍ (A. pillar) or, Amaj (P. preceding).

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Name	Entry order
Emamali. See Imām ʿAlī	
Emdad. See Imdād	
Enam. See Inʿām	
Enayet. See ʿInāyat	
Entaj. See Intāj	
Eqlim. See Iqlīm	
Ershad. See Irshād	
Esmus. See Yūnus	
Eusaf. See Yūsuf	
Eusufzi. See Yūsufjāyī	
F. Karīm Khān	KHĀN, F Karīm
F. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, F
F. Zamān	ZAMĀN, F
F.K.M.A. Munīm	MUNĪM, F K M A
F.M. ʿAbdur-Rab	ʿABDUR-RAB, F M
F.M. Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, F M
F.M. Munīruz-Zamān	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, F M
F.R. Ajnabī	AJNABĪ, F R
F.R. Khondkār	KHONDKĀR, F R
F.R.M. ʿAbdul-Qādir	ʿABDUL-QĀDIR, F R M
Fahīmuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	FAHĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Fahmīda Ḥafīẓ	ḤAFĪẒ, Fahmīda
Faiẓ Aḥmaḍ	FAIẒ AḤMAḌ
Faiẓuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ, 1929-	FAIẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1929-
Faiẓuḍ-Dīn Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Faiẓuḍ-Dīn
Faizul-Bārī	FAIẒUL-BĀRĪ
Faizullāh Chishtī	CHISHTĪ, Faizullāh

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Name	Entry order
Faiẓun-Nisā' Chowḍhurānī, 1858-1903	CHOWḌHURĀNĪ, Faiẓun-Nisā', 1858-1903
Faiẓun-Nisā' Khāṭūn	FAIẒUN-NISĀ' KHĀṬŪN
Faiẓur-Raḥmān	FAIẒUR-RAḤMĀN
Fakhruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1946-	FAKHRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1946-
Fakhruz-Zamān	FAKHRUZ-ZAMĀN
Fakhruz-Zamān Chowḍhury, 1940-	CHOWḌHURY, Fakhruz-Zamān, 1940-
Fakīr. See also Faqīr	
Fakīr 'Abḍur-Rashīḍ	'ABḌUR-RASHĪḌ, Fakīr
Fakīr 'Ālamgīr	'ĀLAMGĪR, Fakīr
Fakīr Ashraf	ASHRAF, Fakīr
Fakīr Gharībullāh	GHARĪBULLĀH, Fakīr
Fakīr Janab 'Alī, 1909-	'ALĪ, Fakīr Janāb, 1909-
Fakīr Luqmān Ḥakīm, 1932-	ḤAKĪM, Fakīr Luqmān, 1932-
Fālgunī Mukherjī, 1905-	MUKHERJĪ, Fālgunī, 1905-
Faqīr[1] Muḥammaḍ	FAQĪR MUḤAMMAḌ
Farhāḍ Khān	KHĀN, Farhāḍ
Farhāḍ Maẓhar, 1946-	MAẒHAR, Farhāḍ, 1946-
Farīḍa Aḥmaḍ, 1944-	FARĪḌA AḤMAḌ, 1944-
Farīḍa Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Farīḍa
Farīḍa Akhṭar Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Farīḍa Akhṭar
Farīḍ Aḥmaḍ	FARĪḌ AḤMAḌ[2]
Farīḍa Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Farīḍa
Farīḍa Raḥmān	FARĪḌA RAḤMĀN
Farīḍ Miyān	FARĪḌ MIYĀN
Farīḍud-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	FARĪḌUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ

1. Faqīr (humble) may form a personal name, while Fakīr, an occupational family title, will have no significance here.
2. There are two authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Nīraḍ, 1943-	FARĪḌUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ (Nīraḍ), 1943-
Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn
Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Khān, 1893-1957	KHĀN, Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn, 1893-1957
(Mawlānā) Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Masūḍ	MASŪḌ, Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn
Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Nīraḍ, See Farīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Nīraḍ, 1943-	
Farouk. See Fārūq	
Farrukh[1] Aḥmaḍ, 1918-1974-	FARRUKH AḤMAḌ, 1918-1974
Farrukh Aḥmaḍ Fārūq	FARRUKH AḤMAḌ (Fārūq)
Farrukh Siyar	SIYAR, Farrukh
Faruk. See Fārūq	
Al-Fārūq	AL-FĀRŪQ
Fārūq[2] Aḥmaḍ Niẓāmpurī	NIẒĀMPURĪ, Fārūq Aḥmaḍ
Fārūq ʿĀlamgīr	ʿĀLAMGĪR, Fārūq
Fārūq Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Fārūq
Fārūq Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Fārūq
Fārūq Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Fārūq
Faruque. See Fārūq	
Fārūqul-Islām	FĀRŪQUL-ISLĀM
Faṣīḥuḍ-Ḍīn	FAṢĪḤUḌ-ḌĪN
Fāṭeḥ Lohānī[3]	LOHĀNĪ, Fāṭeḥ
Fatema. See Fāṭima	
(Begam) Fāṭima Bārī	BĀRĪ, Fāṭima
Fāṭima Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Fāṭima

1. Farrukh, a Persian term meaning 'jubilant', 'joyful'. Auth. of Sāt sāgarer mājhi; Sirājum munīra, etc.
2. Fārūq, Arabic name for 'one who distinguishes between truth and falsehood'.
3. d. 1975.

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Name	Entry order
Fawẓul-Karīm	FAWẒUL-KARĪM
Fayaz. See Faiẓ	
Fayez. See Faiẓ	
Fayezi. See Faiẓī	
Fazal. See Faẓl	
Fazel. See Fāẓil	
Fāẓilaṭun-Nisā'[1]	FĀẒILAṬUN-NISĀ'
Fazilur-Rahman. See Faẓlur-Raḥmān	
Fazlar. See Faẓlur-	
Faẓle-ʿAẓīm	FAẒLE-ʿAẒĪM
Faẓle-Kabīr	FAẒLE-KABĪR
Faẓle-Khuḍā, 1941-	FAẒLE-KHUḌĀ, 1941-
Faẓle-Rabbī, 1934-[2]	FAẒLE-RABBĪ, 1934-
Fazlor. See Faẓlur-	
Faẓl Shaḥabuḍ-Ḍīn, 1936-	SHAḤABUḌ-ḌĪN, Faẓl, 1936-
Faẓluḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	FAẒLUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Faẓlul-Bārī	FAẒLUL-BĀRĪ
Faẓlul-Ḥaq Sarkār	SARKĀR, Faẓlul-Ḥaq
Faẓlul-Ḥasan Khān	KHĀN, Faẓlul-Ḥasan
Faẓlul-Ḥasan Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Faẓlul-Ḥasan
Faẓlul-Kabīr	FAẒLUL-KABĪR
Faẓlul-Karīm	FAẒLUL-KARĪM
(Mawlānā Alḥāj) Faẓlul-Karīm	FAẒLUL-KARĪM, Alḥāj
Faẓlul-Karīm Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Faẓlul-Karīm

1. There are two writers with this name.
2. Complete name: Abū-Ḥamīḍ Faẓle-Rabbī, not in use. Varying date 1935.

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Name	Entry order
Faẓlul-Qāḍir Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Faẓlul-Qāḍir
Faẓlul-Qāḍir Qāḍirī, 1936-	QĀḌIRĪ, Faẓlul-Qāḍir, 1936-
Faẓlur-Raḥīm Chowḍhury, 1900-	CHOWḌHURY, Faẓlur-Raḥīm, 1900-
Faẓlur-Raḥīm Muṭī' Miyān	FAẒLUR-RAḤĪM (Muṭī' Miyān)
Faẓlur-Raḥmān[1]	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN
Faẓlur-Raḥmān, 1919-1969[2]	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, 1919-1969
Faẓlur-Raḥmān, 1944-[3]	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, 1944-
Faẓlur-Raḥmān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Faẓlur-Raḥmān
(Mawlānā) Faẓlur-Raḥmān Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Faẓlur-Raḥmān
Faẓlur-Rashīḍ Khān	KHĀN, Faẓlur-Rashīḍ
Ferdaus. See Firḍaws	
Ferdausi. See Firḍawsī	
Firḍawsī Begam Chowḍhurānī	CHOWḌHURĀNĪ, Firḍawsī Begam
Firḍawsī Islām	FIRḌAWSI ISLĀM
Ferḍaws[4] Khān	KHĀN, Firḍaws
Firḍaws Sājiḍīn	SĀJIḌĪN, Firḍaws
Ferdouse. See Firḍaws	
Firoza[5] Begam, 1924-	FIROZA BEGAM, 1924-
Firoza Khāṭūn, 1924-	FIROZA KHĀṬŪN, 1924-
Firoz[6] Aḥmaḍ	FIROZ AḤMAḌ
Firoz 'Ālam	'ĀLAM, Firoz
Firoz Bakht	BAKHT, Firoz

1. There are several authors with this name.
2. Auth. of Desh bideshe shikṣhā, Barisāl, 1952.
3. Auth. of Raktasnāṭa Bāṅglā, Barisal, 1972.
4. Also in common use: Ferdaus.
5. Firoza (P. turquoise greenish-blue colour or, a special precious stone) ends in unsounded ha (hay hawwaz) for which no letter or sign has been appended in transliteration.
6. Firoz (victor), a Persian term, may also be rendered as Fīrūz in standard form.

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Name	Entry order
Firoz-Al-Mujāhiḍ, 1931-	FIROZ-AL-MUJĀHIḌ, 1931-
Furqān Aḥmaḍ	FURQĀN AḤMAḌ
G. Bāgchī	BĀGCHĪ, G
G. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, G
G.B. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, G B
(Dr) G.C. Ḍev. See Govinḍa Chanḍra Ḍev, 1906-1971	
G.M. Ḥalīm	ḤALĪM, G M
G.M. Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, G M
G.M.A. Mannan	MANNĀN, G M A
G.P. Sāhā	SĀHĀ, G P
G.R. Khān	KḤĀN, G R
Gaḍāḍhar Ḍās	ḌĀS, Gaḍāḍhar
Gaḍāḍhar Ḍev	ḌEV, Gaḍāḍhar
Gagan Ṭānu	ṬĀNU, Gagan, i.e. Ghulām Kibriyā, 1942-
Gani. See Ghanī	
Gajapaṭi Ḍās	ḌĀS, Gajapaṭi
Gajeṇḍrakumār Miṭra, 1909-	MIṬRA, Gajeṇḍrakumār, 1909-
Gajeṇḍranāṭh Karmakār	KARMAKĀR, Gajeṇḍranāṭh
Ganeṇḍra Nāṭh, 1895-	NĀṬH, Ganeṇḍra, 1895-
Ganesh Bāgchī	BĀGCHĪ, Ganesh
Ganeshchanḍra Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Ganeshchanḍra
Ganesvara. See Gyāneshwar	
Gangācharaṇ Ḍe	ḌE, Gangācharaṇ
Gaurachanḍra Gope	GOPE, Gaurachanḍra
Gaurasāḍhan Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Gaurasāḍhan

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Names showing entry ...

Name	Entry order
Gaurīshaṅkar Bhaṭṭacherjī, 1921-	BHAṬṬACHERJĪ, Gaurīshaṅkar, 1921-
Gaurīshchandra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Gaurīshchandra
Gayatrī Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Gayatrī
Gharībullāh	GHARĪBULLĀH
(Mawlāna) Gharībullāh Majrūr	MAJRŪR, Gharībullāh
Ghāzī ʿAbḍus-Salām	ʿABḌUS-SALĀM, Ghāzī
Ghāzī Ghiyāsuḍ-ḌIn	GHIYĀSUḌ-ḌĪN, Ghāzi
Ghāzī Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghanī	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ, Ghāzī Muḥammad
(Alḥāj) Ghāzī Md Faẓlul-Ḥaq	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, Ghāzī Muḥammaḍ
Ghāzī Muḥammaḍ Tafaẓẓul[1] Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ghāzī Muḥammaḍ Ṭafaẓẓul
Ghāzī Muʿīnuḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ	MUʿĪNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Ghāzī
Ghāzī S.M. Ajmal	AJMAL, Ghāzī S M
Ghāzī S.M. ʿAṣmaṭ	ʿAṢMAṬ, Ghāzī S M
Ghāzī Shaḥabuḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ	SHAḤABUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Ghāzī
Ghazi Shamsur-Raḥmān, 1921-	SHAMSUR-RAḤMĀN, Ghāzī, 1921-
Ghazi Sirājul-Islām	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, Ghāzī
Ghāzī Syeḍ Abū Muḥammaḍ Ismāʿīl Ḥusain Sirājī. See Syeḍ Ismāʿīl Ḥusain Sirājī, 1880-1931	
Ghāziul-Ḥaq, 1929-	GHAZĪUL-ḤAQ, 1929-
Ghaznafar ʿAlī, 1932-	ʿALĪ, Ghaznafar, 1932-
Ghias. See Ghiyās	
Ghiyās Khān	KHĀN, Ghiyās
Ghiyās Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Ghiyās
Ghiyāsuḍ-ḌIn	GHIYĀSUḌ-ḌĪN
Ghiyāsuḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ, 1943[2]	GHIYĀSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1943-

1. Author uses distorted form: Tofazzal.
2. Auth. of Garbe jāger smaraṇ karī (biography), Dhākā, 1970.

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Names showing entry order

Name	Entry order
Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	GHIYĀSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn Mullā. See Muḥammaḍ Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn Mullā, 1948-	
Gholam . See Ghulām	
Ghoshthākur. See Ghoshtagore	
Ghulām Aḥmaḍ	GHULĀM AḤMAḌ
Ghulām Aḥmaḍ Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, Ghulām Aḥmaḍ
Ghulām Akbar Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ghulām Akbar
Ghulām ʿAlī Shāh Raqībuḍ-Ḍīn	RAQĪBUḌ-ḌĪN, Ghulām ʿAlī Shāh
Ghulām Ambiyā'[1]	GHULĀM AMBIYĀ'
Ghulam Ambiyā' Nūrī	GHULĀM AMBIYĀ' (Nūrī)
(Prof.) Ghulām Aʿẓam	AʿẒAM, Ghulām
Ghulām Ḍasṭgīr	ḌASṬGĪR, Ghulām
Ghulām Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, Ghulām
Ghulām Ghafūr	GHAFŪR, Ghulām
Ghulām Ḥusain, 1873-1964	ḤUSAIN, Ghulām, 1873-1964
Ghulām Imām	IMĀM, Ghulām
Ghulām Kabīr	KABĪR, Ghulām
Ghulām Kabīr Aḥmaḍ	KABĪR AḤMAḌ, Ghulām
Ghulām Kibriyā. See Gaqan Ṭānu, pseud.	
Ghulām Majḍānī Qurayshi	QURAYSHĪ, Ghulām Majḍānī
Ghulām Maqṣūḍ Hilālī, 1900-1961-	HILĀLĪ, Ghulām Maqṣūḍ, 1900-1961
Ghulām Mawlā	MAWLĀ, Ghulām
Ghulām Mawlā Ḥusainī Chishtī. See Shāh Sūfī Syeḍ Ghulām Mawlā Ḥusainī Chishtī	
(Dr) Ghulām Muʿaẓẓam	MUʿAẒẒAM, Ghulām

1. Variant form in use: Ambia (meaning 'Prophets'; pl. of Nabī, under which entry is avoided).

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Name	Entry order
Ghulām Muḥammad[1]	GHULĀM MUḤAMMAD
Ghulām Muḥammad Mustaʿān	GHULĀM MUḤAMMAD Mustaʿān
Ghulām Muḥīud-Dīn	MUḤĪUD-DĪN, Ghulām
Ghulām Muʿīnud-Dīn, 1944-	MUʿĪNUD-DĪN, Ghulām, 1944-
Ghulām Murshid	MURSHID, Ghulām
Ghulām Murtaẓā	MURTAẒĀ, Ghulām
Ghulām Muṣṭafā, 1897-1964[2]	MUṢṬAFĀ, Ghulām, 1897-1964
Ghulām Muṣṭafā, 1932-[3]	MUṢṬAFĀ, Ghulām, 1932-
Ghulam Muṣṭafā Kamāl, 1944-	KAMĀL, Ghulām Muṣṭafā, 1944-
Ghulām Muṣṭafā Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Ghulām Muṣṭafā
(Alḥāj) Ghulam Muʿīnud-Dīn Aḥmad	MUʿĪNUD-DĪN AḤMAD, Ghulām
Ghulām Qadīr	QADĪR, Ghulām
Ghulām Rabbānī	RABBĀNĪ, Ghulām
Ghulām Rabbānī Khān	KHĀN, Ghulām Rabbānī
Ghulām Raḥmān, 1931-1972	GHULĀM RAḤMĀN, 1931-1972
Ghulām Rasūl[4]	GHULĀM RASŪL
Ghulām Rasūl Khondkār	KHONDKĀR, Ghulām Rasūl
Ghulām-Rasul Meher	GHULĀM-RASŪL (Meher)
Ghulām Ṣafīdār Ṣiddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, Ghulām Ṣafīdār
Ghulām Ṣamdānī Quayshī, 1930-	QURAYSHĪ, Ghulām Ṣamdānī, 1930-
Ghulām Ṣaqlayn[5], 1928-	ṢAQLAYN, Ghulām, 1928-
Ghulām Sarwar Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Ghulām Sarwar Ḥusain

1. There are several authors with this name.
2. The celebrated poet, and the author of Bishwanabī. b. Manoharpur, Jessore.
3. Auth. of Rāg-bīkshan (music), 1377 (B.S.).
4. Entry under Rasūl, meaning 'Prophet', has been avoided.
5. It is Perso-Bengali form. Arabic form: Ghulāmuṣ-Ṣaqlayn.

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Name	Entry order
Ghulām Subhān	SUBḤĀN, Ghulām
Ghulām Subḥān Ṣiddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, Ghulām Subḥān
Ghulām Sulaymān[1]	SULAYMĀN, Ghulām
Ghurnibāyū	GHURNIBĀYŪ, pseud.
Ginu Shaikh	SHAIKH, Ginu
Girijākānṭa Roy	ROY, Girijākānṭa
Girijākumār Bose, 1881-	BOSE, Girijākumār, 1881-
Girijbhūṣhan Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Girijbhūṣhan
Girindramohinī Ḍāsī, 1858-1924	ḌĀSĪ, Girindramohinī, 1858-1924
Girindranāṭh Vedanṭaratna	GIRINDRANĀṬH Vedāntaratna
(Vidyāvinod) Girishchandra Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Girishchandra
Girishchandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Girishchandra
Girishchandra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Girishchandra
Girishchandra Ḍe	ḌE, Girishchandra
Girishchandra Ghoṣh, 1844-1912	GHOṢH, Girishchandra, 1844-1912
Girishchandra Lāhiṛī	LĀHIṚĪ, Girishchandra
Girishchandra Nāg	NĀG, Girishchandra
(Bhāi) Girishchandra Sen, 1834-1910	SEN, Girishchandra, Bhāi[2], 1834-1910
Gobinda. See Govinda	
Gokulbāsi Shīl	SHĪL, Gokulbāsī
Golam. See Ghulām	
Gopa. See Gope	
Gopāl Basāk	BASĀK, Gopāl
Gopal Bhaumik, 1902-	BHAUMIK, Gopál, 1902-

1. Arabic form: Ghulām-us-Sulaymān.
2. Bhāi (brother), a rare Muslim title offered to the author for the first Bengali translation of the Holy Qur'án.

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Name	Entry order
Gopālchandra Bhattacherjī, 1917-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Gopālchandra, 191?-
Gopālchandra Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Gopālchandra
Gopālchandra Roy	ROY, Gopālchandra
Gopāl Hāldār, 1902-	HĀLDĀR, Gopāl, 1902-
Gopāl Kabirāj	GOPĀL Kabirāj
Gopālkṛishna Basāk	BASĀK, Gopālkṛishna
Gopendranāṭh Roy Arjun	ROY ARJUN, Gopendranāṭh
Gopīcharaṇ Dās	ḌĀS, Gopīcharaṇ
Gopīnāṭh Basāk	BASĀK, Gopīnāṭh
Gopīraman Ṭarkaraṭna	GOPĪRAMAN Ṭarkaraṭna
Goswami. See Goswāmī	
Gour. See Gaura	
Govindachandra Basāk	BASĀK, Govindchandra
Govindachandra Bhāwāl	BHĀWĀL, Govindachandra
Govindachandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Gobindachandra
Govindachandra Ḍās, 1855-1918	ḌĀS, Gobindachandra, 1855-1918
Govindachandra Ḍev, 1906-1971	ḌEV, Gobindachandra, 1906-1971
Govindaprasāḍ Roy	ROY, Govindaprasāḍ
Gul Bahār	GULBAHĀR
Gulnāz	GULNĀZ
Gulshān Arā Rubī	GULSHĀN-ARĀ (Rubī)
Gulshān Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥai	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Gulshān Muḥammad
Gunamay Mānnā, 1925-	MĀNNĀ, Gunamay, 1925-
Gurubandhu Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Gurubandhu
Guruchāṅḍ	GURUCHĀṄḌ
Gurupaḍa Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Gurupaḍa
Gurusaḍay Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Gurusaḍay

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Name	Entry order
Guruṭaraṇ Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Guruṭaraṇ
Ġyānendranāṭh[1] Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ġyānendranāṭh
Ġyāneshwar Sen	SEN, Ġyāneshwar
Ġyānranjan Ghatak	GHATAK, Ġyānranjan
H. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, H
H. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, H
H. Rashīḍ. See Hārūnur-Rashīḍ	
H.I. Laṭifī	LAṬIFĪ, H I
H.M. Munīruz-Zamān	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, H M
H.M. Shāh ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, H M Shāh
H.M. Shahīdul-Ḥaq	SHAHĪDUL-ḤAQ, H M
H.N. Zamān	ZAMĀN, H N
Ḥabība Begam	ḤABĪBA BEGAM
Ḥabīb Aḥsan	AḤSAN, Ḥabīb
Ḥabīb Muḥammad Ẓafrullāh	ẒAFRULLĀH, Ḥabīb Muḥammad
Ḥabībuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad, 1897-1953	ḤABĪBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD, 1897-1953
Ḥabībul-Ḥaq	ḤABĪBUL-ḤAQ
Ḥabībullāh Bahār Chowḍhury,	CHOWḌHURY, Ḥabībullāh Bahār, 1906-1966
Ḥabībullāh Sirājī, 1948-	SIRĀJĪ, Ḥabībullāh, 1948-
Ḥabībur-Raḥmān, 1922[2]-1976	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, 1922-1976
Ḥabībur-Raḥmān[3]	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN
(Ḥāfiẓ) Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Ḥāfiẓ[4]

1. Here phonetic aspect has been considered in transliteration.
2. Auth. of Upāṭṭa (poetry), 1962; tr. of Chīnā premer galpa, 1962, and Bādyirājer hāzār gannā, 1963; Mṛityikār jāgaran, 1964, etc. Some sources quote the date as 1923.
3. There are few authors with this name.
4. Here Ḥāfiẓ, a redundant title, has been retained to identify different persons with identical name.

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Name	Entry order
Ḥabībur-Raḥmān Mallik	MALLIK, Ḥabībur-Raḥmān
Ḥabībur-Raḥmān Sāhiṭyaraṭna, 1891-1961	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN Sāhiṭyaraṭna, 1891-1961
Ḥabībur Rashīḍ	ḤABĪBUR-RASHĪḌ
Ḥabīluḍ-ḌĪn	ḤABĪLUḌ-ḌĪN
Ḥafez. See Ḥafīẓ	
Ḥāfiẓ. See under personal name	
Hafīẓa Begam	ḤAFĪẒA BEGAM
Hafīẓ Aḥmaḍ	ḤAFĪẒ AḤMAḌ
Ḥafīẓa Khāṭun	ḤAFĪẒA KHĀṬUN
Hafīz G.A. Ṣiḍḍīqī. See Hafīẓ Ghulām A'ẓam Ṣiḍḍīqī	
Hafīẓ Ghulām A'ẓam Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Ḥafīẓ Ghulām A'ẓam
(Mawlānā) Ḥafīẓuḍ-ḌĪn Firozī	FIROZI, Ḥafīẓuḍ-ḌĪn
Ḥafīẓul-Hasan	ḤAFĪẒUL-ḤASAN
Hafīẓullāh	ḤAFĪẒULLĀH
Ḥafīẓullāh Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Ḥafīẓullāh
Ḥafīẓur Raḥmān Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Ḥafīẓur-Raḥmān
(Dr.) Ḥafīẓur-Raḥmān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḥafīẓur-Raḥmān
Hafīẓur-Raḥmān Ḥanīfī	ḤANĪFĪ, Ḥafīẓur-Raḥmān
Haider. See Ḥayḍar	
Ḥājī. See under personal name	
Ḥājra Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ḥājra
Ḥakīm. See under personal name[1]	
Ḥakīm Fakhruḍ-ḌĪn, pseud. See Muḥammaḍ Jasīmuḍ-ḌĪn, 1934-	
Ḥalīma Khāṭūn	ḤALĪMA KHĀṬŪN

1. This is when Ḥakīm, prefixed to a name, used as an occupational title, i.e. Unānī physician.

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Name	Entry order
Ḥalīma Rashīḍ	RASHĪḌ, Ḥalīma
Ḥalīma Saṭṭār, 1932-	SAṬṬĀR, Ḥalīma, 1932-
Ḥalīm Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Ḥalīm
Hamed. See Ḥamīḍ	
Hamedi. See Ḥamīḍī	
(Dr) Ḥamīḍa Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Ḥamīḍa
Ḥamīḍa Begam	ḤAMĪḌA BEGAM
Ḥamīḍ Aḥmaḍ, 1924-	ḤAMĪḌ AḤMAḌ, 1924-
Ḥamīḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ḥamīḍ
Ḥamīḍa Raḥmān	ḤAMĪḌA RAḤMĀN
Ḥamīḍ Jalālī Aḥmaḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ḥamīḍ Jalālī Aḥmaḍ
(Dr) Ḥamīḍuḍ-Ḍīn Khān[1], 1925-	KHĀN, Ḥamīḍuḍ-Ḍīn, 1925-
Ḥamīḍul-Ḥaq	ḤAMĪḌUL-ḤAQ
Ḥamīḍul-Islām	ḤAMĪḌUL-ISLĀM
(Dr.) Ḥamīḍullāh	ḤAMĪḌULLĀH
Ḥamīḍullāh Khān, 1808-1870	KHĀN, Ḥamīḍullāh, 1808-1870
Ḥamīḍur-Raḥmān	ḤAMĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN
Ḥamza Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ḥamza
Ḥanīf Khān	KHĀN, Ḥanīf
Ḥanīf Pathān	PATHĀN, Ḥanīf
(Kabi) Ḥanīf Qāẓī, 1913[2]	QĀẒĪ, Ḥanīf, 1913-
Haqq. See Ḥaq	
Haque. See Ḥaq	
Haraçhandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Haraçhandra

1. Auth. of The fundamental right to freedom of association in Indo-Pak Bāṅglādesh subcontinent; Assoc. Prof., Law, D.U.
2. B. Naṛāil, Jessore.

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Names showing entry order

Name	Entry order
Harachandra Ghoṣh, 1817-1884	GHOṢH, Harachandra, 1817-1884
Hārādhan Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Hārādhan
Harakumār Smrititīrtha	HARAKUMĀR Smrititīrtha
Haralāl	HARALĀL
Haralāl Roy	ROY, Haralāl
Haranāth Ghoṣh	GHOṢH Haranāth
Haraprasād Mitra, 1917-	MITRA, Haraprasād, 1917-
(Mahāmahopādhyāy)Haraprasād Shāstrī, 1853-1931	SHĀSTRĪ, Haraprasād, 1853-1931
(Mahānta) Harekṛishna Ḍās	ḌĀS, Harekṛishna
(Dr) Harendrachandra Pāl	PĀL, Harendrachandra
Harendrakṛishna Ḍe	ḌE, Harendrakṛishna
Harendrakumār Sensharmā	SENSHARMĀ, Harendrakumār
Harendranāth Ghoṣh	GHOṢH Harendranāth
Harendranāth Roy	ROY, Harendranāth
Hares. See Harīṣ	
Harichānd	HARICHĀND
Haricharaṇ Ācharya	ĀCHĀRYA, Haricharaṇ
Haridās	HARIḌĀS
Haridās Banik	BANIK, Haridās
Haridās Bose	BOSE, Haridās
Haridās Rakṣhit	RAKṢHIT, Haridās
Harihar Sarkār	SARKĀR, Harihar
Harikamal Baiṣhnav	BAIṢHNAV, Harikamal
Harikripānanda	HARIKṚIPĀNANDA
Harimohan Ḍāsgupta	ḌĀSGUPTA, Harimohan
Harinārāyan Bose	BOSE, Harinārāyan

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Name	Entry order
Harināŕāyan Naṇḍī	NAṆḌĪ, Harināŕāyan
(Kāṅgāl) Harināṭh Majumḍār[1], 1833-1896	MAJUMḌĀR, Harināṭh, 1833-1896 x Harināṭh, Kāṅgāl
Haripaḍa Biswās	BISWĀS, Haripaḍa
Haripaḍa Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Haripaḍa
Haripaḍa Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Haripaḍa
Hariprabhā Ṭākeḍā	ṬĀKEḌĀ, Hariprabhā
Hariprasanna Ḍāsgupṭa Viḍyāvinoḍ	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Hariprasanna
Harirām Ḍhar	ḌHAR, Harirām
Harishchanḍra Miṭra	MIṬRA, Harishchanḍra
Harishchanḍra Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Harishchanḍra
Harmūz ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Harmūz
Haroun. See Hārūn	
Ḥārūn Al-Rashīḍ. See Hārūnur-Rashīḍ	
Hārūn-ar-Rashīḍ . See Hārūnur-Rashīḍ	
Ḥārūn-er-Rashīḍ. See Hārūnur-Rashīḍ	
Ḥārūn Ḥabīb	ḤABĪB, Hārūn
Ḥārūn Khān	KHĀN, Hārūn
Ḥārūn Muḥammaḍ	HĀRŪN MUḤAMMAḌ
(Kabi) Hārūn Rashīḍ	RASHĪḌ, Hārūn
Hārūnur-Rashīḍ[2]	HĀRŪNUR-RASHĪḌ
Hārūnur-Rashīḍ, 1934[3]	ḤĀRŪNUR-RASHĪḌ, 1934-
Ḥārūnur-Rashīḍ, 1936[4]	ḤĀRŪNUR-RASHĪḌ, 1936-

1. A reputed religious minstrel of 19th century of Kumārkhālī, Kuṣhtiā; a follower of the celebrated Muslim Bāul poet Lālan Shāh, and locally known as Kāngāl Harināṭh.
2. Auth of Nilu spelling book.
3. Auth. of A textbook of geometry, Dhākā, 1970; 1972.
4. Auth. of Ekḍin ek rāṭ, 1961; Bāṅkā paṭh, 1964; Biphal swapna, 1965; Sirājuḍḍawla, 1968 (dramas), etc., Bogra.

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Name	Entry order
Hārunur-Rashīd, 1938[1]-	HĀRŪNUR-RASHĪD, 1938-
Hārunur-Rashīd Fakīr	FAKĪR, Hārūnur-Rashīd
(Prof.) Ḥasan ʿAbdul-Qayyūm	ʿABDUL-QAYYŪM, Ḥasan
Ḥasan ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ḥasan
Hasan ʿAlīm	ʿALĪM, Ḥasan
Ḥasan Ashrafuḍ-Ḍīn	ASHRAFUḌ-ḌĪN, Ḥasan
Ḥasan Ashrafuz-Zamān	ASHRAFUZ-ZAMĀN, Ḥasan
Ḥasanāṭ ʿAbdul-Ḥai	ʿABDUL-ḤAI, Ḥasanāṭ
Ḥasan ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq, 1936[2]-	ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAQ, Ḥasan, 1936-
Ḥasan Fakhrī	FAKHRĪ, Ḥasan
Ḥasan Firḍaws	FIRḌAWS, Ḥasan
Ḥasan Firḍawsī	FIRḌAWSĪ, Ḥasan, i.e. Khondkār Sirajul-Islām, 1932-
Ḥasan Ḥafīẓ	ḤAFĪẒ, Ḥasan
Ḥasan Ḥafīẓur-Raḥmān, 1932-1983	ḤAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Ḥasan, 1932-1983
Ḥasan Iqbāl	IQBĀL, Ḥasan
Hasanjān, 1927-	ḤASANJĀN, 1927-
Ḥasan Muḥammaḍ	ḤASAN MUḤAMMAḌ
Ḥasan Rāja, 1854-1922	ḤASAN Rāja, 1854-1922
(Ḥājī) Ḥasan Ṣafī	ṢAFĪ, Ḥasan
Ḥasan Uṯpal	UṮPAL, Ḥasan, i.e. Shahāḍat Chowḍhury
Ḥasanuz-Zamān	ḤASANUZ-ZAMĀN
Ḥasanuz-Zamān Khān, 1925-	KHĀN, Ḥasanuz-Zamān, 1925-
Ḥasanuz-Zamān Manju	ḤASANUZ-ZAMĀN (Manju)
Ḥasan Waḥīḍur-Raḥmān	WAḤĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Ḥasan
Ḥasan Zamān, 1928-	ZAMĀN, Ḥasan, 1928-
Hashem, See Ḥāshim	

1. Auth. of Ābarṭa (fiction), Rājpur, Pābnā, 1373 (B.S.).
2. Varying date 1939.

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Name	Entry order
Hāshim ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Hāshim ʿAlī
Hashim Khān	KHĀN, Hāshim
Hashmat ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Hashmat
(Begam) Hashmat Rashīd, 1936-	RASHĪD, Hashmat, Begam [1], 1936-
Hasīna Begam	HASĪNA BEGAM
Hasīna Khātūn	HASĪNA KHĀTŪN
Hasīna Mahmūd	MAHMŪD, Hasīna
Hasīnul-Haq	HASĪNUL-HAQ
Hasna Begam	HASNA BEGAM
Hasna Jasīmud-Dīn Mawdūd	MAWDŪD, Hasna Jasīmud-Dīn
Hasnat. See Hasanāt	
(Musammat) Hasne-Hena	HASNE-HENA
Hatem. See Hātim	
(Professor) Hawladār. See ʿAbdur-Rab Hawladār	
Hawladār ʿAbdur-Razzāq	ʿABDUR-RAZZĀQ, Hawladār
Hayāt Husain	HUSAIN, Hayāt
Hayāt Mahmud[2]	MAHMŪD, Hayāt
Hayāt Mahmūd[3]	MAHMŪD, Hayāt, i.e. Munīruz-Zamān, 1936-
Haydar Akbar Khān Rano	KHĀN, Haydar Akbar (Rano)
Haydar ʿAlī Master	ʿALĪ, Haydar, Master
Haydar Anwār Khān	KHĀN, Haydar Anwār
Haydar Mullā	MULLĀ, Haydar
Haydar Subhān	SUBHĀN, Haydar
Hayi. See Hai	

1. Begam is retained here to maintain feminine identity of the authoress.
2. Auth. of Janganāmā; b. Jhārbishilā village, Rangpur in 18th cent.
3. Asst. Prof., Bengali, JNU.

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Name	Entry order
Ḥayy. See Ḥai[1]	
Hazera. See Ḥāẓira	
Ḥāẓira Naẓrul[2], 1942-	ḤĀẒIRA NAẒRUL, 1942-
Ḥaẓraṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ḥaẓraṭ
Hedayet. See Hiḍāyaṭ	
Helal. See Hilāl	
Helenā Khān, 1929-	KHĀN, Helenā, 1929-
Hemaṅgachandra Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Hemaṅgachandra
Hemanṭakumār Shīl	SHĪL, Hemanṭakumār
Hemayet. See Himāyaṭ	
Hemchandra Bāgchī, 1904-	BĀGCHĪ, Hemchandra, 1904-
Hemchandra Biswās	BISWĀS, Hemchandra
Hemchandra Ḍāschowḍhury	ḌĀSCHOWḌHURY, Hemchandra
Hemchandra Gāṅgùlī	GĀNGULĪ, Hemchandra
Hemchandra Mukherjī, 1838-1903	MUKHERJĪ, Hemchandra, 1838-1903
Hemendrakumār Roy	ROY, Hemendrakumār
Hemendralāl Roy, 1892-1935	ROY, Hemendralal, 1892-1935
Ḥenā Islām, 1947-	ḤENĀ ISLĀM, 1947-
Hiḍāyat Ḥusain Murshiḍ, 1941-	MURSHIḌ, Hiḍāyaṭ Ḥusain, 1941-
Hiḍāyaṭul-Islām Khān	KHĀN, Hiḍāyaṭul-Islām
Hidayet. See Hiḍāyaṭ	
Ḥifẓur-Raḥmān	ḤIFẒUR-RAḤMĀN
Hilāl Muḥammaḍ Abū-Ṭāhir	ABU-ṬĀHIR, Hilāl Muḥammaḍ

1. This is in popular use.
2. An exceptional type of name with meaningless detachment. It may be Hazira Naẓr.

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Name	Entry order
Hilāluḍ-Ḍīn	HILĀLUḌ-ḌĪN
Hilāluḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Hilāluḍ-Ḍīn
Himāṅgshumohan Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Himāṅgshumohan
Himāyaṭ Ḥusain, 1934-1972	ḤUSAIN, Himāyaṭ, 1934-1972
Himāyaṭuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	HIMĀYAṬUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Hirak Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Hirak
Hiranbālā Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Hiranbālā
Hirenḍrakṛiṣhna Ḍās	ḌĀS, Hirenḍrakṛiṣhna
Hirenḍranāṭh Ḍe	ḌE, Hirenḍranāṭh
Hisābuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ḤISĀBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Hoq. See Ḥaq	
Hoque. See Ḥaq	
Hosne-Ara. See Ḥusne-Ārā	
Hossain. See Ḥusain	
(Professor) Howlader. See ʿAbḍur-Rab Ḥawlaḍār, 1936-	
Hṛiḍeshranjan Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Hṛiḍeshranjan
Humaira. See Ḥumayra	
Ḥumayra Mūʾmin	MŪʾMIN, Ḥumayra
Humāyun ʿAbḍul-Ḥai	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Humāyun
Humāyun Aḥmaḍ, 1948-	HUMĀYUN AḤMAḌ, 1948-
Humāyun Azāḍ[1]	AZĀḌ, Humāyun, i.e. Humāyun Kabīr, 1947-
Humāyun Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Humāyun Ḥusain
Humāyun Kabīr, 1906-1969[2]	KABĪR, Humāyun, 1906-1969

1. Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Bengali, D.U.
2. Auth. of Naḍī o nārī (fiction); Swapnasāḍh; Sāṭhī (poetry); Bāṅglār Kābya, etc. Former Education Minister, India, and Ed., Chaṭuraṅga.

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Name	Entry order
Humāyūn Kabīr, 1945-1972[1]	KABIR, Humāyūn, 1945-1972
Humāyūn Khān	KHĀN, Humāyūn
Humāyun Qadīr, 1935-	QADĪR, Humāyūn, 1935-
Humāyūn Rashīd	RASHĪD, Humāyūn
Huq, See Ḥaq	
Huque. See Ḥaq	
Ḥurmaṭun-Nisā' Begam, 1934-1984	ḤURMAṬUN-NISĀ' BEGAM, 1934-1984
Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN
(Mawlānā) Ḥusain Aḥmad	ḤUSAIN AḤMAD
Ḥusain Mīr Musharraf, 1941-	MUSHRRAF, Ḥusain Mīr, 1941-
Ḥusain Muḥammad Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', Ḥusain Muḥammad
Ḥusain Shahīd Suhrāwardī, 1892-1963	SUḤRĀWARDĪ, Ḥusain Shahīd, 1892-1963
Ḥusainud-Dīn Ḥusain	ḤUSAINUD-DĪN (Ḥusain)
Husayn. See Ḥusain	
Ḥusne-Arā, 1916-	ḤUSNE-ARĀ, 1916-
Ḥusne-Arā Begam	ḤUSNE-ARĀ BEGAM
Ḥusne- Arā Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Ḥusne-Arā
Ḥusne-Arā Kamāl	KAMĀL, Ḥusne-Arā
Ḥusne-Arā Khātūn	ḤUSNE-ARA KHĀṬŪN
Husne-Ará Raḥmān	ḤUSNE-ARĀ Raḥmān
Ḥusne-Arā Shahīd	SHAHĪD, Ḥusne-Arā
Hussain. See Ḥusain	
Hussein. See Ḥusain	
Hydar. See Ḥaydar	
Hyder. See Ḥaydar	
Hye. See Ḥai	

1. Author of Kusumitu lepāi, 1972; comp of He swadesh; He nakuri, bijhi, 1972. Former Research Assistant, Bengali, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
ʿIbādat Ḥusain, 1930-	ḤUSAIN, ʿIbādaṭ, 1930-
ʿIbadullāh	ʿIBĀḌULLĀH
Ibne-Baḥār	IBNE-BAḤĀR
Ibne-Bārī	IBNE-BĀRĪ
Ibne-Baṭuṭā, pseud. See Aḥsan Ḥabīb	
Ibne-Ghulām Ṣamaḍ, 1933-	ṢAMAḌ, Ibne-Ghulām, 1938-
Ibne-Hādī	IBNE-HĀḌĪ
Ibne-Imām	IBNE-IMĀM
Ibne-Jashmaṭ[1]	IBNE-JASḤMAṬ, pseud.
Ibne-Maʿāzuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	IBNE-MAʿĀZUḌ-DĪN AḤMAḌ
Ibne-Ma-J., pseud. See Ibne-Maʿāzuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	
Ibne-Maʿṣūm	IBNE-MAʿṢŪM
Ibne-Maʿz. See Ibne Maʿāz	
Ibne-Muḥammaḍ Amānaṭullah	AMĀNAṬULLĀH, Ibne-Muḥammad
Ibne-Nūr	IBNE-NŪR
Ibne-Rashīḍ, pseud. See Abul-Khayr Najmul-Karīm, 1920-1982	
Ibne-Ṣabar	IBNE-ṢABAR
Ibne-Saʿīḍ	IBNE-SAʿĪḌ
Ibne-Sayr	IBNE-SAYR
Ibne-Sikanḍar	IBNE-SIKANḌAR
Ibne-Sirāj	IBNE-SIRĀJ
Ibnul-Mujāhiḍ	IBNUL-MUJĀḤIḌ
Ibrāhīm	IBRĀHĪM
Ibrāhim ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ibrāhīm

1. A meaningless pseudonym.

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Name	Entry order
(Pīr Ḥājī) Ibrāhīm ʿAlī[1]	ʿALĪ, Ibrāhim, Pīr
Ibrāhīm Khalīl, 1917-	KHALĪL, Ibrāhīm, 1917-
(Principal) Ibrāhīm Khān, 1894-1978	KHĀN, Ibrāhīm, 1894-1978 x Khwāja, pseud.
Ibrāhīm Muḥammad	IBRĀHĪM MUḤAMMAD
Ibrāhīm Mullā	MULLĀ, Ibrāhīm
(Mawlavī) Idrīs Aḥmad	IDRĪS AḤMAD
Idrīs ʿAlī, 1911-	ʿALĪ, Idrīs, 1911-
Idrīs Muḥammad	IDRĪS MUḤAMMAD
Idu Bāudiyā	BĀUDIYĀ, Idu, i.e. Muḥammad Idrīs, 1934-
Iftikhār	IFTIKHĀR
Iftikhār Rasūl George	IFTIKHAR-RASŪL (George)
Iḥsān Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Ihsān
Iḥsan Ḥabīb Firoz	ḤABĪB, Iḥsan (Firoz)
Ihtishām Ḥaydar Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Ihtishām Ḥaydar
Ijābud-Dīn Aḥmad, 1918[2]-1977	IJĀBUD-DĪN AḤMAD, 1918-1977
Iʿjāz[3] Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Iʿjāz
Ikhlāsud-Din Aḥmad, 1940[4]	IKHLĀSUD-DIN AḤMAD, 1940-
Ikhteyar. See Ikhtiyār	
Ikrāmud-Dīn, 1880[5]-1935	IKRĀMUD-DĪN, 1880-1935
Ikrāmul-Ḥaq	IKRĀMUL-ḤAQ
Ilā Gupta	GUPTA, Ilā
Ilāhī Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Ilāhī

1. Auth. of Beheshter Kunjī, Ḥājīpur, Sylhet, 1938.
2. Varying date 1928.
3. Iʿjāz (miracle) is more appropriate to a name than Ījāz(permission).
4. Varying date 1943.
5. Varying date 1882.

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Name	Entry order
Ilahy. See Ilāhī	
(Mawlānā) Ilyās	ILYĀS
ʿImāḍuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1933-	ʿIMĀḌUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1933-
ʿImāḍul-Ḥaq	ʿIMĀḌUL-ḤAQ
Imām ʿAlī Ḥaq	ʿALĪ ḤAQ, Imām
Imāmul-Ḥaq	IMĀMUL-ḤAQ
Imāʾul-Ḥaq, 1913[1]	IMĀʾUL-ḤAQ, 1913-
Imḍāḍ ʿAlī[2]	ʿALĪ, Imḍāḍ
Imḍāḍ ʿAlī Shāh	SHĀH, Imḍāḍ ʿAlī
Imḍāḍ Ḥusain Beḍan	ḤUSAIN, Imḍāḍ (Beḍan)
Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq	IMḌĀḌUL-ḤAQ
Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq
Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq Ḍulāl	IMḌĀḌUL-ḤAQ (Ḍulāl)
Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq Milan	IMḌĀḌUL-ḤAQ (Milan)
Imḍāḍul-Kabīr Ṣiḍḍīqī, 1945-	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Imḍāḍul-Kabīr, 1945-
(Mawlānā) Imḍāḍullāh	IMḌĀḌULLĀH
Imḍāḍul-Rawshan. See Imḍāḍur-Rawshan	
Imḍāḍur-Raḥmān, 1931[3]	IMḌĀḌUR-RAḤMĀN, 1931-
Imḍāḍur-Raḥmān	IMḌĀḌUR-RAḤMĀN
Imḍāḍur-Rawshan Manu	IMḌĀḌUR-RAWSHAN (Manu)
Imlī	IMLĪ, pseud.
ʿImrān Nūr	NŪR, ʿImrān
Imrul[4] Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Imrul

1. Varying date 1923.
2. He wrote from Sharṣhinā, Barisāl, 1921-22; 1962.
3. Auth. of Bāṅglāy nathi-paṭra saṅgrakṣhan, 1970; 1972.
4. This is a meaningless connection of Arabic word Imrau' (a male Arabic name) with non-Arabic element, Chowḍhury, a family title. Arabic form is like Imraʾul-Qays.

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Name	Entry order
In'ām Aḥmad Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, In'ām Aḥmad
In'āmul Ḥaq, 1937-	IN'ĀMUL-ḤAQ, 1937-
In'āmul-Ḥaq Khān	KHĀN, In'āmul-Ḥaq
In'āmul-Kabīr Brahma	BRAHMA, In'āmul-Kabīr
In'āmullāh Khān	KHĀN, In'āmullāh
'Ināyaṭ Ḥusain Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, 'Ināyaṭ Ḥusain
'Ināyaṭ Ḥusain Muḥammad	ḤUSAIN MUḤAMMAD, 'Ināyaṭ
'Ināyaṭ Rasūl	'INĀYAṬ RASŪL
'Ināyaṭul-Karīm, 1920-	'INĀYAṬUL-KARĪM, 1920-
Inayet. See 'Ināyaṭ	
Indranāṭh Banerjī, 1849-1911	BANERJĪ, Indranāṭh, 1849-1911
Indubhūshan Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Indubhūshan
Indu Sāhā, 1940-	SĀHĀ, Indu, 1940-
Inkā	INKĀ, pseud.
Al-Insān	AL-INSĀN, pseud.
Inṭājul-'Ālam	INṬĀJUL-'ĀLAM
Iqlimur-Riẓā'	IQLIMUR-RIẒĀ'
'Irfān 'Alī	'ALĪ, 'Irfān
'Irfān Ḥabīb	ḤABĪB, 'Irfān
Irshād Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Irshād
Īshānchandra Banerjī, 1856-1897	BANERJĪ, Īshānchandra, 1856-1897
Īshānchandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Īshānchandra
Īshānchandra Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Īshānchandra
Isḥāq Chākhārī, 1922-	CHĀKHĀRĪ, Isḥāq, 1922-
Isḥāq Khān	KHĀN, Isḥāq
Ishikā	ĪṢHIKĀ, pseud.

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Name	Entry order
Īshwarchandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Īshwarchandra
Īshwarchandra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Īshwarchandra
Īshwarchandra Gupta, 1812-1859	GUPTA, Īshwarchandra, 1812-1859
Īshwarchandra Vidyāsāgar, 1820-1891	ĪSHWARCHANDRA Vidyāsagar[1], 1820-1891
Īshwar Kṛishna	ĪSHWARKṚIṢHNA
Ismā'īl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ismā'īl
(Doctor) Ismā'īl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ismā'īl, Doctor
Ismā'īl Ḥusain Ḍinājī	ḌINĀJĪ, Ismā'īl Ḥusain
Ismā'īl Muḥammad, 1922-	ISMĀ'ĪL MUḤAMMAD, 1922-
Ismā'īl Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Ismā'īl
Ismā'īl Shahīd	SHAHĪD, Ismā'īl
(Mawlavī) 'Iṣmaṭ 'Alī	'ALĪ, 'Iṣmaṭ
Isrāfīl	ISRĀFĪL, pseud.
Isrā'il Ḥusain Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, Isrā'il Ḥusain
Iẓhārul-Ḥaq	IẒHĀRUL-ḤAQ
Iẓhārul-Islām	IẒHĀRUL-ISLĀM
J. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, J
J. Baṛāl	BAṚĀL, J
J.J. Awwal	AWWAL, J J
J.N. Ḍās	ḌĀS, J N
Jadavchandra Vidyāraṭna	JADAVCHANDRA Vidyaraṭna
Jaḍunāṭh	JAḌUNĀṬH
Jaḍunāṭh Basāk	BASĀK, Jaḍunāṭh
Jaḍunāṭh Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Jaḍunāṭh
Jaḍunāṭh Mutsuḍḍī	MUṬSUḌḌĪ, Jaḍunāṭh
(Sir) Jaḍunāṭh Barkār	SARKĀR, Jaḍunāṭh
Ja'far 'Ālam, 1941-	'ĀLAM, Ja'far, 1941-

1. Literary title, meaning Ocean of learning, which has replaced his original family title, Banerjī.

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Name	Entry order
Jaʿfar ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Jaʿfar ʿAlī
Jagachchandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Jagachchandra
Jagachchandra Poddār	PODDĀR, Jagachchandra
Jagadīsh Bhattacherjī, 1911-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Jagadīsh, 1911-
Jagadīshchandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Jagadīshchandra
Jagadīshchandra Bose, 1858-1940	BOSE, Jagadīshchandra, 1858-1940
Jagadīshchandra Ghosh	GHOSH, Jagadīshchandra
Jagadīshchandra Roygupta	ROYGUPTA, Jagadīshchandra
Jagatchandra Dās	DĀS, Jagatchandra
Jagatchandra Vidyāvinod	JAGATCHANDRA Vidyāvinod
Jaghlul. See Zaghlūl	
(Begam) Jahān-Arā	JAHĀN-ARĀ
Jahān-Arā Amīr	AMĪR, Jahān-Arā
Jahān-Arā Arzū, 1932-	ARZŪ, Jahān-Arā, 1932-
Jahān-Arā Begam, 1938-	JAHĀN-ARA BEGAM, 1938-
Jahān-Arā Hakīm	HAKĪM, Jahān-Arā
Jahān-Arā Haq	JAHĀN-ARĀ HAQ
Jahān-Arā Imām, 1929-	IMĀM, Jahān-Arā, 1929-
Jahān-Arā Khānam	JAHĀN-ARĀ KHĀNAM
(Musammat) Jahān-Arā Khātūn	JAHĀN-ARĀ KHĀTŪN
(Dr.) Jahān-Arā Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Jahān-Arā
Jahān-Arā Murshid	MURSHID, Jahān-Arā
Jahāngīr ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Jahāngīr
Jahāngīr ʿĀlam Jinnāh	ʿĀLAM, Jahāngīr (Jinnāh)
Jahāngīr Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Jahāngīr, i.e. Mufīzud-Dīn ʿAlī Muhammad Chowdhury, 1919-
Jahāngīr Habībullāh	HABĪBULLĀH, Jahāngīr
Jahāngīr Khālid	KHĀLID, Jahāngīr

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Name	Entry order
Jahāngīr Shāhnawāz	SHĀHNAWĀZ, Jahāngīr
Jahāngīr Ṭāriq	ṬĀRIQ, Jahāngīr
Jahed. See Zāhid	
Jahir. See Ẓāhir	
Jajābar	JĀJĀBAR, i.e. Binay Mukherjī, 1912-
Jājābar Kālan	KĀLAN, Jājābar, pseud.
Jājābar Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Jājābar, pseud.
Jaladhar Sen, 1860-1939	SEN, Jaladhar, 1860-1939
Jalāl Aḥmad	JALĀL AḤMAD
Jalāl Aḥmad Chowdhury, 1918-	CHOWDHURY, Jalāl Aḥmad
Jalāluḍ-Dīn Aḥmad[1]	JALĀLUḌ-DĪN AḤMAD
Jalāluḍ-Dīn Aḥmad, 1926[2]	JALĀLUḌ-DĪN AḤMAD, 1926-
Jalāluḍ-Dīn Akbar	AKBAR, Jalāluḍ-Dīn
Jalāluḍ-Dīn Ṭa'lluqdār	ṬA'LLUQDĀR, Jalāluḍ-Dīn
Jalandhar	JALANDHAR, pseud.
Jalil Mandal	MANDAL, Jalil
Jalīlul-'Ālam, 1936-	JALĪLUL-'ĀLAM, 1936-
Jamāl Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Jamāl
Jamāluḍ-Dīn Aḥmad	JAMĀLUḌ-DĪN AḤMAD
Jamāluḍ-Dīn Aḥmad Chowdhury, 1933-	CHOWDHURY, Jamāluḍ-Dīn Aḥmad, 1933-
Jamāluḍ-Dīn Mullā, 1931-	MULLĀ, Jamāluḍ-Dīn, 1931-
Jamīl Bin Ziyarat	JAMĪL BIN ZIYĀRAT
Jamīluḍ-Dīn Aḥmad	JAMĪLUḌ-DĪN AḤMAD
Jāminīkānta Ghoshal, 1912-	GHOSHAL, Jāminīkānta
Jaminikishor Roy	ROY, Jāminīkishor
Jaminināth Smṛitibhūshan	JĀMINĪNĀṬH Smṛitibhūshan

1. There are different authors with this name.
2. Auth. of Shahīd Iṭumīr; Shonita dhārā, Bogra, 1969 (dramas).

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Name	Entry order
Jamshed. See Jamshiḍ	
Jamsher. See Jamshīr	
Jamshiḍ Faiẓī	FAIẒĪ , Jamshiḍ
Jamshīr ʿAlī Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, Jamshīr ʿAlī
Janāb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Janāb
Janābul-Islām	JANĀBUL-ISLĀM
Jānakīnāṭh Pāl	PĀL, Jānakīnāṭh
Jān-Muḥammaḍ[1]	JĀN-MUḤAMMAḌ
Jarāsanḍha	JARĀSANḌHA, i.e. Chāruchanḍra Chakravarṭī,1904-
Jashoḍānanḍan Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Jashoḍānanḍan
Jasīm Al Ḥakīm, pseud. See Muḥammaḍ Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn, 1934-	
Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn[2]	JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN
(Kabi) Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn, 1903-1976[3]	JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, 1903-1976
Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1900[4]-	JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1900-
Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn Miyān	JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN MIYĀN
Ḍaṭibinoḍ[5] Ḍās	ḌĀS, Ḍaṭibinoḍ
Ḍaṭīnḍra Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Ḍaṭīnḍra
Ḍaṭīnḍramohan Biswās Ḍevbarmā[6]	BISWĀS ḌEVBARMĀ, Ḍaṭīnḍramohan
Ḍaṭīnḍramohan Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Ḍaṭīnḍramohan

1. Jān-Muḥammaḍ; Munshī Muḥammaḍjān; and Ṣūfī Miyānjān are exceptional types of names, so entry order is also exceptional.
2. There are different authors with this name.
3. Some sources quote this date as 1902-1975, while in Bāṅglā sāhitya; granthapanjī it is 1904.
4. Auth. of Kunjabīthikā, 1959; Sāndhyakākalī, 1963 (poetry).
5. Author spells as Binode. May be transcribed as Vinoḍ.
6. Sanskrit form: Deva Varmā.

