



A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards ever higher objectives. If the Universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people.



The symbol is a graphic statement which stands for international academic exchange and onwards search of knowledge for the betterment of human being.

The overlapping circular segments of the design denote global interaction, creating a flame emitting enlightenment, this flame emerges out of the traditional Indian 'diya' (lamp)-a source of Light, Understanding and Brotherhood.

The design is also representative of the rose-bud closely associated with the name of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.



JNU News is a bimonthly journal of Jawaharlal Nehru University. It serves to bridge the information gap and tries to initiate constant dialogue between various constituents of the University community as well as with the rest of the academic world. Views expressed are those of the contributors and not necessarily of JNU News. All articles and reports published in it may be freely reproduced with acknowledgment.

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In Conversation with...

Prof. Marie McAndrew, Visiting Professor, Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies, School of International Studies, JNU (Monsoon Semester 2017)



Aparaajita Pandey: How and when did your association with Jawaharlal University begin?

Prof. McAndrew: I visited India when I was a young student. I was keenly interested in studying multiculturalism and therefore in how democratic countries manage diversity. Years later in 2005 during

an official visit to India, I met a professor from the Canadian Studies programme in Jawaharlal Nehru University, Prof. Christopher Raj. I was then invited for a seminar at JNU and there I met with the faculty of the Canadian Studies Centre. Our meeting was successful and we eventually organised a joint conference with JNU and the University of Montreal. Since then I have been associated with the Canadian Studies programme at JNU. For the last few years I have been affiliated as a Visiting Professor with the Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies and I have been coming every year to take lectures for the students of Canadian Studies ever since.

Aparaajita Pandey: You have worked extensively on minority communities and their cultural integration. Why did that become the focus of your research?

Prof. McAndrew: Unlike India, that has a history of being multicultural and diverse, Canada is very new to multiculturalism. Canada was built on Anglo conformity with a strong resistance from the French, due to which Canada was defined as a bi-lingual country. But there was no interaction with the immigrants. As the immigrant groups started voicing their concerns, interaction grew and Canada began to adopt multicultural identity within a bi-lingual framework. Since I was involved in positive accommodation of immigration and I have mixed origins myself (French-Irish), I became more involved in research on multiculturalism. I do believe that open societies are better to live in.

Aparaajita Pandey: What are your thoughts on the research undertaken by the students at JNU?

Prof. McAndrew: I was very surprised at the level of knowledge and insight that the students have. I also feel that Indians overall have a better knowledge of Canada than Canadians have of India. The students of Canadian studies

often know the language (French) and their proficiency in the language helps. Earlier I noticed that the sources they used for research tended to be quite outdated, however with internet and digitisation, that problem has been solved.

Aparaajita Pandey: What impact has your association with JNU had on your research?

Prof. McAndrew: My association with JNU, its students and the faculty has helped me change my outlook towards Canada. I was able to see Canada with the perspective of an outsider, so my outlook on the Canadian problems has also changed. I realized that Canada is a simpler country when compared to India. Most people would not have expected India to survive with that amount of diversity, but it did.

Aparaajita Pandey: What are the areas that you think are overlooked when it comes to research on cultural integration of minority communities?

Prof. McAndrew: I think religion was a topic that was untouched till about 20 years ago. It took the 9/11 incident for academicians to focus on religion and today radicalization of religion is almost a topic that is overdone. But this shows that freedom of research is important so as to anticipate better future requirements for research. At this point, the interplay of social class and community needs to be assessed. It is important to understand the dynamics of race and class in Canada and the fact that sometimes the social and economic positions of people are not congruent to each other. For example, a well-to-do man of African origin is intrinsically thought of as under-privileged, or that of an unemployed, poor, white family who are inherently thought of as belonging to a higher tax bracket. Also, the interaction between indigenous/native communities of Canada and the migrant groups is overlooked.

Aparaajita Pandey: What would you like to work on in the future?

Prof. McAndrew: I would like to spend a year doing field research in rural India, study the school system and assess the impact of social policies. The project would focus on the rural-urban divide and the problems that the schools of rural India face.

Movements & Appointments

New Appointments/ Deans/ Directors/ Chairpersons/ Proctor

- Prof. A. L. Ramanathan as Dean, School of Environmental Sciences, for a period of two years.
- Prof. Satyabrata Patnaik as Dean, School of Physical Sciences, for a period of two years.
- Prof. Mazhar Asif, Centre for Persian and Central Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, as Chief Coordinator, Linguistic Empowerment Cell, for a period of two years.
- Prof. A. L. Ramanathan, Dean, School of Environmental Sciences, as Coordinator, UGC-DSA-II Programme, School of Environmental Sciences, for a period of two years.
- Dr. Ravikesh, Associate Professor, Centre for Korean Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, as Director, Office of E-Learning Initiative (OELI), as Concurrent Faculty and Chairperson of the newly created Special Centre for E-Learning (SCEL), for a period of two years.
- Prof. Dhananjay Singh, Centre for English Studies, School of Language, Literature and Cultures Studies as Coordinator, Linguistic Empowerment Cell, for a period of two years.
- Dr. Rajnish Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor, School of Sanskrit & Indic Studies as Coordinator, Linguistic Empowerment Cell, for a period of two years.
- Prof. R. K. Agrawal, School of Computer and Systems Sciences as Concurrent Faculty and Dean, School of Engineering, for a period of two years.
- Prof. K. G. Dastidar, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences as Concurrent Faculty and Dean, School of Management and Entrepreneurship, for a period of two years.
- Prof. Arun Sidram Kharat, School of Life Sciences as Director, International Collaboration for the period of two years.
- Prof. Meeta Keswani Mehra as Chairperson, Centre for International Trade and Development, School of International Studies, for a period of two years.
- Prof. Sanjay Kumar Bhardwaj, as Chairperson, Centre for South Asian Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years.
- Dr. Anuja, Assistant Professor, Centre for the Study of

Discrimination & Exclusion, School of Social Sciences as Proctor, for a period of two years.

- Prof. Rajiv Saxena, Centre for Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Latin American Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, as Coordinator, Language Lab Complex, for a period of two years.
- Dr. Manoj Kumar Jena as Associate Professor in the Centre for the Study of Social Sciences, School of Social Sciences.
- Dr. Prakasha Chandra Sahoo as Assistant Professor in the Centre for the Study of Social Sciences, School of Social Sciences.
- Dr. Malkhan Singh as Assistant Professor in the Centre for Indian Languages, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies.
- Dr. Kishore Vadthya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Linguistics, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, as NSS Programme Coordinator, for a period of two years.
- Dr. Rahul Raj, as Assistant Professor, Centre for Korean Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- Prof. T. V. Vijay Kumar, School of Computer and Systems Sciences as Concurrent Faculty in Special Centre for Disaster Research.

Administration

- Smt. Minati Baishya, Office Attendant in Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences.
- Smt. Hansi Bisht, Trainee Helper Mess in Inter Hostel Administration.

Retirements & Resignations

- Prof. Yogesh Sharma, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences.
- Prof. K. J. Mukherjee, School of Biotechnology.
- Dr. Ramesh C. Gaur, Librarian, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Central Library.
- Dr. Nandita Khadria, Research Officer, ERRU, School of Social Sciences.
- Sh. Inder Singh, Professional Assistant, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Central Library.
- Sh. Bhawan Singh, Cook, Ganga Hostel.
- Smt. Kamla Devi, Safaikarmchari, School of Physical Sciences.

Achievements / Awards

Prof. Vijayalakshmi Rao, Centre for French & Francophone Studies was conferred with the Médaille d'or du 50e anniversaire du ministère des relations internationales et de la Francophonie for her contribution to Quebec Studies.



Minister Christine Saint Pierre was at the Centre for French & Francophone Studies on 15 February, 2018 to present the medal to Prof. Rao. During her address, Minister Saint Pierre said that the Ministry of International Relations and Francophonie was instituted following Charles de Gaulle's visit to Quebec in 1967, thereby affirming Quebec as an international player through its own diplomacy. To commemorate 50 years of its existence, 50 medals were minted by the Government of Quebec to mark the contribution of 50 important personalities both from within

and outside Quebec for enhancing its international profile. Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra, Rector I presided over the function. The Dean of SLL&CS, Prof. Rajendra Dingle welcomed the Minister to the School and Prof. Dhir Sarangi, Chairperson CFFS, presented the vote of thanks. Mr. Dominic Marcotte, Consul and Director of the Quebec Office in Mumbai, was also present at the felicitation ceremony. The event was held in Salle Québec (Quebec Room) of the CFFS, an initiative of the former Premier of Quebec, Mr. Jean Charest.

Report of JNU V.I. student who won 10th Delhi State Para Athletics, Powerlifting and Table Tennis Championship-2018



Visually impaired student Nidhi Mishra of M.Phil/PhD (CHS/SSS) won 3 gold medals in 100 m, Discus Throw and Shot Put events at the 10th Delhi State Para Athletics, Power lifting and Table Tennis Championship-2018 held at the Delhi Technological University

Grounds, Shahbad Daultpur, Bawana Road, Delhi-110042 from 23 - 25 February, 2018, and organized by the Paralympic Committee of Delhi (PCD) affiliated to the Paralympic Committee of India (PCI). She has qualified to represent Delhi at the 18th National Para Athletics Championships that will be conducted by PCI and shall be hosted by the Para Sports Association of Haryana at Tau Devi Lal Stadium, Sector-3, Panchkula, Haryana from 25 - 29 March, 2018. She has also been selected to represent India at the 10th Fazza International Athletics Championship, Dubai-2018 World Athletic Grand Prix to be held from 10 - 17 March, 2018. The Sports Office of JNU has been providing her with all possible logistic support with regard to training, nutritional counselling and local travel expenses.

