

*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.



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## An Interview with प्रसिद्ध आलोचक प्रो. नामवर सिंह (प्रोफेसर एमरिटस) के साथ डॉ. गणपत तेली की बातचीत



**गणपत:** आप हिन्दी के चर्चित आलोचक हैं और जेएनयू के भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के पहले प्रोफेसर हैं। जेएनयू से आप कैसे जुड़े?

**नामवर सिंह:** मैं जेएनयू आने से पहले जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय में प्रोफेसर होकर गया था और उसके बाद मुझे वहाँ रहते हुए ही आगरा विश्वविद्यालय के कन्हैया लाल माणिक्यलाल मुंशी संस्थान के निर्देशक पद के लिए बुलाया गया था। बालकृष्ण राव वहाँ नए कुलपति बने थे। संस्थान में मुझसे पहले डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा थे। राव साहब ने मुझे प्रस्ताव भेजा। वे इलाहाबाद से थे और मुझे जानते थे। वे साहित्य प्रेमी थे और कविताएँ भी लिखते थे। कुछ समय पहले मुझे भनक मिली थी कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है और मुझे वहाँ से आमन्त्रण आने वाला है। मैंने राव साहब को भी बता दिया था कि मुझे जेएनयू जाने की सूचना मिली है लेकिन औपचारिक पत्र नहीं आया है। आप कहें, तो मैं ज्वाइन करूँ? उन्होंने कहा, 'आप आइये।' तो मैं जोधपुर से रामविलास जी की सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद कन्हैयालाल माणिक्यलाल मुंशी संस्थान में निर्देशक-प्रोफेसर बनकर आ गया था। वहाँ पर बंगला खाली ही था। रामविलास जी का वहाँ घर था, इसलिए वे बंगले में गये नहीं। मैं भी उसमें नहीं गया और दिल्ली में अपने एक मित्र के घर पर ही रहता था। मैं दिल्ली से हर रोज ताज एक्सप्रेस से आगरा जाता था और उसी से शाम में लौटता था। मेरे रहते हुए ही वहाँ हम लोगों ने रामविलास जी का सम्मान किया। दोपहर के खाने के लिए राव साहब ने कहा कि आप हमारे घर खाया करिए। लगभग एक महीना इस तरह से चलता रहा और अंततः मुझे जेएनयू से पत्र मिल गया। मैंने राव साहब को पत्र दिखाया कि नया विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है, मुझे विभाग बनाने के लिए बुलाया जा रहा है। आप मेरे शुभचिंतक हैं, आप सहमत होंगे। तो उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं बाधक नहीं बनूँगा; लेकिन एक महीने की तनखाह नहीं दूँगा। मैंने कहा कि मैं स्वयं ही प्रस्तावित करता हूँ कि मैं सेलेरी नहीं लूँगा। फिर उन्होंने स्वीकृति दे दी। इस तरह से मैं आगरा विश्वविद्यालय से मुक्त होकर जेएनयू आ गया।

**गणपत:** उस समय का जेएनयू कैसा था? नये केन्द्र की क्या स्थिति थी?

**नामवर सिंह:** तब पुराना कैंपस था, नया कैंपस बन रहा था। मैं एनसीईआरटी के पास की एक कॉलोनी में कमरा लेकर रहता

था। उस समय मंडी हाउस के स्कूल ऑफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज की बस आती-जाती थी, लेकिन उसका रास्ता दूसरा था। मैं ऑटो या बस से आता-जाता था। उस समय हिन्दी में एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर के रूप में डॉ. सावित्री चंद्र शोभा थीं। उनके पति सतीश चन्द्र इतिहास विभाग में थे और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष थे। उर्दू में भी उस समय दो ही लोग थे— डॉ. एस.आर. किदवई और डॉ. असलम परवेज लेकिन, प्रोफेसर कोई नहीं था। हिन्दी में हम दो लोग थे और प्रवेश प्रक्रिया भी शुरू हो रही थी, सेमेस्टर सिस्टम का पाठ्यक्रम भी बनाना था, इसलिए तीसरे आदमी चिंतामणी जी को लाया गया। उधर उर्दू में भी प्रोफेसर की आवश्यकता थी। डीयू के मोहम्मद हसन साहब उस समय किसी फैलौशिप पर थे, मैं पहले से उन्हें जानता था। मैंने वाइस चांसलर से कहा कि मोहम्मद हसन साहब को जल्दी बुला लिया जाय, सेलेक्शन कमिटी की जरूरत नहीं है। हम लोगों ने यह भी तय किया कि और विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी विभाग और उर्दू विभाग होते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ सेंटर हैं तो एक ही सेंटर होगा और उसे हम भारतीय भाषाओं का केन्द्र कहेंगे, सेंटर ऑफ इंडियन लैंग्वेजेज।

**गणपत:** जेएनयू के भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र की एक विशेषता है कि इसमें हिन्दी और उर्दू एक साथ पढ़ाई जाती है। आपकी इस संकल्पना के पीछे क्या समझ थी?