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Name	Entry order
Jatīndramohan Roy	ROY, Jaṭīndramohan
Jaṭīndranāṭh Bāgchī, 1878-1948	BĀGCHĪ, Jaṭīndranāṭh, 1878-1948
Jaṭīndranāṭh Sengupṭa, 1887-1954	SENGUPṬA, Jaṭīndranāṭh, 1887-1954
Jaṭīndraprasād Bhattacherjī, 1890-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Jaṭīndraprasād, 1890
Jaṭīn Sarkār	SARKĀR, Jaṭīn
Jāṭrāmohan Biswās Ḍevbarmā	BISWĀS ḌEVBARMĀ, Jāṭrāmohan
Javed. See Jawiḍ	
Jayanṭakumār ḌĪwānjī, 1944-	ḌĪWĀNJĪ, Jayanṭakumār, 1944-
Jayārānī ḌĀs Sharmā	ḌĀSSHARMĀ, Jayārānī
Jaygopāl Ṭarkaraṭna, 1775-1846	JAYGOPĀL Ṭarkaraṭna, 1775-1846
Jaygovinḍa Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Jaygovinḍa
Jaynab. See Zaynab	
Jaynāṭh Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Jaynāṭh
Jennat. See Zīnaṭ	
Jharnāḍās Purkāyasṭha	PURKĀYASṬHA, Jharnāḍās
Jiarat. See Ziyāraṭ	
Jībanānanḍa ḌĀs, 1899-1954[1]	ḌĀS, Jībanānanḍa, 1899-1954
Jīban Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Jīban
Jībankānāi Chakravarti	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Jībankānāi
Jīnat. See Zīnat	
Jīshuḍev Sharmā, 1945-	SHARMĀ, Jīshuḍev, 1945-
Jīshu Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Jīshu
Jiṭeṇḍralāl Roy Baṛuā[2]	ROY BAṚUĀ, Jiṭeṇḍralāl
Jiṭendranāṭh Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Jiṭeṇḍranāṭh
Jiṭeṇḍranāṭh Sen	SEN, Jiṭendranāṭh

1. b. Barisāl.
2. Baṛuā, is mainly a family name of Buddhists; in Assam(India), however, it is also maintained by the Hindus.

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Name	Entry order
Jiṭen Ghoṣh, 1912[1]-1976	GHOṢH, Jiṭen, 1912-1976
Jñāna. See Ġyān	
Jobeda. See Zubayḍa	
(Swāmī)Ṭogānanḍa	ṬOGĀNANḌA
Ṭogānanḍa Haṅgsa	HAṄGSA, Ṭogānanḍa
Ṭogenḍrachanḍra Ḍev	ḌEV, Ṭogenḍrachanḍra
Ṭogenḍrachanḍra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Ṭogenḍrachanḍra
Ṭogenḍramohan Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ṭogenḍramohan
Ṭogenḍranāṭh Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Ṭogenḍranāṭh
Ṭogenḍranāṭh Guṭa	GUṬA, Ṭogenḍranāṭh
Ṭogeshchanḍra Barman Roy	BARMAN ROY, Ṭogeshchanḍra
Ṭogeshchanḍra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ṭogeshchanḍra
Ṭogeshchanḍra Ḍevsharmā Roy	ḌEVSHARMĀ ROY, Ṭogeshchanḍra
Ṭogeshchanḍra Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Ṭogeshchanḍra
Ṭogeshchanḍra Nāṭh	NĀṬH, Ṭogeshchanḍra
Ṭogeshchanḍra Roy	ROY, Ṭogeshchanḍra
Ṭogeshchanḍra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Ṭogeshchanḍra
Ṭogeshchanḍra Sinha, 1900-	SINHA, Ṭogeshchanḍra, 1900-
Ṭogīnḍrachanḍra Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Ṭogīnḍrachanḍra
Ṭogīnḍranāṭh Bose, 1854-1905	BOSE, Ṭogīnḍranāṭh, 1854-1905
Ṭogīnḍranāṭh Roy, 1896-	ROY, Ṭogīnḍranāṭh, 1896-
Joinal. See Zainul-	
Jolly Jahānūr, 1948-	JAHĀNŪR, Jolly, 1948-
Jonab. See Janāb	
Joynal. See Zainul-	
Joynal Abedin. See Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn	

1. Date of birth quoted in Bāṅglā sāhiṭya; granṭhapanjī is 1900.

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Name	Entry order
Jugalpada Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Jugalpada
Jyotipāl Thera	JYOTIPĀL Thera
Jyotiprakāsh Dās	DĀS, Jyotiprakāsh
Jyotiprakāsh Datta, 1939-	DATTA, Jyotiprakāsh, 1939-
Jyotirindra Nandī, 1912-	NANDĪ, Jyotirindra, 1912-
Jyotirindranāth Tagore, 1849-1925	TAGORE, Jyotirindranāth, 1849-1925
Jyotirmay Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Jyotirmay
Jyotirmmay Dev Roy Tagore	DEV ROYTAGORE, Jyotirmmay
Jyotishchandra Ghoshāl	GHOSHĀL, Jyotishchandra
K. Aftābud-Dīn Ahmad	AFTĀBUD-DĪN AHMAD, K
K. Ahmad	AHMAD, K
K. ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, K
K. ʿAlī. See Kawsar ʿAlī	
K. Imdādul-Haq	IMDĀDUL-HAQ, K
K.A. Husain	HUSAIN, K A
(Principal) K.A. Rahmān	RAHMĀN, K A
(Dr) K.B. Sajjādur-Rashīd	SAJJĀDUR-RASHĪD, K B
K.B.M. ʿAbdus-Salām	ʿABDUS-SALĀM, K B M
K.C. Roy	ROY, K C
K.C. Sarkār	SARKĀR, K C
K.F.M. Ghulām Kibriyā	KIBRIYĀ, K F M Ghulām
K.G. Murād	MURĀD, K G
K.H. Azād Ahmad	AZĀD AHMAD, K H
K.K. Paul Chowdhury. See Krishna Kumār Pālchowdhury	
K.L. Rahmān	RAHMĀN, K L
K.M. ʿAbdus-Salām	ʿABDUS-SALĀM, K M

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Name	Entry order
K.M. Abūl-Ḥusain	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, K M
K.M. Alfāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ALFĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, K M
K.M. Asaḍuz-Zamān	ASAḌUZ-ZAMĀN, K M
K.M. Ashraful-ʿAzīz	ASHRAFUL-ʿAZĪZ, K M
K.M. Bārī	BĀRĪ, K M
K.M. Baṣhīruḍ-Ḍīn. See Khonḍkār Muḥammaḍ Baṣhīruḍ-Ḍīn	
(Mawlānā) K.M. Faẓlur-Raḥmān Munshī	MUNSHĪ, K M Faẓlur-Raḥmān
K.M. Islām	ISLĀM, K M
K.M. Karīm. See Khonḍkār Maḥbūbul-Karīm, 1933-	
K.M. Miṣr	MIṢR , K M
K.M. Nāṣir, 1944-	NĀṢIR, K M ,1944-
K.M. Quḍḍūs	QUḌḌŪS, K M
K.M. Raḥīmuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, K M Raḥīmuḍ-Ḍīn
K.M. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, K M
K.M. Raʾīsuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, K M Raʾīsuḍ-Ḍīn
K.M. Ṣaḍīqul-Ḥaq	ṢAḌĪQUL-ḤAQ, K M
K.M. Saiful-Islām. See Khān Muḥammaḍ Sayful-Islām, 1942-	
K.M. Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn	ṢALĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN, K M
K.M. Sarkār	SARKĀR, K M
K.M. Shāh	SHĀH, K M
K.M. Shamshir ʿAlī, 1909-	ʿALĪ, K M Shamshīr, 1909-
K.M. Tipu Sulṭān	SULṬĀN, K M Tipu
K.M. Ẓiyāʾuḍ-Ḍīn	ẒIYĀʾUḌ-ḌĪN, K M
K.M.G. Raḥmān. See Qāẓī (Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Raḥmān	
K.M.H. Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, K M H
K.M.N. Muṭṭalib	MUṬṬALIB, K M N
K.N. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, K N

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Name	Entry order
K.N. Mashriqī	MASHRIQĪ, K N
K.P. Sarkār	SARKĀR, K P
K.S. Maḥmūd	MAḤMŪD, K S
K.U. Shāh	SHĀH, K U
Ka. F. Ka.	KA. F. KA., pseud.
Kabel. See Qābil	
Kabi Āhāsi	ĀHĀSI, Kabi, pseud.
Kabiḍā	KABIḌĀ, pseud.
Kabīr Chowḍhury, 1923-	CHOWḌHURY, Kabīr, 1923-
Kabīruḍ-Ḍīn, 1942-	KABĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, 1942-
Kabiyāl Ramesh Sarkār. See Ramesh Shīl	
Kadam. See Qaḍam	
Kader. See Qāḍir	
Kāfī Khān	KHĀN, Kāfī
Kafīluḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1936-	KAFĪLUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1936-
Kafīluḍ-Ḍīn Al-Ṣiḍḍīqī	AL-ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Kafīluḍ-Ḍīn
(Mahārāja Swāmī) Kaibālyānanḍa Girī	GIRI, Kaibālyānanḍa
Kāikobad. See Kāykobāḍ	
Kailāshchanḍra Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Kailāshchanḍra
Kailāshchanḍra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Kailāshchanḍra
Kailāshchanḍra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Kailāshchanḍra
Kailāshchanḍra Sinha	SINHA, Kailāshchanḍra
Kais. See Qays	
Kaiser. See Qayṣar	
Kālāpāhāṛ	KĀLĀPĀHĀṚ, pseud.
Kāliḍās Paṇḍiṭ[1]	PAṆḌIṬ, Kāliḍās

1. Paṇḍiṭ (learned), auffixed to a name is treated as a family title, but is literary title (removable) when it is prefixed.

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Name	Entry order
Kālidās Roy, 1889-	ROY, Kāliḍās, 1889-
Kālīhar Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Kālīhar
Kālikānṭa Shiromani	KĀLĪKĀNṬA Shiromani
Kālīkinkar Chakravartī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Kālīkinkar
Kālīkishor Bose Ḍevbarmā	BOSE ḌEVBARMĀ, Kālīkishor
Kālīkṛishna Lāhiṛī	LĀHIṚĪ, Kālīkṛishna
Kālīkumār Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Kālīkumār
Kalīm Anwār	ANWĀR, Kalīm
Kalīm Ḍāḍ Khān. See Muḥammaḍ Kalīm Ḍāḍ Khān	
Kālīmohan Roychowḍhury	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Kālīmohan
Kalīmuḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ	KALĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Kālīnāṭh Ghoṣhāl	GHOṢHĀL, Kālīnāṭh
Kālinḍī	KĀLINḌĪ
Kālīpaḍa Ḍās, 1936-	ḌĀS, Kālīpaḍa, 1936-
Kālīpaḍa Ḍevsharmā	ḌEVSHARMĀ, Kālīpaḍa
Kalīprasanna Ghoṣh, 1843-1911	GHOṢH, Kālīprasanna, 1843-1911
Kalīprasanna Sinha, 1840-1870	SINHA, Kālīprasanna, 1840-1870
Kālīprasanna Vidyāraṭna	KĀLĪPRASANNA Vidyāraṭna
(Roy Bahāḍur) Kālīprasanna Vidyāsāgar	KĀLĪPRASANNA Vidyāsāgar
Kālīranjan	KĀLĪRANJAN
Kālo Mukhosh	MUKHOṢH, Kālo, pseud.
Kālpuruṣh	KĀLPURUṢH, pseud.
Kālu Shāh	SHĀH, Kālu
Kalyān Miṭra, 1939-	MIṬRA, Kalyān, 1939-
Kāmākhyacharan Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Kāmākhyacharaṇ
Kāmākṣhiprasāḍ Chatterjī, 1917-	CHATTERJĪ, Kāmākṣhiprasāḍ, 1917-

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Name	Entry order
Al-Kamāl ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb, 1935[1]	ʿABḌUL-WAHHĀB, Al-Kamāl, 1935-
Kamāl Aḥmaḍ	KAMĀL AḤMAḌ
Kamāl Arsalān	ARSALĀN, Kamāl
Kamāl ʿAṭā'ur-Raḥmān	ʿAṬĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Kamāl
Kamāl Bin Mahṭāb	KAMĀL BIN MAHṬĀB
Kamāl Chowḍhury , 1923[2]	CHOWḌHURY, Kamāl, 1923-
Kamalesh Banerjī	BĀNERJĪ, Kamalesh
Kamal Kumkum	KUMKUM, Kamal
Kamāl Maḥmūḍ Muṣṭafā	MAḤMŪḌ, Kamāl (Muṣṭafā)
Kamāl Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Kamāl
Kamāluḍ-ḌIn	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN
Kamāluḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ, 1928-	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1928-
Kamāluḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Kamāluḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ
Kamāluḍ-ḌIn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Kamāluḍ-ḌIn
Kamāluḍ-ḌIn Khān	KHĀN, Kamāluḍ-ḌIn
Kamel. See Kāmil	
Kamelya. See Camellia	
Kāmil Muḥammaḍ	KĀMIL MUḤAMMAḌ
Kāminīmohan Ḍiwān, 1890-	ḌIWĀN, Kāminīmohan, 1890-
Kāminīmohan Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Kāminīmohan
Kāminī Roy, 1864-1933	ROY, Kāminī, 1864-1933
Kamr. See Qamar	
Kamrul. See Qamarul-	
Kamrunnesa. See Qamarun-Nisā'	
Kanāḍ	KANĀḌ, pseud.
Kānāilāl Roy	ROY, Kānāilāl
Kanak Biswās	BISWĀS, Kanak

1. Varying date 1934.
2. Auth. of Āmār deṣh, Dhākā, Kapoṭakṣhī, 1374(B.S.)

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Name	Entry order
Kānā Mullā	MULLĀ, Kānā, i.e. Amīnur-Rahmān, 1918-
Kāṅgāl Harināṭh. See Harināṭh Majumḍār, 1833-1896	
Kanīz Fāṭima	FĀṬIMA, Kanīz
Kankāl	KANKĀL, i.e. Waṣīuz-Zamān Chowdhury, 1912-
Kāṇṭichanḍra Ghoṣh, 1895-	GHOṢH, Kāṇṭichanḍra, 1895-
Kānu Fakīr. See ʿAlī Riẓā'	
Kara. See Kar	
Karam ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Karam
Karīm	KARĪM
Kārṭṭikchanḍra Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Kārṭṭikchanḍra
Kārṭṭikchanḍra Ḍevnāṭh	ḌEVNĀṬH, Kārṭṭikchanḍra
Karunāmay Goswāmī, 1943-	GOSWĀMĪ, Karunāmay, 1943-
Kased. See Qāsiḍ	
Kashed. See Qāsiḍ	
Kashem. See Qāsim	
Kāshīnāṭh	KĀSHĪNĀṬH
Kāshṭkār	KĀSHṬKĀR, pseud.
Kasim. See Qāsim	
Kaushulī	KAUSHULĪ, pseud.
Kavi. See Kabi	
Kāvya. See Kābya	
Kawṣar ʿAlī, 1924[1]	ʿALĪ, Kawṣar, 1924-
Kawṣar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Kawṣar
Kayem. See Qa'im	
Kayesh. See Qays	
Kāykobāḍ	KĀYKOBĀḌ, i.e. Muḥammad Kāẓim Al-Qurayshī, 1858-1952

1. Auth. of Islāmer itihāṣ, ʿAlī Pubs., 1972.

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Name	Entry order
Kāykobād 'Alī Mallik	MALLIK, Kāykobād 'Alī
Kazem. See Kāẓim	
Kazi. See Qāẓī	
Kāẓimuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Kāẓimuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Keḍāreshwar Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Keḍāreshwar
Keḍārnāṭh Banerjī, 1863-1949	BANERJĪ, Keḍārnāṭh, 1863-1949
Keḍārnāṭh Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Keḍārnāṭh
Keramaṭ. See Kirāmaṭ	
Keshabchanḍra Sen, 1838-1884	SEN, Keshabchanḍra, 1838-1884
Keti	KETI, pseud.
Khabīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1910-1969	KHABĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD, 1910-1969
Khadem. See Khāḍim	
Khaḍija[1] Khan (Runā)	KHAN, Khadija (Runā)
Khadīja Khāṭūn, 1917-	KHAḌĪJA KHĀṬŪN, 1917-
Khaḍīja Raḥmān	KHAḌĪJA RAḤMĀN
Khagenḍra Ḍās Chowḍhury	ḌĀSCHOWḌHURY, Khagenḍra
Khagenḍralāl Sinha	SINHA, Khagenḍralāl
Khagenḍranāṭh Bose	BOSE, Khagenḍranāṭh
Khagenḍranāṭh Ḍās, 1918-	ḌĀS, Khagenḍranāṭh, 1918-
(Roy Bahāḍur) Khagenḍranāṭh Miṭra[2], 1880-	MIṬRA, Khagenḍranāṭh, 1880-
Khagenḍranāṭh Roy	ROY, Khagenḍranāṭh
Khair. See Khayr	
Khaja. See Khwāja	
Khāksar	KHĀKSAR, pseud.
Khaled. See Khālid	

1. Compiler of Bhūṭ-peṭnī, wrongly spells as Khoḍeja.
2. b. Ḍhulgrām, Jessore.

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Name	Entry order
Khāleda Aḍib Khānam[1]. See Khāliḍa Aḍīb Chowḍhury, 1939-	
Khāleda Edib. See Khāliḍa Aḍīb	
Khaleq. See Khāliq	
Khāliḍa Aḍīb Chowḍhury, 1939-	CHOWḌHURY, Khāliḍa Aḍīb, 1939-
Khāliḍa Hanum	KHĀLIḌA HANUM
Khāliḍa Khānam[2]	KHĀLIḌA KHĀNAM
Khāliḍa Manẓūre-Khuḍā	MANẒŪRE-KHUḌĀ, Khāliḍa
Khāliḍa Salāḥuḍ-ḌĪn, 1933-	SALĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN, Khāliḍa, 1933-
Khāliḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Khāliḍ
Khāliḍ Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Khāliḍ
Khāliḍ Khalīḍur-Raḥmān	KHALĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Khāliḍ
Khāliḍ Ma'shuqe-Rasūl	MA'SHUQE-RASŪL, Khāliḍ
Khalīl Aḥmaḍ	KHALĪL AḤMAḌ
Khalīl Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Khalīl
Khalīlur-Raḥmān	KHALĪLUR-RAḤMĀN
Khalīlur-Raḥmān Khan	KHĀN, Khalīlur-Raḥmān
Khalīlur-Rahmān Qāḍirī	QĀḌIRĪ, Khalīlur-Raḥmān
Khāliq Bin Zainuḍ-ḌĪn, 1954-	KHĀLIQ BIN ZAINUḌ-ḌĪN, 1954-
Khāliq Bin Ẓamīr	KHĀLIQ BIN ẒAMĪR
Khāliq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Khāliq
Khāliq Ḍād Chowḍhury, 1907-	CHOWḌHURY, Khāliq Ḍād, 1907-
Khāliquz-Zamān Ilyās	ILYĀS, Khāliquz-Zamān
Khāmshine Mishar	MISHAR, Khāmshine, pseud.
Khān Amānur-Raḥmān, 1939-	AMĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, Khān, 1939-
Khān 'Aṭāur-Raḥmān	'AṬĀUR-RAḤMĀN, Khān

1. This was the original name in Certificate/later changed through court affidavid as Khaledah Edib Chowdhury, while Edib is corrupt form of Aḍīb (polite manners).
2. Same as Begam Khālida Khānam.

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Name	Entry order
Khān Bahādur Nawāb ʿAbdul-Laṭīf. See ʿAbdul-Laṭīf Khān, Nawāb, 1828-1893	
Khān Chowdhury Amānaṭullāh Aḥmad	AMĀNAṬULLĀH AḤMAD, Khān Chowdhury
Khandaker. See Khondkār	
Khandker. See Khondkār	
Khān Muḥammad Afsar Husain	ḤUSAIN, Khān Muḥammad Afsar
Khān Muḥammad Ḍulāl	ḌULĀL, Khān Muḥammad
Khān Muḥammad Farābī	FARĀBĪ, Khān Muḥammad
Khān Muḥammad Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn, 1901-1981	MUʿĪNUḌ-ḌĪN, Khān Muḥammad, 1901-1981
Khān Muḥammad Sāliq	SĀLIQ, Khān Muḥammad
Khān Muḥammad Sayful- Islām, 1942-	SAYFUL-ISLĀM, Khān Muḥammad, 1942-
Khān Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn	MUʿĪNUḌ-ḌĪN, Khān
Khashruz-Zamān. See Khasrūz-Zamān	
Khasrū ʿAjmī	ʿAJMĪ, Khasrū
Khasrū Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Khasrū
Khasrūz-Zamān Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Khasrūz-Zamān
Khater. See Khāṭir	
Khayer. See Khayr	
Khayrāṭullāh, 1842-1936	KHAYRĀṬULLĀH, 1842-1936
Khayrul-Anām	KHAYRUL-ANĀM
Khayrul-Bashar	KHAYRUL-BASHAR
(Advocate) Khayrul-Islām	KHAYRUL-ISLĀM
Khayrul-Islām Mullā	MULLĀ, Khayrul-Islām
Khayrul-Kabīr	KHAYRUL-KABĪR
Khayrul-Maṭīn	KHAYRUL-MAṬĪN
Khayrun-Nisā' Khātūn	KHAYRUN-NISĀ' KHĀṬŪN

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Name	Entry order
Khayruz-Zamān	KHAYRUZ-ZAMĀN
Khoda. See Khudā	
Khodeja. See Khadīja	
Khokan Mandal	MANDAL, Khokan
Khondaker. See Khondkār	
Khondkār A.K. Ḥafīẓuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	ḤAFĪẒUḌ-DĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār, A K.
Khondkār ʿAbḍul-Ghanī	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ, Khondkār
Khondkār ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm	ʿABḌUL-ḤALĪM, Khondkār
Khondkār ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq	ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ, Khondkār
Khondkār ʿAbḍul-Khāliq	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, Khondkār
Khondkār ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm, 1934-	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Khondkār, 1934-
Khondkār ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār ʿAbḍur-Razzāq	ʿABḌUR-RAZZĀQ, Khondkār
Khondkār Abū-Azāḍ	ABŪ-AZĀḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Akhṭar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Khondkār Akhṭar
Khondkār ʿAlī Ashraf	ASHRAF, Khondkār ʿAlī
Khondkār Amīnuḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	AMĪNUḌ-DĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Amjaḍ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Khondkār Amjad
Khondkār Anwār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Khondkār Anwār
Khondkār Asaḍuz-Zamān	ASAḌUZ-ZAMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Ashraf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Khondkār Ashraf
Khondkār ʿAṭā'ur-Raḥmān	ʿAṬĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Azāḍ Aḥmaḍ	AZĀḌ AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Azhār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Khondkār Azhār
(Mawlānā) Khondkār Bashīruḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	BASHĪRUḌ-DĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār

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Name	Entry order
Khondkār Faizuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	FAIẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Faẓle-Mawlā	FAẒLE-MAWLĀ, Khondkār
Khondkār Faẓle-Rabbī	FAẒLE-RABBĪ, Khondkār
Khondkār Ghulām Aḥmaḍ	GHULĀM AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Ghulām Ismā'īl	ISMĀ'ĪL, Khondkār Ghulām
Khondkār Ghulām Kibriyā, 1937-	KIBRIYĀ, Khondkār Ghulām, 1937-
Khondkār Ghulām Muḥammaḍ	GHULĀM MUḤAMMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Ḥabībuḍ-Ḍīn	ḤABĪBUḌ-ḌĪN, Khondkār
Khondkār Ḥabībuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ḤABĪBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Ḥabībur-Raḥmān, 1936-	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār, 1936-
Khondkār Hiḍāyaṭullāh Miyān	HIḌĀYAṬULLĀH MIYĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Jamāluḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	JAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Khāliq	KHĀLIQ, Khondkār
Khondkār Luṭfur-Raḥmān	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Maḥbūbul-Karīm, 1933-	MAḤBŪBUL-KARĪM, Khondkār, 1933-
Khondkār Maḥmūḍur-Raḥmān	MAḤMŪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Maqbūl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Khondkār Maqbūl
Khondkār Mashī'ur-Raḥmān	MASHĪ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Masʿuḍur-Raḥmān	MAS'UḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Muḥammaḍ Bashīruḍ-Ḍīn	BASHĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Khondkār Muḥammaḍ
Khondkār Muḥammaḍ Ilyās, 1924-	ILYĀS, Khondkār Muḥammaḍ, 1924-
Khondkār Munīruz-Zamān	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn	MUSLIMUḌ-ḌĪN, Khondkār
Khondkār Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān	MUṬĪ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondkār Muṭṭalib	MUṬṬALIB, Khondkār
Khondkār Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Nūrul-Islām	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Khondkār

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Name	Entry order
Khondkār Qamaruḍ-Ḍīn	QAMARUḌ-ḌĪN, Khondkār
Khondkār Rafīqul-Ḥaq	RAFĪQUL-ḤAQ, Khondkār
Khondkār Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Khondkār
Khondkār Riyāẓul-Ḥaq[1], 1940-	RIYĀẒUL-ḤAQ, Khondkār, 1940-
Khondkār Riẓāul-Karīm	RIẒĀUL-KARĪM, Khondkār
Khondkār Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Khondkār Shamsud-Dīn Muḥammaḍ
Khondkār Shamsul-Ḥaq	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Khondkār
Khondkār Sirājul-Ḥaq, 1941-	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, Khondkār, 1941-
Khondkār Sulṭān Maḥmūḍ Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Khondkār Sulṭān Maḥmūd
Khondkār Ṭabībur-Raḥmān	ṬABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Khondkār
Khondker. See Khondkār	
Khondoker. See Khondkār	
Khorshed. See Khūrshīd	
(Dr) Khosh Muḥammaḍ	KHOSH MUḤAMMAḌ
Khoshnūr ʿĀlamgīr	ʿĀLAMGĪR, Khoshnūr
Khuḍā Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Khuḍā
Khuḍāḍāḍ	KHUḌĀḌĀḌ
Khudādāḍ Khān	KHĀN, Khuḍādāḍ
Khude Khuku	KHUKU, Khude, i.e. Rawshan-Arā Begam
Khurshed. See Khūrshīd	
Khūrshīḍa Haq	KHŪRSHĪḌA HAQ
(Dr) Khūrshīḍ Ahmaḍ	KHŪRSHĪḌ AḤMAḌ
Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam[2]	ʿĀLAM, Khūrshīḍ
Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Khūrshīḍ

1. Simple form: Riazul Haq.
2. There are two authors with this name, of which one uses the incorrect form: Khorshed.

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Name	Entry order
Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam
Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam
Khūrshīḍ ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Khūrshīḍ ʿAlī
Khūrshīḍ-Jahān, 1942-	KHŪRSHĪḌ-JAHĀN, 1942-
Khūrshīḍul-ʿĀlam, 1937-	KHŪRSHĪḌUL-ʿĀLAM, 1937-
Khūrshīḍul-Islām	KHŪRSHĪḌUL-ISLĀM
Khwāja, pseud. See Ibrāhīm Khān, 1894-1978	
Khwāja ʿAbḍul-Quḍḍūs	ʿABḌUL-QUḌḌŪS, Khwāja
Khwāja ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Shāh	SHĀH, Khwāja ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm
Khwāja Aḥmaḍ	KHWĀJA AḤMAḌ
Khwāja Ḥasan Niẓāmī	NIẒĀMĪ, Khwāja Ḥasan
Khwāja Kamāluḍ-Ḍīn	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Khwāja
Khwanḍkār[1]. See Khonḍkār	
Kibria. See Kibriyā	
Kifā'aṭullāh	KIFĀ'AṬULLĀH
Kingshuk	KIṄGSHUK, pseud.
(Mawlānā) Kirāmaṭ ʿAlī Nizāmī	NIẒĀMĪ, Kirāmaṭ ʿAlī
Kiranchanḍra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Kiranchanḍra
Kiranḍhan ChatterjI, 1887-	CHATTERJĪ, Kiranḍhan, 1887-
Kishorīlāl Roy	ROY, Kishorīlāl
Kishor Shāhzāḍa	SHĀHZĀḌA, Kishor
Kobbad. See Kubbāḍ	
Kohinūr	KOHINŪR
Korban. See Qurbān	
Koṭwāl, pseud. See ʿAbḍul-Ḥafīẓ, 1911-	

1. Khwanḍkār, the transliterated form, but difficult for applicat

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Name	Entry order
Kṛiṣhnachandṛa Ṭālvisārad	KṚIṢHNACHANḌRA Ṭālvisārad
Kṛiṣhnachūṛā	KṚIṢHNACHŪṚĀ, pseud.
Kṛiṣhnaḍās Āchārya Chowḍhury	ĀCHĀRYA CHOWḌHURY, Kṛishnaḍās
Kṛiṣhnaḍās Kavirāj[1]	KAVIRĀJ, Kṛiṣhnaḍās
Kṛiṣhnaḍhan Ḍe, 1898-	ḌE, Kṛiṣhnaḍhan, 1898-
Kṛiṣhnagopāl Basāk	BASĀK, Kṛiṣhnagopāl
Kṛiṣhnakumār Pāl Chowḍhury	PĀLCHOWḌHURY, Kṛiṣhnakumār
Kṛiṣhnamohan Banerjī, 1813-1885	BANERJĪ, Kṛiṣhnamohan, 1813-1885
Kṛiṣhnamohan Ḍhar	ḌHAR, Kṛiṣhnamohan
Kṛiṣhnananḍa	KṚIṢHNANANḌA
Kṛiṣhnapaḍa Viḍyāraṭna	KṚIṢHNAPAḌA Viḍyāraṭna
Kṛiṣhnasunḍar Ḍevnāṭh	ḌEVNĀṬH, Kṛiṣhnasunḍar
Kṛiṭṭibās Ojhā	OJHĀ, Kṛiṭṭibās, pseud.
Kṣhemeshchandṛa Rakṣhiṭ	RAKṢHIṬ, Kshemeshchandṛa
Kṣhīroḍprasāḍ Viḍyāvinoḍ, 1863-1927	KSHĪROḌPRASĀḌ Viḍyāvinoḍ, 1863-1927
Kṣhiṭīshchandṛa Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Kṣhiṭīshchandṛa
Kṣhiṭīshchandṛa Lāhiṛī	LĀHIṚĪ, Kṣhiṭīshchandṛa
Kuāshā	KUĀSHĀ, i.e. Abū-Ḥayḍar Sājiḍur-Raḥmān
Kubbāḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Kubbāḍ
Kuhelī	KUHELĪ, pseud.
Kulāḍcharaṇ Sarkār	SARKĀR, Kulāḍcharaṇ
Kulchandṛa Gupṭa	GUPṬA, Kulchandṛa
Kumār. See under personal name	
Kumārī. See under personal name	
Kumuḍbanḍhu Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Kumuḍbanḍhu

1. Kavirāj, initially an occupational title for one dealing with Āyurvedic treatment; later on it became a family title, and a surname. A writer of 16th cent. originally hailing from Naihāti Jhāmaṭpur, Burdwan.

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Name	Entry order
Kumuḍchandra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Kumuḍchandra
Kumuḍinī Bose	BOSE, Kumuḍinī
Kumuḍinīkānta Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Kumuḍinīkānta
Kumuḍranjan Mallik, 1882-	MALLIK, Kumuḍranjan, 1882-
Kunḍaprabhā Sen	SEN, Kunḍaprabhā
Kunḍaprabhā Sengupta	SENGUPTA, Kunḍaprabhā
Kunjabihārī Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Kunjabihārī
Kunjabihārī Chatterji	CHATTERJĪ, Kunjabihārī
Kunjabihārī Ḍāsgupta	ḌĀSGUPTA, Kunjabihārī
Kunjabihārī Har	HAR, Kunjabihārī
Kunjaḍās	KUNJAḌĀS
Kunjamohan Ḍās	ḌĀS, Kunjamohan
Kusumkumārī Sengupta	SENGUPTA, Kusumkumārī
Kusum-Mālā Ḍatta	ḌATTA, Kusum-Mālā
Kutub. See Outub	
Kyamelia. See Camellia	
L. Kabīr	KABĪR, L
L. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, L
L.M. Biswās	BISWĀS, L M
L.M. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, L M
Labachandra Pāl	PĀL, Labachandra
Lābanyachandra Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Lābanyachandra
Lābanyakumār Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Lābanyakumār
Lābanyakumār Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Lābanyakumār
Lakshman Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Lakshman
Lakshmicharan Ḍāsgupta	ḌĀSGUPTA, Lakshmicharan
Lālan Fakīr. See Lālan Shāh, 1772-1888	

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Name	Entry order
Lālan Shāh, 1772-1888[1]	SHĀH, Lālan, 1772-1888
Lālgopāl Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Lālgopāl
Lalitchandra Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Lalitchandra
Lalitkumār Dāsgupta	DĀSGUPTA, Lalitkumār
Lalitkumār Sinha Roy	SINHA ROY, Lalitkumār
Lalitmohan Jyotirbhūshan	LALITMOHAN Jyotirbhūshan
Lālmohan	LĀLMOHAN
Lālmohan Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Lālmohan
Lālmohan Dās	DĀS, Lālmohan
Lālmohan Devsharmā Chakravartī	DEVSHARMĀ CHAKRAVARTĪ, Lālmohan
Lālmohan Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Lālmohan
Latīfa Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Latīfa
Latīfa Hilālī, 1928-	HILĀLĪ, Latīfa, 1928-
Latīfa Rashīd, 1928-	RASHĪD, Latīfa, 1928-
Latifee. See Latīfī	
Latīfur-Rahmān	LATĪFUR-RAHMĀN
Latīfur-Rizā'	LATĪFUR-RIZĀ'
Lāvanya. See Lābanya	
Layes. See Laiq	
Laylā[2] Rāghib	RĀGHIB, Laylā
Laylā Rahmān	LAYLĀ RAHMĀN
Laylā Samad, 1928-	SAMAD, Laylā, 1928-
Līlā Devī, 1901-	DEVĪ, Līlā, 1901-
Lily Chowdhury, 1928-	CHOWDHURY, Lily, 1928-
Līnā Kabīr-	KABĪR, Līnā

1. Varying date 1774-1890. b. Harishpur, Jhenidah, Jessore.
2. Simple form: Laila.

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Names showing entry order

Name	Entry order
Lokman. See Luqmān	
Luqmān Fakīr	FAKĪR, Luqmān
Luqmān Khān Shirwānī, 1908-1969	SHIRWĀNĪ, Luqmān Khān, 1908-1969
Lutfar. See Luṭfur-	
Luṭful-Ḥaydar Chowḍhury, 1933-	CHOWḌHURY, Luṭful-Ḥaydar, 1933-
Luṭful-Ḥaydar Sirājī	SIRĀJĪ, Luṭful-Ḥaydar
Luṭful-Kabīr	LUṬFUL-KABĪR
Luṭful-Kabīr Khān	KHĀN, Luṭful-Kabīr
Luṭfun-Naḥār Rashīḍ	RASHĪD, Luṭfun-Naḥār
Luṭfun-Nisā' ʿAbbās	ʿABBĀS, Luṭfun-Nisā'
Luṭfun-Nisā' Ḥabībullāh	ḤABĪBULLĀH, Luṭfun-Nisā'
Luṭfur-Raḥmān[1]	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN
(Dr) Luṭfur-Raḥmān. See Muḥammaḍ Luṭfur-Raḥmān, 1889-1936	
(Mawlānā) Luṭfur-Raḥmān	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, Mawlānā
Luṭfur-Raḥmān Ritan	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN (Ritan)
Luṭfur-Raḥmān Sarkār	SARKĀR, Luṭfur-Raḥmān
Luṭfur-Raḥmān Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, Luṭfur-Raḥmān
Luṭfur-Raḥmān Żulfiqār	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN (Żulfiqār)
Luṭfur-Rashīḍ	LUṬFUR-RASHĪḌ
M. ʿAbḍul-Bārī, 1910-	ʿABḌUL-BĀRĪ, M , 1910-
M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥai	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, M
M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, M ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ
M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Sarḍār, 1918-	SARḌĀR, M ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ, 1918-
M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq	ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ, M
M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥasīb	ʿABḌUL-ḤASĪB, M
M. ʿAbḍul-Jalīl	ʿABḌUL-JALĪL, M
M. ʿAbḍul-Karīm	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM, M

1. There are two authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
M. ʿAbdullāh	ʿABDULLĀH, M
M. ʿAbdullāh Laṭīf	LAṬĪF, M. ʿAbdullāh
M. ʿAbdul-Majīd	ʿABDUL-MAJĪD, M
M. ʿAbdul-Qadīr, 1908-	ʿABDUL-QADĪR, M , 1908-
M. ʿAbdur-Raḥmān Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, M ʿAbdur-Raḥmān
M. ʿAbdur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, M ʿAbdur-Raḥmān
M. ʿAbdur-Rashīd Ṣiddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, M ʿAbdur-Rashīd
M. ʿAbdur-Razzāq	ʿABDUR-RAZZĀQ, M
M. ʿAbdus-Samad, 1922-	ʿABDUS-SAMAD, M , 1922-
M. ʿAbdus-Subḥān	ʿABDUS-SUBḤĀN, M
M. Abūl-Ḥusain	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, M
M. Abūl-Qāsim	ABŪL-QĀSIM, M
M. Abū-Ṭāhir	ABŪ-ṬĀHIR, M
M. Afṭāb ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, M Afṭāb
M. Aḥmad	AḤMAD, M
M. Akbar ʿAlī, 1911-	ʿALĪ, M Akbar, 1911-
M. ʿAlamgīr, 1938-	ʿĀLAMGĪR, M , 1938-
M. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M
M. ʿAlī Nawab	NAWĀB, M ʿAlī
M. ʿAlī Shāh	SHĀH, M ʿAlī
(Prof) M. Amānullāh	AMĀNULLĀH, M
M. Amīnullāh Miyān	AMĪNULLĀH MIYĀN, M
M. Amīrul-Ḥaq[1]	AMĪRUL-ḤAQ, M
M. Anīsuz-Zamān	ANĪSUZ-ZAMĀN, M

1. Spells his name as Ameer-ul-Huq.

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Names showing entry order

Name	Entry order
M. Asaduz-Zamān	ASADUZ-ZAMĀN, M
M. Asafud-Dawla	ASAFUD-DAWLA, M
M. Ashrafud-Dīn	ASHRAFUD-DĪN, M
M. Ashrāṭ	ASHRĀṬ, M
M. ʿAsmaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M ʿAsmaṭ
M. ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq	ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAQ, M
M. Faẓlur-Raḥmān	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, M
M. Ghulām-Raḥmān	GHULĀM-RAḤMĀN, M
M. Ḥabībullāh	ḤABĪBULLĀH, M
M. Ḥaq	ḤAQ, M
M. Hārūnur-Rashīd. See Muḥammad Hārūnur-Rashīd	
(Dr) M. Hudā	HUDĀ, M
M. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, M
M. Ḥusain ʿAlī, 1940-	ʿALĪ, M Ḥusain, 1940-
M. Ibrāhīm	IBRĀHĪM, M
M. Idrīs	IDRĪS, M
M. ʿImrān	ʿIMRĀN, M
M. Jasīmud-Dīn	JASĪMUD-DĪN, M
M. Kabīr, 1930-	KABĪR, M , 1930-
M. Kalīmud-Dīn Khān	KHĀN, M Kalīmud-Dīn
M. Khalīlur-Raḥmān	KHALĪLUR-RAḤMĀN, M
M. Luṭfur-Raḥmān	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, M
M. Maḥbūbul-Ḥaq	MAḤBŪBUL-ḤAQ, M
M. Maḥmūd	MAḤMŪD, M
M. Maqbūl Ḥusain, 1929-	ḤUSAIN, M Maqbūl, 1929-
(Dr) M. Mīzānur-Raḥmān	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, M
M. Mozammel. See M. Muzzammil	

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Name	Entry order
M. Muhīuḍ-Ḍīn, 1930-[1]	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, M , 1930-
M. Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn[2]	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, M
M. Mujībur-Raḥmān	MUJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, M
M. Mukammil Ḥaq	MUKAMMIL ḤAQ, M
M. Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn	MUMṬĀZUḌ-ḌĪN, M
M. Munīruz-Zamān	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, M
M. Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn	MUSLIMUḌ-ḌĪN, M
M. Muzzammil Ḥaq	MUZZAMMIL ḤAQ, M
M. Muzzammil Ḥaq Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, M Muzzammil Ḥaq
(Prof.) M. Nā'ib ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M Nā'ib
M. Najībur-Raḥmān ʿAbbāsī	ʿABBĀSĪ, M Najībur-Raḥmān
M. Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, M
M. Naẓīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	NAẒĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, M
M. Nūre-ʿĀlam[3]	NŪRE-ʿĀLAM, M
M. Nūrul-Ḥaq	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, M
M. Nūrul-Islām	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, M
(Major) M. Rafīqul-Islām	RAFĪQUL-ISLĀM, M
M. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, M
(Professor) M. Raḥmān Sharīf	SHARĪF, M Raḥmān
M. Ramẓan ʿAlī Sarḍār. See Muḥammaḍ Ramaẓān ʿAlī Sardār	
M. Raqībuz-Zamān	RAQĪBUZ-ZAMĀN, M
M. Rashīḍuz-Zamān	RASHĪḌUZ-ZAMĀN, M
M. Ṣāḍiq	ṢĀḌIQ, M
M. Saʿīḍur-Raḥmān	SAʿĪḌUR-RAHMĀN, M
M. Ṣā'imuḍ-Ḍīn	SĀ'IMUḌ-ḌĪN, M

1. Auth. of Marā gāṅg porā fesal, Dhākā, Chalanṭikā Baighar, 1969-70.
2. Auth. of Parichay, Dhākā, Eastern Book House, 1968-69.
3. Spells his name as Noor-E-Alam.

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Name	Entry order
M. Shafīqul-Islām	SHAFĪQUL-ISLĀM, M
M. Shāhjahān. See Muḥammad Shāhjahān	
M. Shāhjahān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M Shāhjahān
M. Shāhjahān Khān	KHĀN, M Shāhjahān
M. Shāhnawāz	SHĀHNAWĀZ, M
M. Shamsul-ʿĀlam	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM, M
M. Shamsul-Ḥaq, 1927-	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, M , 1927-
M. Shamsur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, M Shamsur-Rahmān
M. Ṣiddīq Khān. See Muḥammad Ṣiddīq Khān	
M. Ṣiddīqur-Raḥmān	ṢIDDĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, M
M. Sirājul-Ḥaq, 1903-1963	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, M , 1903-1963
M. Sulaymān[1]	SULAYMĀN, M
M. Ṭāhir Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, M Ṭāhir
M. Ṭawfīqul-Islām	ṬAWFĪQUL-ISLĀM, M
M. ʿUbaydul-Ḥaq, 1903-	ʿUBAYDUL-ḤAQ, M , 1903-
M. ʿUbaydullāh	ʿUBAYDULLĀH, M
M. Wahīduz-Zamān, 1935[2]	WAḤĪDUZ-ZAMĀN, M , 1935-
M. Yasin	YASIN, M
M.A. Ahid. See M.A. Wāḥid	
M.A. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M A
M.A. Arshad	ARSHAD, M A
M.A. Aʿẓam, 1908-	AʿẒAM, M A , 1908-
M.A. ʿAzīz, 1923-	ʿAZĪZ, M A , 1923-
M.A. Bāqī	BĀQĪ, M A
M.A. Bārī, 1910-	BĀRĪ, M A , 1910-

1. Spells his name as Solaiman.
2. Auth. of Approach to library administration, Dhākā, University Press Ltd., 1980.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Name	Entry order
M.A. Bārik	BĀRIK, M A
M.A. Baṣīr	BAṢĪR, M A
M.A. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, M A
M.A. Ghafūr	GHAFŪR, M A
M.A. Ḥafīẓ	ḤAFĪẒ, M A
M.A. Ḥakīm	ḤAKĪM, M A
M.A. Ḥamīḍ, 1930-[1]	ḤAMĪḌ, M A , 1930-
M.A. Ḥamīḍ[2]	ḤAMĪD, M A
M.A. Ḥasanāṭ	ḤASANĀṬ, M A
M.A. Hāshim	HĀSHIM, M A
M.A. Hāshim Khān, 1909-	KHĀN, M A Hāshim, 1909-
M.A. Ḥayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, M A
M.A. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, M A
M.A. Jabbār[3]	JABBĀR, M A
M.A. Jabbār[4]	JABBĀR, M A
M.A. Jabbār[5]	JABBĀR, M A
M.A. Jabbār Beg, 1943-	BEG, M A Jabbār, 1943-
M.A. Ja'far	JA'FAR, M A
M.A. Jalīl	JALĪL, M A
M.A. Karīm	KARĪM, M A
(Dāktār) M.A. Karīm[6]	KARĪM, M A , Dāktār

1. Auth. of Chalanbiler itikathā; Pashchim Pākistāner diary, Pābnā, 1966, etc.
2. Comp. of Ġyāner mashāl, Bāṅglādesh Book Corpn., 1975.
3. Auth. of Bilās kānan, Comilla, 1915.
4. Tr. of Jagat o mahājagat; Sāt samudra, Book Villa, 1969.
5. Auth. of Elements of differential calculus, 1971; Elements of integral calculus, 1974; A text-book on intermediate dynamics, 1974.
6. Auth. of Jauna biġyān; bikriti o chikitsā, Chittagong, 1959.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Name	Entry order
M.A. Kashem. See M.A. Qāsim	
M.A. Khāliq[1]	KHĀLIQ, M A
M.A. Khāliq Ahad	KHĀLIQ, M A (Ahad)
M.A. Khāliq Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, M A Khāliq
M.A. Khān	KHĀN, M A
M.A. Laṭīf	LAṬĪF, M A
M.A. Majīd, 1945-[2]	MAJĪD, M A , 1945-
M.A. Majīd[3]	MAJĪD, M A
M.A. Mālik	MĀLIK, M A
M.A. Mandal	MANDAL, M A
M.A. Mānik	MĀNIK, M A
M.A. Mannān	MANNĀN, M A
M.A. Muṭṭalib	MUṬṬALIB, M A
M.A. Muṭṭalib. See also Muhammad ʿAbdul-Muṭṭalib	
M.A. Qader. See Muhammad ʿAbdul-Qādir	
M.A. Qāsim	QĀSIM, M A
M.A. Qāsim Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, M A Qāsim
M.A. Qayyūm. See Muhammad ʿAbdul-Qayyūm	
M.A. Quddūs	QUDDŪS, M A
M.A. Quddūs Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, M A Quddūs
M.A. Rahīm	RAHĪM, M A
M.A. Rashīd	RASHĪD, M A
(Dr) M.A. Rashīd. See Muhammad ʿAbdur-Rashīd	

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1. Spells his name as Khalique, and Khaleque.
2. Auth. of Asrubanyā, 1967; Palāshpurer bāṅke, 1966.
3. Auth. of Bṛihat dashamik dhārāpāt o aṅka shikshā, Barisāl, 1977.

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Name	Entry order
M.A. Ra'uf	RA'UF, M A
M.A. Razzāq	RAZZĀQ, M A
M.A. Salām	SALĀM, M A
M.A. Sālik	SĀLIK, M A
M.A. Ṣamaḍ	ṢAMAḌ, M A
(Dr) M.A. Saṭṭār	SAṬṬĀR, M A
M.A. Shāhjahān	SHĀHJAHĀN, M A
M.A. Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, M A
M.A. Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, M A
M.A. Subḥān	SUBḤĀN, M A
M.A. Ṭāhir	ṬĀHIR, M A
M.A. Waḍūḍ	WAḌŪḌ, M A
M.A. Waḍūḍ Bhuiyān. See Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḍūḍ Bhuiyān, 1948-	
M.A. Wahhāb	WAHHĀB, M A
M.A. Waḥīḍ	WAḤĪḌ, M A
M.A. Wajīḍ	WAJĪḌ, M A
(Dr) M.A. Wajīḍ Miyān	WAJĪḌ MIYĀN, M A
M.A. Zamān	ZAMĀN, M A
M.A.A.Qaḍīr	QAḌĪR, M A A
M.A.H. Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, M A H
M.A.K. Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, M A K
M.B. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, M B
M.E. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M E
M.G. Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, M G
M.G. Muṣṭafá	MUṢṬAFĀ, M G
(Prof) M.G. Sāhā	SĀHĀ, M G
M.G.A.J. Manṣūr ʿUlubbī[1]	ʿULUBBĪ, M G A J Manṣūr

1. A term for the Shīʿa sect, i.e. Ḥafīẓ Al-Asaḍ Al-ʿUlubbī, Pres., Syria.

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Name	Entry order
M.H. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M H
M.H. Khoṇḍkār	KHOṆḌKĀR, M H
M.I. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, M I
M.I. Ḥaq	HAQ, M I
M.K. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M K
M.K. Raḥīmuḍ-ḌĪn, 1892-1972	RAḤĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, M K ,1892-1
M.K. Zamān	ZAMĀN, M K
(Dr) M.K.U. Mullā	MULLĀ, M K U
M.M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ	ʿABḌUL-ḤAMĪD, M M
M.M. ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, M M
M.M. Ḥaq	ḤAQ, M M
M.M. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, M M
M.M. Islām	ISLĀM, M M
M.M. Kawṣaruḍ-ḌĪn	KAWṢARUḌ-ḌĪN, M M
M.M. Mazharul-Ḥaq	MAẒHARUL-ḤAQ, M M
M.M. Sarḍār	SARḌĀR, M M
(Dr) M.M. Sarkār	SARKĀR, M M
M.M. Shāhjahān	SHĀHJAHĀN, M M
M.M. Zamān	ZAMĀN, M M
M.M.A. Hayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, M M A
M.M.U. Abūl-Manṣūr	ABŪL-MANṢŪR, M M U
M.N. Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, M N
M.N. Islām	ISLĀM, M N
M.N. Muṣṭafā	MUṢṬAFĀ, M N
M.O. Ghanī	GHANĪ, M O
M.R. Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, M R
M.R. Akhṭar Mukul	AKHṬAR, M R (Mukul)
M.R. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, M R
(Brig.) M.R. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, M R ,Brig.

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Name	Entry order
M.R. Khān	KHĀN, M R
M.R. Ṣiddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, M R
M.S. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, M S
M.S. ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, M S
M.S. Bakhsh	BAKHSH, M S
M.S. Ḥaq	ḤAQ, M S
M.S. Huḍā, 1921-	HUḌĀ, M S , 1921-
M.S. Islām, 1914-	ISLĀM, M S , 1914-
M.S. Khān. See Muḥammaḍ Ṣiddīq Khān	
M.S. Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, M S
M.S. Zamān	ZAMĀN, M S
(Major) M.S.A. Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, M S A
M.T. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, M T
(Professor) M.U. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, M U
M.U. Khān	KHĀN, M U
...lam. See Muḥammaḍ Ẓahūrul-...am	
Maʿālī Muḥammaḍ	ḤAQ, M Z
Mabin. See Mubīn	MAʿĀLĪ MUḤAMMAḌ
Maḍanmohan Kabiranjan	MAḌANMOHAN Kabiranjan
Maḍanmohan Ṭarkālankār, 1817-1937	MAḌANMOHAN Ṭarkālankār, 1817-1937
Maḍan Shāhu	SHĀHU, Maḍan, pseud.
Mādhabāchārya	MĀḌHABĀCHĀRYA
Mādhabchanḍra Ḍevnāṭh	ḌEVNĀṬH, Mādhabchanḍra
Mādhabchanḍra Ṭarkachūṛāmaṇi	MĀḌHABCHANḌRA Ṭarkachūṛāmaṇi
Mādhabchanḍra Ṭattwanidhi	MĀḌHABCHANḌRA Ṭattwanidhi
Mādhabīlāl Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Mādhabīlāl

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Name	Entry order
Madhukar, pseud. See Ghulām Saqlayn, 1928-	
Madhusūdan Ḍās	ḌĀS, Madhusūdan
Madhusūdan Kunda	KUNDA, Madhusūdan
Mafiz. See Mufīz	
Mafrūha Chowdhury, 1933-	CHOWDHURY, Mafrūha, 1933-
Mahādev Sāhā, 1944-	SĀHĀ, Mahādev, 1944-
Mahāshweṭā Bhattacherjī, 1926-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Mahāshweṭā, 1926-
Maḥbūb A. Khondkār	KHONDKĀR, Maḥbūb, A
Maḥbūb 'Alī Bhuiyān (Khokā)	BHUIYĀN, Maḥbūb 'Alī (Khokā)
Maḥbūb Amīn	AMĪN, Maḥbūb
Maḥbūb Bin Shāhjahān	MAḤBŪB BIN SHĀHJAHĀN
Maḥbūb Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Maḥbūb
Maḥbūb Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Maḥbūb
Maḥbūb Jamāl Zāhidī, 1929-	ZĀHIDĪ, Maḥbūb Jamāl, 1929-
Maḥbūb Jamīl	JAMĪL, Maḥbūb
Maḥbūb Khān	KHĀN, Maḥbūb
Maḥbūb Rabbānī. See Muḥammad Maḥbūb Rabbānī	
Maḥbūb Ṣādiq, 1945[1]	ṢĀDIQ, Maḥbūb, 1945-
Mahbūb Ṣādiq	ṢĀDIQ, Maḥbūb
Mahbūb Sarkār	SARKĀR, Maḥbūb
Mahbūb Ta'lluqdār, 1940-	TA'LLUQDĀR, Maḥbūb, 1940-
Mahbūbud-Dīn Ahmad	MAḤBŪBUD-DĪN AHMAD
Maḥbūbul-'Ālam, 1898-1981[2]	MAḤBŪBUL-'ALAM, 1898-1981

1. b. Tangail. Prof., Karatia Sa'adat College.
2. Auth. of Walī darveshgan, 1968; Mu'miner zabānbandī, 1953; Palten jībaner smriti, etc. b. Faleyābād, Chittagong.

