



Bimonthly Journal of Jawaharlal Nehru University



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.

Jawaharlal Nehru



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.

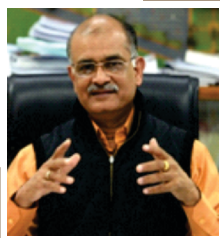
Contents

◆ In Conversation with.....	2-4
– An Interview with JNU Registrar Dr. Pramod Kumar	2
◆ Movements & Appointments	4-6
◆ Achievements/Awards	7
◆ Campus Activities	7
– Short Term Hindi Course for the students of Daito Bunka University (DBU)	7
◆ Seminars/Conferences	7-14
– Sanskrit Centre celebrates Sanskrit Week 2016	7
– जेएनयू में 'हमारे समय का साहित्य-2' विषयक राष्ट्रीय परिसंवाद संपन्न	9
– A special lecture on "Right to Information & Strengthening Democracy"	10
– One-day National Seminar on "Sanskrit Research Traditions in Modern Context"	11
– State of Japanese Literature in Indian Translations: Reception	12
– Sanskrit Centre concludes two-day 'Sanskrit Students' Conference 2016'	13
◆ पेन ड्राइव	15
– साहित्य और वर्तमान सामाजिक परिस्थिति	15
◆ From Our Archive	16
◆ Our Publications	17
◆ Alumni Corner	17-18
– Interview with Mahendra Dubey, Program Consultant, Doordarshan, New Delhi	17
◆ Photo Gallery	19-20



In Conversation with.....

An Interview with JNU Registrar Dr. Pramod Kumar



Mushtaq: When and how did your association with JNU start?

Registrar: I came to JNU in 1988 for doing M. Phil. in the School of Environmental Sciences and completed my M.Phil. and Ph.D. both from the same school. I submitted my Ph.D. in 1995

under the supervision of Prof. B. Padmanabhamurty, a well-known environmental scientist. I come from a village of Saran district of Bihar. One of my villagers was studying in JNU. He used to tell me about the academic credentials of JNU, which encouraged me to take admission here.

Mushtaq: How was JNU in 1988 when you came here and what was your first impression of JNU?

Registrar: When I qualified the JNU Entrance Test, my M.Sc. result had not been declared. At that time, my university results were usually delayed. So, I was a little tense. Fortunately, it was declared two days before the last date of registration in JNU. Immediately I took the provisional marks sheet and rushed to JNU from my native place. At that time, JNU's Administrative Block was in the old campus. All classes used to be held there except for the sciences. When I reached the old campus, I had no idea about what I was supposed to do, where to go. In the meantime, some old students approached me and in no time they became friendly with me. They themselves completed the registration process for me. It was a distant dream for me because I had different experiences in my earlier institutions. As far as JNU's teaching methodology was concerned, it was also different. Here the teaching tools like projectors, computers, lab instruments were much advanced in comparison to my previous university. After teaching, teachers used to ask us to go to library for further study on the topic discussed. Evaluation system was also quite different.

Mushtaq: In what ways, according to you, has JNU changed from the time you were here to now?

Registrar: Change is the law of nature and it happens everywhere and JNU is not an exception. JNU also has changed a lot in these years. Greenery in the campus has increased substantially. The number of students, courses taught & infrastructure have also increased. Many new hostels and academic buildings have come up. JNU has shifted from the old to the new campus completely. Many new student organizations/forums have also come up. The culture and the nature of student politics have also changed. But still it is different from other places. In JNUSU elections, money or muscle power don't

work. If somebody wants to do politics in JNU, s/he has to study a lot. Here politics in the true sense, is a politics of "study & struggle" and it reflects in pamphlets & posters written by students of this university. But, if I compare it from my time the quantity & quality of posters has changed. In my time, posters were written by students themselves. But now the posters are being written and pasted by professionals. But in comparison to other universities, JNU is still better and I feel proud of that.

Mushtaq: How do you feel about this transition from an academic role to a purely administrative role of being the Registrar?

Registrar: I agree that the job of Registrar is completely administrative. But it provides logistic support to academics. As you know before taking up this assignment, I was working as an Associate Professor in a Delhi University college. There I also worked as NCC Officer, Sports Officer, Superintendent of Examinations, Convener of Placement Cell, Councillor for North-East students, etc. Hence, I know the importance of administration in grooming students.

Mushtaq: What exactly is the role of the Registrar in a university? Can you enlighten us about that?

Registrar: The Registrar acts as a facilitator in every administrative matter of the University. The Registrar of the university is the custodian of the records, common seal and such other properties of the university as EC shall commit to his charge. He acts as secretary and conducts the official correspondences of University Court, EC and AC. He represents the university in suits or proceedings by or against the university, signs power of attorney and verifies pleadings or deposes his representative for the purpose.

Mushtaq: What are the major targets you have in mind for JNU?

Registrar: Of course, I have some dreams for my alma mater that I will try to materialize in my tenure as registrar. My first target is to keep our campus clean and safe. The other major target is to facilitate the growth & development of the university so that it becomes one of the top ranking universities not only in India but also in the world. For achieving this, we will try to retain and bring the best talent to the university. Presently, the University is facing lack of adequate administrative staff. The strength of students and teachers has increased in the university manifolds but the number of administrative staff is the same. We are vigorously pursuing the matter with the UGC. We are also giving special training (in house and out house) to

In Conversation with....

our staff so that they can work efficiently. I will also try to sort out the accommodation problem of all the staff, teachers and students.

Mushtaq: What are the challenges you faced when you came in JNU as Registrar?

Registrar: Thanks to my background, I have in-depth knowledge of the thinking & behaviour of students, teachers and the staff of JNU. I know their expectations from the administration. So I did not face any major challenge. But there are some shortcomings in the existing working system. I want to make our working paperless. It will make our working fast, fair and cost effective.

Mushtaq: What are your immediate goals as a Registrar to improve the academic and administrative quality of JNU?

Registrar: In order to maintain our ranking, we have to definitely improve our academic and administrative quality. But it cannot be achieved in a single day. It requires long term planning and sustained hard work. But you will be happy to learn that we have not only planned but started working on many of those areas like:-

- A) Selecting the best human resource for teaching as well as administration. We have already started the process of filling up the backlog SC/ST/PwD teaching posts. We will expedite all recruitment processes in the coming days for both academic & administrative posts. I also want to make it clear that we will ensure that quality is not compromised at any cost.
- B) Deployment of manpower in the best possible way so that it can be optimally utilized. For this purpose, we have constituted a Work Study Committee to study the staffing pattern and to recommend the requirement of manpower of each administrative unit.
- C) As I mentioned earlier, the university is facing a great shortage of staff, so we will train the existing staff by imparting in-house training as well nominating them for outside training/seminars/conferences.
- D) Fund generation toward achieving self finance. I feel that the resources of the university are somewhat underutilized and the university has great potential for fund generation if all these resources are utilized optimally. For example, apart from this campus, we have property in the heart of the city which is totally unutilized.

Being a teaching and research oriented university, we are planning to start new courses/programmes which are in great demand and are in consonance with objectives of the university/India's ethos and values.

E) Increasing collaboration and exchange programme with Industry, Academia and nearby research Institutions, which follow the best practices. We will explore every possibility in this regard.

F) Entrepreneurship/skill development "Job creator instead of job seeker". It will not only be our slogan but it will reflect in our programmes/courses of studies.

I would also like to mention that all these policy-related decisions need to be approved by the appropriate body/authority of the university, which will be done in all earnestness.

Mushtaq: Being a former student of this University, what do you think can be done in the short and long terms to preserve the ethos and traditions of JNU?

Registrar: It can be achieved by strengthening our Alumni Association. The periodical meetings of old students with the new ones will enhance the confidence of the new entrants in the ethos & tradition of JNU.

Mushtaq: One of the problems students are facing today concerns hostel maintenance. The numbers of students has increased drastically in the hostels and single seater rooms have been converted into double rooms, but the infrastructure remains the same. Especially the old hostels are in a bad condition and need renovation which has not been done till now. How do you look into that and how can it be improved?

Registrar: Yes, I agree, we have hostel problems and we are trying to sort them out. To curb this problem, very soon construction of two new hostels is going to start, which will accommodate more than 1,000 students. As far as maintenance of old hostels is concerned, the Engineering Department of the university has been directed to survey all the hostels and list out the immediate maintenance and repair work to be done on priority basis.

Mushtaq: What is your vision for JNU and how do you want to see JNU after you complete your tenure?

Registrar: The academic standard of JNU has already been established by the NAAC rating (3.91/4.0) which is the highest in our country & I would like to see the same ranking with better rating when I complete my tenure.

Mushtaq: How has JNU played its role in nation building and how do you see it in future?