**नामवर सिंह:** मेरी एक समझ थी कि हिन्दी और उर्दू के बीच एक लंबा संघर्ष इस देश में चलता रहा है, इसलिए दोनों भाषाओं को एक साथ लाना चाहिए और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर बना विश्वविद्यालय अगर यह नहीं करेगा तो और कौन करेगा! इसलिए भारतीय भाषाओं का सेंटर एक ही रहेगा और गुंजाइश रहेगी कि भविष्य में इसमें अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएँ भी आएंगी जिनमें तमिल आदि दक्षिण की भाषाएँ भी होंगी, मराठी होगी, बांग्ला होगी, अन्य भाषाएँ भी होंगी। संस्कृत चूंकि क्लासिक भाषा है इसलिए वह अलग रहेगी। नाम के अनुसार यह केन्द्र भरा-पूरा होना चाहिए और इसकी शुरुआत हिन्दी-उर्दू से होनी चाहिए; क्योंकि हिन्दी और उर्दू के बीच राजनीतिक संघर्ष रहा है। हम हिन्दी-उर्दू एक साथ होंगे तो यह सुविधा होगी कि हम अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए गुंजाइश रखें और भारतीय साहित्य पढ़ाएँ— यह हमारा सपना था। शुरुआत हमने हिन्दी-उर्दू से की, आगे चलकर बहुत दिनों बाद तमिल भी आ गई। अभी भी यह अधूरा है, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र पूरा नहीं बना है। कायदे से तो भारतीय भाषाओं का एक अलग स्कूल होना चाहिए लेकिन हमने कहा कि एक बार सेंटर तो बन जाए, जब और भाषाएँ जुड़



जाएंगी, यह बड़ा हो जाएगा, तब स्कूल भी बन जाएगा। यह दृष्टि हमारी थी और इस दृष्टि से हमने हिन्दी-उर्दू को साथ रखा। स्कूल ऑफ लैंग्वेज में रूसी बहुत पहले से थी, अन्य विदेशी भाषाएँ बाद में आईं। विदेशी भाषाएँ हमारे यहाँ इसलिए थीं कि स्कूल ऑफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज में इन भाषाओं की जानकारी की जरूरत होती थी। भारतीय भाषाओं की शुरुआत हिन्दी-उर्दू से हुई और कुछ पेपर भी कॉमन रखे गए। हम लोगों ने यह भी तय किया कि हिन्दी के विद्यार्थी उर्दू जाने और उर्दू के हिन्दी। इसलिए एक ऐसा पेपर भाषा का और एक साहित्य का अवश्य हों। यदि हिन्दी भाषा का इतिहास पढ़ाया जा रहा है तो उर्दू का इतिहास भी पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से हिन्दी साहित्य पढ़ाया जा रहा है तो तुलनात्मक रूप से उर्दू साहित्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ भी जानना जरूरी होना चाहिए।

**गणपतः आज अकादमिक जगत में जेएनयू के हिन्दी अध्ययन की एक विशिष्ट पहचान है और जेएनयू में भी इसकी महत्वपूर्ण उपस्थिति है, इसकी शुरुआत के बारे में बताइये।**