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Names showing entry order

Name	Entry order
Maḥbūbul-ʿĀlam, 1936[1]	MAḤBŪBUL-ʿĀLAM, 1936-
Mahbūbul-ʿĀlam Khān (Jahāngīr)	KHĀN, Maḥbūbul-ʿĀlam (Jahāngīr)
Maḥbūbul-Bārī Khān	KHĀN, Maḥbūbul-Bārī
Maḥbūbul-Ḥaq	MAḤBŪBUL-ḤAQ
Maḥbūbullāh	MAḤBŪBULLĀH
Maḥbūbun-Nahār Muktā, 1957-	MAḤBŪBUN-NAHĀR, (Muktā), 1957-
Maḥbūbur-Raḥmān	MAḤBŪBUR-RAḤMĀN
(Dr) Maḥbūbur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Maḥbūbur-Raḥmān
Maḥbūbur-Raḥmān Murshid	MAḤBŪBUR-RAḤMĀN (Murshid)
Maḥbūbur-Raḥmān Sharīf	MAḤBŪBUR-RAḤMĀN (Sharīf)
Mahḍī , 1915-[2]	MAHḌĪ, 1915-
Mahḍī Ḥusain, 1898-1978[3]	ḤUSAIN, Mahdī, 1898-1978
Mahendra	MAHENDRA
Mahendrachandra Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Mahendrachandra
Mahendrachandra Taṭṭwanidhi Vidyāvinod	MAHENDRACHANDRA Taṭṭwanidhi Vidyāvinod[4]
Mahendranāṭh Mallabarmā	MALLABARMĀ[5], Mahendranāṭh
Maheshwar Nyāyalankār, 1852-[6]	MAHESHWAR Nyāyalankār, 1852-
Maheshwar Siddhantaratna	MAHESHWAR Siddhāntaratna
Maheshweṭā Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Maheshweṭā
Mahesvara. See Maheshwar	
Mahfil Ḥaq	MAHFIL ḤAQ

1. Auth. of Michaeler prahasan, 1968; Bāṅglā sāhityer itihās; Bāṅglā chhander rūparekhā, etc. b. Gaffargāon, Mymensingh.
2. Auth. of Path jānā pāyni, etc.
3. Author spelled his name as Mahdi Husain; and Mehdi Hasan.
4. Joint literary titles.
5. May also be treated in split form: Malla Barmā.
6. b. Sylhet; an author of nearly 28 books.

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Name	Entry order
Mahfiz. See Mahfūẓ	
Mahfūẓa Khaṭūn	MAḤFŪẒA KHĀṬŪN
Mahfūz Siddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, Maḥfūẓ
Mahfūẓul-ʿĀlam	MAḤFŪẒUL-ʿĀLAM
Maḥfūẓul-Bārī Siddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, Maḥfūẓul-Bārī
Mahfūẓul-Ḥaq	MAḤFŪẒUL-ḤAQ
Maḥfūẓullāh	MAḤFŪẒULLĀH
Maḥfūẓur-Raḥmān	MAḤFŪẒUR-RAḤMĀN
Mahib. See Muhib; Muhibb	
Mahīdul-Islām	MAHĪDUL-ISLĀM
Mahimchandra Hāldār	HĀLDĀR, Mahimchandra
Mahīndrakumār Dās	DĀS, Mahīndrakumār
Mahit. See Muḥīṭ	
Mahiuddin. See Muḥīuḍ-Dīn	
Mahmood. See Maḥmūḍ	
Al-Maḥmūḍ, 1936-	AL-MAḤMŪD, 1936-
Maḥmūda Akhand, 1951-	AKHAND, Maḥmūda, 1951-
Mahmūda Begam	MAḤMŪDA BEGAM
Maḥmūda Islām, 1942-	MAḤMŪDA ISLĀM, 1942-
Maḥmūda Khātūn	MAḤMŪDA KHĀṬŪN
Maḥmūda Khātūn Ṣiddīqa, 1910-1977	ṢIDDĪQA, Maḥmūda Khātun, 1910-197.
Maḥmūḍ ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Maḥmūḍ
Maḥmūd ʿĀlam Beg	BEG, Maḥmūḍ ʿĀlam
Mahmūda Sulṭāna	SULṬĀNA, Maḥmūda
Maḥmūḍ Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Maḥmūḍ

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Num	Entry order
Mahmūḍ Ḥaq, 1948-	MAḤMŪḌ ḤAQ, 1948-
Maḥmūd Haydar	ḤAYḌAR, Maḥmūḍ
Maḥmūḍ Kālu Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Maḥmūḍ Kālu
Maḥmūḍ Lashkar, 1918-	LASḤKAR, Maḥmūḍ, 1918-
Maḥmūḍ Rashīḍ	RASHĪD, Maḥmūḍ
Maḥmūḍ S. Ḥaydar, 1918-[1]	ḤAYḌAR, Maḥmūḍ, S , 1918-
Maḥmūḍ Shafīq	SHAFĪQ, Maḥmūḍ
Maḥmūḍ Shāh Qurayshī, 1936-	QURAYSHĪ, Maḥmūḍ Shāh, 1936-
Maḥmūdul-ʿĀlam Khān	KHĀN, Maḥmūḍul-ʿĀlam
Mahmūdul-Amīn	MAḤMŪḌUL-AMĪN
Maḥmūḍul-Ḥaq, 1940-	MAḤMŪḌUL-ḤAQ, 1940-
Maḥmūḍul-Karīm	MAḤMŪḌUL-KARĪM
Maḥmūḍullāh, 1944-	MAḤMŪḌULLĀH, 1944-
Mahmūḍullāh Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Maḥmūḍullāh
Maḥmūḍur-Raḥmān	MAḤMŪḌUR-RAḤMĀN
Maḥmūḍuz-Zamān, 1944-	MAḤMŪḌUZ-ZAMĀN, 1944-
Maḥmūḍ Al-Zamān. See Maḥmūḍuz-Zamān, 1944-	
Mahṭāb	MAHṬĀB
(Begam) Mahṭāb-Arā	MAHṬĀB-ARĀ
Mahṭābuḍ-ḌĪn	MAHṬĀBUḌ-ḌĪN
Mahṭābuḍ-ḌĪn Mandal	MANDAL, Mahṭābuḍ-ḌĪn
Mahṭābuḍ-ḌĪn Sarkār, 1903-	SARKĀR, Mahṭābuḍ-ḌĪn, 1903-
Maitraya. See Miṭra	
Maiṭreyī Biswās	BISWĀS, Maiṭreyī
Maitreyī Devī, 1914-	ḌEVĪ, Maiṭreyī, 1914-

1. Auth. of Resurrection in Bānglādesh, 1983.

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Name	Entry order
Majaddadi. See Mujaddadī	
Majed. See Mājid	
Mājid Miyān	MĀJID MIYĀN
Mājid Rushdī	RUSHDĪ, Mājid
Mājidul-Ḥaq	MĀJIDUL-ḤAQ
Majir. See Mujīr	
Majmūd Shāh Qurayshī	QURAYSHĪ, Majmūd Shāh
Makarendra Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Makarendra
Makarram. See Mukarram	
Makbul. See Maqbūl	
Makhdūm A'zam Mashrafī	MASHRAFĪ, Makhdūm A'z...
Makhlisur Raḥmān. See Mukhlisur-Raḥmān	
Makid. See Māqid	
Mālākār	MĀLĀKĀR, pseud.
Mālatī Devī	DEVĪ, Mālatī
Malay Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Malay
Malaykumār Bhaumik, 1946-1976	BHAUMIK, Malaykumār, 1946-1...
Male. See Ma'alī	
Malek. See Mālik	
Maleka. See Mālika	
Malfat. See Mulfat	
Malīha Ḥaq	MALĪHA ḤAQ
Malika Begam	MALIKA BEGAM
Malika Al-Rāzī. See Malika Ar-Rāzī	
Malika Ar-Rāzī	MALIKA AR-RĀZĪ
Mālikud-Dīn Aḥmad	MĀLIKUD-DĪN AḤMAD

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Name	Entry order
Mallavarmā. See Mallabarmā	
Mallik Bin ʿIṣāmuḍ-ḌĪn Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Mallik Bin ʿIṣāmuḍ-ḌĪn
Mamin. See Mūʾmin	
Mamtaz. See Mumtāz	
Māmūn Manṣūr	MANṢŪR, Māmūn
Māmūn Al-Rashīḍ. See Māmūnur-Rashīḍ	
Māmūnur-Rashīḍ	MĀMŪNUR-RASHĪḌ
Manasī	MĀNASĪ, pseud.
Manawar. See Marwar; Munawwar	
Mandul. See Mandal	
Manfar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Manfar
Mangalācharaṇ Chatterjī, 1921-	CHATTERJĪ, Mangalācharaṇ, 1921-
Mangal Chāṅḍ	CHĀṄḌ, Mangal
Mānik Banerjī, 1908-1956[1]	BANERJĪ, Mānik, 1908-1956
Mānik Bāṅgāl	MĀNIK Bāṅgāl
Mānikchandra Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Manikchandra
Mānik Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mānik
Mānikuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ	MĀNIKUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Mānik Zamān	ZAMĀN, Mānik
Manilāl Adhikārī	ADHIKĀRĪ, Manilāl
Manilāl Banerjī, 1886-	BANERJĪ, Manilāl, 1886-
Manimohan Roy	ROY, Manimohan
Manimohan Sen	SEN, Manimohan
Manīndrachandra Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Manīndrachandra
Manīndrakumār Miṭra	MIṬRA, Manīndrakumār

1. b. Hariharpur, Vikrampur, Dhākā.

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Name	Entry order
Manīndralal Bose, 1897-	BOSE, Manīndralāl, 1897-
Manīndramohan Chowḍhury Kābyaṭīrṭha	CHOWḌHURY, Manīndramohan
Manīndramohan Pāl	PĀL, Manīndramohan
Manir. See Munīr	
Manishaṅkar Mukherjī. See Shaṅkar	
Manīsh Ghatak, 1902-	GHATAK, Manīsh, 1902-
Manju Dhālī[1] (Ṭulu)	DHĀLĪ, Manju (Ṭulu)
Manju Raḥmān	MANJU RAḤMĀN
Manju Sarkār	SARKĀR, Manju
Manjusrī Chowḍhury, 1923-	CHOWḌHURY, Manjusrī, 1923-
Mankumārī Bose, 1863-1943	BOSE, Māṅkumārī, 1863-1943
Manmaṭhkumār Roy	ROY, Manmaṭhkumār
Manmaṭhnāṭh Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Manmaṭhnaṭh
Manmaṭhnāṭh Roy	ROY, Manmaṭhnāṭh
Manoharchandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Manoharchandra
Manoj Bose, 1901-	BOSE, Manoj, 1901-
Manomohan	MANOMOHAN
Manomohan Barman, 1927-	BARMAN, Manomohan, 1927-
Manomohan Bose, 1831-1912	BOSE, Manomohan, 1831-1912
Manomohan Ḍāssharmā	ḌĀSSHARMĀ, Manomohan
Manomohan Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Manomohan
Manoram Guhathākuraṭā	GUHATHĀKURAṬĀ, Manoram
Manoranjan Biswās	BISWĀS, Manoranjan
Manoranjan Ḍe	ḌE, Manoranjan
Manoranjan Khān	KHĀN, Manoranjan

1. A Bengali family title of those who used to wear or hold shield.

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Name	Entry order
Mansoor. See Manṣūr	
Manṣūr Aḥmaḍ Patwārī	PĀTWĀRĪ, Manṣūr Aḥmaḍ
Manṣūr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Manṣūr
Manṣūr ʿAlī Shāh	SHĀH, Manṣūr ʿAlī
Mansūr Jamāl	JAMĀL, Manṣūr
Manṣūr Musā, 1945[1]	MUSĀ, Manṣūr, 1945-
Mansūr Raḥmān. See Manṣūrur-Raḥmān	
Mansūruḍ-Ḍīn	MANṢŪRUḌ-ḌĪN
Mansūruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MANṢŪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Manṣūrur-Raḥmān	MANṢŪRUR-RAḤMĀN
Manu Islām	MANU ISLĀM
Manwara Begam, 1930-	MANWARA BEGAM, 1930-
Manwara Hāḍī, 1940-	HĀḌĪ, Manwara, 1940-
Manwar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Manwar
Manwar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Manwar
Manẓūr Aḥmaḍ	MANẒŪR AḤMAḌ
Manẓure-Mawlā, 1940-	MANẒURE-MAWLĀ, 1940-
Manẓūr Murshiḍ	MURSHIḌ, Manẓūr
Manẓūr Murshiḍ Maḥmūḍ	MURSHIḌ, Manẓūr (Maḥmūḍ)
Manẓūr Rashīḍ	RASHĪḌ, Manẓūr
Manẓūrul-Aḥsan	MANẒŪRUL-AḤSAN
Manẓūrul-Ḥaq	MANẒŪRUL-ḤAQ
Manẓūrul-Islām	MANẒŪRUL-ISLĀM
Manẓūrul-Maḥmūd Sulṭān	MANẒŪRUL-MAḤMŪḌ (Sulṭān)
Maqaddas ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Maqaddas

1. Complete name: Abul-Manṣūr Muḥammaḍ Abū-Musā, not in use. Asst. Professor, Bengali, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
Maqbūl Aḥmaḍ[1]	MAQBŪL AḤMAḌ
Maqbūl Aḥmaḍ[2]	MAQBŪL AḤMAḌ
Maqbūl Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Maqbūl Aḥmaḍ
Maqbūl ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Maqbūl
Maqbūla Manẓūr, 1938-	MANẒŪR, Maqbūla, 1938-
Maqbūl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Maqbūl
(Master) Maqbūl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Maqbūl, Master
Maqbūl Ḥusain Chowḍhury, 1898-1955	CHOWḌHURY, Maqbūl Ḥusain, 1898-1955
Maqbūlur-Raḥmān	MAQBŪLUR-RAḤMĀN
Maqbūlur-Raḥmān Sarkār	SARKĀR, Maqbūlur-Raḥmān
Maqiḍ Ḥayḍar, 1948-	ḤAYḌAR, Māqiḍ, 1948-
Maqsūḍa Begam	MAQṢŪḌA BEGAM
(Musammaṭ) Maqṣūḍa Khāṭūn	MAQṢŪḌA KHĀṬŪN
Maqsūḍur-Raḥmān Hilālī	HILĀLĪ, Maqsūḍur-Raḥmān
Maramī	MARAMĪ, pseud.
Marḍan, 1600-1645	MARḌAN, 1600-1645
Marīchikā	MARĪCHIKĀ, pseud.
Martuza. See Murṭaẓā	
Maʿrūf Chinu	MAʿRŪF (Chinu)
Maryam Jamīla	JAMĪLA, Maryam
Marẓīna Begam	MARẒĪNA BEGAM
(Paṇḍiṭ) Mashhaḍī Riyāẓud-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ, 1859-1919	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Mashhaḍī, 18[illegible]-[illegible]
Mashriqī. See Mashriqī	
Maʿshūq Ahmad Jangī	MAʿSHŪQ AḤMAḌ (Jangī)
Maʿshūq Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Maʿshūq

1. Auth. of Saral maktab sāhitya, Ḍhākā, 1923.
2. Auth. of Kullir prem, Barisāl, Nehār Prakāshanī, 1975.

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Name	Entry order
Masīḥud-Dīn Shākir	SHĀKIR, Masīḥud-Dīn
Masīḥur-Raḥmān Khān, 1937-	KHĀN, Masīḥur-Raḥmān, 1937-
Masīḥuz-Zamān	MASĪḤUZ-ZAMĀN
Master	MASTER, i.e. A.K.M. Nawāb Miyān
Masṭūra Khānam	MASṬŪRA KHĀNAM
Mas'ūd Aḥmad (Mas'ud)	MAS'ŪD AḤMAD (Mas'ūd)
Mas'ūd 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mas'ūd
Mas'ūdar-Raḥmān. See Mas'ūdur-Raḥmān	
Mas'ūd Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Mas'ūd
Mas'ūd Parvez[1]	PARVEZ, Mas'ūd
Mas'ūd Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', Mas'ūd
Mas'ūdur-Rahmān, 1933-	MAS'ŪDUR-RAḤMĀN, 1933-
Mas'ūdush-Shahīd	MAS'ŪDUSH-SHAHĪD
Mas'ūduz-Zamān	MAS'ŪDUZ-ZAMĀN
Maṭhurnāṭh Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Maṭhurnāṭh
Mati. See Muṭī'	
Matia. See Muṭī'a	
Maṭilāl Dās	DĀS, Maṭilāl
Maṭi Nandī	NANDĪ, Maṭi
Maṭīn Bairāgī[2]	BAIRĀGĪ, Maṭīn
Maṭīnud-Dīn Aḥmad, 1900-	MAṬĪNUD-DĪN AḤMAD, 1900-
Maṭlab 'Alī	'ALĪ, Maṭlab
Maṭlūb Aḥmad Khān Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Maṭlūb Ahmad Khan
Maṭlūb 'Alī	'ALĪ, Maṭlūb
Maṭlūbur-Raḥmān	MAṬLŪBUR-RAḤMĀN

1. See note under Parvez.
2. A Bengali family title, meaning 'an ascetic'; 'a devotee', used by both Hindus and Muslims.

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Name	Entry order
Mawḍūḍ Aḥmaḍ	MAWḌŪḌ AḤMAḌ
Mawlā Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Mawlā
Māyā Rāṇī Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Māyā Rāṇī
Mayez. See Mu'iz	
Mayūkh Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mayūkh
Mazahar. See Maẓhar	
Maẓhar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Maẓhar
Maẓharuḍ-Ḍīn	MAẒHARUḌ-ḌĪN
(Mawlānā) Maẓharuḍ-Ḍīn	MAẒHARUḌ-ḌĪN, Mawlānā
Maẓharuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MAẒHARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
(Dr) Maẓharuḍ-Ḍīn Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Maẓharuḍ-Ḍīn
Maẓharul-Ḥannān[1]	MAẒHARUL-ḤANNĀN
Maẓharul-Islām, 1922-[2]	MAẒHARUL-ISLĀM, 1922-
Maẓharul-Islām, 1925-[3]	MAẒHARUL-ISLĀM, 1925-
Mazir. See Mujīr	
Md. See Muḥammaḍ	
Mehdi. See Mahḍī	
Meher[4] Kabīr, 1921-	KABĪR, Meher, 1921-
Meheruḍ-Ḍīn Fakīr	FAKĪR, Meheruḍ-Ḍīn
Meheruḍ-Ḍīn Usṭākār[5]	USṬĀKĀR, Meheruḍ-Ḍīn

1. Author spells as Mozherul Hannan,a distorted form.
2. Auth. of Āmār pṛithibī ṭumi; Sonā jharā din; Hīrājhil; Kaṭa tīrṭhe kaṭa paṭhe (fiction); Dillīr masnaḍ; Samrāṭ Bābar (drama); Āmi smriṭi āmi itihās, etc. Asst. Officer, Bāṅglā Academy. b. Meḍnipur. Author spells as Mozhar,a distorted form.
3. Auth. of Māṭir fasal; Ārtanāḍe bibarṇa (poetry); Tāltamāl; Hayāṭ Mahmūḍ; Pāglā Kānāi; Sāhiṭyer paṭhe; Baṇgabanḍhu Shaikh Mujīb; tr. of Bāṅglāḍesh lānchhiṭa, etc. b. Pābnā. Former D.G., Bāṅglā Academy; ex- V.C., R.U.
4. Meher (the moon), a Persian word; may also be written as Mihr or, Mihir, when occurs at the end of a name.
5. In Bengali it is often spelled as Usṭāgār, which is a corrupt form.

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Name	Entry order
(Musammat) Meherun-Nisā' Khānam	MEHERUN-NISĀ' KHĀNAM
Mehrab. See Miḥrāb	
Merry Manwar	MANWAR, Merry
Mesbah. See Miṣbāḥ	
Mian. See Miyān	
Michael Madhusudan Datta, 1824-1873	DATTA, Michael Madhusūdan, 1824-1873
Mihir Datta, 1935-	DATTA, Mihir, 1935-
Mihirkānti De	DE, Mihirkānti
Miḥrāb 'Alī	'ALĪ, Miḥrāb
Mijarāb	MIJARĀB, pseud.
Milankumār Sarkār	SARKĀR, Milankumār
Milan[1] Maḥmūd	MAḤMŪD, Milan
Minā 'Ālam Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Minā 'Ālam
Minā 'Azīz	'AZĪZ, Minā
Minār Manṣūr	MANṢŪR, Minār
Minā Sharafud-Dīn	SHARAFUD-DĪN, Minā
Minhājur-Raḥmān	MINHĀJUR-RAḤMĀN
Minnat 'Alī, 1926-	'ALĪ, Minnat, 1926-
Mintu Bose, 1948-	BOSE, Mintu, 1948-
Minu Ahmad	MINU AḤMAD
Mir 'Abdul-'Azīz	'ABDUL-'AZĪZ, Mīr
Mir 'Abdul-Bāṭin	'ABDUL-BĀṬIN, Mīr
Mīr 'Abdul-Maṭīn	'ABDUL-MATĪN, Mīr
Mīr Abūl-Hāshim	ABŪL-HĀSHIM, Mīr
Mīr Abūl-Ḥusain	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, Mīr

1. A Bengali term meaning 'concord'.

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Name	Entry order
Mīr Abū-Sālik, 1928-	ABŪ-SĀLIK, Mīr, 1928-
(Mawlavī) Mi'rājud-Dīn Aḥmad	MI'RĀJUD-DĪN AḤMAD
Mīrā Raḥmān	MĪRĀ RAḤMĀN
Mīr Ashraf 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mīr Ashraf
Mīr 'Aṭā'ur-Raḥmān, 1925-	'AṬĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Mīr, 1925-
Mīr 'Azīzur-Raḥmān	'AZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, Mīr
Mīr Belayet. See Mīr Wilāyaṭ	
Mīr Dīwān 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mīr Dīwān
Mīr Faiẓullāh	FAIẒULLĀH, Mīr
Mīr Fakhrul-Qayyūm	FAKHRUL-QAYYŪM, Mīr
Mīr Fakhruz-Zamān	FAKHRUZ- ZAMĀN, Mīr
Mīr Fayez. See Mīr Faiẓ	
Mīr Faẓle- 'Alī	FAẒLE-'ALĪ, Mīr
Mīr Faẓle-'Alī Miyān	FAẒLE-'ALĪ MIYĀN, Mīr
Mīr Laṭafaṭ 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mīr Laṭafaṭ
Mīr Maḥbūb 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mīr Maḥbūb
Mīr Mashī'ur- Raḥmān	MASHĪ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Mīr
Mīr Mu'aẓẓam 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mīr Mu'aẓẓam
(Mawlavī Ḥājī) Mīr Muḥammad 'Abbās	'ABBĀS, Mīr Muḥammad
Mīr Muḥammad 'Abbās 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mīr Muḥammad 'Abbās
Mīr Muḥammad Idrīs	IDRĪS, Mīr Muḥammad
Mīr Muḥammad Idrīs 'Alī, 1917-	'ALĪ, Mīr Muḥammad Idrīs, 1917-
Mīr Muḥammad Isḥāq 'Alī	'ALI, Mīr Muḥammad Isḥaq
Mīr Muḥammad Jahāngīr	JAHĀNGĪR, Mīr Muḥammad
Mīr Muḥammad Shafī', 1559-1630	SHAFĪ', Mīr Muḥammad, 1559-1630
Mīr Musharraf Ḥusain, 1847-1912[1]	ḤUSAIN, Mīr Musharraf, 1847-1912

1. The celebrated author of Bishād sindhu; Zamidār darpan, etc.

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Name	Entry order
Mīr Musharraf Ḥusain[1]	ḤUSAIN, Mīr Mushrraf
Mīr Nūrul-Islām, 1930-	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Mīr, 1930-
Mīr Raḥmat ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Mīr Raḥmat
(Alḥāj) Mīr Raḥmaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Mīr Raḥmaṭ, Alḥāj
Mīr Wilāyaṭ Ḥusain Fīrozī	FĪROZĪ, Mīr Wilāyaṭ Ḥusain
Mirzā ʿAbḍul-Ḥai, 1919-	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Mirzā, 1919-
Mirzā Abū-Naʿīm Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Huḍā	SHAMSUL-HUḌĀ, Mirzā Abū-Naʿīm Muḥammad
Mirzā Amjaḍ Ḥusain, 1927-	ḤUSAIN, Mirzā Amjaḍ, 1927-
Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmaḍ	GHULĀM AḤMAḌ, Mirzā
Mirzā Hārūnur-Rashīḍ	HĀRŪNUR-RASHĪḌ, Mirzā
Mīr Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq	ẒAHĪRUL-ḤAQ, Mīr
Mirzā Kāṅgāli	MIRZĀ Kāṅgālī
Mirzā Muḥammaḍ Isḥāq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Mirzā Muḥammaḍ Isḥāq
Mirzā Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf ʿAlī, 1858-1930	ʿALĪ, Mirzā Muḥammad Yūsuf, 1858-1930
Mirzā Raḥmān	MIRZĀ RAḤMĀN
Mirzā Shaikh Iḥtishāmuḍ-Ḍīn	IḤTISHĀMUḌ-ḌĪN, Mirzā Shaikh
Mirzā Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ	SULṬĀN AḤMAḌ, Mirzā
Mirzā Yūsuf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Mirzā Yūsuf
Miṣbāh Khān	KHĀN, Miṣbāḥ
Misbāḥuḍ-Ḍīn	MIṢBĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN
Miṣbāḥuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MIṢBĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Miṣbāḥuḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Miṣbāḥuḍ-Ḍīn
Misbāḥuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Miṣbāḥuḍ-Ḍīn
Misbāḥul-Ḥaq, 1927-	MIṢBĀḤUL-ḤAQ, 1927-

1. Auth. of Keu nay śāheb bibi; Rātri jakhan ṭintā bāje; Ḍasyu Mohan, etc.

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Name	Entry order
Miṣbāḥur-Raḥmān	MIṢBĀḤUR-RAḤMĀN
Miser. See Misr	
Misr Shāh	SHĀH, Misr
Mitā Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mitā
Miyān ʿAbḍul-Ghanī, 1930-	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ, Miyān, 1930-
Miyānjān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Miyānjān[1]
Miyānjān Kabīr	KABĪR, Miyānjān
Miyānjān Mandal	MANDAL, Miyānjān
Miyānjī	MIYĀNJĪ, pseud.
Miyān Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ	ʿABḌUL-ḤAMĪḌ, Miyān Muḥammaḍ
Miyān Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Quḍḍūs	ʿABḌUL-QUḌḌŪS, Miyān Muḥammaḍ
Miyān Muḥammaḍ Ayūb	AYŪB, Miyān Muḥammaḍ
Miyān Muḥammaḍ Raḥmaṭullāh, 1931-	RAḤMAṬULLĀH, Miyān Muḥammaḍ, 1931-
Miyān Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Ḥaq	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, Miyān Muḥammaḍ
Miyān Mushṭaq Aḥmaḍ	MUSHṬAQ AḤMAḌ, Miyān
Miyān Ṭānsen	ṬĀNSEN, Miyān
Miyān Wāḥiḍ Kamāl Bāblu	KAMĀL, Miyān Wāḥiḍ (Bāblu)
Mīzānur-Raḥmān, 1900-	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, 1900-
Mīzānur-Raḥmān Chowḍhury, 1931-	CHOWḌHURY, Mīzānur-Raḥmān, 1931-
Mīzānur-Raḥmān Mīzān	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN (Mīzān)
Mīzānur-Raḥmān Shelley 1943-	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN (Shelley), 1943-
Mīzānur-Raḥmān Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, Mīzānur-Raḥmān
Moatter. See Muʿaṭṭir	
Moazzam. See Muʿaẓẓam	
Moazzem. See Muʿaẓẓam	
Mobarak. See Mubārak	

1. May also be treated in split form: Miyān Jān.

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Name	Entry order
Mobashwer. See Mubashshir	
Modabber. See Muḍabbir	
Mofabeza. See Mufawwiẓa	
Mofazzal. See Mufaẓẓal	
Mofiz. See Mufīẓ	
Mohanchāṅḍ Goswámī	GOSWĀMĪ, Mohanchāṅḍ
Mohanchandra Chakravartī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Mohanchandra
Mohandās Bābajī	MOHANḌĀS *Bābājī*[1]
Mohar. See Muhar	
Mohinī Brahmachārī[2]	BRAHMACHĀRĪ, Mohinī
Mohinīmohan Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Mohinīmohan
Mohiṭlāl Majumḍār, 1888-1952	MAJUMḌĀR, Mohiṭlāl, 1888-1952
Mohiud-Din. See Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn	
Mohsin. See Muḥsin	
Moid. See Mu'īḍ	
Moin. See Mu'īn	
Mokammel. See Mukammil	
Mokarram. See Mukarram	
Mojumder. See Majumḍār	
Mokhles. See Mukhliṣ	
Mokit. See Muqīṭ	
Molla. See Mullā	
Momataz. See Mumṭāz	
Momen. See Mū'min	

1. *Bābājī*, a religious, removable title, is retained here in *italics* for identification.
2. *Brahmachārī*, a religious functional irremovable title, sometimes used as family title, of a bachelor Brahmin living in *Āsram* (hermitage) practising religious austerities and specializing in Hindu religion.

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Name	Entry order
Momenin. See Mūminīn	
Momin. See Mū'min	
Momtaz. See Mumṭāz	
Mondal. See Mandal	
Monem. See Munā'im; Mun'im	
Monowara. See Manwara	
Mookerjee. See Mukherjī	
Mookerji. See Mukherjī	
Morshed. See Murshiḍ	
Moshfeqa. See Mushfiqa	
Mosiho	MOSIHO, pseud.
Moslem. See Muslim	
Mostafa. See Muṣṭafā	
Mostan. See Musṭa'ān	
Motahar. See Muṭahhar	
Motahera. See Muṭahhira	
Motaleb. See Muṭṭalib	
Moti. See Muṭī'	
Moṭilāl Ḍās	ḌĀS, Moṭilāl
Mottaleb. See Muṭṭalib	
Moudud. See Mawḍūḍ	
Moyez. See Mu'iz	
Mozahar. See Maẓhar	
Mozammel. See Muzzammil	
Mozhar. See Maẓhar	
Mṛityunjay Vidyālaṅkār, 1762-1819	MṚITYUNJAY Vidyālaṅkār, 1762-1819
Mu'aẓẓam 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mu'aẓẓam
Mu'aẓẓam Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Mu'aẓẓam

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Name	Entry order
Muʿazzam Ḥusain Khān, 1935-	KHĀN, Muʿazzam Ḥusain, 1935-
Muʿazzam Ḥusain Sanyāmaṭ	SANYĀMAṬ, Muʿazzam Ḥusain
Mubārak ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Mubārak ʿAlī
Mubārak Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Mubārak Ḥusain
Mubārak Karīm Jawhar	JAWHAR, Mubārak Karīm
Mubashshir Aḥmaḍ	MUBASHSHIR AḤMAḌ
Mubashshir ʿAlī	'ALI, Mubashshir
Mubīnuḍ-ḌīnAḥmaḍ[1]	MUBĪNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Mubīnuḍ-ḌīnAḥmaḍ, 1912-[2]	MUBĪNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1912-
Mubīnuḍ-ḌīnAḥmaḍ Jahāngīrnagarī	JAHĀNGĪRNAGARĪ,Mubīnuḍ-ḌīnAḥmaḍ
Muchchhuddi. See Muṭsuḍḍī	
Muḍabbir Ḥusain Bābu	HUSAIN, Muḍabbir (Bābu)
Mufakhkhar Ḥusain Khān, 1941-	KHĀN, Mufakhkhar Ḥusain, 1941-
Mufakhkharul-Islām, 1921-	MUFAKHKHARUL-ISLĀM, 1921-
Mufawwiẓa Khān, 1941-	KHĀN, Mufawwiẓa, 1941-
Mufaẓẓal Ḥaq	MUFAẒẒAL ḤAQ
Mufazzal Haydar Chowdhury, 1926-1971	CHOWḌHURY, Mufaẓẓal Ḥaydar, 1926-1971
Mufaẓẓal Ḥusain	HUSAIN, Mufaẓẓal
Mufazzel. See Mufaẓẓal	
(Dr) Mufīz Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mufīz
Mufīẓuḍ-ḌīnAḥmaḍ[3]	MUFĪẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Mufīẓuḍ-ḌīnAḥmaḍ, 1929-[4]	MUFĪẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1929-
(Mawlavī) Mufīẓuḍ-ḌīnAḥmaḍ[5]	MUFĪẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Mawlavī

1. Auth. of Tatwakathā, Calcutta. 1918.
2. Auth. of Śukhachar (fiction); Bhāṅgā bandar, 1954; Husain bārīr bau, 1952. etc Dhākā, Mālik Library. b. Mānikganj.
3. Bengali authors frequently spell their name as Mafiz, a distorted form of Mufīz (abundant). Auth. of Baner bāṅshi, 1968-9; Byathār pradīp (poetry), Dhākā, 1952-3.
4. Auth. of Ek aṅge eṭa rūp, Dhākā, Maḍina Pub., 1966.
5. Auth. of Barna pāṭh; Sāhitya chandrikā, Dhākā, 1918-9.

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Name	Entry order
Mufīẓuḍ-Ḍīn ʿAlī Muḥammaḍ Chowḍhury See Jahāngīr Chowḍhury, pseud.	
Mufīẓuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Mufīẓuḍ-Ḍīn
Mufīẓul-Ḥaq	MUFĪZUL-ḤAQ
Mufīẓul-Islām	MUFĪẒUL-ISLĀM
Mufīẓul-Islām Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mufīẓul-Islām
Mufīẓul-Islām Sāru	MUFĪẒUL-ISLĀM (Sāru)
Mufīẓullāh Kabīr, 1925-	KABĪR, Mufīẓullāh, 1925-
Mufīẓullāh Master[1]	MUFĪẒULLĀH Master
Mufīẓur-Raḥmān	MUFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN
Mufṭī Azhāruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	AZHĀRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Mufṭī
Mufṭī Syeḍ Muḥammaḍ Amīnul-Ihsān	AMĪNUL-IḤSĀN, Mufṭī Syed Muḥammad
Muḥammaḍ A.M. ʿAbḍullāh	ʿABḌULLĀH, Muḥammad, A M
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbbās	ʿABBĀS, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbbās ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbbās
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbbās ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbbās ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Aḥaḍ	ʿABḌUL-AḤAḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-ʿAlīm	ʿABḌUL-ʿALĪM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Awwal[2]	ʿABḌUL-AWWAL, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Awwal, 1932-[3]	ʿABḌUL-AWWAL, Muḥammaḍ, 1932-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz[4]	ʿABḌUL-ʿAZĪZ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz	ʿABḌUL-ʿAZĪZ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Bārī, 1872-1944[5]	ʿABḌUL-BĀRĪ, Muḥammaḍ, 1872-1944

1. Auth. of Kabitā-latā, Chittagong, 1916.
2. Tr. of Hazrat Yūsuf, Dhākā, Qurʾān Manzil, 1962.
3. Auth. of Chhāyā o chhanḍa, 1969; Godhulir ākāsh; Mīr Musharrafer gaḍya rachanā, 1975, etc. Prof., Bengali, R.U.
4. Auth. of Shamsul Qurʾān, Tripurā, 1926.
5. Auth. of Karbalā, Calcutta, 1913; Shishu sopān, Dhākā, 1922.
   b. Noākhālī.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Bārī , 1932-[1]	ʿABḌUL-BĀRĪ, Muḥammaḍ, 1932-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Bāṭin	ʿABḌUL-BĀṬIN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghaffār	ʿABḌUL-GHAFFĀR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghanī, 1930-	ʿABḌUL-GHANĪ, Muḥammaḍ, 1930-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Hafīẓ	ʿABḌUL-ḤAFĪẒ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥai, 1919-1969[2]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Muḥammaḍ, 1919-1969
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥai[3]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm	ʿABḌUL-ḤAKĪM, Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlavī) Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm	ʿABḌUL-ḤAKĪM, Muḥammaḍ, Mawlavī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm	ʿABḌUL-ḤALĪM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ[4]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAMĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ[5]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAMĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Khonḍkār, 1897-	KHONḌKĀR, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ, 1897-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥannān	ʿABḌUL-ḤANNĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq[6]	ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥaq Miyān	ʿABḌUL-ḤAQ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jabbār, 1915-	ʿABḌUL-JABBĀR, Muḥammaḍ, 1915-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Ansārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jabbār
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jabbār

1. Auth. of Kābye Qur'ān Pāk, Faridpur, 1969-70.
2. The celebrated writer of Bengali literature. b. Murshidābāḍ.
3. Auth. of Prāṭhamik Ārbī byākaran o rachanā. 18th edn. Dhākā, Provincial Lib., 1975.
4. Auth. of Bāṅgālā Farā'iz, Pābnā, 1915-6.
5. Auth. of Irrigation technologies in Bāṅglādesh, Rājshāhī Univ., 1978.
6. Tr. of Qur'ān Sharīf, Bogra, 1905.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jabbār Siḍḍīqī	SIḌḌĪQĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jabbār
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Jalīl	ʿABḌUL-JALĪL, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Karīm[1]	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul Karīm[2]	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Karīm Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Karīm
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Karīm Mandal	MANDAL, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Karīm
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Khāliq[3]	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Khāliq, 1936-[4]	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1936-
Muhammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Khāliq[5]	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, Muḥammaḍ
(Dr) Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍullāh, 1932[6]	ʿABḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, 1932-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍullāh[7]	ʿABḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍullāh[8]	ʿABḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍullāh Ibn Faẓal	ʿABḌULLĀH IBN FAẒAL, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍullāhil Kāfī Al-Qurayshī, 1900-1960	AL-QURAYSHĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍullāhil-Kāfī, 1900-1960
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf	ʿABḌUL-LAṬĪF, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ[9]	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Mālik	ʿABḌUL-MĀLIK, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Mannān, 1938-	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1938-

1. Auth. of An introduction to fish culture in Bāṅglāḍesh, B.A.U., 1975.
2. Comp. of Upahārer gān, Dhākā, 1975.
3. Auth. of Ramaẓān. Early Bengali writer.
4. Auth. of Nīrer pākhi; Mukhar laqan; Ālor path; Kabitā nirjhar; Paḍmā theke Yāṅgsi, etc. b. Pābnā.
5. Auth. of New English grammar, Bogra, 1976.
6. Auth. of Role of some poets and writers in the renaissance of the Muslims, Islamic Foundation, 1980; Islamic philosophy, 1981; Religious and social thoughts of Sir Syed Ahmaḍ Khān, 1982. Professor, Dept. of Persian and Urḍū, D.U.
7. Tr. of ʿĪḍer chāṅḍ, 1963.
8. Auth. of Totkā chikitsā, 1965; Sahaj Kabirājī shikṣhā, 1964.
9. There are four authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Mannān[1]	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muhammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Mannān Miyān	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN MIYĀN, Muhammaḍ
Muhammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Maṭīn, 1922-	ʿABḌUL-MAṬĪN, Muḥammaḍ, 1922-
Muḥammad ʿAbḍul-Muhaimin	ʿABḌUL-MUHAIMIN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammad ʿAbḍul-Muhīṭ	ʿABḌUL-MUHĪṬ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Mū'min	ʿABḌUL-MŪ'MIN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammad ʿAbḍul-Mū'min Miyān	ʿABḌUL-MŪ'MIN MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Muṭṭalib	ʿABḌUL-MUṬṬALIB, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir[2]	ʿABḌUL-QĀḌIR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir	ʿABḌUL-QĀḌIR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Qayyūm, 1933-	ʿABḌUL-QAYYŪM, Muḥammaḍ, 1933-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul- Quḍḍūs, 1908-	ʿABḌUL-QUḌḌŪS, Muḥammaḍ, 1908-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Rashīḍ. See Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ	
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Salām. See Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍus-Salām	
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḍūḍ Bhuiyān, 1948-	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḍūḍ, 1948-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb Bashikpurī	BASHIKPURĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḥīḍ, 1930-	ʿABḌUL-WAḤĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ, 1930-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḥīḍ[3]	ʿABḌUL-WAḤĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḥīd Lashkar	LASHKAR, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Waḥīḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍun-Nūr	ʿABḌUN-NŪR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍun-Nūr Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍun-Nūr
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Rab[4]	ʿABḌUR-RAB, Muḥammaḍ

1. Auth. of Beauty functional English; Chhotader biqyān o swāstha kaṭhā, Comilla, 1975.
2. Auth. of Amūlya ratnamālā, Barisāl, 1913.
3. Auth. of Moslem pratibhā, Noākhālī, 1911.
4. Auth. of Kṛiṣhnakanak, 1967; Bhāṅgā seṭu, 1966 (novels); Raḍbaḍal, Bogra, 1968; Shesh aṅka (dramas), 1969.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm[1]	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm, 1919[2]-	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Muḥammaḍ, 1919-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm, 1926-	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Muḥammaḍ, 1926-
(Paṇḍiṭ) Muḥammad ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm[3]	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Muḥammaḍ, Paṇḍiṭ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān 1915[4]	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1915-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān Shāh	SHĀH, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ[5]	ʿABḌUR-RASHĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ[6]	ʿABḌUR-RASHĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ	ʿABḌUR-RASHĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī	SIḌḌĪQĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Raʾuf	ʿABḌUR-RAʾUF, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Razzāq, 1770-	ʿABḌUR-RAZZĀQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1770-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Razzāq, 1933[7]	ʿABḌUR-RAZZĀQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1933-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur Razzāq Khān[8]	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍur-Razzāq
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍush Shafīʿ	ʿABḌUSH-SHAFĪʿ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍush-Shafīʿ Mullā	MULLĀ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍush-Shafīʿ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍush-Shakūr	ʿABḌUSH-SHAKŪR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍus-Salām[9]	ʿABḌUS-SALĀM, Muḥammaḍ

1. There are different authors with this name.
2. Tr. of Ekmātra ḍharma, 1960; Islāmī āndolaner mulbhitti, 1958, etc.
3. Auth. of Nityananda prem sangīt; bā, premānanḍa ghazal, Tripurā, 1951.
4. Auth. of Nabī sahaḍharmīnī, Ḍhākā, 1966.
5. Author of Rusṭam Suhrāber mahājuḍḍha, Chittagong, 1916, spelled his name as Abdul Rashid.
6. Auth. of Sāḍhāran manobiǵyān, 1984.
7. Tr. of Bāṅglār Musalmān, Bāṅglā Academy, 1968; Āmār namāz, Nūr Library, 1966; auth. of Naẓrul gāṭhā; Surmār mājhi, Noākhālī. b. Sonākāṇḍā, Ḍhākā.
8. Auth. of Sāhitya prasūn, Ḍhākā, 1914.
9. Spells his name as Abdul-Salam.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍus-Salām Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍus-Salām
Muḥammad ʿAbḍus-Ṣamaḍ	ʿABḌUS-ṢAMAḌ, Muḥammad
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār	ʿABḌUS-SAṬṬĀR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍus-Ṣiḍḍīq	ʿABḌUS-ṢIḌḌĪQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammad ʿAbḍus-Subhān	ʿABḌUS-SUBḤĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammad ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿĀbiḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿĀbiḍīn	ʿĀBIḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar, 1912-	ABŪ-BAKAR, Muḥammaḍ, 1912-
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar Biswās, 1912-	BISWĀS, Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar, 1912-
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar Ṣiḍḍīq Milan	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bakar (Milan)
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Bāqir[1]	ABŪ-BĀQIR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Dā'ūḍ	ABŪ-DĀ'ŪḌ, Muḥammad
Muḥammaḍ Abū-Ja'far , 1941-[2]	ABŪ-JA'FAR, Muḥammaḍ, 1941-
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Bashīr	ABŪL-BASHĪR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Faẓl Ḥaq	ABŪL-FAẒL ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Ḥasan	ABŪL-ḤASAN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Hāshim	ABŪL-HĀSHIM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Ḥusain[3]	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Kalām Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Kalām
Muḥammaḍ Abūl Kashem. See Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Qāsim	
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Majīḍ Amīn	ABŪL-MAJĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ (Amīn)
Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Muḥsin	ABŪL-MUḤSIN, Muḥammaḍ

1. Auth. of New model spelling book, Barisāl, n.d.; spells his name as Abu Baker.
2. Tr. of German chhota galpa, 1971; jt. ed. of Kabiṭā saṅgraha; Asst. Prof., Bengali, D.U.
3. There are two authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
Muhammad Abūl-Qāsim	ABŪL-QĀSIM, Muhammad
Muhammad Abūl-Shaikh Al-Qurayshī	AL-QURAYSHĪ, Muhammad Abūl-Shaikh
Muhammad Abū-Na'īm Naṣīrābādī	NAṢĪRĀBADĪ, Muhammad Abū-Na'īm
Muhammad Abū -Nasar Shahīdullāh	SHAHĪDULLĀH, Muhammad Abū-Naṣar
Muhammad Abū-Sa'īd, 1915[1]-	ABŪ-SA'ĪD, Muhammad, 1915-
Muhammad Abū-Sa'īd	ABŪ-SA'ĪD, Muhammad
Muhammad Abū-Sālik	ABŪ-SĀLIK, Muhammad
Muhammad Abū-Ṭāhir, 1940-	ABŪ-ṬĀHIR, Muhammad, 1940-
Muhammad Abū-Ṭāhir 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muhammad Abū-Ṭāhir
Muhammad Abū-Ṭāhir Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muhammad Abū-Ṭāhir
Muhammad Abū-Ṭāhir Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Muhammad Abū-Ṭāhir
Muhammad Abū-Ṭālib, 1928-	ABŪ-ṬĀLIB, Muhammad, 1928-
Muhammad Abū-Yūsuf	ABŪ-YŪSUF, Muhammad
Muhammad Abū Zaafar. See Muhammad Abū-Ja'far, 1941-	
Muhammad Afāzud-Dīn	AFĀZUD-DĪN, Muhammad
Muhammad Afsarud-Dīn	AFSARUD-DĪN, Muhammad
Muhammad Aftābud-Dīn	AFṬĀBUD-DĪN, Muhammad
Muhammad Aftābud-Dīn Ahmad	AFṬĀBUD-DĪN AHMAD, Muhammad
Muhammad Aftābud-Dīn Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Muhammad Aftābud-Dīn
(Khān Ṣāhib) Muhammad Afzal	AFZAL, Muhammad
Muhammad Afzal Husain, 1940-	HUSAIN, Muhammad Afzal, 1940-
(Mawlavī) Muhammad Ahmad[2]	MUHAMMAD AHMAD
Muhammad Ahsanul-Haq, 1933-	AHSANUL-HAQ, Muhammad, 1933-
Muhammad Ahsanullāh, 1945-	AHSANULLĀH, Muhammad, 1945-

1. Auth. of Ādhunikā Kanyā; Teddy girl; Teddy boy; Pāhārī Kanyā; Baḍhu elo ghare; Mūkbaḍhir kanyā, Dhākā, 1961.
2. An exceptional form of name, both words of which are non-entry elements.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ ʿAinul-Ḥaq[1]	ʿAINUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muhammaḍ ʿAinul-Ḥaq[2]	ʿAINUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿĀʾisha Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Muḥammaḍ ʿĀʾisha
Muhammaḍ Akbar ʿAlī, 1911-	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Akbar, 1911-
Muḥammaḍ Akbar[3] ʿAlī Miyān	ʿALĪ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Akbar
Muḥammaḍ Akbar Amīn (Bābul)	AMĪN, Muḥammaḍ Akbar (Bābul)
Muḥammaḍ Akhṭar Fārūq. See Akhṭar Fārūq, 1935-	
Muhammaḍ Akhṭar Fārūqī. See Akhṭar Fārūq, 1935-	
Muḥammaḍ Akhṭar Ḥusain Ikhṭiyār	IKHṬIYĀR, Muḥammaḍ Akhṭar Ḥusain
Muḥammaḍ Akhṭarul-Ḥaq, 1925-	AKHṬARUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1925-
Muḥammaḍ Akhṭaruz-Zamān	AKHṬARUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Akhṭaruz-Zamān Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Akhṭaruz-Zamān
(Mawlavī) Muḥammaḍ Akhṭar Zamān	ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ Akhṭar
Muḥammaḍ ʿAkkās ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAkkās
Muhammaḍ Akmal Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Akmal
Muḥammaḍ Akrām ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Akrām
Muhammaḍ Akrām Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Akrām
Muḥammaḍ Akrām Khān, 1869-1968[4]	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Akrām, 1869-1968
(Principal) Muḥammaḍ ʿĀlamgīr	ʿĀLAMGĪR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿĀlam Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿĀlam
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlāʾuḍ-Ḍīn, 1946-[5]	ʿALĀʾUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ, 1946-

1. Author of Scholarship essays and letters with unseen, spells his name as Aynal Hoque, an incorrect form.
2. Auth. of Atom ball (poetry), Sirājganj, n.d.
3. Akbar (the most exalted) has been wrongly spelled by the author as Ekabbar.
4. Varying date 1868-1969; 1868-1968.
5. Auth. of Dui hṛidayer kānnā, 1969; Up train (drama), Bogra, Sāhitya Kutir, 1964.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlā'uḍ-Ḍīn	ʿALĀ'UḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlā'uḍ-Ḍīn Al-Azhārī, 1935-1978	AL-AZHĀRĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlā'uḍ-Ḍīn, 1935-1978
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī[1]	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Aḥsan	AḤSAN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Akbar	AKBAR, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Akhanḍ, 1927-	AKHANḌ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī, 1927-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Aṣghar Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Aṣghar
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Ashraf	ASHRAF, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Aʿẓam	AʿẒAM, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Chowḍhury, 1948-	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī, 1948-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Manṣūr	MANṢŪR, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Mīrḍah	MĪRḌAH, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Miyān	ʿALĪ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlīmuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿALĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlīmullāh Miyān	ʿALĪMULLĀH MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
(Ḥājī) Muḥammaḍ ʿAlīmullāh Sarkār	SARKĀR, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlīmullāh
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Nuʿmānī	NUʿMĀNĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Riẓā', 1934-	RIẒĀ', Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī, 1934-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Riẓā' Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī Riẓā'
Muḥammaḍ Almāsuḍ-Ḍīn Hawlaḍār	HAWLAḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Almāsuḍ-Ḍīn
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Amīnul-Islām	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Amīnul-Islām Rafīq	AMĪNUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ (Rafīq)
Muḥammaḍ Amīnullāh	AMĪNULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Amīnuz-Zamān	AMĪNUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ

1. Auth. of ʿIlme maʿrefat, Sylhet, 1956.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Amīruḍ-Ḍīn, 1897-	AMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad, 1897-
Muḥammad Amīrul-Ḥaq[1]	AMĪRUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muhammad Amīrul-Islām	AMĪRUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Amjad Ḥusain[2]	HUSAIN, Muḥammad Amjad
(Dr) Muḥammad Amjad[3] Husain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Amjad
Muḥammad Anāmul-Haq	ANĀMUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Anīsur-Raḥmān	ANĪSUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Anṣār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Ansār
Muḥammad Anṣāruḍ-Ḍīn	ANṢĀRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muhammad Anṣāruḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Anṣāruḍ-ḍīn
Muḥammad Anṣāruz-Zamān	ANṢĀRUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Anwār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Anwār
Muḥammad Anwārul-ʿĀlam	ANWĀRUL-ʿĀLAM, Muḥammad
(Prof.) Muḥammad Anwārul-ʿAẓīm	ANWĀRUL-ʿAẒĪM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Anwārul-Islām Murāḍ	ANWĀRUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad (Murāḍ)
Muhammad Aqil. See Muḥammad Wakīl	
Muḥammad ʿArab ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad ʿArab
Muḥammad ʿArafāṭ ʿAlī Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Muḥammad ʿArafāṭ ʿAlī
Muḥammad Arzūmanḍ ʿAlī	ʿALI, Muḥammad Arzūmanḍ
Muḥammad Asaḍul-Ḥaq	ASAḌUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Asaḍullāh	ASAḌULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Asaḍuz-Zamān	ASAḌUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Asaḍuz-Zamān Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, Muḥammad Asaḍuz-Zamān

1. Ed. of Exploitation and the poor, BARD, 1978, spells his name as Ameer.
2. Auth. of Parakāler pathik, Dhākā, 1925.
3. Amjad (most glorified) is wrongly spelled by the author as Amzad.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Aṣafuḍ-Dawla, 1928-	AṢAFUḌ-ḌAWLA, Muḥammad, 1928-
Muḥammad Aṣaruḍ-Dīn	AṢARUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Aṣghar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Aṣghar
Muḥammad Aṣghar ʿAlī Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammad Aṣghar ʿAlī
Muḥammad Ashraf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Ashraf
Muḥammad Ashraf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Ashraf
Muḥammad Ashrafuḍ-Dīn	ASHRAFUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ashraful-Islām	ASHRAFUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ashrafuz-Zamān	ASHRAFUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammad
Muhammad Asim. See Muḥammaḍ Wasīm	
(Prof.) Muḥammaḍ Asīruḍ-Dīn	ASĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAṣmaṭ ʿAlī Nasīrābādī	NAṢĪRĀBĀḌĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAṣmaṭ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ ʿAṭā'ur-Raḥmān	ʿAṬĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAṭīqullāh Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ ʿAṭīqullāh
Muḥammaḍ ʿAṭīqur-Raḥmān	ʿATĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿAṭīqur-Raḥmān Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿAṭīqur-Raḥmān
Muḥammaḍ ʿAyshuḍ[1]-Dīn	ʿAYSHUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ayūb	AYŪB, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ayūb Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Ayūb
Muḥammad Azād Aḥmaḍ	AZĀḌ AḤMAḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Azhār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Azhār
Muḥammaḍ Azhāruḍ-Dīn	AZHĀRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Azhārul-Ḥaq, 1925-	AZHĀRUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1925-
Muḥammaḍ ʿAzīmuḍ-Dīn Ahmadī	ʿAZĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌĪ, Muḥammaḍ
Muhammaḍ ʿAzīz Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Muḥammaḍ ʿAzīz

1. May also be transliterated as 'Aish.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad ʿAzīz Ḥasan	HASAN, Muḥammad ʿAzīz
Muḥammad ʿAzīzul-Bārī	ʿAZĪZUL-BĀRĪ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad ʿAzīzul-Ḥaq, 1892-1947	ʿAZĪZUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad, 1892-1947
Muḥammad ʿAzīzul-Islām	ʿAZĪZUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān[1]	ʿAZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān[2]	ʿAZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Muḥammad ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān
(Principal) Muḥammad Azraf, 1906-	AZRAF, Muḥammad, 1906-
Muḥammad Bābar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Bābar
Muḥammad Baḍruḍ-Ḍujā	BAḌRUḌ-ḌUJĀ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Baḍrul-ʿĀlam	BAḌRUL-ʿĀLAM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Baḍrul Amīn Khān, 1947-	KHĀN, Muḥammad Baḍrul-Amīn, 1947-
Muḥammad Bakhtiyār[3] ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Bakhtiyār
Muḥammad Barkaṭullāh, 1898-1973[4]	BARKAṬULLĀH, Muḥammad, 1898-1973
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Bashīruḍ-Ḍīn	BASHĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Bashīrullāh	BASHĪRULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Bashīrullāh Aṭharī	AṬHARĪ, Muḥammad Bashīrullāh
Muḥammad Bāṣir Biswās	BISWĀS, Muḥammad Bāṣir
(Qārī) Muḥammad Baṣīrullāh	BAṢĪRULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Bazlur-Raḥmān	BAZLUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Bulu[5] Miyān	BULU MIYĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Chānḍ Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Muḥammad Chānḍ
Muḥammad Ḍāḍ ʿAlī, 1852-1936	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Ḍāḍ, 1852-1936

1. Auth. of Dāri kātār fatwa, Barisāl, 1935; Islām zindeqi; Haqiqate ʿilme-dīn, 1965
2. Auth. of Pāwā nā pāwā (fiction) Chittagong, 1964.
3. Author (of New method grammar, translation and composition, Khulnā, 1976) spells his name as Bakhtiar.
4. Varying date 1974.
5. A Bengali term generally used as a nickname.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Dānesh	ḌĀNESH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Dānesh ʿAlī Pathān	PATHĀN, Muḥammad Ḍānesh ʿAlī
Muḥammad Ḍānīul-Ḥaq,1947-	ḌĀNĪUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad, 1947-
Muḥammad Ḍarajāṭullāh	ḌARAJĀṬULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḍarvesh ʿAlī Khān, 1927-	KHĀN, Muḥammad Ḍarvesh ʿAlī, 1927-
Muḥammad Ḍā'ūḍ	ḌĀ'ŪḌ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḍilwār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Ḍilwār
Muḥammad Ḍirāsullāh	ḌIRĀSULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḍurrul-Huḍā Ayūbī	AYŪBĪ, Muḥammad Ḍurrul-Huḍā
Muḥammad Ekabbar. See Muḥammad Akbar	
Muḥammad Eklas. See Muḥammad Ikhlāṣ	
Muḥammad Emdad. See Muḥammad Imḍāḍ	
Muḥammad Eunus. See Muḥammad Yūnus	
(Dr) Muḥammad Fahīmuḍ-Ḍīn[1]	FAHĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faiẓuḍ-Ḍīn	FAIẒUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faiẓul-Islām	FAIẒUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faiẓur-Raḥmān	FAIẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Fajar ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Fajar ʿAlī
Muḥammad Fakhrul-Islām, 1945-	FAKHRUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad, 1945-
Muḥammad Fakhruz-Zamān Chowḍhury, 1938-	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Fakhruz-Zamān, 1938-
Muḥammad Fakhruz-Zamān Sarkār	SARKĀR, Muḥammad Fakhruz-Zamān
Muḥammad Farhāḍud-Ḍīn	FARHĀḌUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Fārūquḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	FĀRŪQUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Muḥammad

1. Tr. of Prāthamik chikitsā, Dhākā, Nayā Ḍuniyā Publications. 1967.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Ḍilwār Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Ḍilwār
Muḥammad Faṣīḥ, 1610-1680	FAṢĪḤ, Muḥammad, 1610-1680
Muḥammad Fāẓil	FĀẒIL, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Fāẓil Raḥmān	FĀẒIL-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faẓle-Ḥaq	FAẒLE-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faẓle-Rabbī	FAẒLE-RABBĪ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faẓlul-Ḥaq, 1917-	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad, 1917-
Muḥammad Faẓlul-Ḥaq[1]	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faẓlul-Karīm, 1928-	FAẒLUL-KARĪM, Muḥammad, 1928-
Muḥammad Faẓlul-Karīm Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Faẓlul-Karīm
Muḥammad Faẓlullāh	FAẒLULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faẓlur-Raḥmān	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Faẓlur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Faẓlur-Raḥmān
Muḥammad Firḍaws Khān, 1922-	KHĀN, Muḥammad Firḍaws, 1922-
Muḥammad Fīroz Aḥmaḍ	FĪROZ AḤMAḌ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Fīroz Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Fīroz
(Principal) Muḥammad Fule[2] Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Fule
Muḥammad Fuljhar. See Muḥammad Phulzar	
Muḥammad Gawhar ʿAlī Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, Muḥammad Gawhar ʿAlī
Muḥammad Gayasuddin. See Muḥammad Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn	
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Gharībullāh Masrūr Islāmābāḍī	ISLĀMĀBĀḌĪ, Muḥammad Gharībullāh Masrūr
Muḥammad Ghāzī Chowḍhury, 1878-	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Ghāzī, 1878-
Muḥammad Ghāzīur-Raḥmān	GHĀZĪUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ghinu	GHINU, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn	GHIYĀSUḌ-Ḍ̄IN, Muḥammad

1. Comp. of Sādhāran ǵyān diary, Bogra, 1977.
2. Fule is neither Arabic nor Persian, though it is the name of a Principal.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn Mullā, 1948-	MULLĀ, Muḥammaḍ Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn, 1948-
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Ḥaqqānī	ḤAQQĀNĪ, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Ḥusain, 1874-1964[1]	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām, 1874-1964
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Ḥusain[2]	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Laṭīf	LAṬĪF, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Mawlā[3]	MAWLĀ, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Mawlā, 1918-	MAWLĀ, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām, 1918- x Be-Ḍaraḍī, pseud.
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Muʿaẓẓam	MUʿAẒẒAM, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Murshiḍ Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Murshiḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Muṣṭafā[4]	MUṢṬAFĀ, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Muṣṭafā, 1952[5]	MUṢṬAFĀ, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām, 1952-
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Muṣṭafā Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Muṣṭafā
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Raḥmān	GHULĀM-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Raḥmān (Rahīn[6])	GHULĀM RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ (Rahīn)
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Rasūl	GHULĀM-RASŪL, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Saṭṭār	SAṬṬĀR, Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Muḥammaḍ Ghulāmun-Nabī	GHULĀMUN-NABĪ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībuḍ-Ḍīn	ḤABĪBUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh, 1906-1966. See Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh Bahār, 1906-1966	
Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh, 1947-	ḤABĪBULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, 1947-
Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh Bahār, 1906-1966	BAHĀR, Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh, 1906-1966
Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh

1. Auth. of Baṅga biraṅganā kābya, 1906; Kābya juthikā, 1960; Baṅgadeshiya Musalmān, 1910; Delhi Āgrā bhraman, 1912; tr. of Paygham Muhammadī, 19[illegible]
2. Auth. of Adhunik banijyik parisaṅkhyān, Bāṅglā Academy, 1977.
3. Auth. of Shishuṭosh Bhārat itihās, Dhākā, 1922.
4. Auth. of A Handbook of experimental statistics, Dhākā, Ḍiḍār Publications, 19[illegible]
5. b. Jessore. Researcher in folk literature.
6. Spells as Rahen for Rahīn (indebted).