Registrar: JNU has played a great role in nation building. JNUites are working everywhere, whether it is academics, mass

In Conversation with.....

media, civil service, defense, social services, etc and are helping in the nation building process in a big way. But you will find them working differently. It is thanks to our inclusive admission policy and healthy campus culture of debate & discussion.

Mushtaq: Are you happy with the performance of JNU as an academic institution and what has to be improved?

Registrar: Yes, I am happy with the academic performance of JNU. I have the opportunity to interact with many universities. But when I compare them with JNU, I feel JNU is much ahead. As I told you earlier, NAAC has accredited us with the highest score 3.91/4. As far as ranking of the university at the international level is concerned, the methods and parameters used by their accrediting agencies do not fit the Indian university system. They never consider the social & economical background of students. They map the ranking on the basis of placements, infrastructure etc. But I think universities should be mapped on the basis of social indicators, like how many students have volunteered themselves for their society after completing their study. How many are volunteering their services in tribal and backward areas of the country. Then universities like JNU will definitely get a good rank internationally.

Mushtaq: Any personal experience of your days in JNU as a student you wish to share?

Registrar: There were many things that touched me a lot during my stay in JNU but the most memorable experience was when I came to take admission. As I told you earlier, I reached JNU (old campus) on the last date of registration & was very tense. I saw some students who were assisting new students in admission. A girl came to me and offered to help me in admission. I was very hesitant at first as I come from a background where I have never seen this type of courtesy. She helped me in the entire admission process. Then I was supposed to come to the new campus get my Dean's signature. But I did not know how to go to the new campus. I was surprised when that girl herself came with me to the new campus and helped me in completing the admission formalities. She also showed me the library & the canteen. It was totally unimaginable for me and it was really a great experience. This was the first impression of JNU community on me.

Mushtaq: What message do you have for the JNU community?

Registrar: My message is that JNU is top on the NAAC ranking and we should work to keep this ranking. JNU was made for humanity and we should keep that ethos intact and we should carry the ethos beyond JNU and help society and humanity at large.

Movements & Appointments

New Appointments/Deans/Directors/Chairpersons

- ◆ Prof. Arun Kumar Mohanty, as Director, UGC- Russian & Central Asian Area Studies Programme, Centre for Russian & Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years w.e.f 7.9.2016.
- ◆ Prof. C.P. Chandrasekhar, Dean, School of Social Sciences as Acting Director in the Centre for the Study of North East India, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Prof. Meeta Narain, Centre of Russian Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies as Provost, Dakshinapuram, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. Santosh Kumar Mehrotra as Chairperson, Centre for Informal sector & Labour Studies, School of social Sciences, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. E.A. Rodrigues as Chairperson, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, for a period of two years.

- ◆ Prof. Nilika Mehrotra as Chairperson, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. Anirban Chakraborti, School of computational & Integrative Sciences, Re-appointed as Coordinator, Mathematical and Computational Empowerment Cell for a term of 2 years.
- ◆ Dr. Gopal Lal Meena as Associate Professor in the Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies.
- ◆ Dr. Brajesh Kumar Pandey as Associate Professor in the special Centre for Sanskrit Studies.
- ◆ Dr. Deepa Kansra as Assistant Professor in Human Rights Studies Programme, School of International Studies.

Administration

- ◆ Dr. Sajjan Singh, Assistant Registrar as Nodal Officer, initiating proposals to provide in House/ outside regular training to non-teaching officers in Administration, Finance, IT, Engineering Etc. areas.

Movements & Appointments

Retirements & Resignations

- ◆ Prof. Ram Bux Jat, Centre of Indian Languages, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- ◆ Prof. Satya P. Gautam, Centre for Philosophy, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Prof. Shashi Prabha Kumar, Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies.
- ◆ Prof. Tiplut Nongbri, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. Lovekesh Vig, Assistant Professor, School of Computational and Integrative Sciences.
- ◆ Smt. Rita Dhall, Senior Assistant, Sutlej Hostel.
- ◆ Smt. Promidini Sahu, Semi Professional Assistant, Central Library.
- ◆ Shri S. Rajan, Office Attendant, Office of the Finance Officer.
- ◆ Shri Hira Ballabh, Mess Helper, Tapti Hostel.
- ◆ Shri Kunwar Singh, Mess Helper, Satluj Hostel.

The Following faculty members are re-appointed as Wardens in the hostels with effect from the date mentioned against each for further period

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	School/Centre	Name of the Hostel	Date of joining from to
1.	Dr. G. Srinivas	CSSS/SSS	Narmada	13.09.2016 to 12.09.2017
2.	Prof. Devendra Choubey	CIL/SLL&CS	Periyar	25.10.2016 to 24.10.2018
3.	Dr. Poonam Mehta	SPS	Tapti	01.10.2016 to 30.09.2018

Notifications

The Vice Chancellor re-constituted Security Advisory Committee (SAC) as under:-

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Prof. Deepak Sharma, SLS | - Chairperson |
| 2. Prof. K.P. Vijaya Lakshmi, CCUS&LAS/SIS | - Member |
| 3. Dr. Jayant Kumar Tripathy, SES | - Member |
| 4. Dr. Mohd. Qutbuddin, CAAS/SLL&CS | - Member |
| 5. Joint Registrar (Estate Branch) | - Member |
| 6. Dy. Registrar (Administration) | - Member |
| 7. Dy. Registrar (IHA) | - Member |
| 8. Dy. Registrar (Legal Cell) | - Member |
| 9. Incharge, Engineering Branch | - Member |
| 10. Representative, JNUTA | - Member |
| 11. Representative, JNUOA | - Member |
| 12. Representative, JNUSA | - Member |
| 13. Representative, JNUSU | - Member |
| 14. Branch Head, Security Agency | - Member |
| 15. Shri Naveen Yadav, Chief Security Officer | - Member Secretary |

The Vice-Chancellor has re-constituted the Cultural Activities Committee consisting of the following with immediate effect:-

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Prof. Meeta Narain, CRS/SLL&CS | - Chairperson |
| 2. Dr. S.K. Ishtiaque Ahmed, CP&CAS/SL&CS | - Member |

Movements & Appointments

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 3. Dr. Gautam Kumar Jha, CC&SEAS/SLL&CS | - Member |
| 4. Dr. Sudesh Yadav, SES | - Member |
| 5. Dr. Sheetal Sharma, CES/SIS | - Member |
| 6. Mr. Mohit Pandey, CMS/SSS | - Student Representative |
| 7. Public Relation Officer | - Member Secretary |

The Vice-Chancellor has re-constituted the Hub Advisory Committee for Trans-Disciplinary Research Cluster (TRC) at JNU consisting of the following for a period of two years with immediate effect:-

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Prof. Umesh Chandra Kulshrestha, SES | - Cluster Director |
| 2. Prof. Ramesh Kumar Agarwal, SC&SS | - Member |
| 3. Prof. Girish Nath Jha, SCSS | - Member |
| 4. Prof. Rizwanur Rehman, CAAS/ SLL&CS | - Member |
| 5. Prof. Rajiv Bhatt, SBT | - Member |
| 6. Prof. Himadri B. Bohidar, SPS | - Member |
| 7. Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Assistant Registrar (Acad.) | - Member Secretary |

Rector – I to extend the term of Advisory Committee of Europe Area Studies Programme, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies with the following composition for a further period of two years i.e. upto 31 March, 2018:

1. Dean, School of International Studies
2. Chairperson, Centre for European Studies, SIS
3. Director of UGC – Europe Area Studies Programme, (Convener)
4. Prof. Rajendra Kumar Jain, Centre for European Studies, SIS
5. Prof. Ummu Salma Bava, Centre for European Studies, SIS
6. Prof. Bhaswati Sarkar, Centre for European Studies, SIS
7. Prof. C.S.R. Murthy, CIPOD, SIS
8. Prof. Charanjit Singh, CRS, SLL&CS – (vice Prof. R.N. Menon)
9. Prof. Dhruv Raina, ZHCES, SSS
10. Prof. Abhijit Pathak, CSSS, SSS
11. Prof. D. Gopal, Department of Political Science, IGNOU
12. Prof. Rashmi Duraiswamy, Academy of International Studies
Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi – (Vice – Sh. A.N. Ram, Former Ambassador)

The Vice Chancellor has re-constituted the University Level Grievance Redressal Committee for teachers of the University w.e.f. 11 September, 2016 for a period of two years as under:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Rector – I | : Chairperson |
| 2. Dean, School of environmental Science | : Member |
| 3. Dean, school of International Studies | : Member |
| 4. Chairperson, Special Centre for Molecular Medicine | : Member |
| 5. Prof. Narendra kumar, Centre for Political Studies/SSS | : Member |
| 6. Assistant Registrar (Academic) | : Member Secretary |

Achievements/Awards



◆ **Prof. Meeta Narain**, Centre of Russian Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, received the **Education Award for Excellence - 2016**, awarded by Confederation of Education Excellence (CEE), at a function held to mark the Teachers Day. This award is given annually to teachers from Universities all over India in recognition of their contribution in the field of Higher Education. The award was presented by Mr. Manish Sisodia, Dy. CM of Delhi.