**नामवर सिंहः** अन्य जगहों की तरह हमारा हिन्दी विभाग नहीं है। इसकी समझ, इसकी दृष्टि, इसकी मानसिकता अलग है। यह हमारा विजन था कि यहाँ का हिन्दी और उर्दू का अनुशासन दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों से अलग होगा, हमारा पाठ्यक्रम भी अलग होगा और दोनों का संबंध भी अलग होगा। तीन अध्यापकों से हमने शुरुआत की थी। हम लोग तो ऑफर से आए थे लेकिन बाद में लोग चयन समिति से आये थे। केदारनाथ जी (प्रो. केदार नाथ सिंह) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रिंसिपल थे। मैं जानता था कि वे स्वयं कवि हैं, इसलिए मैंने आधुनिक कविता पढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें बुलाया। शोभा जी की विशेषज्ञता भक्तिकाल की थी। पांडे जी (प्रो. मैनेजर पाण्डेय) जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय में थे। किन्हीं कारणों से वे एक साल तक नहीं आ पाये लेकिन मुझे उनकी जरूरत थी। उनकी साहित्य सिद्धांत में रुचि थी और भक्ति पर काम था। मुझे भी भक्ति काव्य और आंदोलन के लिए बेहतर व्यक्ति की जरूरत थी। पांडे जी ने मुझे एक बरस तक इंतजार कराया, मैंने उन्हें कहा कि मैं इंतजार करूंगा लेकिन आप आएंगे जरूर। इस तरह मैं चुनकर लोगों को ले आया था।

हमारे यहाँ के कोर्स भी दूसरी तरह से बनाए थे। हमने साहित्य सिद्धांत पर ज्यादा जोर दिया था। हमारे यहाँ पाठ की तुलना में साहित्य सिद्धांत के कोर्स ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए जेएनयू से पढ़कर निकले विद्यार्थी साहित्य सिद्धांत अधिक जानते हैं। हमारे लिए यह बहुत बड़ी चुनौती थी कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय का पाठ्यक्रम अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना में विलक्षण हो। यह आरंभिक कार्य था जो हमने किया। दो विश्वविद्यालयों— काशी

हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय— को तो मैंने देखा ही था लेकिन वहाँ इतनी गुंजाइश नहीं थी। पुराने ढंग का पाठ्यक्रम था, सेमेस्टर सिस्टम भी कहीं नहीं था। हमने सेमेस्टर सिस्टम के हिसाब से नये ढंग के कोर्स बनाए। जेएनयू में हमारा जोर इस बात पर था कि यहाँ की एम.फिल दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों की पीएचडी के बराबर हो। एम. फिल. में भी कोर्स वर्क होगा और उसके बाद डिजर्टेशन— एक साल का कोर्स वर्क और एक साल का डिजर्टेशन। उस समय एम.फिल. जेएनयू में ही थी, अब तो बहुत सी जगह हो गई है।

इस सेंटर को ऐसा आकार देने का उद्देश्य यह भी था कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय बौद्धिक रूप से बहुत जागरूक है, तो हमारे हिन्दी के छात्र बौद्धिक रूप से उन्नीस ना हो, उनमें हीनता की ग्रंथि ना पैदा हो। जेएनयू में हिन्दी वालों की अलग पहचान है और होनी चाहिए। अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की तरह 'अरे, ये तो हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं' वाली बात यहाँ नहीं है। इसी हिसाब से हमने कोर्स भी बनाए हैं। इसलिए कहना चाहिए कि जेएनयू में ऐसा विभाग बना, जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए एक मॉडल बन सके। हमारी चुनौती यह भी थी कि हमारे हिन्दी के विद्यार्थी सामाजिक विज्ञान के छात्रों से बौद्धिक दृष्टि से हल्के ना हों, उसका विज्ञान व्यापक हो। मेरी कोशिश यह भी थी कि संस्कृत के सूत्र जरूर होने चाहिए। जेएनयू में संस्कृत के अनुकूल दृष्टि नहीं थी। यहाँ संस्कृत बहुत देर से आई, वह भी अलग। भाषा विज्ञान के लोग पहले आ गए थे लेकिन संस्कृत के नहीं आए।

जेएनयू एक शिक्षा संस्थान मात्र नहीं है, बल्कि एक सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र है। यही सोचकर हमने ऐसा सेंटर बनाने की कोशिश की। विश्वविद्यालयों में एक वर्ण व्यवस्था भी होती है जिसमें लोग हिन्दी को हाशिए की चीज समझा करते हैं और अंग्रेजी को अच्छा समझते हैं जबकि हमारे यहाँ उस समय अंग्रेजी विभाग बना ही नहीं था, बहुत बाद में बना। भाषा संस्थान में विदेशी भाषाएँ ज्यादा हैं, उनमें अंग्रेजी खो जाती है तथा अलग पहचान भारतीय भाषाओं की बनती है और हीनता की यह भावना कि 'हम हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं'— नहीं रहती है। हमारा छात्र जेएनयू में उतने ही सम्मान का अधिकारी है, उतना ही स्वाभिमान उसको है, जितना कि दूसरों को। हमारे सामने चुनौती हिन्दी को बौद्धिक रूप से सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान के बराबर लाने की थी, विज्ञान के केन्द्र तो उस समय तक पूरे खुले भी नहीं थे।