Campus Activities

JNU Mountaineering Club

An Incredible experience at The Thar Desert Trek 2018 @ Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

A team of 18 JNU students under the leadership of Anil Rulaniya successfully participated in the Desert Trek 2018

to Jaisalmer, from 24 - 30 January, 2018.

On the first day (25th Jan), we reached our base camp KHURI near Jaisalmer. Firstly, we saw the uneven dunes of Rajasthan. We put our tents and prepared tea and dinner. Though the days were hot, the nights would get cold. On day two early morning, we did exercise and, after having our

meals, started trekking to our next destination.



Every morning brought a range of discovering undulating sand dunes, stark landscapes, rosy sunrises and sunsets, starry nights and the realization that an amazing variety of life could flourish amidst these endless sand dunes. On day three we reached our next campsite and we enjoyed a camel ride and Desert Safari on pristine dunes. In this trekking we came across various settlements where the indigenous residents live. We visited the Desert National Park and enjoyed the undulating sand dunes and flora and fauna of Rajasthan.

Lastly, the team reached Jaisalmer and attended "The Desert Festival" and also experienced the majestic "Sonar Kella" (Golden Fort) and explored the rich culture of the Golden City Jaisalmer. The whole team returned to JNU on 31st Jan with full of fantastic memory and splendid pictures.

**Rakesh Kumar
ADPE-II**

Centre of Russian Studies participates in the Days of Russian Language, Literature and Culture organized by Russian Science and Culture Centre



On 9 February, 2018, the Russian Science and Culture

Centre, New Delhi organized events like Russian and English Quizzes, Essay Writing, Painting, Russian poetry recitation, Translation, Singing, Russian dance for the students studying Russian Language and Literature in Indian Universities and colleges. This event is organized annually to celebrate the Days of Russian Language, Literature and Culture in India. Like in the past, the students of the Centre of Russian Studies, SLL&CS participated with a lot of enthusiasm in these events and competed with students from Russian departments of Delhi University, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, Amity University, B.P.S., Sonapat, Institute of Russian Language at the Russian Science and Culture Centre.



The Students of CRS performed extremely well in all the events and won many prizes. They brought laurels to the Centre and to the School. Around 20 students participated from the CRS in various events and won positions in all the events they participated. Students of CRS, Gaurav, Harshkant, Amit and Mukul won the Second position in Russian Quiz, Sumit got the third position in Russian Poem recitation, Jyotsna, Nidhi, Shreya, Nandani, Shivam, Abhishek Anand, Shivam Goswami won the second position in Singing, Jyotsna, Nidhi, Shreya, Dibyanshu, Abhishek Anand, Shivam won the first position in Russian Dance. Result of Translation, Essay writing and Painting will be announced later.

**Meenu Bhatnagar, Assistant Professor
Centre of Russian Studies, SLL&CS**

Centre of Russian Studies Wins Quiz Contest DRUZHBA-DOSTI organized by Department of Slavonic and Finno-Ugrian Studies

The Centre of Russian Studies participated and secured second prize in the quiz contest DRUZHBA-DOSTI on 12 February, 2018. The contest was organized by the Department of Slavonic and Finno-Ugrian Studies, University of Delhi in collaboration with the Embassy of

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Russian Federation in India on the establishment of 70 years of Indo-Russian Diplomatic Relations. The event was attended by Former Ambassador H.E. Krishnan Raghunath, who served as Foreign Secretary as well as ambassador to East Germany, Philippines and High Commissioner to Nigeria, Mr. John Varghese principal of St. Stephen's College, Dr. Neelakshi Suryanarayan, Head of the Department of Slavonic and Finno-Ugrian Studies, and Ms. Nana Mgeladze from The Embassy of Russian Federation.



The CRS team was represented by Amit Jakhmola, Harsh Kant, Gaurav Kumar and Mukul Khattri. Students of the CRS excelled in the contest as well as other competitions like Russian Olympiad organized by the Russian Centre for Science and Culture on 9 February, 2018.

The quiz contest DRUZHBA-DOSTI was focused on Indo-Russian diplomatic relations and had question from its different aspects, like history of relations between Soviet Union and India, India and Russia, establishment of



Diplomatic relations, former ambassadors and diplomats of India and Russia, culture of India and Russia. There was a

special section dedicated to Former Ambassador Padma Bhushan H.E. Late Alexander M Kadakin. More than 10 teams including teams from Russian Embassy, Russian House, Amity University, IGNOU, St. Stephen's College, Jamia Milia Islamia, Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya etc. had participated in the contest. The quiz competition was followed by cultural programmes.

This was yet another achievement for the CRS, and the Centre is proud of its students.

**Harsh Kant, Research Scholar
Centre of Russian Studies, SLL&CS**

JNU MELANGE Annual Cultural Event organized by Cultural Committee, Office of Dean of Students, IHA, JNU

The Cultural Committee, office of the Dean of Students, IHA, organized the annual cultural fest this year, "JNU Mélange" which was a great success. As the name suggests, it was an amalgamation of both national and international cultural activities. The Fest was organized under the guidance of Dean of Students, Prof. Umesh Ashok Kadam and the Cultural Coordinator, Prof. MeetaNarain along with other members of the cultural committee and student conveners of the various clubs on the campus.



The programme was divided into two parts – the morning sessions consisted of various events like photography workshop, open mic session, art exhibition, an interactive session with members of the NGO, Muskan, which works on Drug de-addiction and many international performances. These were followed by a number of music and dance programmes performed by the students of the music and dance clubs of JNU.

JNU is one place that is known for its freedom and rationality. We in JNU believe in culture that provides proper space to express oneself. JNU MELANGE has been a perfect example of the different cultures of our nation as well as of

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other countries like Korea, Russia, Spain and many more.

The cultural clubs of JNU worked hard to make this programme a success. The conveners of the clubs had their stalls which showcased their creativity. The Nature and Wild Life Club displayed a very interesting exhibition of their events, the Photography Club displayed its work, the Fine Arts Club displayed a large number of paintings and creative work done by the students in form of diaries, calendars, note books etc. There were 10 stalls from the Dastakari Haat Samiti which were of immense creativity, showcasing work done on glass painting, madhubani, kite making, pottery and paper mache products.

The whole idea of the event was to showcase vibrant cultures, to learn, to express and to enjoy. We had a very amazing dance performance by the students of the Centre for Korean Studies representing Korean culture. We also had a few programmes from the Centre for Russian Studies depicting the culture of Russia. Also we inaugurated the programme with a very graceful performance of Bharatnattiyam. The stage was also rocked by the little kids of the UNNOTICED, an organization run by students of JNU, which takes care of the children of the construction workers, labourers and staff of JNU.

We also had an open mic session in association with "Your Quote" where students recited their own compositions. We also organized a photography workshop by Mr. Atulkumar Jaiswal who provided some very important insights of photography. He is an ardent photographer and recently one of his photos got selected to be showcased at the Portugal Art Exhibition. This workshop certainly enhanced the interest of the students in photography. Almost 60 students attended the work shop.

The evening programme was a cultural event which had a talent show, exhibiting the regional dresses from the four corners of India. This was a big success and was followed by

regional dances from these corners of India. This, too was an enlightening programme.

The JNU Melange was a big success and all the cultural clubs with their student volunteers need to be congratulated – Anupriya, Apporva, Prashant, Lakhyajit and others worked hard for putting up a good show. The faculty Incharges under the guidance of Prof. Meeta Narain worked round the clock for the same. Dr. SudeshYadav, Dr. Poonam, Dr. Bhaswati, Dr. Neerja and Garima, Dr. Arihant were always ready to take up the various tasks. The Engineering, Horticulure and other departments of the University helped in making the event a success.



The event was inaugurated by Rector III, Prof. Rana Pratap Singh and by the Dean of Students, Prof. Umesh Ashok Kadam, the evening programme by the VC, Prof. M. Jagdeesh Kumar, and many other esteemed dignitaries from JNU. They congratulated the Cultural Committee for organizing this big show. The JNU Melange was attended by some faculty members of the university, their families, students and staff of the university.

Anupriya
(Fine Arts Convenor)

Seminars/Conferences

Book-Talk and Lectures organized by UGC Area Studies Programe, CIAS, SIS

The UGC Area Studies Programme of Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University successfully organized a book-talk and two lectures in the months of October – November, 2017. Dr. Avinash Paliwal, Lecturer in Diplomacy and Public Policy at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University

of London, gave a lecture on his book "My Enemy's Enemy: India in Afghanistan from Soviet Invasion to US Withdrawal" on 24 October, 2017. Dr. Paliwal provided a comprehensive analysis of India's strategy debates and foreign policymaking processes vis-à-vis Afghanistan, from the embers of the Cold War to the 1990s Afghan civil war and the more recent US-led war on terror. Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra, Rector, JNU presided over the book-talk and

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Prof. Gulshan Sachdeva, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, JNU gave important insight to the talk. Dr. Paliwal presented a copy of his book to Vice Chancellor, JNU, Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, who along with several faculty members and students participated in the book-talk.