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Ḥabībur-Raḥmān[1]	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
(Dr.) Muḥammad Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḥabībur-Raḥmān, 1952[2]	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad, 1952-
Muḥammad Ḥabībur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Ḥabībur-Raḥmān
(Prof.) Muḥammad Ḥafīẓud-Dīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Ḥafīẓud-Dīn
Muḥammad Ḥafīẓud-Dīn Khondkār	KHONḌKĀR, Muḥammad Ḥafīẓud-Dīn
(Dr) Muḥammad Ḥafīẓud-Dīn Shaikh	SHAIKH, Muḥammad Ḥafīẓud-Dīn
Muḥammad Ḥafīẓul-Ḥaq	ḤAFĪẒUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Ḥafīẓul-Ḥaq[3]	ḤAFĪẒUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad, Mawlānā
Muḥammad Ḥafīẓur-Raḥmān	ḤAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḥai	ḤAI, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Hajik. See Muḥammad Ḥāżiq	
Muḥammad Ḥakīm Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Ḥakīm
Muḥammad Ḥamīḍullāh Khān, 1808-1870	KHĀN, Muḥammad Ḥamīḍullāh, 1808-1870
Muḥammad Ḥanīf	ḤANĪF, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḥanīf Pathān	PATHĀN, Muḥammad Ḥanīf
Muḥammad Ḥarīṣ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Ḥarīṣ
Muḥammad Ḥarīṣud-Dīn	ḤARĪṢUD-DĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Hārūn	HĀRŪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Hārūnur-Rashīḍ[4]	HĀRŪNUR-RASHĪD, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḥasan ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Ḥasan
Muḥammad Ḥasan ʿAlī Al-ʿAlavī, 1924-	AL-ʿALAVĪ, Muḥammad Ḥasan ʿAlī, 1924-
Muḥammad Ḥasan ʿAlī Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Ḥasan ʿAlī

1. Auth. of Jathāshabda, Bāṅglā Academy, 1381(B.S.).
2. Auth. of Nṛibigyāner rūparekhā, 1980; jt. auth. of Nṛibigyān, Bāṅglā Academy, 1980. Asst. Prof., Sociology, D.U.
3. Auth. of Bara Pīr Hazrat ʿAbdul-Qadīr Jilanī, Hāmidia Lib., 1963; Jucil. namāz o mas'ala shikshā, 1963, etc.
4. There are three authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Ḥasan Khūrshīḍ Rūmī	KHŪRSHĪḌ, Muḥammad Ḥasan (Rūmī)
Muḥammad Ḥaṣarud-Ḍīn Kabiraṭna	ḤAṢARUD-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḥashmaṭullāh	ḤASHMAṬULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ḥāṭim	ḤĀṬIM, Muḥammad
(Ḥāfiẓ) Muḥammad Ḥāṭim Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Ḥāṭim
Muḥammad Ḥāżiq[1]	ḤĀŻIQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Hiḍāyaṭullāh, 1880-1946	HIḌĀYAṬULLĀH, Muḥammad, 1880-1946
Muḥammad Hilāluḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammad Hilāluḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammad Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad
(Ḥāfiẓ) Muḥammad Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad, Ḥāfiẓ
(Ḥakīm Mawlavī) Muḥammad Ḥusain	HUSAIN, Muḥammad, Ḥakīm
Muḥammad Husain Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammad Ḥusain
(Ḥāfiẓ) Muḥammad Ḥusain Vikrampurī	VIKRAMPURĪ, Muḥammad Ḥusain
Muḥammad ʿIbāḍullāh	ʿIBĀḌULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm[2]	IBRĀHĪM, Muḥammad
(Mawlavī) Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	IBRĀHĪM, Muḥammad, Mawlavī
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammad Ibrāhīm
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm Khalīl	KHALĪL, Muḥammad Ibrāhīm
Muḥammad Iḍrīs	IḌRĪS, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Iḍrīs, 1934-. See Iḍu Bāuḍiyā, pseud.	
Muḥammad Iḍrīs ʿAlī, 1911-	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Iḍrīs, 1911-
Muḥammad Ikhlāṣur-Raḥmān	IKHLĀṢUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Ilyās	ILYĀS, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ilyās Pātwārī	PĀTWĀRĪ, Muḥammad Ilyās

1. Auth. of Jalālaṭul Fuqarā', Calcutta, 1878; jt. auth. of Jannaṭul Qārī, Jessore, 1878.
2. There are four authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
(Dr) Muḥammad ʿImādul-Ḥaq	ʿIMĀḌUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Īmān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Īmān
Muḥammad Īmānuḍ-Ḍīn, 1911-	ĪMĀNUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad, 1911-
Muḥammad Imḍād ʿAlī, 1890-1969	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Imḍād, 1890-1969
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Imḍāḍullāh ʿAlĪmpurī	ʿALĪMPURĪ, Muḥammad Imḍāḍullāh
Muḥammad Imraʾul-Qays Chowḍhury [1]	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Imraʾul-Qays
(Dr) Muḥammad Inʿāmul-Ḥaq, 1902-1982 [2]	INʿĀMUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad, 1902-1982
Muḥammad ʿInāyaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad ʿInāyaṭ
Muḥammad ʿInāyaṭullāh	ʿINĀYAṬULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Innās ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Innās
Muḥammad Iqbāl Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Iqbāl Ḥusain
(Mawlavī) Muḥammad Irshāḍ	IRSHĀḌ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Irshādullāh	IRSHAḌULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Irṭājul-Islām	IRṬĀJUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Isḥāq	ISḤĀQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Isḥāq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammad Isḥāq
Muḥammad Isḥāq Jangī	ISḤĀQ, Muḥammad (Jangī)
Muḥammad Isḥāq Riẓā' Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Isḥāq Riẓā'
Muḥammad Ismāʿīl	ISMĀʿĪL, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Abūl-Ḥasanāṭ	ABŪL-ḤASANĀṬ, Muḥammad Ismāʿīl
Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Fakīr	FAKĪR, Muḥammad Ismāʿīl
Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Ismāʿīl
(Dr) Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Ismāʿīl
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Salīmābāḍī	SALĪMĀBĀḌĪ, Muḥammad Ismāʿīl
Muḥammad Jaʿfar ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Jaʿfar ʿAlī

1. Author spells as Imrul Kayesh, a corrupt form.
2. The celebrated scholar, original supervisor of this doctoral dissertation, died Feb. 16, 1982. Varying date 1906.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Ja'far Iqbāl	IQBĀL, Muḥammad Ja'far
Muḥammad Ja'far Ṣādiq	ṢĀDIQ, Muḥammad Ja'far
Muḥammad Ja'far Ṭhāneshwarī[1]	THĀNESHWARĪ, Muḥammad Ja'far
Muḥammad Jahāngīr, 1951-	JAHĀNGĪR, Muḥammad, 1951-
Muḥammad Jalāluḍ-Ḍīn, 1943-	JALĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad, 1943-
Muḥammad Jalāluḍ-Ḍīn[2]	JALĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Jalāluḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad	JALĀLUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Jalāluḍ-Ḍīn Fārūq	JALĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad (Fārūq)
Muḥammad Jalāluḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Jalāluḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammad Jamāluḍ-Ḍīn Fakīr	FAKĪR, Muḥammad Jamāluḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammad Jamālullāh, 1907-	JAMĀLULLĀH, Muḥammad, 1907-
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Jamīl Aḥmad Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Muḥammad Jamīl Aḥmad
Muḥammad Jān. See Munshī Muḥammad Jān	
Muḥammad Jasīmuḍ-Ḍīn, 1934-[3]	JASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad, 1934- x Fakhruḍ-Ḍīn, Ḥakīm, pseud. x Jasīm Al Ḥakīm, pseud.
Muḥammad Jāwīd 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muḥammad Jāwīḍ
Muhammad Jīban	JĪBAN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Joinal 'Ābedīn. See Muḥammad Zainul-'Ābidīn	
Muḥammad K.M. Muḥsin	MUḤSIN, Muḥammad, K M
Muḥammad Kabīr	KABĪR, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Kalīm Ḍāḍ Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Kalīm Ḍāḍ
Muḥammad Kalīmuḍ-Ḍīn	KALĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Kalīmuḍ-Ḍīn Fakīr	FAKĪR, Muḥammad Kalīmuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammad Kalīmullāh	KALĪMULLĀH, Muḥammad

1. Also spelled as Ṭhānessarī; Ṭhānesvarī.
2. Auth. of Kichhu khete dāo; Bhikhārīr meye, (dramas), Dhākā, 1977.
3. Auth. of Āhata taraṅga, 1968; Asthir aṇdhakāre, 1983 (poetry). IPGMR Library.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Kamāluḍ-Ḍīn	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
(Prof.) Muḥammaḍ Karam ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Karam
Muḥammaḍ Karīm Bakhsh Al-Qāḍrī	AL-QĀḌRĪ, Muḥammaḍ Karīm Bakhsh
Muḥammaḍ Kawṣar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Kawṣar
Muḥammaḍ Kāẓim Al-Qurayshī. See Kāykobāḍ, pseud.	
Muḥammaḍ Khāliḍ	KHĀLIḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khāliḍ Sayfullāh Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Muḥammaḍ Khāliḍ Sayfullāh
Muḥammaḍ Khalīluḍ-Ḍīn	KHALĪLUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khalīlur-Raḥmān	KHALĪLUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khān, 1580-1650	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1580-1650
Muḥammaḍ Khāṭir	KHĀṬIR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khawwāẓ Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Khawwāẓ
Muḥammaḍ Khawwāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Khawwāẓuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Khayr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Khayr
Muḥammaḍ Khayrul-ʿĀlam	KHAYRUL-ʿĀLAM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khayrul-Anām Ṣiḍḍīq	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Muḥammaḍ Khayrul-Anām
Muḥammaḍ Khayrul-Bashar	KHAYRUL-BASHAR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khayrullāh	KHAYRULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khuḍā Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Muḥammaḍ Khuḍā
Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ	KHŪRSHĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ ʿAlī Miyān[1]	ʿALĪ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ Miyān	KHŪRSHĪḌ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍun-Nabī Tabārak	KHŪRSHĪḌUN-NABĪ, Muḥammaḍ (Tabārak)
Muḥammaḍ Kirāmaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Kirāmaṭ

1. Spells as Khorshed, a distorted form of the Persian word Khūrshīd (the sun).

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Name	Entry order
(Qārī) Muḥammad Kirāmaṭ ʿAlī Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Muḥammad Kirāmaṭ ʿAlī
Muḥammad Laṭīf Ḥaydar	ḤAYDAR, Muḥammad Laṭīf
Muḥammad Laṭīf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Laṭīf
Muḥammad Laṭīful-Bārī	LAṬĪFUL-BĀRĪ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Laṭīfur-Riẓā'	LAṬĪFUR RIẒĀ', Muḥammad
Muḥammad Liyāqaṭ ʿAlī Maʿṣūm	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Liyāqaṭ (Maʿsūm)
Muḥammad Liyāqaṭullāh	LIYĀQAṬULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Luqmān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Luqmān
Muḥammad Luqmān ʿAlī Master	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Luqmān, Master
Muḥammad Luqmān ʿAlī Pandiṭ[1]	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Luqmān, Pandit
Muḥammad Luqmān Ḥakīm	ḤAKĪM, Muḥammad Luqmān
Muḥammad Luqmān Miyān	LUQMĀN MIYĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Luṭful-Ḥaq	LUṬFUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān[2]	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
(Dr.) Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān, 1889-1936	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad, 1889-1936
Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān Biswās	BISWĀS, Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān
Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān
Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Muḥammad Luṭfur-Raḥmān
Muḥammad Mafiz. See Muḥammad Muftiẓ	
Muḥammad Maḥbūb Rabbānī	RABBĀNĪ, Muḥammad Maḥbūb
Muḥammad Maḥbūbul-Ḥaq	MAḤBŪBUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Maḥbūbur-Raḥmān	MAḤBŪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Maḥfūẓul-Ḥaq Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Maḥfūẓul-Ḥaq
Muḥammad Maḥfūẓullāh, 1936-	MAḤFŪẒULLĀH, Muḥammad, 1936-
Muḥammad Mahīruḍ-Dīn	MAHĪRUḌ-DĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Maḥmūḍul-Ḥaq	MAḤMŪḌUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad

1. Spells his name wrongly as Lokman Pondit, though Pandiṭ means an 'expert', or 'scholar'.
2. Works published from Sirājganj (1915-6).

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Mājiḍur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Mājiḍur-Raḥmān
Muḥammaḍ Majir. See Muḥammaḍ Mujīr	
Muḥammaḍ Mallik	MALLIK, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mamtaz. See Muḥammaḍ Mumṭāz	
Muḥammaḍ Māmūn	MĀMŪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Māmūnur-Rashīḍ	MĀMŪNUR-RASHĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Manṣūr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Manṣūr
Muḥammaḍ Manṣūruḍ-Ḍīn, 1904[1]	MANṢŪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ, 1904-
Muḥammaḍ Manwar Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Manwar Ḥusain
Muḥammaḍ Maqbūl Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Maqbūl
Muḥammaḍ Maqbūlur-Raḥmān	MAQBŪLUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Maqṣūḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Maqṣūḍ
Muḥammaḍ Maʿrūf	MAʿRŪF, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Maṣḍar Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Maṣḍar Ḥusain
Muḥammad Maṭīn	MAṬĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Māṭu Miyān, 1907-	MĀṬU MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1907-
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Maẓharuḍ-Ḍīn	MAẒHARUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh. See Munshī Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh	
Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh
Muḥammaḍ Miḥrāb ʿAlī, 1926-	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Miḥrāb, 1926-
Muḥammaḍ Mīrāṣuḍ-Ḍīn	MĪRĀṢUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Miṣbāḥuḍ-Ḍīn	MIṢBĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mīzānur-Raḥmān[2]	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mīzānur-Raḥmān[3]	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ

1. Auth. of Īrāner Kabi; Bāṅglā sāhitye Muslim sādhanā; Hārāmani (7 vols.): Comp. of Hāsi abhidhān, 1957; Shataqān, 1967, etc.
2. Auth. of Islām o ādhunik jagat, Dhākā, East Bengal Book Sindicate, 1959.
3. Auth. of Nīlswapna (fiction), Dhākā, Al-Amīn Pubs., 1374(B.S.); Hāriyechhi jāke, United Book Land, 1964.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Mīzānur-Raḥmān[1]	MĪZĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mojdar. See Muḥammaḍ Maṣḍar	
Muḥammaḍ Mozammel. See Muḥammaḍ Muzzammil	
Muḥammaḍ Muʿaṭṭir	MUʿAṬṬIR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muʿaẓẓam ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Muʿaẓẓam
Muḥammaḍ Muʿaẓẓam Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Muʿaẓẓam
Muḥammaḍ Mubārak ʿAlī[2]	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Mubārak
Muḥammaḍ Mubārak ʿAlī[3]	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Mubārak
Muḥammaḍ Muḍabbir, 1908-	MUḌABBIR, Muḥammaḍ, 1908-
Muḥammaḍ Muḍaṣṣir ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Muḍaṣṣir
(Ḥājī) Muḥammaḍ Mufīẓuḍ-Ḍīn	MUFĪẒUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mufīẓul-Ḥaq	MUFĪẒUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mufīẓul-Islām	MUFĪẒUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mufīẓur-Raḥmān	MUFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muḥabbaṭ Khān, 1949- [4]	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Muḥabbaṭ, 1949-
Muḥammaḍ Muhar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Muhar
Muḥammaḍ Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn[5]	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin[6]	MUḤSIN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin ʿAlī Biswās	BISWĀS, Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin

1. Jt. auth. of The scale of smuggling cut of Bāṅglādesh, BIDS, 1975.
2. Auth. of Primary bhūgol, Barisāl, 1923.
3. Auth. of Kayedī (drama), Bogra, 1967.
4. Auth. of Bureaucratic self-preservation; Assoc. Prof., Public Admin., D.U.
5. There are two authors with this name.
6. There are three authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin Imām	MUḤSIN, Muḥammaḍ (Imām)
Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', Muḥammaḍ Muḥsin
Muḥammaḍ Muḥsinullāh	MUḤSINULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mu'īnuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Mu'īnuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Mu'īnul-Ḥaq, 1924-	MU'ĪNUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1924-
Muḥammaḍ Mu'izuḍ-Ḍīn Ḥamīḍī	ḤAMĪḌĪ, Muḥammaḍ Mu'izuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Mujībur-Raḥmān[1]	MUJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mujībur-Raḥmān Biswās	BISWĀS, Muḥammaḍ Mujībur-Raḥmān
Muḥammaḍ Mujīruḍ-Ḍīn	MUJĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mujīruḍ-Ḍīn Miyān[2]	MUJĪRUḌ-ḌĪN MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mukarram 'Alī Miyān	'ALĪ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Mukarram
Muḥammaḍ Mukarram Sarḍār	SARḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Mukarram
Muḥammaḍ Mulfaṭuḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Mulfaṭuḍ-Ḍīn
(Prof.) Muḥammaḍ Mū'minullāh	MŪ'MINULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mū'minur-Raḥmān	MŪ'MINUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mumṭāz Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Mumṭāz
Muḥammaḍ Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn	MUMṬĀZUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mumṭāzur-Raḥmān	MUMṬĀZUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Munīr	MUNĪR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Munīruz-Zamān, 1936[3]-	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1936-
Muḥammaḍ Munīruz-Zamān[4]	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Munīruz-Zamān Biswās	BISWĀS, Muḥammaḍ Munīruz-Zamān
Muḥammaḍ Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muqīm, 1700--1775	MUQĪM, Muḥammaḍ, 1700-1775
Muḥammaḍ Muqṣiḍ 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Muqṣiḍ

1. Auth. of Sahaj homeopathy shikshā, Kuṣhtiā, 1965. 2 vols.
2. Auth. of Bāṅglā sāhitye Muslim mahilā; Bāṅglā nātake Muslim sādhanā, 1970; Sāhitya shilpī Bazlur-Rashīd. b. Pābnā. Prof., Bengali, R.U.
3. The celebrated writer of Bengali literature; Professor, Bengali, D.U.
4. Auth. of Primary sādhāraṇ bhāshā o rachanā, Comilla, n.d. 88p.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Muqṣiḍ ʿAlī Hawlaḍār	HAWLAḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Muqṣiḍ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ Murāḍ	MURĀḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Murshiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Murshiḍ
Muḥammaḍ Murtaẓā, 1930-1971	MURTAẒĀ, Muḥammaḍ, 1930-1971
Muḥammaḍ Mūsā	MŪSĀ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Mūsā Miyān	MŪSĀ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Musharraf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Musharraf
Muḥammaḍ Muṣliḥuḍ-Ḍīn	MUṢLIḤUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muslim	MUSLIM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muslim ʿAlī Akhanḍ	AKHANḌ, Muḥammaḍ Muslim ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ Muslim Amīn[1]	AMĪN, Muḥammaḍ Muslim
Muḥammaḍ Muslim Chowḍhury, 1911-	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ Muslim, 1911-
Muḥammaḍ Muslim Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Muslim
Muḥammaḍ Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn	MUSLIMUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā , 1938-[2]	MUṢṬAFĀ, Muḥammaḍ, 1938-
Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā, 1939-[3]	MUṢṬAFĀ, Muḥammaḍ, 1939-
Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā ʿAlī, 1911-	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā, 1911-
Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā Kamāl	KAMĀL, Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā
Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafā
Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafīẓur-Raḥmān, 1941-[4]	MUṢṬAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1941-
Muḥammaḍ Muṣṭafīẓur-Raḥmān[5]	MUṢṬAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muṭaḍayyin	MUṬAḌAYYIN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Muṭahhar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Muṭahhar

1. Author of Qurʾān o dīniyāt shikshā, Bogra, 1977 spelled his name as Mohammad Mushlim Amin, while subsequently in his two other books in 1978 he used the correct form as it is entered here.
2. Auth. of Chhotta pākhī chandanā, 1979. b. Noākhalī. Officer, Jīban Bīmā Corpn.
3. b. Maldah; Officer, Bāṅglā Academy; writer of essays and textbooks.
4. Professor, Dept. of Arabic, D.U, and supervisor of the present dissertation.
5. Jt. auth. of A Socio-economic study of Rangpur district, 1976; Firm size efficiency .... , etc., B.A.U, 1976.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Muṭīʿur-Raḥmān, 1891-1965[1]	MUṬĪʿUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1891-1965
Muḥammad Muṭīʿur-Raḥmān, 1939[2]	MUṬĪʿUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1939-
Muḥammaḍ Muṭīʿur-Raḥmān, 1945[3]-	MUṬĪʿUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1945-
Muḥammaḍ Muyin. See Muḥammaḍ Muʿīn	
Muḥammaḍ Muẓaffar Ḥusain[4]	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Muẓaffar
Muḥammaḍ Muẓaffar Ḥusain[5]	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Muẓaffar
Muḥammaḍ Muzzammil Ḥaq, 1885-	MUZZAMMIL ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1885-
Muḥammaḍ Nabī Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Muḥammaḍ Nabī
Muḥammaḍ Nafīsur-Raḥmān	NAFĪSUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlavi) Muḥammaḍ Naʿīmuḍ-Ḍīn, 1838-1908[6]	NAʿĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ, 1838-1908
Muḥammaḍ Najībur-Raḥmān Sāhityraṭna, 1874-1923[7]	NAJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1874-1923
Muḥammaḍ Najmul-Ḥasan[8]	NAJMUL-ḤASAN, Muḥammaḍ
(Alḥāj) Muḥammaḍ Naqībuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Naqībuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Naṣīr ʿAlī, 1910-1974	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Naṣīr, 1910-1974
Muḥammaḍ Naṣīrul-Ḥaq (Nāṇḍu)	NAṢĪRUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ (Nāṇḍu)
Muḥammaḍ Nawāzish Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Nawāzish
Muḥammaḍ Nażar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Nażar
Muḥammaḍ Nażrul-Islām	NAŻRUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Nażrul-Islām Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Nażrul-Islām

1. Comp. of Aitihāsik abhiḍhān, 1967.
2. Auth. of Ṭarīqae-Muhammaḍiya, Khulnā. 2 vols.; tr. of ʿIrāq; Īrān, 1969, etc.
3. Auth. of A Treatian on methods of statistics and their applications. Asst. Prof., Statistics, D.U. Author spells as Mati ur Rahman, a distorted form.
4. Auth. of Jażkiratul awliyā', Ghafūr & Sons, 1958; Chārī Imāmer jībanī, Chittagong, Islamia Library, 1965.
5. Spells as Md. Muzaffar Hossain.
6. Some writers including ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr (Bāṅglā Academy Paṭrikā, 1366) maintain this date of birth as 1832 which does not appear to be correct.
7. Varying date 1878-1925.
8. Spells wrongly as Nazmul Hassan.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Nażrul-Islām Khān (Nazu)	KHĀN , Muḥammad Nażrul-Islām (Nazu)
Muḥammad Ni'amaṭullāh	NI'AMAṬULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Niẓāmullāh	NIẒĀMULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nu'mān	NU'MĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūr Miyān	NŪR MIYĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūr-Nabī[1]	NŪR-NABĪ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūr Nabī , 1940[2]-	NŪR-NABĪ, Muḥammad, 1940-
Muḥammad Nūruḍ-Ḍīn	NŪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Nūruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad	NŪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūrul-Abṣār Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Nūrul-Abṣār
Muḥammad Nūrul-'Ālam	NŪRUL-'ĀLAM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūrul-Amīn, 1904[3]-	NŪRUL-AMĪN, Muḥammad, 1904-
Muḥammad Nūrul-Anwār	NŪRUL-ANWĀR, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq, 1907[4]	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad, 1907-
Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq, 1938[5]-	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad, 1938-
Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq[6]	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq
Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq Chowḍhury, 1884-	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq, 1884-
Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥaq Miyān	NŪRUL-ḤAQ MIYĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūrul-Huḍā, 1949-	NŪRUL-HUḌĀ, Muḥammad, 1949-
Muḥammad Nūrul-Ḥusain	NŪRUL-ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūrul-Islām[7]	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Nūrul-Islām, 1933[8]-	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad, 1933-

1. Auth. of Ādhunik juktibidyā, Dhākā, 1379 (B.S.)
2. Auth. of Muḥammad Abūl Qāsim; jībanchitra, Khulnā, Book Palace, 1379 (B.S.)
3. Auth. of Māṭṛibhāshāy āmpārā, Ḍinājpur, 1967; Dinājpur darpan kābya, Dinājpur, 1968.
4. Auth. of Shesh Nabīr bānī, Sylhet, 1956; Fārūq charitrer baishiṣhtya, Sylhet, 1360(B.S.); Saṅgbādpaṭra sebāy Silheter Musalman, 1969.
5. Tr. of Biplaber dhārā, 1963; Khādya banām janasaṅkhyā, Nayā Duniyā Publications, 1968.
6. Auth. of Parichālanā o parāmarsha, 1973.
7. There are several authors with this name.
8. Auth. of Pṛithibī nay sūrja ghure, Mymensingh, 1968; Biḍyān nā Qur'ān?, Bogra, [illegible]

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Nūrul-Karīm	NŪRUL-KARĪM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Nūrullāh	NŪRULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Nūrur-Raḥmān, 1909-	NŪRUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1909-
Muḥammaḍ Nūruz-Zamān	NŪRUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Osman. See Muḥammaḍ ʿUsmān	
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Phulzar[1] Ḥusain Baṣrī	BAṢRĪ, Muḥammaḍ Phulzar Ḥusain
(Alḥāj) Muḥammaḍ Piyār ʿAlī Naẓīr	NAẒĪR, Muḥammaḍ Piyār ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ Qābil	QĀBIL, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Qaḍam ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Qaḍam
(Mawlavī) Muḥammaḍ Qamaruḍ-Ḍīn	QAMARUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Qamarul-Islām	QAMARUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Qamaruz-Zamān	QAMARUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Qāsim, 1730-1800	QĀSIM, Muḥammaḍ, 1730-1800
Muḥammaḍ Qāsim, 1905-1959	QĀSIM, Muḥammaḍ, 1905-1959
Muḥammaḍ Qāsimuḍ-Ḍīn Mullā	MULLĀ, Muḥammaḍ Qāsimuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Qiyāmuḍ-Ḍīn	QIYĀMUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
(Dr.) Muḥammaḍ Quḍraṭ-i-Ḵẖuḍā, 1900-1977	QUḌRAṬ-I-ḴẖUḌĀ, Muḥammaḍ, 1900-1977
Muḥammaḍ Qurbān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Qurbān
Muḥammaḍ Quṭub Shahīḍ	SHAHĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ Quṭub
Muḥammaḍ Quṭubuḍ-Ḍīn	QUṬUBUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Rabīʿul-Islām Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Rabīʿul-Islām
Muḥammaḍ Rafīq[2]	RAFĪQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Rafīq, 1942[3]	RAFĪQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1942-
Muḥammaḍ Rafīquḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Rafīquḍ-Ḍīn

1. Fuljhar is meaningless; Phulzar may be from Bengali Phul (flower) and Persian zar (garden), i.e. flower garden.
2. Auth. of Nūtan pranālīr pāthshālā ganiṭ, Dhākā, 1922.
3. Auth. of Kīrṭināshā; Baishākhī pūrnimā, 1970. b. Bāgerhāt; teacher, English, JNU.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Rafīqullāh[1]	RAFĪQULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Rafīqur-Raḥmān	RAFĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Rafī'uḍ-Ḍīn	RAFĪ'UḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Raḥīmuḍ-Ḍīn Akhanḍ[2]	AKHANḌ, Muḥammaḍ Raḥīmuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Raḥmaṭullāh	RAḤMAṬULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Raḥmaṭullāh Miyān, 1931-	RAḤMAṬULLĀH MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1931-
Muḥammaḍ Rajā' 1691-1767	RAJĀ', Muḥammaḍ, 1691-1767
Muḥammaḍ Rajab[3] 'Alī Ḍīwān	ḌĪWĀN, Muḥammaḍ Rajab 'Alī
(Dr) Muḥammaḍ Ramaẓān 'Alī Sarḍār, 1927-[4]	SARḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Ramaẓān 'Alī, 1927-
Muḥammaḍ Ramīzuḍ-Ḍīn	RAMĪZUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Rashīḍul-Ḥasan	RASHĪḌUL-ḤASAN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Rashīḍuz-Zamān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Rashīḍuz-Zamān
Muḥammaḍ Rawshan 'Alī, 1938[5]-	'ALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Rawshan, 1938-
Muḥammaḍ Rāẓīuḍ-Ḍīn 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Rāẓīuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Riyāsaṭ 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Riyāsaṭ
Muḥammaḍ Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Sarkār	SARKĀR, Muḥammaḍ Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Riyāẓul-Islām	RIYĀẒUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Riẓā'i-Karīm	RIẒĀ'I-KARĪM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Riẓā'ul-Ḥaq (Swapan)	RIẒĀ'UL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ (Swapan)
Muḥammaḍ Riẓā'ul-Karīm Islāmābāḍī	ISLĀMĀBĀḌĪ, Muḥammaḍ Riẓā'ul-Karīm
Muḥammaḍ Rūḥul-Amīn	RŪḤUL-AMĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ S. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, Muḥammaḍ, S
Muḥammaḍ Sa'āḍaṭ 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Sa'āḍaṭ
Muḥammaḍ Sa'āḍaṭ 'Alī Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ Sa'āḍaṭ 'Alī

1. Auth. of Nice spelling book, Noākhālī, 1976 spells his name as Md. Rafique Ullah.
2. Spells as Akanda, a corrupt form.
3. Rajab (lunar month) has been spelled wrongly as Rajjab by the author.
4. Auth. of Differential calculus, 1380(B.S.); Professor, Mathematics; and Treasurer,D.U
5. Auth. of Electroencephalography and behaviour; Achievement motivation and industrial productivity; Professor, Psychology, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Sabed. See Muḥammad Ṣābiṭ	
Muḥammad Ṣābiṭ ʿAlī Sarkār	SARKĀR, Muḥammad Ṣābiṭ ʿAlī
Muḥammad Ṣadaruḍ-Ḍīn	ṢADARUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ṣadarul-Amīn	ṢADARUL-AMĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ṣādiq	ṢĀDIQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ṣādiq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ Muḥammad Ṣādiq
Muḥammad Ṣādiq Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Ṣādiq
Muḥammad Safat. See Muḥammad Shafāʿaṭ	
Muḥammad Ṣafīul-ʿĀlam	ṢAFĪUL-ʿĀLAM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ṣafīullāh, 1917-	ṢAFĪULLĀH, Muḥammad, 1917-
Muḥammad Ṣafīullāh Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Muḥammad Ṣafīullāh
Muḥammad Ṣafīullāh Maḥmūḍī	MAḤMŪḌĪ, Muḥammad Ṣafīullāh
Muḥammad Ṣāḥibur-Raḥmān	ṢĀḤIBUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Saʿīḍ	SAʿĪḌ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Saʿīḍul-Ḥaq	SAʿĪḌUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Saʿīḍur-Raḥmān (Ranu)	SAʿĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammad (Ranu)
Muḥammad Sajjāḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Sajjāḍ
Muḥammad Sakhatullah. See Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭullāh Mughal	
Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭ[1] Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭ
Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭ
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭullāh	SAKHĀWAṬULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭullāh Mughal	MUGHAL, Muḥammad Sakhāwaṭullāh
Muḥammad Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn, 1912-1972	ṢALĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad, 1912-1972
Muḥammad Salāmaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Salāmaṭ
Muḥammad Sālār Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammad Sālār
(Mawlānā) Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ
Muḥammad Salīm Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammad Salīm

1. Comp. of Students' dictionary of common words, 1976 spells his name as Shakhawat, a distorted form.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Ṣamaḍ	ṢAMAḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṣamīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṢAMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṣamīruḍ-Ḍīn Khān, 1928-	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Ṣamīruḍ-Ḍīn, 1928-
Muḥammaḍ Ṣanāʾullāh	ṢANĀʾULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sayful-Ḥaq	SAYFUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sayful-Islām	SAYFUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shfāʿaṭullāh (Tulu)	SHAFĀʿAṬULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ (Tulu)
(Dr) Muḥammaḍ Shafīʿ	SHAFĪʿ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shafīʿ Miyān	SHAFĪʿ MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shafīqul-Islām	SHAFĪQUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shafīqul-Kabīr	SHAFĪQUL-KABĪR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shafīqur-Raḥmān	SHAFĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shafīʾullāh, 1917-	SHAFĪʾULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, 1917-
Muḥammaḍ Shafīʾullāh[1]	SHAFĪʾULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
(Dr) Muḥammaḍ Shafīʿur-Raḥmān	SHAFĪʿUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAHABUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ ʿAlī Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ ʿAlī Shaikh	SHAIKH, Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ
Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ Ḥusain Farrukh	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Shahāḍaṭ (Farrukh)
Muḥammaḍ Shāh ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Muḥammaḍ Shāh
Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍ	SHAHĪḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍul-Islām	SHAHĪḌUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
(Dr.) Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh, 1885-1969[2]	SHAHĪḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, 1885-1969
Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh[3]	SHAHĪḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ

1. Auth. of Arthanaitik o bānijyik bhūgol, 1380 (B.S.).
2. The celebrated expert of Bengali language and literature; auth. of Bāṅglā bhāṣhār itibritta; Bāṅglā sāhityer Kathā; Bāṅglā byākaran, etc.
3. Auth. of Sharīr-pālan, Khulnā, National Book House, 1976.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh[1]	SHAHĪḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
(Captain) Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh	SHAHĪḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, Captain
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh	SHAHĪḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, Mawlānā
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh
Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh Rāhagīr	RĀHAGĪR, Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh
Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍur-Raḥmān, 1942-	SHAHĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1942-
Muḥammaḍ Shāhjahān[2]	SHĀHJAHĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shāhjahān[3]	SHĀHJAHĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shāhjahān Kabīr	KABĪR, Muḥammaḍ Shāhjahān
Muḥammaḍ Shāhjahān Munīr , 1945[4]	MUNĪR, Muḥammaḍ Shāhjahān, 1945-
Muḥammaḍ Shāh Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ Shāh
Muḥammaḍ Shāh Zamān	ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ Shāh
Muḥammaḍ Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Qāsimī	QĀSIMĪ, Muḥammaḍ Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-ʿĀlam Miyān	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM MIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-ʿĀrifīn	SHAMSUL-ʿĀRIFĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq[5], 1910-	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1910-
Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq. See Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq Faridpurī, 1895-1968	
Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Haq Faridpurī, 1895-1968	FARIḌPURĪ, Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq, 1895-1968
Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Huḍā	SHAMSUL-HUḌÁ, Muḥammaḍ

1. Jt. auth. of Cholera due to the el tor biotype equals the classical biotype in severity and attack rates, Dhākā, ICDDR,B, 1979.
2. Director, Sugarcane Research Institute, Ishurdi.
3. Auth. of New English word book, Barisāl, 1976.
4. Author (of Bāṅglā byākaraṇ) spells as Manir.
5. Tr. of Shikshā o jātiya unnayan, Bāṅglā Academy, 1375(B.S.).

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Shamsur-Raḥmān[1]	SHAMSUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shamsur-Raḥmān, 1935-[2]	SHAMSUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1935-
Muḥammaḍ Shamsuz-Zamān	SHAMSUZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sharaf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Sharaf
Muḥammaḍ Sharāfaṭ ʿAlī Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Sharāfaṭ ʿAlī
Muḥammaḍ Sharīʿaṭullāh	SHARĪʿAṬULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Shawkaṭ ʿAlī, 1936-	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Shawkaṭ, 1936-
Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīq Khān, 1910-1978	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīq, 1910-1978
Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān	ṢIḌḌĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Ṣifāṭullāh. See Abūl-Qāsim Muḥammaḍ Ṣifāṭullāh	
Muḥammaḍ Sikanḍar	SIKANḌAR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sikanḍar Mumṭāzī, 1945-	MUMṬĀZĪ, Muḥammaḍ Sikanḍar, 1945-
Muḥammaḍ Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Qāsimpurī	QĀSIMPURĪ, Muḥammaḍ Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Ḥaq, 1931-	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ, 1931-
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Ḥaq Chishṭī Rawshanābāḍī	RAWSHANĀBĀḌĪ, Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Ḥaq Chishṭī
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Ḥaq Khān, 1927-	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Ḥaq, 1927-
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām	SIRĀJUL-ISLAM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām Khān, 1927-	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām, 1927-
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām Qismaṭī	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ, (Qismaṭī)
Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Sirājul-Islām

1. Auth. of Behester saugāt, 1925.
2. Auth. of Brishti jharā gān; Sāñjh ākāsher ṭārā, Faridpur, 1981.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Ṣūfī Raḥmān	ṢŪFĪ RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sulaymān[1]	SULAYMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Sulaymān, 1933[2]-	SULAYMĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1933-
Muḥammaḍ Sulaymān Akhanḍ	AKHANḌ, Muḥammaḍ Sulaymān
Muḥammaḍ Sulaymān Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Sulaymān
Muḥammaḍ Sulṭān, 1903-	SULṬĀN, Muḥammaḍ, 1903-
Muḥammaḍ Sulṭān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Sulṭān
Muḥammaḍ Sulṭānuḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muḥammaḍ Sulṭānuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Syeḍ Abūl-Ḥusain	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Syeḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṭabārak ʿAlī[3]	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Ṭabārak
Muḥammaḍ Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Ṭafaẓẓul
Muḥammaḍ Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, Muḥammaḍ Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain
Muḥammaḍ Ṭāha[4] Khān, 1928-	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Ṭāha, 1928-
Muḥammaḍ Ṭaimūr	ṬAIMŪR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṭaimūr Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Ṭaimūr
Muḥammaḍ Ṭajammul Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Ṭajammul
Muḥammaḍ Ṭājuḍ-Ḍīn	ṬĀJUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṭājul-Islām[5]	ṬĀJUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṭājul-Islām, 1933[6]-	ṬĀJUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ, 1933-
Muḥammaḍ Ṭālib ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Ṭālib
Muḥammaḍ Ṭālibuḍ-Ḍīn	ṬĀLIBUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Tamīzuḍ-Ḍīn	ṬAMĪZUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ṭāriq Aḥmaḍ	ṬĀRIQ AḤMAḌ, Muḥammaḍ

1. Author of Khosh gappa, Mānikganj, 1915-6 spelled his name as Soleman.
2. Auth. of Jarīp (drama), Rangpur, 1957.
3. Spells as Tabarek, a distorted form.
4. Author spells as Toha.
5. Auth. of Tājul-Mūʾminin, Rangpur, 1916.
6. Auth. of Adrishter Parihas (fiction), 1958; Ekai bale bhagya, Royal Library, 1957.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Ṭāriqul-Islām[1]	ṬĀRIQUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Ṭāriqul-Islām	ṬĀRIQUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammaḍ, Mawlānā
Muḥammaḍ Tofazzal. See Muḥammaḍ Ṭafaẓẓul	
Muḥammaḍ Ṭurāb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Ṭurāb
Muḥammaḍ ʿUbayḍullāh	ʿUBAYḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿUbayḍullāh Majumḍār, 1928-	MAJUMḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ ʿUbayḍullāh, 1928-
Muḥammaḍ ʿUbayḍur-Raḥmān	ʿUBAYḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUḤAMMAḌUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Muḥammaḍ Ujjal[2] Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Muḥammaḍ Ujjal Ḥusain
Muḥammaḍ ʿUmar	ʿUMAR, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ ʿUmar Fārūq, 1941-	FĀRŪQ, Muḥammaḍ ʿUmar, 1941-
Muḥammaḍ ʿUṣmān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿUṣmān
Muḥammaḍ ʿUṣmān Ghanī	GHANĪ, Muḥammaḍ ʿUṣmān
Muḥammaḍ ʿUṣmān Ghanī Mandal	MANDAL, Muḥammaḍ ʿUṣmān Ghanī
Muḥammaḍ Uzir. See Muḥammaḍ Wazīr	
Muḥammaḍ Wāfī	WĀFĪ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Wāʿiẓuḍ-Ḍīn	WĀʿIẒUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Wājiḍ ʿAlī, 1896-1954[3]	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Wājiḍ, 1896- 1954
Muḥammaḍ Wājiḍ ʿAlī[4]	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Wājiḍ
Muḥammaḍ Wakīl	WAKĪL, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Walīullāh, 1906[5]-	WALĪULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, 1906-
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Walīullāh[6]	WALĪULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ

1. Auth. of Uchcha mādhyamik byabahārik jība bigyān, Bogra, 1975.
2. A Bengali term meaning 'luminous'; 'bright'.
3. Auth. of Maru bhāskar, Calcutta, 1941; Syed Ahmad; Nawab ʿAbdul Laṭīf; Mahāmānush Muhsin; Hazrat Muhammad.
4. Auth. of Ādhunik ajaiba rasāyan, Bāṅglā Academy, 1977.
5. Auth. of Āmāder mukti saṅgrām; Fāñsir manche; Jugabichitra, 1967.
6. Tr. of Maraner āge o pare.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammaḍ Wasīmuḍ-ḌīnMandal	MANDAL, Muḥammaḍ Wasīmuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥammaḍ Waẓīr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Waẓīr
Muḥammaḍ Waẓuḍ-Ḍīn. See Muḥammaḍ Wāʿiẓuḍ-Ḍīn	
Muḥammaḍ Wilāyaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Wilāyaṭ
Muḥammaḍ Wilāyaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Wilāyaṭ
Muḥammaḍ Yaḥya	YAḤYA, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Yaḥya Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ Yaḥya
Muḥammaḍ Yaqīnuḍ-Ḍīn	YAQĪNUḌ-ḌĪN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Yaʿqūb	YAʿQŪB, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Yaʿqūb ʿAlī Chowḍhury 1887-1938[1]	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ Yaʿqūb ʿAlī, 1887-1938
Muḥammaḍ Yaʿqūb Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammaḍ Yaʿqūb
Muḥammaḍ Yāsin	YĀSIN, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Yūnus[2]	YŪNUS, Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlānā) Muḥammaḍ Yūnus[3]	YŪNUS, Muḥammaḍ, Mawlānā
Muḥammaḍ Yūnus ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Yūnus
Muḥammaḍ Yūnus ʿAlī Hawlaḍār	HAWLAḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Yūnus ʿAlī
(Principal) Muḥammaḍ Yūnus Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Muḥammaḍ Yūnus
Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf[4]	YŪSUF, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf[5]	YŪSUF, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf
Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf ʿAlī Mirzā, 1858-1920	MIRZĀ, Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf ʿAlī, 1858-1920
Muḥammaḍ Z.A. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muḥammaḍ, Z A
Muḥammaḍ Zāhiḍ	ZĀHIḌ, Muḥammaḍ
Muḥammaḍ Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq	ẒAHĪRUL-ḤAQ, Muḥammaḍ

1. Varying date 1888-1940; 1887-1937.
2. Auth. of Asru, Dhākā, 1917, etc.
3. Tr. of Khutbatul ahkām, Imdādia Lib., 1968.
4. Auth. of Vote rahasya, Birbhūm, 1906.
5. Auth. of Meghnā, Noākhālī, 1957; Lulfunnisā' (drama), Dhaka.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥammad Ẓahīrul-Islām	ẒAHĪRUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ẓahūrul-ʿĀlam, 1925-	ẒAHŪRUL-ʿĀLAM, Muḥammad, 1925-
Muḥammad Ẓahūrul-ʿĀlam[1]	ẒAHŪRUL-ʿĀLAM, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Zā'iḍul-Ḥasan Merin	ZĀ'IDUL-ḤASAN, Muḥammad (Merin)
Muḥammad Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[2]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[3]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[4]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Zakariyyā	ZAKARIYYĀ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Żakīr Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Żakīr
(Prof) Muḥammad Żakīrullāh	ŻAKĪRULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ẓamīruḍ-Ḍīn. See Munshī Muḥammad Ẓamīruḍ-Ḍīn, 1870-1930	
Muḥammad Ẓillur-Raḥmān Naḍvī, 1930-	NAḌVĪ, Muḥammad Ẓillur-Raḥmān, 1930-
Muḥammad Ẓiyā'ul-Ḥaq	ẒIYĀ'UL-ḤAQ, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Ẓiyā'ul-Ḥaq Mīrdah	MĪRḌAH, Muḥammad Ziyā'ul-Ḥaq
Muḥammad Ẓiyā'uz-Zamān	ẒIYĀ'UZ-ZAMĀN, Muḥammad
Muḥammad Zubayr Ḥusain Mintu	ḤUSAIN, Muḥammad Zubayr (Mintu)
Muḥammad Żulfiqār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muḥammad Żulfiqār
Muḥammad Żulfiqār Ḥaydar, 1899-	ḤAYḌAR, Muḥammad Zulfiqār, 1899-
(Dr) Muhar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Muhar
Muheb. See Muḥib	
Muḥibbullāh	MUḤIBBULLĀH
Muḥibur-Raḥmān	MUḤIBUR-RAḤMĀN
Muḥīṭul-Islām Ranju	MUḤĪṬUL-ISLĀM (Ranju)
Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn, 1906-	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, 1906-

1. Auth. of Phal o phalgāchher anishthakārī pokā-mākar o uhāder pratikār, 1963.
2. Auth. of Mānabatār dishārī, Dhākā, Murshid Press, 1966.
3. Auth. of Bijay nishān (drama), Dhākā, Herā Prakāshanī, 1376(B.S.)
4. Auth. of Probable modern essays and letters, Kuṣhtiā, 1972.

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Name	Entry order
Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1929-	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1929- x Mīr, Aḥmaḍ, pseud.
(Dr) Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn ʿĀlamgīr. See Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Khān ʿĀlamgīr, 1943-	
(Mawlānā) Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Khān , 1936-[1]	KHĀN, Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn, 1936-
Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Khān[2]	KHĀN, Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn
Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Khān ʿĀlamgīr, 1943-	ʿĀLAMGĪR, Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn Khān, 1943-
Muḥsina Khānam	MUḤSINA KHĀNAM
Muḥsina Khāṭūn	MUḤSINA KHĀṬŪN
Muḥsin ʿAlī Ḍīwān, 1929-1971	ḌĪWĀN, Muḥsin ʿAlī, 1929-1971
Muḥsina Qayyūm	QAYYŪM, Muḥsina
Muḥsin Shasṭrapāni	MUḤSIN Shasṭrapāni
Muḥsinur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Muḥsinur-Raḥmān
Muʿīḍur-Raḥmān, 1931-	MUʿĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, 1931-
Muʿīn Aḥmaḍ	MUʿĪN AḤMAḌ
Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn, 1901-	MUʿĪNUḌ-ḌĪN, 1901-
Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUʿĪNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn
Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn Khān, 1901-	KHĀN, Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn, 1901-
Muʿīnul-Aḥsan Ṣābir	MUʿĪNUL-AḤSAN (Ṣābir)
Muʿīnul-Ḥaq	MUʿĪNUL-ḤAQ
(Ḥāfiẓ) Muʿīnul-Islām	MUʿĪNUL-ISLĀM
Muʿizuḍ-Ḍīn	MUʿIZUḌ-ḌĪN
Muʿizuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ (Maḍhu Miyān)	MUʿIZUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ (Maḍhu Miyān)
Muʿizuḍ-Ḍīn Ḥāmiḍī	ḤĀMIḌĪ, Muʿizuḍ-Ḍīn
Mujahed. See Mujāhiḍ	
Mujāhiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Mujāhiḍ

1. Auth. of Darbāre awliya, Maḍina Pub., 1958; Pūrba Pākistāne Urḍu, 1969; tr. of Al-Fārūq, Emḍaḍia Lib., 1958; Al-Murshidul amīn, 1964, etc.
2. Tr. of Communism, Khoshroz Kiṭāb Mahal, 1955.

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Name	Entry order
Mujāhiḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mujāhid
Al--Mujāhiḍī	AL-MUJĀHIḌĪ
Mujāhiḍul-Islām (Maku)	MUJĀHIḌUL-ISLĀM (Maku)
Mujammel. See Muzzammil	
Mujīb R. Khān. See Mujībur-Raḥmān Khān	
Mujībuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUJĪBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Mujībul-Ḥaq, 1913[1]-	MUJĪBUL-ḤAQ, 1913-
Mujībul-Ḥaq[2]	MUJĪBUL-ḤAQ
Mujībur-Raḥmān, 1928[3]-	MUJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, 1928-
(Mawlānā) Mujībur-Raḥmān, 1938[4]-	MUJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, 1938-
Mujībur-Raḥmān Biswās	BISWĀS, Mujībur-Raḥmān
Mujībur-Raḥmān Ferdawsi. See Sūfī Mujībur-Raḥmān Firḍawsī	
Mujībur-Raḥmān Khān, 1910-1984	KHĀN, Mujībur-Raḥmān, 1910-1984
Mujīruḍ-Ḍīn	MUJĪRUḌ-ḌĪN
Mujīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUJĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Mukammel. See Mukammil	
Mukarram Ḥusain, 1923[5]-	ḤUSAIN, Mukarram, 1923-
Mukarram Ḥusain, 1945[6]-	ḤUSAIN, Mukarram, 1945-
Mukarram Ḥusain[7]	ḤUSAIN, Mukarram
Mukarram Ḥusain Ṭawḥīḍ	ḤUSAIN, Mukarram (Ṭawḥīḍ)
Mukherjea. See Mukherjī	
Mukhles. See Mukhliṣ	

1. Auth. of Islām biǧyān, Noākhālī, 1954.
2. Auth. of Sahaj byakaran o rachanā shikshā, Green Pubs., 1977; Learning essays, letters and composition, Adil Bros., 1974.
3. Auth. of Naṭun sur; Byaṭhār pradīp (poetry), Comilla, 1967-8; tr. of Friends not foes, 1968.
4. Auth. of Ḥazrat ʿAlī, 1968; Ḥazraṭ Rābiʿa Baṣrī, 1964; Ghulāmane-Islām, 1964; tr. of Biplabī Nabī; Sir Syed Ahmad, 1968.
5. Auth. of Sūrjaswapna, Dināǰpur, 1960.
6. Tr. of Samāj o samājtaṭwa, Bāṅglā Academy, 1975.
7. Comp. of Rakṭa sūrja (on 21st Feb.).