**गणपतः उस समय जेएनयू का माहौल कैसा था?**

**नामवर सिंहः** जब नया कैंपस बन गया, तब मैं यहाँ 109 (उत्तराखंड) नंबर में रहता था। नये कैंपस और छात्रावासों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज हर खंड की अपनी संस्कृति थी। विज्ञान के लोग भी उसमें होते थे, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन के लोग भी थे, समाज विज्ञान के भी होते थे, हम लोग आपस में मिलते थे।

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होते थे। क्लासरूम टीचिंग तो अपनी जगह है लेकिन जेएनयू में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह हुआ कि क्लासरूम के बाहर की संस्कृति भी विकसित हुई। हमारे यहाँ लड़के-लड़कियाँ को लेकर कोई ग्रंथि नहीं थी। उनको स्वतंत्रता थी और उनमें दायित्वबोध भी था। हमारा छात्रसंघ बहुत मजबूत था और वह एक ताकत था। वह केवल चुनाव नहीं लड़ता था बल्कि विश्वविद्यालय में बहुत सक्रिय भूमिका निभाता था, वर्षभर उसकी गतिविधियाँ होती थी। विश्वविद्यालय में उसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती थी। उसका चुनाव भी एकदम अलग तरीके से होता था। हमारा छात्रसंघ और जगहों के छात्रसंघों से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। छात्र-छात्राओं का उन्मुक्त मिलना-जुलना, देर रात तक बहसों में शामिल रहना हमारे परिसर की संस्कृति थी। हॉस्टल के बाहर भी हमारे छात्र सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियाँ करते थे, गाते थे, बजाते थे। कई तरह के कार्यक्रम होते थे। मेरे क्वार्टर के सामने ही शोपिंग सेंटर था, वहाँ किताबों की दुकान थी, फिर लाइब्रेरी भी नये कंपस में आ गई थी।

**गणपत: आपने देश और दुनिया के कई विश्वविद्यालय देखे हैं, जेएनयू उनसे कैसे विशिष्ट है?**

**नामवर सिंह:** जेएनयू में परीक्षा की ओर उन्मुख प्रणाली नहीं है, बल्कि पढ़ना, पढ़ाना और सतत मूल्यांकन की खूबी यहाँ है, यह दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ क्लासरूम के अलावा तीन तरह के बौद्धिक केन्द्र हैं। हमारे यहाँ सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र है—पुस्तकालय। पहले यह सप्रू हाउस में हुआ करता था और हमारे यहाँ से बस जाया करती थी। बाद में सप्रू हाउस की पूरी लाइब्रेरी आ गई यहाँ और लाइब्रेरियन डॉ. गिरिजा कुमार बहुत आउटस्टैंडिंग लाइब्रेरियन थे। हमारी लाइब्रेरी बहुत देर तक खुली रहती थी, अब तो रातभर खुलती है। दूसरा—हॉस्टल लाइफ। हॉस्टल हमारे यहाँ केवल खाने-पीने, सोने के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि ये सांस्कृतिक और बौद्धिक केन्द्र हैं। हमारे जेएनयू की खूबी यह है कि हॉस्टल लाइफ भी शिक्षा का एक अंग है। वहाँ सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होते हैं, रात को व्याख्यान होते हैं। और, तीसरा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम। कभी संगीत का कोई कार्यक्रम हो रहा है, कभी नाटक हो रहे हैं, कुछ लोगों के विशेष व्याख्यान हो रहे हैं। ये क्लासरूम के बाहर की शिक्षा के केन्द्र हैं, यहाँ के सांस्कृतिक जीवन के केन्द्र हैं। ऐसा ही एक उदाहरण हमारे यहाँ मनाई जाने वाली होली है। अन्यत्र ऐसी होली नहीं मनाई जाती है, जिसमें अध्यापक, छात्र-छात्राएँ सभी शरीक होते थे और असंयम की एक चीज ऐसी नहीं होती थी, जो आपत्तिजनक हों। इमरजेंसी के दिनों में छात्रों को सुरक्षा देने का काम अध्यापकों ने किया था कि कहीं हमारा कोई छात्र उसका शिकार न हो जाय। शायद ही ऐसा कोई विश्वविद्यालय हो जहाँ अध्यापकों के क्वार्टर और छात्र-छात्राओं के हॉस्टल साथ-साथ हों। हम अध्यापक लोग यह जानते हैं कि हम पर हमारे छात्र-छात्राओं की नजर रहती है। यहाँ अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों के सहज संबंध बहुत

महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सहज इतने कि पानी की कमी हुई तो लड़के-लड़कियाँ अध्यापकों के घर से फ्रिज खोलकर पानी पी लेती हैं। यह सब एक जमाने में हुआ करता था। जेएनयू की यह टीचर-स्टूडेंट रिलेशनशिप बेजोड़ है। इसे मैं जेएनयू कल्चर कहता हूँ, जिसके निर्माण का श्रेय हमारे छात्र और छात्राओं को है। हमारे यहाँ छात्राओं के साथ कोई अप्रिय घटना नहीं होती है। शिक्षा के अलावा जेएनयू की यह अपनी संस्कृति है। हमें अपने छात्र और छात्राओं ने बहुत पढ़ाया है। अध्यापकों ने छात्रों को बनाया है लेकिन छात्र-छात्राओं ने भी हमें बनाया है। हमें उनसे बहुत सीखने को मिला है। यहाँ एक तरफा मामला नहीं है। इसलिए जेएनयू कल्चर बड़ी चीज है। यह हमारी उपलब्धि है। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी अन्यत्र कहीं है, और हो तो बहुत अच्छा है।

हमारा प्रशासन भी अच्छा है। उसमें भी दूसरी जगहों जैसी नौकरशाही नहीं है। हमारे कुलपति और प्रशासन के अन्य लोगों का स्टाफ और छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ संबंध वैसा नहीं है, जैसा दूसरी जगह होता है। किसी और जगह जब चाहे तब कुलपति के यहाँ नहीं जाया जा सकता है। हमारे यहाँ हड़तालें भी होती हैं, हुई हैं और हो रही हैं। राजनीतिक चेतना हमारे यहाँ छात्रों में बहुत ज्यादा है और हमारा छात्र संघ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संघ है। इसलिए टकराव के अवसर भी आए हैं लेकिन हमारे कुलपति बहुत अच्छे थे। वे ज्यादा मानवीय, संवेदनशील और अकादमिक थे। जब बाहर से कुलपति यहाँ आए तो उन्हें भी जेएनयू कल्चर ने प्रभावित किया, वे भी बदले हैं। हमारे जेएनयू का वाइस चांसलर बहुत दूसरी तरह का होता है। वह अन्य जगहों की तरह अफसर बने हुए नहीं रहते हैं। प्रो. मुनीस रजा रेक्टर और डीन थे, क्या कमाल के आदमी थे! उनके घर के पास होली मनाई जाती थी। परंपरागत तौर पर यह माना जाता है कि मुसलमान होली नहीं मनाते हैं लेकिन मुनीस रजा को देखिए! उनके घर पर थोड़ा खुदा हुआ था, उसमें पानी भर दिया जाता था और रंग नहीं, फूल तोड़कर उसमें डाल दिए जाते थे जिससे रंग आ जाता था। उसी से होली खेली जाती थी। इसलिए जेएनयू की होली एक अनूठी चीज है और इसके प्रवर्तक प्रो. मुनीस रजा थे।

हम लोगों की यही कोशिश थी कि हमारे छात्र-छात्रा विशिष्ट बन पाए, उन्हें देखकर लोग कहें कि 'अच्छा! यह जेएनयू से है!' इसलिए यहाँ कि एक संस्कृति विकसित हुई, कोर्स पढ़ाना तो होता रहता है। अब जेएनयू जाना कम होता है। मैं समग्रता में जेएनयू को देखता हूँ। मैं भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र में हिन्दी पढ़ाने वाला अध्यापक था लेकिन मैं अपने आप को उस रूप में नहीं देख पाता हूँ, जेएनयू परिवार के एक सदस्य से अलग किसी रूप में मैं अपने आपको सोच ही नहीं पाता हूँ।

**गणपत: जेएनयू समुदाय को आप क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं?**

**नामवर सिंह:** उन्हें संदेश देने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस लायक हैं कि वे दूसरों को संदेश दे, उनके लिए कोई संदेश देने की जरूरत नहीं है।



