

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.

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An Interview with Prof. R. Rajaraman, Emeritus Professor of Theoretical Physics, School of Physical Sciences



Mansi: How and when did your journey with JNU begin? How has your experience been here over these years?

Prof. Rajaraman: My journey with JNU began relatively late in life. I had already spent decades teaching and

doing research at IISc Bangalore, and before that at Cornell University, University of S. California, the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and Delhi University. So I was already in my mid-fifties when I decided to move from Bangalore back to Delhi, and I felt that JNU was the best place for me in Delhi. Physicists here at JNU had been urging me to join the university, and I was formally invited by the Vice Chancellor soon thereafter, invoking some clause in the JNU statutes that permitted them to do so without my having to apply, or come for interviews. So it was all done very graciously.

This was a relatively new School of Physical Sciences when I joined it --- just a few years old. I felt there would be possibilities, and that the place would be free of some of the baggage that old places tend to have. I had young enthusiastic colleagues and they turned out to be very good. And I was back in Delhi which is my hometown. All in all, it turned out to be a wise decision.

Since joining JNU I respectfully kept declining administrative positions and succeeding Vice-Chancellors here have always been nice enough to accommodate that. So I have been just a professor from the day I came and, at age 75, I am still a professor now, except that somewhere along the line they stopped my salary and put me on pension. But JNU was good enough to offer me this Emeritus thing which was very nice, because I didn't have to move anywhere and could continue my work without dislocation.

My experience of JNU has been very good. Partly because I didn't get involved in administrative matters, my role has been that of a person slightly away from the main action on campus. But, apart from teaching I was closely involved in the affairs of my School and whenever the Vice Chancellor wanted me to be in some committee, I have gladly served. Professor Alagh was the Vice Chancellor when I joined, and from the beginning he was kind to me and very supportive. But one example of the confidence he showed in me, within a month of my joining JNU, had mixed consequences! He caught me, an innocent new Bakra at JNU and put me in charge of a committee to work out the financial future of JNU. It was of course an honour to be entrusted with this responsibility but I had heard that JNU was a place where people, including students, have strong opinions

and express them in no uncertain terms, so I was a little wary of doing it, But unwilling to decline a responsibility assigned by the VC, I accepted it. With an excellent set of colleagues as other members of our Committee, we worked hard and put together a report covering all aspects of the university's finances. Prof Alagh in another example of his support had the report printed into a nice booklet and distributed to the faculty.

Among other things, we had also suggested a very modest hike in the student fees. Sure enough, it led quickly to a strike on campus. Prof. Alagh, not one to be cowed down by pressure, went on a counter hunger-strike of his own. There were posters around the campus screaming "Rajaraman down! down!" My mother had come to visit me and when she saw those posters she said "My god! What is happening to you here?"

But I quickly realized that these confrontations sound more threatening than they really are. I remember a student union leader assuring me amidst shouts of Murdabad, "Sir, it's nothing personal". And the fact was that students were intelligent --most of them anyways--and they were willing to talk about things even though they had strong views and disagreed. That's what I had heard about JNU even before I came. That was the kind of tumultuous but exciting beginning to my life at JNU.

On other fronts, some of the things, that I expected would happen, probably naively, did not happen. I thought there would be more much intensive interaction between the science people and the social science people. In fact, one rarely meets them on the campus; there is a secret tunnel which goes from JNU to television studios and to the India International Centre. I used to meet them in those places, but rarely in the JNU marketplace, or on the streets. So there wasn't much intermixing. Of course you do meet people at various JNU committee meetings and get to know them a little. But those interactions are generally on administrative or other official matters -- not on cultural, political matters. Those famous JNU debates in dhabas and street corners -- the students do it, but not the faculty. But still, although less than I had expected, the JNU campus is a far more lively place than those of research institutes. In addition, by the very nature of Delhi, coming here also means getting more involved in public issues. As a result, around the time I retired, I decided to engage full time on public policy issues, which necessarily meant that I had to drastically reduce research in physics. I decided that having spent 40-50 years doing pure Physics, time had come to move on to working on matters of public interest on nuclear and educational policy fronts. For that kind of work, being in JNU is great help. Nowadays, I interact a fair bit with SIS on various

nuclear disarmament and energy issues. Whenever their students need technical advice or information they often come to SPS and consult me. That of course would not have been possible anywhere in India except JNU.

Mansi: How do you see JNU having changed over the years that you have been here?

Prof. Rajaraman: When I first came the science Schools enjoyed relatively little clout because there were very few of them. The public perception of this university was that it pursued mainly social sciences, international studies, and languages. Correspondingly the weight they carried in the affairs of the university was much more. But many science people, particularly in my school were actually happy with that situation; we were left alone to do our stuff. But gradually, JNU science has now grown further. It has bigger and more science Schools. As the number of science people grew, the awareness that it is an important component of JNU has also grown. The science people have won quite a few awards, they bring in a lot of funding, and grants, so that by now science people have grown to have more say in the running of JNU affairs. The fact that Dr Ashis Datta and then Dr Sopory from our science Schools became VCs is also indicative of this increased prominence of the sciences.

Another major change is related to the availability of on-campus housing. In the 'Seventies, after JNU had just started, I believe there was plenty of housing. One of the attractions of JNU for prospective faculty was the large beautiful campus with spacious housing. But as JNU expanded there was no corresponding growth in housing. By the time I joined in 1993, the faculty had grown a lot, but there was a big shortage of on-campus housing. Despite being a senior professor specially invited by the university to come here, I had to settle for the shuttered up upper half of a type VI house in terrible repair, even that was possible only because of the special efforts of the Vice chancellor. And I stayed there till the day I retired--- I could not ascend any higher on the housing list!

Fortunately, since then there has been another round of housing construction on campus. Today, practically everyone, including the fresh young teachers, gets housing. That is of course wonderful. It makes their life much more comfortable and stress free, and saves a lot of time in traveling. But the downside is that now they all go home at lunch time. So interaction between faculty members tends to diminish. Earlier on, many of us brought our lunch-dabbas and at lunchtime, would eat together. Now there is an exodus around 12.30 and people come back only around 2. In the old days, our School was small and way below in the housing list, we actually met one another much more and there was much more interaction then, than now. So this just shows how a positive development can have unexpected adverse effects too. I don't mean to imply

that people are doing less work now than then because they go home and goof off. No doubt they come back to their offices and labs and work late into the night. But that sort of work routine still leaves them isolated from one another. Yet another change is of course that the university ethos has moved from the left more towards the centre. I don't merely mean that centrist or rightist political parties also have student wings and posters on walls. They probably had them always but the average opinion has moved to the centre. In the sense that people voicing a variety of opinions feel more comfortable now than they did earlier. Even today, conservative opinion is still not represented much here but today it is more so than when I came here. One contributory factor is the addition of more scientists to the JNU community. Scientists generally tend to be non-ideological. It may not be a very good thing but that's how they tend to be. So their increasing weight on campus has also diluted the strong leftist aura of the place. All in all, though, I found the politics of JNU very thoughtful. Even though it tended to be one sided, it has been an enriching experience.

Mansi: You have been part of faculties and research at Princeton, Indian Institute of Science, DU and many more. How do you think JNU is different from these places?

Prof. Rajaraman: Cross country comparison is difficult because the whole scene is different. Within India JNU is very unique. First, there are fields which are being pursued here for a long time which don't exist at most other places like SIS as a school and the Languages School. Subjects like environmental studies came here first before other places in India. I remember in the days when I was teaching at Delhi University. JNU was about to be formed. We at DU were surprised to see these new names of Schools, the new fields. JNU was a pioneering place in these; it got a lot of new things going. That made it very different from any other university in India.

Comparison with universities from abroad is a different matter. There are a large number of superb places in the world. Once in a while one hears people from Indian science institutions, who are trying to sell themselves or their institutions or are under the intoxicating influence of some Award or recognition who go overboard and say that we are as good as Harvard, Cambridge or MIT. Anybody who feels that the Indian institutions have reached that level is kidding himself. I feel terribly embarrassed and sad when I hear those statements. Such chauvinistic claims may give political leaders, administrators and the general public a nice warm feeling but they only come in the way of our getting better, as complacency gets further consolidated.

However, all in all, we have nothing to be ashamed of about our academic institutions; we have several world class scholars and researchers in the country, in the sciences and the humanities. We are handicapped by huge financial constraints, so we really

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cannot do experimental science like we would want to. In both our personal and professional lives, we live with a rickety infrastructure which wastes a lot of our time and energy. As part and parcel of India we have India's problems-- everyday there is a struggle to get routine things going- electricity, water. So our level of efficiency is much less and this has been the case for generations. These are to some extent legitimate excuses. So we should not feel so bad if we don't produce things at the level of the best places in affluent countries.

But fact remains that the few outstanding scholars we have are still isolated individuals or pockets. The fraction of these bright people at the famous universities abroad is just much higher. If you look at any of our universities or institutes as a whole, we are nowhere nearly as good as Harvard or Princeton, either in faculty quality, the student quality, the courses given or the rigour with which student or faculty performances are evaluated.

Unfortunately, such poor efficiency has become a national habit. So even when funds are available and salaries and living conditions are good, as has been the case with Indian scientists in recent years, even when we have everything available, we still don't know how to work with ninety percent efficiency.