◆ **Dr. Ramesh C Gaur** has been appointed as a Member of the International Consultative Committee of “Digital Dunhuang”, with the term of three years from October, 2016 to October, 2019

Campus Activities

Short Term Hindi Course for the students of Daito Bunka University (DBU)

Center for Japanese Studies, School of Language, and Literature & Culture Studies conducted a Short Term Hindi Course for the students of Daito Bunka University (DBU) from August 31 to September 10, 2016. Under an agreement between JNU and DBU, the Centre has been holding the Short Term Hindi Course for the last eight years. Acquisition of basic knowledge of Hindi and Indian Culture in the Indian environment was the aim of the programme. DBU had earlier contacted other Universities but could not find a university with a faculty competent in Japanese Further the results were not satisfactory as the teaching methods were not the same as those required for teaching a foreign language the contents too were not adapted to the level of the learners, and the time at hand was too short.

For the above mentioned reasons, DBU decided to entrust the course to JNU and to the Hindi speaking faculty with knowledge of Japanese language, trained in teaching foreign language. The results have been very satisfactory, and the response has been positive from the escorting faculty as well as the students. Besides specially prepared lessons, the course includes teaching of some popular songs and the Indian National Anthem. Some visuals on Indian culture are also to be used. The visiting students not only learn in the classroom, but also interact with our students who sometimes accompany them on sightseeing programmes within and outside JNU. This gives them a good opportunity to exchange of ideas - the way young people think and live in the two countries.

Sushama Jain, Project Director
Centre of Japanese Studies, SLL&CS

Seminars/Conferences

Sanskrit Centre celebrates Sanskrit Week 2016 on the theme Yoga and Ayurveda in the Education System

Enthusiasm was clubbed with curiosity for Indian wisdom at the Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies where a 5 day lecture series was organized from 19 – 23 August, 2016 to mark the

celebrations of Sanskrit week 2016. Every year Sanskrit day is observed in the country on the full moon day of the month of Shravan of the Hindu Calendar. The day is also celebrated as

Seminars/Conferences

Rakshabandhan. Every year Sanskrit Centre organizes a lecture series based on a theme related to the scientific language to mark the Day. This year the lectures were based on the theme: Yoga and Ayurveda in the Education System.

Among the various sciences and knowledge traditions that have been composed in Sanskrit, Yoga and Ayurveda hold special significance. Sanskrit knowledge traditions deal with various aspects of human existence. Yoga and Ayurveda, among other sciences, deal with human psychology, good health and well being. Thanks to their success rate. They are popular among the masses. We often hear about numerous cases of mental and physical ailments getting cured through Yoga or Ayurveda or both these days. An impressive number of training centres too have sprung up. The fact that a supervised practice of the two leaves no side effects is a cherry on the cake which leads more people to follow them.

The practices of Yoga are inspired from the researches done and the researches on Yoga, in turn, are based primarily on the Yoga Sutras of Maharshi Patanjali while those of Ayurveda on Charak Samhita and Sushruta Samhita. All the compositions are in Sanskrit. The knowledge of Sanskrit, therefore, becomes the underlying requirement for leading further researches in the field.

Preserving such a valuable knowledge tradition for the years to come is thus one priority and the same can be achieved if the knowledge is put to a cycle of continuity so that the future generations can choose a healthier way of life for themselves. Education System is one powerful platform to imbibe the ancient acumen in the modern world. The lectures during Sanskrit Week focused exactly on this.

The Inaugural session witnessed the presence of JNU Vice Chancellor Prof. M. Jagadeesh Kumar. Other dignitaries who graced the occasion were Director of the Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases Dr. Subhash Singh; Director of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, Delhi, Dr. Ishvar V. Basavaraddi; SCSS Chairperson Prof, Girish N Jha; Programme Coordinator Dr. Santosh Kumar Shukla, SCSS Former Chair, Prof. Shashiprabha Kumar; other Faculty members and students.

The VC Prof. Kumar congratulated the students for having organized the session and wished to take the traditions further. Dr. Singh highlighted the various aspects of Ayurveda for treating cardiovascular diseases in the light of the practices followed by his institution. Dr. Basavaraddi was the chief guest.

The subsequent sessions were addressed the JNU Rector-II, Prof. Satish C. Garkoti, Dr. Abhimanyu Kumar of the All India Institute of Ayurveda, Dr. Rajiv Rastogi of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, Ministry of Ayush, Prof. R.K. Tyagi of the Special Centre for Molecular Medicine (SCMM) JNU, JNU Registrar Dr. Pramod Kumar, IGBI Senior Scientist Dr. Bhavna Parashar, Dr. Nitin Jindal of the A&U Tibbiya College, SCMM Chairperson Prof. Vibha Tandon, LBS Sanskrit Vidyapeeth V-C Prof. Ramesh Pandey, Dr. Gayatri Juneja of CBP Ayurveda Charak Sansthan, Yoga guru Dr. Surakshit Goswami and Prof. Rupesh Chaturvedi of the School of Biotechnology.

The initial sessions commenced with the idea of Yoga and Ayurveda in ancient India and gradually progressed towards explaining its relevance in the present day world. Mr. Goswami's session included a live yoga training for the audience which was thoroughly enjoyable. Each session included a Question Answer session. Interesting questions relating to the application of Yoga for the cure of Autism, Ayurveda for skin improvement etc. were raised and the answers were insightful.

A Sanskrit Extempore Speech competition for students was also organized making the celebration more interactive. Prof. Jaykant Singh Sharma of the LBS was the adjudicator who appreciated the effort and encouraged students to keep up the spirit of participation. The first three prizes were awarded to Ms. Shagun Sinha, Mr. Lalit Kumar and Mr. Abhishek Pandey in that order.

The JNU Rector – I Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra presented the Valedictory Address. Other eminent scholars who were present were: Dr. Tanuja Nesari of CBPACS, Director of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapith Ministry of Ayush, Dr. Sanjeev Rastogi; Head of the Sanskrit Department of DU Prof. Sharda Sharma. Dr. Nesari, Dr. Rastogi and Prof. Sharma were the Chief Guest, Keynote Speaker and Chair respectively. Interestingly organizing a one-day Ayurveda Camp in Campus was also proposed and welcomed by all. Towards the end of all sessions, Programme Coordinator Dr. Santosh Shukla and members of the Organizing Committee were congratulated for the impressive arrangements.

The Valedictory Session ended with distribution of certificates and chanting of Shantipath.

Shagun Sinha
Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies

जेएनयू में 'हमारे समय का साहित्य-2' विषयक राष्ट्रीय परिसंवाद संपन्न

पिछले दिनों 27-29 सितंबर 2016 तक अमृतलाल नागर की जन्मशताब्दी वर्ष के अवसर पर जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र द्वारा साहित्य अकादेमी के सहयोग से आयोजित 'हमारे समय का साहित्य-2 : साहित्य और जन साहित्य में इतिहास' विषय पर केन्द्रित त्रिदिवसीय परिसंवाद और रचना पाठ की बात के कुछ अंश प्रस्तुत हैं—

कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रो. जगदीश के वक्तव्य से हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि व्यक्ति के जीवन में रचनात्मकता का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। व्यक्ति चाहे कितना ही मशीनीकरण से प्रभावित हो, रचनात्मकता के बिना वह नहीं चल सकता। 'साहित्य और जन साहित्य में इतिहास' विषयक उद्घाटन सत्र में व्याख्यान देने से पूर्व प्रसिद्ध आलोचक मैनेजर पाण्डेय ने साहित्य में इतिहास की खोज करने से पहले शिष्ट कहे जाने वाले साहित्य को साहित्य के शब्दकोश से निकाल देने की बात कही। उन्होंने इतिहास और जन इतिहास में अंतर स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा कि अभिजन इतिहास राजनैतिक और साम्राज्यवादी होता है। इसमें पराजितों और पराधीनों के लिए जगह नहीं होती। इसके समानांतर जन इतिहास राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक होता है। यह अधिकांशतः स्मृति पर आधारित होता है। मैनेजर पाण्डेय अपनी बात पर जोर देते हुए कहते हैं एक सच्चा 'इतिहास' इतिहास की वस्तु द्वारा लिखे जाने से बनता है। उन्होंने अपने महत्वपूर्ण वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा कि साहित्य में रीतिकाल का अपने समय के इतिहास से जितना गहरा रिश्ता है उतना भक्तिकाल के कवियों का भी नहीं है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में साहित्य की व्यापकता से अवगत कराते हुए उन्होंने कहा आज के बदले समय में साहित्य अभिजात्य वर्ग तक सीमित नहीं है। उसे कोई भी किसी भी तरह पढ़ सकता है। द्वितीय उद्घाटन सत्र में हिंदी के वरिष्ठ आलोचक रविभूषण ने मुख्य व्याख्यान दिया। उन्होंने कहा इतिहास का संबंध अतीत से होता है और साहित्य का संबंध समकालीनता से है। इस तरह साहित्य लेखन के साथ 'इतिहास' निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है। चर्चित राजनीतिक विचारक मणींद्रनाथ ठाकुर ने साहित्य से इतिहास का संबंध बताते हुए कहा कि साहित्य का भी एक इतिहास होता है लेकिन वह तथ्यपरक नहीं होता। उसमें सत्य तक पहुँचने की शक्ति होती है। सत्र में 'कथाकार अमृतलाल नागर : शहर की संस्कृति और इतिहास के कुछ सवाल' और 'आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास लेखन के कुछ साहित्यिक स्रोत' पुस्तकों का लोकार्पण भी किया गया। कथाकार चित्रा मुद्गल ने अपने उपन्यास 'नाला सोपारा पो. बॉक्स नं. 203' के अंश का पाठ किया। प्रसिद्ध कथाकार सुरेश कांटक ने 'गगन छल'