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Name	Entry order
Mukhliṣur-Raḥmān[1]	MUKHLIṢUR-RAḤMĀN
Mukhliṣur-Raḥmān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mukhliṣur-Raḥmān
Mukhopāḍhyāya. See Mukherjī	
Mukhṭār	MUKHṬĀR
Mukhṭār Aḥmaḍ	MUKHṬĀR AḤMAḌ
(Mawlavī) Mukhṭār Aḥmaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Mukhṭār Aḥmaḍ
Mukhṭār[2] Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Mukhṭār
Mukhṭār Ṣamīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṢAMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Mukhṭār
Mukhtiyar. See Mukhṭār	
Mukit. See Muqīṭ	
Mukunḍa Ḍās, 1878-1934[3]	ḌĀS, Mukunḍa, 1878-1934
Mullā Faẓlul-Ḥaq	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, Mullā
Mullā Hārūnur-Rashīḍ	HĀRŪNUR-RASHĪḌ, Mullā
Mullā Muḥammaḍ Sulṭānuḍ-Ḍīn	SULṬĀNUḌ-ḌĪN, Mullā Muḥammaḍ
Mullick. See Mallik	
Mū'min	MŪ'MIN
(Master) Mū'min 'Alī	'ALĪ, Mū'min
Mū'min Chowḍhury, 1936-	CHOWḌHURY, Mū'min, 1936-
Mū'min Khān	KHĀN, Mū'min
Mū'minuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MŪ'MINUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Mū'minul-Ḥaq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Mū'minul-Ḥaq
Mū'minullāh	MŪ'MINULLĀH
Mū'minur-Raḥmān	MŪ'MINUR-RAḤMĀN
Mumṭāz Aḥmaḍ	MUMṬĀZ AḤMAḌ

1. There are three authors with this name, who wrongly spell their names as Makhlis, Mokles for Mukhlis (clean).
2. Mukhṭār (A. free, independent) has been used in distorted form by the author as Mukhtiyar.
3. b. Bānārī village, Dhākā.

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Name	Entry order
Mumṭāz Begam[1]	MUMṬĀZ BEGAM
(Begam) Mumṭāz Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Mumṭāz
Mumṭāz-Jahān	MUMṬĀZ-JAHĀN
Mumṭāz Laṭīf	LAṬĪF, Mumṭāz
Mumṭāz Ṣabūr	ṢABŪR, Mumṭāz
(Ḥājī) Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn	MUMṬĀZUḌ-ḌĪN
(Mawlānā) Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1888[2]	MUMṬĀZUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1888-
Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1935[3]	MUMṬĀZUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1935-
Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn Ṭājpurī	ṬĀJPURĪ, Mumṭāzuḍ-Ḍīn
Mumṭāzur-Raḥmān Ṭarafḍār, 1928-	ṬARAFḌĀR, Mumṭāzur-Raḥmān, 1928-
(Prof) Munā'im Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Munā'im
Munawwar 'Alī	'ALĪ, Munawwar
Munībur-Raḥmān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Munībur-Raḥmān
Muninḍrapriya Ṭalukḍār	ṬALUKḌĀR, Muninḍrapriya
Munīr Chowḍhury, 1925-1971[4]	CHOWḌHURY, Munīr, 1925-1971
Munīr Sirāj	SIRĀJ, Munīr
Munīruḍ-Ḍīn	MUNĪRUḌ-ḌĪN
Munīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUNĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Munīruḍ-Ḍīn Ḥāfiẓ	MUNĪRUḌ-ḌĪN Ḥāfiẓ
Munīruḍ-Ḍīn Yūsuf, 1919-	YŪSUF, Munīruḍ-Ḍīn, 1919-
Munīrul-'Ālam	MUNĪRUL-'ĀLAM
Munīruz-Zamān, 1939-. See Ḥayāṭ Maḥmūḍ, pseud.	
(Mawlānā) Munīruz-Zamān Islāmābādī, 1875[5]-1950	ISLĀMĀBĀḌĪ, Munīruz-Zaman, 1875-1950
Munīruz-Zamān Khān, 1922-	KHĀN, Munīruz-Zamān, 1922-
Munshī 'Abḍul-'Azīz	'ABḌUL-'AZĪZ, Munshī

1. She spells her name as Momataz and Momtaz.
2. Auth. of Nabī parichay, Dhākā, 1962, etc.
3. Auth. of Bāṅglāḍesher nāṭak o theatre, 1979; Phalāphal nimnachāp, 1974; Swāḍhinatā āmār swāḍhinatā, 1971; Barnachor, 1972; Bibāha, 1979(dramas), etc.
4. Complete name: Abū-Na'īm Muḥammaḍ Munīr Chowḍhury, not in use. Ex-Prof.,Bengali,D.U.
5. Varying date 1874.

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Name	Entry order
Munshī ʿAbḍul-Bārī	ʿABḌUL-BĀRĪ, Munshī
Munshī ʿAbḍul Karīm	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM, Munshī
Munshī ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf, 1874-1936	ʿABḌUL-LAṬĪF, Munshī, 1874--1936
Munshī ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ, 1945-	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪD, Munshī, 1945-
Munshī ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Munshī
Munshī ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Munshī
Munshī ʿAfānullāh Kabirāj	ʿAFĀNULLĀH , Munshī, Kabirāj
Munshī Ajgar. See Munshī Aṣghar	
Munshī Akbar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Akbar
Munshī ʿAlīmuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿALĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Amīruḍ-Ḍīn	AMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Aṣghar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Munshī Aṣghar
Munshī ʿAṣmaṭullāh	ʿAṢMAṬULLĀH, Munshī
Munshī Ayyāzuḍ-Ḍīn	AYYĀZUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī ʿAẓīmuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿAẒĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī ʿAzīz Bārī	BĀRĪ, Munshī ʿAzīz
Munshī ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān	ʿAZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, Munshī
Munshī Bashīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	BASHĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Munshī
Munshī Burhānullāh	BURHĀNULLĀH, Munshī
Munshī Ḍāḍ ʿAlī, 1856-1927	ʿALĪ, Munshī Ḍad, 1856-1927
Munshī Ḍīḍār Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Munshī Ḍīḍār
Munshī Faṣīḥuḍ-Ḍīn	FASĪḤUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Gharībullāh	GHARĪBULLĀH, Munshī
Munshī Ghulām Farīḍ	FARĪḌ, Munshī Ghulām
Munshī Ḥabībul-Ḥusain	ḤABĪBUL-ḤUSAIN, Munshī
Munshī ʿIbāḍatullāh	ʿIBĀḌATULLĀH, Munshī

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Name	Entry order
Munshī ʿIrfān ʿAlī, 1841-1926	ʿALĪ, Munshī ʿIrfān, 1841-1926
Munshī Isḥāquḍ-Ḍīn	ISḤĀQUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Ismāʿīl	ISMĀʿĪL, Munshī
Munshī Jaʿfar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Jaʿfar
Munshī Janāb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Janāb
Munshī Khāṭir Muḥammaḍ	KHĀṬIR MUḤAMMAḌ, Munshī
Munshī Maʿālī Muḥammaḍ	MAʿĀLĪ MUḤAMMAḌ, Munshī
Munshī Manṣūruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MANṢŪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Munshī
Munshī Martuz[1]. See Munshī Murṭaẓā	
Munshī Muʿazzam ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Muʿazzam
Munshī Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Munshī Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr
Munshī Muḥammaḍ ʿAqqīl ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Muḥammaḍ ʿAqqīl
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Bakhṭiyār Khān	KHĀN, Munshī Muḥammaḍ Bakhṭiyār
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Ḍānesh	ḌĀNESH, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Fakīr	FAKĪR, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Ghulām Farīḍ	FARĪḌ, Munshī Muḥammaḍ Ghulām
Munshī Muḥammaḍjān	MUḤAMMAḌJĀN, Munshī
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Kamāluḍ-Ḍīn	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Khāṭir	KHĀṬIR, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh, 1861-1907	MEHERULLĀH, Munshī Muḥammaḍ, 1861-1907
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh Khān	KHĀN, Munshī Muḥammaḍ Meherullāh
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Raḥīm Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Munshi Muhammad Rahim
Munshī Muḥammad Rajāʾ	RAJĀʾ, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1862-1933	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Munshī Muḥammaḍ, 1862-1933
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Shafāʿaṭullāh	SHAFĀʿAṬULLĀH, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Ṣūbahḍār	ṢŪBAHḌĀR, Munshī Muḥammaḍ

1. Author spells as Martuz, a short and distorted form of Murṭaẓā (upon whom the God is satisfied).

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Name	Entry order
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Yūnus	YŪNUS, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Zainullāh	ZAINULLĀH, Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Munshī Muḥammaḍ Ẓamīruḍ-ḌĪn, 1870-1930	ẒAMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī Muḥammaḍ, 1870-1930
Munshī Mukammil	MUKAMMIL, Munshī
Munshī Munawwar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Munawwar
Munshī Munīruḍ-Ḍīn	MUNĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Murṭaẓā Miyān	MURṬAẒĀ MIYĀN, Munshī
Munshī Muzzammil	MUZZAMMIL, Munshī
Munshī Naʿīmuḍ-Ḍīn Ḥayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, Munshī Naʿīmuḍ-Ḍīn
Munshī Nāmḍār	NĀMḌĀR, Munshī
Munshī Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Nūr Muḥammaḍ	NŪR MUḤAMMAḌ, Munshī
Munshī P. Mannān	MANNĀN, Munshī P
Munshī Qaṣīruḍ-Ḍīn	QAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Qismaṭullāh	QISMAṬULLĀH, Munshī
(Khān Bahāḍur) Munshī Raḥīm Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Munshī Raḥīm
(Usṭāḍ) Munshī Raʾīsuḍ-Ḍīn Jessorī, 1901-1972	JESSORĪ, Munshī Raʾīsuḍ-Ḍīn, 1901-1972
Munshī Ṣāḍiq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Ṣāḍiq
Munshī Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Munshī
Munshī Syeḍ Ḥamza	ḤAMZA, Munshī Syeḍ
Munshī Syeḍ Insān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Syeḍ Insān
Munshī Wājiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munshī Wājiḍ
Munshī Yaʿqūb	YAʿQŪB, Munshī
Munshī Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[1]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, Munshī

1. Spells as Joynal Abedin, a wrong form.

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Name	Entry order
Muntaṣir	MUNTAṢIR
Muntaṣir Māmūn, 1951-	MĀMŪN, Muntaṣir, 1951-
Munẓir ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Munẓir
Murāḍ Pāshā	PĀSHĀ, Murāḍ
Murshed. See Murshiḍ	
Murshiḍ Aḥmaḍ	MURSHIḌ AḤMAḌ
Murshiḍ ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Murshiḍ
Murshiḍ Shafīʿul-Ḥasan, 1953-	SHAFĪʿUL-ḤASAN, Murshiḍ, 1953-
Murtaẓā	MURTAẒĀ
Murtaẓā Bashīr, 1933-	BASHĪR, Murtaẓā, 1933-
Muṣaḍḍiq Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muṣaḍḍiq
Musā Manṣūr	MANṢŪR, Musā
Musammaṭ. See under personal name	
Musā Muḥammaḍ	MUSĀ MUḤAMMAḌ
Musharraf Billāh	BILLĀH, Musharraf
Musharraf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Musharraf
Musharraf Ḥusain Biswās	BISWĀS, Musharraf Ḥusain
Musharraf Ḥusain Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Musharraf Ḥusain
Musharraf Ḥusain Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, Musharraf Ḥusain
Musharraf Karīm	KARĪM, Musharraf
Mushfiqa Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Mushfiqa
Mushfiqur-Raḥmān	MUSHFIQUR-RAḤMĀN
Mushtaq Ilāhī	ILĀHĪ, Mushtaq
Mushtaqul-Ḥaq[1]	MUSHTAQUL-ḤAQ

1. Auth. of Sur sāraṭhi, 1982 spells wrongly as Mostakul Haque. Bengali authors frequently spell as Moshtak, Moshtaque, Mostak, Mustak, Mustaque, which are wrong forms of Mushtaq (attraction).

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Name	Entry order
(Begam) Mushtarī Shafī'	SHAFĪ', Mushtarī
Musleh. See Muṣliḥ	
Muṣliḥuḍ-Ḍīn	MUṢLIḤUḌ-ḌĪN
Muṣliḥuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUṢLIḤUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Muslim 'Alī Biswās	BISWĀS, Muslim 'Alī
Muslim Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Muslim
(Dr.) Muslim Huḍā	HUḌĀ, Muslim
Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn	MUSLIMUḌ-ḌĪN
Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	MUSLIMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Muslimuḍ-Ḍīn
Muṣta'ān Ilāhī	ILĀHĪ, Muṣta'ān
Muṣṭafā 'Allama[1]	MUṢṬAFĀ 'Allama
Muṣṭafā Anwār, 1940-	ANWĀR, Muṣṭafā, 1940-
Muṣṭafā Hārūn, 1942-	HĀRŪN, Muṣṭafā, 1942-
Muṣṭafā Jabbār	JABBĀR, Muṣṭafā
Muṣṭafā Kamāl	KAMĀL, Muṣṭafā
Muṣṭafā Majīḍ	MAJĪḌ, Muṣṭafā
Muṣṭafā Nūrul-Islām, 1927-	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Muṣṭafā, 1927-
Muṣṭafā Sarwar	SARWAR, Muṣṭafā
Muṣṭafā Wāḥiḍ Khān	KHĀN, Muṣṭafā Wāḥiḍ
Muṣṭafā Zamān 'Abbāsī, 1937-	'ABBĀSĪ, Muṣṭafā Zamān, 1937-
Muṣṭafīẓ	MUṢṬAFĪẒ
(Mawlānā) Muṣṭafīẓur-Raḥmān, 1919-1960[2]	MUṢṬAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, 1919-1960
Muṣṭafīẓur-Raḥmān, 1938[3]-	MUṢṬĀFIẒUR-RAḤMĀN, 1938-

1. 'Allama (vast learned) is an honorific and is generally used in the beginning of name.
2. Auth. of Jamāluḍḍīn Afghanī, Dhaka, Paradise Library, 1956.
3. Auth. of Nirabaḍhi āloke āṅdhare, Rājshāhī, 1376 (B S.).

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Name	Entry order
Mustafīẓur-Raḥmān[1]	MUSTAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN
Mustafīẓur-Raḥmān (Manju)[2]	MUSTAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN (Manju)
Mustak. See Mushtaq	
Mutahera. See Muṭahhira	
Mutahar. See Muṭahhar	
Muṭahhar[3] Ḥusain Chowdhury, 1903-1956	CHOWDHURY, Muṭahhar Ḥusain, 1903-1956
Muṭahhira Begam	MUṬAHHIRA Begam
Muṭī'a[4] Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Muṭī'a
Al-Muṭī' Sharafud-Dīn. See 'Abdullāh Al-Muṭī' Sharafud-Dīn	
Muṭī'ul-Islām, 1914-	MUṬĪ'UL-ISLĀM, 1914-
Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān. See Muḥammad Muṭī'ur Raḥmān, 1945-	
Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān[5]	MUṬĪ'UR-RAḤMAN
(Dr.) Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān[6]	MUṬĪ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Doctor
(Mawlavī) Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān	MUṬĪ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Mawlavī
Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān Khān, 1872-1937	KHĀN, Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān, 1872-1937
Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān Nūrī. See S.M. Muṭī'ur-Raḥmān Nūrī	
Muttaleb. See Muṭṭalib	
Muṭṭalib	MUṬṬALIB
Muyez. See Mu'iz	
Muyid. See Mu'īd	

1. Auth. of Amerudanda prāṇī, Bāṅglā Academy, 1977; Dhaṇa biḍyāner kaṭhā, Bāṅglādesh Book Corpn., 1977.
2. Comp. of Ātmār bāṇī (collection on 21st Feb.).
3. Arabic word Muṭahhar (holy, pure) is being frequently distorted as Mutahar, Motahar, Motaher.
4. She spells her name in distorted form, Matia for Muṭī'a (devoted; docile; submissive).
5. Auth. of Jhaṛer kheyā (fiction), 'Ālam Publications, 1967; Peyeo pelām nā, Barisāl, Qur'ān Manzil Lib., 1372 (B.S.); Saṭīner chhele, Mufīẓ Book House, 1367 (B.S.).
6. Author of a book on surgery, 1976, spells as Molior Rahman, a wrong form.

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Name	Entry order
Muyin. See Mu'īn	
Muẓaffar Aḥmad, 1889-1973	MUẒAFFAR AḤMAD, 1889-1973
Muẓaffar Aḥmad	MUẒAFFAR AḤMAD
Muẓaffar Aḥmad Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Muẓaffar Aḥmad
Muẓaffar 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muẓaffar
(Mawlavī) Muẓaffar 'Alī	'ALĪ, Muẓaffar, Mawlavī
Muẓaffar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muẓaffar
Muzammel. See Muzzammil	
Muzzammil[1] Ḥaq, 1860-1933	MUZZAMMIL ḤAQ, 1860-1933
Muzzammil Ḥaq[2]	MUZZAMMIL ḤAQ
Muzzammil Ḥaq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Muzzammil Ḥaq
Muzzamil Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Muzzammil
Muzzammil Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Muzzammil Ḥusain
Muzzammil Islām	MUZZAMMIL ISLĀM
N. Aḥmad	AḤMAD, N
N. 'Ālam Khondkār	KHONḌKĀR, N 'Ālam
N. Muḥammad. See Nūr Muḥammad	
N.A. Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, N A
N.A. Khān	KHĀN, N A
N.A. Mandal[3]	MANDAL, N A
N.G. Ḍās	ḌĀS, N G
N.G. Roy. See Nanigopāl Roy	
N.R. Kar	KAR, N R
Nabab. See Nawāb	
Nabagopāl Ḍās	ḌĀS, Nabagopal

1. Muzzammil (an adjective name of the holy Prophet (SM)), is generally used in simple form: Muzammil or, distorted as Mozammel.
2. Auth. of Bāṅglādesher [illegible]. 'ain, Dhākā, 1974.
3. Spells as Mondal.

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Name	Entry order
Nabakānṭa Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Nabakānṭa
Nabakumār Ḍevsharmā	ḌEVSHARMĀ, Nabakumār
Nabarājā Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Nabarājā
Nabī Bhāi[1], 1943-	NABĪ BHĀI, 1943-
Nabī Nawāz Khān	KHĀN, Nabī Nawaz
Nabīnchanḍra Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Nabīnchanḍra
Nabīnchanḍra Sen, 1847-1909	SEN, Nabīnchanḍra, 1847-1909
Naḍerchāṅḍ Sarkār	SARKĀR, Naḍerchāṅḍ
Nafaruḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ, 1901-	NAFARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1901-
(Prof.) Nafīs Aḥmaḍ	NAFĪS AḤMAḌ
Nagamānanḍa Paramahaṅgsa[2]	NAGAMĀNANḌA Paramahaṅgsa
Nagenḍrakumār Ḍe	ḌE, Nagenḍrakumār
Nagenḍrakumār Guha Roy	GUHA ROY, Nagenḍrakumār
Nagenḍranāṭh Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Nagenḍranāṭh
Nagenḍranāṭh Guptạ, 1861-1940	GUPṬA, Nagenḍranāṭh, 1861-1940
(Musammaṭ) Nagīna Khāṭūn	NAGĪNA KHĀṬŪN
Nahār Aḥmaḍ[3]	NAHĀR AḤMAḌ
Nā'ibuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ	NĀ'IBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Na'ĭm Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Na'ĭm
Na'ĭmuḍ-ḌĪn	NA'ĬMUḌ-ḌĪN
Na'ĭmuḍ-ḌĪn Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Na'ĭmuḍ-ḌĪn
Najīb Aḥmaḍ	NAJĪB AḤMAḌ
Najīb 'Alī	'ALĪ, Najīb
(Kabi) Najĭbur-Raḥmān[4]	NAJĬBUR-RAḤMĀN

1. Bhāi (brother) is not a name, but an affectionate honorific, also used in pseudonym, viz. Ḍāḍa Bhāi, pseud.
2. A spiritual or, religious title.
3. Spells as Nehar, a distorted form of Nahār (light, day).
4. Comp. of Ek fulki āgun (collection on 21st Feb.), 1971.

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Name	Entry order
(Kumārī) Najma	NAJMA
Najma Begam	NAJMA BEGAM
(Dr. Mrs.) Najma Chowḍhury, 1942	CHOWḌHURY, Najma, 1942-
Najma Ḍīwān	ḌĪWĀN, Najma
Najma Jesmīn[2] Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Najma Jesmīn
Najmas-Ṣāqib. See Najmus-Ṣāqib	
Najma Ṭashmīn	ṬASHMĪN, Najma
Najmir. See Nāzmīr	
Najmul-Aḥsan	NAJMUL-AḤSAN
Najmul-ʿĀlam, 1927-	NAJMUL-ʿĀLAM, 1927-
Najmul-Bārī	NAJMUL-BĀRĪ
Najmul-Ḥaq	NAJMUL-ḤAQ
Najmul-Ḥaq Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Najmul-Ḥaq
Najmul-Ḥasan	NAJMUL-ḤASAN
Najmul-Karīm	NAJMUL-KARĪM
Najmus-Ṣāqib[3]	NAJMUS-ṢĀQIB /
Nalinībālā Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Nalinībālā
Nalinī Ḍās	ḌĀS, Nalinī
Nalinīkānṭa Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Nalinīkānṭa
Nalinīmohan Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Nalinīmohan
Nalinīmohan Ḍevsharmā	ḌEVSHARMĀ, Nalinīmohan
Nalinīmohan Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Nalinīmohan
Namiṭā[4] Anwār	ANWĀR, Namiṭā
Nanḍalāl Sen	SEN, Nanḍalāl
Nanḍikhān Sūrjamohan Nanḍī	NANḌĪ, Nanḍikhān Sūrjamohan

1. Auth. of Legislative process in Bānglādesh, Assoc. Prof., Pol.Sc., D.U.
2. Jesmīn, is a Persian name of a flower.
3. This is grammatically correct form, meaning 'the shooting star'. Author spells as Najm As Saqib.
4. Namiṭā (who bends down) a Bengali variant mixed up with Arabic Anwār (lights).

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Name	Entry order
Nanīgopāl Biswās	BISWĀS, Nanīgopāl
Nanīgopāl Roy	ROY, Nanīgopāl
Nanīgopāl Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Nanīgopāl
Nanīgopāl Sen	SEN, Nanīgopāl
Naoshad. See Nawshād	
Naosher. See Nawsher	
Naqīb	NAQĪB
Naqībuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Naqībuḍ-Ḍīn
Naqīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	NAQĪUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Nārāyan Ḍev	ḌEV, Nārāyan
Nārāyan Gāngulī, 1918-	GĀNGULĪ, Nārayān, 1918-
Nārāyan Ghoṣh, 1936-	GHOṢH, Nārayān, 1936-
Naren Biswās. See Narendranāṭh Biswās, 1945-	
Narendra Dev, 1889-	ḌEV, Narendra, 1889-
Narendrakumār Gupta Chowdhury	GUPTA CHOWḌHURY, Narendrakumār
Narendranārāyan Roy	ROY, Narendranārāyan
Narendranārāyan Roy Chowdhury	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Narendranārāyan
Narendranāṭh Biswās, 1945-	BISWĀS, Narendranāṭh, 1945-
Narendranāṭh Ḍaṭṭa. See (Swāmī) Bibekānanḍa	
Narendranāṭh Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Narendranāṭh
Narendranāṭh Miṭra, 1916-	MITRA, Narendranāṭh, 1916-
Narendu Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Narendu
Naren Sarkār	SARKĀR, Naren
Naresh Guha, 1924-	GUHA, Naresh, 1924-
Nargīs Akhṭar Bānū	AKHṬAR BĀNŪ, Nargīs

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Name	Entry order
(Begam) Nargīs Zarīna Khān	KHĀN, Nargīs Zarīna
Naser. See Nāṣir	
Nasīm A. Ṣiddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, Nasīm A
Nasīma Begam	NASĪMA BEGAM
Nasīma Khān	KHĀN, Nasīma
Nasīm ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Nasīm
Naṣīr Maḥmūd	MAḤMŪD, Naṣīr
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad[1]	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad[2]	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad[3]	NASĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AHMAD
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad Ḍīwān	ḌĪWĀN, Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad Vidyābhūṣhan	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD Vidyābhūṣhan
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Prāmānik	PRĀMĀNIK, Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn
Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn Qārī[4]	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN Qarī
Naṣrīn Ḥakīm	ḤAKĪM, Naṣrīn
Naṣrīn Islām	NAṢRĪN ISLĀM
Naṣrīn Naʿīm	NAʿĪM, Naṣrīn
Naṣrullāh	NAṢRULLĀH
Naṣrullāh Khān, 1560-1625	KHĀN, Naṣrullāh, 1560-1625
Nava. See Naba	
Navin. See Nabīn	
Nawāb ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf Khān. See ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf Khān, 1828-1893	
Nawāb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Nawāb

1. Auth. of Ātlāntiker opāre, Dhākā, Khoshroz Kitāb Mahal, 1958.
2. Comp. of Smaraṇikā, Dhākā, Srijanī Saṅgsaḍ, nḍ.
3. Comp. of Mukul (collection on Jal. Feb.), Jessore, Mukul Prakāshanī, 1376 (B.S.)
4. Qārī (reader of the Qurʾān; pious) a religious, removable title, usually precedes a name.

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Name	Entry order
Nawāb ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Nawāb ʿAlī
Nawāb Sir. See under personal name	
Nawāz Aḥmaḍ, 1905-	NAWĀZ AḤMAḌ, 1905-
Nawāzish Aḥmaḍ[1]	NAWĀZISH AḤMAḌ
Nawāzish Khān	KHĀN, Nawāzish
Nawsher ʿAlī Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Nawsher ʿAlī
Nawsher ʿAlī Khān Yūsufjāī , 1864-1924	YŪSUFJĀĪ , Nawsher ʿAlī Khān, 1864-1924
Nayan[2] Raḥmān	NAYAN RAḤMĀN
Nayeb. See Nā'ib	
Nayib. See Nā'ib	
Nayim. See Naʿīm	
Nayyar Jahān	NAYYAR-JAHĀN
Nayyar Jahānwalī	NAYYAR-JAHĀNWALĪ
Nazem. See Nāẓim	
Naẓīm Salīm	SALĪM, Naẓīm
Nāẓimuḍ-Ḍīn	NĀẒIMUḌ-ḌĪN
Nāẓimuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[3]	NĀẒIMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Naẓīmuḍ-Ḍīn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Naẓīmuḍ-Ḍīn
Naẓīr Aḥmaḍ	NAẒĪR AḤMAḌ
Naẓīr Aḥmaḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Naẓīr Aḥmaḍ
Naẓīr Ḥusain, 1930-	ḤUSAIN, Naẓīr, 1930-
Naẓīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1884-[4]	NAẒĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1884-
Naẓīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[5]	NAẒIRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Naẓīruḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Naẓīruḍ-Ḍīn
Naẓīrul-Islām Muḥammaḍ Ṣufiyān, 1906-	ṢUFIYĀN, Naẓīrul-Islām Muḥammaḍ, 1906-

1. Auth. of Development agriculture of Bāṅglādesh, 1976; spells his name as Noazesh Ahmed.
2. Nayan (eye), a Bengali variant.
3. There are four authors with this name.
4. Auth. of Bālak pāṭh, Dhakā, Pop lar Library, 1918, 1923.
5. There are three authors with this name.

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Name	Entry order
Nāzmīr Nūr Begam, 1944-	NŪR BEGAM, Nāzmīr, 1944-
Naẓrul-Ḥaq	NAẒRUL-ḤAQ
(Prof) Naẓrul-Islām, 1941-[1]	NAẒRUL-ISLĀM, 1941-
Naẓrul-Islām , 1945-[2]	NAẒRUL-ISLĀM, 1945-
Naẓrul-Islām Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Nazrul-Islām
Naẓrul-Islām Naẓrul	NAẒRUL-ISLĀM (Naẓrul)
Naẓrul-Islām Ṭa'lluqdār	ṬA'LLUQDĀR, Nazrul-Islām
Neaz. See Niyāz	
Nebulā	NEBULĀ, i.e. 'Abdur-Rashīd, 1919-
Neelufar. See Nīlūfar	
Nehar. See Nahār	
Nesa. See Nisā'	
Nesar. See Niṣār	
Neyamal. See Ni'amal-	
Neyaz. See Niyāz	
Ni'amal-Baṣīr[3], 1935-	NI'AMAL-BAṢĪR, 1935-
Ni'amal-Wakīl, 1926-	NI'AMAL-WAKĪL, 1926-
Ni'amaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ni'amaṭ
Niaz. See Niyāz	
Nibediṭā Dās Purkāyastha	DĀS PURKĀYSTHA, Nibediṭā
Nibhā Mawlā	MAWLĀ, Nibhā
Nīhārikā	NĪHĀRIKĀ, pseud.
Nīhārkumār Sarkār	SARKĀR, Nīhārkumār
Nīhārranjan Ghoṣhāl, 1915-	GHOṢHĀL, Nīhārranjan, 1915-
Nīhārranjan Guptа, 1911-	GUPTA, Nīhārranjan, 1911-

1. Jt. auth. of Bāṅglādesh bhaugalik parichay, Bāṅgladesh Books International. Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Geography, D.U.
2. Auth. of Āgun (drama), Bogra, Sāhitya Kutir, 1969.
3. Ni'amal-Basīr, Ni'amal-Wakīl, Ni'amal-Mawlā, etc. are attributes of God, and should not be maintained by persons as their names.

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Name	Entry order
Nikhilranjan Ḍās	ḌĀS, Nikhilranjan
Nikhil Sen	SEN, Nikhil
Nikunjabihārī	NIKUNJABIHĀRĪ
Nīlāmbar Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Nīlāmbar
Nīlimā Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Nīlimā
Nīlimā Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Nīlimā
Nīlimā[1] Ibrāhīm, 1921-	IBRĀHĪM, Nīlimā, 1921-
Nīlkamal Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Nīlkamal
Nīlkamal Sen	SEN, Nīlkamal
Nīlkantha	NĪLKANTHA, pseud.
Nīlmani Basāk, 1808-1864	BASĀK, Nīlmani, 1808-1864
Nīlraṭan Hāldār	HĀLḌĀR, Nīlratan
Nīlraṭan Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Nīlratan
Nīlūfar Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Nīlūfar
Nīlūfar Bānū	NĪLŪFAR BĀNU
Nīlūfar Begam	NĪLŪFAR BEGAM
Nīlūfar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Nīlūfar
Nīlūfar Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Nīlūfar
Nīlūfar Nargīs	NARGĪS, Nīlūfar
(Begam) Nīlūfar Raḥmān	NĪLŪFAR RAḤMAN
Nimāi Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Nimāi
Nimāichāṇḍ Biswās	BISWĀS, Nimāichāṇḍ
Niranjan Banik	BANIK, Niranjan
Nirastra Sainik	SAINIK, Nirastra, pseud.
Nīrendranāṭh Chakravarṭī, 1924-	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Nīrendranāṭh, 1924-

1. A Bengali variant meaning 'blue'.

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Name	Entry order
Nirjharinī Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Nirjharinī
Nirmalchandra Āich	ĀICH, Nirmalchandra
Nirmalchandra Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Nirmalchandra
(Dr) Nirmalendu Bhaumik	BHAUMIK, Nirmalendu
Nirmalendu Gun, 1945-	GUN, Nirmalendu, 1945-
Nirmalendu Prakāsh Gun Chowdhury. See Nirmalendu Gun, 1945-	
Nirmal Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Nirmal
Nirmalkumār Ḍāsgupta[1]	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Nirmalkumār
Nirmal Sen	SEN, Nirmal
(Dr) Nīroḍbihārī Biswās	BISWĀS, Nīroḍbihārī
Nīroḍkumār Sarkār	SARKĀR, Nīroḍkumār
Nirubikāsh Chākmā	CHĀKMĀ, Nirubikāsh
Nirupamā Ḍevī, 1883-1951	ḌEVĪ, Nirupamā, 1883-1951
Nirupam Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Nirupam
Niṣāruḍ-Ḍīn, 1922-[2]	NIṢĀRUḌ-ḌĪN, 1922-
(Mawlana) Niṣāruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	NIṢĀRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Niṣārul-Ḥaq, 1935-	NIṢĀRUL-ḤAQ, 1935-
Nishāchar	NISHĀCHAR, pseud.
Nishikānṭa Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Nishikānṭa
Nishikānṭa Sen	SEN, Nishikānṭa
Niṭyakṛishṇa Bose, 1865-1900	BOSE, Niṭyakṛishṇa, 1865-1900
Niva. See Nibhā	
Niyamal. See Niʿamal-	
Niyāz	NIYĀZ
Niyāz Muḥammaḍ	NIYĀZ MUḤAMMAḌ
Niyāz Murshiḍ	MURSHIḌ, Niyāz
Niyāz Zamān	ZAMĀN, Niyaz
Niẓāmuḍ-Ḍīn	NIẒĀMUḌ-ḌĪN

1. Author uses split form Nirmal Kumar Das Gupta.
2. Niṣār (sweetmeat, confetti), is frequently spelled in Persianized form, Nesar.

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Name	Entry order
Niẓāmuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ	NIẒĀMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Niẓāmul-Ḥaq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Niẓāmul-Haq
Noab. See Nawāb	
Noazesh. See Nawāzish	
Noor. See Nūr	
Noyab. See Nawāb	
Nṛipeṇḍrachaṇḍra Gope	GOPE, Nṛipeṇḍrachaṇḍra
Nṛityagopāl Banik	BANIK, Nṛityagopāl
Nūr Aḥmaḍ[1]	NŪR AḤMAḌ
Nūr Aḥmaḍ[2]	NŪR AḤMAḌ
Nūr Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Nūr Aḥmaḍ
Nūr Aḥmaḍ Shāh	SHĀH, Nūr Aḥmaḍ
(Ḥājī) Nūr Bakhsh[3]	BAKHSH, Nūr, Ḥājī
(Pandiṭ) Nur Bakhsh[4]	BAKHSH, Nūr, Pandiṭ
(Prof) Nūr Fāṭima	FĀṬIMA, Nūr
Nūr Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Nūr
(Begam) Nūrjahān	NŪRJAHĀN
Nūrjahān Begam	NŪRJAHĀN Begam
Nūrjahān Khānam, 1935-	NŪRJAHĀN KHANAM, 1935-
Nūrjahān Sulṭāna	SULṬĀNA, Nūrjahān
(Begam) Nūr Maḥal	NŪRMAḤAL
(Prof) Nūrmaḥal Khātūn	NŪRMAḤAL KHĀṬŪN
Nūr Muḥammaḍ, 1918-1982[5]	NŪR MUḤAMMAḌ, 1918-1982

1. Auth. of Rengun rahasya, Chittagong, 191?.
2. Jt. auth. of Primary functional English, Comilla, Mahmūdia Library, n.d.
3. Auth. of Ahmad charit, 1914.
4. Auth. of Satyer jay, Dhaka, 1930.
5. Auth. of Essays and letters for lower classes, Dhākā, Mumtāz Pub.

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Name	Entry order
(Mawlānā) Nūr Muḥammad[1]	NŪR MUḤAMMAD
Nūr Muḥammad ʿAjmī	ʿAJMĪ, Nūr Muḥammad
Nūr Muḥammad Hawlaḍār	HAWLADĀR, Nūr Muḥammad
Nūr Muḥammad Mallik	MALLIK, Nūr Muḥammad
Nūr Muḥammad Miyān	NŪR MUḤAMMAD MIYĀN
(Mawlānā) Nūr Muḥammad Ṣiddīqī	ṢIDDĪQĪ, Nūr Muḥammad
Nūr Muḥammad Tenā	NŪR MUḤAMMAD (Tenā)
(Mawlānā) Nūruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1915-	NŪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1915-
Nūruḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Jahāngīr	JAHĀNGĪR, Nūruḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ
Nūrul-Abṣār	NŪRUL-ABṢĀR
Nūrul-Afsar	NŪRUL-AFSAR
Nūrul-Afsar Manju	NŪRUL-AFSAR(Manju)
Nūrul-ʿĀlam, 1937-	NŪRUL-ʿĀLAM, 1937-
Nūrul-ʿĀlam Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Nūrul-ʿĀlam
Nūrul-ʿĀlam Patu	NŪRUL-ʿĀLAM (Patu)
Nūrul-ʿĀlam Raʾisī	RAʾISĪ, Nūrul-ʿĀlam
Nūrul-Amīn	NŪRUL-AMĪN
Nūrul-Ḥaq	NŪRUL-ḤAQ
Nūrul-Ḥaq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Nūrul-Ḥaq
Nūrul-Ḥaq Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Nūrul-Ḥaq
(Prof) Nūrul-Ḥaq Miyān	NŪRUL-ḤAQ MIYĀN
Nūrul-Huḍā, 1940-[2]	NŪRUL-HUḌĀ, 1940-
Nūrul-Huḍā Mirzā	MIRZĀ, Nūrul-Huḍā

1. Auth. of Islām o akhlāq, Adil Bros., 1976.
2. Auth. of Ganiṭer jagaṭ; Āpekṣhikatā, 1970; jt. tr. of Ādhunik jagat o mānab ḍyān. b. Shāhjādpur. Date of birth quoted in Bāṅglā sāhitya; granthapanjī is 1934.

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Name	Entry order
Nūrul-Huḍā Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Nūrul-Huḍā
Nūrul-Huḍā Sirājī	SIRĀJĪ, Nūrul-Huḍā
Nūrul-Ḥusain Ghulām Jīlānī	JĪLĀNĪ, Nūrul-Ḥusain Ghulām
Nūrul-Ḥusain Qāsimpurī	QĀSIMPURĪ, Nūrul-Ḥusain
Nūrul-Islām[1]	NŪRUL-ISLĀM
Nūrul-Islām[2]	NŪRUL-ISLĀM
Nūrul-Islām[3]	NŪRUL-ISLĀM
(Dr) Nūrul-Islām, 1928-[4]	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, 1928- ,Dr.
(Mawlānā) Nūrul-Islām[5]	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Mawlānā
Nūrul-Islām Afiṇḍī[6]	NŪRUL-ISLĀM Afiṇḍī
Nūrul-Islām Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Nūrul-Islām
Nūrul-Islām Khān, 1935-	KHĀN, Nūrul-Islām, 1935-
Nūrul-Islām Mānik	NŪRUL-ISLĀM (Mānik)
Nūrul-Islām Pātwārī	PĀTWĀRĪ, Nūrul-Islām
Nūrul-Karīm, 1910-	NŪRUL-KARĪM, 1910-
Nūrul-Karīm Khasru	NŪRUL-KARĪM (Khasru)
Nūrul-Karīm Nasīm	NŪRUL-KARĪM (Nasīm)
Nūrullāh	NŪRULLĀH
Nūrul-Momen. See Nūrul-Mū'min	
Nūrul-Mū'min, 1908-	NŪRUL-MŪ'MIN, 1908-
Nūrun-Nabī	NŪRUN-NABĪ
Nūrun-Nabī Khān	KHĀN, Nūrun-Nabī
Nūrun-Nabī Khān Humu	KHĀN, Nūrun-Nabī (Humu)

1. Auth. of Swādhīn Bāṅglār Kabiṭā, Pabnā, 1972.
2. Auth. of Development planning in Bāṅglādesh.
3. Auth. of Prāthamik byākaraṇ o rachanā, Dhākā, Balākā Prakāshanī, 1976.
4. Auth. of Essentials of medical treatment, Dhākā, 1974, etc. Director, IPHN
5. Auth. of Tarīqate Muslimīn; bā, bāghe jannat, Dhākā, ʿUṣmānia Book Depot, 1389 (B.S.).
6. Afindī (Ṣāḥib; Janāb), a Persian honorific address, also used in Arabic. Author wrongly spells as Apanḍi.

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Name	Entry order
(Prof) Nūrun-Nabī Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Nūrun-Nabī
Nūrun-Nahār	NŪRUN-NAHĀR
Nūrun-Nisā' Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Nūrun-Nisā'
Nūrun-Nisā' Khāṭūn, 1894-1975	NŪRUN-NISĀ' KHĀṬŪN, 1894-1975
Nūrur-Raḥmān. See Muḥammad Nūrur-Raḥmān, 1909-	
Nūrus-Ṣabā Khānam	NŪRUS-ṢABĀ KHĀNAM
Nūruz-Zamān Khān	KHAN, Nūruz-Zamān
Obaid. See Ubayḍ	
Ohab. See Wahhāb	
Ohid. See Wāḥiḍ	
Oli. See Walī	
Omar. See 'Umar	
'Osman. See 'Uṣmān	
P.C. Lāhiṛi	LĀHIṚI, P C
P.K. Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, P K
P.K. Roy	ROY, P K
P.R. Baṛuā. See Pramoḍ Ranjan Baṛuā	
Pachābḍī[1] Ghāzī	GHĀZĪ, Pachābḍī
Paḍmalochan Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Padmalochan
Panāullāh Aḥmaḍ	PANĀULLĀH AḤMAḌ
Pāñchkaṛi Banerjī, 1866-1923	BANERJĪ, Pāñchkaṛi, 1866-1923
Pāñchugopāl Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Pāñchugopāl
Panditbhūṣhan Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Panditbhūṣhan
Pankajinī Bose	BOSE, Pankajinī

1. A local dialect used by an illiterate person, employed at Sunḍarban, Khulnā, and the book, Sunḍarbaner mānuṣh itheko was written by Humayūn Khān as narrated by him.

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Name	Entry order
Pannā	PANNĀ
Pannagbhūṣhan Miṭra	MIṬRA, Pannagbhūṣhan
Paññalok[1] See Payyālok	
Parameshchandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Parameshchandra
Pārbaṭīcharaṇ Sinha	SINHA, Pārbaṭīcharaṇ
Pārbaṭī Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Pārbaṭī
Paresh Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Paresh
Pareshchandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Pareshchandra
Pareshchandra Mandal	MANDAL, Pareshchandra
Pareshchandra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Pareshchandra
Pareshnāṭh Mahalanāvīs[2]	MAHALANĀVĪS, Pareshnāṭh
(Dr) Pāres Iṣlām Syeḍ Mustafīzur Raḥmān[3], 1938-	MUSṬAFĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, Pāres Iṣlām Syeḍ, 1938-
Pāresuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmad	PĀRESUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Pārijāṭ Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Pārijāṭ
Parīkṣhiṭ	PARĪKṢHIṬ, pseud.
Parimal Goswāmī, 1897-	GOSWĀMĪ, Parimal, 1897-
Parimalkumār Guṗṭa	GUṖṬA, Parimalkumār
Parimal Sarkār	SARKĀR, Parimal
Pariṭoṣhchandra Rāuṭ	RĀUṬ, Pariṭoṣhchandra
Pariṭoṣh Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Pariṭoṣh
Parshurām, pseud. See Rājashekhar Bose, 1880-1960	
Pārṭha Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Pārṭha
Pārṭhasāraṭhī Roy	ROY, Pārṭhasāraṭhī

1. In Pali, written in Bengali script, it is ; and in Bengali form it is .
2. Also in use the Bengali form: Mahalanabish.
3. Auth. of Islamic calligraphy in medieval India, Assoc. Prof., Islamic History, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
Parvaiz. See Parvez	
Parvati. See Pārbaṭī	
Parwez. See Parvez[1]	
Parvez Aḥmaḍ	PARVEZ AḤMAḌ
Parvīn Aḥmaḍ	PARVĪN AḤMAḌ
Paṭhachārī	PAṬHACHĀRĪ, pseud.
Paṭhik	PAṬHIK, i.e. Afẓal Ḥusain
Paul. See Pāl	
Payyālok	PAYYĀLOK, Bhikkhu
Peyar. See Piyār	
Phanibhūṣhan Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Phanibhūṣhan
Phanīṇḍrachanḍra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Phanīṇḍrachanḍra
Phanīṇḍranāṭh Pāl	PĀL, Phanīṇḍranāṭh
Phuḷḍhanu	PHUḶḌHANU, pseud.
Piar. See Piyār	
Piku Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Piku
Pīr Muḥammaḍ	PĪR MUḤAMMAḌ
Pīrzāḍa Khwāja Muzammil Haq	MUZAMMIL Haq, Pīrzāḍa Khwāja
Pītámbar Nāṭh	NĀṬH, Pītámbar
Piyār Aḥmaḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Piyar Ahmad
Piyār ʿAlī Naẓīr	NAẒĪR, Piyār ʿAlī
Point-Blank (A Senior Journalist)	POINT-BLANK, pseud.
Prabhābaṭī Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Prabhabaṭī
Prabhābaṭī Ḍevī Saraswaṭī, 1905-	ḌEVĪ, Prabhábaṭī, 1905-
Prabhāschanḍra Sen Dev Barmā	SEN ḌEVBARMĀ, Prabhāschanḍra
Prabhāṭchanḍra Gupṭa	GUPṬA, Prabhaṭchanḍra

1. Parvez (P. garden); here 'v' is used in place of 'w' because of more accent on it like Darvesh, and 'e' is used for its Persian origin. May also be treated as Parwez or, Parviz.

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Name	Entry order
Prabhāṭchandra Kābyatirtha Vidyāvinod	PRABHĀṬCHANDRA Kābyatīrtha Vidyāvinod
Prabhāṭkiran Bose, 1903-	BOSE, Prabhāṭkiran, 1903-
Prabhāṭkumār Mukherjī, 1873-1932	MUKHERJĪ, Prabhāṭkumār, 1873-1932
Prabodhchandra Dāsgupta	DĀSGUPTA, Prabodhchandra
Prabodhchandra Ghoṣh	GHOSH, Prabodhchandra
Prabodhkumār Sanyāl, 1905-[1]	SANYĀL, Prabodhkumār, 1905-
Prabodh Sarkār	SARKĀR, Prabodh
Praḍīp Baruā	BARUĀ, Praḍīp
Praḍīpkumār Biswās	BISWĀS, Praḍīpkumār
Prafullachandra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Prafullachandra
Prafullakumār De Sarkār	DESARKĀR, Prafullakumār
Prafullakumār Guha	GUHA, Prafullakumār
Prafullakumār Gupta	GUPTA, Prafullakumār
Prafullakumār Majumdār	MAJUMDĀR, Prafullakumār
Prafullaraṭan Sarkār	SARKĀR, Prafullaraṭan
Praġyālok. See Paẏẏālok	
Prajeshkumār Roy, 1909-1962	ROY, Prajeshkumār, 1909-1962
Prajiṭkumār Sen	SEN, Prajiṭkumār
Prajnaloka. See Paẏẏālok	
Prajnaloke. See Paẏẏālok	
Prajtaloka. See Paẏẏālok	
Prakāshchandra Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Prakāshchandra
Prakāshchandra Dev Roychowdhury	DEV ROYCHOWDHURY, Prakāshchandra
Pralay[2] Ḥaq	PRALAY ḤAQ

1. Varying date 1907.
2. A Bengali word meaning dissolution, destruction, mixed up unwittingly with Arabic word, Ḥaq (the Just).

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Name	Entry order
Pramaḍkishor Sarkār	SARKĀR, Pramaḍkishor
Pramaṭh Chowḍhury, 1868-1946[1]	CHOWḌHURY, Pramaṭh, 1868-1946
Pramaṭhnāṭh Bishī, 1901[2]-1985	BISHĪ, Pramaṭhnāṭh, 1901-1985
Pramaṭhnāṭh Ḍāsgupṭa	DĀSGUPṬA, Pramaṭhnāṭh
Pramaṭhnāṭh Roychowḍhury, 1872-1949	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Pramaṭhnāṭh, 1872-1949
Pramīla Nāg, 1871-1896	NĀG, Pramīlā, 1871-1896
Pramoḍkāṇṭa Bose	BOSE, Pramoḍkāṇṭa
Pramoḍ Ranjan Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Pramoḍranjan
Prānabenḍu Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Prānabenḍu
Pranabkumār Bakhshī	BAKHSHĪ, Pranabkumār
Pranabkumār Roy	ROY, Pranabkumār
Prānaṭoṣh Ghatak, 1923-	GHATAK, Prānaṭoṣh, 1923-
Prānesh Samaḍḍār	SAMAḌḌĀR, Prānesh
Prānkriṣhna Ṭīrṭha-Paramahaṅgsa	PRĀNKRIṢHNA Ṭīrtha Paramahaṅgsa
Prānkumār Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Prānkumār
Prasād Biswās	BISWĀS, Prasād
Prasannachanḍra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Prasannachanḍra
Prasannachanḍra Viḍyāraṭna	PRASANNACHANḌRA Viḍyāraṭna
Prasannakumār Roy	ROY, Prasannakumār
Prasannakumār Sharmā	SHARMĀ, Prasannakumār
Prasenjiṭ	PRASENJIṬ
Prashānṭa Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Prashānṭa
Praṭibhā Biswās, 1932-	BISWĀS, Praṭibhā, 1932-
Praṭibhā Bose, 1915-	BOSE, Praṭibha, 1915-

1. b. Harirāmpur, Pābnā.
2. Varying date 1902. b. June 11, at Joāri, Rājshāhī, d. May 10.

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Name	Entry order
Pratibhākiran Bose, 1903-	BOSE, Pratibhākiran, 1903-
(Swāmī) Premānanda	PREMĀNANDA
Premāṅkur Ātarthī, 1890-	ĀTARTHĪ, Premāṅkur, 1890-
Premendra Mitra, 1904-[1]	MITRA, Premendra, 1904-
Premkumār	PREMKUMĀR
Priyadāranjan Sengupta, 1907-	SENGUPTA, Priyadāranjan, 1907-
Priyagovinda Datta	DATTA, Priyagovinda
Priyakumār Bārui	BĀRUI, Priyakumār
Priyakumār Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Priyakumār
Priyalāl Dās	DĀS, Priyalāl
Priya Shlok[2]	SHLOK, Priya, pseud.
Pūrnachandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Pūrnachandra
Pūrnachandra Ghosh	GHOSH, Pūrnachandra
Pūrnachandra Sāhā Gupta	SĀHĀGUPTA, Pūrnachandra
Pūrnendu Dastidār, 1909-1971	DASTIDĀR, Pūrnendu, 1909-1971
Pushpita Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Pushpita
Pyārīchānd Mitra, 1814-1883	MITRA, Pyārīchānd, 1814-1883
Pyārīmohan Bose	BOSE, Pyārīmohan
Pyārīmohan Sengupta, 1893-	SENGUPTA, Pyārīmohan, 1893-
Q. Muhammad Afsar Husain Sāqī	SĀQĪ, Q Muhammad Afsar Husain
Q. Yahya	YAHYA, Q
Q.A. ʿAlī. See Qāzī ʿAnbar ʿAlī	
Q.A. Rahmān	RAHMĀN, Q A
Q.M. Ahmad, 1950-	AHMAD, Q M , 1950-

1. Varying date 1905.
2. Slok is phonetically more appropriate than Shlok in transliterated form.

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Name	Entry order
Q.M.G. Rahman. See Qāẓī Muḥammad Ghulām-Rahmān	
Q.S. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, Q S
Qabel. See Qābil	
Qaḍarud-Dīn Aḥmad Ḥanafī	ḤANAFĪ, Qaḍarud-Dīn Aḥmad
Qader. See Qāḍir[1]	
Qaderi. See Qāḍirī	
Qadi. See Qāẓī	
Qāḍir ʿAlī	ʿALI, Qāḍir
Qāḍir Nawāz, 1909-	NAWĀZ, Qāḍir, 1909-
Qāḍrī Khalīlur-Raḥmān	KHALĪLUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāḍrī
Al-Qāḍrī Muḥammad Karīm Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Al-Qāḍrī Muḥammad Karīm
Qāḍrī Sirre Ḥaq	SIRRE ḤAQ, Qāḍrī
Qaiser. See Qayṣar	
Qamar ʿAlī	ʿALI, Qamar
Qamar Mushṭarī, 1927-	MUSHṬARĪ, Qamar, 1927-
Qamaruḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	QAMARUḌ-DĪN AḤMAḌ
Qamaruḍ-Dīn Shāh	SHĀH, Qamaruḍ-Dīn
Qamarul-Aḥsan	QAMARUL-AḤSAN
Qamarul-Ḥasan	QAMARUL-ḤASAN
Qamarul-Huḍā	QAMARUL-HUḌĀ
Qamarul-Islām	QAMARUL-ISLĀM
Qamarul-Islām Chowḍhury (Nunni)	CHOWḌHURY, Qamarul-Islām (Nunni)
Qamarul-Islām Khān	KHĀN, Qamarul-Islām
Qamarul-Islām Syeḍ	SYEḌ, Qamarul-Islām

1. It may be either Qāḍir powerful): Ism fayl or, Qaḍīr (all powerful): Ism fayl mubaleghe.

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Name	Entry order
Qamarul-Muḥammaḍ Musharraf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Qamarul-Muḥammaḍ Musharraf
Qamarun-Nahār[1]	Qamarun-Nahār
Qamarun-Nisā' Begam	QAMARUN-NISĀ' BEGAM
Qamarun-Nisā' Islām	QAMARUN-NISĀ' ISLĀM
Qamaruz-Zamān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Qamaruz-Zamān
Qased. See Qāṣiḍ	
Qāṣiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Qāṣid
Qasem. See Qāsim[2]	
Qasemi. See Qāsimī	
Qāsim Muḥammaḍ, 1730-1800	QĀSIM MUḤAMMAḌ, 1730-1800
Qāsim Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', Qāsim
Qāsimuḍ-Ḍīn	QĀSIMUḌ-ḌĪN
Qāsimuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	QĀSIMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Qaṣīruḍ-Ḍīn	QAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN
Qayes. See Qays	
Qays Aḥmaḍ, 1944-	QAYS AḤMAḌ, 1944-
Qayṣar Chishṭī	CHISHṬĪ, Qayṣar
Qayṣar Ḥaq	QAYṢAR ḤAQ
Qayṣar Salīm	SALĪM, Qayṣar
Qaysul-Ḥaq	QAYSUL-ḤAQ
Qayyūm Chowḍhury, 1936-	CHOWḌHURY, Qayyūm, 1936-
Qāẓī A. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī A
Qāẓī A.F. Mufīẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1922-	MUFĪẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī A F

1. Authoress of My happy spelling book, 1977, spells her name as Kamrun Nahar, an incorrect form.
2. Qāsim (A. distributor, share-maker) is frequently spelled in Persianized form as Qasem, and further distorted as Kashem, when it tends meaningless.

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Name	Entry order
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-ʿAlīm, 1931-	ʿABḌUL-ʿALĪM, Qāẓī, 1931-
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-ʿAzīz	ʿABḌUL-ʿAZĪZ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Bāsiṭ	ʿABḌUL-BĀSIṬ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Halīm, 1936-	ʿABḌUL-ḤALĪM, Qāẓī, 1936-
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Khāliq[1]	ʿABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍullāh Al-Bāqī[2]	AL-BĀQĪ, Qāẓī ʿAbḍullāh
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Mālik	ʿABḌUL-MĀLIK, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Mannāf	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀF, Qāẓī
(Dr.) Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Mannān, 1928-	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, Qāẓī, 1928-
(Dr) Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Munʿim	ʿABḌUL-MUNʿIM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Wadūḍ, 1896-1970	ʿABḌUL-WAḌŪḌ, Qāẓī, 1896-1970
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Wājiḍ[3]	ʿABḌUL-WĀJIḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍul-Wājiḍ[4]	ʿABḌUL-WĀJIḌ, Qāẓī
Qāzī ʿAbḍur-Raqīb	ʿABḌUR-RAQĪB, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ[5]	ʿABḌUR-RASHĪḌ, Qāzī
Qázī ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ[6]	ʿABḌUR-RASHĪḌ, Qāzī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍur-Raʾuf	ʿABḌUR-RAʾUF, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍur-Razzāq	ʿABḌUR-RAZZĀQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍush-Shahīḍ	ʿABḌUSH-SHAHĪḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAbḍus-Salām	ʿABḌUS-SALĀM, Qāẓī
(Dr.) Qāẓī Abūl Faṭṭāḥ	ABŪL-FAṬṬĀḤ, Qāẓī

1. Spells as Khaleq a Persianized form of Khāliq (creator). Auth. of Mādhyamik sharīr charchā, Khulnā, Modern Book Depot, 1977.
2. Auth. of Private secretary, Chāñḍpur, 1372(B.S.).
3. Auth. of Amarṭye bedanā, Chittagong, 1976.
4. Auth. of Uchcha māddhyamik rasāyan, Bogra, Sāhiṭya Kutir, 1975.
5. Auth. of Maktab ādarsha lipi, Dhākā, 1921; Nuṭan pāth, Dhākā, 1923.
6. Auth. of Sir Syed Ahmad o Hāji Muhammad Muhsin, Dhākā, Provincial Lib., 1363 (B.S.).