These comments hold both for our universities (including the best ones like JNU) as well as for the elite well funded research Institutes like IISc or TIFR. But there is another additional handicap that universities have been facing in fields of science, as compared to research institutes. When I was a young professor and had just returned to India from the US, there were very few Science institutes -- there was TIFR at Bombay, IISc, and the IITs had just started. Now there are just dozens and dozens of such institutes, in every science field there are institutes around the country. Many of them are good, given Indian conditions. But these institutes have come and essentially robbed the universities blind in terms of funding and manpower. Bright new faculty and students prefer them to any university. Nobody wants to come to the universities anymore, barring a few strange cases. This is a great problems universities face vis-à-vis sciences. At JNU we are one of the best universities in India. But still there is a gap in terms of quality of our productivity, speed and vigor compared to these institutes. This process has been on for last 30-40 years. I have been on both sides of this divide—at DU and JNU on the one hand and, in between the two, at IISc on the other. Funding and Policy making has been in the hands of the more successful and entrepreneurial researchers, many of whom have, for decades, had a somewhat of condescending attitude about not only about university scientists but about teaching itself.

In the past decade things are changing. Research institutes have realized the importance of teaching because they are not getting enough input of good students for their research. Again, in a tacitly condescending way, they feel that the blame lies with the universities which they feel are incorrigible.

Although they won't come out and say so the science establishment and the government have more or less given up on the universities. So to train undergraduates better, they have started taking undergraduate students themselves, offered fast track courses, and also started new teaching institutions “uncontaminated” by existing university structures. These new initiatives may bring some success and I hope they will. But in the processes, the conventional universities have been pushed down even further.

Of course in absolute terms, universities have also gotten more funds than before and salaries have vastly improved and they are trying to up their research rating. Committees are being formed in JNU to increase the quality of research. In promotional matters “modern methods” of evaluation are being employed, citation indices of candidates are being looked at, it remains to be seen whether the net result ends up being better.

Mansi: Being a Professor Emeritus, do you wish certain goals or visions this university or your school should adopt?

Prof. Rajaraman: If I put on the hat of a JNU chauvinist I would argue, that our university should demand from the UGC and the government more autonomy in its practices. I realize that it is easy for me to say this and very hard for university authorities to achieve it. But if you want this to be a very special place, (which it already is in to some extent), you have to do things a little differently from the norm. If you concede to the same practices here as in the other 300 universities, then we cannot improve beyond a certain point. I would say we should ask to be permitted improved hiring practices – make the process speedier. If the Center or School has agreed that some potential recruit is good, the university should have the freedom to hire them quickly - if you have a position. Don't wait for elaborate procedures to be completed.

I am very proud of the fact that in India we have passed an RTI Act some years ago. It is a boon to millions of aggrieved poor people who were being hoodwinked by vested interests and the authorities. But I feel there are a few contexts where RTI should not apply, as for instance in matters of academic or aesthetic judgment. That includes selection of faculty, choice of curricula and examination of students in universities. I have no objection to RTIs applied to academic institutions for financial, engineering administrative procedures, but not on academic judgmental matters. Academics are elite activities; there is no question about it in my view. These are things that universities like JNU must fully understand. If in order to ensure that there are no acts of bad judgment and that no inadvertent injustice is done, you institute elaborate procedures and counter measures, you will place everyone in a straitjacket. It is true that without strict checks and balances, wrong judgments and acts of injustice may be done. But you have to let people who run the

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place make occasional mistakes and be judged in the long run by what they have achieved. Otherwise you will destroy all initiative and good people will not flourish here.

These problems are part and parcel of the university structure in India which is highly bureaucratic. Our people inherited it from the colonial rulers and made it even more bureaucratic. Now, I know you can't change university structures quickly in India. But JNU can still say, "Look, treat us as a special case. Give us more freedom, as a test case, in procedural matters. Let us run things differently, we will take the responsibility for the consequences."

On our campuses we have plenty of strikes. That may be justifiable. But I wish there were some student and teacher strikes demanding that the courses be taught properly or that the syllabi need to be updated; or that classes are not being held on time. I don't remember too many such protests ever happening at JNU, DU or any other university. At JNU, as the topmost university in the country, we need to change some of these things, to have the political energy in campus combine with demand for excellence.

Mansi: A message you would like to give to the student community?

Prof. Rajaraman: I think they should continue to retain their involvement with human affairs and suffering. But it should go beyond just national or geo-politics and ideology. It is not sufficient to think only about Syria, Globalization and the Gaza strip. They should have a greater involvement with problems right in their neighborhood, like Munirka, right outside the JNU gates. There are worrisome things happening there too. The average person in JNU is reputed to have a strong empathy for the poor and the oppressed. And indeed that is true. But then why are street children shivering and begging at the red lights in Ber Sarai? Yes, I know that helping the dozen children at that red light will not solve India's or even Delhi's problem. There are tens of millions of children like that and we need systemic and political

changes, etc, etc, blah blah blah! Very true, but still, no amount of sophistry will justify such injustice right under our noses or be of any comfort to those children. So there is something about our supposed concern for the poor and oppressed, which is not completely real. Things should not be burning outside our gates, while we sit here and debate some intellectual point.

Here is some more advice that may be unpopular. Work Harder. It is nice to sit in Ganga dhabha and debate, but students have to work harder in their academic tasks. Because this is the age in life when you can work hard. And you will find that working hard when you are young bears all kinds of fruits later in life. Students should put a lot of value on the education that they are getting, even though it is almost free. When I was doing the committee work for Dr Alagh, I came across the fact that the fees for JNU were less than fees for Kendriya Vidyalaya down the road. That's a bit ridiculous. We tried to raise the fees slightly (up to 100 rupees a month) in our committee report and that is what led to a big strike on campus. Thoughtful students at JNU, DU and all over universities in India should remember that the tens of thousands of rupees per head that the government spends, especially in the sciences, to subsidise their education come from the mouths of the poor. Sure, I know that there are students who cannot afford even the meager fees we charge. By all means identify them and give them a hundred percent scholarship. But people zipping around in mo-bikes, talking on cell phones and going to movies whose tickets cost several hundred bucks don't need so much subsidy. When you get something for free you start taking it for granted and stop placing so much value on it.

In India, students take exams and their marks seriously but not the content of the education they get. Students in JNU should take the lead. They must remember that they are in the number one university in India and that cannot be sustained by just repeating "we are number one"; you have to keep working at it to keep it up. Otherwise you slip down and become like any other place. In order to be the best, you have to strive all the time.

Movements & Appointments

New Appointments/Deans/Directors/Chairpersons

- ◆ Prof. Subhasis Ghosh as Dean, School of Physical Sciences, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. Varun Sahni, Centre for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament, School of International Studies, as Chief Advisor, International Collaboration, for a period of two years.

- ◆ Dr. Arunim Bandyopadhyay, Centre of Russian Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, as Co-ordinator, Language Laboratory Complex, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. Ayesha Kidwai as Chairperson, Centre for Linguistics, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Dr. Dolla Varaprasad Sekhar as Chairperson, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years.

Movement & Appointments

- ◆ Dr. Vibha Tandon as Professor in the Special Centre for Molecular Medicine.
- ◆ Dr. Sanjoy Kumar Mallik as Associate Professor in Visual Studies, School of Arts and Aesthetics.
- ◆ Dr. Ajay Verma as Associate Professor in the Centre for Philosophy, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. Bijoy Kumar Kuanr as Associate Professor in the Special Centre for Nano Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. T.G. Suresh as Associate Professor in the Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. Karan Singh as Assistant Professor in the School of Computer & Systems Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. Asutosh Srivastava as Assistant Professor in the School of Computer & Systems Sciences.

Administration

- ◆ Shri Saroj Kumar Jha as Technical Officer in the Advanced Instrumentation Research Facility.
- ◆ Shri Indesh Singh as Senior Assistant in the Academic Branch.
- ◆ Ms. Shweta Dhingra as Professional Assistant in the Central Library.
- ◆ Shri Harish Kumar Sharma as Professional Assistant in the Central Library.
- ◆ Shri Abhishek Bindal as Stenographer in the Centre for South Central Southeast Asian & Southwest Pacific Studies, School of International Studies.
- ◆ Smt. Uma Gulati as Stenographer in the Registrar's Office.
- ◆ Shri Surendra Mahrotha as Stenographer in the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Shri Devinder Vaid as Stenographer in the Estate Branch.
- ◆ Shri Dheeraj Kumar as Stenographer in the Vice-Chancellor's Office.
- ◆ Shri Amit Kumar as Stenographer in the Hindi Unit.

- ◆ Ms. Ruchi Bisht as Stenographer in the office of the Deputy Registrar (Evaluation).
- ◆ Shri Prabin Kumar as Stenographer in the University Science Instrumentation Centre.
- ◆ Smt. Neha Dogra as Stenographer in the Academic Staff College.
- ◆ Shri Jitendra Kumar Patel as Stenographer in the Centre for International Politics, Organisation & Disarmament, School of International Studies.
- ◆ Smt. Rekha as Stenographer in the Internal Quality Audit Centre.