रचना का पाठ करके रचना के अनछुए पहलुओं से परिचित कराया। कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत में आयोजक देवेन्द्र चौबे ने परिसंवाद की परिकल्पना सामने रखी। उन्होंने कहा कि यह राष्ट्रीय परिसंवाद और रचना पाठ समकालीन रचनाशीलता के बहाने साहित्य और इतिहास की बुनियादी धारणाओं में आ रहे परिवर्तन और विकास को समझने की दिशा में एक अकादमिक प्रयास है। इसका लक्ष्य रचनाकार, आलोचक, साहित्य के अनुवादक, पाठक और समाज विज्ञान से जुड़े अध्येता सृजन की दुनिया में हो रहे परिवर्तन और विकास की प्रक्रियाओं को इस परिसंवाद के जरिये समझना है। भाषा संस्थान की डीन प्रो. रेखा राजन ने अपने अध्यक्षीय वक्तव्य में कहा कि भारतीय भाषाओं के छात्र भाग्यशाली हैं कि उन्हें अपने लेखकों से मिलने का मौका मिला है। केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष प्रो. अनवार आलम ने विभिन्न अनुशासन के बीच संवाद पर बल दिया। वह कहते हैं इतिहास बोध, राजनीतिशास्त्र बोध, अर्थशास्त्र बोध, समाजशास्त्र बोध, विज्ञान और तकनीकी बोध के बगैर बेहतर साहित्य की रचना, चिंतन, आलोचना और विमर्श नहीं हो सकता। सत्र में डॉ. अख़लाक़ अहमद आहन ने औपचारिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया।

'तीन दिवसीय परिसंवाद और रचना पाठ' की शृंखला में दूसरा दिन 'कथा : व्याख्यान, रचना और बातचीत' पर केन्द्रित था। कथा सत्र के मूल वक्तव्य में हितेंद्र पटेल ने कहा कि भूतकाल और इतिहास काल एक नहीं है। इतिहास 19वीं शताब्दी में निर्मित ज्ञान है जो हम अतीत के बारे में पैदा कर रहे हैं ताकि वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान सुरक्षित रह सके। वह यह भी बताते हैं कि इतिहास के आने के पहले भी लोग अतीत के बारे में बातें किया करते थे और उसे साहित्य की तरह पढ़ा भी जाता था। वास्तविकता यह है कि इतिहास का विस्तार करने पर साहित्य इतिहास को व्यक्त करता दिखता है। उन्होंने अमृतलाल नागर की रचना 'करवट' को इतिहास के नजदीक रहने का प्रयास बताया और कहा कि साहित्य को इतिहास के इतने नजदीक जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। साथ ही उन्होंने साहित्य और

Seminars/Conferences

इतिहास की स्थिति एवं भविष्य पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए साहित्य और इतिहास के अंतर्संबंध को समझने के लिए साहित्य की शक्ति व इतिहास को समझने की आवश्यकता को सामने रखा। वहीं प्रो. रामबक्ष अपने व्याख्यान में कहते हैं कि इतिहास में जो तथ्य और घटनाएँ होती हैं, वे सब यथार्थ मानी जाती है। अशोक इतिहास में हुए थे। औरंगजेब ने भारत पर शासन किया था। यह तथ्य है। इन्हें झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता। लेकिन आजकल प्रत्येक तथ्य संदेहास्पद है। इस उत्तर-आधुनिक समय में कोई प्रमाण नहीं बचा। विश्वसनीयता का संकट इतिहास से जोड़ा और कहा कि इतिहास भी एक कहानी ही है। व्याख्यान के बाद रचना पाठ सत्र में एस. आर. हरनोट ने (पत्थर का खेल), हरिभट्ट नागर ने (सिवड़ी रोटियाँ और जले आलू), अवधेश प्रीत ने (बाबूजी की छत्री), अनुज ने (कोम्सोमोल कोटा), अनवार आलम ने (उर्दू से हिन्दी में अनुवादित : कड़वा तेल), देवेंद्र चौबे ने (1764), पुरुषोत्तम बिलिमाले ने (कन्नड़ से हिन्दी में अनुवादित : कदीजा) कहानी के अंशों का पाठ किया। रचना पाठ के बाद परिसंवादीय परिचर्चा में हितेंद्र पटेल, जवरीमल पारख, गंगा सहाय मीणा, देवशंकर नवीन आदि सहित छात्र-छात्राओं ने हिस्सा लिया।

परिसंवाद का तीसरा दिन काव्य सत्र पर केन्द्रित था। 'कविता और और जन कविता में इतिहास' पर मुख्य व्याख्यान देते हुए प्रसिद्ध आलोचक जवरीमल पारख ने कहा कविता का इतिहास से संबंध होता है लेकिन कविता में इतिहास ढूँढना जटिल होता है। संबंध इस अर्थ में कि कविता लिखे जाने के दौरान ही अतीत का हिस्सा हो जाती है। वह कहते हैं कि काव्य में विशेषकर जन साहित्य की निश्चित रूप से अपने समय और समाज के यथार्थ को अभिव्यक्त करना उसकी अनिवार्यता है।

क्या-क्या छोड़ा गया है? इससे भी इतिहास बनता है। यह सचेत रूप में छोड़ा गया है या अनजाने में छोड़ा गया है। इन सब कारणों के अध्ययन की हमें आवश्यकता है। हम एक जबान से सबको महान नहीं मान सकते। यह परम्परा के हिस्से हैं लेकिन उसके प्रति हमें आलोचनात्मक होने की जरूरत है। इसी कड़ी में चर्चित इतिहासकार बद्रीनारायण अपना वक्तव्य रखते हुए कहते हैं कि अगर आपको इतिहास के शाब्दिक अर्थ से मुक्त होना है तो यह मानकर चले कि कविता सभ्यता की समीक्षा है। सभ्यता समय वहाँ सापेक्षिक समय के रूप में है। कविता में समय कलैण्डर, तिथियों या आन्दोलन के रूप में नहीं होता है, वह एक कंटीनम के रूप में होता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इतिहास और कविता को बनाम के रूप में देखने की बजाय उनके अंतर्संबंधों को देखा समझा जाए। कार्यक्रम में जी. जे. वी. प्रसाद, कुमार नयन, गोबिंद प्रसाद और अख़्तराज़ अहमद आहम ने अपनी कविताओं का पाठ किया। कार्यक्रम का संचालन प्रो. पूनम कुमारी ने किया। गणपत तेली ने त्रिदिवसीय परिसंवाद की संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। समापन सत्र में इतिहासकार दीपक कुमार ने कहा इतिहास एक तरह का साहित्य है और इतिहास पढ़ने के साथ-साथ इतिहास बनाने की बात कही। पूनम एस. कुदेसिया ने समस्त अतिथियों एवं छात्र-छात्राओं को विश्वविद्यालय की ओर से धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया।

मीनाक्षी, निशा, अजय कुमार यादव, मो. मुश्ताक,
उज्ज्वल कुमार, नीलमणी भारती, प्रियंका, शशि,
प्रदीप कुमार, श्वेता शांडिल्य, आरती, नीलम और
जाहिदुल दीवान
भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र

A special lecture on “Right to Information & Strengthening Democracy”



The RTI Cell organized a special lecture on “Right to Information & Strengthening Democracy” on 4 October, 2016 in the Convention Centre. The occasion was presided over by

the Vice Chancellor, Prof. M Jagadesh Kumar. Central Information Commissioner, Prof. M. Sridhar Acharyulu (Madabhushi Sridhar), spoke about the importance of RTI and its relevance in a premier University like JNU. He emphasized that transparency should be the norm and not an exception in official functioning. He also mooted trainings and workshops to be initiated in JNU to sensitise the community about the various aspects of the Right to Freedom.