# Movements & Appointments

## New Appointments/Deans/Directors/Chairpersons

- ◆ Prof. Pradeep Kumar Das, Centre for Linguistics, School of Language, Literature and Culutre Studies as Chief Coordinator, Linguistic Empowerment Cell, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Dr. Mohita Bhatia, Assistant Professor, Centre for the Study of Discrimination & Exclusion, School of Social Sciences as Coordinator, Linguistic Empowerment Cell, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. R.K. Kale, School of Life Science as Part Time Chief Vigilance Officer, w.e.f. 1 January, 2015 to 31 May, 2015.
- ◆ Prof. Abdul Nafey as Chairperson, Centre for Canadian, US & Latin American Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. A.K. Dhingra as Chairperson, Centre for Spanish, Portuguese, Italian & Latin American Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. Sanjay Kumar Pandey as Chairperson, Centre for Russian & Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Prof. S.M. Anwar Alam as Chairperson, Centre of Indian Languages, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Dr. Satya Brata Das as Chairperson, Centre for English Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Dr. Modho Govind as Chairperson, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, School of Social Sciences, for a period of two years.
- ◆ Dr. S.K. Acharya as Professor, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. Himanshu as Associate Professor in the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. B. S. Balaji as Associate Professor in the School of Biotechnology.
- ◆ Dr. Buddha Singh as Assistant Professor in the School of Computer & System Sciences.
- ◆ Dr. Srinivas Goli as Assistant Professor in the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences.

- ◆ Dr. Chandran Usha as Assistant Professor in the Centre for Chinese and South East Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.

## Administration

- ◆ Dr. Shiva Kanaujia as Deputy Librarian in the Central Library.
- ◆ Shri Beer Singh as Section Officer in Admission Branch—I.
- ◆ Smt. Meenakshi Bhardwaj as Section Officer in Admission Branch—II.
- ◆ Ms. Elizabeth Ngade as Section Officer in Central Library.
- ◆ Shri Plabon Borah as Senior Technical Assistant in Advanced Instrumentation Research Facility.
- ◆ Shri Sourabh Kumar Rai as Sanitary Inspector in the Health Centre.
- ◆ Shri Sanjeev Kumar Sejwal as MTS (Office Attendant) in Administration Branch—II.
- ◆ Mr. Kuna Mahara as Laboratory Assistant in School of Biotechnology.

## Retirements & Resignations

- ◆ Prof. P.M. Kulkarni, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences.
- ◆ Prof. Sudha M. Cowsik, School of Life Sciences.
- ◆ Prof. Aparajit Chattopadhyay, Centre for Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Latin American Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies.
- ◆ Shri Vidya Prakash Tanwar, Senior Assistant, Telephone Cell.
- ◆ Shri Trilochan Singh, Technical Assistant, Communication and Information Services.
- ◆ Shri Udaibir Singh, Assistant, Bill—II, Finance & Account Department.
- ◆ Shri Ravi Saini, Junior Assistant-cum-Typist, Academic Branch—I.
- ◆ Shri Dhiren Tanti, Head Cook, Kaveri Hostel.
- ◆ Shri Bholam Ram, Office Attendant, Health Centre.
- ◆ Shri Madan Lal, Security Guard, Security Branch.
- ◆ Shri Jagdish Singh, Mess Helper, Periyar Hostel.
- ◆ Smt. Bimla Devi—I, Safaikaramchari, Sabarmati Hostel.
- ◆ Shri Dhiren Tanti, Head Cook, Kaveri Hostel.

# Movement & Appointments

**The Vice-Chancellor has constituted a 5 member Proctorial Committee w.e.f. 14 January, 2015. The Composition of the Committee is:**

- |   |                 |                                |           |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Prof. Krishan Kumar, SES                 | - Chief Proctor | 2. Dr. Phool Badan, CR&CAS/SIS | - Proctor |
| 3. Dr. Meenakshi Sundriyal, CSPI&LAS/SLL&CS | - Proctor       | 4. Dr. Preeti Das, CR&CAS/SIS  | - Proctor |
| 5. Dr. Burton Cleetus, CHS/SSS              | - Proctor       |                                |           |

## JNUTA and GSCASH Election 2015

The following is the final list of nominations:

Position	No. of Positions	Nominees
President	One	Sachidanand Sinha
Vice President	Two	1. Y. S. Alone 2. Sharad Kumar Soni
Secretary	One	Bhaswati Sarkar
Joint Secretary	Two	1. Kaushal Kumar 2. Krishnendra Meena
Treasurer	One	Shubhamitra Das
GSCASH	One	No Nomination