Retirement & Resignation

- ◆ Prof. Anvita Abbi, Centre for Linguistics, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- ◆ Prof. Girijesh Pant, Centre for West Asian Studies, School of International Studies.
- ◆ Prof. Z.S. Qasmi, Centre for Persian and Central Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- ◆ Prof. Mohd. Shahid Husain, Centre for Indian Language, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- ◆ Shri H.K. Batra, Administrative Officer, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- ◆ Shri S. Easwar, Private Secretary, Office of Dean of Students.
- ◆ Shri Rajender Singh Negi, Gestetner Operator, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- ◆ Shri Ramesh Kumar, Security Guard, Security Branch.
- ◆ Smt. Sharda, Safaikaramchari, Sabarmati Hostel.
- ◆ Shri Jitendra Kumar Singh, Sanitary Inspector, Estate Branch.

Voluntary Retirement

- ◆ Shri S. Chandrasekaran, Co-ordinator (Evaluation).

Achievements/Awards



- ◆ **Prof. Surinder S. Jodhka**, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, has been nominated as Oxford University Press India Delegate for the discipline of Sociology for a period of three years. This is the first time the OUP in India has appointed its own delegates from India.



- ◆ **Dr. N. Janardhana Raju**, Associate Professor, School of Environmental Sciences, has been selected for the award of "**Dr. Sudarshan Pani-DR. (smt) Rama Dwivedy Medal**" for the best contribution in the field of Hydrogeology and Environmental Geochemistry for the last ten years, i.e. 2003-2013, by Department of Geology, Centre of Advanced Study, Kumaun University, Nainital.

Achievements/Awards



- ◆ **Dr. Abhinav Grover**, School of Biotechnology, was awarded the prestigious INSA Medal for Young Scientists for the year 2013 at the Anniversary Meet of the Academy held on 28 December, 2013 in Lucknow. Dr. Grover was honored by the Indian National Science Academy for his significant contribution in the field of Plant Biotechnology. Dr. Grover demonstrated that over expression of squalene synthase in tissue cultures of *Withania somnifera* (Ashwagandha) enhances production of withanolides, which are high value phytocompounds with a plethora of therapeutic potential, thus elucidating that squalene synthase is a key regulatory enzyme of their biosynthetic pathway.



- ◆ **Ashish Kumar Singh**, Ph.D. Research Scholar, Molecular Virology Lab, School of Life Sciences, has been honored with second prize for the best poster in recognition of his work on “Synergistic interaction of begomoviruses results in breakdown of natural resistance in chilli” in ASIA-PACIFIC CONGRESS OF VIROLOGY “VIROCON-2013”, organized by Indian Virological Society (IVS). Out of 75 posters presented from all over the Asia Pacific region, his poster was adjudged as the second best.



- ◆ **Aditya Raj**, studied at JNU for M.Phil at Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies, has been selected to receive Professor M.N. Srinivas Memorial Prize 2013. Constituted by the Indian Sociological Society, this is given to young Sociologist or Social anthropologist for noteworthy publication in the previous year.

- ◆ बिहार सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय (राजभाषा) विभाग ने बिहार के राज्यपाल के आदेश से भारतीय भाषा केंद्र, भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति संस्थान के प्रो. नामवर सिंह (अध्यक्ष), प्रो. मैनेजर पाण्डेय (सदस्य) और डॉ. देवेन्द्र चौबे (सदस्य) को वर्ष 2013–2014 के लिए हिन्दी साहित्य सेवी सम्मान एवं पुरस्कार योजना के लिए गठित निर्याणक समिति में नामित किया है।

Campus Activities

Central Library, JNU opens 24X7

Central Library, JNU meets a long time demand of the students for round the clock services by extending its hours of operation. The Vice-chancellor, Prof. Sudhir K. Sopory, while inaugurating the newly renovated reading hall on the ground floor of the Central Library, announced that the reading hall facility will henceforth be available for 24 hours, commencing from 3 February, 2014. The University thus reinforces the library support for research and enhanced scholarship by extending the hours of operation.

The newly renovated reading hall has a seating capacity of 128 and furthermore each seat has the capacity to accommodate the use of laptop. The Central Library has a diverse collection of more than 5 lacs volumes and subscribes to more than 50 online databases. Besides, it has a rich collection of more than 1 lac e-books spanning different disciplines. It is pertinent to mention here that the Library provides remote access to all the online resources subscribed by it,

i.e. users can access and browse online resources of the library irrespective of time and their location.

The extension of library hours will promote the use of print collections by the user community, said the Chief Librarian, Dr. R.C. Gaur. Dr. Gaur further elaborated that the library as a physical place has immense importance where students come, interact, collaborate with one another, which catalyzes and fosters interdisciplinary research and generates knowledge.

The reading hall will provide a user friendly, conducive environment for students and researchers to pursue their academic and research endeavors. The entry to the library reading hall during all hours of opening shall be by access control system. Students shall be required to bring their ID-cards. This will ensure that the library facilities are meaningfully used by the JNU students only.

Ramesh C. Gaur, Librarian, Central Library

दूसरा गुणाकर मुले स्मृति व्याख्यान



विश्व हिंदी दिवस के अवसर पर जेएनयू में 10 जनवरी 2014 को दूसरे गुणाकर मुले स्मृति व्याख्यान माला का आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति और प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक प्रो. सुधीर कुमार सोपोरी ने की और मंच का संचालन प्रो. गोबिन्द प्रसाद ने किया। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के रसायन विज्ञान विभाग के प्रो. पवन माथुर ने 'भाषा, सर्जना और विज्ञान' पर दूसरा गुणाकर मुले स्मृति व्याख्यान दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि भाषा से हमारा गहरा और अटूट सम्बन्ध है। यह वह प्राण तत्व है, जिसके बारे में बोलना, सोचना वैसा ही है जैसा आप हम स्वयं को भाषा विहीन माने तो बहुत पीछे की ओर पहुँच जाएंगे। शब्द के लिए स्वर, स्वर के लिए वाणी और वाणी के लिए वाक् तंत्र चाहिए। वाणी तंत्र के बिना भाषा सम्भव ही नहीं है। डॉ. गोबिन्द प्रसाद ने अपने शुरुआती वक्तव्य में कहा कि गुणाकर मुले का सम्बन्ध विज्ञान और गणित से हैं। उन्होंने इन विषयों पर हिंदी में अनेक पुस्तकें लिखीं। भाषा जितना उद्घाटित करती हैं

कहीं उससे ज्यादा छिपाती है। उन्होंने अज्ञेय की कविता को याद करते हुए कहा "शब्द सारे व्यर्थ हैं। क्योंकि शब्दातीत कुछ अर्थ हैं।" प्रो. सोपोरी ने अध्यक्षीय वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा कि यह बहुत ही गूढ़ विषय है, जिस पर निरन्तर शोध की आवश्यकता है। हमारे भाषा विज्ञान केन्द्र में इस पर कार्य हो रहा है। हम केवल अंग्रेज़ी और हिंदी की बात करते हैं लेकिन अन्य भाषाएं भी हैं। हमारा मस्तिष्क किस प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से समस्त भाषाओं को सीखता और कार्य करता है। इस पर शोध होना चाहिए। उन्होंने प्रथम 'गुणाकर मुले स्मृति व्याख्यान' के अंतर्गत इतिहासवेत्ता एवं संस्कृतिविद् प्रो. उदय प्रकाश अरोड़ा द्वारा दिए गए 'विज्ञान एवं वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन: पूर्व और पश्चिम' विषयक व्याख्यान का पुस्तिका रूप में विमोचन किया, जिसकी प्रतियाँ श्रोताओं में वितरित की गयीं। प्रो. सौमित्र मुखर्जी ने कहा कि व्यवहार में हिंदी को प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने की ज़रूरत है। केवल कहने से हिंदी में कार्य नहीं होगा। इतिहासवेत्ता एवं संस्कृतिविद् प्रो. उदय प्रकाश अरोड़ा ने कहा कि भाषा का निर्माण एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया के बाद होता है। उसके विकास में संस्कृतियों का विशेष योगदान होता है। कुलसचिव डॉ. संदीप चटर्जी ने सभागार में उपस्थित समस्त अध्यापकों और श्रोताओं को धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करते हुए कहा कि इस संगोष्ठी का सेमिनार में बदल जाना संगोष्ठी में लोगों के रुझान को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए काफी है।

सुनीता
हिंदी एकक

जयशंकर प्रसाद ग्रंथावली और प्रेमघन ग्रंथावली का लोकार्पण

कल्चर एक्टिविटीज कमिटी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के सौजन्य से बहुरूप ने रंग-ओ-कलाम की दूसरी कड़ी का सफल आयोजन कन्वेंशन सेंटर सभागार 1 में किया। रंग-ओ-कलाम 2013 की इस कड़ी में बहुरूप ने दो नाटक "मंटोइयत" और "सारा" के जरिये अपनी बात दर्शकों तक पहुंचाई।