Rector-I, Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra (Transparency Officer) and Registrar/First Appellant Authority, Dr. Pramod Kumar also shared their views on the importance of RTI. The programme was widely attended by the JNU community.

RTI Cell, JNU

One-day National Seminar on “Sanskrit Research Traditions in Modern Context”

In the era of competitive research done mostly with the purpose of 'winning over others' or 'landing a good job', where end results have gradually gained significance over the process of research, it is no less than a wise move to try to strike a balance between both the results as well as the technique chosen to arrive there. Keeping the same objective in mind, the Post doctoral fellows at the Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies organized a one-day National Seminar on the theme, “Sanskrit Research Traditions in Modern Context”, on the 8th of October 2016. The Seminar comprised of various paper reading sessions during which students and research scholars from different Universities participated. Research techniques have always been the core concern of all Sanskrit discourses. Vedanta, Nyaya, Mimamsa and other branches of intellectual traditions lay special emphasis on adopting the right method of learning before beginning to learn in the first place. Unfortunately these contributions by ancient Seers have not been paid their required due. Consequently, the present day world has come to inadvertently skip certain methodologies that it could adopt for a deeper understanding of the world today. The Sanskrit Research tradition is an unmissable stone in bridging the said gaps in modern studies. The Seminar was organized with exactly the same objective in mind.

The Inaugural Session saw the presence of Prof. Abhiraj Rajendra Mishra, Former Vice Chancellor, Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi and Dr. J. M. Dave, Director, Swaminarayan Research Institute, B.A.P.S. Swaminarayan Sanstha, New Delhi. Prof. Mishra, the Chief Guest, explained the Vedic Research Methodology with various examples & its relevance in the Modern context. Dr. Dave explained the link between scientific research and the major Sanskrit researches. The Session was chaired by Prof. Girish Nath Jha, SCSS Chairperson.

Prof. Jha, explained the significance of ancient research methods. He indicated how all the texts, even those that are yet to be deciphered and are in the form of manuscripts are a great treasure of knowledge and how deciphering them to unveil the ancient techniques will be a boon to the present day world.

Programme Coordinator, Dr. Santosh Kumar Shukla, Dr. Rajnish Mishra, Dr. Satyamurti, Dr. Ramnath Jha, Seminar Convener, Dr. Abhijit Dixit, Coordinator, Dr. Sujeet Pandey, Dr. Archana Rani Dubey, Dr. Monica Rathor, Dr. Renu Kochar, Dr. Sushma Devi, Dr. Aradhana Chaturvedi, and other Postdoctoral fellows were also present.

Dr. Shukla emphasized the significance of such Seminars. He said, “It is pertinent that Sanskrit Researchers take a move in this direction because ultimately we have the responsibility to ensure that such valuable legacies don't die. This National Seminar is an appreciable effort.”

Dr. Dixit, introduced the theme of the seminar. He said, “Indeed, traditional Sanskrit research methods are very rich, strong, effective, and widely used as ever. There are many instances in which traditional methods provide tremendous advantages too but in this technology-driven era, if Sanskrit researchers find a Techno-Scientific fusion research methodology within Sanskrit itself, that will lead to newer innovations in the field. Researchers can commence new and innovative era of Sanskrit research through their own fusion research methodology. We have organized the Seminar with this aim.”

Lauding the move, Dr. Jha, quoted the example of various misinterpretations that Sanskrit texts often undergo. Such misinterpretations happen only if an undesirable methodology is adopted for a text. “It is important that we seek those roots first instead of jumping to conclusions. Postdoctoral Fellows of the Centre must be applauded for introducing this perspective of thinking,” On a similar note, Dr. Mishra said that Methodology is the most basic and important step in any research. That Sanskrit too has its own research traditions that need to be adapted is not needed to be told. The only effort that needed to be made was 'how' to fuse ancient methodology with the present day world. The Seminar, he said, was just the step taken in the right direction. Similarly, Dr. Satyamurti briefly explained the scope of Interdisciplinary Research in Sanskrit & Applied Research area along with its significance in Sanskrit.

Two sessions were held simultaneously at a given point of time and a total of four sessions were held. Scholars from various departments like History, Philosophy apart from Sanskrit participated from different universities like the D.U., SLBSSVU, Aligarh Muslim University, JNU, Maharshi Adhyatma Vishwavidyalaya, University of Hyderabad, University of Kashmir, Banaras Hindu University, G.B. University, Noida; Vikram University, Ujjain; Government P. G. College Fatehabad, other Institutions situated in Meerut, Kanpur, Hapur, Kherli (Raj.), Agra, Rajgarh (H.P) etc.

All the papers presented varied aspects of Sanskrit methodology. Interestingly the discussions that followed the presentations added more to the knowledge pool. One of the researches showed how Sanskrit as a language has the most positive

Seminars/Conferences

impact on the human mind. This conclusion was achieved on the basis of experiments done with a machine thereby eliminating possibilities of human bias. Similarly, another paper focused on the right methodology for reading Smritis from a feminist perspective.

Some interesting paper titles were: 'Manipuri Verbal Root Lexicon: a Paninian Approach', 'Subtle effect of Sanskrit Text and Script Compared to Other Languages', 'Role of Sanskrit Researches in Solving Economic Problems of Modern World', 'Innovative Research Paradigm for National Ethos', 'Research in Dhanurveda : Scope and Problems', 'Role of Sanskrit Research in Solving Social Problems of Modern World', 'Norms and Departure: Locating Women's Economic Agency Within Dharmashastras', 'Innovations in Sanskrit Researches through Computational Linguistics', 'Relevance of Research in Sanskrit Literature for Modern Management', 'Kashmiri Shaivism: A Source of Scientific Knowledge', 'Value Framework for Good Governance in Sanskrit Literature', etc.

The Valedictory session commenced late in the evening. Dr. Rajnish Shukla of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwa-

vidyalaya, Dr. Ramesh Bharadwaj of the University of Delhi and Dr. Ramakant Pandey, Director (MSP), of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan were the chief invitees.

The session was chaired by Prof. Girish Nath Jha. Dr. Sushma Tiwari invited the guests to light the lamp and inaugurate the session. She introduced the speakers and asked them to present their address.

Dr. Shukla commenced his address with a focus on misinterpretations of Sanskrit texts and the need for a more comprehensive plan to address that. Dr. Bharadwaj explained in depth the significance of Sanskrit Research Traditions. He stated that many discoveries done in modern sciences were already known to Sanskrit scholars earlier. He gave some illustrations to prove his point. Dr. Pandey emphasized the need of research on ancient Sanskrit concepts which are available in all the disciplines of modern learning.

The session ended with distribution of certificates and a Vote of Thanks.

Shagun Sinha
Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies

State of Japanese Literature in Indian Translations: Reception and Appreciation of Selected Literary works in Original and Translations

The Centre for Japanese Studies (CJS), School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies (SLL&CS) organized a two-day International Seminar on 26 – 27 October, 2016, with financial assistance from Japan Foundation, Tokyo, Japan and the Jawaharlal Nehru University, under the title “State of Japanese Literature in Indian Translations: Reception and Appreciation of Selected Literary works in Original and Translations”. The Director of the seminar was Prof. P.A. George, CJS.

This two-day International Seminar on the whole consisted of two sections, wherein, the first focused on academic sessions (paper presentations) and the second section was Recitations by Japanese professional group, BREATH, and Indian scholars. The academic sessions (six in total) were categorized according to the topics under consideration, such as, Translation of Literary Texts into Indian Languages: Difficulties, problems and Prospects-I&II, Reception of Japanese Literature in India, Applicability of Various Existing Translation Theories and Tools, Role of Literary Translations in Strengthening Bilateral Relations, and Comparative Study of Indian and Japanese Literary Works. A total of eighteen papers were presented by



Professors and Scholars highlighting their views, problems in the process of translation of Japanese literature into various Indian languages etc., vis-à-vis its reception by the Indian society. The Recitation session, in which both Japanese professionals and Indian scholars participated, was the highlight of the whole seminar. Selected literary works of Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Kawabata Yasunari, Miyazawa Kenji and Natsume Soseki were recited by the professional group, BREATH (Maebashi, Japan), lead by Mr. Endo Atsushi on the first day. On the second day of the seminar, Amenimo Makezu, one of the famous poems of Miyazawa Kenji, was recited in

Seminars/Conferences

different regional languages by Indian scholars from different universities, such as Banaras Hindu University, Doon University, English and Foreign Languages University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Rabindra Bharati University, University of Delhi and Visva-Bharati University.