A Lecture on "China-Russia Partnership in Central Asia" by Prof. Nirmala M. Joshi (Director, India Central Asia Foundation) was organized on 31 October, 2017. Prof. Ajay Patnaik, Dean, School of International Studies, JNU, presided over the session. Prof. Joshi elaborated the current scenario of the Chinese and Russian interplay in the Central Asian Region. She described this partnership as a combination of cooperation and competition, where the cooperation part has been dominant in the recent times due to numerous reasons. Both the countries consider Central Asia as their sphere of influence but they seldom conflict as their core competencies are not only different but complimentary, Russia being the leading military super-power and China being the second largest economy in the world. Thus, though the competitive nature of China and Russia comes into play in certain situations, but currently it is more than necessary for them to work together in cooperation.



Another lecture on the theme "Life and Legacy of Kumarajiva" was delivered on 30 November, 2017 by Prof. Shashibala,

Dean, Centre for Indology, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Delhi Kendra. The session was chaired by Prof. K. Warikoo. Prof. Shashibala elaborated how Kumarajiva (344-413 AD), one of the four great sutra translators in China, contributed immensely to the growing cultural link between Xinjiang and India through his preaching on Buddhism. Doctoral research scholars of CIAS, especially Mr. Pravesh Kumar, Mr. Sandeep, Ms. Garima and Mr. Hem Sagar Barik assisted in preparing the report of these book-talk and lectures.



**Mahesh Ranjan Debata, Director
UGC Area Studies Programme
CIAS/SIS**

Third Annual Memorial Christopher Freeman Lecture on "Evolution from the Economics of Innovation to Economic Development"

The research students of Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) in association with the 4th IndiaLICS Conference and Training Workshop 2017 organized the Third Annual Memorial Christopher Freeman Lecture at JNU Convention Centre on 5 November, 2017. A special lecture titled "Evolution from the Economics of Innovation to Economic Development" was delivered by Prof. Smita Srinivas, who is the Founder Director of the research platform the Technological Change Lab (TCLab) and currently an Honorary Prof. at the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).



Seminars/Conferences

Chair of the Session, Prof. Prajit K. Basu of the University of Hyderabad, introduced the speaker and briefly discussed the thematic area of the Lecture.

The 3rd Christopher Freeman Lecture was built on Professor Christopher Freeman's immense legacy and considered how best to take the insights of evolutionary perspectives into the domain of economic development, one of Freeman's core concerns. The talk began with the idea of institutional variety in both evolutionary economics and a more traditional development political economy. The remainder of the talk delved deeper into what an evolutionary perspective leaves unfinished, which translate into difficult theoretical and empirical extensions to policy domains in late industrializers. Specifically, by looking at the "V" on variation and institutional variety in the VSR framework, the talk suggested ways to better frame industry analysis with examples from the health industry that enhance and advance beyond class-based perspectives. The talk concluded by discussing variety in the evolutionary economics context and its planning process and policy design implications. The materials for the Lecture were drawn on and elaborated on the arguments in Srinivas's book *Market Menagerie: Health and Development in Late Industrial States* (Stanford University Press, 2012).

In the talk, Srinivas further elaborated her research interests in the institutional explanations and plans for economic transformation and governance. Her recent work has analyzed gaps and tensions between the institutional and behavioural assumptions of evolutionary economics with those of 'late' industrial political economy and development economics. Her wider research interests include comparative development data, social policy, skills, moral philosophy and value preferences in economics and governance. She elaborated her experience in higher education reform initiatives in economics and policy-focused professional schools in the US, India, and East Africa. Srinivas has strong interests in problem-framing and –solving and the use of heuristics in economic theory in realistic development plans and policy design. She further discussed how her institution the Technological Change Lab (TCLab), which she founded, deploys three-way research focuses on economic theory, policy design, and realistic development plans. Much of economic development has tended to exclude one or more of these elements.

The Lecture attracted the enthusiastic commentaries from the learned audience. Prof. Mammo Muchie of the Tshwane University of Technology in South Africa elaborated how

personally and academically he benefitted from Christopher Freeman, as his doctoral supervisor and his academic mentor. Christopher Freeman was instrumental in the formation of the Globelics – a global research network for scholars of innovation studies. There were other discussants such as Prof. Sujit Bhattacharya of CSIR-NISTADS and Prof. Rajeswari S. Raina of Shiv Nadar University. The participants of IndiaLICS Training Workshop also interacted with the speaker in this session to broaden their research perspectives and research agendas. The 3rd Christopher Freeman Lecture concluded with vote of thanks by Dr. Saradindu Bhaduri, Chairperson, CSSP. He thanked the participants and resource persons for the successful conclusion of the IndiaLICS Training Workshop 2017, which was jointly organized by CSSP, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and CSIR-NISTADS.

**Anup Kumar Das, Documentation Officer
Centre for Studies in Science Policy, SSS**

ICPR Special Lecture “Some Reflections on an early, Mahayana Text Hastikaksya Sutra”

On 8 November, 2017, the Centre for Philosophy, hosted an invited lecture with funding from the Indian Council of Philosophical Research. The lecture on “Some Reflections on an early, Mahayana Text Hastikaksya sutra”, was delivered by Professor Zhen Liu Visiting Professor (overseas) ICPR from Fudan University, Shanghai, China. The Lecture was chaired by Prof. Bindu Puri, Chairperson of the Centre for Philosophy.

This lecture discussed the “Hastikaksyasutra” commonly known in English as “The sutra on the Elephant's Armpit”. The scholar attempted to translate and discuss a newly published Sanskrit fragment of “Hastikaksyasutra” and

compare it to its corresponding Chinese and Tibetan translations. During the lecture the speaker examined five versions of this sutra in four languages. He concluded that across the different translations the metaphor of the power of the elephant remained



the primary focus of the text. This metaphor was meant to indicate both the power of this text and the power to be gained by sentient beings who could understand this text.

Under the Academic Visitors programme of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations there was a meeting and discussion at the Centre for Philosophy with Dr Lucrecia Mendez de Penedo, Vice President (Academic) of Rafael Landivar University, Guatemala and the Ambassador of Guatemala H .E Giovanni Castillo. The meeting on 6 November, 2017 was chaired and convened by the Chairperson Professor Bindu Puri.

**Bindu Puri, Chairperson
Centre for Philosophy, SSS**

Writing outside the Box

Easterine Kire, Author and Poet, delivered a Special Lecture, titled, "Writing outside the Box" on 9 January, 2018. In her Lecture, Kire underlined how Naga writing, be it fiction or non-fiction, has undergone a terrible period of being defined by the Indo-Naga conflict, and how in the eighties and nineties, and even in the next two decades, writing that did not feature some aspect of the conflict was deemed irrelevant by certain publishers and, in turn, by the academic circles. She pointed out that "this obsession with the conflict and especially the violence generated by it has suppressed and tried to dictate literary writing with its demands and expectations." She argued, "the struggle to write outside the box has met with resistance but I feel it is very important to concentrate on the other realities of the Naga world in order to capture a comprehensive view of the Naga world-view."

**Manjeet Baruah, Convener
North East India Studies Programme, SSS**

For those who wait: Money, Time and Infrastructures in Manipur, North-East India

Nima Lamu Yolmo, PhD scholar from the University of California-Irvine, USA and currently Visiting Scholar at NEISP, delivered a talk, titled, "For those who wait: Money, Time and Infrastructures in Manipur, North-East India" on 19 January, 2018. In her talk, she pointed out that, "since the 1990s, efforts towards financial literacy and financial inclusion have increasingly veered towards cashless digitized payment systems. In more recent times, NGOs, telecommunications providers, banks and philanthropic organizations have advocated digital technologies based on their potential to eliminate trips to distant banks and long queues (IMF Financial Access Survey 2016). The

lack/inadequacy of infrastructures, within such a framework, tend to be regarded as primarily as hurdles to be overcome in transitioning to a more efficient transactional system." Thus, she noted that in her talk, she sought to "problematize this framework by drawing from my field-work experience in Manipur where ATMs frequently break down, and banks are regularly beset with 'link-failure.'" She argued that, "as long hours of wait around these infrastructures have become commonplace, general conversations on the use and changes brought about money infrastructures tend to meld seamlessly into commentary on rising prices, frequent shutdowns, corruption, state apathy, exclusion from 'development', and 'taxation' by insurgent groups." She emphasized that, "focusing on the everyday realities in Manipur -- with its stark security and infrastructural concerns, as well as earlier histories of thriving trade commerce (Cederl of 2014) -- enables us to better assess the assumed ameliorative potentials and portable efficacy of digitized financial inclusion efforts. Furthermore, attending to the generative influence and pragmatics of money infrastructures in places like Manipur has the potential to crucially inform and expand our horizons of what money can mean or do."