दिनांक 06.02.2014 को इंडिया हैबिटेड सेंटर के केजुरिना हॉल में जयशंकर प्रसाद ग्रंथावली और प्रेमघन ग्रंथावली का लोकार्पण संपन्न हुआ। वरिष्ठ आलोचक नामवर सिंह, वरिष्ठ कवि कंदारनाथ सिंह, प्रसिद्ध कवि और आलोचक अशोक वाजपेयी और जनसत्ता के संपादक ओम थानवी ने दोनों ग्रंथावलियों का लोकार्पण किया। अस्वस्थता के कारण प्रेमघन ग्रंथावली के संपादक डॉ. राजीव रंजन उपाध्याय उपस्थित नहीं थे। जयशंकर प्रसाद ग्रंथावली के संपादक डॉ. ओमप्रकाश सिंह कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित थे। संचालक श्री रवीन्द्र त्रिपाठी ने सर्वप्रथम डॉ. सिंह को ग्रंथावली के संपादन के संबंध में अपने विचार रखने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। संपादक ने सभा को संपादन के संबंध में अपनी नीति से अवगत कराया। उन्होंने बतलाया

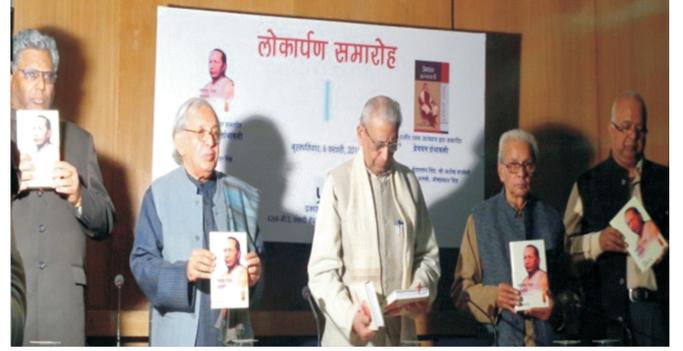
कि किस प्रकार प्रसाद की रचनाओं के कई संस्करणों से पाठों का मिलान कर सही पाठ को पाठकों के सामने लाने का प्रयास किया गया है। उन्होंने आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया कि 'वभ्रुवाहन' नाटक और 'बनवासिनी' जैसी बड़ी कविता प्रसाद ग्रंथावली का संपादन करने वाले पूर्व संपादकों की दृष्टि से छुटी रह गई। इसके अलावा उन्होंने बताया कि करीब 40 असंकलित कविताओं को ग्रंथावली में संकलित किया गया है। ओमप्रकाश सिंह ने बतलाया कि प्रसाद एकमात्र ऐसे साहित्यकार थे जिन्होंने कभी किसी पत्रिका से पारिश्रमिक नहीं लिया और न ही कोई पुरस्कार स्वीकार किया। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि प्रसाद की कविता 'आँसू' के दो संस्करण हैं। दोनों संस्करण ग्रंथावली में दिए गए हैं। उन्हें पढ़ने पर पता चलेगा कि प्रसाद अपनी रचनाओं में कई बार सुधार करते थे। यही हालत 'कामायनी' की है। 'कामायनी' के पाठ भेद की ओर कंदारनाथ सिंह ने ध्यान इंगित करते हुए कहा कि 'कामायनी' के 'चिंता' सर्ग के पहले छंद में 'एक व्यक्ति भीगे नयनों' को बदलकर 'एक पुरुष भीगे नयनों से' कर दिया। कंदारनाथ सिंह ने कहा कि प्रसाद की आरंभिक और अंतिम कविता के बीच लंबी छलांग है। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि 'आँसू' का पहला

Campus Activities

संस्करण आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल ने पढ़ा था और उन्होंने टिप्पणियाँ भी लिखी थीं। प्रेमघन ग्रंथावली के बारे में मैं उन्होंने कहा कि प्रेमघन की रचनाएँ दुर्लभ हैं। प्रेमघन को याद करते हुए केदारनाथ जी ने अपने एक शोधार्थी द्वारा खोजी गई 'आनेद कादंबिनी' की जर्जर प्रति का हवाला दिया जिसे उन्हें देखने का मौका मिला था। ऐसे में यह ग्रंथावली महत्वपूर्ण बन पड़ी है। केदारनाथ जी ने प्रेमघन के भाषागत प्रयोगों के बारे में लिखा कि उनके एक पत्र में हिंग्लिश का प्रयोग मिलता है। ऐसा भाषागत प्रयोग उस समय हिंदी जगत में पहला था।

जनसत्ता' के संपादक ओम थानवी ने 'ग्रंथावली' पद से 'रचनावली' को ज्यादा उपयुक्त माना। अपनी बात के पीछे उन्होंने यह तर्क दिया कि ग्रंथ बंधी हुई रचना को कहते हैं और असंकलित कविताएँ, लेख व टिप्पणियाँ रचना कहला सकती हैं, ग्रंथ नहीं। इसलिए रचनाओं को एक साथ बाँधने के कारण रचनावली कहना अधिक उपयुक्त है। उनकी इस बात पर केदारनाथ सिंह ने अपने वक्तव्य में स्वीकृति की मुहर लगायी। प्रसाद ग्रंथावली के संबंध में उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें प्रूफ की गलतियाँ कम हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि गलतियाँ कम रहने से पढ़ने में रोचकता बनी रहती है।

चर्चित कवि अशोक वाजपेयी ने प्रसाद के बारे में कहा कि उनमें भविष्य के आलोक स्वप्न का अभाव था। व्यक्ति स्वतंत्रता के बारे में प्रसाद के हवाले से वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि उनके अनुसार व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अर्थ उसकी समता की स्थापना है। उन्होंने इस ओर संकेत किया कि प्रसाद का कुपाठ उनके जीवनकाल में मित्र प्रेमचंद द्वारा किया गया था। यहाँ उनका संकेत प्रेमचंद के एक पत्रांश – 'प्रसाद गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ते हैं' – की ओर था। उन्होंने प्रसाद के नाटकों की रंगमंचीयता की बात की। उन्होंने बतलाया कि वी.वी. कारंत द्वारा निर्देशित 'स्कंदगुप्त' बहुत लोकप्रिय हुआ। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि प्रसाद में पूर्व पश्चिम के द्वंद्व की गहरी चेतना विद्यमान थी। यह पहचान बाद के रचनाकारों में लुप्त होती चली गई। उन्होंने प्रसाद में



संस्कृति की गहरी पहचान और सभ्यता समीक्षा की गहरी पड़ताल की ओर संकेत किया। प्रसाद ग्रंथावली के संबंध उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें रचनाओं को बहुत करीने से सजाया संवारा और संकलित किया गया है।

वरिष्ठ हिंदी आलोचक नामवर सिंह ने प्रेमघन के नाम के बारे में विस्तार से अपनी बात रखी। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रेमघन का पूरा नाम उपाध्याय बदरीनारायण चौधरी 'प्रेमघन' है। 'बदरी' को 'बद्री' लिखने पर उन्होंने अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज की। उन्होंने आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल के लेख 'प्रेमचंद की छाया स्मृति' को महत्वपूर्ण बताते हुए कहा कि वह लेख प्रेमघन ग्रंथावली में संकलित किया जाना चाहिए था। 'ग्रंथावली' और 'रचनावली' पद के बारे में अपने विचार रखते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि जिसमें बिखरी रचनाओं को एकत्रित या ग्रथित किया जाय वही ग्रंथावली है। इससे अलग रचनात्मक संकलन को उन्होंने 'रचनावली' माना। उन्होंने प्रसाद ग्रंथावली के संपादन पर ओमप्रकाश सिंह को बधाई दी।

धन्यवाद ज्ञापन प्रकाशन संस्थान के हरीशचंद्र शर्मा ने किया।

स्नेहसुधा, शोधछात्रा
भारतीय भाषा केंद्र
भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान

Seminars/Conferences

Seminar on 'Black Economy in India, its Global Dimensions and Impact on Policies', 9-11 December, 2013

The three day seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Sudhir Sopory, Vice-Chancellor, JNU. The inaugural session was chaired by Prof. Jayati Ghosh, Chairperson, CESP, JNU. In his inaugural address the VC said that corruption and black economy are no longer mere academic subjects. They affect the common citizens. The subject has been very much in public discourse and is being discussed by both academic and non-academic experts. Prof. Ghosh in her remarks mentioned that the topic is timely, given the recent political events.

The organiser of the seminar, Prof. Arun Kumar, in his introductory remarks argued that black economy has become an important political issue. He pointed out that corruption is a sub set of the black economy and the two grow together. Further, while the size of the black economy has grown from 4-5 % of GDP in 1955-56 to 50 % at present, it has hardly been incorporated in analytical studies on the Indian economy. This, in his view, leads to a flawed understanding of the working of the Indian economy and hence to the design of inappropriate

Seminars/Conferences

policies. He said that the study of black economy is important not only from a theoretical perspective but also for empirical work. He suggested that the definition of black economy has to be analytical and ought to be based on the institutional practices in the economy. He pointed to its macro-economic implications, on growth, employment, balance of payment (BOP), saving and investment. Thus, the white economy data does not give a true picture of the economy.

Standard prescriptions for tackling the black economy, viz., lowering the tax rates and doing away with controls and regulations, have not been successful in reducing the size of the black economy in India. According to Prof. Kumar, the black economy is systematic and systemic this is only possible because of the operation of the 'Triad', consisting of the corrupt politicians, businessmen and the executive.