The two-day seminar started with an invocation dance by Ms. Mehru S. Abraham, B.A. 1st year student of the centre, which was followed by welcoming the Guests by Prof. Manjushree Chauhan, Chairperson, CJS, Prof. Rekha V. Rajan, Dean, SLL&CS, gave the welcome speech and focused on the distinct features, characteristics and challenges of in literary translation. Prof. Rajan also threw light on how a translator can overcome problems by maintaining balance between styles, choice of word etc. Following the Dean's address, the Vice Chancellor, Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, enlightened the esteemed audience on how translation works could help in bridging the cultural gap between two cultures, which otherwise would, remain unknown and untold due to the language barrier. Addressing participants, faculty and students, His Excellency Mr. Kenji Hiramatsu, Ambassador of Japan to India shed light on the multi-dimensional significance of translations, which besides opening the doors to unknown cultural and linguistic worlds, seeks to transcend global boundaries, paving the way to effective communication, cultural transfer and strengthening international relations. Mr. Kaoru Miyamoto, Director General, Japan Foundation, spoke about the initiatives taken by the Japan Foundation to facilitate translation work in India. He further said, "The age old strong-cultural bond between India and Japan induces the need for more enthusiasm in the field of translation by equal and active participation of professional as well as amateur translators, who are researching in areas of Japanese Language, Culture and Literature". Prof. P.A. George, Seminar Director, presented his Vote of Thanks to the esteemed guests marking the successful completion of the inaugural session.

The first academic session started with a keynote address by Prof. Mochizuki Yoshitsugu, Professor Emeritus, Iwate University, Japan. It threw light on Miyazawa Kenji's life,

setbacks and transitions. The chair of the session Prof. Mito Takamichi, Kwansei University, Japan, shared his findings and comments. This session was followed by lunch.

The seminar served as a platform to discuss translation from different perspectives, role of translation studies in the development of Japanese language education in India, the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between India and Japan etc. Translation, being an inter-linguistic process, has cultural and educational nuances that can shape the perspective of the readers towards the understanding of a foreign culture. A translator, thus, should possess a deep knowledge of the source text, an insight into its social background and a thorough understanding of its regional literature and culture to substantiate the translation that may be produced. As "readability" and "accuracy" are considered to be the backbone of any translation, a translator should make sure that there is no deviation in the theme, content and spirit of the source text. In the case of literary translation, therefore, the translator has to be familiar with the other works of the same author to understand his unique use of words, idioms and phrases.

A literary piece in any language is not only a reflection of the writer as an individual, but also of the society to which he belongs. Thus, it is a complete package of the accumulated wisdom of the age old tradition and culture of that society. Further, in today's globalized world, where access to any kind of information and knowledge is possible, a translator should make use of such existing resources in order to ensure and maintain the readability and accuracy of the translation.

The two-day seminar concluded successfully with fruitful discussions, exchange of views and opinions by the participants and field experts. The participants also expressed their desire to have such a platform to conduct discussions on this topic in future also.

**Arpita Paul, Deepak Biswas, Ph.D,
Vamshi Krishna, B.M., M.Phil/Ph.D,
Centre of Japanese Studies, SLL&CS**

Sanskrit Centre concludes two-day 'Sanskrit Students' Conference 2016'

It is popularly said that intensive hard work, detailed planning and careful execution are the key to organizing any event successfully. Seems the organizing committee of the Third Sanskrit Students' Conference at the Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies just proved that right.

Commenced in the year 2012, Sanskrit Students' Conference or The Nikhil Sanskrit Chhatra Sammelan, as it is called, is a legacy today that binds Sanskrit students from all over the country to come, interact and strengthen the spirit of student engagement. Apart from the fact that solely students participate in this thereby encouraging young nervous students to

Seminars/Conferences

gain confidence, a key feature of this legacy is the compulsory use of Sanskrit. This practice is a diversion from the culture of leniency usually followed at other Conferences which allow other languages to be used for writing papers thereby missing opportunities to strengthen the practice of Sanskrit speaking during times when Sanskrit as a spoken language eagerly awaits a platform.

Two months of intensive planning preceded the final days. Call for Papers was announced earlier this year. The Organizing Committee, under the guidance of Programme Coordinator Dr. Santosh Kumar Shukla, Chairperson Prof. G N Jha and other faculty members, ensured that blind review process took place correctly. Each paper was scrutinised carefully. Out of more than eighty papers that were received, forty were finally selected. Student Coordinator Mr. Anil Arya defined the process as a hectic but interesting task. Efforts were taken to make it as student friendly as possible.

Organized in collaboration with Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, the Conference commenced on 13th October 2016. Vice Chancellor Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar was the Chief Guest at the Inaugural Function. He expressed his delight over an all-Sanskrit atmosphere that was going to prevail during the next two days. Proceedings of the previous Conference were released in the form of a book called 'Vagullasah'. In a first of its kind move, Sanskrit Centre T-Shirts bearing the ever-loved idea of 'Dva Suparna' were also launched by Dr. Ram Nath Jha and other faculty members.

Prof. G N Jha, in his welcome address, indicated how such gatherings add to the intellectual spirit of the University and thanked the participants for turning up in good numbers. Dr. Ramesh Bharadwaj of the University of Delhi enlightened the students on the various aspects of Sanskrit research and hoped to see more such ideas come up in the Conference. Dr. Manoj Mishra guided the audience on the myth of the Proto-Indo European suggesting Vedic Sanskrit to be the root of all Indo-European languages. The show was definitely stolen by former Rector and founder of the centre Prof. Kapil Kapoor who in his own pleasant style commenced his speech with "Why are you all so serious?" and the missing smiles immediately emerged on all the faces.

Prof. Kapoor congratulated the OC and the faculty members for being regular with all the events and anticipated a great future for Sanskrit in the years to come.

The Conference moved to paper presentation sessions post-tea break. Each of the seven sessions was based on a different theme and was chaired by scholars like Dr. Bharatendu Pandey, Dr. Satyapal Singh, Dr. Ramsalahi Dwivedi, Dr. Hiranman Tiwari and Prof. Sharda Sharma along with other teachers. Vyakarana (Sanskrit Grammar), Sahitya (Literature), Vividha (Miscellaneous), Darshan (Philosophy) were among



the chief themes. Students from various institutions from all over the country presented their papers. Some interesting researches included researches on the history of the modern-day Kinnara, Gadadharacharya's Vyutpattivada, Making of Vedic Veda, Natyasastra, Astadhyayi, Dharma and Adharma in Vyakarana, Vaktatva in Upanisads etc. each presentation lasted for around 15 minutes followed by a short QnA round. All the presentations and queries were posed in Sanskrit.

The Valedictory session took place on the 14th of October 2016 after the last paper reading session. Prof. Ramkaran Sharma was the Chief Guest while Prof. Ramakant Pandey and Prof. Ramesh Kumar Pandey were the other two guest speakers. Prof. Girish N Jha, Prof. ShashiPrabha Kumar, Dr. Santosh Kumar Shukla, Dr. Ram Nath Jha, Dr. Rajnish Mishra, Dr. Hari Ram Mishra, Dr. Satyamurti, Dr. T. Mahendar, Dr. Brajesh K Pandey and Dr. Gopal Meena were also present.

Prof. Ramakant Pandey expressed his pleasure at seeing a collaboration between SCSS-JNU and his institution, the RSS, for the Conference. A proposal was made by Dr. Shukla and Dr. R N Jha for taking the Conference to International level in near future. Prof. Pandey wholeheartedly accepted it as he pledged all possible assistance from Sansthan in materializing the proposal. Prof. Ramesh Pandey too welcomed the idea and expressed his delight over the brilliance of the Conference which according to him is only moving up the performance graph with time.

Prof. Sharma delivered the Valedictory address during which he threw light upon the core problems associated with Sanskrit researches and the significance of Conferences like Nikhil in rooting those out. He was delighted to be a part.

Dr. Shukla appreciated the students for the brilliant arrangements. Special acknowledgements were extended to Mr. Anil Arya, Mr. Yogendra, Student Councillor; Mr. Yeesh Narayan, Mr. Ankush, Mr. Narayan among other OC members and to the ever-helpful staff members. Mr. Anil presented the Conference report. Thereafter certificates were distributed. The session ended with a Vote of Thanks and Shantipath.

