

# IIAS Fellowship Programme

Along with the research fellows, who are attached to one of the IIAS research programmes, the Institute yearly hosts a large number of visiting researchers (Affiliated Fellows) who come to Leiden to work on their own individual research project. In addition, IIAS also facilitates the teaching and research by various professorial fellows as part of agreements with Dutch universities, foreign ministries and funding organisations.

## CURRENT FELLOWS

### Rosalina Abu Bakr

*Social interaction in the Malay manuscripts*  
1 Nov 2014 – 31 Oct 2016

### Hajime Akitomi

*The comparative study of labor, employment and globalization labor between the Netherlands and Japan*  
1 Apr 2015 – 1 Apr 2016

### Mehdi Amineh

Coordinator 'Energy Programme Asia (EPA)'  
*Domestic and geopolitical challenges to energy security for China and the European Union*  
1 Sept 2007 – 31 Mar 2017

### Anna Castaing

*Women in the writing of the Indian Nation (Hindi, Urdu, Bengali)*  
1 Jul – 30 Sept 2015

### Weijuan DAI

19 Oct 2015 – 12 Jan 2016

### Daniela De Simone

*Mauryan Antiquities of Pataliputra*  
1 Sept 2015 – 30 Apr 2016

### Liu DONG

Energy Programme Asia (EPA) fellow  
1 – 10 Sept 2015

### Valérie Gelézeau

*New geographies of urban cultures in the Korean world – convergence and divergence*  
1 Mar – 31 Dec 2015

### Haoqun GONG

*Practising (Patibad) Buddhism: Body techniques and religious publicity in urban Thailand*  
1 Aug 2015 – 31 May 2016

### Jenna Grant

*Technology, clarity, and uncertainty: an ethnography of biomedical imaging in Phnom Penh*  
20 Jan 2014 – 30 Sept 2015

### Nur Hidayat

*Islamic Feminism in Indonesia: Past, Present, and Future Trajectory*  
1 Oct – 31 Dec 2015

### Yike Hu

*Quantitative study of the urban national park, boundary marketing, design and management*  
1 Feb – 19 Sept 2015

### Pralay Kanungo

Visiting Professor, India Studies Chair (ICCR)  
*Indian politics*  
1 Sept 2013 – 30 Jun 2016

### Tak-wing Ngo

Coordinator 'IIAS Centre for Regulation and Governance'  
IIAS Extraordinary Chair at Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam  
*State-market relations and the political economy of development*  
1 May 2008 – 30 Apr 2017

### Mahajan Nidhi

*Moorings: Indian Ocean Trade and the State in East Africa*  
1 September 2015 – 31 January 2016

### Thien-Huong Ninh

*The new chosen people: Religion and race in the Vietnamese diaspora?*  
20 Aug – 16 Sept 2015

### Saraju Rath

*Indian manuscripts in the Netherlands: from forgotten treasures to accessible archives*  
5 Jan 2004 – 31 Jan 2016

### Surajit Sarkar

20 Sept – 28 Nov 2015

### Bal Gopal Shrestha

*Religiosity among the Nepalese Diaspora*  
1 Jan 2015 – 30 Jun 2016

### Tina Shrestha

*Transnational suffering narratives: Documenting Nepali migrant-communities in Europe and Southeast Asia*  
1 Mar – 31 Dec 2015

### Amanda Shuman

*"No One Can Deny Our Achievements": The Politics of Socialist Athletics in the People's Republic of China, 1949-1966*  
1 Sept 2015 – 30 Jun 2016

### Emilia Sulek

1 Oct 2015 – 31 May 2016

### Shilpa Sumant

*Preparing the second volume of the critical edition of Śrīdhara's Karmapañjikā-jātasamsthāh: Basic rituals for one who has been born*  
1 May – 31 Oct 2015

### Lidia Szczepanik

1 Oct 2015 – 31 Mar 2016

### Minna Valjakka

*Seeds of Hope: Urban Creativity in Hong Kong*  
1 Nov 2015 – 30 Apr 2016

### Chuanhong ZONG

1 Dec 2015 – 28 Feb 2016

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT



### Shilpa Sumant

**Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute**  
*Unveiling ritual culture of medieval Orissa: critical edition of Śrīdhara's Karmapañjikā*

BRINGING UNKNOWN TEXTS to light is extremely important for discovering our cultural past. At IIAS, I am preparing a critical edition of Śrīdhara's Karmapañjikā, a ritual manual written in priestly Sanskrit language around the 16th century CE in the eastern Indian state of Orissa. The edition is planned in three volumes in collaboration with Professor Arlo Griffiths (Leiden University). It is based on six palm-leaf manuscripts written in Oriya script, each containing approximately 175 folios. We have photographed five manuscripts from private collections of the priests and received the scan of one from the State museum of Orissa.