In this three-day long seminar, thirty papers were presented by not only academicians but also by advocates, police officers, revenue officers, journalists and civil servants of different departments along, with experts in their fields who understand the different aspects of the black economy. Papers on illegality in trade, shipping, corruption in the allocation of land and natural resources, value-added taxes (VAT), income tax department,

election financing, education sector, adulteration and health, financial sector and capital flight, etc. were presented.

The Valedictory session was chaired by Prof. Mridula Mukherjee, Dean, School of Social Sciences. Prof. Sunanda Sen gave the Valedictory lecture titled "Multiple Channels of Evasion in Market Economies." She defined evasion as bypassing of state regulations and argued that the neo-liberal system has given rise to opportunities for it. Efficiency via competition opens up markets but it also instills uncertainty. Now, global activities in speculation in stocks, currency, real estate and commodities are rampant. To check all this, she argued, there is a need for effective state intervention and regulation.

The Seminar ended with a vote of thanks to the participants and those who worked for organizing the seminar. A special vote of thanks was given to the fund giving agencies, the ICSSR-Northern Regional Centre, and the Norwegian Government which has granted the project on Tax Havens, and the Planning Commission for funds for the Sukhamoy Chakravarty Chair.

**Ashok, Assistant Professor
Centre for Economic Studies and Planning
SSS**

Celebrating 20 years of CDRI research



ABC proteins of human pathogenic yeast CDRI was characterized by Prasad group of School of Life Sciences between 1993 - 94.

Since then, research on different aspects of the CDRI gene and protein, involving dozens of research groups spread across the globe has resulted in hundreds of quality research publications. To celebrate 20 years of CDRI research, an International meeting was successfully held from 4-8 January, 2014. Seventy-five scientists and research scholars from USA, UK, Europe, Singapore, Taiwan, New Zealand, Canada and India assembled to present and discuss their work. The meeting was highly enriching and promoted not only exchange of novel scientific ideas but initiated several collaborative projects.

**Rajendra Prasad, Professor
School of Life Sciences**

International and Comparative Human Rights Law Practicum

A three weeks intensive workshop on Globalisation and Labour, was organized by the Centre for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament (CIPOD) and the Human Rights Studies Programme of the School of International Studies (JNU), in association with the William S Boyd Law School,

University of Nevada, Las Vegas, for students between 20 December, 2013 to 10 December, 2014 at JNU.

Conceived by Dr. Fatma Marouf of the William S Boyd Law School and Dr. Moushumi Basu of JNU, the Practicum sought to integrate classroom learning with fieldwork. Students who

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participated were expected to not only expand their knowledge of substantive issues related to human rights and labour, but also learn hands-on how to interview victims of violations, document abuses, and draft human rights reports. The first week of the practicum was devoted to acquainting students with various human rights issues concerning labour, especially the issue of migrant workers. Experts from various fields including officials, lawyers, academics, representatives of trade unions and democratic rights organizations from both USA and India were called to apprise the students of the pertinent issues relating to globalization and labour. Special lectures were also organized on selected work areas such as the garment, nursing and the construction industry with the objective of helping the students explore and analyze strategies for holding multinational corporations accountable for human rights violations that occur in their supply chains.

The second half of the practicum, saw students being divided into groups of four, dealing with specific aspects of selected industries. Two of the groups concentrated specifically on the conditions of work in the garment industry in Gurgaon. The first of these focused on the issue of sexual harassment at workplace, while the other on the health and safety of workers in these factories. A third group looked specifically at the condition of nurses while a fourth focused on the plight of domestic workers in the NCR region. Each group was asked to identify issues affecting workers, the legal mechanisms that existed, and to construct a comprehensive picture of the reality of the world inhabited by workers.



The findings of each of these groups were discussed on the last day of the practicum. Some of the findings among others was that: the workplace conditions for workers was deplorable; there was very low compliance with rules and regulations put forward by the government; there was low reporting of cases of sexual exploitation for fear of loss of job; workers as a group were extremely vulnerable to monetary and physical exploitation, firstly because they were part of the informal sector and there was no unionization and secondly the law itself was not properly developed to address worker issues; awareness of the legal mechanisms that existed for grievance redressal and workers' welfare was extremely low among workers, even the government agencies involved were not taking strict action against the non compliance of the regulations as there was little check on concerned employers.

Surabhi Singh, Ph. D Student
Centre for International Politics Organisation & Disarmament, SIS

Seminar-cum-workshop on Nano-Structure Simulation using Atomistix Toolkit & Virtual Nanolab at USIC JNU



A one day seminar-cum-workshop on nano-structure simulation using Atomistix Toolkit & Virtual Nanolab for physical and biological sciences applications was organized by University Science Instrumentation Center, Jawaharlal Nehru University on 15 January, 2014. The programme was jointly sponsored by Quantum Wise Inc. Denmark and m/s Integrated Microsystem, Gurgaon, and JNU. The seminar-cum-workshop was aimed at introducing advanced training to researchers/

engineers in the modeling of Nano-scale devices. Simulations are simple and time saving tools using ab-initio and semi-empirical modeling to assist both theoreticians and experimentalists in predicting and understanding the behavior of Nano-scale devices. The dimensions of electronic devices are rapidly decreasing and there is a need for new generation modeling tools that can accurately calculate the properties of structures and devices where atomic scale details and quantum effects are important. The simulation software is actively used in a wide range of application areas such as:

- Molecular Electronics
- Bulk & Nano-scale semiconductors
- Carbon Nanotubes & Graphene
- Surface Electrochemistry
- Nanowires and nano-ribbons
- Computational Material Science
- Magnetic Systems

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The programme was inaugurated with an introductory talk on “Using ab-initio & semi-empirical modeling to predict & understand the behavior of Nano-scale devices” by Dr. Kurt Stokbro CEO, Quantum Wise Inc. Denmark that was followed by another talk on Quantumwise tools virtual nanolab; this was followed by the question-answer session. The post lunch session comprised hands on practice on the software.

The programme was attended by research scholars and faculty members from the School of Physical Sciences, Special Centre

for Nano Sciences, and the School of Environmental Sciences. More than 40 participants attended the seminar – cum workshop, including faculty and researchers from IIITM Gwalior, SSPL Delhi, GNDU Amritsar, Kurukshetra University, Jamia Milia Islamia, Aligarh Muslim University, MNIT Allahabad, Delhi University and several engineering colleges from the NCR.

**Shatendra Sharma, Professor & Director
University Science Instrumentation Centre**

JNU-STEPS Symposium on Exploring Pathways to Sustainability: Indian and UK experts collaborate on sustainable futures for people and planet

A two-day long Symposium on Exploring Pathways to Sustainability was hosted at Jawaharlal Nehru University on 10-11 February. The Symposium was co-organised by the Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) and the UK's ESRC STEPS Centre.

Around 100 participants from different parts of the world working in government, academia, civil society and media joined together to discuss and debate different themes of the Symposium which include pathways to environmental health and urbanisation, climate change, uncertainty and risk and grassroots innovation.

Prof. Pranav Desai, Chairperson, CSSP, welcomed the national and international delegates he hoped that this collaborative effort would come up with a common platform for collective action towards pathways to sustainability.

In his inaugural address, Professor S.K. Sopory, Vice-Chancellor of JNU, emphasised the need for such collaborative engagements at the national and international level in the context of debates around development, sustainability and climate change.

Professor Melissa Leach, Director of the STEPS Centre, said that the event was a great opportunity to take forward the collective effort and to engage with the challenges of uncertainty, inequality and injustice while recasting the sustainability issues.

The session Pathways to Environmental Health and Urban Transition, based on case studies from waste management in Delhi, brought out the different meanings and understandings of health, environmental and socio-economic risks and uncertainties associated with urban and peri-urban spaces. Prof. Fiona Marshall, STEPS centre, emphasised on exploring the hidden links between local and national problems in relation to global challenges.

Uncertainty from Below, explored case studies from the Yamuna flood plains, Mumbai rifts, Kutch in Gujarat and the Sunderbans in

order to reflect on the challenges of climate change not from the top-down, expert-led, technocratic, reductionist and control seeking understanding but from the perspective of people who are living with these problems and challenges on a daily basis. Prof. Mike Hulme, Kings College, London, said that rather than thinking about climate change in the conventional ways which project singular rationale, it is important to think about climate and its changes to bring in multiple meanings, decentralised expertise and survival strategies.

In the unique format of World Cafe, participants from different parts of the world gathered at round-tables to discuss themes of contemporary relevance such as international dimensions of transformative governance, politics of knowledge and citizenship, environmental movements and action and governance of state, market and community.

The theme of Grassroots Innovation engaged the participants to look critically at the social context and political economy while defining the parameters of grassroots innovation and movements and their role as alternative pathways to engage with the politics of mainstream domination and exclusion. Dinesh Abrol, visiting Professor at CSSP, JNU, while focussing on the inequalities in the power relations between various actors, asked for a focus on building capacities to appraise the right to innovate. By bringing in the examples of copy-left as opposed to patenting, people science movement, honey bee network from India, social technology movement from Brazil and community innovations from UK, the panel proposed the need to scale-up the values, ideologies and lessons from these initiatives to approach reflexive, inclusive and sustainable pathways to innovation.