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Name	Entry order
Qāẓī Abūl-Ḥusain, 1909-	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī, 1909-
Qāẓī Abūl-Qāsim, 1913[1]	ABŪL-QĀSIM, Qāzī, 1913-
Qāẓī Abū-Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍullāh, 1920-	ʿABḌULLĀH, Qāẓī Abū-Muḥammaḍ, 1920-
Qāẓī Afsaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1921-1975	AFSARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī, 1921-1975
Qāẓī Aḥaḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Qāẓī Aḥaḍ
Qāẓī Aḥmaḍ	QĀẒĪ AḤMAḌ
Qāẓī Aḥmaḍ Ghulām-Raḥmān	GHULĀM-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī Aḥmaḍ
Qāẓī Ahmaḍ Kamāl, 1924-1975	KAMĀL, Qāẓī Aḥmaḍ, 1924-1975
Qāẓī Aḥmaḍ Nabī[2]	AḤMAḌ-NABĪ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Akram Ḥusain, 1896-1963	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Akram, 1896-1963
Qāẓī Amīnul-Ḥaq	AMĪNUL-ḤAQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿAnbar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Qāẓī ʿAnbar
Qāẓī Aniruḍḍha	ANIRUḌḌHA, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Anīsur-Raḥmān	ANĪSUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Anwār Ḥusain, 1936[4]	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Anwār, 1936- x Miṭra, Bidyuṭ, pseud. x Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Nawāb, pseud.
Qāẓī ʿArīfuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ʿARĪFUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ashraf ʿAlī	'ALI, Qazi Ashraf
Qāẓī Ashraf Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Qāẓī Ashraf
Qāẓī Azhāruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	AZHĀRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Baḍīʿuḍ-Ḍīn	BAḌĪʿUḌ-ḌĪN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ḍawlaṭ. See Ḍawlaṭ Qāẓī	
Qāẓī Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ, 1909-1976[5]	ḌĪN MUḤAMMAḌ, Qāẓī, 1909-1976

1. b. Faridpur. Varying date 1912.
2. It is an exceptional type of name composed of three non-entry elements; hence coercive entry under Ahmad-Nabī.
3. It is a Bengali variant, meaning 'unobstructed'.
4. Complete name: Qāẓī Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Anwār Ḥusain, not in use. Nickname: Nawāb.
5. Auth. of Golakchandrer ātmakathā, 1939; 1956; Jāṅdrel ukīler jībanalekhya: Kenāi dāku; 1948. b. Tungipārā, Faridpur.

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Name	Entry order
Qāẓī Dīn Muhammad, 1927-[1]	ḌĪN MUḤAMMAḌ, Qāẓī, 1927-
Qāẓī Emaj. See Qāẓī ʿImād	
Qāẓī Faiẓ Aḥmaḍ Niẓāmī	NIẒĀMĪ, Qāẓī Faiẓ Aḥmaḍ
Qāẓī Fakhruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	FAKHRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Fayez. See Qāẓī Faiẓ	
Qāẓī Faẓle-Subḥān	FAẒLE-SUBḤĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ghiyāsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	GHIYĀSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ghulām Aḥmaḍ	GHULĀM AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ghulām Akbar	AKBAR, Qāẓī Ghulām
Qāẓī Ghulām Qāḍir	QĀḌIR, Qāẓī Ghulām
Qāẓī Ghulām Raḥmān	GHULĀM-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ḥafīẓur-Raḥmān	ḤAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ḥayāṭ Maḥmūḍ, 1700-1770[2]	MAḤMŪḌ,Qāẓī Ḥayāṭ, 1700-1770
Qāẓī Ḥayāṭ Muḥammaḍ	ḤAYĀṬ MUḤAMMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ḥusne-Arā Begam	ḤUSNE-ARĀ BEGAM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿImāḍuḍ-Ḍīn[3] Aḥmaḍ	ʿIMĀḌUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
(Khān Bahāḍur) Qāẓī Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq, 1882-1926[4]	IMḌĀḌUL-ḤAQ, Qāẓī, 1882-1926
Qāẓī Imḍāḍul-Ḥaq[5]	IMḌĀḌUL-ḤAQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī ʿInāyaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī ʿInāyaṭ

1. Auth. of Bāṅglā sāhiṭyer itihās, 4 vols: 1968-69; Sāhitya shilpa, 1375(B.S.); Sāhitya sambhār, 1965; Mānab jīban, 1970; Mānab marjyādā, 1968, etc. Professor, Dept. of Bengali, D.U. b. Rūpasī, Dhākā.
2. b. Raṅgpur; auth. of Ambiyā' bānī, 1758.
3. Author spells as Emaj, a meaningless, distorted form of ʿImāḍ (A. Piller).
4. Auth of Nabīkāhinī, Dhākā; Aitihāsik Pāth, Calcutta, 1919; Rachanābalī; ʿAbdullāh (fiction).
5. Auth. of Shikhā dhārāpāṭ o aṅka shikshā, Dhākā Shikhā Prakāshanī, 1974.

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Name	Entry order
Qāẓī Iẓhārul-Islām	IẒHĀRUL-ISLĀM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Jafr. See Qāẓī Ẓafr	
Qāẓī Jahān-Arā Khān	KHĀN, Qāẓī Jahān-Arā
Qāẓī Kerāmat. See Qāẓī Kirāmaṭ	
Qāẓī Khalīlur-Raḥmān Khādim	KHALĪLUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī, Khādim
Qāẓī Khāliquz-Zamān Aḥmad, 1943-	KHĀLIQUZ-ZAMĀN AḤMAD, Qāẓī, 1943-
Qāẓī Khayrul-Bashar, 1937-	KHAYRUL-BASHAR, Qāẓī, 1937-
Qāẓī Kirāmaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Qāẓī Kirāmaṭ
Qāẓī Laṭīfa Ḥaq, 1931-	LAṬĪFA ḤAQ, Qāẓī, 1931-
Qāẓī Laṭīfur-Raḥmān	LAṬĪFUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Luṭfur-Raḥmān	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī M.A. Mālik	MĀLIK, Qāẓī M A
Qāẓī Mahbūb Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Maḥbūb
Qāẓī Maḥbūbur-Raḥmān	MAḤBŪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Mājid Bakhsh	BAKHSH, Qāẓī Mājid
Qāẓī Manẓūr	MANẒŪR, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Mashriqus-Siddīqīn	MASHRIQUS-ṢIDDĪQĪN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Maʿṣūm, 1920-	MAʿṢŪM, Qāẓī, 1920-
(Alhāj) Qāẓī Mawlānā Muḥammad Ghulām Raḥmān. See Qāẓī Muḥammad Ghulām Raḥmān	
Qāẓī Mohi. See Qāẓī Muḥī	
Qāẓī Muḥammad Ghulām Raḥmān	GHULĀM-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī Muḥammad
Qāẓī Muḥammad Idrīs, 1906-	IDRĪS, Qāẓī Muḥammad, 1906-
Qāẓī Muḥammad Ilyās, 1901-	ILYĀS, Qāẓī Muḥammad, 1901-
Qāẓī Muḥammad Miṣr	MIṢR , Qāẓī Muḥammad

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Name	Entry order
Qāẓī Muḥammad Mufīẓur-Raḥmān[1]	MUFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī Muhammad
Qāẓī Muḥammad Muḥsin	MUḤSIN, Qāẓī Muḥammad
Qāẓī Muhammad Naẓīr	NAẒĪR, Qāẓī Muḥammad
Qāẓī Muḥammad Nūrul-Islām Fārūqī	FĀRŪQĪ, Qāẓī Muhammad Nūrul-Islām
Qāẓī Muḥammad Yāsin Nūrī	YĀSIN, Qāzī Muḥammad (Nūrī)
Qāẓī Muḥibbullāh	MUḤIBBULLĀH, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, Qāzī
Qāẓī Mujībur-Raḥmān	MUJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī (Mawlānā) Muṣṭafīẓur-Raḥmān	MUṢṬAFĪẒUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Muṭahhar Ḥusain, 1897-1981	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Muṭahhar, 1897-1981
Qāẓī Muzzammil Ḥaq	MUZZAMMIL ḤAQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Naṣīr, 1944-	NAṢĪR, Qāẓī, 1944-
(Mawlavī) Qāẓī Nawābuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad	NAWĀBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Nażrul-Islām, 1899-1976	NAẒRUL-ISLĀM, Qāẓī, 1899-1976
Qāẓī Nażrul-Islām Sāju	NAZRUL-ISLAM, Qazi (Sāju)
Qāẓī Nūrul-Ḥaq	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Nūrul-Islām	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Nūrun-Nabī	NŪRUN-NABĪ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Nūrus-Subḥān	NŪRUS-SUBḤĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Qāḍir Nawāz, 1909-1983	NAWĀZ, Qāẓī Qāḍir, 1909-1983
Qāẓī Rab Fārūq Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Qāẓī Rab Fārūq
Qāẓī Riẓā'ul-Kabīr	RIẒĀUL-KABĪR, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Rosy	ROSY, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Sabyasāchī[2] Islām	SABYASĀCHĪ ISLĀM, Qāẓī

1. Auth. of Attitude of university students and their parents towards civil services, 1976; spells his name as Quazi Md. Mafizur Rahman, a distorted form.
2. A Bengali variant, meaning 'ambidexter'.

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Name	Entry order
Qāẓī Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṢAḌARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Salīmullāh	SALĪMULLĀH, Qāzī
Qāẓī Shafīqur-Raḥmān	SHAFĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Shahāḍaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Qāẓī Shahādat
Qāẓī Shahāḍat Husain	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Shahāḍaṭ
Qāẓī Shamīm	SHAMĪM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Anwār Ḥusain. See Qāẓī Anwār Ḥusain, 1936-	
Qāẓī Shamsun-Nahār Fārūqī	FĀRŪQĪ, Qāẓī Shamsun-Nahār
Qāẓī Shamsuz-Zamān	SHAMSUZ-ZAMĀN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Sharīful-ʿĀlam	SHARĪFUL-ʿĀLAM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Sirāj, 1943-	SIRĀJ, Qāẓī, 1943-
Qāẓī Sirājul-Islām	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ṭabārak Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Ṭabārak
Qāẓī Ṭajammul Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Qāẓī Ṭajammul
Qāẓī Tājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṬĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Tājul-Mulk	ṬĀJUL-MULK, Qāzī
Qāẓī Tobarak[1]. See Qāẓī Ṭabārak	
Qāẓī Wāʿiẓuḍ-Ḍīn	WĀʿIẒUḌ-ḌĪN, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Wayez. See Qāẓī Wāʿiẓ	
Qāẓī Ẓafrul-Islām	ẒAFRUL-ISLĀM, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Ẓahūrul-Ḥaq	ẒAHŪRUL-ḤAQ, Qāẓī
Qāẓī Żākir Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Qāẓī Żākir
Qismaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Qismaṭ
Quader. See Qāḍir[2]	
Quaderi. See Qāḍirī	

1. Tobarak or Tobarek is distorted form of Ṭabārak (prosperity).
2. See note under Qader.

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Name	Entry order
Quadir. See Qādir	
Quazi. See Qāzī	
Quḍraṭ Ghanī	GHANĪ, Quḍrat
(Dr) Quḍraṭul-Islām	QUḌRAṬUL-ISLĀM
Quḍraṭullāh	QUḌRAṬULLĀH
Qurayshī Magan Thākur, 1600-1660	TAGORE[1], Qurayshī Magan, 1600-1660
Quṭub ʿAlī Shāh	SHĀH, Quṭub ʿAlī
Quṭubud-Ḍīn	QUṬUBUḌ-ḌĪN
Quṭubud-Ḍīn Aḥmad	QUṬUBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Quṭubuḍ-Ḍīn Amīr	AMĪR, Quṭubuḍ-Ḍīn
Quṭubuḍ-Ḍīn Khān	KHĀN, Quṭubuḍ-Ḍīn
Qysar. See Qaysar	
R.D. See Rājenḍrachanḍra Ḍevnāṭh	
R.H. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, R H
R.N. Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, R N
(Mrs.) R.S. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, R S ,Mrs[2]
R.U. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, R U
Rabeya. See Rābiʿa	
Rābiʿa Khāṭūn, 1935-	RĀBIʿA KHĀṬŪN, 1935-
Rabi Bhattacherjī, 1941-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Rabi, 1941-
Rabiḍās Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Rabiḍās
(Dr) Rabīnḍra Bijay Baṛuā , 1933-	BAṚUĀ, Rabīnḍrabijay, 1933-
Rabīnḍra Ḍās Chowḍhury	ḌĀSCHOWḌHURY, Rabīnḍra
Rabīndra Gope	GOPE, Rabīnḍra

1. Tagore is recommended for English catalogue, while Thākur may be used normally in vernacular catalogue.
2. Mrs. is retained here to reveal the feminine identity of the authoress.

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Name	Entry order
Rabīndranāṭh Ghoṣh Tagore[1]	GHOṢHTAGORE, Rabīndranāth
Rabīndranāṭh Shīl[2]	SHĪL, Rabīndranāṭh
Rabīndranāṭh Tagore, 1861-1941	TAGORE, Rabīndranāṭh, 1861-1941
Rabīn Samaḍḍār	SAMAḌḌĀR, Rabīn
Rabishaṅkar Ḍe	ḌE, Rabishaṅkar
Rabīʾul-ʿĀlam	RABĪʿUL-ʿĀLAM
Rabīʿul-Ḥasan	RABĪʿUL-ḤASAN
Rabīʿullāh	RABĪʿULLĀH
Rāḍhāballav Ghoṣh	GHOṢH Rāḍhāballav
Rāḍhāgovinḍa Gope	GOPE, Rāḍhāgovinḍa
Rāḍhāmohan Ḍev Barmā	ḌEV BARMĀ, Rāḍhāmohan
Rāḍhā Narasiṅgham	NARASIṄGHAM, Rāḍhā
Rāḍhāraman Ḍās	ḌĀS, Rāḍhāraman
Rāḍhāraman Guha	GUHA, Rāḍhāraman
Rāḍhārānī Ḍevī, 1904-	ḌEVĪ, Rāḍhārānī, 1904-
Rāḍhikāranjan Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Rāḍhikāranjan
Rafīʿ Aḥmaḍ Rafīʿa Khān Rafīʿ Chowḍhury	RAFĪʿ AḤMAḌ KHĀN, Rafīʿa CHOWḌHURY, Rafīʿ
Rafīʿ Muḥammaḍ	RAFĪʿ MUḤAMMAḌ
Rafīq Aḥmad	RAFĪQ AḤMAḌ
Rafīq Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Rafīq, i.e. Muḥammaḍ Rafīqul-Islām Khān, 1943-
Rafīq Nawshāḍ	NAWSHĀD, Rafīq
Rafīq Qayṣar	QAYṢAR, Rafīq
Rafīq Sanyāmaṭ. See ʿAbḍur-Rafīq Serniyābaṭ	

1. May also be treated as Ghoṣhṭhākur, vernacular form.
2. May also be treated as Sīl.

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Name	Entry order
Rafīquḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	RAFĪQUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Rafīquḍ-Ḍīn Chowḍhury Rānā	CHOWḌHURY, Rafīquḍ-Ḍīn (Rāṇā)
Rafīqul-ʿĀlam	RAFĪQUL-ʿĀLAM
Rafīqul-Aṣghar	RAFĪQUL-AṢGHAR
Rafīqul-Ḥaq	RAFĪQUL-ḤAQ
(Dr) Rafīqul-Huḍā Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rafīqul-Huḍā
Rafīqul-Islām 1934- [1]	RAFĪQUL-ISLĀM, 1934-
(Major Rtd.) Rafīqul-Islām [2]	RAFĪQUL-ISLĀM, Major
Rafīqul Islām Chowḍhury, 1937-	CHOWḌHURY, Rafīqul-Islām, 1937-
Rafīqullāh	RAFĪQULLĀH
Rafīqullāh Niṣārābādī	NIṢĀRĀBĀḌĪ, Rafīqullāh
Rafīquz-Zamān	RAFĪQUZ-ZAMĀN
Rafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn	RAFĪʿUḌ-ḌĪN
Rafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	RAFĪʿUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Rāghib Ḥusain Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rāghib Ḥusain
Rahaman. See Raḥmān	
Rahana. See Rehāna	
Rāḥaṭ Khān, 1940-	KHĀN, Rāḥaṭ, 1940-
Rāḥaṭun-Nisāʾ Khātūn	RĀḤAṬUN-NISĀʾ KHĀṬŪN
Rahena. See Rehāna	
Rāhija [3] Khānam	RĀHIJA KHĀNAM
Raḥīmuḍ-Ḍīn Ṣiḍḍīqī, 1921-	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Raḥīmuḍ-Ḍīn, 1921-
Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN
(Prof) Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, Prof.

1. Auth. of Nazrul jībanī, 1972; Nazrul nirdeshikā, 1969, etc. Professor, Bengali, D.U.
2. Auth. of A tale of millions.
3. It is a meaningless term here for a name. There are two words, Rāhuja (one who creates riot or tumult), and Rahīza (one who cleans Latrine).

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Name	Entry order
Raḥmān Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, Raḥmān
Raḥmān Subḥān, 1935[1]	SUBḤĀN, Raḥmān, 1935–
Raḥmaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Raḥmaṭ
Rahmaṭullāh	RAḤMAṬULLĀH
Rāi. See Roy	
Rāichowḍhury. See Roychowḍhury	
Rāiḍās Charmakār	CHARMAKĀR, Rāiḍās
Raiḥān. See Rayḥān	
Ra'Īsuḍ-ḌĪn	RA'ĪSUḌ-ḌĪN
Ra'Īsuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ	RA'ĪSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Rajanīkānṭa Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Rajanīkānṭa
Rajanīkānṭa Brahma	BRAHMA, Rajanīkānṭa
Rajanīkānṭa Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Rajanīkānṭa
Rajanīkānṭa Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rajanīkānṭa
Rajanīkānṭa Ḍe	ḌE, Rajanīkānṭa
Rajanīkānṭa Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Rajanīkānṭa
Rajanīkānṭa Nāṭh	NĀṬH, Rajanīkānṭa
Rajanīranjan Sen	SEN, Rajanīranjan
Rājchanḍra Nyāypanchānan	RĀJCHANḌRA Nyāypanchānan
Rājen Barman	BARMAN, Rājen
Rājenḍrachanḍra Ḍevnāṭh	ḌEVNĀṬH, Rājenḍrachanḍra
Rājenḍrakishor Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Rājenḍrakishor
Rājenḍrakumār Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Rājenḍrakumār
(Roy Sāḥib) Rājenḍralāl Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Rājenḍralāl

1. Spells his name as Rehman Sobhan, a distorted form.

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Name	Entry order
Rājendralāl Miṭra, 1822-1891	MIṬRA, Rājendralāl, 1822-1891
Rājkishor Bhikkhu	RĀJKISHOR Bhikkhu
Rājkṛiṣhna Mandal	MANDAL, Rājkriṣhna
Rājkumār Bose	BOSE, Rājkumār
Rājkumār Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Rājkumār
Rājkumār Purkāyasṭha	PURKĀYASṬHA[1], Rājkumār
Rājnārāyan Bose, 1826-1899	BOSE, Rājnārāyan, 1826-1899
Rājshekhar Bose, 1880-1960	BOSE, Rājshekhar, 1880-1960
Rājsuṇdarī Gupṭa	GUPṬA, Rājsuṇdarī
Rāju[2]	RĀJU
Rākhālchaṇdra Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Rākhālchaṇdra
Rāma. See Rām	
Ramā Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ramā
Ramanīmohan Ḍevnāṭh	ḌEVNĀṬH, Ramanīmohan
Ramāpaḍa Chowḍhury, 1922-	CHOWḌHURY, Ramāpaḍa, 1922-
Ramāprasāḍ Chaṇḍa	CHAṆḌA, Ramāprasāḍ
Ramā Roy	ROY, Ramā
Ramaẓān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ramaẓān
Ramaẓān ʿAlī Khān Majlis	MAJLIS, Ramaẓān ʿAlī Khān
Rāmchaṇdra Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Rāmchaṇdra
Rāmchaṇdra Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Rāmchaṇdra
Rāmcharaṇ Ḍe	ḌE, Rāmcharaṇ
Ramen Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Ramen
Ramen Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ramen

1. May also be rendered as Purakayastha.
2. A Bengali term generally used as a nickname.

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Name	Entry order
Rāmendrasundar Ṭrivedī, 1864-1919	TRIVEḌĪ, Rāmendrasundar, 1864-1919
Rāmendu Majumḍār, 1942-	MAJUMḌĀR, Rāmendu, 1942-
Ramesa. See Ramesh	
Rameshchandra Chakravartī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Rameshchandra
Rameshchandra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Rameshchandra
Rameshchandra Ḍaṭṭa, 1848-1909	ḌAṬṬA, Rameshchandra, 1848-1909
Rameshchandra Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Rameshchandra
Rameshchandra Sāhitya-Saraswatī	RAMESHCHANḌRA Sāhitya-Saraswatī
Rameshchandra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Rameshchandra
Rameshchandra Sen	SEN, Rameshchandra
Ramesh Sarkār. See Ramesh Shīl	
Ramesh Shīl, 1877-1966	SHĪL, Ramesh, 1877-1966 x Sarkār, Kabiyāl Ramesh
Rāmgaṭi Nyāyraṭna, 1822-1891	RĀMGAṬI Nyāyaraṭna, 1822-1891
Rāmkrishna Aḍhikārī	AḌHIKĀRĪ, Rāmkrishna
Rāmkrishna Ṭarkaṭīrṭha	RĀMKṚIṢHNA Ṭarkaṭīrṭha
Rāmmohan Roy, 1774-1833	ROY, Rāmmohan, 1774-1833
Rāmnanḍan Ḍarshanraṭna	RĀMNANḌAN Darshanraṭna
Rāmnārāyan Ṭarkaraṭna, 1822-1886	RĀMNĀRĀYAN Ṭarkaraṭna, 1822-1886
Rāmnāṭh Vidyāraṭna	RĀMNĀṬH Vidyāraṭna
Rāmprān Guptа	GUPṬA, Rāmprān
Rāmprasāḍ Ḍevnāṭh	ḌEVNĀṬH, Rāmprasāḍ
Rāmrām Bose, 1757-1813	BOSE, Rāmrām, 1757-1813
Ramzan. See Ramaẓān	
Rānā Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rānā
Rānā Razzāq	RAZZĀQ, Rānā
Ranendrakumār Roychowḍhury	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Ranendrakumar

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Name	Entry order
Ranesh Dāsgupṭa, 1912-	DĀSGUPṬA, Ranesh, 1912-
Raṅgalāl Banerjī, 1827-1887	BANERJĪ, Raṅgalāl, 1827-1887
Raṅgalal Sen , 1933-	SEN, Raṅgalal , 1933-
Rānī Ṣurayyā', 1932-	ṢURAYYĀ', Rānī, 1932-
Ranjankumār Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ranjankumār
Ranjiṭ Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Ranjiṭ
Ranjiṭkumār Sen, 1944-	SEN, Ranjiṭkumār, 1944-
Ranjiṭranjan Chākī	CHĀKĪ, Ranjiṭranjan
Raṅkar	RAṄKAR, pseud.
Raqīb Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Raqīb
Raqībuz-Zamān. See M. Raqībuz-Zamān	
Raquib. See Raqīb	
Rāsbihārī Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Rāsbihārī
Rāsbihārī Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Rāsbihārī
Rāsbihārī Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Rāsbihārī
Rash Bihari. See Rāsbihārī	
Rashed. See Rāshiḍ	
Rāshiḍa Bārī	BĀRĪ, Rāshiḍa
Rāshiḍa Begam	RĀSHIDA BEGAM
Rashīḍ Aḥmaḍ, 1928-	RASHĪḌ AḤMAḌ, 1928-
Rāshiḍa Zamān, 1936-	ZAMĀN, Rāshiḍa, 1936-
Rashīḍ Al-Fārūqī	AL-FĀRŪQĪ, Rashīḍ, i.e. Muḥammaḍ Khayrul-Bashar, 1940-
Rashīd Ḥayḍar, 1942-	ḤAYḌAR, Rashīd, i.e. ʿAbḍur-Rashīḍ Ẓiyā'uḍ-Ḍīn Ḥayḍar, 1942-
Rashīḍ Karīm, 1925-	KARĪM, Rashīḍ, 1925-
(Ḥāfiẓ) Rashīḍ Khān	KHĀN, Rashīḍ

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Name	Entry order
Rashīḍ Sinha	SINHA, Rashīḍ
Rashīduḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	RASHĪḌUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Rashīḍul ʿĀlam	RASHĪḌUL-ʿĀLAM
Rashīḍul-Ḥaq	RASHĪḌUL-ḤAQ
Rashīḍul-Ḥasan	RASHĪḌUL-ḤASAN
Rashīḍuz-Zamān	RASHĪḌUZ-ZAMĀN
Rasikchanḍra Bose Viḍyāvinoḍ	BOSE, Rasikchanḍra
Rasikchanḍra Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rasikchanḍra
Rasikchanḍra Kābyaraṭna	RASIKCHANḌRA Kābyaraṭna
Raṭankumār Ghoshāl	GHOṢHĀL, Raṭankumār
Ratanlāl Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Raṭanlāl
Raṭhīnḍrakānṭa Ghatak Chowḍhury	GHATAKCHOWḌHURY, Raṭhīndrakānṭa
Raṭhīn Hālḍār	HĀLḌĀR, Raṭhīn
Raṭnākar	RAṬNĀKAR, pseud.
Raushan. See Rawshan	
Rawnaq Jahān, 1942-[1]	RAWNAQ-JAHĀN, 1942-
(Dr) Rawshan ʿAlī. See Muḥammaḍ Rawshan ʿAlī, 1938-	
Rawshan-Arā Begam	RAWSHAN-ARĀ BEGAM
Rawshan-Arā Ḥafīẓ Kākku	ḤAFĪẒ, Rawshan-Arā (Kākku)
Rawshan Arā Zamān	ZAMĀN, Rawshan-Arā
Rawshan Jahān	RAWSHAN-JAHĀN
Rawshan Yazḍānī, 1917-1967	YAZḌĀNĪ, Rawshan, 1917-1967
Rāy. See Roy	
Rāya. See Roy	
Rāya Arjuna. See Roy Arjun	

1. Spells her name as Rounaq for Rawnaq (glamour, beauty). Professor, Dept. of Pol. Sc., D.U. Auth. of Pākistān; failure in national integration; Bāṅglādesh politica; problems and issues, etc.

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Name	Entry order
Rāyachowdhury. See Roychowdhury	
Rāyathakura. See Roytagore	
Rayḥān	RAYḤĀN
Rayḥāna Begam	RAYḤĀNA BEGAM
Rayḥāna Khān	KHĀN, Rayḥāna
Rayḥān Khān	KHĀN, Rayḥān
Rayḥān Sharīf, 1917-	SHARĪF, Rayḥān, 1917-
(Mawlavī) Rayḥānuḍ-Ḍīn	RAYḤĀNUḌ-ḌIN
Rayḥānul-Islām	RAYḤĀNUL-ISLĀM
Rayis. See Ra'īs	
Rāymohan Barāṭ	BARĀṬ, Rāymohan
Rāythākur. See Roytagore	
(Begam) Raẓīa Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Raẓīa
Raẓīa Begam	RAZĪA BEGAM
Raẓīa Fāṭima	FĀṬIMA, Raẓīa
Raziah. See Raẓīa	
Raẓīa Khān	KHĀN, Raẓīa
Raẓīa Khāṭūn Chowḍhurānī	CHOWḌHURĀNĪ, Raẓīa Khāṭūn
Raẓīa Maḥbūb, 1928-	MAḤBŪB, Raẓīa, 1928-
Raẓīa Majīḍ, 1930-	MAJĪḌ, Raẓīa, 1930-
Raẓīa[1] Raḥmān, 1939-	RAZĪA RAḤMĀN, 1939-
(Dr) Raẓīa Salām	SALĀM, Raẓīa
Raẓīa Sulṭāna, 1937-[2]	SULṬANA, Raẓīa, 1937-

1. Authoress spells her name as Rizia, a distorted form of Raẓīa (agreeable ; pleasant). Auth of Agniswākṣhar; Ghar bhānga ghar, 1974; Uṭṭarpuruṣh, 1977; Rakṭer akṣhar, 1978, etc.
2. Auth. of Kaṭhāshilpī Nazrul, 1974, etc. Asst. Prof., Bengali, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
Razīa[1] Sulṭāna	SULṬĀNA, Raẓīa
Raziya. See Raẓīa	
Razuyan. See Riẓwān	
Razya. See Raẓīa	
Razzak. See Razzāq	
Razzaque. See Razzāq	
Reaz. See Riyāẓ	
Rebaṭīmohan Ḍās	ḌĀS, Rebaṭīmohan
Rebekā[2] Sulṭāna Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rebekā Sulṭāna
Redwan. See Riẓwān	
Reḍwānur-Raḥmān. See Syeḍ Riẓwānur-Raḥmān, 1925-	
Rehāna[3] Begam	REHĀNA BEGAM
Rehānuḍ-Ḍīn Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rehānuḍ-Ḍīn
Rehman. See Raḥmān	
Rekhā Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Rekhā
Reṇu[4] Luṭfa	LUṬFA, Reṇu
Reṇuprabhā Ḍevī	DEVI, Reṇuprabhā
Revati. See Rebaṭī	
Reyaz Al-Din. See Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn	
Reza. See Riẓā'	
Rezina. See Riẓīna	
Rezvi. See Riẓvī	
Rezzak. See Razzāq	

1. Authoress spells her name as Rizia, a corrupt form.
2. It is a Bengali name mixed up with Arabic and Persian elements.
3. Rehāna, a Persian name, is sometimes used as Rahana, and even Rahena, when it loses its meaning.
4. Renu (the pollen of a flower; a grain), a Bengali word being mixed up with Arabic Luṭf (frendliness; happiness; kindness, etc.).

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Name	Entry order
Rezzaque. See Razzāq	
Riaz. See Riyāz	
Riḍwānul-Ḥaq	RIḌWĀNUL-ḤAQ
Riḍwānul-Ḥaq Islāmābādī	ISLĀMĀBĀDI, Riḍwānul-Ḥaq
Riyāẓ Anwār	ANWĀR, Riyāẓ
Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN
Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1928-	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1928-
(Pandiṭ) Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Mashhaḍī, 1859-1919	MASHHAḌĪ, Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1859-1919
Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Sāhityaraṭna, 1886-1956[1]	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ Sāhityaraṭna, 1886-1956
Riyāẓul-Ḥannān	RIYĀẒUL-ḤANNĀN
(Prof.) Riyāẓul-Ḥaq	RIYĀẒUL-ḤAQ
Riyāẓul-Ḥaq Farhāḍ	RIYĀẒUL-ḤAQ (Farhāḍ)
Riẓā' Aḥmaḍ Benaẓīr	BENAẒĪR, Riẓā' Aḥmaḍ
(Dr.) Riẓā'i-Karīm	RIẒĀ'I-KARĪM
Riẓā' Laṭīf	LAṬĪF, Riẓā'
Riẓā' Muḥammaḍ Asafuḍ-Ḍawla, 1928-	ASAFUḌ-ḌAWLA, Riẓā' Muḥammaḍ, 1928-
(Dr) Riẓāul-Ḥaq	RIẒĀUL-ḤAQ
Riẓāul-Ḥaq Ḍulāl	RIẒĀUL-ḤAQ (Ḍulāl)
Rizāul-Karīm	RIZĀUL-KARĪM
Riẓāul-Karīm Khān	KHĀN, Riẓāul-Karīm
Riẓāul-Karīm Ta'lluqḍār	TA'LLUQḌĀR, Riẓāul-Karīm
Rizia. See Raẓīa	
Riẓīna Begam	RIẒĪNA BEGAM
Riẓīna Qamrul[2]	RIẒĪNA QAMRUL

1. Auth. of Malika, 1920, etc.
2. A name with meaningless detachment. Correct form would be Riẓīna Qamar.

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Name	Entry order
Riẓwān Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Riẓwān
Riẓwān[1] ud-Dīn Aḥmaḍ	RIẒWĀNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Rob. See Rab	
Robeda. See Rubayḍa	
Rokeya. See Ruqayya	
Rokn. See Rukun	
Romenā[2] Afāz, 1926-	AFĀZ, Romenā, 1926-
Rose	ROSE, pseud.
Rouf. See Ra'uf	
Rounaq. See Rawnaq	
Roushan. See Rawshan	
Rowshan. See Rawshan	
(Prof.) Roy	ROY, Prof.
Roy Chaudhury. See Roychowḍhury	
Roy Chowdhury. See Roychowḍhury	
Rubayḍa Bānū (Tuni)	RUBAYḌA BĀNŪ (Tuni)
Rubī[3] Raḥmān	RUBĪ RAḤMĀN
Rubī Waḥīḍ	WAḤĪḌ, Rubī
Ruby. See Rubī	
Ruḍra[4] Muḥammaḍ Shahīḍullāh, 1956-	SHAHĪḌULLĀH, Muḥammaḍ, (Ruḍra), 1956-
Rūḥul-Amīn[5]	RŪḤUL-AMĪN
Rūhul-Amīn Bābul	RŪḤUL-AMĪN (Babul)
Rūḥul-Amīn Bāchchu	RŪḤUL-AMĪN (Bāchchu)

1. Author spells as Razuyan, a distorted form of Riẓwān (see also note under Syeḍ Riẓwān).
2. Romenā (cleaned, brightened, polished), a Persian name, may also be rendered as Rūmīnā in standard form (see Chapter V: p.119).
3. Also spelled as Ruby (P. colour; a cup).
4. Ruḍra (the god of thunder; furious), here a Bengali nickname exceptionally used in the beginning of name, violating the normal practice.
5. Tr. of Scotland, 1967.

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Name	Entry order
Rūhul-Amīn Hīrā[1]	RŪḤUL-AMĪN (Hīrā)
Rūḥul-Amīn Khān	KHĀN, Rūḥul-Amīn
Rūḥul-Amīn Niẓāmī	NIẒĀMĪ, Rūḥul-Amīn
Rūḥul-Amīn Uḍbel[2]	RŪḤUL-AMĪN (Uḍbel)
Rūḥul- Aʻẓam, 1944-	RŪḤUL- AʻẒAM, 1944-
Ruksinī Ranjan Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Ruksinīranjan
Rukunuz-Zamān Khān, 1925-	KHĀN, Rukunuz-Zamān, 1925- x Ḍāḍā Bhāi, pseud.
Rūmīnā. See Romenā	
Ruṇu[3] Ḥaq	RUṆU ḤAQ
Rūpa Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Rūpa
Rūpam Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Rūpam
Rūpāyan	RŪPĀYAN, pseud.
Ruqayya Begam	RUQAYYA BEGAM
Ruqayya Jaʻfrī	JAʻFRĪ, Ruqayya
Ruqayya Khāṭūn Rubī	RUQAYYA KHĀṬŪN (Rubī)
Ruqayya Mannān	MANNĀN, Ruqayya
(Begam) Ruqayya Sakhāwaṭ Ḥusain, 1880-1932	ḤUSAIN, Ruqayya Sakhāwaṭ, 1880-1932
Rusṭam ʻAlī Aḥmaḍ, 1902-	ʻALĪ AḤMAḌ, Rusṭam, 1902-
Rusṭam ʻAlī Ashrafī	ASHRAFĪ, Rusṭam ʻAlī
Rusṭam Khān	KHĀN, Rusṭam
S. ʻAbḍul-Khāliq	ʻABḌUL-KHĀLIQ, S
S. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, S
S. ʻĀlam Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, S ʻĀlam
S. Anīsuz-Zamān	ANĪSUZ-ZAMĀN, S

1. A Bengali nickname meaning 'diamond'.
2. A Bengali word meaning 'overflowed' used here as a nickname.
3. A Bengali nickname, used here as a personal name.

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Name	Entry order
S. Dāsgupṭa	DĀSGUPṬA, S
S. Eusufzi. See S. Yūsufjāī	
S. Ḥaq	ḤAQ, S
S. Hoque. See S. Ḥaq	
S. Huḍā	HUḌĀ, S
S. Huḍā Khān	KHĀN, S Huḍā
S. Islām	ISLĀM, S
S. Islām Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, S Islām
S. Mohiud-Din. See Shaikh Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn	
S. Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S Muḥammaḍ
S. Nūrul-Ḥaq	NŪRUL-ḤAQ, S
S. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, S
S. Ṣābiṭ	ṢĀBIṬ, S
S. Ṣafīullāh	ṢAFĪULLĀH, S
S. Sen	SEN, S
S. Shahīḍ	SHAHĪḌ, S
S. Shawkaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S Shawkaṭ
S. Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, S
S. Wajed ʿAlī. See Shaikh Wājiḍ ʿAlī	
(Dr) S. Yūsuf Ḥayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, S Yūsuf
S. Yūsufjāi	YŪSUFJAĪ , S
S.Zamān	ZAMĀN, S
S. A. Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, S A
S.A. Ḥai	ḤAI, S A
S.A. Ḥasan	HASAN, S A
(Dr) S.A. Khāliq	KHĀLIQ, S A
S.A. Laṭīfur-Riẓā', 1943[1]-	LAṬĪFUR-RIẒĀ', S A ,1943-

1.Auth. of The export trade of Bāṅglādesh 1950-1978.

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Name	Entry order
(Dr) S.A. Muḥammaḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S A Muḥammad
S.A. Qaḍīr[1]	QAḌĪR, S A
S.A. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, S A
S.A. Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, S A
S.A. Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, S A
S.A. Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, S A
S.A.L. Riẓā'. See S.A. Laṭīfur-Riẓā', 1943-	
S.B. Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, S B
S.B. Pāl	PĀL, S B
S.B. Raḥīm	RAḤĪM, S B
S.F. Khāṭūn	KHĀṬŪN, S F
S.F. Maqbūl Aḥmaḍ	MAQBŪL AḤMAḌ, S F
S.H. Khān	KHĀN, S H
S.K. Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, S K
S.K. Lāl Muḥammaḍ, 1933-	LĀL MUḤAMMAḌ, S K , 1933-
S.K. Ẓahūrul-Firḍawsī	ẒAHŪRUL-FIRḌAWSĪ, S K
S.K.M. Rusṭam ʿAlī, 1902-	ʿALĪ, S K M Rusṭam, 1902-
S.M. ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ. See Sarḍār Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ, 1918-	
S.M. ʿAbḍul-Jabbār	ʿABḌUL-JABBĀR, S M
S.M. ʿAbḍul-Laṭīf	ʿABḌUL-LAṬĪF, S M
S.M. ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār	ʿABḌUS-SAṬṬĀR, S M
(Dr.) S.M. ʿĀbiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S M ʿĀbiḍ
S.M. Abū-Ḥasan	ABŪ-ḤASAN, S M
S.M. Abūl-Ḥusain	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, S M
S.M. Abūl-Manṣūr	ABŪL-MANṢŪR, S M

1. Author wrongly spells as Qudir.

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Name	Entry order
S.M. Aḥmaḍ	AḤMAḌ, S M
S.M. Aḥsanuz-Zamān	AḤSANUZ-ZAMĀN, S M
S.M. Akbaruḍ-Ḍīn[1]	AKBARUḌ-ḌĪN, S M
S.M. Akhlāqur-Raḥmān	AKHLĀQUR-RAḤMĀN, S M
S.M. Amīna Khāṭūn	AMĪNA KHĀṬŪN, S M
S.M. Amīrul-Islām	AMĪRUL-ISLĀM, S M
S.M. Anṣār ʿAlī, 1934-	ʿALĪ, S M Anṣār, 1934-
S.M. Ashraf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S M Ashraf
S.M. Bashar	BASHAR, S M
S.M. Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, S M
S.M. Ḥabībullāh	ḤABĪBULLĀH, S M
S.M. Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, S M
S.M. Hassan. See Syeḍ Maḥmūḍul-Ḥasan	
S.M. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, S M
S.M. Ḥusain Abū	ḤUSAIN, S M ,(Abū)
S.M. Imāmuḍ-Ḍīn. See Syeḍ Muḥammaḍ Imāmuḍ-Ḍīn	
S.M. Isḥāq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S M Isḥāq
S.M. Isrāfīl	ISRĀFĪL, S M
S.M. Jahāngīr Ḥasan Qāḍirī	QĀḌIRĪ, S M Jahāngīr Ḥasan
S.M. Luṭfur-Raḥmān, 1941[2]	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, S M ,1941-
S.M. Mahṭābuḍ-Ḍīn Walī	WALĪ, S M Mahṭābuḍ-Ḍīn
S.M. Masʿūḍ	MASʿŪḌ, S M
S.M. Muṭīʿur-Raḥmān Nūrī	MUṬĪʿUR-RAḤMĀN, S M ,(Nūrī)
S.M. Najmul-Ḥaq	NAJMUL-ḤAQ, S M
S.M. Naṣīruḍ-Ḍīn	NAṢĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, S M
S.M. Naṣrullāh	NAṢRULLĀH, S M
S.M. Nūrul ʿĀlam	NŪRUL-ʿĀLAM, S M

1. d. Friday, Oct 6, 1978.
2. Auth. of Agnibāṅglā, 1972. b. Jessore. Asst. Prof., Bengali, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
S.M. Parvez	PARVEZ, S M
S.M. Qāḍir Firoz	QĀḌIR, S M (Firoz)
S.M. Qamarul-Ḥusain	QAMARUL-ḤUSAIN, S M
S.M. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, S M
S.M. Ra'īsuḍ-Ḍīn	RA'ĪSUḌ-ḌĪN, S M
S.M. Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn	SAYFUḌ-ḌĪN, S M
S.M. Shawkaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S M Shawkaṭ
S.M. Ṭawfīqul-Islām	ṬAWFĪQUL-ISLĀM, S M
S.M. Yaʿqūb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, S M Yaʿqūb
S.M. Yūsuf	YŪSUF, S M
S.M. Zubayḍ ʿAlī	'ALI, S M Zubayd
S.M.A. Ḥakīm	ḤAKĪM, S M A
S.M.A. Islām	ISLĀM, S M A
S.M.A. Rashīd, 1930-	RASHĪḌ, S M A ,1930-
S.M.A. Saṭṭār	SAṬṬĀR, S M A
S.M.M. Ḥaq	ḤAQ, S M M
(Prof.) S.N. Bhaḍra	BHAḌRA, S N
S.N. Ḥaq	ḤAQ, S N
S.N. Huḍā	HUḌĀ, S N
S.N.H. Riẓvī[1]	RIẒVĪ, S N H
S.N.Q. Żulfiqār ʿAlī, 1901-	ʿALĪ, S N Q Żulfiqār, 1901-
S.Q. Islām	ISLĀM, S Q
S.S. Bakhsh	BAKHSH,S S
(Prof) S.U. Pātwārī	PATWĀRĪ, S U

1. May also be rendered is Rizwī.

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Name	Entry order
(Dr) S.Z. Ḥaydar. See Syed Ẓahīr Ḥaydar, 1927-	
Saʿād Aḥmad	SAʿĀD AḤMAD
Saʿād ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Saʿād
Saʿādat ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Saʿādat
Saʿādat ʿAlī Akhand, 1899-	AKHAND, Saʿādat ʿAlī, 1899-
Saʿādat ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Saʿādat ʿAlī
Saʿādat Ḥusain, 1930-	ḤUSAIN, Saʿādat, 1930-
Saʿād Muḥammad	SAʿĀD MUḤAMMAD
Saʿādul-Ḥaq	SAʿĀDUL-ḤAQ
Saʿādullāh	SAʿĀDULLĀH
Saʿād Zaghlūl	ZAGHLŪL, Saʿād
Ṣabar ʿAlī Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Ṣabar ʿAlī
Saber. See Ṣābir	
Sabdar, See Ṣafdār	
Sabet. See Ṣābit	
Sabīḥa Khātūn	SABĪḤA KHĀṬŪN
Ṣabīḥul-ʿĀlam	ṢABĪḤUL-ʿĀLAM
Ṣābir ʿAlī Khan	KHĀN, Ṣābir ʿAlī
Ṣābir Muḥammad	ṢĀBIR MUḤAMMAD
Sābiṭrī Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Sābiṭrī
Sābiṭrīprasanna Chatterjī, 1898-	CHATTERJĪ, Sābiṭrīprasanna, 1898-
Sabūḥ Ḥaydar	ḤAYDAR, Sabūḥ
Sabyasāchī	SABYASĀCHĪ, pseud.
Sabyasāchī Roy	ROY, Sabyasāchī
Sachindranāṭh Kar	KAR, Sachindranāṭh
Ṣadaruḍ-Dīn[1]	ṢADARUḌ-ḌĪN

1. Auth. (of early period) of Jāmiʿ Masjid.

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Name	Entry order
Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn, 1910-[1]	ṢAḌARUḌ-ḌĪN, 1910-
Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn, 1917-[2]	ṢAḌARUḌ-ḌĪN, 1917-
(Ḥājī) Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[3]	ṢAḌARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Ḥājī
Ṣaḍaruḍ-Dīn Aḥmaḍ[4]	ṢAḌARUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Chishṭī	CHISHṬĪ, Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
(Dr) Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn Iṣlāḥī	IṢLĀḤĪ, Ṣaḍaruḍ-Ḍīn
Ṣaḍarul-Ḥusain, 1930-	ṢAḌARUL-ḤUSAIN, 1930-
Ṣaḍarul-Ḥusain Mandal	MANDAL, Ṣaḍarul-Ḥusain
Saḍāshib Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Saḍāshib
Saʿḍaṭ. See Saʿādaṭ	
Sadek. See Ṣādiq	
Sadeq. See Ṣādiq	
Sadeqin. See Ṣādiqīn	
Sadequa. See Sādiqa	
Saḍīḍuḍ-Ḍīn[5] Miyān	SAḌĪḌUḌ-ḌĪN MIYĀN
Ṣādiq ʿAlī, 1801-1862[6]	ʿALĪ, Ṣādiq, 1801-1862
Ṣādiq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ṣādiq
Ṣādiq Anwār	ANWĀR, Ṣādiq
Ṣādiqa Saʿīḍ	SAʿĪD, Ṣādiqa
Ṣādiqa Shafīullāh , 1936-[7]	SHAFĪULLĀH, Ṣādiqa, 1936-

1. Auth. of Alas bhābanā, 1968; Ek fāli chāṅḍ, 1357(B.S.); Paygḥām, 1358 (B.S.); Mānus; Raktakantha, 1972; Deshbidesher rūpkathā, 1976; Deshkāl pātra, 1966; Shishuman, 1977; Āmāder shikṣhā, 1357 (B.S.), etc.
2. Auth. of Chātak, 1359 (B.S.); Nayā āsmān, 1954; Maḍhubasanṭa, 1960 (poetry); Fountain pen rahasya, 1960; Je phul parla jhare, 1959; Ruqayya, 1960 (fiction).
3. Auth. of ʿIlm-ṭasawwuf; bā, Allāh pāibār faṭwa, Dhākā, 1923. 2nd edn: Jessore, 1924.
4. Comp. of Saral Bāṅglā namāz shikṣhā o milāḍ sharīf, Barisāl, 1383(B.S.).
5. Author spells as Sadit, a distorted form of Saḍīḍ (appropriate).
6. Auth. of Raḍḍe kufar, 1874; Hālātunnabī, 1874; etc.
7. Auth. of Nishiḍḍha sukher janṭranā, 1978; Juḍḍha abasheshe, 1980; Krāṇṭikāl, 1981; Sharṭahīn naiḥshabde, 1981; Anubhūṭir raṅg, 1982; Kalanker suganḍha, 1984; Akṣham baithāy, (in press), etc. Auth. spells as Sadequa. Dir., Bāṅglāḍesh Shishu Academy.

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Name	Entry order
Ṣādiqīn	ṢĀḌIQĪN
Ṣādiq Miyān	ṢĀḌIQ MIYĀN
Ṣaḍīqur-Raḥmān	SAḌĪQUR-RAḤMĀN
Sadit. See Saḍīḍ	
Ṣafḍār Aḥmaḍ	ṢAFḌĀR AḤMAḌ
Ṣafī Nāz Nūrun-Nahār	NŪRUN-NAHĀR, Ṣafī Nāz
Safiq. See Shafīq	
Ṣafīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Ṣafīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Ṣafīuḍ-Ḍīn	ṢAFĪUḌ-ḌĪN
Ṣafīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1877-1922[1]	ṢAFĪUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1877-1922
Ṣafīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[2]	ṢAFĪUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ṣafīuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[3]	ṢAFĪUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ṣafīuḍ-Ḍīn Joarḍār	JOARḌĀR, Ṣafīuḍ-Ḍīn
Ṣafīul-ʿĀlam	ṢAFĪUL-ʿĀLAM
Ṣafīul-Ḥaq	ṢAFĪUL-ḤAQ
Ṣafīullāh	ṢAFĪULLĀH
Safūr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Safūr
Sāgar Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sāgar
Sāgar Ḥasan Imām	IMĀM, Sāgar Ḥasan
(Begam) Sahara Aḥmaḍ	SAHARA AḤMAḌ
Sahera. See Sāhira	
Sāhira Aḥmaḍ	SĀHIRA AḤMAḌ
Sāhira Begam Chowḍhurānī	CHOWḌHURĀNĪ, Sāhira Begam
Saʿīd Aḥmaḍ, 1931-	SAʿĪḌ AḤMAḌ, 1931-

1. Auth. of Ṭawḥīḍ; bā, ekātmabād, 1921; Ḥaẓrat bara pīrer jībanī, 1917-8; Ḍunyakāhinī, etc.
2. Auth. of Briṭṭābaḍḍha Rabīndranāth, etc.
3. Auth. of Elementary practical physics, Golden Book House, 1974.

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Name	Entry order
Saʿīḍ Aḥmaḍ Farīḍ	SAʿĪḌ AḤMAḌ (Farīḍ)
Saʿīḍa Khānam, 1938-	KHĀNAM, Saʿīḍa, 1938-
(Begam) Saʿīḍa Ṣiḍḍīqa	ṢIḌḌĪQA, Saʿīḍa
Saʿīḍ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Saʿīḍ
(Dr) Saʿīḍ Ḥayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, Saʿīḍ
Saʿīḍ Ibnul-Qāḍir, 1909-	IBNUL-QĀḌIR, Saʿīd, 1909-
Saʿīḍ Khān	KHĀN, Saʿīd
Saʿīḍ Muḥammaḍ	SAʿĪḌ MUḤAMMAḌ
Saʿīḍ Ṭāriq	ṬĀRIQ, Saʿīḍ
Saʿīḍul-Islām[1]	SAʿĪḌUL-ISLĀM
(Prof.) Saʿīḍur-Raḥmān	SAʿĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN
Saʿīḍur-Raḥmān Bhuiyān, 1932[2]-	BHUIYĀN, Saʿīḍur-Raḥmān, 1932-
Saʿīḍuz-Zamān	SAʿĪḌUZ-ZAMĀN
Saif. See Sayf	
Saikat[3] Asghar	ASGHAR, Saikaṭ
Sailajā Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Sailajā
Ṣā'ima Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Sā'ima
Ṣā'ima Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sā'ima
Ṣā'imuḍ-ḌīN Aḥmaḍ	ṢĀ'IMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Sajanikānṭa Ḍās, 1900-	ḌĀS, Sajanikānṭa, 1900-
Sajed. See Sājiḍ	
Sājiḍa Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Sājiḍa
(Prof.) Sājiḍul-Ḥaq	SĀJIḌUL-ḤAQ
Sājiḍul-Karīm, 1915-	SĀJIḌUL-KARĪM, 1915-
Sajjāḍ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Sajjāḍ

1. Author spells as Sayed, a distorted form of Saʿīḍ (fortunate).
2. Auth. of Nīlkantha (drama), 1971. Asst. Prof., Bengali, D.U.
3. A. Bengali word meaning 'a sandbank'.

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Name	Entry order
Sajjāḍ Ḥusain Khān	KHĀN, Sajjāḍ Ḥusain
Sajjāḍ Ḥusain Ṣiḍḍīqī (Lāblu)	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Sajjāḍ Ḥusain (Lāblu)
Sajjāḍ Qaḍīr, 1946-	QAḌĪR, Sajjāḍ, 1946-
(Dr) Sajjāḍur-Rashīd	SAJJĀḌUR-RASHĪḌ
Sajjāḍ Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Sajjāḍ
Sajjāḍ Ẓahīr	ẒAHĪR, Sajjāḍ
Sakhāwaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Sakhāwaṭ
Sakti. See Shakṭi	
Saladin. See Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn	
Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn	ṢALĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN
Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṢALĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn M. Amīnuz-Zamān	AMĪNUZ-ZAMĀN, Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn M
Salāmaṭullāh Aḥmaḍ	SALĀMAṬULLĀH AḤMAḌ
Saleh. See Ṣāliḥ	
Saleq. See Sālik	
Ṣāliḥa Ḍayyān	ḌAYYĀN, Ṣāliḥa
Ṣāliḥ Ahmaḍ	ṢĀLIH AḤMAḌ
Ṣāliḥa Khāṭūn, 1943-[1]	ṢĀLIḤA KHĀṬŪN, 1943-
Ṣāliḥa Khāṭūn[2]	ṢĀLIḤA KHĀṬŪN
Ṣāliḥ Beg	BEG, Ṣāliḥ
Ṣāliḥ Muṣṭafā Jamīl	MUṢṬAFĀ, Ṣāliḥ (Jamīl)
Ṣāliḥ Muṣṭafā Kamāl	KAMĀL, Ṣāliḥ Muṣṭafā
Ṣāliḥuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṢĀLIḤUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Salīma ʿAlīm	ʿALĪM, Salīma
(Begam) Salīma Khāṭūn	SALĪMA KHĀṬŪN

1. Auth. of Jakhan niḥsanga (short stories), Dhākā, Ḍithiḍishā Prakāshanī, 1969.
2. Auth. of Chhātraboḍh Bāṅglā rachanā, Dhākā, Mumṭāz Pub. House, 1974.