**Manjeet Baruah, Convener
North East India Studies Programme, SSS**

Studies of land ocean-atmosphere coupling with special emphasis on natural hazards using ground and space observation

Prof. Saumitra Mukherjee invited Prof. R. P. Singh to School of Environmental Sciences on 22 January, 2018 to deliver a lecture on studies of land ocean-atmosphere coupling with special emphasis on natural hazards using ground and space observation. It witnessed active participation from students and faculty of SES as well as other schools.

Prof. Singh is currently working as a Professor in School of Life & Environmental Sciences, Chapman University, CA, USA. After completing PhD in Applied Geophysics in 1980, he joined the Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton where he was a Post-Doctoral and AOSTRA Fellow till 1986. He then worked for nineteen years from 1986 to 2007 as a professor in Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India. During this period he was a distinguished visiting professor in Centre of Earth Observing Space Research. Later, he moved to the USA and served as a professor in George Mason University, Virginia during 2007.

While working in India, he received Indian National Remote

Seminars/Conferences

Sensing (Indian Society of Remote Sensing in 1997), National Mineral (Government of India in 1993) and Hari Om Ashram Prerit (1997) awards. He visited Free University Berlin, Germany as an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow for one year and Hiroasaki University, Japan as a JSPS Fellow for six months. He has published more than 200 papers in International refereed Journals and edited several books. He is member of the International Committees on Geo Risk Commission and EMSEV Bureau and is the Chief Editor of Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, Associate Editor of the International Journal of Remote Sensing and past Chief Editor of the Indian Journal of Remote Sensing. Currently he is President, AGU Natural Hazards Focus Group for the term January 2017 – December, 2018. His key area of interest include natural hazards, seismic risk evaluation and urban environment and Atmospheric pollution.

In the lecture Prof Singh explained how land ocean-atmosphere coupling is responsible for various natural phenomena on earth and its dynamic nature. He talked about the role of solar cycle fluctuation in the disturbance of the Earth natural system. He then enlightened us how recent changes in land usage have resulted in more frequent



occurrences of disasters like earthquakes, flash floods, dust storms etc. Coming to natural hazards, he focused mainly on earthquakes and requirement of integrated approach to study them. These integrated parameters include water radon, surface water flow, water level, surface latent heat flux, rainfall, tilt and strain and apparent resistivity and magnetic fields and satellite. He discussed using these parameters as early warning signals. Changes in IR temperature, enhancement in CO concentration, usage of surface latent heat flux data prior to the coastal earthquake was described beautifully. Later, he explained that disturbance in the direction of dust storm, which is now affecting the central part of India, is due to climate change which in turn affects the crop yield thereby threatening food security for exponentially growing population. He also

demonstrated the significance of satellite data for monitoring changes of Land-Ocean-Cry sphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere and its usage for monitoring and minimising the impact of natural hazards. He concluded by emphasising on the use of technology for controlling natural hazards and reducing collateral damage.

**Saumitra Mukherjee, Professor
School of Environmental Sciences**

Academic Institutions and their Contribution in CSR Outreach Programme

The national conclave on outreach programmes of corporate social responsibility (CSR) of public-sector units (PSUs) was organised at JNU. The conclave was inaugurated by Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, Vice Chancellor JNU, in the presence of Prof. S. C. Garkoti, Rector II, and Mr. G. Ramesh Kumar, CMD NSTFDC, who was the chief guest for the occasion. The welcome address by Prof. Garkoti emphasised on the need for collaborative efforts of the PSUs with academic institutions.



The inaugural address by Prof. Jagadesh Kumar provided a vision of JNU vis a vis its social responsibility. He also underlined the need for all round inclusion of JNU academics with the CSR activities of PSUs. He emphasised that the time has come when knowledge from academics should contribute to the development of common man's life. The congratulatory message from the chief guest raised the issue of critical requirement of leaders to transform social life. He mentioned that JNU through its widely acclaimed research environment has the capacity to take the lead in the social development of the country. He underlined the need for planning and execution of CSR programmes which can benefit the stand-up India and start-up India programmes of the government of India. He highlighted that apart from that, research in JNU can also benefit in planning Indian government's Swachh Bharat Mission. Showcasing the

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strength of JNU, Prof. Kaushal Kumar underlined the subject area in which JNU can contribute to the CSR activities of PSUs. He specifically pointed out the need of CSR investment in green energy, infrastructure development like hostels, facilities for people with disability, etc. He also highlighted that JNU has the capacity to develop rural India by adopting villages through CSR activities of the PSUs. In the concluding session, Ex-CMD SJVN, appreciated the JNU initiative to get involved in CSR activities in collaboration with PSUs and expressed his hope that such initiatives will help in transforming and solving various social sector problems.

A total of thirteen PSUs including NBCC, NTPC, NHPC, BHEL, Power Grid Corporation and SR Asia International were part of the conclave.

Satish Chandra Garkoti,
Rector - II

“Policies dealing with diversity: A comparison of federal policies in Canada and the provincial policies in Quebec”

The Canadian Studies Programme of Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies, SIS, organised a lecture by Prof. Ratna Ghosh from McGill University, Montreal, titled “Policies dealing with diversity: A comparison of federal policies in Canada and the provincial policies in Quebec” on 24 January, 2018. As the two tiers of government in the federal set up make attempts to let people live peacefully and achieve cohesion in society, their challenges and approaches are different. The challenges relate to equality of



access, demands of French-speaking population and land claims of indigenous people. Can Canadian society be seen as inclusive and assimilating diversities? Dialogical and

critical pedagogical tools like good multicultural education were critical tools in approaching the Quebec issues in the Canadian context. Dr. Ghosh concluded the lecture on the note that the prescriptions for any multicultural democracies are to formulate effective equitable policies to deal with diverse groups.

Aprajita Kashyap

Centre for Canadian, US & Latin American Studies, SIS

‘साहित्य के इतिहास को पुनर्लेखन की जरूरत है

जेएनयू में साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन पर दो दिवसीय परिसंवाद आयोजित

2-3 फरवरी 2018 को भारतीय भाषा केंद्र के छात्रों द्वारा एल्युमनी एसोसिएशन ऑफ जेएनयू के सहयोग से एल्युमनी के समिति कक्ष में साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन पर एक परिसंवाद का



आयोजन किया गया। ‘साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन’ विषय पर केंद्रित इस परिसंवाद में मुख्य रूप से भारतीय भाषा केंद्र, जेएनयू के वर्तमान और पूर्व छात्रों ने हिस्सा लिया।

परिसंवाद के पहले दिन डॉ. वीणा सुमन और प्रो. देवेन्द्र चौबे की अध्यक्षता में शोधार्थियों ने हिंदी में हो रहे शोध और इतिहास लेखन पर अपने विचार रखे, जिस पर शोधार्थियों में आपस में एक जीवंत और रचनात्मक चर्चा-परिचर्चा भी हुई। पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में पूरी चर्चा को ध्यान से सुन रहे डॉ. गणपत तेली, डॉ. जीतेन्द्र कुमार यादव, डॉ. सरफराज अहमद ने भी अपने विचार रखे और शोध कार्य से सम्बंधित कुछ जरूरी सलाह दी। डॉ. वीणा सुमन ने संपूर्ण चर्चा के दौरान हरेक शोधार्थी के शोध सार की प्रस्तुति के अंत में उस पर महत्वपूर्ण टिप्पणियाँ कीं और भविष्य में और भी बेहतर शोध कार्य करने के लिए शुभकामनाएँ दीं। प्रोफेसर देवेन्द्र चौबे ने कहा कि साहित्य का एक बड़ा लक्ष्य है किसी भी देश की सामाजिक और जातीय जिंदगी को समझना। इसीलिए शोधार्थी और विद्वान् उसके बहाने अपने समय और राष्ट्र की निर्मितियों को समझने का प्रयास करते हैं।

परिसंवाद के दूसरे दिन हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन के प्रारंभिक काल पर केंद्रित सत्र का संचालन डॉ. अजय कुमार

यादव ने किया। प्रो. पुरुषोत्तम बिलिमले और डॉ. मणीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में उपस्थित थे। इस सत्र में शोधार्थी स्तुति राय, नेहा राव और मून इल दो ने साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन के संदर्भ में उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे शोध कार्य के महत्व पर विस्तार से विचार किया। सत्र का आरंभ करते हुए डॉ. अजय कुमार यादव ने कहा कि हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन में भक्तिकाल के कवियों के अंतर्विरोधों पर भी सम्यक रूप से विचार होना चाहिए। स्तुति राय ने जहाँ हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास में रीतिकाल के दरकिनार कर दिए गए कवियों और रचनाओं को शामिल करने पर जोर दिया, वहीं नेहा राव ने रीतिकाल से पहले और बाद के रीतिपरक और श्रृंगारिक कवियों और रचनाओं को भी रीतिकाल के अंतर्गत ही रखे जाने की बात कही। मून इल दो ने रामचरितमानस के संदर्भ से बताया कि विदेशियों को किसी भारतीय कथा को समझने में किस तरह की समस्या होती है। प्रो. पुरुषोत्तम बिलिमले ने बताया कि किस तरह एक ही मूल कथा या मिथक से जुड़े अनेकों और कभी-कभी परस्पर विरोधी आख्यानों से कन्नड़ ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरी सभी भारतीय भाषाओं का लोक और शिष्ट साहित्य अटा पड़ा है। डॉ. मणीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने कहा कि क्या साहित्य की रचना या फिर इतिहास लेखन ही एक स्वायत्त प्रक्रिया कही जा सकती है?

आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन पर केंद्रित सत्र दो का संचालन डॉ. गणपत तेली ने किया। प्रो. अखलाक अहमद आहन और डॉ. सईद मुबीन जेहरा पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में उपस्थित थे। इस सत्र में शोधार्थी प्रदीप कुमार और संजय कुमार ने साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन के संदर्भ में उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे शोध कार्य के महत्व पर विचार किया। सत्र का आरंभ करते हुए डॉ. गणपत तेली ने कहा कि राष्ट्रवाद और उपनिवेशवाद के परिपेक्ष्य में आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास को नई दृष्टि से समझा जा सकता है। प्रदीप कुमार ने बताया कि हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन में 'जाति' की अवधारणा का उपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि अब इसका कोई सैद्धांतिक अथवा व्यवहारिक आधार नहीं बचा है। संजय कुमार ने कहा कि हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास में राजा शिवप्रसाद सितारे 'सितारे हिंद' द्वारा खड़ी बोली (हिंदी) के विकास और प्रचार-प्रसार में निभाई गई भूमिका को उचित स्थान नहीं मिल सका। प्रो. अखलाक अहमद आहन ने कहा कि अच्छे इतिहास लेखन के लिए विषय से संबंधित संपूर्ण सामग्री की खोज और उसका अध्ययन जरूरी है, परंतु व्यवहार में अक्सर ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है।

आधुनिक साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन पर केंद्रित सत्र का संचालन भी डॉ. गणपत तेली ने किया। डॉ. नूरजहाँ मोमिन पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में उपस्थित थीं। इस सत्र में शोधार्थी अशोक कुमार, आरती और नीलम रानी ने क्रमशः साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन में कुछ खास रचनाकारों, विमर्शों और विधाओं के उपेक्षित होने की बात कही। समकालीन साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन पर केंद्रित सत्र चार और पाँच का संचालन डॉ. गणपत तेली और डॉ. जितेंद्र कुमार यादव ने संयुक्त रूप से किया। प्रो. देवेन्द्र चौबे और डॉ. नूरजहाँ मोमिन पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में उपस्थित थे। इन दोनों सत्रों

में शोधार्थी विजय कुमार, सुशील कुमार, जाहिदुल दिवान, लक्ष्मी कुमारी जोशी, सरिता माली रामसूरत और प्रियंका कुमारी ने साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन में उनके शोध विषयों के महत्व पर चर्चा की। विजय कुमार और सुशील कुमार ने जहाँ साहित्य में समाज के यथार्थवादी चित्रण और उसके साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन में महत्व पर जोर दिया, वहीं जाहिदुल दिवान, लक्ष्मी कुमारी जोशी और सरिता माली रामसूरत ने क्रमशः असमिया, नेपाली और मराठी साहित्य के माध्यम से हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन पर पड़ सकने वाले प्रभावों-परिवर्तनों की चर्चा करने के साथ-साथ कहा कि भारतीय या विश्व साहित्य के सम्मिलित इतिहास लेखन के दृष्टि से भी हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास को देखा जाना चाहिए। प्रियंका कुमारी बताया कि नब्बे के दशक में आई भूमंडलीकरण और बाजारवादी संस्कृति हिंदी साहित्य में किस तरह से दर्ज हुई है। डॉ. जितेंद्र कुमार यादव ने कहा कि समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन में अन्य विमर्शों के साथ सामाजिक न्याय के लिए हुए साहित्यिक और गैर-साहित्यिक प्रयासों को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान मिलना चाहिए। डॉ. नूरजहाँ मोमिन ने कहा कि साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन में पारंपरिक दृष्टियों के अलावा समाज विज्ञान के दूसरे विषयों में निरंतर विकसित हो रहे सिद्धांतों और दृष्टियों का भी सहारा लिया जाना चाहिए।

अंत में प्रो. देवेन्द्र चौबे ने समकालीन समय में साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन की चुनौतियों पर अपने विचार रखे। आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य की परंपरा को पूर्व-उपनिवेशवाद, उपनिवेशवाद, उत्तर-उपनिवेशवाद तथा प्रथम भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम (सन 1857 ई.) के संदर्भ में समझना और व्याख्यायित करना, साहित्येतिहास चिंतन के केंद्र में है। इसके बाद धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ परिसंवाद का समापन हुआ।

**प्रियंका कुमारी और प्रदीप कुमार
शोधार्थी, भारतीय भाषा केंद्र, जनेवि**

जब जैव विविधता अनिवार्य है तो भाषिक विविधता क्यों नहीं?

विश्व मातृ भाषा दिवस के अवसर पर जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में शोधसंवाद-रिसर्च फोरम और कन्नड़ भाषा



पीठ, जे.एन.यू. के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। संगोष्ठी का विषय था 'राष्ट्र निर्माण में मातृभाषाओं की भूमिका'। संगोष्ठी में देश के अनेक राज्यों और विश्वविद्यालयों से

शिक्षक, शोधार्थी और अध्येताओं ने भाग लिया। संगोष्ठी दो सत्रों में आयोजित की गयी। पहले सत्र में पाँच वक्ताओं ने अपने मन्तव्य रखे, वहीं दूसरे सत्र में पाँच वक्ताओं और दो शोधार्थियों ने अपना

शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया। पहले सत्र का संचालन रिसर्च स्कॉलर अंजर हुसैन ने की। सत्र का आगाज अतुल वैभव के स्वागत वक्तव्य से हुआ। सभी वक्ताओं और प्रतिभागियों का स्वागत किया तथा शोधसंवाद-रिसर्च फोरम के अभी तक किए गए कार्यक्रमों और भविष्य में किए जाने वाले कार्यों की एक संक्षिप्त जानकारी संगोष्ठी कक्ष में दी। प्रोग्राम में अपनी बात रखे हुए कन्नड़ भाषा पीठ (जे.एन.यू.) के अध्यक्ष प्रो. पुरोषोत्तम बिलिमले ने कहा कि मेरी भाषा करप्ट हो रही है। मैं कर्नाटक का रहने वाले हूँ और मेरी मातृभाषा तुलू है। राज्य की कार्यालयी भाषा कन्नड़ है और काम मैं हिन्दी क्षेत्र में कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह चिंता जाहिर की कि उनकी मातृभाषा तुलू कर्नाटक की 80 लाख आबादी के द्वारा बोली जाती है लेकिन वहाँ के विद्यालयों में वहाँ के बच्चों को अपनी मातृभाषा में नहीं कन्नड़ भाषा में पढ़ने पर मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। प्रो. बिलिमले ने कन्नड़ को हिन्दी से और हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी से खतरा बताया। साथ ही मातृभाषा तुलू को कन्नड़ से और उनके क्षेत्र की एक अन्य भाषा कोरेगा को अपनी मातृभाषा तुलू से खतरा बताया। प्रो. बिलिमले ने कहा कि हर छोटी भाषा या बोली अपने से छोटी भाषा या बोली को दबा रही है। उन्होंने आने वाले खतरे के प्रति भी हमें सचेत करते हुए कहा कि आने वाले 50 वर्षों में हमारी 170 से अधिक मातृभाषाएँ मर जायेंगी।

सत्र की दूसरी वक्ता जे.एन.यू. के सी.पी.एस. में प्राध्यापिका प्रो. आशा सारंगी ने अपने पी.पी.टी. के माध्यम से भारत में भाषाई विविधता और उसकी स्थिति पर विभिन्न स्टाइडस के माध्यम से भाषा की ऐतिहासिकता और जटिलता पर बात की। प्रो. सारंगी ने भारत की जनगणना में भाषाओं की स्थिति को चार्ट के माध्यम से बताया। जनगणना के अनुसार आज 184 भाषाएँ ऐसी हैं जिनको बोलने वाले 10 हजार से कम हैं। उन्होंने ग्रियर्सन का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि भारत की भाषाओं का पहला अध्ययन उन्होंने ही किया था। जनगणना में होने वाली उन स्थितियों का भी जिक्र किया जिसमें किसी क्षेत्र में जनगणना करने वाले अधिकारी जब गाँव में जाते हैं तो उनके पास भाषा की जो सूची होती है उसमें उस राज्य विशेष की प्रमुख भाषा या कहीं बड़ी भाषा ही होती है जिसकी वजह से वहाँ के लोगों की मातृभाषाएँ सरकार की सूची में नहीं आ पाती। मातृभाषाओं को लेकर भारत के संविधान में जो प्रावधान है उसका अनुपालन नहीं होता है। भारतीय भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक आयोग तथा तमाम सरकारी प्रावधानों का जिक्र प्रो. सारंगी ने किया।