The session on Securitization dealt critically with various aspects and implications of nexus thinking in relation to food, water and energy security. The presenters, comparing case studies from India-Nepal and Thailand-Laos in reference to water sharing and building of large hydroelectric dams, debated the need to open up the narratives of crises and security in order to appraise plural paths for sustainable water

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use facilitated with plural choices and uses. Dipak Gayawali, former minister of water resources, Nepal, argued that nexus thinking needs to be deconstructed in order to visualise how different types of political economies are at work simultaneously, beyond their meaning as hydrological entities. Ramaswamy R Iyer, from Centre for Policy Research, Delhi, while concluding the session argued for a need to disengage with the delusion of growth paradigms and reassert the ideals of justice and harmony.

The last session of the event Cross-cutting panel discussion, while joining common strands from the two day symposium argued for increasing diversity of pathways while approaching the issues of sustainability in order to increase the robustness and resilience of the socio-technical systems. The panel comprising Dr. Suman Sahai, Gene Campaign, Ashish Kothari, Kalpvriksh, Prof. Jayanta Bandhopadhyay, formerly at IIMC Kolkata, Prof. Brian Wynne, Lancaster University, UK, and Prof. Mellissa Leach and Prof. Andy Stirling from STEPS centre, UK argued for a rethinking and redefining of technocratic models of growth and development, scarcity and security, consumption and exploitation in order to recast sustainability by keeping the ideals of environmental and social justice at its core.

Prof. Pranav Desai, Chairperson, CSSP, JNU, in summing up the whole event, projected the need for a continuous, collective and self-reflexive engagement with these issues in order to aim for trajectories of change for sustainable future for the people and the planet.

**Poonam Pandey, Ph.D Student
Centre for Studies in Science Policy, SSS**

Indo-Swiss Capacity Building Programme on Himalayan Glaciology (Level II)

For the first time in the history of Indian glaciology, a joint training programme on capacity building on Himalayan glaciology of different levels is being implemented under the Climate Change Programme (CCP), NMSHE mission, Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) of Climate Change and Development (CCD), Embassy of Switzerland. It is being coordinated by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) on behalf of the Government of India and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) on behalf of Government of Switzerland.

The Indo-Swiss Capacity Building Programme on Himalayan Glaciology Level-1 was organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) from April 1 to April 27, 2013 under the stewardship of Prof. AL Ramanathan, School of Environmental Sciences, JNU (Organizing secretary and course coordinator). The aim of Level-1 training programme was to provide basic knowledge in the field of glaciology and its importance and to orient young researchers in the field of glaciology. Fifteen participants were selected from Level – 1 based on their overall performance for the Level – 2 programme. Level – 2 programme consisted of field training in a glacier catchment as well as class room training at JNU. The Field Training was held at Chhota Shigri Glacier in Himachal Pradesh from September 19 to October 10, 2013 and the class room training held at JNU convention centre from October 14 to November 22, 2013.

During the Field Training the participants were taken to the Chhota Shigri Glacier by Prof. AL. Ramanathan and his team of

scientific personnel after necessary preparations and acclimatization and were trained in various field methods including High Altitude First Aid, Mountain Safety, Glacier Morphology and Landforms, Glacier Hydrology, Glacier Mass Balance monitoring, Discharge Measurement methods, Geophysical methods, using Automatic Weather Stations and Sensors, Differential Global Positioning System, Automatic Water Level Recorders, Multiparameter Probes for meltwater quality, etc. by experts from Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Class room training was initiated on 14 October 2013, with warm welcome and a brief introduction on the course structure and schedule by Prof. AL Ramanathan. The thirty nine days training program was quite hectic and knowledge creating for the participants; the lectures were delivered by the best experts available from both the countries in various fields. It was six days per week training program. The timetable was from morning 10 AM. to evening 5 PM. Lectures were delivered in morning sessions by different resource persons with different background, and in the afternoons various exercises were given.

There were a total of more than 32 resource persons during the training program who gave lectures and exercises. Among them 7 were from Switzerland PD Dr. C. Huggel (UniZH), Dr. M. Rohrer (Meteodat), Prof. Markus Stoffel (UniGE), Dr. H. Frey (UniZH), Dr. S. Kotlarski (ETHZ), Dr. A. Linsbauer (UniFR) and Dr. V. Ruiz (UniBE) and rest were from different institutions and organisations of India. Resource persons from India were

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from top institutions and organisations who are involved in glaciology or related areas. Dr. Rasik Ravindra, Director of NCAOR, Dr.V.K. Raina Director General (EX), (GSI), and various other persons from different institutions and organisations like GSI, BARC, NCAOR, SASE, IISc, BSIP, PRL, JNU, NIH, HNBGU, LU, CUHP and SPL delivered lectures. Some of the essential topics they covered are Climate Modelling, Cryosphere and high mountains, Global weather and climate, glacier snow melt and runoff, energy balance, mountain hazards, remote sensing

technique for glacier studies and various models, glacier mass balance, glacier hydrology with various models, glacier process and landforms, surging glaciers, role of Himalayas on Indian climate, glacier dating, resistivity survey methods and various adaptations and mitigations etc.

Under Phase III 4-5 candidates, selected based on their performance in Phase II after joint evaluation by Indian and Swiss faculty, will be trained in Swiss institutes and universities in advanced research aspects of Glaciers (Himalayan and Alpine) for about 12-18 weeks in February 2014. The overall coordinators for this program are Prof Anil Kulkarni from IISc, Bangalore and Prof. Markus Stoffel (UniGE) Switzerland.

All the participants successfully completed the training program. Feedback from the participants was also considered, some suggestions were received based on evaluation processes, but overall all the participants were deeply content with the level-2 training program.

**AL Ramanathan, Professor
School of Environmental Sciences**

Educators Meet to discuss Strategies for Korean Language Education in India

The Association of Korean Language Educators in India (AKLEI) recently concluded its 'International Korean Language Educators' Seminar 2014', sponsored by the Korea Foundation and Seoul National University. The seminar was held at the Convention Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, from 21-22 February, 2014. The theme for this year's seminar was 'Strategic Approach to Korean Language Education in India'. The sessions that were spread out for two days witnessed presentations from many international and national scholars.

Prof. Vyjayanti Raghavan, Chairperson of Centre for Korean Studies, JNU, and Co-president of AKLEI welcomed the guests and the participants while Prof. Kim Do-young, Department of East Asian Studies, DU, and President of AKLEI presented his introductory speech on AKLEI and the seminar. The Dean of School of Language Literature and Culture Studies JNU, Prof. M.A. Islahi, appreciated the association's efforts while emphasizing on the importance of foreign language acquisition.

Minister Tae-in Chung, from the Embassy of Republic of Korea, inaugurated the seminar and delivered his congratulatory speech. He emphasized on the importance of increasing people's knowledge and understanding about Korea, its rich history and culture through the promotion of Korean Language in India. The Minister also applauded AKLEI's strenuous efforts in this regard and wished the seminar a great success.

The Director of the Korean Culture Centre, Mr. Kim Kumyoung, in his address, congratulated the Association for successfully organizing conferences and workshops and promoting the Korean language in India for the past 8 years. He



added that there has been an increase in the number of Korean language aspirants due to the recent popularity of Korean culture, which has been reflected in the Test of Proficiency in Korean (TOPIK) exam. He also assured the support from the Korean Culture Centre and The King Sejong Institute in the promotion of Korean studies in India.

The Key Note Address was delivered by Prof. Kim Jong Cheol from Seoul National University, who discussed the 'Canonical Works of the Korean Pre-modern Novels and Teaching Korean as a Foreign Language'. The presentation attracted a lot of interest from the participants on the issue of Literature as a tool for Korean language education.

The two day seminar witnessed presentations on wide range of strategies and methodologies for an effective Korean Language Education environment in India. This included Task-based language teaching, Culture-based language teaching, utilizing Literature and popular culture as tools, strategies for

material development and need for effective and sustainable evaluation system for Korean Language. Prof. P.A. George (JNU) shared his experience of Task-based Debacussion (Debate and Discussion) strategy for Japanese Studies. A considerable amount of papers presented during the seminar focused on Korean Grammar Education and a need for student-centric approach in deciding the strategies and methodologies.

The seminar also addressed problems and challenges that many universities are facing for the smooth and successful running of Korean language programmes. The AKLEI led by Prof. Kim Do-young committed itself to dealing with the issues. The Seminar concluded with an open discussion session and distribution of certificates to the participants. The vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. Ravikesh (JNU) to the guests, participants and sponsors.

National Seminar “Ambedkar's Contribution to the Nation Building: Historical Role, Relevance and Contemporary Challenges”

In the formation of modern India, Dr B.R. Ambedkar (1891-1956) deserves an extraordinary place as a thinker and a leader whose ideas and political struggles envisioned independent India. The life, politics and scholarship of Ambedkar have arguably had the greatest influence on some of the recent shifts in the understanding of Indian history, society, politics, economy and culture. His thought constitutes a distinct intellectual stream, different from his contemporaries, the relevance of which continues till date. His views on caste, society, politics or economy indicated the then emerging national predicament and had a crucial implications on the character of the Indian state. The development of the concept of 'inclusive policy', which has become the buzz word in the 21st century throughout the world and India in particular, actually has its genealogy in Dr. Ambedkar.