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Name	Entry order
Salīma Raḥmān	SALĪMA RAḤMĀN
Salīm Al-Dīn[1]	SALĪM AL-DĪN, i.e. Muḥammad Mu'īnud-Dīn Aḥmad, 1948-
Salīmud-Dīn	SALĪMUD-DĪN
Salīmul-Ḥaq Khān Milkī, 1926-	KHĀN, Salīmul-Ḥaq, (Milkī)
(Mawlānā) Salīmullāh	SALĪMULLĀH
Salīmullāh Khān	KHĀN, Salīmullāh
Salma Naṣīr Dolly	NAṢĪR, Salma (Dolly)
Salma Shahīd Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Salma Shahīd
Samarendra Dev	DEV, Samarendra
Samaresh Bose, 1923-	BOSE, Samaresh, 1923-
Samar Sen, 1916-	SEN, Samar, 1916-
Samima[2]. See Shamīma	
Samīr Datta, 1944-	DATTA, Samīr, 1944-
Samīrkumār Ghosh	GHOSH, Samīrkumār
Samīruḍ-Dīn	ṢAMĪRUD-DĪN
Samīruḍ-Din Aḥmad	ṢAMĪRUD-DĪN AḤMAD
Sāmīuḍ-Dīn	SĀMĪUD-DĪN
Sāmīul-Islām, 1931-	SĀMĪUL-ISLĀM, 1931-
Samudra Gupta	GUPTA, Samudra
Sanāul-Ḥaq, 1923-	ṢANĀUL-ḤAQ, 1923-
Sanāul-Ḥaq Khān, 1947-	KHĀN, Ṣanāul-Ḥaq, 1947-
Sanāullāh Nūrī, 1928[3]	NŪRĪ, Ṣanāullāh, 1928-
Sandhānī	SANDHĀNĪ, pseud.
Sanjay Bhattacherjī, 1909-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Sanjay, 1909-

1. Auth. of Sarpa bishayak galpa o anyānya nātak, 1973. Asst. Prof., JNU.
2. Samīma (core) is less used for name; Shamīma (flower, or one who inhales the scent of flower) is mostly used for female name.
3. Auth. of Ālekhya; Buddhi shekār galpa; Mānush jāke bholeni; Swarger e-prānte; Bishwa sāhitya o ṣūfī darshan; Bishwer pratham reporter, etc. Nūrī (spelled by the author as Noorie) is maintained by the author as a surname and not a nickname.

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Name	Entry order
Sanjībchandra Chatterjī, 1834-1889	CHATTERJĪ, Sanjībchandra, 1834-1889
Sanjīb Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, Sanjīb
Sanjīda Khātūn, 1933-	SANJĪDA KHĀṬŪN, 1933-
Sanjiva. See Sanjīb	
Santanu. See Shāntanu	
Sāntarakshit Mahāthera[1]	SĀNṬARAKṢHIṬ Mahāthera
Santoshkumār Biswās	BISWĀS, Santoshkumār
Sanyamat. See ʿAbdur-Rafīq Serniyābāt; Muʿazzam Husain Sanyāmat	
Saogat. See Sawghāt	
Sapna. See Swapnā	
Saptarshī	SAPṬARṢHĪ, pseud
Saradācharan Khāstagīr	KHĀSṬAGĪR, Saradācharan
Saradācharan Sen Kabiratna	SEN, Saradācharan
Sarafat. See Sharāfat	
Saralābālā Sarkār, 1875-	SARKĀR, Saralābālā, 1875-
Saralānanda Sen	SEN, Saralānanda
Sarat. See Sharat	
(Begam) Sarā Tayfūr, 1893-	TAYFŪR, Sarā, 1893-
Sārathi	SĀRAṬHI, pseud.
Sarayu. See Sarjū	
Sardār A. Razzāq. See Sardār ʿAbdur-Razzāq	
Sardār ʿAbdur-Razzāq	ʿABDUR-RAZZĀQ, Sardār

1. Author uses Sanskrit form, Mahāsthavir.

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Name	Entry order
Sardār ʿAbdus-Sattār	ʿABDUS-SATTĀR, Sardār
Sardār ʿAtīq	ʿATĪQ, Sardār
Sardār Fazlul-Karīm, 1925-	FAZLUL-KARĪM, Sardār, 1925-
Sardār M.A. Ḥamīd. See Sardār Muḥammad ʿAbdul-Ḥamīd	
Sardār Muḥammad ʿAbdul-Ḥamīd, 1918-	ʿABDUL-ḤAMĪD, Sardār Muḥammad, 1918-
Sardār Zainud-Dīn	ZAINUD-DĪN, Sardār, i.e. Muḥammad Zainud-Dīn Biswās, 1923-
Sarjūbālā Datta	DATTA, Sarjūbālā
Sarjūlāl Bose	BOSE, Sarjūlāl
Sarkār ʿAbdul-Karīm, 1936-	ʿABDUL-KARĪM, Sarkār, 1936-
Sarker. See Sarkār	
Sarma. See Sharmā	
Sarmma. See Sharmā	
Sarojinī Devī	DEVĪ, Sarojinī
Sarojkumār Dās	DĀS, Sarojkumār
Sarojkumār De	DE, Sarojkumār
Sarojkumār Roychowdhury, 1903-	ROYCHOWDHURY, Sarojkumār, 1903-
Sarwar Ḥasan Pījūsh	ḤASAN, Sarwar (Pījūsh)
Sarwar Kamāl ʿAzīz	KAMĀL, Sarwar (ʿAzīz)
Satīnāth Bhāduṛī, 1906-	BHĀDUṚĪ, Satīnāth, 1906-
Satīnāth Smritishiromani	SATĪNĀTH Smritishiromani[1]
Satīshchandra Chakravartī	CHAKRAVARTĪ, Satīshchandra
Satīshchandra Ghosh	GHOSH, Satīshchandra
Satīshchandra Roy	ROY, Satīshchandra
Satīshchandra Siddhāntaratna	SATĪSHCHANDRA Siddhāntaratna
(Prof.) Sattār	SATTĀR

1. A literary title achieved through memorization of Hindu seripture attaining transmitted knowledge generation after generation.

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Name	Entry order
Saṭṭār Ibne-Imām	SAṬṬĀR IBNE-IMĀM
Saṭubaḍyi	SAṬUBAḌYI
Saṭyabraṭa Ḍe	ḌE, Saṭyabraṭa
Saṭyabraṭa Roy	ROY, Saṭyabraṭa
Saṭyacharaṇ Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Saṭyacharaṇ
Saṭyajiṭ Roy	ROY, Saṭyajiṭ
Saṭya Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Saṭya
Saṭyananḍa Ḍev	ḌEV, Saṭyananḍa
Saṭyanārāyan Roy	ROY, Saṭyanārāyan
(Dr) Saṭyaprasāḍ Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Saṭyaprasāḍ
Saṭya Prasanna Baṛuā	BAṚUĀ, Saṭyaprasanna
Saṭyenḍrachanḍra Pāl	PĀL, Saṭyenḍrachanḍra
Saṭyenḍrakumār Ḍaṭṭagupṭa	ḌAṬṬAGUPṬA, Saṭyenḍrakumār
Saṭyenḍranāṭh Bhaḍra	BHAḌRA, Saṭyenḍranāṭh
Saṭyenḍranāṭh Ḍaṭṭa, 1882-1922	ḌAṬṬA, Saṭyenḍranāṭh, 1882-1922
Saṭyenḍranāth Tagore, 1842-1923	TAGORE, Saṭyenḍranāṭh, 1842-1923
Saṭyen Sen, 1907-1981	SEN, Saṭyen, 1907-1981
Sauḍāminī Gupṭa	GUPṬA, Sauḍāminī
Saurīnḍramohan Mukherjī, 1884-	MUKHERJĪ, Saurīnḍramohan, 1884-
Sayad. See Saʿāḍ	
Sāyan Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Sāyan
Sayeda. See Syeḍa	
Sayedul-Islam. See Saʿīḍul-Islām	
Sayem. See Ṣā'im	
Sayer. See Sayr	
Sayf Faṭīḥur-Raḥmān	FAṬĪḤUR-RAḤMĀN, Sayf
Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn	SAYFUḌ-ḌĪN

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Name	Entry order
Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	SAYFUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Ṣiḍḍīqī, 1922-1983	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1922-1983
Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sayfuḍ-Ḍīn
Sayful-ʿĀlam	SAYFUL-ʿĀLAM
Sayful-Islām	SAYFUL-ISLĀM
Sayfullāh Maḥmūḍ Ḍulāl	MAḤMŪḌ, Sayfullāh (Ḍulāl)
Sayfullāh Mujāhiḍ	MUJĀHIḌ, Sayfullāh
Sayfur-Raḥmān	SAYFUR-RAḤMĀN
Sayid. See Saʿīḍ	
Sayr Bānū	SAYR BĀNŪ
Sayyiḍ[1]. See Syeḍ	
Sayyiḍ Kaḍam ʿAlī. See Syeḍ Qaḍam ʿAlī	
Sazed. See Sājiḍ	
Sefat. See Ṣifāṭ	
Sehrab. See Suhrāb	
Sekandar. See Sikanḍar	
Selim. See Salīm	
Selima. See Salīma	
Selinā[2] Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Selinā
Selinā Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Selinā
Selinā Bahār Zamān	ZAMĀN, Selinā Bahār
Selinā Ḥusain, 1947-	ḤUSAIN, Selinā, 1947-
Selinā Khāliq, 1936-	KHĀLIQ, Selinā, 1936-
Selinā Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Selinā
Selinā Shāhjahān, 1957-	SHĀHJAHĀN, Selinā, 1957-

1. Sayyid (a lord, chief), is the transliterated form. Syed, the anglicized form, has been recommended for easy and greater application.
2. Selinā, a Bengali variant mixed up with Arabic word.

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Name	Entry order
Seraj. See Sirāj[1]	
Serniyābāṭ. See note under ʿAbḍur-Rafīq Serniyābāṭ	
Setara. See Siṭāra	
Shachīḍulāl Dhar	ḌHAR, Shachīḍulāl
Shachīndrakumār Chākī	CHĀKĪ, Shachīndrakumār
Shachīndranāṭh Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Shachīndranāṭh
Shafāʿaṭ Khayyām	KHAYYĀM, Shafāʿaṭ
Shafīq Raḥmān, 1934[2]	SHAFĪQ RAḤMĀN, 1934-
Shafīqul-ʿAzīz Mukul[3]	SHAFĪQUL-ʿAZĪZ (Mukul)
Shafīqul-Ḥaq	SHAFĪQUL-ḤAQ
Shafīqul-Islām	SHAFĪQUL-ISLĀM
Shafīqul-Kabīr	SHAFĪQUL-KABĪR
Shafīqullāh	SHAFĪQULLĀH
Shafīqun-Nabī	SHAFĪQUN-NABĪ
Shafīqur-Raḥmān	SHAFĪQUR-RAḤMĀN
Shafīqur-Rashīḍ	SHAFĪQUR-RASHĪḌ
Shafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAFĪʿUḌ-ḌĪN
Shafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn Joārḍār	JOĀRḌĀR, Shafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn
Shafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn Sarḍār	SARḌĀR, Shafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn
Shafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn Sarkār	SARKĀR, Shafīʿuḍ-Ḍīn
Shafīʿul-ʿĀlam	SHAFĪʿUL-ʿĀLAM
Shāh A.K.M. Khayrul-Bashar	KHAYRUL-BASHAR, Shāh A K M
Shāh ʿAbḍul-Ḥamīḍ	ʿABḌUL-ḤAMĪḌ, Shāh

1. The Arabic word Sirāj (light) is frequently used in distorted form: Seraj.
2. Arabic form: Shafīqur-Raḥmān.
3. A Bengali word meaning 'an opening bud' used as a nickname.

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Name	Entry order
Shāh ʿAbḍul-Ḥannān	ʿABḌUL-HANNĀN, Shāh
Shāh ʿAbḍul-Karīm	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM, Shāh
Shāh ʿAbḍul-Wāḥiḍ	ʿABḌUL-WĀḤIḌ, Shāh
Shāh ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Shāh
Shāh ʿAbḍur-Ra'uf, 1888-1968	ʿABḌUR-RA'UF, Shāh, 1888-1968
Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1936[1]	SHAHABUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1936-
Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Qāḍirī	QĀḌIRĪ, Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn Nagarī	NAGARĪ, Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn
Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Shahabuḍ-Ḍīn
Shāh Abū-Jaʿfar Muḥammaḍ Ṣāliḥ	ṢĀLIḤ, Shāh Abū-Jaʿfar Muḥammaḍ
Shahabullāh Aḥmaḍ	SHAHABULLĀH AḤMAḌ
(Dr.) Shahāḍaṭ ʿAlī Khān	KHĀN, Shahāḍaṭ ʿAlī
Shahāḍaṭ Bulbul. See Shahāḍaṭ Ḥusain Bulbul	
Shahāḍaṭ Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shahāḍaṭ
Shahāḍaṭ Ḥusain, 1893-1953	ḤUSAIN, Shahāḍaṭ, 1893-1953
Shahāḍaṭ Ḥusain Bulbul	ḤUSAIN, Shahāḍaṭ (Bulbul)
Shahāḍaṭullāh	SHAHĀḌAṬULLĀH
Shāh Ajgar. See Shāh Aṣghar	
Shāh ʿĀlam Bābu	ʿĀLAM, Shāh (Bābu)
Shāh ʿĀlam Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shāh ʿĀlam
Shāh ʿĀlam Ḍulāl	ʿĀLAM, Shāh (Ḍulāl)
Shahāna	SHAHĀNA
Shahāna Afrīn	AFRĪN, Shahāna
Shahāna Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shahāna
Shahāna Firḍaws, 1951-	FIRḌAWS, Shahāna, 1951-

1. b. Bashirhāt, 24 Parganas, on March 25, 1936. Varying date 1934; 1935.

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Name	Entry order
Shahāna Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Shahāna
Shāh Anīsur-Raḥmān	ANĪSUR-RAḤMĀN, Shāh
Shāh Aṣghar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shāh Aṣghar
Shāh ʿAẓīmuḍ-ḌīN	ʿAẒĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Shāh
Shāh Bāriḍ Khān, 1517-1585	KHĀN, Shāh Bāriḍ, 1517-1585
Shahed. See Shahīḍ	
Shāh Faẓlur-Raḥmān	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, Shāh
Shāh Gharībullāh	GHARĪBULLĀH, Shāh
Shahīd ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr	ʿABḌUL-QAḌĪR, Shahīḍ
Shahīḍa Begam	SHAHĪḌA BEGAM
Shahīḍ Akhanḍ, 1935-	AKHANḌ, Shahīḍ, 1935-
Shahīḍa Khāṭūn	SHAHĪḌA KHĀṬŪN
Shahīḍ ʿAlī, 1925-	ʿALĪ, Shahīḍ, 1925-
Shahīḍ Ashraf	ASHRAF, Shahīḍ
Shahīḍ Kamāl, 1942-	KAMĀL, Shahīḍ, 1942-
Shahīḍ Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Shahīḍ
Shahīḍ Mīzān	MĪZĀN, Shahīḍ
Shahīḍ Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Shahīḍ Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm
Shahīḍ Muḥammaḍ Ibrāhīm	IBRĀHĪM, Shahīḍ Muḥammaḍ
Shahīḍ Qāḍrī, 1942[1]	QĀḌRĪ, Shahīḍ, 1942-
Shahīḍ Ṣābir, 1930-1971	ṢĀBIR, Shahīḍ, 1930-1971
Shahīd Suhrāwarḍī. See Ḥusain Shahīḍ Suhrāwarḍī	
Shahīḍul-Ḥaq Khān	KHĀN, Shahīḍul-Ḥaq
Shahīḍul-Islām	SHAHĪḌUL-ISLĀM

1. Varying date 1936.

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Name	Entry order
Shahīḍul-Islām Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Shahīḍul-Islām
Shahīḍullāh	SHAHĪḌULLĀH
Shahīḍullāh Azāḍ	SHAHĪḌULLĀH (Azāḍ)
Shahīdullāh Qayṣar, 1925-1971	QAYṢAR, Shahīḍullāh, 1925-1971
(Kabi) Shahīḍullāh Sāhityaraṭna	SHAHĪḌULLĀH Sāhityaraṭna
Shahīḍur-Raḥmān	SHAHĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN
Shahīḍuz-Zamān	SHAHĪḌUZ-ZAMĀN
Shāhjahān	SHĀHJAHĀN
Shāhjahān Bin Muḥammaḍ	SHĀHJAHĀN BIN MUḤAMMAḌ
Shāhjahān Chaklāḍār	CHAKLĀḌĀR, Shāhjahān
Shāhjahān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shāhjahān
Shāhjahān Kibriyā, 1941-	KIBRIYĀ, Shāhjahān, 1941-
Shāhjahān Ṣiḍḍīq	ṢIḌḌĪQ, Shāhjahan
Shāhjahān Tagore[1]	TAGORE, Shāhjahan
Shāhjahān Ṭa'lluqḍār	ṬA'LLUQḌĀR, Shāhjahān
Shāhjahān Ṭapan, 1949[2]-	SHĀHJAHĀN MIYĀN (Ṭapan), 1949-
Shahjahan Thakur. See Shahjahan Tagore	
Shāh Jalāluḍ-ḌĪn Bulu	JALĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Shāh (Bulu)
Shāh M.M. 'Ārifīn Bāḍal	'ĀRIFĪN, Shāh M M (Bāḍal)
Shāh Mu'aẓẓam Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Shāh Mu'aẓẓam
Shāh Muḥammaḍ 'Abḍul-Jabbār	'ABḌUL-JABBĀR, Shāh Muḥammaḍ
(Mawlānā) Shāh Muḥammaḍ 'Abḍullāh	'ABḌULLAH, Shah Muḥammaḍ
Shāh Muḥammaḍ 'Abḍus-Saṭṭār	'ABḌUS-SAṬṬĀR, Shāh Muḥammaḍ
Shāh Muḥammaḍ Ghulām-Haqqānī	GHULĀM-HAQQĀNĪ, Shāh Muḥammaḍ

1. Anglicized form of Ṭhākur.
2. Author uses a short form of personal name + nickname. Assoc. Prof., IER, D.U.

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Name	Entry order
Shāh Muḥammad ʿĪsā	ʿĪSĀ, Shāh Muḥammad
Shāh Muḥammad Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Shāh Muḥammad Khūrshīḍ
Shāh Muḥammad Manṣūr ʿAlī Al-Chishṭī	AL-CHISHṬI, Shāh Muḥammad Manṣūr ʿAlī
Shāh Muḥammad Muṭīʿ Aḥmad	MUṬĪʿ AḤMAD, Shāh Muḥammad
Shāh Muḥammad Ṣaghīr[1]	ṢAGHĪR, Shāh Muḥammad
Shāh Muḥammad Yāsin, 1836-1921	YĀSIN, Shāh Muḥammad, 1836-1921
Shāh Muḥammad Yūnus Khān	KHĀN, Shāh Muḥammad Yūnus
Shāh (Mawlānā) Muʿīnuḍ-Ḍīn	MUʿĪNUḌ-ḌĪN, Shāh
Shāhnāz Begam	SHĀHNĀZ BEGAM
Shāhnāz Kamāl	KAMĀL, Shāhnāz
Shāhnūr[2] Khān	KHĀN, Shāhnūr
Shāh Raẓīa[3] Begam	RAẒĪA BEGAM, Shāh
Shahriyār Kabīr, 1950-	KABĪR, Shahriyār, 1950-
Shāh Shabbīr Aḥmad	SHABBĪR AḤMAD, Shāh
Shāh Shahīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad	SHAHĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD, Shāh
Shāh Sikandar Azāḍ, 1934-	AZĀD, Shāh Sikandar, 1934-
(Pīr) Shāh Ṣūfī (Alḥāj Mawlānā) Ḍīwān Muḥammad ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shāh Ṣūfī Ḍīwān Muḥammad
Shāh Ṣūfī Muḥammad Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Shāh Ṣūfī Muḥammad
Shāh Ṣūfī Syeḍ Ghulām Mawlā Ḥusainī Chishṭī	CHISHṬĪ, Shāh Ṣūfī Syeḍ Ghulām Mawlā Ḥusainī
Shāh Walīullāh	WALĪULLĀH, Shāh
Shāh Wasīmuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad	WASĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAD, Shāh
Shāhzāḍa	SHĀHZĀḌA
Shāhzāḍa Maḥbūbe-Ilāhī	MAḤBŪBE-ILĀHĪ, Shāhzāḍa
Shāhzāḍī Anjuman-Arā	ANJUMAN-ARĀ, Shāhzāḍī

1. A celebrated poet of 15th cent.
2. It is a Persian two word joint name: Shāh (emperor) + Nūr (light): light of the emperor.
3. Auth. of Paṭh kothāy (fiction) spells as Rizia, an incorrect form.

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Name	Entry order
Shaikh ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm, 1947- . See Shekhar Chowḍhury, pseud.	
Shaikh ʿAbḍul-Jabbār, 1881-1918	ʿABḌUL-JABBĀR, Shaikh, 1881-1918
Shaikh ʿAbḍul-Jalīl	ʿABḌUL-JALĪL, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAbḍul-Majīḍ	ʿABḌUL-MAJĪD, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr	ʿABḌUL-QAḌĪR, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAbḍul-Wahhāb, 1927-	ʿABḌUL-WAHHĀB, Shaikh, 1927-
Shaikh ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm, 1859-1931[1]	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Shaikh, 1859-1931
Shaikh ʿAbḍur-Raḥīm[2]	ʿABḌUR-RAḤĪM, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān, 1944-	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh, 1944-
Shaikh ʿAbḍus-Ṣamaḍ, 1924-	ʿABḌUS-ṢAMAḌ, Shaikh, 1924-
Shaikh ʿAbḍus-Saṭṭār	ʿABḌUS-SAṬṬĀR, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAbḍus-Subḥān	ʿABḌUS-SUBḤĀN, Shaikh
Shaikh Abū-Aḥmaḍ, 1912-	ABŪ-AḤMAḌ, Shaikh, 1912-
Shaikh Abūl-Kalām Nūr Muḥammaḍ, 1923-	NŪR MUḤAMMAḌ, Shaikh Abūl-Kalām
Shaikh Abū Ṭāhir Muḥammaḍ Hāshim	HĀSHIM, Shaikh Abū Ṭāhir Muḥammaḍ
Shaikh Aḥmaḍur-Raḥmān Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Shaikh Aḥmaḍur-Raḥmān
(Ḥāfiẓ) Shaikh ʿAinul-Bārī	ʿAINUL-BĀRĪ, Shaikh
Shaikh Akhṭar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Shaikh Akhṭar
Shaikh Akrām ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Akrām
Shaikh ʾAlifuḍ-Ḍīn Srīpurī, 1894-1968	SRĪPURĪ, Shaikh ʾAlifuḍ-Ḍīn, 1894-1968
Shaikh Amīnuḍ-Ḍīn	AMĪNUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
(Ḥāfiẓ) Shaikh Amīnul-Bārī	AMĪNUL-BĀRĪ, Shaikh
Shaikh Anṣār ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Anṣār
Shaikh Ashraf Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Shaikh Ashraf

1. The voluminous author of Ḥazrat Muḥammaḍer jīban charit o dharmanīṭi, 1887; Islām itibritta; Namāzṭatwa; Rozaṭatwa, etc.
2. Tr. of Shamā'ilun-Nabī, Dhākā, 1378 (B.S.).

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Name	Entry order
Shaikh Asīruḍ-Ḍīn[1]	ASĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAṭā'ur-Raḥmān	ʿAṬĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAyn. See Shaikh ʿAin	
Shaikh ʿAẓīmuḍ-Ḍīn	ʿAẒĪMUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
Shaikh ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān. See Shawkaṭ ʿUṣmān, pseud.	
Shaikh Bānū	SHAIKH BĀNŪ
Shaikh Chānḍ 1560-1625	CHĀNḌ, Shaikh, 1560-1625
Shaikh Chānḍ Muḥammaḍ	CHĀNḌ MUḤAMMAḌ, Shaikh
Shaikh Faiẓullāh[2]	FAIẒULLĀH, Shaikh
Shaikh Fayez. See Shaikh Faiẓ	
Shaikh Faẓlul-Ḥaq Mani	FAẒLUL-ḤAQ, Shaikh, (Mani)
Shaikh Faẓlul-Karīm, 1882-1936	FAẒLUL-KARĪM, Shaikh, 1882-1936
Shaikh Faẓlur-Raḥmān	FAẒLUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh
Shaikh Ghulām Aḥmaḍ	GHULĀM AḤMAḌ, Shaikh
Shaikh Ghulām Maqṣūḍ	MAQṢŪḌ, Shaikh Ghulām
Shaikh Ḥabībullāh	ḤABĪBULLĀH, Shaikh
Shaikh Ḥabībur-Raḥmān, 1891-1961[3]	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh, 1891-1961
Shaikh Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh
Shaikh Ḥasanuḍ-Ḍīn	ḤASANUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
Shaikh Ibrāhīm	IBRĀHĪM, Shaikh
Shaikh Iḍrīs Aḥmaḍ	IḌRĪS AḤMAḌ, Shaikh
Shaikh Iḍrīs ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Iḍrīs
Shaikh Juman[4] ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Juman

1. Asīr (captive) is an uncommon Arabic name.
2. Auth. of 16th cent.
3. Auth. of Bāñsharī; Pārijāt; Chetanā; Kohinūr kābya (poetry), etc. b. village Ghoṣhgaṭi, Jessore.
4. Juman or, Jumān (pearl), is an uncommon Arabic name.

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Name	Entry order
Shaikh Kabīr	KABĪR, Shaikh
Shaikh Kamālur-Raḥmān	KAMĀLUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh
Shaikh Khūrshīḍ Anwār	ANWĀR, Shaikh Khūrshīḍ
Shaikh Mahḍī Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', Shaikh Mahḍī
Shaikh Maḥmūḍ Aḥmaḍ	MAḤMŪḌ AḤMAḌ, Shaikh
Shaikh Manohar[1]	MANOHAR, Shaikh
Shaikh Manṣūr	MANṢŪR, Shaikh
Shaikh Maṭlūb Aḥmaḍ	MAṬLŪB AḤMAḌ, Shaikh
Shaikh Mawlā Bakhsh Ibne-Ẓamīr	MAWLĀ BAKHSH IBNE-ẒAMĪR, Shaikh
Shaikh Moslem. See Shaikh Muslim	
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir	ʿABḌUL-QĀḌIR, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Ḥusain Al-Qāḍrī, 1924-	AL-QĀḌRĪ, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Abūl-Ḥusain, 1924-
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Afsaruḍ-ḌĪn	AFSARUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Afṭābuz-Zamān	AFṬĀBUZ-ZAMĀN, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Ḥabībullāh	ḤABĪBULLĀH, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Iḍrīs ʿAlī, 1895-1945	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Iḍrīs, 1895-1945
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Ikrām	IKRĀM, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Isḥāq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Isḥāq
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Khūrshīḍ
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Luṭfur-Raḥmān, 1939-	LUṬFUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ, 1939-
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Muslim Amīn	AMĪN, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Muslim
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq Shāhjāḍpurī	SHĀHJĀḌPURĪ, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Sikanḍar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ Sikanḍar
Shaikh Muḥammaḍ ʿUmar ʿAlī, 1933-	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ ʿUmar, 1933-

1. Manohar (fascinating; charming; lovely), a Bengali term.

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Name	Entry order
Shaikh Muḥammad Ẓamīruḍ-Ḍīn Vidyāvinoḍ, 1870-1930	ẒAMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh Muḥammaḍ, 1870-1930
Shaikh Muḥibbur-Raḥmān Sarrābāḍī	SARRĀBĀḌĪ, Shaikh Muḥibbur-Raḥmān
Shaikh Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
(Baṅgabanḍhu) Shaikh Mujībur-Raḥmān, 1922-1975	MUJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh, Baṅgabanḍhu 1922-1975
Shaikh Munshī Muḥammaḍ Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1862-1933[1]	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Shaikh Munshī Muḥammaḍ, 1862-1933
Shaikh Muslim Aḥmaḍ, 1919-	MUSLIM AḤMAḌ, Shaikh, 1919-
Shaikh Muṭṭalib, 1595-1660	MUṬṬALIB, Shaikh, 1595-1660
Shaikh Najībur-Raḥmān	NAJĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Shaikh
Shaikh Nūrul-Islām, 1928-	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Shaikh, 1928-
Shaikh Parān, 1550-1650[2]	PARĀN, Shaikh, 1550-1650
Shaikh Qamaruḍ-Ḍīn	QAMARUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
(Dr) Shaikh Rafīʿ Aḥmaḍ	RAFĪʿ AḤMAḌ, Shaikh
Shaikh Rehānuḍ-Ḍīn[3]	REHĀNUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
Shaikh Riyāẓuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1882-	RIYĀẒUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Shaikh, 1882-
Shaikh Riyāẓul-Ḥaq[4]	RIYĀẒUL-ḤAQ, Shaikh
Shaikh Saʿaḍī, 1712-	SAʿAḌĪ, Shaikh, 1712-
Shaikh Sayfullāh	SAYFULLĀH, Shaikh
Shaikh Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
Shaikh Shamsul-Ḥaq	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Shaikh
Shaikh Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn, 1900-1984	SHARAFUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh, 1900-1984
Shaikh Shīrbāz Chowdhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shaikh Shīrbāz
Shaikh Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
Shaikh Wājiḍ ʿAlī, 1890-1951	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Wājiḍ, 1890-1951

1. Auth. of Islām tatwa, 1888. 2 vols.
2. Varying date 1550-1615; 1550-1648.
3. Rehān or Rihān (security; pledge; loan), a Persian word, is sometimes distorted by authors as Rehen, Rahen, etc.
4. Spells as Sheikh Reazul Huq, a distorted form.

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Name	Entry order
Shaikh ʿUṣmān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh ʿUṣmān
Shaikh Yaʿqūb	YAʿQŪB, Shaikh
Shaikh Ẓahūrul-Firḍaws[1]	ẒAHŪRUL-FIRḌAWS, Shaikh
Shaikh Ẓamīruḍ-ḌĪn	ẒAMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Shaikh
Shaikh Zīnaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shaikh Zīnaṭ
Shailabālā Ghoṣhjāyā, 1894-	GHOṢHJĀYĀ, Shailabālā, 1894-
Shailajānanḍa Mukherjī, 1901-	MUKHERJĪ, Shailajānanḍa, 1901-
Shailajāranjan Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Shailajāranjan
Shaileshchanḍra Miṭra	MIṬRA, Shaileshchanḍra
Shailesh Ḍe	ḌE, Shailesh
Shāimum	SHĀIMUM, pseud.
Shaker. See Shākir	
Shakhawat. See Sakhāwaṭ	
Shākir Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Shākir
Shākiruḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ	SHĀKIRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Shakṭi Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Shakṭi
Shakṭipaḍa Rājguru	RĀJGURU[2], Shakṭipaḍa
Shakūr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shakūr
Shakūr Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Shukūr
Shakūr Muḥammaḍ, 1680-1750	SHAKŪR MUḤAMMAḌ, 1680-1750
Shambhunāṭh Pāl	PĀL, Shambhunāṭh
Shamīma Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Shamīma
Shamīma Azāḍ	AZĀḌ, Shamīma
Shamīma Begam	SHAMĪMA BEGAM

1. Spells as Sk Zahurul Ferdous.
2. Rājguru, initially an occupational title, offered by a zemindar, and later on it assumed a family title or surname.

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Name	Entry order
Shamīma Begam Shāmā	SHAMĪMA BEGAM (Shāmā)
Shamīma Ḥasīn	ḤASĪN, Shamīma
Shamīma Islām	SHAMĪMA ISLĀM
Shamīm Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Shamīm
Shamīm Arā Begam	SHAMĪM-ARĀ BEGAM
Shamsher. See Shamshīr	
Shamshīr ʿĀlam	ʿĀLAM, Shamshīr
Shams Rashīḍ, 1920-	RASHĪḌ, Shams, 1920-
Shamsuḍ-Ḍawla	SHAMSUḌ-ḌAWLA
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Abūl-Kalām, 1926[1]	ABŪL-KALĀM, Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn, 1926-
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[2]	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[3]	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[4]	SHAMSUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Khaljī	KHALJĪ, Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ Niṭāpurī	NIṬĀPURĪ, Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Chaklāḍār	CHAKLĀḌĀR, Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Isḥāq	ISḤĀQ, Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Ṣāliḥ	ṢĀLIḤ, Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ
Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn Nawāb, pseud. See Qāẓī Anwār Ḥusain, 1936-	
Shamsuḍ-Ḍuhā Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, Shamsuḍ-Ḍuhā
(Begam) Shamsuj-Jahān Nūr	SHAMSUJ-JAHĀN (Nūr)
Shamsul-ʿĀlam, 1937[5]-	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM, 1937-
Shamsul-ʿĀlam[6]	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM

1. Original name was Abūl-Kalām Shamsuḍ-Ḍīn; he reversed the name later on as there was another writer with identical name.
2. Auth. of An advance practical chemistry, Golden Book House, 1974.
3. Auth. of Raḍbadal (fiction), Ḍīn Brothers, 1968.
4. Auth. of Okālaṭi, Dhākā, Ilyās Aḥmaḍ, 1972; Samāj pāth, B.S.T.B., 1972.
5. Auth. of Islāmī arthanīṭir rūparekhā, Sunāmganj, Social Upliftment Committee, 1967; Biplabī Ṣaḥāba Abūẓar Ghifārī, 1967.
6. Auth. of Nīl dupur (fiction), Dhākā, Mukṭaḍhārā, 1974.

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Name	Entry order
Shamsul-ʿĀlam[1]	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM
Shamsul-ʿĀlam Saʿīḍ, 1938-	SHAMSUL-ʿĀLAM (Saʿīd), 1938-
Shamsul-ʿĀlam Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Shamsul-ʿĀlam
Shamsul-Ḥaq, 1926-1969[2]	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, 1926-1969
Shamsul-Ḥaq, 1928-[3]	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, 1928-
Shamsul-Ḥaq Ḍishārī	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ (Ḍishārī)
(Mawlānā) Shamsul-Ḥaq Fariḍpurī. See Muḥammaḍ Shamsul-Ḥaq Fariḍpurī, 1895-1968	
(Mawlānā) Shamsul-Ḥaq Kūfī	KŪFĪ, Shamsul-Ḥaq
Shamsul-Ḥaq Qurayshī, 1936-	QURAYSHĪ, Shamsul-Ḥaq, 1936-
(Prof) Shamsul-Ḥaq Shayḍā'ī[4]	SHAYḌĀ'Ī, Shamsul-Ḥaq
Shamsul-Ḥasan	SHAMSUL-ḤASAN
Shamsul-Huḍā	SHAMSUL-HUḌĀ
Shamsul-Huḍā Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shamsul-Huḍā
(Alḥāj Mawlānā) Shamsul-Huḍā Khān Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Shamsul-Huḍā Khān
Shamsul-Islām, 1942-	SHAMSUL-ISLĀM, 1942-
Shamsul-Kabīr	SHAMSUL-KABĪR
(Begam) Shamsun-Nahār	SHAMSUN-NAHĀR
Shamsun-Nahār Bakul Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shamsun-Nahār (Bakul)
Shamsun-Nahār Begam	SHAMSUN-NAHĀR BEGAM
(Begam) Shamsun-Nahār Maḥmūḍ, 1909-1964	MAḤMŪḌ, Shamsun-Nahār, 1909-1964
(Begam) Shamsun-Nahār Minu	SHAMSUN-NAHĀR (Minu)
Shamsun-Nahār Niẓāmī	NIẒĀMĪ, Shamsun-Nahār

1. Comp. of Rakṭa plāban (collection on 21st Feb.), Momenshāhī,1376(B.S.); Shilāy subarna rekhā, Dhākā, Soc. for Pak. Studies, 1377(B.S.).
2. Tr. of Abhishapta, Dhākā, Ḍiganṭa Publishing House, 1955; Pāthḍāner janya sreṇī saṅgathan, Premier Books, 1966; Shikṣhā pranālī sāhiṭyikā, 1969; auth. of Baiplabik dṛishṭiṭe Islām, Ḍārul Islām Pubs., 1949.
3. Comp. of Bāṅglā sāhiṭya; granthapanjī; Shishu sāhitya; granthapanjī, National Book Centre, 1970-74,etc. Ex-Director, Lib. Div., Bāṅglā Academy.
4. A Persian poetic term meaning 'mad after something', generally used by poets.

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Name	Entry order
Shamsur-Raḥmān, 1929–[1]	SHAMSUR-RAḤMĀN, 1929-
Shamsur-Raḥmān[2]	SHAMSUR-RAḤMĀN
Shamsur-Raḥmān Chowḍhury, 1902-	CHOWḌHURY, Shamsur-Raḥmān, 1902-
Shamsuz-Zamān, 1927–[3]	SHAMSUZ-ZAMĀN, 1927-
Shamsuz-Zamān[4]	SHAMSUZ-ZAMĀN
Shamsuz-Zamān Khān, 1937-	KHĀN, Shamsuz-Zamān, 1937-
Shamsuz-Zamān Lohanī[5]	LOHANĪ, Shamsuz-Zamān
Shaṅkar	SHAṄKAR, i.e. Manishaṅkar Mukherjī, 1933-
Shānṭā Mābiyā[6]	MĀBIYĀ, Shānṭā, pseud.
Shānṭanu Qayṣar	QAYṢAR, Shānṭanu, i.e. Muḥammaḍ ʿAbdur-Razzāq, 1950-
Shānṭishaṅkar Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Shānṭishaṅkar
Shānṭishashī Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Shānṭishashī
Sharaḍinḍu Banerjī, 1899-	BANERJĪ, Sharaḍinḍu, 1899-
Sharaf Afzā	AFZĀ, Sharaf
Sharāfaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Sharāfaṭ
Sharaf Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sharaf
Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Riẓā' Ḥai	ḤAI, Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn Muḥammaḍ Riẓā'
Sharaṭchanḍra Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Sharaṭchanḍra
Sharaṭchanḍra Basāk	BASĀK, Sharaṭchanḍra
Sharaṭchanḍra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Sharaṭchanḍra
Sharaṭchanḍra Chatterjī, 1876-1938	CHATTERJĪ, Sharaṭchanḍra, 1876-1938
Sharaṭchanḍra Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sharaṭchanḍra

1. A poet.
2. Auth. of Biġyān ālochanā, Khulnā, Modern Book Villa, 1976.
3. Auth. of Ġopan sur (drama), Dhākā, Shirīn Pubs., 1966; comp. of Shīsh, Karachi, Momenshāhī Cultural Society, 1960.
4. Comp. of Ṭūrjanāḍ, 1970; Praṇālī, 1971; Rakṭa rekhā, 1971 (collections on 21st Feb.).
5. A place name kept after Lohan, Afġhānisṭān by a group of people now settled mainly at Sirājganj and Vikrampur.
6. Italian code name.

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Name	Entry order
Sharaṭchandra Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Sharaṭchandra
Sharaṭchandra Ḍhar	ḌHAR, Sharaṭchandra
Sharaṭchandra Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Sharaṭchandra
Sharaṭchandra Kābyaṭīrṭha	SHARAṬCHANḌRA Kābyaṭīrtha
Sharaṭchandra Pāl	PĀL, Sharaṭchandra
Sharaṭkāminī Bose	BOSE, Sharaṭkāminī
Sharaṭkumārī Chowḍhurānī, 1861-1920	CHOWḌHURĀNĪ, Sharaṭkumārī, 1861-1920
Sharīf ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm	ʿABḌUL-ḤALĪM, Sharīf
Sharīf ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir	ʿABḌUL-QĀḌIR, Sharīf
(Dr) Sharīfa Khāṭūn	SHARĪFA KHĀṬŪN
Sharīf Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sharīf
Sharīf Hārūn	HĀRŪN, Sharīf
Sharīf Maḥbūbul-ʿĀlam	MAḤBŪBUL-ʿĀLAM, Sharīf
Sharīf Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Qaḍīr, 1921-	ʿABḌUL-QAḌĪR, Sharīf Muḥammaḍ, 1921-
Sharīf Muḥammaḍ Najmul-Ḥaq	NAJMUL-ḤAQ, Sharīf Muḥammaḍ
Sharīf Rajā'[1]	RAJĀ', Sharīf
Sharīf Shāh	SHĀH, Sharīf
Sharīfuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ	SHARĪFUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Sharīful-Islām	SHARĪFUL-ISLĀM
Sharīful-Kabīr	SHARĪFUL-KABĪR
(Prof) Sharmā	SHARMĀ, Prof.
Shashaḍhar Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Shashaḍhar
Shashaḍhar Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Shashaḍhar
Shashaḍhar Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Shashaḍhar
Shashaḍhar Roy	ROY, Shashaḍhar
Shashāṅkamohan Sen, 1872-1928	SEN, Shashāṅkamohan, 1872-1928
Shashāṅka Pāl[2]	PĀL, Shashāṅka

1. It may be either Rajā' (desire; hope), a part of the name or, Rāja (King), an honorific.
2. d. 1971.

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Name	Entry order
Shashibhūṣhan Kar	KAR, Shashibhūṣhan
Shashibhūṣhan Mallik	MALLIK, Shashibhūṣhan
Shashibhūṣhan Shaṅkhakābyaṭīrṭha	SHASHIBHŪṢHAN Shaṅkhakābyaṭīrṭha
Shashibhūṣhan Sharmā	SHARMĀ, Shashibhūṣhan
Shashikumār Bārai Biswās	BĀRAI BISWĀS, Shashikumār
Shashikumār Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Shashikumār
Shaukat. See Shawkaṭ	
Shaurīṇdranāṭh Bhattacherjī, 1885-	BHATTACHERJĪ, Shaurīṇdranāṭh, 1885-
Shawkaṭ ʿAlī, 1936-	ʿALĪ, Shawkaṭ, 1936-
Shawkaṭ ʿUṣmān	ʿUṢMĀN, Shawkaṭ, i.e. Shaikh ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān, 1917[1]
Shaykh. See Shaikh	
Shefālī[2] Raḥmān, 1938-	SHEFĀLĪ RAḤMĀN, 1938-
Sheikh. See Shaikh	
Shekhar Chowḍhury	CHOWDHURY, Shekhar, i.e. Shaikh ʿAbḍul-Ḥakīm, 1947-
Shekharranjan Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Shekharranjan
Shelley[3] Yūsuf	YŪSUF, Shelley
Sher. See Shīr	
Sherwani. See Shirwānī	
(Swāmī) Shibānanḍa	SHIBĀNANḌA
Shibchanḍra Sen	SEN, Shibchanḍra
Shibcharaṇ Banamālī	BANAMĀLĪ, Shibcharaṇ
Shibḍās Roychowḍhury	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Shibḍās
Shibenḍrakishor Roychowḍhury	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Shibenḍrakishor
Shibkishor Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Shibkishor
Shibnārāyan Roy	ROY, Shibnārāyan

1. Varying date 1919.
2. A Bengali word meaning a flower (the weeping Nyctanthes), frequently used in poetry and as a nickname.
3. An European name.

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Name	Entry order
Shibnāṭh Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Shibnāṭh
Shibnāṭh Shāstrī, 1847-1919	SHĀSṬRĪ, Shibnath, 1847-1919
Shibprasanna Lāhiṛī, 1919-	LĀHIṚĪ, Shibprasanna, 1919-
Shibrām Chakravarṭī, 1905-	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Shibrām, 1905-
Shibraṭna Miṭra	MIṬRA, Shibraṭna
Shikder. See Sikḍār	
Shīr ʿAlī Aḥmaḍ	ʿALĪ AḤMAD, Shīr
Shīr ʿAlī Shāh	SHĀH, Shīr ʿAlī
Shirīn Ahmad. See Shirīn Akhṭar Aḥmaḍ, 1955-	
Shirīn Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Shirīn
Shirīn Akhṭar Aḥmaḍ, 1955-	AKHṬAR AḤMAḌ, Shirīn, 1955-
Shirīn Majīd	MAJĪD, Shirīn
Shīrīn Parvīn Khān	KHĀN, Shīrīn Parvīn
Shirīn Qāẓī[1]	QĀẒĪ, Shirīn
Shishir	SHISHIR
Shishir Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Shishir
Shīsh Muḥammaḍ	SHĪSH MUḤAMMAḌ
Shishuranjan Biswās	BISWĀS, Shishuranjan
Shrīmanṭa Chatterjī	CHATTERJĪ, Shrīmanṭa
Shrīshchanḍra Ḍās	ḌĀS, Shrīshchanḍra
Shrīshchanḍra Majumḍār, 1860-1908	MAJUMḌĀR, Shrīshchanḍra, 1860-1908
Shuʿaib ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Shuʿaib
Shubhabraṭa Roychowḍhury	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Shubhabraṭa
(Dr) Shubhāgaṭa Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shubhāgaṭa

1. Spells her name as Shireen Kazi.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Name	Entry order
Shubha Raḥmān[1]	SHUBHA RAḤMĀN
Shubhra Raḥmān	SHUBHRA RAḤMĀN
Shuḍḍhāṅgsu Bimal Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Shuḍḍhāṅgsu Bimal
Shuḍḍhasaṭwa Bose, 1921-	BOSE, Shuḍḍhasaṭwa, 1921-
Shuḍhu Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Shuḍhu
Shujāʿaṭ ʿAlī, 1908-[2]	ʿALĪ, Shujāʿaṭ, 1908-
Shujāʿaṭ ʿAlī Sarkār	SARKĀR, Shujāʿaṭ ʿAlī
Shujāʿaṭul-Islām	SHUJĀʿAṬUL-ISLĀM
Shujāʿuḍ-Ḍīn Qayṣar	QAYṢAR, Shujāʿuḍ-Ḍīn
Shukur. See Shakūr	
Shuvra. See Shubhra	
Shyāmācharaṇ Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Shyāmācharaṇ
Shyāmal Naṇḍī	NAṆḌĪ, Shyāmal
Shyāmāpaḍa Barman	BARMAN, Shyāmāpaḍa
Shyāmcharaṇ Sengupṭa Kabiraṭna	SENGUPṬA, Shyāmcharan
Shyāmcharaṇ Sen Sharmā Kabiraṭna	SENSHARMĀ, Shyāmcharaṇ
Shyāmsunḍar Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Shyāmsunḍar
Siḍḍhārṭha Miṭra[3]	MIṬRA, Siḍḍhārṭha
Ṣiḍḍīq Aḥmaḍ	ṢIḌḌĪQ AḤMAḌ
Ṣiḍḍīq Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Ṣiḍḍīq Aḥmaḍ
(Khaṭībe Aʿẓam Ḥaẓraṭ Mawlānā) Ṣiḍḍīq Aḥmaḍ Ṣāḥib	ṢIḌḌĪQ AḤMAḌ, Khaṭībe-Aʿẓam
Siḍḍīqa Kabīr	KABĪR, Ṣiḍḍīqa
Ṣiḍḍīq ʿAlī Ḍīwān	ḌĪWĀN, Ṣiḍḍīq ʿAlī

1. Tr. of Marxbāder pathe hao āguyān. This is an exceptional form of meaningless name composed of Bengali (Shubha: good) and Arabic (Raḥmān: the Kind) words.
2. Author spells as Sujjat, a distorted form of Shujāʿat (excellence).
3. Author uses vernacular form: Maiṭreya.

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Name	Entry order
Ṣiḍḍīqa Maḥmūḍa, 1951[1]	MAḤMŪḌA, Ṣiḍḍīqa, 1951-
Siddique. See Ṣiḍḍīq	
Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān, 1938[2]	ṢIḌḌĪQUR-RAḤMĀN, 1938-
Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān[3]	ṢIḌḌĪQUR-RAḤMĀN
Ṣiḍḍīqur Raḥmān[4]	ṢIḌḌĪQUR-RAḤMĀN
Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān ʿUṣmānī	ʿUṢMĀNĪ, Ṣiḍḍīqur-Raḥmān
Sikanḍar Abū-Jaʿfar, 1918-1975	ABŪ-JAʿFAR, Sikanḍar, 1918-1975
Sikanḍar ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Sikanḍar
(Master) Sikanḍar ʿAlī. See (Master) Sikanḍar ʿAlī Sikḍār	
(Master) Sikanḍar ʿAlī Sikḍār[5]	SIKḌĀR, Sikanḍar ʿAlī (Master)
Sikanḍar Azāḍ Shāh	SHĀH, Sikanḍar Azāḍ
Sikanḍar Mumṭāzī	MUMṬĀZĪ, Sikanḍar
Sikḍār Amīnul-Ḥaq, 1943-	AMĪNUL-ḤAQ, Sikḍar, 1943-
Sikḍār Ibne-Nūr, pseud. See T.H. Sikḍār, 1941-	
Sikder. See Sikḍār	
Sīl. See Shīl	
Sīla. See Shīl	
Simha. See Sinha	
Siṅgha. See Sinha	
Sir. See under personal name	
Sirāj Ḥaq	SIRĀJ ḤAQ
Sirāj Sikḍār	SIKḌĀR, Sirāj
Sirāj Ṭarafḍār	ṬARAFḌĀR, Sirāj
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[6]	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ

1. Auth. of Rabīndranāṭher gadya kabiṭā; chetanā o chiṭrakalpa, 1980. Asst. Prof., Bengali, D.U.
2. Tr. of Jāṇṭab("On the mountain", a fiction), Book Villa, 1970.
3. Auth. of Uchcha māḍḍhyamik jībabiṅyān, Dhākā, 1977; Sharīr o swāsṭha biṅyān, Dhākā, Provincial Lib., 1377 (B.S.).
4. Auth. of Kārbār byabasṭhāpanār rūpa-rekhā, Comilla, Shahāna Publishing, 1974.
5. Author uses various forms of name in various publications.
6. Auth. of Ganır niyaṭ, Raṅgpur, Students Library, 1950.

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Name	Entry order
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[1]	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[2]	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[3]	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ[4]	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Ḥusain, 1929-1972[5]	ḤUSAIN, Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn, 1929-1972
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Ḥusain[6]	ḤUSAIN, Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Mistṛī	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN Mistṛī
Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Qāsimpurī, 1908-	QĀSIMPURĪ, Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn, 1908-
Sirājul-Farīḍ	SIRĀJUL-FARĪḌ
Sirājul-Ḥaq, 1903-1963[7]	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, 1903-1963
Sirājul-Ḥaq, 1929[8]	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ, 1929-
Sirājul-Ḥaq[9]	SIRĀJUL-ḤAQ
Sirājul-Ḥaq Chowḍhury (Usṭāḍ Bhāi)	CHOWḌHURY, Sirājul-Ḥaq (Usṭāḍ Bhāi)
Sirājul-Islām, 1920- See Aqaḍḍas Sirājul-Islām, pseud.	
Sirājul-Islām, 1930-[10]	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, 1930-
(Dr) Sirājul-Islām, 1939-[11]	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, 1939-
Sirājul-Islām[12]	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM

1. Auth. of Bhābīsāb (fiction), Dhākā, Ḍiganṭa Publishing House, 1956.
2. Auth. of Ḍu'ḍhārā, Ṭripurā, Pākisṭān Library, 1959.
3. Auth. of Book keeping-accountancy, Dhākā, 'Alī Publications, 1967.
4. Auth. of Bandhur janya shok (stories), Dhākā, Eushā Publishers, 1968.
5. Tr. of Āmār jīban darshan, 1968; Bīr o biranganā, 1968; Paramānabik shakṭir abhijān, 1968; Anṭaḥsrenī samparka anuḍhābaner upāy, 1967; Jukṭarāshṭrer President, 1965; Chhota ṭheke baṛa, 1963; auth. of Bibhīṣhikār beṛājāl, 1954, etc.
6. Auth. of Look into the mirror, Dhākā, 1974.
7. Auth. of Islāmer baishishṭa, Pābnā, 1938; Islām prabhā; Allāhr pāne firiyā chāo, Pābnā, 1951.
8. Auth. of Bish shaṭaker naksā (fiction), 1960; Prem pāgal, 1959; Ākāsh naḍī jāge, 1962; Biyer Pare, 1958, etc.
9. Tr. of Prajāpaṭi o banḍhulābh, Noākhālī, n.d.
10. Auth. of Rakṭa palāsh, 1972; Rakṭim ālimpan, 1972; Je gān anirbān, 1976; Ḍuti pākhi ekti nīr, 1976, etc.
11. Ed. of Bāṅglādesh district records; Chittagong, v. 1: 1760-1787 , D.U.P. Assoc. Prof., History, D.U.
12. Jt. auth. of Muslim nārī raṭna, Dhākā, 1963.

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Name	Entry order
Sirājul-Islām[1]	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM
Sirājul Islām[2]	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM
(Dr) Sirājul-Islām Chowḍhury, 1936[3]-	CHOWḌHURY, Sirājul-Islām, 1936-
Sirājul-Islām Raḥmānī, 1943-	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM RAḤMĀNĪ, 1943-
Sirājul-Islām Sāgar[4]	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM (Sāgar)
(Dr) Sirājul-Karīm	SIRĀJUL-KARĪM
Sirājur-Raḥmān, 1928-	SIRĀJUR-RAḤMĀN, 1928-
Sīṭā Ḍevī, 1895-	ḌEVĪ, Sīṭā, 1895-
Sīṭānāṭh Basāk	BASĀK, Sīṭānāṭh
Sīṭānāṭh Biswās	BISWĀS, Sīṭānāṭh
Siṭāra Begam	SIṬĀRA BEGAM
Siṭāra Ḥaq	SIṬĀRA Ḥaq
(Begam) Siṭāra Zamān	ZAMĀN, Siṭāra
Siva. See Shib	
Sivaratna. See Shibraṭna	
Sobhan. See Subḥān	
(Swāmī) Sohaṅg	SOHAṄG
Sohel. See Suhayl[5]	
Sohrab. See Suhrāb	
Solaiman. See Sulaymān	
Somen Chanḍa, 1920-1942	CHANḌA, Somen, 1920-1942
Someshchanḍra Sharmā Roy	SHARMĀ ROY, Someshchanḍra
Somnāṭh Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Somnāṭh

1. Comp. of Lāl raṅge āṅkā (collection on 21st Feb.), Dhākā, 1971.
2. Auth. of Ḍābā Khelār rītinīti, Jessore, 1976.
3. Auth. of The Moral imagination of Joseph Conrad, D.U.P.; Introduoing Nażrul-Islām, Professor, English; Dean, Faculty of Arts, D.U.
4. A Bengali nickname meaning 'ocean'.
5. Suhayl (easy; simple) is locally used in distorted form: Sohel.

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Name	Entry order
Srinibāsh Ḍe	ḌE, Srinibāsh
Subedar. See Ṣūbahḍār	
Subhāschanḍra Bose	BOSE, Subhāschanḍra
Subhāṣh Mukherjī, 1919-	MUKHERJĪ, Subhāṣh, 1919-
Sūbiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Sūbiḍ
Suboḍhbikāsh Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Suboḍhbikāsh
Suboḍhchanḍra Ḍe	ḌE, Suboḍhchanḍra
Suboḍhchanḍra Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Suboḍhchanḍra
Suboḍh Ḍāsgupṭa, 1904-	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Suboḍh, 1904-
Suboḍh Ghoṣh, 1908-	GHOṢH, Suboḍh, 1908-
Suboḍhkumār Roy Chowḍhury	ROYCHOWḌHURY, Suboḍhkumār
Suboḍh Lāhiṛī	LĀHIṚĪ, Suboḍh
Subraṭa Baṛuā, 1946-	BAṚUĀ, Subraṭa, 1946-
Sucharit Chowḍhury, 1930-	CHOWḌHURY, Sucharit, 1930-
Suḍhanyakumār Tagore	TAGORE, Suḍhanyakumār
Suḍhīnḍranāṭh Ḍaṭṭa, 1901-1960	ḌAṬṬA, Suḍhīnḍranāṭh, 1901-1960
Suḍhīnḍranāṭh Roy	ROY, Suḍhīnḍranāṭh
Suḍhīnḍranāṭh Tagore, 1869-1929	TAGORE, Suḍhīnḍranāṭh, 1869-1929
Suḍhīranjan Mukherjī, 1919-	MUKHERJĪ, Suḍhīranjan, 1919-
Suḍhīr Chowḍhury, 1932-	CHOWḌHURY, Suḍhīr, 1932-
Suḍhīrkumār Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Suḍhīrkumār
Suḍhīrkumār Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Suḍhīrkumār
Suḍhīrkumār Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Suḍhīrkumār
Sufia. See Ṣūfīyya	
Ṣūfī Ghulām Muḥīuḍ-ḌīN	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, Ṣūfī Ghulām
(Principal Alḥāj Mawlānā) Ṣūfī Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Ṣūfī
Ṣūfī Miyānjān	MIYĀNJĀN, Ṣūfī

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Name	Entry order
Ṣūfī Mujībur-Raḥmān Firḍawsī	FIRḌAWSĪ, Ṣūfī Mujībur-Raḥmān
Ṣūfī Munshī Muḥammaḍ Sharīfur-Raḥmān	SHARĪFUR-RAḤMĀN, Ṣūfī Munshī Muḥammaḍ
Ṣūfī Muṭahhar Ḥusain, 1907-1975	ḤUSAIN, Ṣūfī Muṭahhar, 1907-1975
Ṣūfī Sa'īḍur-Raḥmān	SA'ĪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Ṣūfī
Ṣūfīyya[1] Aḥmaḍ	ṢŪFĪYYA AḤMAḌ
(Begam) Ṣūfīyya Kamāl, 1911-	KAMĀL, Ṣūfīyya, 1911-
Ṣūfīyya Khān	KHĀN, Ṣūfīyya
Ṣūfīyya Khāṭūn	ṢŪFĪYYA KHĀṬŪN
Ṣūfī Żulfiqār Ḥayḍar, 1899-	ḤAYḌAR, Ṣūfī Żulfiqār, 1899-
Sufur. See Safūr	
Suhail. See Suhayl	
Suhayl Amiṭābh	AMIṬĀBH, Suhayl
Suhayl Rānā	RĀNĀ, Suhayl
Suhrāb 'Alī, 1926-	'ALĪ, Suhrāb, 1926-
Suhrābuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	SUHRĀBUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Suhrāwarḍī[2]	SUHRĀWARḌĪ
Sujat. See Shujā'aṭ	
Sujāṭā Roy	ROY, Sujāṭā
Sujjat. See Shujā'aṭ	
Sukānṭa Bhattacherjī, 1926-1947	BHATTACHERJĪ, Sukānṭa, 1926-1947
Sukānṭa Sāhā	SĀHĀ, Sukānṭa
Sukharanjan Sarkār	SARKĀR, Sukharanjan
Sukumār Baṛuā, 1938-	BAṚUĀ, Sukumār, 1938-
Sukumār Biswās, 1945-	BISWĀS, Sukumār, 1945-
Sukumār Ḍās	ḌĀS, Sukumār

1. Simple form in use: Sufia. Auth. of Muslim community in Bengal 1884-1912.
2. Comp. of Fāguner āgun (collection on 21st Feb.), 1376 (B.S.).