Shagun Sinha
Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies

साहित्य और वर्तमान सामाजिक परिस्थिति



अफगानी कथाकार ए. के. रशीद जाने माने शिक्षाविद है तथा आजकल जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के भाषा संस्थान में विजिटिंग प्रोफेसर के रूप में कार्यरत है। इस बार प्रस्तुत है, पेन ड्राइव में उनके साहित्य संबंधी विचार

साहित्य जीवन में एक माध्यम है। साहित्य जीवन में खुद वसीला है यानि कि 'idea' है। 'literature for idea' है। साहित्य स्वयं एक 'theory' है। यह स्वयं में एक समाज है। मेरे लिए साहित्य एक माध्यम नहीं बल्कि स्वयं एक लक्ष्य की तरह है। विचारधारा के सम्बन्ध में मेरा मानना है कि एक इंसान के लिए 'ideology' और 'idea' दोनों बहुत अहम् हैं। यह एक तरह से जिन्दगी में एक लक्ष्य है। इसमें सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत दोनों समस्याओं को समान रूप में महत्व दिया जाता है। इसके पीछे कारण है कि मेरे लिए एक ओर जो मेरा अपना है जिसे हम 'individual' कहते हैं यह बहुत अहम् है। क्योंकि मैं एक बनाने वाला आदमी हूँ। एक 'creator' हूँ। एक 'creator' के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि मैं समाज के लिए क्या बना सकता हूँ। समाज को क्या दे सकता हूँ। इसलिए सबसे पहले मेरे लिए इजादगार अर्थात् शायर (creator) का रुख बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है जो सृजन के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः 'मैं' और 'समाज' दोनों का महत्व है।

जहां तक अफगानिस्तान और भारत दोनों देशों की साहित्यिक अभिव्यक्ति की बात है तो दोनों देशों की साहित्यिक अभिव्यक्ति में भिन्नताएं तो हैं और इस के पीछे वातावरण की अहम् भूमिका रही है। मैं भारत में लगभग 20 वर्षों से रह रहा हूँ और मुझे यहां बहुत शान्ति का अहसास होता है। लोग यहां विकास के बारे में सोचते हैं। अफगानिस्तान में माहौल थोड़ा अलग है। वहां साहित्य का उद्देश्य है शान्ति की प्राप्ति का प्रयास। मैंने कई कहानियाँ, उपन्यास लिखे हैं जिनमें प्रयास है झगड़े से, युद्ध से भागना। हम शान्ति के बारे में सोचते हैं। यहां और वहाँ की साहित्य सोच में अंतर है। मैं भारत और अफगानिस्तान दोनों के संपर्क में रहा हूँ। भारतीय साहित्य और माहौल से भी मुतासिर हूँ और अफगानिस्तान के माहौल से भी। मैंने हाल ही में एक उपन्यास लिखा है 'यहाँ खुदाई खुश है' 'GODS ARE HAPPY HERE'। इसमें जो माहौल मैंने चित्रित किया है पूरी तरह से भारतीय है लेकिन फिर भी कुछ-कुछ जगहों पर अफगानिस्तान के माहौल की झलक इसमें दिखाई देती है। वहां युद्ध का माहौल है और लोग शान्ति चाहते हैं। मेरे साहित्य सृजन में भारत और अफगानिस्तान दोनों का प्रभाव सम्मिलित रहता है।

मैंने कई मुल्कों को देखा है वहां अध्ययन-अध्यापन किया है। वहां के रचनाकारों से मेरा बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध भी है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैंने देखा कि कुछ लोग अपने फायदे के लिए साहित्य का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग साहित्य का सृजन करते हैं।

हम साहित्य में मानवता को बनाये रखने के जो मूल्य हैं उन्हें महत्व देते हैं, उन पर ज्यादा फोकस करते हैं, उनकी अभिव्यक्ति करते हैं। लेकिन पश्चिमी देशों में ऐसा नहीं है। यहां तक कि योरोप, अमेरिका में भाषा का कोई विभाग ही नहीं है। वहां साहित्य के केन्द्रों में मात्र तुलनात्मक अध्ययन ही है। वे हमारे देशों से साहित्य लेकर वहां अध्ययन करवाते हैं। वे यहां के साहित्य को टाईकून की तरह शकल देते हैं और उसे 'CREATION' का नाम देते हैं। जबकि यहां एशिया में साहित्य समृद्धि देखने को मिलती है। उर्दू यहां शायरी की सबसे बड़ी जबां हैं और पश्तो यहां की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी भाषा है। मेरा मानना है कि एशिया में साहित्य काफी समृद्ध है और इसी के साथ इसका भविष्य भी समृद्ध है।

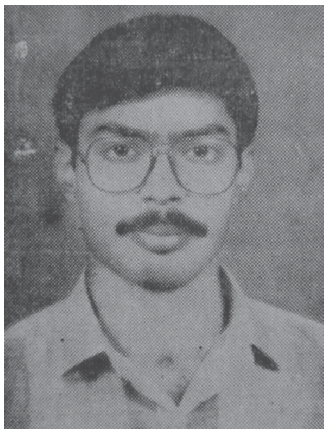
मैंने अपनी कई कहानियों का हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद किया है। लघु कहानियों के पांच संग्रह मेरे छप चुके हैं। यदि कविता की बात की जाए तो मैं पश्तो और हिन्दी दोनों में कविता करता हूँ। मेरे दो उपन्यास भी प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं जिनमें 'GODS ARE HAPPY HERE' का जिक्र मैंने पहले भी किया है। यह पश्तो भाषा में लिखा गया है। मेरे लेखन में भारत के साथ ही साथ, अफगानिस्तान के समाज वहां की संस्कृति को भी विषय के रूप में सम्मिलित किया गया है। वर्तमान में अफगानिस्तान में वारदातें बहुत लिखी जा रही हैं यह वहां की बहुत सफल विधा के रूप में सामने आई है। इन वारदातों का प्रमुख विषय है जो लोग बाहर से अफगानिस्तान आते हैं उनकी दुर्दशा को अभिव्यक्त करना।

यदि आजादी की बात कहें तो आजादी तो अफगानिस्तान में भी है लेकिन वहां कई अन्य प्रकार की समस्याएँ भी हैं। पहली बात कि वहां पर माहौल ठीक नहीं है, झगड़े चलते रहते हैं, कई बार खतरनाक हालात बन जाते हैं। दूसरा कि वहां 'STABILITY' (स्थिरता) नहीं है। वहाँ के विश्वविद्यालयों के जो पश्तो, परशियन अध्यापक हैं वे बाहर की चर्चा ज्यादा करते हैं बनिस्पद की अपने देश की स्थितियों को गंभीरतापूर्वक लेने के। अफगानिस्तान में अशान्ति बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। लड़ाई का खतरा हर लम्हा बना रहता है। इन सब विपरीत परिस्थितियों के बावजूद वहां के साहित्य में 'FUNDAMENTALISM, TERRORISM, LEADERSHIP' आदि के खतरों पर चर्चा की जाती है। शेर-ओ-शायरी में भी इस तरह के यथार्थ की अभिव्यक्ति की जाती है। वहाँ के साहित्य में आलोचना की परम्परा भी विकसित हुई है। अफगानिस्तान में फिलहाल यह नहीं है क्योंकि वहां स्टेट 'STABLE' (स्थिर) नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह कि यह बात 'SO CALLED DEMOCRACY' के साथ चल रही है। 'SO CALLED DEMOCRACY' से आशय है कि हमने प्रजातंत्र को दिल से नहीं अपनाया है, यह समाज के मूल में, लोगों के दिल में नहीं है बल्कि ऊपर से 'IMPOSE' कर दी गई है। अतः सबसे पहले 'DEMOCRACY' को दिल से अपनाने की जरूरत है।

मुश्ताक अहमद और नीलमणि भारती
से बातचीत पर आधारित



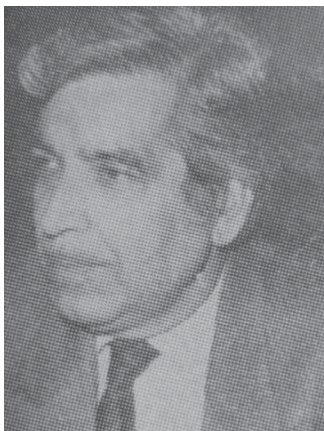
JNU NEWS



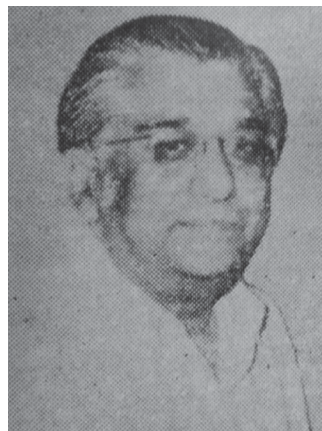
A JNU scholar, Shri Lallan Prasad Gupta who has passed M.Sc. (Environmental Sciences) from SES has stood first in the joint CSIR-UGC NET Examination in June, 1991 in the discipline of Earth Sciences.



Renowned scientist, educationist and former Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University Dr. D. S. Kothari passed away in the early hours of 4 February, 1993 in Jaipur. He was 87.



Prof. Yoginder K. Alagh, assumed office as the new Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University on 14 December, 1992.

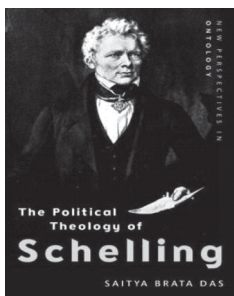


Prof. Sivatosh Mookerjee, an eminent Scientist and Professor Emeritus at the Jawaharlal Nehru University passed away at his residence in Shantiniketan (Calcutta) on 6 March, 1993. He was 66.