In this context, this seminar was an attempt to analyze Ambedkar's perspectives on the issues Indian society is confronting today, of continuities and changes of the dilemmas, to revisit transitions from Ambedkar's critique and philosophy.

Centre for the Study of Discrimination and Exclusion (CSDE), School of Social Sciences (SSS) organized the two-day national seminar on 24-25 February, 2014 at JNU, funded by the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR).

The inaugural session was chaired by Prof. Surinder S. Jodhka, Chairperson CSDE, and the seminar coordinator Dr. Yagati Chinna Rao, introduced the theme of the seminar. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Shushma Yadav, Pro Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi. In her inaugural address, Prof. Shushma Yadav, eloquently placed the contributions of Dr. Ambedkar to nation building. She said that before the Indian Constitution being in place in

The participants included Prof. Kim Jong Cheol (Seoul National University), Prof. Vyjayanti Raghavan (JNU), Prof. D. Y. Kim (DU), Prof. P.A. George (JNU), Dr. Ravikesh (JNU), Dr. Kim Young-Soon (DU), Dr. NeerjaSamajdar (JNU), Dr. Lee Hyun Kyung (JNU), Mr. Kaushal Kumar (JNU), Ms. Salna Sunny (EFLU, Hyderabad), Mr. Paresk Kumar (DU), Mr. Satyanshu Srivastava (JNU), Ms. A. Romita Devi (Manipur University), Mr. Mukesh Jaiswal (Central Univ. of Jharkhand), Mr. Shashi Mishra (Central Univ. of Jharkhand), Ms. Myeong E Lee (JNU), Ms. Hema (DU), Ms. Priti (DU), Ms. Saba Saleem (DU), and Ms. Kim Hyejin, and Ms. Yu Minae (Seoul National University). The Seminar was sponsored by Korea Foundation, Korean Language Education Research Institute and Mirae N.

**Satyanshu Srivastava, Assistant Professor
Centre for Korean Studies, SLL&CS**

the country there was no sense of citizenship, rule of law and equality. Subsequently Dr. Ambedkar who is considered as the father of the Indian Constitution incorporated all these noble concepts in the Constitution and paved the way for the building of modern nation in this country.

The first session was chaired by Prof. Susan Vishwanathan, (CSSS, SSS, JNU) and Dr. Mohita Bhatia, (CSDE) was the convener. The entire three speakers who presented their research papers on various sub themes of the seminar dealt with different aspects of Dr. Ambedkar. While Dr. Rinku Lamba, (CPS, JNU) spoke on “What to do with a Religion of Rules?: Reflections on Ambedkar's Views on State, Power, Secularism and Democracy”, Dr. Rabindra Kumar (Department of Sociology, IGNOU), was presented his paper on “Understanding Indian Society: Ambedkar's Perspective”, and the third speaker in that session Dr. P. Kesava Kumar (Department of Philosophy, Pondicherry University), spoke on “State, Social Freedom and Nation Building: Political Philosophy of Ambedkar”. The three presentation were unique in their field – one brought the religious ideas of Dr. Ambedkar and the other was dealt with Hindu religion sanctioned inequalities in the Indian society and how Dr. Ambedkar faced discrimination and how despite the Constitutional safe guards Indian society was still largely unequal. The third one dealt with the Dr. Ambedkar's ideas on state, social freedom and nation building and broadly concentrated on the political philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar.

In the next technical session was chaired by Prof. Swaraj Basu (Department of History, School of Social Sciences, IGNOU), there were three speakers. Dr. G.S. Suresh Babu (ZHCES, SSS, JNU) spoke on “Reinventing Tradition and Recasting Modernity: A Critical Reading of B.R. Ambedkar”. Prof. Ch. Swaroopa Rani (Centre for Mahayana Buddhist Studies,

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Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh) presented her research paper on “Ambedkar on Women's Liberation- Relevance”. The third speaker Mr. Meraj Ahmad (PhD Scholar CILS/SIS/JNU) spoke on “Marginalized Sections and Access to Justice: Need for Enabling Legal Culture through Dr. Ambedkar's Vision”. The three brought out varied aspects Dr. Ambedkar dealt with – one was a critical reading of him on tradition and modernity and the other two papers were detailed studies on the marginalized sections of Gender and minorities. The entire session was well received by the audience which followed by a meaningful discussion.

The final session of the first day was chaired by Dr. Rajesh Kumar Paswan (CIL, SLL&CS, JNU), and Dr Kaustav Banerjee (CSDE) was the convener. The session comprised three presentations which were held in Hindi. The first speaker Dr. Abhay Kumar (UGC Post Doctoral Fellow, CIL, SLL&CS, JNU) presented his paper on “Vartman Pariprekshya me Dr. Ambedkar ke Aitihāsik Vichar Prathak Nirvachan Kshetra Evam Jatipratha Unmoolan Par Samajik Evam Rajnitik Sanvad”. While Dr. Suraj Bhan Sagar (N.R.E.C.College, Khurja C. C. S. University, Meerut) spoke on “Dalit Utpidan: Hindi Sahitya Ke Vishesh Sadrabh Me” the third paper on “Dr. B R. Ambedkar's Thoughts on National Unity and Integrity: A study of India-Pakistan Partition” was presented by Mr. Subhash Singh (PhD Scholar, WAS, SIS, JNU). The Hindi session was well received with a long discussion after the presentations.

On second and the final day of the seminar, the first session was chaired by Prof. Tulsiram (SIS, JNU) and Dr. Rosina Nasir (CSDE) was the Convener. The first was a co-authored paper presented by Dr. Narayana Sukumar (Department of Political Science, Delhi University) “Foregrounding Constitution: Ambedkar and Social Transformation”. The second presentation was made by Dr. Kaustav Banerjee (CSDE, SSS, JNU) on “Ambedkar's Contributions to Indian Developmental Planning: A Political-economic Analysis”. The session was one of the most interesting sessions; one presentation told us the importance of the Constitution and how Dr. Ambedkar wanted to bring out social transformation through the Constitutional mechanism and critiqued present political parties and leaders for the non implementation of the Constitution. The other presentation was a rare recognition of Dr. Ambedkar as a developmental economist and brought out his immense contribution to Indian economic studies.

The pre – lunch session was documentary show, which was chaired by Dr. Rajesh S. Karat (SIS, JNU). In his documentary showed on Dr. Ambedkar's life, Mr. Dilip S. Mindhe various aspects, struggles and political philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar.

The post lunch session was on paintings and cartoons, which was chaired by Dr. Y. S. Alone, (SAA, JNU). Dr. Savi Sawarkar (Delhi College of Arts, University of Delhi) on “Manifestation: Direct Perception of Things-in themselves” was very a strong critic on Hindiusm through cartoons. While the second paper presented by Mr. U. Syama Sundar, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh) brought

out the very interesting and different aspect of how the so-called nationalist press pictured Dr. Ambedkar as anti-national. His paper was tilted as “The Nation Builder as 'Villain' and 'Buffoon': Ambedkar and the Gandhian Press (1932-1953)”.

The penultimate session was chaired by Prof. S. Victor Babu (Baba Sahib B R Ambedkar University, Lucknow). In that session there were three presenters. The first paper presented by Dr. Rajsekhar Basu (ICCR Chair Professor, Mykolo Romeris University, Lithuania) was on “Ambedkar and his Understanding of Karl Marx and Buddha”; the second paper was on “Ambedkar and the Smaller States – A Case Study of Telangana” by Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana (formerly Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad), and the third paper was presented by Prof. Shefali Jha (CPS, SSS, JNU) on “Centralization of Power and Democratic Rights: B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly”. The first paper discussed the dynamics of the class and caste and how Dr. Ambedkar understood both and why he and along with his thousands of followers converted to Buddhism and the debate surrounding it. The second paper was a very contemporary topic in the country surrounding on smaller states and the birth of the 29th state of Indian Union, Telangana, and Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on smaller states, and was a much discussed paper in the seminar. The final paper was on the debates in the Constituent assembly and the role played by the Dr. Ambedkar in special reference to the fundamental rights and the centralization of the power in the country.

The final and valedictory session was chaired by Prof. Challapalli Swaroopa Rani (Centre for Mahayana Buddhist Studies, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh) and the Valedictory Address was delivered by Prof. Valerian Rodrigues, CPS, SSS, JNU. In his address Prof. Valerian reiterated the immense contributions of Dr. Ambedkar towards the egalitarian social order in India and making India a strong nation. He also said that in the present day Indian politics and society, to understand and make it progress one has to read Dr. Ambedkar carefully to find out solutions to some of the challenges India is facing. In his concluding and vote of thanks remarks the seminar coordinator Dr. Yagati Chinna Rao thanked all the participants, teaching and non teaching staff and funding agency for the seminar. The national seminar had provided an opportunity to understand with in-depth clarity the status of discrimination and exclusion prevalent in the society at different times.

As a follow up action of this national seminar, CSDE is planning to bring one edited book based on the proceedings of this national seminar. It would include all the papers presented in this seminar. Besides this, we also invite papers on any aspects of Ambedkar's contribution in nation building to be included in this volume by the end of April, 2014.