The Karmapañjikā belongs to the genre of medieval religious texts. It is a guide-book for the priests to carry out domestic rituals according to the Atharvaveda Paippalāda school. The text represents a stage of development from ancient Vedic to modern-day Hindu ritual. Very few texts of this genre have been studied in India in general and Orissa in particular. A thorough study of linguistic and religious aspects of the Karmapañjikā and of its of inter-textual and intra-textual intellectual traditions will certainly contribute to the cultural and literary history.

This is my second opportunity at IIAS as a Gonda Fellow. During my first term in 2008–09, I prepared a preliminary draft of our edition of the first volume. It is almost ready for publication after several refinements during the past years. Now, I am working on a draft of the second volume, which will pass through many stages of improvement during joint editorial sessions.

The academic atmosphere in Leiden, and peaceful and well-equipped working conditions at IIAS provide suitable environment to carry out concentrated research work. My stay in Leiden enables me to make use of the Leiden University Libraries for reference work. I also attend a weekly discussion group initiated by Professor A. Lubotsky. This group was initially intended to discuss the editorial work of the Paippalādasamhitā, a text containing collection of mantras that serve the basis of rituals discussed in the Karmapañjikā. The discussion group serves as a platform for scholars to share their research work and get feedback from other members of the group. Being a fellow at IIAS gives me the opportunity to get introduced to and interact with like-minded scholars throughout the world working on topics related to Asian culture and heritage. This certainly helps to broaden my sphere of experience and knowledge.



### Farabi Fakhri

**Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia**  
*Colonial participation in the creation of urban spaces. The municipality of Bandung in the early 20th century.*

I AM CURRENTLY CONDUCTING research with the aim of producing papers or a book on the topic of the rise of the municipality in early 20th century Java, the institutional make up that allowed the production of urban space and its relationship with democratization and the rise of a particular kind of limited participative colonial society, a kind of urban colonial liberalism.

The creation of the urban built form was a momentous change in the experience of the individual in the colony, allowing people to experience the promise of modernity and thus changing their sentiment to their allotted position

## Gonda Fellowships for Indologists

FOR PROMISING YOUNG INDOLOGISTS at the post-doctorate level, it is possible to apply for funding with the J. Gonda Foundation, to spend three to six months doing research at IIAS. Please send your application to the J. Gonda Foundation by the appropriate deadline below. The J. Gonda Foundation of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) supports the scholarly study of Sanskrit, other Indian languages and literature, and Indian cultural history. In addition to enabling Indologists to spend time at IIAS, the foundation offers funding for projects or publications in Indology of both researchers and scientific publishers, as well as PhD grants.

Application form: [www.knaw.nl/en/awards/subsidies/gonda-fund](http://www.knaw.nl/en/awards/subsidies/gonda-fund)  
Application deadline: 1 April and 1 October every year



## ASC-IIAS Fellowship Programme

A joint fellowship offered by the African Studies Centre and the International Institute for Asian Studies

THIS FELLOWSHIP is intended for researchers specialising in Asian-African interactions. It aims to attract researchers whose work is informed by current theoretical debates, in the social sciences and humanities, on global connectivities and who are able to critically engage with shifting paradigms in 'area studies' beyond the ways in which these have traditionally been conceived in the West. We are particularly interested in receiving fellowship proposals that go beyond a mere analysis of current issues associated with African-Asian comparative economic developments or Chinese investments in Africa – although none of these themes, if appraised critically and for their societal consequences, will of course be excluded. Our definition of Asia and Africa is broad and inclusive, Asia ranging from the Middle-East to the Pacific Coast, and Africa from North-Africa to the southern tip of the continent.

Application deadline: 15 March and 15 September each year. For more information and application form, go to: [www.iias.nl/page/asc-iias-fellowship-programme](http://www.iias.nl/page/asc-iias-fellowship-programme)



in colonial society. In particular, I look at the rise of the municipality of Bandung, a city that was built around the image of modernity during its nascent rise in the early 20th century. Understanding the workings of the municipality in forging links with both the business world (real estate companies, the tourism industry) and central government, the linkages between individual members of the municipal council to wider local, regional and international networks, and the discourse produced by people in the municipal council and the wider civil society in the effort to 'sell the city' as one of the economic models of the city.