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Name	Entry order
Sukumār Roy	ROY, Sukumār
Sukur. See Shakūr	
Sulaymān	SULAYMĀN
(Ḥājī) Sulaymān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Sulaymān
Sulaymān Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Sulaymān
Sulṭāna Aḥsan	AḤSAN, Sulṭāna
Sulṭāna Bānū	SULṬĀNA BĀNŪ
Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ	SULṬĀN AḤMAḌ
Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ Bhuiyān, 1929-	BHUIYĀN, Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ, 1929-
Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ Khān	KHĀN, Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ
Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ Mirzā	MIRZĀ, Sulṭān Aḥmaḍ
Sulṭāna Raḥmān, 1924-	SULṬĀNA RAḤMĀN, 1924-
Sulṭān Kavirāj	SULṬĀN Kavirāj
(Dr) Sulṭān Maḥmūḍ	MAḤMŪḌ, Sulṭān
Sulṭān Maḥmūḍ Majumḍār	MAJUMḌĀR, Sulṭān Maḥmūḍ
Sulṭān Raḥmān	SULṬĀN RAḤMĀN
Sulṭānuḍ-ḌĪn Aḥmaḍ[1]	SULṬĀNUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
(Mawlānā) Sulṭānuḍ-ḌĪn Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Sulṭānuḍ-ḌĪn
Sumaṭhnāṭh Ghosh, 1912-	GHOṢH, Sumaṭhnāṭh, 1912-
Sunanḍā[2] Kabīr	KABĪR, Sunanḍā
Sunḍarānanḍa Viḍyāvinoḍ	SUNḌARĀNANḌA Viḍyāvinoḍ
Sunīlkumār Guha, 1916-	GUHA, Sunīlkumār, 1916-
Sunīlkumār Mukherjī, 1929[3]-	MUKHERJĪ, Sunīlkumār, 1929-

1. b. 1344 (B.S.)
2. A Bengali term.
3. Varying date 1927.

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Name	Entry order
Sunīlkumār Prāmāṇik	PRĀMĀṆIK, Sunīlkumār
Sunīl Sarkār	SARKĀR, Sunīl
Sunirmalkumār Ḍev	ḌEV, Sunirmalkumār
(Dr) Sunīṭikumār Chatterjī, 1890-1977	CHATTERJĪ, Sunīṭikumār, 1890-1977
Sun-Tan-Wi	SUN-TAN-WI, pseud.
Supriyā Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Supriyā
Suraia. See Ṣurayyā'	
Ṣūraṭ 'Alī Khān	KHĀN, Ṣūraṭ 'Alī
Ṣurayyā' Akhṭar Begam	AKHṬAR BEGAM, Ṣurayyā'
Ṣurayyā' Begam	ṢURAYYĀ' BEGAM
Ṣurayyā' Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ṣurayyā'
Ṣurayyā' Ḥakīm	ḤAKĪM, Ṣurayyā'
(Dr) Ṣurayyā' Ḥusain, 1940-	ḤUSAIN, Ṣurayyā', 1940-
Ṣurayyā' Jabīn	JABĪN, Ṣurayyā'
Ṣurayyā' Khalīl	KHALĪL, Ṣurayyā'
Ṣurayyā' Khānam, 1942-[1]	ṢURAYYĀ' KHĀNAM, 1942-
Surendrachandra Bakhshī[2]	BAKHSHĪ, Surendrachandra
Surendrachandra Bose	BOSE, Surendrachandra
Surendrachandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Surendrachandra
Surendrakishor Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Surendrakishor
Surendrakumār Sengupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Surendrakumār
Surendralāl Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Surendralāl
Surendramohan Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Surendramohan
Surendramohan Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Surendramohan
Surendramohan Panchaṭīrṭha	SURENDRAMOHAN Panchaṭīrtha

1. Auth. of Nācher shabda, 1977; Asst. Prof., English, D.U.
2. Bakhshī, a Persian term, originally the name of Buddhist Priest in Irānian and Turkish; follower of Lāmā in Tibet; Salary distributor of Indian army during Mughal administration.

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Name	Entry order
Surendranāṭh Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Surendranāṭh
Surendranāṭh Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Surendranāṭh
Surendranāṭh Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Surendranāṭh
Surendranāṭh Māhāṭ	MĀHĀṬ, Surendranāṭh
Surendranāṭh Majumḍār, 1838-1878	MAJUMḌĀR, Surendranāṭh, 1838-1878
Surendranāṭh Roy	ROY, Surendranāṭh
Surendranāṭh Sen, 1890[1]-	SEN, Surendranāṭh, 1890-
Suresa. See Suresh	
Suresh Biswās	BISWĀS, Suresh
Sureshchandra Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Ghatak	GHATAK, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Gupṭa	GUPṬA, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Kābyaṭīrṭha	SURESHCHANDRA Kābyaṭīrṭha
Sureshchandra Lāhiṛī	LĀHIṚĪ, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Miṭra	MIṬRA, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Nanḍī	NANḌĪ, Sureshchandra
Sureshchandra Nāṭh Majumḍār	NĀṬH MAJUMḌĀR, Sureshchandra ✓
Sureshchandra Samājpaṭi, 1870-1921[2]	SAMĀJPAṬI, Sureshchandra, 1870-1921
Sureshchandra Sinha	SINHA, Sureshchandra
Sureshwar Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Sureshwar
Suresvara. See Sureshwar	
Sūrjakumār Ḍevsharmā	ḌEVSHARMĀ, Sūrjakumār
Sūrjakumār Sarkār	SARKĀR, Sūrjakumār

1. b. Mahilārā, Barisāl.
2. Son of Hemlaṭā Ḍevī, eldest daughter of Īswarchandra Vidyāsāgar. b. Calcutta.

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Name	Entry order
Sūrjanārāyan Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Sūrjanārāyan
Sūrujuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	SŪRUJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Surya. See Sūrja	
Sushīl Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Sushīl
Sushīlkumār Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Sushīlkumār
Sushīlkumār Ḍe, 1890-	ḌE, Sushīlkumār, 1890-
Sushīlkumār Gupṭa, 1926-	GUPṬA, Sushīlkumār, 1926-
Sushīl Mālākār	MĀLĀKĀR, Sushīl
Sushīlranjan Sarkār	SARKĀR, Sushīlranjan
Sushīl Roy, 1915-	ROY, Sushīl, 1915-
Svarna. See Swarṇa	
Swāmī. See under specific personal name	
Swapan Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Swapan
Swapankumār	SWAPANKUMĀR
Swapankumār Gāyen	GĀYEN, Swapankumār
Swapankumār Ghoṣh	GHOṢH, Swapankumār
(Kumārī) Swapnā	SWAPNĀ
Swaranenḍu Sarkār	SARKĀR, Swaranenḍu
Swarṇakumārī Ḍevī, 1855-1932	ḌEVĪ, Swarṇakumārī, 1855-1932
Swarṇamayī Ḍevī	ḌEVĪ, Swarṇamayī
(Swāmī) Swarūpānanḍa	SWARŪPĀNANḌA
Syeḍ[1] A.S.M. Ismāʿīl	ISMĀʿĪL, Syeḍ A S M
Syeḍ ʿAbbās ʿAlī, 1850-1953	ʿALĪ, Syeḍ ʿAbbās, 1850-1953
Syed ʿAbḍul-Aghfār	ʿABḌUL-AGHFĀR, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Aḥaḍ Qāsimī	QĀSIMĪ, Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Aḥaḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Bārī	ʿABḌUL-BĀRĪ, Syeḍ

1. See note under Sayyiḍ.

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Name	Entry order
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr Qāḍirī	QĀḌIRĪ, Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Ghafūr
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥai	ʿABḌUL-ḤAI, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Ḥalīm	ʿABḌUL-ḤALĪM, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Karīm	ʿABḌUL-KARĪM, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍullāh	ʿABḌULLĀH, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Mabin. See Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Mubīn	
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Mannān, 1914-	ʿABḌUL-MANNĀN, Syeḍ, 1914-
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Mubīn	ʿABḌUL-MUBĪN, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir Shāh	SHĀH, Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Qāḍir
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Sulṭān. See Syeḍ ʿAbḍus-Sulṭān, 1917-	
Syeḍ ʿAbḍul-Wāriṣ	ʿABḌUL-WĀRIṢ, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍur-Rab	ʿABḌUR-RAB, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍur-Raḥmān	ʿABḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍur-Raʾuf	ʿABḌUR-RAʾUF, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿAbḍus-Salām ʿIsāpūrī	ʿISĀPŪRĪ, Syeḍ ʿAbḍus-Salām
Syed 'Abdus-Sattar. See Biras Rasanā, pseud.	
Syeḍ ʿAbḍus-Sulṭān, 1917[1]	ʿABḌUS-SULṬĀN, Syeḍ, 1917-
Syeḍ Abū-Aslam	ABŪ-ASLAM, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Abūl-Abrār Ghulām Jīlānī	JĪLĀNĪ, Syeḍ Abūl-Abrār Ghulām
Syeḍ Abūl-Ḥusain, 1852-1930[2]	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, Syeḍ, 1852-1930
(Dr) Syeḍ Abūl-Ḥusain, 1860-1919[3]	ABŪL-ḤUSAIN, Syeḍ, 1860-1919
Syeḍ Abūl-Jabbār	ABŪL-JABBĀR, Syeḍ

1. Auth. of Jaruner Jinnāh, 1355(B.S.); Ibne-Sīnā; Sabuj Kāhinī, 1951; Panchanaḍīr palimāti, 1956.
2. Auth. of Bāṅgālī Musalmāner shikṣhā samasyā; Hindu-Muslim (drama); tr. of Muslim culture, etc. Formerly, member of the 'Muslim Sāhitya Samāj'.
3. Auth. of Muslem patākā; bā, ṭārikhul Islām, v.1: Calcutta, 1908; v. 2: 1924; Gyānbhāndār, 1924. Ex-homeopath doctor.

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Name	Entry order
Syed Abūl-Khayr Muḥammad Shamsur-Raḥmān Al-Jalālī	AL-JALĀLĪ, Syed Abūl-Khayr Muḥammad Shamsur-Raḥmān
Syed Abūl-Maqṣūd	ABŪL-MAQṢŪD, Syed
Syed Abū-Muḥammad ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Abū-Muḥammad
Syed Abū-Muḥammad Ismāīl Ḥusain Sirājī. See Syed Ismāʿīl Ḥusain Sirājī	
Syeda Firoza[1] Begam	FIROZA BEGAM, Syeda
Syed Afzal	AFẒAL, Syed
Syed Aḥad ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Aḥad
Syed Aḥmad[2]	SYED AḤMAD
Syed Aḥsan ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Aḥsan
Syed Akbar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Akbar
Syeda Khāṭūn	SYEDA KHĀṬŪN
Syed Akrām Ḥusain, 1944-	ḤUSAIN, Syed Akrām, 1944-
(Alḥāj) Syed ʿĀlam Khān	KHĀN, Syed ʿĀlam
Syed Alaul, 1607-1680	ALAUL, Syed, 1607-1680
Syed ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed
(Dr) Syed ʿAlī Afzal	AFẒAL, Syed ʿAlī
Syed ʿAlī Aḥmad	ʿALĪ AḤMAD, Syed
Syed ʿAlī Aḥsan, 1922-	AḤSAN, Syed ʿAlī, 1922-
Syed ʿAlī Ashraf, 1924-	ASHRAF, Syed ʿAlī, 1924-
Syed ʿAlī Naqī, 1933-	NAQĪ, Syed ʿAlī, 1933-
Syed ʿAlī Nawāb[3]	NAWĀB, Syed ʿAlī
Syeda Luṭfun-Nisāʾ, 1928-	LUṬFUN-NISĀʾ, Syeda, 1928-
Syed Amānaṭ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Amānaṭ

1. She spells as Feroza.
2. Auth. of Bāṅglā farāʾiz, Comilla, 1926.
3. Auth. of Āmi Russell balchhi, 1978.

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Name	Entry order
Syed Amjad Husain	HUSAIN, Syed Amjad
Syed Anwāra Haq	ANWĀRA HAQ, Syed
Syed Anwār Husain, 1947[1]-	HUSAIN, Syed Anwār, 1947-
Syeda Parvīn Rizvī	RIZVĪ, Syeda Parvīn
Syeda Rawshan Qādir[2]	QĀDIR, Syeda Rawshan
Syeda Rubī Ghaznavī[3]	GHAZNAVĪ, Syeda Rubī
Syed Asaduḍ-Ḍawla Sirājī	SIRĀJĪ, Syed Asaduḍ-Ḍawla
Syed ʿĀshiq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed ʿĀshiq
Syed Ashraful-Husain	ASHRAFUL-HUSAIN, Syed
Syed ʿAtīq	ʿATĪQ, Syed
Syed ʿAtīqullāh , 1933-	ʿATĪQULLĀH, Syed , 1933-
Syeda Ẓahūra Khātūn	ẒAHŪRA KHĀTŪN, Syeda
Syed ʿAzīzur-Raḥmān	ʿAZĪZUR-RAḤMĀN, Syed
Syed Badruḍ-Ḍujā	BADRUḌ-ḌUJĀ, Syed
Syed Belayet. See Syed Wilāyat	
Syed Ḍilwār[4] Husain	HUSAIN, Syed Ḍilwār
Syed Emdad. See Syed Imdād	
Syed Farīduḍ-Ḍīn, 1942-	FARĪDUḌ-ḌĪN, Syed, 1942-
Syed Al-Fārūq	AL-FĀRŪQ, Syed
Syed Faẓlul-Hasan	FAẒLUL-HASAN, Syed
Syed Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Syed
(Mawlānā) Syed Ḥabībur-Raḥmān	ḤABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN, Syed, Mawlānā
Syed Hādīuz-Zamān	HĀḌĪUZ-ZAMĀN, Syed

1. Auth. of Bāṅglādesher swādhīnatā juddhe parāshakṭir bhūmikā, Dhākā, 1982; Back to Africa movement, Dhākā, 1983; Indian administration 1858-1924, New Delhi, 1983; British diplomacy in China 1919-1933, New Delhi, 1983. Professor, Dept. of History, D.U.
2. Auth. of Bastees of Dacca, B.B.I., spells her name as Sayeda Rowshan.
3. She also uses her name as Syeda R. Ghaznavi.
4. Ḍilwār (one possessing heart), a Persian name; may also be rendered as Delwār.

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Name	Entry order
Syeḍ Ḥafīẓullāh	ḤAFĪẒULLĀH, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Ḥalīma Raḥmān	ḤALĪMA RAḤMĀN, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Ḥamza, 1733-1815[1]	ḤAMZA, Syeḍ, 1733-1815
Syeḍ Ḥaydar	ḤAYDAR, Syeḍ
(Dr) Syeḍ Humāyūn Kabīr	KABĪR, Syeḍ Humāyūn
Syeḍ Imḍāḍ ʿAlī, 1880-1956[2]	ʿALĪ, Syeḍ Imḍāḍ, 1880-1956
Syeḍ Iqbāl	IQBĀL, Syeḍ
Syeḍ ʿIrfānul-Bārī	ʿIRFĀNUL-BĀRĪ, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Iṣlāḥuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1929-	IṢLĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Syeḍ, 1929-
Syeḍ Ismāʿīl Ḥusain Sirājī, 1880-1931	SIRĀJĪ, Syeḍ Ismāʿīl Ḥusain, 1880-1931
Syeḍ Jamāluḍ-Ḍīn	JAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Jān	SYEḌ JĀN
Syeḍ Kamāluḍ-Ḍīn	KAMĀLUḌ-ḌĪN, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Khwāja Muʿīnul-Ḥasan[3]	MUʿĪNUL-ḤASAN, Syeḍ Khwāja
Syeḍ Kutub. See Syeḍ Quṭub	
Syeḍ Luṭfun-Nisāʾ. See Syeḍa Luṭfun-Nisāʾ, 1928-	
Syeḍ Maḥbūb Subḥānī	SUBḤĀNĪ, Syeḍ Maḥbūb
Syeḍ Maḥmūḍul-Ḥaq	MAḤMŪḌUL-ḤAQ, Syeḍ
(Dr) Syeḍ Maḥmūḍul-Ḥasan	MAḤMŪḌUL-ḤASAN, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Maḥmūḍur-Raḥmān	MAḤMŪḌUR-RAḤMĀN, Syeḍ
Syeḍ Manwar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syeḍ Manwar
Syeḍ Maqṣūḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syeḍ Maqṣūḍ
Syeḍ Martuza. See Syeḍ Murtaẓā ʿAlī, 1903-	
Syeḍ Marzūqullāh, 1912-	MARZŪQULLĀH, Syeḍ, 1912-
Syeḍ Maẓharul-Ḥaq, 1931-	MAẒHARUL-HAQ, Syeḍ, 1931-

1. Varying date 1755-1815.
2. b. at vill. Ḍhāmpārā, Vikrampur, Dhākā. M.A. Hai and S.A. Ahsan quote the date as 1876-1956. Auth. of Ḍāli, 1912-13; Ṭāpasī Rābiʿa, 1917; Sāhiṭya shaṭadal, Dhākā, 1918-9; Hāẓira, 1928.
3. Spells as Moin, a distorted form of Muʿīn (A. helper).

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Name	Entry order
Syed Miḥrāb ʿAlī Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Syed Miḥrāb ʿAlī
Syed Mokhles. See Syed Mukhliṣ	
Syed Muʿaẓẓam Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Muʿaẓẓam
Syed Mufaẓẓal Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Mufaẓẓal
Syed Muḥammad Akbar, 1657-1920	AKBAR, Syed Muḥammad, 1657-1920
(Mawlānā) Syed Muḥammad ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥammad ʿAmīmul-Iḥsan	ʿAMĪMUL-IḤSAN, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥammad Asaḍ	ASAḌ, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥammad Baḍruḍ-Ḍujā	BAḌRUḌ-ḌUJĀ, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥammad Hāshim	HĀSHIM, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥammad Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥammad Imāmuḍ-Ḍīn, 1924[1]-	IMĀMUḌ-ḌĪN, Syed Muḥammad, 1924-
Syed Muḥammad Manẓūr Murshiḍ	MURSHIḌ, Syed Muḥammad Manẓūr
Syed Muḥammad Shafīʿ	SHAFĪʿ, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥammad Shahīḍ, 1952-	SHAHĪḌ, Syed Muḥammad, 1952-
Syed Muḥammad Shāhjahān, 1923-	SHĀHJAHĀN, Syed Muḥammad, 1923-
Syed Muḥammad Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq	ẒAHĪRUL-ḤAQ, Syed Muḥammad
Syed Muḥīuḍ-Ḍīn	MUḤĪUḌ-ḌĪN, Syed
Syed Mujṭabā ʿAlī, 1904[2]- 1974	ʿALĪ, Syed Mujṭabā, 1904-1974
Syed Mukammil Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Mukammil
Syed Mukarram ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Mukarram
Syed Mukhliṣur-Raḥmān	MUKHLIṢUR-RAḤMĀN, Syed
Syed Muqaḍḍas ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Muqaḍḍas
Syed Murṭaẓā, 1590-1662	MURṬAẒĀ, Syed, 1590-1662

1. English tr. of The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī, etc. Ex-Prof., Isl. Hist. & Culture, D.U.
2. Varying date 1905.

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Name	Entry order
Syed Murtaẓā[1] ʿAlī, 1903-	ʿALĪ, Syed Murtaẓā, 1903-
Syed Musharraf Ḥusain, 1927-	ḤUSAIN, Syed Musharraf, 1927-
Syed Mushtaq Aḥmad	MUSHTAQ AḤMAD, Syed
Syed Muṣṭafā ʿAlī, 1901-	ʿALĪ, Syed Muṣṭafā, 1901-
Syed Muṣṭafā Kamāl	KAMĀL, Syed Muṣṭafā
Syed Muṣṭafā Sirāj	SIRĀJ, Syed Muṣṭafā
Syed Muṭahhar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Muṭahhar
Syed Muṭīʿur-Raḥmān	MUṬĪʿUR-RAḤMĀN, Syed
Syed Muẓaffar Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Muẓaffar
Syed Najmuḍ-Ḍīn Ḥashīm	ḤASHĪM, Syed Najmuḍ-Ḍīn
Syed Najmul-Abḍāl	NAJMUL-ABḌĀL, Syed
Syed Najmul-ʿĀlam	NAJMUL-ʿĀLAM, Syed
(Nawāb) Syed Nawāb ʿAlī Chowḍhury, 1863-1929	CHOWḌHURY, Syed Nawāb ʿAlī, 1863-1929
Syed Nūruḍ-Ḍīn, 1730-1800	NŪRUḌ-ḌĪN, Syed, 1730-1800
Syed Nūrul-Huḍā	NŪRUL-HUḌĀ, Syed
Syed Nūrul-Islām	NŪRUL-ISLĀM, Syed
Syed Nūruz-Zamān	NŪRUZ-ZAMĀN, Syed
Syed Qaḍam ʿAlī[2]	ʿALĪ, Syed Qaḍam
Syed Qamarud-Ḍīn Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Qamaruḍ-Ḍīn
Syed Quṭub	QUṬUB, Syed
Syed Raḥam ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Raḥam
Syed Ramaẓān ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Syed Ramaẓān
Syed Rashīḍul-Ḥasan	RASHĪḌUL-ḤASAN, Syed
Syed Redwan. See Syed Riẓwān	

1. Sometimes spelled as Martuza, a distorted form of Murtaẓā (pleased with; satisfied; nickname of Ḥaẓraṭ ʿAlī).
2. Auth. of Children's essays and letters, 1975 and The Diamond spelling book, 1974 spells his name as Sayyid Kadam Ali.

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Name	Entry order
Syed Riẓwānur[1]-Raḥmān, 1925-	RIẒWĀNUR-RAḤMĀN, Syed, 1925-
Syed Sa'īḍ Aḥmaḍ	SA'ĪḌ AḤMAḌ, Syed
Syed Sajjāḍ Ḥusain, 1921-	ḤUSAIN, Syed Sajjāḍ, 1921-
Syed Ṣalāḥuḍ-Ḍīn Zakī	ṢALĀḤUḌ-ḌĪN, Syed (Zakī)
Syed Sawghāṭ 'Alī	'ALĪ, Syed Sawghāṭ
Syed Shafīqul-Ḥusain	SHAFĪQUL-ḤUSAIN, Syed
Syed Shahāḍaṭ Ḥusain, 1924-	ḤUSAIN, Syed Shahāḍaṭ, 1924-
Syed Shahīḍa Karīm	KARĪM, Syed Shahīḍa
Syed Shāhjahān	SHĀHJAHĀN, Syed
Syed Shāh Khonḍkār Jāwīḍ[2] 'Alī	'ALĪ, Syed Shāh Khonḍkār Jāwīḍ
Syed Shāh Sa'āḍaṭ 'Alī	'ALĪ, Syed Shāh Sa'āḍaṭ
Syed Shamsul-'Ālam	SHAMSUL-'ĀLAM, Syed
Syed Shamsul-Ḥaq, 1935-	SHAMSUL-ḤAQ, Syed, 1935-
Syed Shamsur-Raḥmān	SHAMSUR-RAḤMĀN, Syed
Syed Sharafuḍ-Ḍīn Jangī	SHARAFUḌ-ḌĪN, Syed (Jangī)
(Dr) Syed Ṣiḍḍīq Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Ṣiḍḍīq
Syed Sikanḍar 'Alī	'ALĪ, Syed Sikanḍar
Syed Sirājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	SIRĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, Syed
Syed Sirājul-Islām	SIRĀJUL-ISLĀM, Syed
Syed Sulṭān, 1550-1648[3]	SULṬĀN, Syed, 1550-1648
Syed Ṭaṣaḍḍuq Ḥusain Viḍyāvinoḍ	ḤUSAIN, Syed Ṭaṣaḍḍuq
Syed Tipu Sulṭān	SULṬĀN, Syed Tipu
Syeḍur Raḥmān. See Sa'īḍur-Raḥmān	
Syed Waḥīḍul-Islām	WAHĪḌUL-ISLĀM, Syed

1. Author spells as Redwan, while Riḍwān and Rizwān (A.acceptance; pleasure; goodwill; content) are both correct forms. ẓ has however been preferred to ḍ for ض in the present study (See Ḍ or Ẓ for Ḍad or Ẓad sound: Chapter V).
2. May also be rendered as Jāvīd (always present; eternal).
3. Source materials of the Bengali Dept., D.U. maintain the date as 1565-1630, while that of the Bāṅglā Academy maintain as quoted here.

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Name	Entry order
Syed Walīullāh, 1922-1971	WALĪULLĀH, Syed, 1922-1971
Syed Wilāyat Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Syed Wilāyat
Syedzādī Anjuman Arā Sulṭāna	SULṬĀNA, Syedzādī Anjuman-Arā
Syed Zāhid Manṣūr	MANṢŪR, Syed Zāhid
(Dr) Syed Ẓahīr Ḥaydar, 1927-	ḤAYDAR, Syed Ẓahīr, 1927-
Syed Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq	ẒAHĪRUL-ḤAQ, Syed
Syed Ẓahūrul-Ḥusain, 1876-1942	ẒAHŪRUL-ḤUSAIN, Syed, 1876-1942
Syed Ziyā'ur-Raḥmān	ẒIYĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Syed
Syyedur Raḥmān. See Sa'īdur-Raḥmān	
Syyid. See Syed	
Syyid Kadam. See Syed Qadam	
T. Aḥmad	AḤMAD, T
T. 'Ālam	'ĀLAM, T
T. 'Alī	'ALĪ, T
T. Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, T
T. Islām	ISLĀM, T
T.H. Sikdār, 1941[1]-	SIKDĀR, T H , 1941- x Sikdār Ibne-Nūr, pseud.
T.M. Ḥasan Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', T M Ḥasan
T.M. Jalāluḍ-Dīn	JALĀLUḌ-DĪN, T M
T.M. Ṭawḥīḍul-Iqbāl	ṬAWḤĪḌUL-IQBĀL, T M
Ṭabārak Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ṭabārak
Ṭabībur-Raḥmān[2]	ṬABĪBUR-RAḤMĀN
Tafazzal. See Ṭafaẓẓul[3]	

1. Auth. of Nishiddha bāgāne jābo, 1973.
2. There are two authors with this name, one of whom spells as Tabibar Rahman.
3. The Arabic name Tafazzul or, Tafaḍḍul (gift; favour) is frequently distorted as Tafazzal, Tofazzal or, Tufazzal.

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Name	Entry order
Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain[1]	ḤUSAIN, Ṭafaẓẓul
(Mawlānā) Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain[2]	ḤUSAIN, Ṭafaẓẓul, Mawlānā
(Principal) Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain[3]	ḤUSAIN, Ṭafaẓẓul, Principal
Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain
Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain Kāshīpūrī	KĀSHĪPŪRĪ, Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain
Ṭafaẓẓul[4] Ḥusain Khonḍkār	KHONḌKĀR, Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain
Ṭafaẓẓul Ḥusain (Mānik Miyān)	ḤUSAIN, Ṭafaẓẓul (Mānik Miyān)
Ṭāha Bin Ḥabīb	ṬĀHA BIN ḤABĪB
(Dr.) Ṭāha Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ṭāha
Tahar. See Ṭāhir	
Taher. See Ṭāhir	
Ṭāhir	ṬĀHIR
(Mawlānā) Ṭāhir	ṬĀHIR, Mawlānā
Ṭāhira Ḥaq	ṬĀHIRA ḤAQ
Ṭāhir Maḥmūḍ Sarkār	SARKĀR, Ṭāhir Maḥmūḍ
Ṭāhir Muḥammaḍ	ṬĀHIR MUḤAMMAḌ
Ṭāhiruḍ-ḍin Tagore 5	TAGORE, Ṭāhiruḍ-ḍīn
Ṭāhirun-Nisā' Aḥmaḍ ʿAbḍullāh	ʿABḌULLĀH, Ṭāhirun-Nisā' Aḥmaḍ
Ṭahmīna Zamān	ZAMĀN, Ṭahmīna
Ṭahsīkul[6]-Islām	ṬAHSĪK-UL-ISLĀM
Ṭahzība Khāṭūn	ṬAHZĪBA KHĀṬŪN
Ṭā'ifun-Nisā' Aḥmaḍ[7]	ṬĀ'IFUN-NISĀ' AḤMAḌ
Taimur. See Ṭaymūr	

1. Auth. of Shesher kaṭhā (fiction), Noākhālī, 1366 (B.S.).
2. Auth. of Shab-i-qaḍar o shab-i-barāṭ, Dhākā, 1961.
3. Auth. of Smriṭikanā.
4. Author spells as Tofajul, a wrong form.
5. Here anglicized form, Tagore has been used for the vernacular Ṭhākur for consistency.
6. A meaningless word not found in Arabic, Persian or Bengali languages.
7. Ṭā'if means 'a male who moves around the women folk', and cannot be used for a female name as has been used.

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Name	Entry order
Tajakalam. See Ṭājāqalam	
Ṭajammul ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ṭajammul
Ṭajammul Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ṭajammul
Ṭajammul Ḥusain Chowḍhury, 1919-	CHOWḌHURY, Ṭajammul Ḥusain, 1919-
Ṭajammul Ḥusain Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Ṭajammul Ḥusain
Tājāqalam	ṬĀJĀQALAM, i.e. Musharraf Ḥusain
Ṭajmīlur-Raḥmān, 1925-	ṬAJMĪLUR-RAḤMĀN, 1925-
Tājne-Arā[1] Begam	ṬĀJNE-ARĀ BEGAM
Ṭājuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṬĀJUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ṭājul-Islām	ṬĀJUL-ISLĀM
Ṭājun-Nisā' Aḥmaḍ	ṬĀJUN-NISĀ' AḤMAḌ
Ṭālibur-Raḥmān Ṭarafḍār	ṬARAFḌĀR, Ṭālibur-Raḥmān
Ṭaʿlīm Ḥusain, 1918-	ḤUSAIN, Ṭaʿlīm, 1918-
Ṭaʿlluqḍār Munīruz-Zamān, 1938-	MUNĪRUZ-ZAMĀN, Ṭaʿlluqḍār, 1938-
Ṭaʿlluqḍār Shāhjahān	SHĀHJAHĀN, Ṭaʿlluqḍār
Talukdar. See Ṭaʿlluqḍār	
Talukder. See Ṭaʿlluqḍār	
Ṭamīzuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ṬAMĪZUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ṭamīzuḍ-Ḍīn Ṭaʿlluqḍār	ṬAʿLLUQḌĀR, Ṭamīzuḍ-Ḍīn
Ṭamīzul-Ḥaq	ṬAMĪZUL-ḤAQ
Ṭamjīḍa Begam	ṬAMJĪḌA BEGAM
Ṭanzīla Zīnaṭ Ḥusain (Miṭā), 1965-	ḤUSAIN, Ṭanzīla Zīnaṭ, (Miṭā), 1965-
Ṭanẓīmul-Islām	ṬANẒĪMUL-ISLĀM
Ṭapan Chakravarṭī, 1942-	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Ṭapan, 1942-

1. Such a name is not found in any language.

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Name	Entry order
Ṭapaṅkar Chakravarṭī	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Ṭapaṅkar
Ṭapankumār	Ṭapankumār
Ṭāpas Majumḍār, 1951-	MAJUMḌĀR, Ṭāpas, 1951-
Ṭaqīullāh, 1926-	ṬAQĪULLĀH, 1926-
Ṭārakchanḍra Ḍāsgupṭa	ḌĀSGUPṬA, Ṭārakchanḍra
Ṭārakchanḍra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Ṭārakchanḍra
Ṭārakchanḍra Sinha	SINHA, Ṭārakchanḍra
Ṭārakeshwar Sen Shāstṛī	SEN SHĀSṬRĪ, Ṭārakeshwar
Ṭārākishor Sharmā Chowḍhury	SHARMĀ CHOWḌHURY, Ṭārākishor
Ṭāraknāṭh Gāngulī, 1843-1891	GĀNGULĪ, Ṭāraknāṭh, 1843-1891
Ṭārākumār Sen Gupṭa	SENGUPṬA, Ṭārākumār
Ṭārāprasanna Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ṭārāprasanna
Ṭārāprasanna Gāngulī	GĀNGULĪ, Ṭaraprasanna
Ṭārāshaṅkar Banerjī, 1898-1971	BANERJĪ, Ṭārāshaṅkar, 1898-1971
Ṭārāshaṅkar Ṭarkaraṭna[1]	ṬĀRĀSHAṄKAR Ṭarkaraṭna
Tareq. See Ṭāriq	
Tarikh. See Ṭāriq	
Ṭārinīcharaṇ Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ṭārinīcharaṇ
Ṭāriq Anām Khān	KHĀN, Ṭāriq Anām
Ṭāriq Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ṭāriq
Ṭāriq Mu'īnul-Islām	MU'ĪNUL-ISLĀM, Ṭāriq
Ṭāriqul-'Ālam, 1933-	ṬĀRIQUL-'ĀLAM, 1933-
Ṭāriqul-Islām	ṬĀRIQUL-ISLĀM
Ṭāru Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ṭāru
Ṭaruṇkumār	ṬARUṆKUMĀR
Ṭaruṇkumār Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Ṭaruṇkumār

1. d. 1858.

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Name	Entry order
Ṭaṣaḍḍuq Aḥmaḍ[1]	ṬAṢAḌḌUQ AḤMAḌ
Ṭaṣaḍḍuq Ḥusain, 1934-[2]	ḤUSAIN, Ṭaṣaḍḍuq, 1934- x Abū-Saʿīd, pseud. x Ṭa-Sen, pseud.
Ṭaṣaḍḍuq Lohanī	LOHANĪ, Ṭaṣaḍḍuq
Ta Sen, pseud. See Ṭaṣaḍḍuq Ḥusain, 1934-	
Ṭaṣiful[3]-Islām	ṬASIFUL-ISLĀM
Ṭāṣīr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ṭāṣīr
Ṭaskīna Fārūq	FĀRŪQ, Ṭaskīna
(Khān Bahāḍur) Ṭaslīmuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ, 1852-1927	ṬASLĪMUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ, 1852-1927
Al-Ṭawfīq	AL-ṬAWFĪQ, i.e. Muḥammaḍ ʿAbḍul-Khāliq, 1914-
Ṭawfīq ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ṭawfīq
Ṭawfīquḍ-Ḍīn	ṬAWFĪQUḌ-ḌĪN
Ṭawfīqul-ʿArīf	ṬAWFĪQUL-ʿARĪF
Ṭaymūr Muḥammaḍ	ṬAYMŪR MUḤAMMAḌ
Ṭayyaba Ḥaq, 1921-	ṬAYYABA ḤAQ, 1921-
Ṭayyab ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ṭayyab
Ṭayyab Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Ṭayyab
Ṭayyabuḍ-Ḍīn	ṬAYYABUḌ-ḌĪN
Ṭayyabur-Raḥmān	ṬAYYABUR-RAḤMĀN
Taz. See Tāj	
Tekchāṇḍ Tagore, pseud. See Pyārīchāṇḍ Miṭra, 1814-1883	
Thākur. See Tagore	
Tipu Sulṭān	SULṬĀN, Tipu

1. Auth. of Naba sāhitya pāth, Dhākā, 1918.
2. Auth. of Mahuār ḍeshe, 1958; Priṭhibīr raṅg,1367(B.S.): Ispāt praṭyay, 1979; Uṭṭamāshā antaripe, 1978; Praḍīpṭa saṅghār, 1979; Galpa sonār qalpa, 1977, etc. Varying date 1936.
3. It is in verb form, meaning 'to describe' and cannot be used as a name.

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Name	Entry order
Ṭiṭāsh Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Tiṭāsh, pseud.
Toaha. See Ṭāha	
Tobarek. See Ṭabārak	
Tofayel. See Ṭufayl	
Tofazzal. See Ṭafaẓẓul	
Toha. See Ṭāha	
Torab. See Ṭurāb	
Toufik. See Ṭawfīq	
Ṭrailokyanāṭh Chakravarṭī, 1888-	CHAKRAVARṬĪ, Ṭrailokyanāṭh, 1888-
Ṭrailokyanāṭh Mukherjī, 1847-1919	MUKHERJĪ, Ṭrailokyanāṭh, 1847-1919
Ṭrailokyanāṭh Pāl	PĀL, Ṭrailokyanāṭh
Ṭufayl	ṬUFAYL
Ṭufayl Aḥmaḍ, 1926-	ṬUFAYL AḤMAḌ, 1926-
Ṭulā Raḥmān	ṬULĀ RAḤMĀN
Ṭurāb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ṭurāb
ʿUbayḍul-Ḥaq, 1902-[1]	ʿUBAYḌUL-ḤAQ, 1902-
ʿUbayḍul-Islām, 1947-	ʿUBAYḌUL-ISLĀM, 1947-
Uḍayan	UḌAYAN, pseud.
Uḍayan Āchārya	ĀCHĀRYA, Uḍayan
Uḍaychāṅḍ Roy	ROY, Uḍaychāṅḍ
Ukil. See Wakīl	
Ulkā	ULKĀ, pseud.
Ullāskar Ḍaṭṭa	ḌAṬṬA, Ullāskar
ʿUmar ʿAlī, 1938-[2]	ʿALĪ, ʿUmar, 1938-
ʿUmar Shāh	SHĀH, ʿUmar
ʿUmar Sharīf	SHARĪF, ʿUmar
ʿUmaruḍ-ḌĪn	ʿUMARUḌ-ḌĪN

1. b. Noākhālī. Auth. of Ei pārke, 1953 (drama); Digbijayī chorābāzār, 1950; Byaṭikram; Rugna prithibī, 1968, etc. In Bāṅglā sāhiṭya; granṭhapanjī the date of birth appears as 1912.
2. b. Pābnā. Varying date 1939.

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Name	Entry order
Umeshchandra Bhattacherjī	BHATTACHERJĪ, Umeshchandra
Umeshchandra Biswās	BISWĀS, Umeshchandra
Umeshchandra Gupta Vidyāratna	GUPTA, Umeshchandra
Umeshchandra Mutsuddī	MUTSUDDĪ, Umeshchandra
Umeshchandra Niyogī Bhattacherjī	NIYOGĪ BHATTACHERJĪ, Umeshchandra
Umīd Rizā'	RIZĀ', Umīd
'Umrā'ul-Fazl	'UMRĀ'UL-FAZL
Upendrachandra Goswāmī	GOSWĀMĪ, Upendrachandra
Upendrachandra Guha	GUHA, Upendrachandra
Upendrachandra Mukherjī	MUKHERJĪ, Upendrachandra
Upendrachandra Sarkār	SARKĀR, Upendrachandra
Upendrakumār Sen	SEN, Upendrakumār
Upendranāth	UPENDRANĀTH
'Usmān Ghanī, 1935-	GHANĪ, 'Usmān, 1935-
Utpal Banerjī	BANERJĪ, Utpal
V.A. Rashīd	RASHĪD, V A

Vadan. See Badan

Vaidya. See Baidya

Vaikuntha. See Baikuntha

Vaishnava. See Baishnav

Vamsī. See Bangshī

Vangachandra. See Bangachandra

Vānīkantha. See Bānīkantha

Vanka. See Banka

Varadā. See Baradā

Varāta. See Barāt

Varmā. See Barmā

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Name	Entry order
Varman. See Barman	
Varmana. See Barman	
Vasāka. See Basāk	
Vasanta. See Basanṭa	
Vasu. See Bose	
Veni. See Beṇī	
Vidhu. See Biḍhu	
Vihārī. See Bihārī	
Vijay. See Bijay	
Vimalā. See Bimalā	
Vinay . See Binay	
Vipin. See Bipin	
Virendra. See Birenḍra	
Viresvar. See Bireshwar	
Vishnu. See Biṣhnu	
Visvambhar. See Bishwambhar	
Visvāsa. See Biswās	
Vivekānanda. See Bibekānanḍa	
Vraja. See Braja	
Vrindāvana. See Bṛinḍāban	
Vyom. See Byom	
W.A. Qaḍīr	QAḌĪR, W A
Wahab. See Wahhāb	
Wahed. See Wāḥiḍ	
Wāḥiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Wāḥiḍ
Wāḥiḍ ʿAlī Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Wāḥiḍ ʿAlī
Waḥīḍ Rānā	RĀNĀ, Waḥīḍ
Waḥīd Riẓā'	RIẒĀ', Waḥīḍ

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Name	Entry order
Waḥīḍul-ʿĀlam, 1911-1978	WAḤĪḌUL-ʿĀLAM, 1911-1978
Waḥīḍul-Ḥaq	WAḤĪḌUL-ḤAQ
Waḥīḍur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Waḥīḍur-Raḥmān
Wāʿiẓuḍ-Ḍīn Akhanḍ	AKHANḌ, Wāʿiẓuḍ-Ḍīn
Wajed. See Wājiḍ	
Wājiḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Wājiḍ
Wājiḍ ʿAlī Sarkār, 1908-	SARKĀR, Wājiḍ ʿAlī, 1908-
Wājiḍullāh	WĀJIḌULLĀH
(Dr.) Wakīl Aḥmaḍ, 1941-	WAKĪL AḤMAḌ, 1941-
Walī Aḥaḍ	AḤAḌ, Walī
Walīullāh[1]	WALĪULLĀH
Walīullāh, 1922-[2]	WALĪULLĀH, 1922-
Walīullāh Pātwārī	PĀTWĀRĪ, Walīullāh
Waqil. See Wakīl	
Wares. See Wāriṣ	
Wāriṣ Sarkār	SARKĀR, Wāriṣ
Wasīmuḍ-Ḍīn	WASĪMUḌ-Ḍīn
Wasīmuḍ-Ḍīn Mandal	MANDAL, Wasīmuḍ-Ḍīn
Waṣīuz-Zamān Chowḍhury. See Kankāl, pseud.	
Wayez. See Wāʿiẓ	
Wazīr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Wazīr
Wazīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	WAZĪRUḌ-Ḍīn AḤMAḌ
Welayet. See Wilāyaṭ	
Wilāyaṭ Ḥusain[3]	ḤUSAIN, Wilāyaṭ
(Shamsul-ʿUlamā) Wilāyaṭ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Wilāyaṭ, Shamsul-ʿUlamā

1. Auth. of Prem nūr, Noākhālī, 1913.
2. Auth. of Ek jān juyā, Dhākā, 1963; Bajre jhare, 1964; Raktaprāchī, 1967.
3. Tr. of Biğyāner bichitra jagat. 2nd edn. Dhākā, Premier Books, 1962.

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Name	Entry order
Wilāyaṭ Ḥusain Akhanḍ	AKHANḌ, Wilāyaṭ Ḥusain
Yāḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Yāḍ
Yadav. See Jāḍav	
Yāḍ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Yāḍ
Yadu. See Jaḍu	
(Kabiyāl) Yaʿqūb ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Yaʿqūb
Yaʿqūb ʿAlī Chowḍhury, 1887-1938	CHOWḌHURY, Yaʿqūb ʿAlī, 1887-1938
Yār Aḥmaḍ	YĀR AḤMAḌ
Yāsinuḍ-Ḍīn	YĀSINUḌ-ḌĪN
Yasmīn	YASMĪN
Yatin. See Jaṭin	
Yogananda. See Jogānanḍa	
Yogen. See Jogen	
Yogesa. See Jogesh	
Yūnus Aḥmaḍ	YŪNUS AḤMAḌ
(Prof) Yūnus ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Yūnus
(Prof) Yūnus ʿAlī Ḍīwān	ḌĪWĀN, Yūnus ʿAlī
Yūnus Kirmānī	KIRMĀNĪ, Yūnus
Yūnus Munshī	MUNSHĪ, Yūnus
Yūsuf ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Yūsuf
(Mawlānā) Yūsuf Asiyā'ī	ASIYĀ'Ī, Yūsuf
Yūsuf Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Yūsuf
Yūsuf Ḍīwān	ḌĪWĀN, Yūsuf
Yūsuf Fārūq. See Khonḍkār ʿAlī Ashraf	
Yūsuf Ḥayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, Yūsuf
(Doctor) Yūsuf Ḥusain	HUSAIN, Yūsuf
Yūsufjāī	YŪSUFJĀĪ
Yūsuf S. Aḥmaḍ	YŪSUF S AḤMAḌ
Yūsuf Sharīf	SHARĪF, Yūsuf

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Name	Entry order
Yūsufuḍ-Ḍīn	YŪSUFUḌ-ḌĪN
Yusufzai. See Yūsufjāī	
Z. Ḥaq	ḤAQ, Z
Z. Islām	ISLĀM, Z
Z. Raḥmān	RAḤMĀN, Z
Z.A. Ḍīwān	ḌĪWĀN, Z A
Z.A. Khān	KHĀN, Z A
Z.A. Ṭufayl, 1936-	ṬUFAYL, Z A ,1936-
Zaafar. See Ja'far	
Zafar. See Ja'far; Ẓafr	
Ẓafrul-Aḥsan Dālu	ẒAFRUL-AḤSAN (Dālu)
Ẓafrul-Ḥasan	ẒAFRUL-ḤASAN
Zaghlūl Ḥayḍar Afrīq, 1912-	AFRĪQ, Zaghlūl Ḥayḍar, 1912-
Zahed. See Zāhiḍ	
Zahedi. See Zāhiḍī	
Zaher. See Ẓāhir; Ẓahīr	
Zāhiḍ Ḥasan	ḤASAN, Zāhiḍ
Zāhiḍ Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Zāhiḍ
Zāhiḍul-Ḥaq	ZĀHIḌUL-ḤAQ
Zāhiḍur-Raḥmān	ZĀHIḌUR-RAḤMĀN
Zāhiḍuz-Zamān Fārūq	ZĀHIḌUZ-ZAMĀN (Fārūq)
Ẓahīr Bin Quḍḍūs, 1921-	ẒAHĪR BIN QUḌḌŪS, 1921-
Ẓahīr Rayḥān, 1933-1972	RAYḤĀN, Ẓahīr, 1933-1972
Ẓahīruḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmaḍ	ẒAHĪRUḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ẓahīruḍ-Ḍīn Mu'aẓẓam Ḥusain Chowḍhury, 1905-1967. See 'Abḍullāh Ẓāhīruḍ-Ḍīn, pseud.	
Ẓahīrul-'Ālam, 1941-	ẒAHĪRUL-'ĀLAM, 1941-

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Name	Entry order
Ẓahīrul-ʿĀlam[1]	ẒAHĪRUL-ʿĀLAM
(Khān Ṣāḥib) Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq[2]	ẒAHĪRUL-ḤAQ, Khān Ṣāḥib
Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq[3]	ẒAHĪRUL-ḤAQ
Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq Bhuiyān	BHUIYĀN, Ẓahīrul-Ḥaq
Ẓahīrul-Islām	ẒAHĪRUL-ISLĀM
Ẓahūr ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ẓahūr
Ẓahūrul-ʿĀlam	ẒAHŪRUL-ʿĀLAM
Ẓahūrul-ʿĀlam Ṣiḍḍīqī	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Ẓahūrul-ʿĀlam
(Dr.) Ẓahūrul-Ḥaq, 1922-	ẒAHŪRUL-ḤAQ, 1922-
Ẓahūrul-Islām, 1931-	ẒAHŪRUL-ISLĀM, 1931-
Zā'iḍ Bakht	BAKHT, Zā'iḍ
Zā'iḍul-Ḥasan Merin	ZĀ'IḌUL-ḤASAN (Merin)
Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn, 1932-	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, 1932-
Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[4]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN
Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[5]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN
(Major) Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[6]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, Major
(Mawlavī) Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn[7]	ZAINUL-ʿĀBIḌĪN, Mawlavī
Zainul ʿĀbiḍīn Chowḍhury	CHOWḌHURY, Zainul-ʿĀbiḍīn
Zakaria. See Zakariyyā	
(Ḥāfiẓ Mawlānā) Zakariyyā	ZAKARIYYĀ
Zaker. See Żākir	

1. Auth. of Rekhā biġyān, Dhākā, Kāsh Publications, 1974.
2. Auth. of Sāhiṯya sopān, Dhākā, 1918.
3. Auth. of Ṯariṯ kaushal parichay, Bāṅglā Academy, 1972.
4. Jt. tr. of Āpekṣhik ṯatwer sahaj parichay, 1381 (B.S.)
5. Comp. of Nirjhar; ekusher saṅkalan (collection on 21st Feb.), Dhākā, 1970.
6. Auth. of Islāmer dṛishtiṯe samasyā o samādhān.
7. Auth. of Ḥaẓraṯ Aḍam, Dhākā, Shahīḍ Publication, 1964.

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Name	Entry order
Żākir Ḥusain	ḤUSAIN, Żākir
Zakiya Sulṭāna	SULṬĀNA, Zakiya
Zalandhar	ZALANḌHAR, pseud.
Zamān Jahān	ZAMĀN-JAHĀN
Zamān Munīr	MUNĪR, Zamān
Ẓamīn Aḥmaḍ	ẒAMĪN AḤMAḌ
Ẓamīruḍ-Ḍīn	ẒAMĪRUḌ-ḌĪN
Zarīna Khāṭūn	ZARĪNA KHĀṬŪN
Zarīn Qalam, pseud. See Muḥammaḍ Manṣūruḍ-Ḍīn, 1904-	
Zayed. See Zā'iḍ	
Zayen. See Zain	
Zayenal. See Zainul-	
Zaynab Ghulām ʿAbbās	ʿABBĀS, Zaynab Ghulām
(Begam) Zebu Ahmad	ZEBU AḤMAḌ, Begam
Zia. See Ẓiyā'	
Zībun-Nisā' Aḥmaḍ	ZĪBUN-NISĀ' AḤMAḌ
Zībun-Nisā' Jamāl, 1926-	JAMĀL, Zībun-Nisā', 1926-
Zībun-Nisā' Ṣiḍḍīqa	ṢIḌḌĪQA, Zībun-Nisā'
Ẓillur-Karīm	ẒILLUR-KARĪM
Ẓillur R. Khān. See Ẓillur-Raḥmān Khān	
Ẓillur-Raḥīm	ẒILLUR-RAḤĪM
Ẓillur-Raḥmān Khān	KHĀN, Ẓillur-Raḥmān
Ẓillur-Raḥmān Naḍvī	NAḌVĪ, Ẓillur-Raḥmān
Ẓillur-Raḥmān Ṣiḍḍīqī, 1928-	ṢIḌḌĪQĪ, Ẓillur-Raḥmān, 1928-
Zīnaṭ Akhṭar	AKHṬAR, Zīnaṭ

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Name	Entry order
Zīnaṭ[1] Ghanī	GHANĪ, Zīnaṭ
Zīnaṭun-Nisā' Khānam	ZĪNAṬUN-NISĀ' KHĀNAM
Ẓiyā' Anīs	ANĪS, Ẓiyā'
Ẓiyā' Anṣārī	ANṢĀRĪ, Ziyā'
Ziyāḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Ziyāḍ
Ẓiyā' Ḥayḍar	ḤAYḌAR, Ẓiyā', i.e. A.R.M. Ẓiyā'uḍ-ḌIn Ḥayḍar, 1936-
Ẓiyā'uḍ-ḌIn	ẒIYĀ'UḌ-ḌĪN
Ẓiyā'uḍ-ḌIn Aḥmaḍ	ẒIYĀ'UḌ-ḌĪN AḤMAḌ
Ẓiyā'un-Nahār Begam	ẒIYĀ'UN-NAHĀR BEGAM
Ẓiyā'ur Raḥmān	ẒIYĀ'UR-RAḤMĀN, Pres., Bāṅglāḍesh, 1976-1981
Zobeda. See Zubayḍa	
Zoha. See Ẓuhā	
Zohra. See Zuhra	
Zubayḍa Gulshān-Arā, 1942-	GULSHĀN-ARĀ, Zubayḍa, 1942-
Zubayḍa Khānam, 1920[2]-	ZUBAYḌA KHĀNAM, 1920-
Zubayḍa Khāṭūn[3]	ZUBAYḌA KHĀṬŪN
(Musammaṭ) Zubayḍa Khāṭūn[4]	ZUBAYḌA KHĀṬŪN
Zubayḍ ʿAlī	ʿALĪ, Zubayḍ
Zubayḍa Mirzā	MIRZĀ, Zubayḍa
Zubayḍullāh	ZUBAYḌULLĀH
Zuberi. See Zubayrī	
Zuhra Begam	ZUHRA BEGAM
Zuhra Al-Ḥusainī	AL-ḤUSAINĪ, Zuhra

1. Author uses distorted form, Jinnat, meaning 'a demon'.
2. Auth. of Mahāsamuḍra, 1977; Ananṭa Pipāsā; Ban marmar; Jhaṛer swākṣhar, 1967, etc. Chairman, Bāṅglāḍesh Shishu Academy (to retire in June 1985).
3. Auth. of Suḍhā sindhu, Mymensingh, 1922, etc.
4. Auth. of Baḥāḍurābāḍ ghāṭer kuli, Naogāon, Rājshāhī, 1369 (B.S.).

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Name	Entry order
Zulaykhā[1] Ḥaq	ZULAYKHĀ ḤAQ
Zulekha. See Zulaykhā	
Żulfiqār	ŻULFIQĀR
Żulfiqār Aḥmaḍ	ŻULFIQĀR AḤMAḌ
Żulfiqār Aḥmaḍ Qismaṭī	ŻULFIQĀR AḤMAḌ (Qismaṭī)
Żulfiqār Ḥaydar	ḤAYḌAR, Żulfiqār
Zulfiquar. See Żulfiqār	
Zulfiya Sulṭāna	SULṬĀNA, Zulfiya
Żūlqarnayn, pseud. See Akhṭar Fārūq, 1935-	

1. Zulaykhā, a Coptic word prevailing during the time of Ḥaẓraṭ Yūsuf (Asm).

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