सत्र के तीसरे वक्ता के रूप में डॉ० सुशांत मिश्रा ने भारत में भाषा और उसकी स्थिति पर पी.पी.टी. के माध्यम से अनेक आयामों को केंद्र में रखते हुए बात की। भाषा का जुड़ाव सिर्फ सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थिति से ही नहीं होता बल्कि आर्थिक स्थिति से भी होता है। भाषा का पावर और सत्ता से भी रिश्ता है। उन्होंने भाषा के विभिन्न आयामों को एक भाषा वैज्ञानिक के नजरिये से समझाया। राजनीतिक एजेंडा भाषा वैज्ञानिक के लिए नहीं होता है। भाषा वैज्ञानिक स्वच्छंद हो कर भाषा को देखता है। भाषा

वैज्ञानिक के लिए भाषा की सीमा वोट बैंक नहीं है। प्राकृत भाषा के 10 अन्य रूपों का भी जिक्र किया। उन्होंने भारतीय भाषा परिवार के बारे में कहा कि इसमें कुछ खामियाँ हैं। सांस्कृतिक विविधता से भी भाषा बनती है। उन्होंने एक सफाई वाले का उदाहरण दिया कि अगर सफाई वाला झाड़ू लगाता है तो उसके पास झाड़ू के लिए भी अनेक शब्द होंगे जिसका प्रयोग वह अनेक प्राकर के झाड़ू के लिए करता होगा। हमारी संस्कृति बदलती है तो भाषा का स्वरूप भी बदल जाता है। भाषा की विविधता सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व के सभी मुल्कों में एकसमान है।

डॉ. अरविंद मिश्रा ने सत्र के चौथे वक्ता के रूप में अपनी बात भारत की शिक्षा नीति को केंद्र में रख कर की जिसमें मातृभाषाओं की स्थिति से अवगत कराया। भाषा के विकास में मानव की सामाजिक भूमिका का जिक्र किया। डॉ. अरविंद ने आज के शिक्षण संस्थानों में योग्यता के परीक्षण की बात करते हुए मनोवैज्ञानिक शोध की बात की। अमेरिका में गोरे काले बच्चे और भारत में मध्य और उच्च वर्ग के बच्चों के बीच उनकी योग्यता को लेकर किए गए शोध का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि भाषा, रंग-रूप, पहनावे की विषमता से बच्चों की योग्यता पर भी फर्क पड़ता है। सत्र के आखिरी वक्ता वरिष्ठ पत्रकार राहुल देव ने संगोष्ठी के विषय को राष्ट्र निर्माण की जगह व्यक्ति निर्माण में मातृभाषाओं की भूमिका पर जोर देते हुए अपनी बात शुरू की। उन्होंने कहा की राष्ट्र निर्माण के जितने तत्व हैं उनमें भाषा का महत्व सर्वाधिक है। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि राष्ट्र व्यक्ति से और व्यक्ति भाषा से बनता है। भाषाओं को समझने के लिए किसी भी भाषा की विविधता को समझना आवश्यक है। आज हमारी एक नहीं दर्जनों भाषाएँ मरने के कगार पर हैं। भाषाओं के मरने में कोई शब्दगत ध्वनि नहीं निकलती है। वह निःशब्द मर जाती हैं। राहुल देव ने यह भी कहा कि आधुनिक शिक्षा ने हमारे सभी लौकिक ज्ञान को नष्ट कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय भाषाओं का भविष्य क्या है इसके बारे में जब मैं सोचता हूँ तो बहुत ही चिंतित हो जाता हूँ, आज जो स्थिति मेरे सामने खड़ी है वह भाषाओं के लिए सुखद नहीं है। अगर अब भी हम हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठे रहे तो फिर भविष्य में कुछ कर पाना असंभव हो जाएगा। भाषाओं पर जो संविधान में प्रावधान हैं उसमें कितने भाषा वैज्ञानिक थे? आज भारत को नए सिरे से अपनी भाषाओं के बारे में सोचना होगा।

दूसरे सत्र की शुरुआत पहले वक्ता के रूप में डॉ० चंद्र सेगरण ने की। उन्होंने भारत में भाषाओं की राजनीति पर अपनी बात की शुरुआत की। तमिल भाषा के इतिहास को बताते हुए उसके उन शहीद होने वाले को याद किया जिन्होंने तमिल भाषा के लिए अपनी जान दी। विश्व की सर्वाधिक पुरानी भाषा तमिल है। उत्तर भारत की अनेक भाषाओं का जिक्र करते हुए कहा, यहाँ की अनेक भाषाएँ हिन्दी में आ गयी और वहाँ की संस्कृति भी। इसी प्रकार दक्षिण भारत में भी हो रहा है। सत्र के दूसरे वक्ता के रूप में डॉ० गंगा सहाय मीण ने भारत में आदिवासी भाषाओं की स्थिति को केंद्र में रख कर अपनी बात रखी। उन्होंने कहा की सत्ता को

आदिवासियों की जमीन एवं संसाधन चाहिए, उनकी भाषा और संस्कृति की विविधता नहीं। जब राष्ट्र निर्माण की बात होती है तो आदिवासी और उनकी भाषाओं को हाशिये पर रख दिया जाता है। यूनेस्को की उस सूची का डॉ० मीणा ने जिक्र किया जिसमें भारत की लुप्तप्राय भाषाएँ के बारे में बताया गया है, उस सूची की लगभग सारी भाषाएँ आदिवासियों की भाषाएँ ही हैं। उन्होंने उन प्रमुख बिन्दुओं की ओर भी इशारा किया जिससे किसी भाषा के ऊपर विलुप्त होने का खतरा मँडराता है। आगे राष्ट्रवाद के बारे में कहा कि जो जितना राष्ट्रवादी है वह उतना ही बहुभाषिकता से भागता है। उन आदिवासी क्षेत्र की भाषाओं का भी जिक्र किया जहाँ उनको हिन्दी आती नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी उनको पढ़ाई जा रही है। शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर भी उन्होंने चोट और कटाक्ष किया और कहा— आज शिक्षा का पैमाना विषय ज्ञान से अधिक भाषा ज्ञान हो गया है। भारत की सभी शिक्षा नीति मातृभाषाओं के पक्ष में होती हैं लेकिन जब उनको लागू करने की बात आती है तो सारी नीतियाँ हमें असफल दिखती हैं।

सत्र के तीसरे वक्ता चन्द्रशेखर थे। उन्होंने कहा—हम किसी भी राष्ट्र का निर्माण, सीमेंट, लोहा और रेत से नहीं कर सकते हैं बल्कि राष्ट्र का निर्माण भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति से करते हैं। हम हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं करते लेकिन हिन्दी के तानाशाही रवैये का विरोध करते हैं। भारत की त्रि-भाषा सूत्र की खामियों को केंद्र में रखते हुए अपनी बात रखी। भारत के संविधान में भाषा को लेकर जो प्रावधान है उसकी चर्चा भी की। उत्तर भारत और दिल्ली का विशेष रूप से जिक्र किया और यहाँ के स्कूलों की स्थिति के बारे में बताया कि यहाँ लाखों लोग अन्य भाषाओं के रहते हैं यहाँ के स्कूलों में उनकी मातृ भाषाएँ पढ़ाई नहीं जाती हैं। उत्तर भारत के स्कूलों में सरकार को दक्षिण भारत की भाषाओं को पढ़ाने का प्रावधान लागू करना चाहिए। दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी के विरोध का एक कारण यह भी है कि त्रि-भाषा सूत्र को उत्तर भारत में ठीक से लागू नहीं किया गया। संविधान कहता है कि अगर 10 बच्चे भी अपनी मातृभाषा पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो सरकार को स्कूलों में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। सत्र के चौथे वक्ता सचिन ने अपनी बात भारत में अँग्रेजी की भूमिका को केंद्र में रख कर की। उनके वक्तव्यों से यह निष्कर्ष निकला कि भारत की भाषाओं पर खतरा अँग्रेजी भाषा से अधिक से हिन्दी से है। अँग्रेजी अँग्रेजों के आने से पहले से ही भारत में थी। मैकाले की शिक्षा नीति की बात की। उन्होंने कहाँ अँग्रेजी भारत में अब पावर के प्रतीक के रूप में जानी जाती है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में अँग्रेजी अब एक जाति के रूप में जानी जाती है। एक पुस्तक की चर्चा की जिसका शीर्षक है 'इंग्लिश नेक्सट इंडिया'। सत्र के चौथे वक्ता दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कमला नेहरू कॉलेज में प्राध्यापक डॉ. रमेश अरोली ने कन्नड़ भाषा के अखबारों का जिक्र करते हुए बताया कि किस प्रकार से कन्नड़ मीडिया में अँग्रेजी का प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। आजादी के बाद धीरे-धीरे अखबार उद्योग बनता गया उसको बताया। पी.पी.टी. के माध्यम से वहाँ के अखबारों के वर्तमान स्वरूप पर चर्चा की और बताया कि कन्नड़ भाषा के अखबार में

अँग्रेजी के शब्द बहुतायत में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

संगोष्ठी के अंत में प्रमाण-पत्र का वितरण प्रियंका और गीता के द्वारा किया गया है। संध्या तिवारी ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया। संगोष्ठी की सफलता इसी से समझी जा सकती है कि इसमें प्रतिभागी के रूप में वर्धा, पुणे, शिमला, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान आदि अनेक स्थानों के विश्वविद्यालयों से प्रतिभागी आये और बढ़-चढ़ कर संगोष्ठी में तर्क-वितर्क किया। शोधसंवाद के सभी सदस्य जाहिदुल दीवान, सकीला, रचना, मनीवन्नन, अंजर हुसैन, प्रांजल का संगोष्ठी में विशेष रूप से योगदान रहा है। प्रो. पुरोषोत्तम बिलिमले सर को विशेष रूप से आभार कि उन्होंने इस कार्यक्रम के लिए हमें सभी स्तर पर सहयोग किया।

**गंगा सहाय मीणा, सह प्राध्यापक
भारतीय भाषा केंद्र, जनेवि**

“Multilateral Organisations and Peace”

Professor Carlos Enrique Pena, Vice-rector of Universidad Santa Maria, Venezuela delivered a lecture on the theme “Multilateral Organisations and Peace” at the Centre for Canadian, US & Latin American Studies, SIS. In the lecture that was organised by the Latin American Studies programme on 12 February, 2018, Prof Pena emphasised the role of Universities in fostering war or peace. Absence of dialogue prevents resolution and this is where the roles of multilateral organisations, leadership and educational institutions become very important. He emphasised on the training of intellectuals in order to research on roots of conflicts and usher in peace using innovative solutions for ensuring respect for human rights. There is need to integrate study of peace and conflict with the study of law and International Relations.