**Shiv Prakash Katiyar, Research Associate
Centre for the Study of Discrimination and
Exclusion, SSS**

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National Science Day Lecture

The National Science Day lecture was organized by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India on 26 February, 2014. The National Science Day lecture was delivered by the Chairman of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla and eminent scholar Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi at the JNU convention centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Students and faculties from various schools and centres attended the National Science Day lecture.

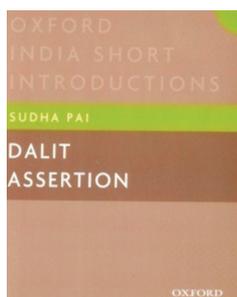
The National Science Day lecture started with the welcome address by Prof. Pranav N. Desai, Chairperson, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Prof. S. K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor Jawaharlal Nehru University, felicitated the Speaker Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi with a bouquet. Following the welcome address Dr. B. P. Singh, Head National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC), DST introduced the activities of NCSTC Division. Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, DST, introduced the theme of National Science Day Lecture – “Fostering Scientific Temper”. Prof. S. K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor, JNU introduced the speaker Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi.

Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi delivered the National Science Day Lecture on the theme “Fostering Scientific Temper”. In his lecture Shri Gandhi pointed to the hierarchical relationship between science and society in the present time. He also indicated the declining engagement of scientists with society and the failure of scientists to communicate science to common men and women in simple language. He called upon scientists to engage with the public and present science that is accessible to each and every one. He emphasized that scientific temper is not only doing science but adhering to a way of life that is harmonious with nature and society.

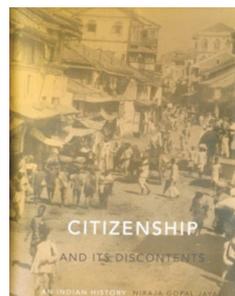
The lecture was followed by a question answer session. Dr. T. Ramasami and Prof. S.K Sopory presented mementos to Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi. Shri Gopal Krishna Gandhi distributed prizes for the winners of National Science Day poster competition. The vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. D. K. Pandey, DST. The lecture was followed by high tea.

**Rajesh Kalarivayil, Ph.D Student
Centre for Studies in Science Policy, SSS**

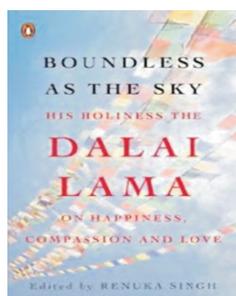
Our Publications



“Dalit Assertion” Oxford India Short Introductions edited by Prof. Sudha Pai, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, published by Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-809593-7, 9-780198-095934.



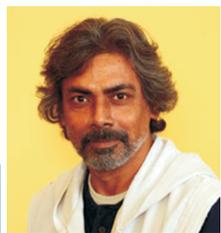
“Citizenship and its Discontents an Indian History” edited by Prof. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, published by Harvard University Press Cambridge, Massachusetts London, England. ISBN: 978-0-674-06684-7, 9-780674-066847.



Boundless as the Sky: His Holiness the “Dalai Lama” on Happiness, Compassion and Love, edited by Prof. Renuka Singh, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, published by Penguin Ananda, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi, ISBN: 9780143421160.

Alumni Corner

An interview with, Mr. Sudheer Gupta, Film Director & Cinematographer



Mansi: How and when did your association with JNU begin? What was your first impression of JNU?

Sudheer Gupta: I came in 1981 for MA in CHS/SSS in Modern & Contemporary History. I found JNU as a dream campus in the Monsoon of 1981, incomparable! I was later told the initial golden period of JNU was from 1971-81. How lucky, I managed not to miss it!

Mansi: How would you describe your years at JNU? How would you say JNU is different from other institutions?

Sudheer Gupta: I had a very active time with my intense studies in History, and doing street-theatre with a group called SARJANA NATYA MANCH. We did political theatre of radical leftist leanings. I was a member of the Progressive Students Organisation. 1983 saw the biggest student unrest in JNU's history, and I found myself in the middle of it. Later I realized we were desperately trying to save the high JNU standards of the initial golden decade, as in an open academic atmosphere for enquiry and learning like none other anywhere in the country. And the JNU nursery of some 100 unsung gardeners beautifully greened the campus, winning awards in the city. Their efforts have grown into the trees and flowers all over the campus. This attracted lot of birds and other animals to JNU too.

Having the great luck to live on the campus for last 30 years or so, I have seen JNU as a premier University in its ups and downs. But there is a JNU spirit which has survived all along.

Mansi: What was the trajectory your career took after you left JNU?

Sudheer Gupta: After MA in Modern History from JNU, I joined the Film & Television Institute of India in Pune to train as a Film Director. But since the 1980s Bollywood has been going through its worst phase. So instead of making trashy bollywood films, I was interested in making a wide range of documentary

films. I returned to Delhi from Pune after my training and have since made documentary films seen across the world. I have filmed in India mainly, and also in the US, Germany and UK.

Mansi: What would you say is the best part about your work and which is most challenging and difficult?

Sudheer Gupta: The best part of my work is to imagine and dream of telling untold and most unlikely stories in newer and newer ways. Once dreamt, intense research, patiently locating funds and then coming around to filming, editing and presenting the unseen, unknown stories. It's about dreams coming true. And we all know that is difficult. I work at it as a professional and am happy to say I have successfully realised a lot of my dreams as in creating concrete films, and still need to go on since a lot of my dreams also remain unfulfilled. So I guess I will never retire.

Mansi: Any memory of JNU that you would like to share with us?

Sudheer Gupta: I have intense memories of intellectual fulfillment as a student amongst the best of students from all over the country. I re-joined JNU in 1994 as a direct Ph.D student in CHS to work on the history of popular Hindi cinema under the guidance of my much revered old teacher Prof K N Panikar. In 1997 I had to de-register saving my last semester since my work as a filmmaker caught on with me, leaving me no time for research. But I continue to live in JNU as spouse of Prof. Sadhana Naithani and toast to my memories.

Mansi: What is the message you would like to give to the JNU student community?

Sudheer Gupta: The best lesson from an old and present JNUite is that all the students of JNU must learn while in JNU, to realize and fulfill their dreams. And yes if you wish hard, work hard and love life it is possible, fully possible! But in this personal quest we mustn't forget to leave JNU as a better place than what we joined.

OBITUARY



Prof. G.K. Chadha, former Vice-Chancellor passed away on Friday, 28 February, 2014

Shri Sadhu Ram, Sewerman, passed away on Monday, 16 December, 2013



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

Public Relations Officer

Public Relations Office

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Please attach a passport size photograph also

Photo Gallery



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6

1. Centre for Political Studies, SSS, and Indian Council of Social Science Research Northern Region, New Delhi, organized "Methodological Horizons: Changing Frontiers of Political Theory" on 9-10 January, 2014. Photo shows: (from left to right) Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector, Prof. Vidhu Verma, Chairperson, Centre for Political Studies, SSS, Prof. Partha Chatterjee, Honorary Professor, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, and Prof. Gopal Guru, Centre for Political Studies, SSS.
2. Centre for the Study of Social Systems, SSS, organized a two days workshop on "Theorising the Social: Locations and Hierarchies" on 22-23 January, 2014. Photo shows: (from left to right) Prof. Mridula Mukherjee, Dean, SSS, Prof. Maitrayee Chaudhuri, Chairperson, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, SSS, Prof. Ramesh Dadhich, Member Secretary ICSSR, New Delhi, and Prof. S.S. Jodhka, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, SSS.
3. The new reading hall and faculty reading hall in the Central Library was inaugurated on 28 January, 2014. Photo shows: Prof. S.K. Sopory Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ramesh C. Gaur, Librarian and Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector, with Faculty and Students.
4. The Centre for European Studies, SIS, organized a special lecture on "India and Germany: Strategic Partners for the 21st Century" on 6 February, 2014. Photo shows: H.E. Mr. Joachim Gauck, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, delivering the lecture.
5. विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न अनुभागों/विभागों/संस्थानों में कार्यरत अनुभाग अधिकारियों के लिए 27 फरवरी, 2014 को एक हिन्दी कार्यशाला आयोजित कि गई। फोटो में: विश्वविद्यालय के कुलसचिव डॉ. संदीप चटर्जी (बीच में) के साथ विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारी एवं हिन्दी एकक के स्टॉफ सदस्य।
6. The University organized a felicitation function on 27 February, 2014, for Officers/ Staff Members of the University who retired between July 2013 to January, 2014. Photo shows: University Officials with the retired employees.



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



7. Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice-Chancellor, hoisting the National Flag on the Republic Day on 26.01.2014 at the Academic Complex, JNU.
8. Unnoticed stall in Inter National Food Festival, at Jhelam Lawn on 26 January, 2014 to launch Unnoticed 2014 calendars. Unnoticed are working for kids education and health care of under privilege section of this society from last 5 years.
9. A delegation from Heidelberg University visited JNU to meet the Rector on 31.01.2014 to discuss possible cooperation in the International Fellow Programme advertised by the German Ministry of Education and Research. Photo shows: Prof. Varun Sahni, Chief Advisor, International Collaboration, Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector, Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor, with members of delegation.
10. A five member delegation with Governor of Santa Fe, Argentina visited JNU on 21 February, 2014 for a meeting and to discuss possible cooperation. Photo shows: Members of delegation.



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