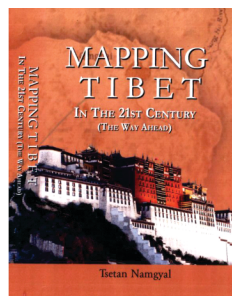


Well – Known Economist, Prof. Krishna Bharadwaj, the funder Chairperson of the Centre for Economic Studies at JNU passed away on 8 March, 1992.

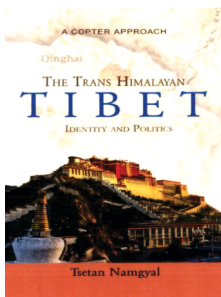
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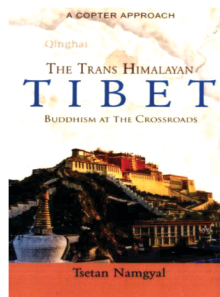
The Political Theology of Schelling, author by Dr. Saitya Brata Das, Centre for English Studies, SLL&CS, published by Edinburgh University Press. ISBN No: 978-1474416900.



“Mapping Tibet In the 21st Century (the Way Ahead)” by Dr. Tsetan Namgyal, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, SIS published by Manakin Press Pvt. Ltd. ISBN No. 9789386221551.



“The Trans Himalayan Tibet Identity and Politics” by Dr. Tsetan Namgyal, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, SIS published by Manakin Press Pvt. Ltd. ISBN No. 9789384370558.



“The Trans Himalayan Tibet Buddhism at the Crossroads” by Dr. Tsetan Namgyal, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, SIS published by Manakin Press Pvt. Ltd. ISBN No. 9789386221568.

Alumni Corner

Interview with Mahendra Dubey, Program Consultant, Doordarshan, New Delhi

Mushtaq: How and when did your association with JNU start?

Mr. Dubey: I qualified the written test of JNU in 1980 but I did not appear in the interview thinking that it will be very

difficult to study here. I took up a job in WHO and continued to work there for four years. My association with JNU started again in 1984 when I took admission in M. Phil in Social Medicine. At that time, I had also got admission in DU in LLM, but I finally chose JNU over DU. I was astonished to see the culture here. Women could smoke and most of the people spoke in English. Moreover, there was no discrimination in the name of religion, caste or social background. The conversation between the people used to be of changing society and the condition of marginalised sections. All this was totally new for me as I came

from a place where these things were unimaginable. Gradually, I grew into this change and eventually, I started enjoying it.

Mushtaq: How was the JNU of your time?

Mr. Dubey: When I reached JNU, it struck me that this university is not like other universities. While in other universities, public conversations were mostly academic, here I saw people conversing over a range of topics- both academic as well as non-academic. The people coming from small villages were talking and thinking big, which was an unusual sight for me. The world was divided into two blocs at that time and that echo was felt in JNU. People used to talk about the world and the future of world politics. This impacted me a lot and I was impressed with this lively culture. In the meantime, I got associated with Doordarshan and the foot prints of JNU were there to be seen in my programs as well. I used to

Alumni Corner

insert the things discussed in JNU in my programs. People from JNU were called to talk on different issues from health, environment, and culture to the national and world politics. Most of the students in JNU were from rural areas from across India and that inclusive culture made JNU unique. Interdisciplinarity was wholeheartedly adopted and the students used to learn other subjects along with their own and it gladdens me to see that that culture still exists in JNU.

Mushtaq: Tell us why you chose media over academics or civil services.

Mr. Dubey: I had a political background and used to write in newspapers and magazines. I started working with DD when I was just a student in JNU. The culture here also inspired me to work for the betterment of weaker sections in society. This inspiration brought me to the media and to date I try my best to implement those very teachings of JNU.

Mushtaq: What is the role of JNU in nation building?

Mr. Dubey: From the perspective of JNU community, nation building is to work for the betterment of society and the downtrodden of the nation. Understood this way, JNU has had much success in realising these goals. It has had great contribution in making India better. Alumni of JNU are found in every walk of life, from media to civil service and academics to economics, they are serving

society. There is a distinct perspective of those who have studied from JNU in every walk of life.

Mushtaq: How has JNU changed over the years?

Mr. Dubey: Change is the law of nature and that happens everywhere. JNU has also changed a lot. Commercialization has left its mark on the culture of JNU. Most of the students have become career oriented. The culture of multinational companies was not as dominant in our time and most of the people would study for government jobs. But now students want quick jobs and earn money and it has impacted the overall culture of JNU. And yet, despite all of this JNU continues to be different from other institutions.

Mushtaq: Any message to the JNU community and especially to the students who want to take journalism as their career?

Mr. Dubey: Students of JNU have the capacity to change the very face of journalism. This fourth pillar of our Democracy is inflicted with corruption and other anti-social activities and there is a desperate need for reform in the field. If the students of JNU come in this profession, I am sure they will make some positive difference and leave their footprint in this field. So, I encourage more and more students in JNU to adopt journalism as their career and work for the betterment of society.



Shri Maya Ram, Security Guard, Security Branch, passed away on Friday, 9 September, 2016

Shri Jatung Raja Philemon Chiru, Ph.D. Student, CWAS, SIS, passed away on Wednesday, 26 October, 2016

We extend our condolences to the bereaved families.

JNU News welcomes contribution about Alumni Achievements/Awards. Please write to pro@mail.jnu.ac.in, pro@jnu.ac.in or poonamskudaisya@gmail.com

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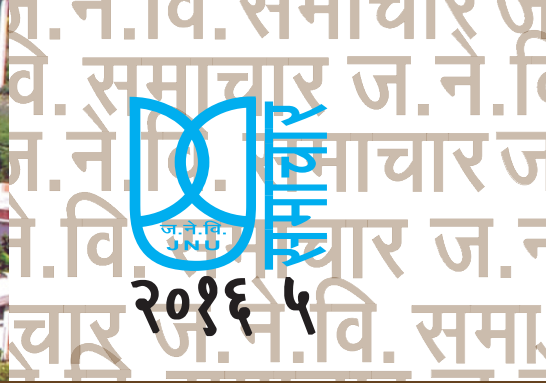
Please attach a passport size photograph also

Photo Gallery



1. हिन्दी कार्यालय द्वारा 21 सितम्बर, 2016 को 'हिन्दी दिवस समारोह' आयोजित किया गया। इस अवसर पर डॉ उर्मिला देवी, संयुक्त सचिव (विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग) मुख्य अतिथि थी। चित्र में प्रो. एम जगदीश कुमार, कुलपति, डॉ उर्मिला देवी, संयुक्त सचिव (विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग) एवं अन्य अतिथिगण एवं अधिकारी।
2. Office of Research & Development, JNU organized an Orientation Programme on "Research at JNU" on 29 September, 2016. Photo shows: Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, Vice Chancellor delivering the speech.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru University organized the Seventh Professor P.N. Srivastava Endowment Lecture on "Advances in Indian Defence R&D" by Dr. G. Satheesh Reddy, Scientific Advisor to raksha Mantri and Director General, Missiles & Strategic, DRDO on 21 September, 2016. Photo show: Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, Vice Chancellor; Prof. Riddhi Shah, School of Physical Sciences; Dr. G. Satheesh Reddy, Scientific Advisor to raksha Mantri and Director General, Missiles & Strategic, DRDO; Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra, Rector-I; Prof. Satish Chandra Garkoti, Rector-II.
4. The Global Studies Programme, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, SSS organized an international conference on Global Capital and Social Difference Global Studies and Local Frames, from 6 to 8 October, 2016. Photo shows: Faculty Members, Students and Participants.
5. Centre for Japanese Studies, SLL&CS organized a two day international seminar on "State of Japanese Literature in Indian Translations: Reception and Appreciation & Recitation of Selected Literary Works in Original and Translations" on 26 – 27 October, 2016. Photo Shows: Prof. P.A. George, Centre for Japanese Studies, SLL&CS; Prof. Rekha Rajan, Dean, SLL&CS; Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, Vice Chancellor, Mr. H.E. Kenji Hiramatsu, Ambassador of Japan in India; Mr. Kaoru Miyamoto, Director General of the Japan Foundation, New Delhi; Prof. Manjushree Chauhan, Centre for Japanese Studies, SLL&CS.
6. RTI Cell organized a special lecture on "Right to Information & Strengthening Democracy" delivered by Prof. M. Sridhar Acharyulu (Madabhushi Sridhar) Central Information Commissioner on 4 October, 2016. Photo shows: Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra, Rector-I; Prof. M. Sridhar Acharyulu (Madabhushi Sridhar) Central Information Commissioner; Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar, Vice Chancellor; Dr. Pramod Kumar, Registrar.





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

Teacher's Day Celebration on 5th September, 2016



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