**Aprajita Kashyap
Centre for Canadian, US & Latin American Studies, SIS**

समाज और इतिहास के विस्मृत प्रसंगों की खोज है लेखन - देवेन्द्र चौबे, प्रोफेसर, भारतीय भाषा केंद्र, जेएनयू



पिछले दिनों, जब मैं अपनी शीघ्र प्रकाश्य पुस्तक मॉरीशस डायरी, 'यह, वह इतिहास तो नहीं!' का एक अंश भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ द्वारा इंडिया हैबिटेट में आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में सुना रहा था, तब एक सवाल मेरे मन में बार-बार उठ रहा था कि मैं क्यों और किसके लिए लिखता हूँ? सामने बैठे पाठकों-श्रोताओं के लिए या उन अनजान पाठकों के

लिए, जो कहीं खो गए हैं और जिन्हें रचनात्मक पहल के जरिये ढूँढना लेखन की दुनिया का एक बड़ा लक्ष्य है? शायद अन्य लेखक की तरह मेरी भी यह आकांक्षा है कि लेखन के जरिये वृहत्तर सामाजिक समूहों के साथ हमारा रिश्ता हो। उनके बहाने मेरी भी देश के बारे में एक समझ बने। लेकिन क्या सिर्फ आकांक्षा, कल्पना और शब्दों के सहारे लेखन किया जा सकता है या वह कुछ और है जो एक सामान्य मनुष्य को लेखक में तब्दील कर देता है। ठीक उसी तरह, जैसे कि आम बोलचाल की भाषा एक सर्जनात्मक प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा बनकर रचनात्मक हो उठती है एवं लेखक उसे राष्ट्र की निर्मितियों के साथ जोड़कर समकालीन समय को समझने का प्रयास करता है। एक समय में प्रेमचंद, टैगोर, सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती, फकीर मोहन सेनापति, इकबाल आदि लेखकों ने यही किया तथा ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ जनता के अंदर प्रतिरोध की चेतना विकसित की। प्रेमचंद कृत गोदान इसका एक बड़ा उदाहरण है जिसके माध्यम से लेखक ने अंग्रेजी राज में किसानों के शोषण खिलाफ एक बड़ी आवाज उठाई तथा उदित पूँजीवादी दौर में सामाजिक विकास की सामूहिक आकांक्षा को जनता के समक्ष लाकर खड़ा कर दिया। बड़े लेखकों की रचनाएँ ऐसी ही होती हैं और उन्हें लेखक सिर्फ अपने सरोकारों तक सीमित रखकर बड़ा या महान् नहीं बना सकता है और न ही कल्पना और शब्दों की कलात्मकता के सहारे बड़ी रचना कर सकता है। इसके लिये तो कल्पना और यथार्थ के साथ उन वृहत् सामाजिक सरोकारों से जुड़ना जरूरी होता है जिसके सहारे मनुष्य की सामाजिक दुनिया का विस्तार होता है। कारण, लेखक इन सवालों से टकराते हुए विभिन्न सामाजिक समुदायों की जिदगी, उनके ऐतिहासिक संघर्षों, जीवन दर्शन, उन समाजों में व्याप्त दुनिया के उदय के कारणों को लेकर हुए चिंतन तथा उसकी खोज के लिए किये गये प्रयासों और स्वयं उनके इस दुनिया में होने के अर्थ को समझने की कोशिश करता है। 2003 में हंस में प्रकाशित मेरी कहानी 1764 सन् '90 के बाद उभरे इन्हीं सवालों को लेकर थी जिसका उर्दू अनुवाद उर्दू अदब में 2005 और अंग्रेजी में साहित्य अकादमी की पत्रिका इंडियन लिटरेचर में 2016 में प्रकाशित हुआ। तब मुझे लगा कि लेखक का जितना संबंध शब्दों की दुनिया से होता है, उससे अधिक अपने समय के सवालों से कि आप उन सवालों के साथ किस हद तक रूबरू होते हैं। इस गहराई में जाने की कोई सीमा नहीं होती है आप जितना डूबते हैं, उतना ही देश के जो समकालीन सवाल होते हैं उनसे आप जुड़ते जाते हैं और फिर समय आपको बतलाना शुरू करता है कि अब आपको क्या करना है? कलम लेकर कागज के पन्नों में उलझना है अथवा सामाजिक

मोर्चे पर जाना है।

पर, हमलोगों ने, खासकर उनलोगों ने जिन्होंने 1990 के आसपास लिखना शुरू किया, तब न वे लोग ही बचे थे और न ही वे मॉडल- जो हमारे आदर्श हो सकते थे। मंडल कमीशन, बाबरी मस्जिद, आर्थिक उदारीकरण और भूमंडलीकरण जैसे सवाल हमारी पीढ़ी के लेखकों के सामने थे। एकसाथ कई पीढ़ियाँ साहित्यिक दुनिया में सक्रिय थी। 1970 में बड़े घरानों की पत्रकारिता के खिलाफ शुरू हुआ लघु पत्रिका आंदोलन 1990 तक आते-आते दम तोड़ने लगा था तथा कई लोगों के लिए वह प्रगतिशील लेखकीय प्रतिबद्धता का नहीं, कमाई का जरिया बन चुका था। हमलोग एक विचित्र स्थिति में थे। लेखन में प्रतिबद्धता के सवाल बेमानी हो रहे थे और हमारे साहित्यिक आदर्श धीरे-धीरे नीचे खिसक रहे थे। दिल्ली में बड़े-बड़े लेखक थे जिनके बारे में हम छोटे शहर से आये लोगों की धारणाएँ अत्यंत महान् थी। छोटे शहर में उन साहित्यिक आदर्शों की तस्वीरें बड़ी आकर्षक लगती थीं। पर, जब हमने उन्हें दिल्ली में नजदीक से देखा तो लगा कि हमने जिन साहित्यिकों को अपने आदर्श मान रखे थे या जो हमारे आदर्शों के संरक्षक लगते थे, जब उन्हें सामने से देखा तो लगा कि क्या वाकई में ये वहीं थे? या वे कोई और थे जिनकी तस्वीरें हमने अपने लेखकीय परिकल्पना में बना रखी थी? एक कठिन सवाल था जिससे हमारी पीढ़ी टकरा रही थी, परंतु हमारे पास विकल्प कम थे। तब मुझे लगा कि अपने समय के सवाल से टकराना जरूरी है। और वे सवाल क्या थे? स्त्री का सवाल, दलित का सवाल, आदिवासी समाज का सवाल, अल्पसंख्यक समाज के हितों का मसला; यानी कि खण्ड-खण्ड में उदित हो रही सामाजिक अस्मिताएँ, धीरे-धीरे साहित्य के हाशिये से केंद्र में आ रही थी। इस दौरान हमें यह भी लगने लगा था कि इतिहास और निम्न समाज की स्मृतियों से जुड़े कुछ ऐसे स्थानीय एवं जरूरी सवाल हैं जिन्हें लेखक यूँ ही अमहत्वपूर्ण मानकर छोड़ देते हैं। यद्यपि एक मनुष्य या उसकी सामाजिक स्मृतियों का अध्ययन करना और उसके बारे में लिखना तबतक कोई मायने नहीं रखता है जबतक कि आप उन तथ्यों पर फोकस नहीं करते हैं जिसे वह समाज एक लंबे अंतराल में कठिन संघर्ष के बाद अर्जित करता है। इसमें उस समाज की भाषा, संस्कृति, धर्म, कानून, इच्छाएँ, आकांक्षाएँ, सपने, जातीय स्मृतियाँ-परंपराएँ आदि की बड़ी भूमिका होती है। उनका व्यवस्थित अध्ययन करना और उनके बारे में लिखना एक बड़ा काम है। इससे हम उसे आनेवाली पीढ़ी के पास और एक दूसरे समाज में भी हस्तांतरित करते रहते हैं।

मुझे बार-बार लगता है कि लेखक अथवा समाज के बारे में चिंतन करने वाले विचारकों की एक बड़ी भूमिका यह होती है कि वे अपने समाज और इतिहास के विस्मृत प्रसंगों की खोज करें, उनकी चर्चा करें और सर्जनात्मक लेखन के जरिये सामाजिक चिंतन के उस पक्ष को सामने लाए जिसे कोई भी स्थानीय समाज अपनी परंपरा और इतिहास में हुए लंबे संघर्षों के बाद अर्जित करता है। उसे लिखने के लिए कोई दूसरा नहीं आयेगा; उसे तो संबंधित समाज विशेष के लेखकों को ही लिखना होगा, तभी हम एक नये और बेहतर समाज की परिकल्पना कर पायेंगे!