The main sources I use are the municipal council minutes and the various municipal publications on the city, including brochures and advertisements to entice newcomers to buy land and live in the city. I also consult the tourism magazine, Mooi Bandoeng, in order to understand the strategies used by both the municipality and the civil society interested in the selling of the city. Data on companies and their management in various Indonesian cities, various population data, economic reports of the municipality's land company, housing companies and their financial condition, are also consulted.

One major reason why the IIAS fellowship (1 July-31 Aug 2015) has been very worthwhile for my case is the availability of primary sources located at the excellent Asia Library of Leiden's University Library. It has one of the best collections of Indonesian resources in the world. I have been able to meet and discuss with scholars interested in similar topics both within IIAS and at other institutes in the Netherlands. My three months stay in Leiden has also allowed me to forge links and collaboration with other scholars in order to develop this research further. I plan to develop the research with others in a more comparative manner, including European cities and the extent to which their development mirrored what was happening at the time in Java.



## Hajime Akitomi

**Aoyama Gakuin Women's Junior College**  
*The comparative study of employment and labor between the Netherlands and Japan*

AS IS WELL KNOWN, Japan is famous (or, notorious) for its long-hours working culture. Indeed, since the collapse of the bubble economy in the early 1990s, the total work time of the Japanese people has fallen superficially. But this is only because, within the last 25 years, the number of part-time workers (needless to say, they tend to work less) have been increasing. Japan is still the country where full-time workers with employment security (lifetime employment etc.) work the most hours and have a strong influence on the economy and society as a whole.

Since staying in the Netherlands as an IIAS fellow, I more and more suspect that the long working hours on the one hand, and 'consumer convenience' on the other, are two sides of the same coin. Let me give a few examples. In the Netherlands, supermarkets close early on Sundays or are even closed all day. In Japan, supermarkets are often open until late at night, even on Sundays. Moreover, there are more than 50,000 'convenience stores' all over Japan, and most stores are open 24/7. If you find yourself in need of a meal in the middle of the night, you will certainly be able to satisfy your hunger in Japan.

Another example. In the Netherlands, the date and time when a parcel is delivered is determined in advance, and, if you miss the first delivery, you cannot choose a date and time for the second delivery. However, in Japan, you can choose any day and time you wish. You can even ask for the second delivery to take place on the same day as the first missed delivery, simply by calling the cell phone of the parcel deliverer. I am not saying that either country is superior to the other. The meticulous services for consumers in Japan, which may thought to be unnecessary by Dutch people, are possible thanks to the long working hours of Japanese people (convenience store clerks, parcel deliverers etc.). These days, more and more eyes are focused on the many problems brought about by the long working hours in Japan, and they have been attributed to the special employment status of full-time workers. If Japanese people wish to work less from now on, does this mean more part-time workers and the acceptance of less meticulous services, as in the Netherlands? This question is one of the themes I wish to research at IIAS.

IIAS FELLOWSHIP AS WELL KNOWN

Application  
deadline  
1 February

The International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) in Leiden, the Netherlands, invites outstanding researchers to apply for a fellowship to work on a relevant piece of research in the social sciences and humanities.

WE ARE PARTICULARLY interested in researchers focusing on one of the Institute's three thematic clusters. However, some positions will be reserved for outstanding projects in any area outside of those listed.

### Asian Cities

The Asian Cities cluster explores modes of urban development, and deals with cities and urban cultures with related issues of flows and fluxes, ideas and goods, cosmopolitanism and connectivity at their core, framing the existence of vibrant 'civil societies' and political micro-cultures. Through an international knowledge network, IIAS aims to create a platform for scholars and urban practitioners focusing on Asian cities 'in context' and beyond traditional western norms of knowledge.

### Asian Heritages

This cluster focuses on the politics of culture and cultural heritages in Asia. It addresses a variety of definitions associated with cultural heritage and their implications for social agency. In general, the cluster engages with a broad range of concepts and issues related to culture and cultural heritage, and their importance in defining one's identity vis-à-vis those of others.

### Global Asia

The Global Asia cluster examines examples of and issues related to multiple, transnational intra-Asian interactions as well as Asia's projection in the world. Historical experiences as well as more contemporary trends are addressed.

Research projects that can contribute to new, historically contextualised, multidisciplinary knowledge, with the capacity of translating this into social and policy relevant initiatives, will be privileged.

For information on the research clusters and application form visit our website:

[www.iias.nl](http://www.iias.nl)