डा. गंगा सहाय मीणा
से बातचीत पर आधारित



The logo for JNU NEWS features a stylized white emblem on the left consisting of two overlapping loops forming a shield-like shape, with the letters 'JNU' printed below it. To the right of the emblem, the word 'JNU' is written in a bold, blocky, sans-serif font, and the word 'NEWS' is written in a much larger, bold, serif font.



Tree Plantation Drive in the Academic Complex, **January, 1991**

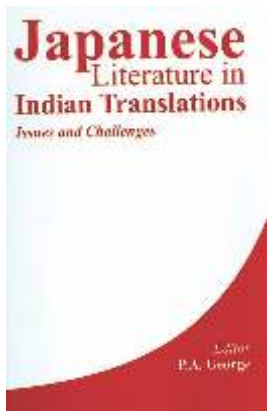


Enthusiastic response to plantation of trees. **January, 1990**



The Nehru Centenary Children Park, west of the Students Centre on the New Campus on **14 November, 1989**

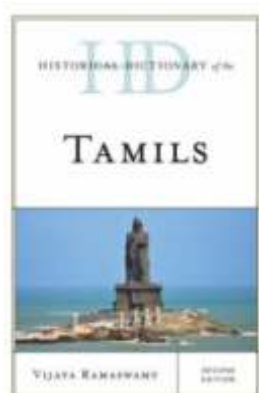
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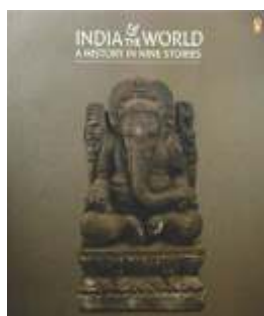
Japanese Literature in Indian Translations: Issues and Challenges, by Prof. P.A. George, Centre for Japanese Studies, SLL&CS, Published by Northern Book Centre, 2017. ISBN 8172113781



The Embodiment of Senses (in German) by Prof. Babu Thaliath, Centre of German Studies, SLL&CS, Published by Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg / Munich 2017, Germany. ISBN 978-3-495-48915-4



Historical Dictionary of the Tamils by Prof. Vijaya Ramaswamy Centre for Historical Studies, SSS, Published by Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, Marland, Toronto and London, and Scarecrow Press. ISBN 978-0810853799



India and the World: A History in Nine Stories by Prof. Naman P. Ahuja, School of Arts and Aesthetics and Jeremy David Hill. Published by Penguin Books. ISBN: 9780143442097

Alumni Corner



Dr. Shailendra Kumar, Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

Aparaajita Pandey: How would you describe your association with JNU and your first impressions of the campus?

Dr. Kumar: I received a phone call from my senior in CBT, JNU regarding an interview for M.Phil./ Ph.D. admission in the School of Life Sciences. I was pleased after learning of the opportunity to appear in the interview. Before seeing JNU campus I had an imagination that, as it is located in Delhi, it must not be much away from the life style and pollution of Delhi. After reaching the campus I forgot that I was in Delhi. Following a successful interview I got admission in JNU and explored the natural campus. The landscape and greenery around the campus was so beautiful those days. The mornings and evenings of the campus were so blissful and successful in making the impression because of which whenever I have an opportunity to visit Delhi, I try to stay on JNU campus exclusively.

Aparaajita Pandey: Why did you choose JNU for higher studies?

Dr. Kumar: There is no question about the status of JNU from the point of view of a student aspiring for admission to the M.Phil./Ph.D. programme. JNU exists at the top of all Indian Universities, and therefore attracts the best students of the country as the destination for research. While pursuing masters at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad I came to know about the various schools and centres in JNU offering research in Microbiology and allied disciplines. Three of my seniors from Faizabad were already pursuing research from the School of Life Sciences (SLS) and Centre for Biotechnology (CBT), through them, I learned about the research profile of JNU faculties. The research orientation of the faculties in SLS and CBT was a source of inspiration for me to choose JNU as my destination for Ph.D.

Aparaajita Pandey: What has been the trajectory of your career since you left JNU?

Dr. Kumar: Soon after the award of M.Phil. degree in Life

Sciences (2000), I appeared before a selection committee for the post of Lecturer in Microbiology at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad. After receiving a call from the University to join as a lecturer, I joined the Department of Microbiology in 2001. The department had just received a little grant of Rs. 30 L from DST under DST-FIST programme in 2001. My exposure with the technological know-how of scientific equipment and basics of science helped me develop the lab by procuring world's best equipment. Since I joined immediately after doing my M.Phil, I had to complete my Ph.D., and in spite of facing the hardship of carrying out research in Faizabad, where total power cut used to be there for more than 8 hours, I completed the research on microorganisms isolated from various water sources. I also received UGC minor research fund for the completion of my research. Later our department received other grants of Rs. 1 Cr. and Rs. 59 Lakh, respectively from Government of U.P. and DST for infrastructural development.

I have a total of 18 research papers published in various journals of national and international repute, 2 chapters in edited books. I have served as member of board of studies three times, and as member of executive council (second term) of the serving university. I have presented several guest lectures on the topics related to immunology, microbiology and microbial technology at various state and central universities. Currently I have been working on the development of nanoparticles of silver and other metals and their effective use as therapeutic agent. Besides, with academic responsibilities I am also working as Hostel superintendent and Assistant Dean of Students' Welfare.

Aparaajita Pandey: How has JNU impacted your multifaceted career?

Dr. Kumar: It is a real pleasure to share how JNU has impacted my career. The very basic thing which I have learned from JNU is being independent and working in a coordinated manner to complete a task on time. The students of various disciplines on campus make us feel part of an integrated society and culture. The debates at the dining table over printed pamphlets develop a high level thinking among the students. Being an alumnus of JNU, I find myself always ready to accept challenges for the sake of quality of education. I interact with my students as much as possible in the classrooms and laboratory keeping in mind that interaction with students is key to disseminate knowledge, which JNU has taught me.

Aparaajita Pandey: What has been the most challenging part of your work and why?

Dr. Kumar: It is a very difficult question to answer as I like to accept challenges to develop a way for any task. At present, I am working on the development of silver nanoparticles, and nano-composite of silver with other metals. The silver nanoparticles have very encouraging results against several bacteria on artificial media in laboratory conditions. We are trying to explore techniques for the effective utilization of nanoparticles for the treatment of bacterial infections. So, as of now, this is the most challenging work to me.

Aparaajita Pandey: Would you like to share any special memories that you associate with your time in JNU?

Dr. Kumar: JNU at that time was unlike now-a-days. There was an environment for free discussion of national and international issues. It was never a question to prove that you are pro-nation. Definitely, the issues of disparity, unequal treatment of people across the country has been the key points for the student leaders in JNU.

The central library along with the reading area on each floor, which I used with my batch-mates during the course-work of M.Phil. also has special memories for me. The canteens of every school building except for SLS really have been unforgettable for their special recipes; eating out in these canteens we missed several lunches in the hostel mess. Everything on the campus including Ganga Dhaba and the late night tea shop at Brahmputra Hostel, all will remain in my memory forever.

I cannot forget the teachers of SLS, who supported me during my studies, especially Prof. Ajit K. Varma, Prof. K.C. Upadhyaya, Prof. B.C. Tripathi, Prof. R.K. Kale and Prof. P.K. Yadava, who guided me time to time as required for studies and career. The technical staff Mr. Alexander, Mr. B.A. Khan, Dr. S.P. Sharma in the CIF of SLS and the office staff of SLS, JNU were so helping, which I really miss after leaving JNU.

Aparaajita Pandey: What would your message be to the readers of JNU News and the students of JNU?

Dr. Kumar: The JNU campus has been very supportive to the students of all castes and communities from across the nation and the globe. JNUites are the power of JNU, they are known for their values. JNUites are found in each and every corner of the nation and in various foreign countries. JNU has been the production house of responsible citizens. Now it is the responsibility of every JNUite to preserve these values, and work out the philosophy of speaking out and accepting the truth under all circumstances.



विश्वविद्यालय की विशेषताएँ होती हैं, मानववाद, सहिष्णुता, तर्कशीलता, विचार का साहस और सत्य की खोज। विश्वविद्यालय का काम है उच्चतर आदर्शों की ओर मनुष्य जाति की सतत यात्रा को संभव करना। राष्ट्र और जनता का हित तभी हो सकता है जब विश्वविद्यालय ठीक से अपने दायित्वों का निर्वाह करें।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू

Republic Day Celebration on 26 January, 2018



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