## AAJ – EC Election: 2014-16

The following candidates were elected for a period of two years (2014-16):

Sl. No.	Name of the candidates	Registration No.	Post elected to
1	Prof. Devendra Choubey	AAJ/LM/0003/2015	President
2	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	AAJ/LM/0008/2015	Vice President
3	Mr. Pranav Kumar	AAJ/LM/00040/2015	General Secretary
4	Prof. Meeta Narain	AAJ/AM/0003/2015	Joint Secretary
5	Dr. M.M. Kunju	AAJ/LM/0005/2015	Treasurer
6	Prof. D.K. Lobiyal	AAJ/LM/00034/2015	EC Members
7	Mr. Praveen Kumar Verma	AAJ/LM/00018/2015	EC Members
8	Dr. Ganpat Teli	AAJ/LM/00013/2015	EC Members
9	Dr. Anisur Rahman	AAJ/LM/00030/2015	EC Members
10	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Jha	AAJ/LM/00038/2015	EC Members
11	Mr. T. Ranganathan	AAJ/LM/0002/2015	EC Members



# Movement & Appointments

The following faculty members have been re-appointed as Hostel Wardens for the periods specified.

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	School/Centre	Name of the Hostel	Date of Joining From to
1.	Dr. Avinash Kumar, Assistant Professor	CIS&LS/SSS	Periyar	13.01.2015 to 12.01.2017
2.	Dr. S.C. Garkoti, Associate Professor	SES	Kaveri	11.02.2015 to 10.02.2017
3.	Dr. Sujoy Chakravarty, Associate Professor	CESP/SSS	Kaveri	03.01.2015 to 02.01.2017
4.	Prof. Ira Bhaskar	SA&A	Godvari	31.01.2015 to 30.01.2017
5.	Dr. A. Bimol Akojiam, Assistant Professor	CSSS/SSS	Narmada	21.02.2015 to 20.02.2017
6.	Dr. Md. Asif Zahiri, Assistant Professor	CIL/SLL&CS	Tapti	06.01.2015 to 05.01.2017
7.	Dr. Gautam Kumar Jha, Assistant Professor	CC&SEAS/SLL&CS	Mahi-Mandvi	10.02.2015 to 09.02.2017
8.	Dr. K. Pugazhendhi, Assistant Professor	CFFS/SLL&CS	Brahmaputra	11.02.2015 to 10.02.2017
9.	Dr. Rita Sharma, Assistant Professor	SLS	Ganga	28.01.2015 to 27.01.2017

## Achievements/Awards



- ◆ **Dr. N. Janardhana Raju**, School of Environmental Sciences; Invited as Expert Committee Member for Spot Study on Revival of Sasur Khaderi – 2 Rivulet and its Origin Thithora Lake in District Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh for Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2013-14, Government of India, by National Centre for Sustainable Community Systems. He was also invited as a Special Invitee for National Groundwater Estimation Committee to Review and Revise the Groundwater Estimation Methodology (GEC-97), Government of India, by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India.



- ◆ **Prof. Srikanth Kondapalli**, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, has been conferred with the following honorary positions:
  1. Nominated as a Non-Resident Senior Fellow by the Chongyang Institute of Financial Studies of People's University.
  2. Nominated as a Guest Professor by the School of International and Public Affairs of Jilin University.
  3. Nominated to the editorial board of the journal China Quarterly of International Strategic Studies by Shanghai Institute of International Studies.



- ◆ **Prof. Niraja Gopal Jayal**, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance; Selected to receive the prestigious Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy Book Prize for 2015. This award is in recognition of her book *Citizenship and Its Discontents: An Indian History*, published by Harvard University Press. The prize will be conferred on her at the Awards Ceremony of the Association for Asian Studies annual conference to be held in Chicago on Friday, 27 March, 2015.



- ◆ **Prof. Sudha Bhattacharya**, School of Environmental Sciences; The J.C. Bose Fellowship from Government of India, Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi for her outstanding performance and contribution to science.

# Achievements/Awards

## JNU wins 11 medals at the 19th National Sports Meet for the Blind

The 19th National Sports Meet for the Blind concluded at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi on 16 December, 2014. It was inaugurated by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports Sarbananda Sonowal.

Over 60 teams of blind sports persons with nearly 600 participants from 14 states participated in the 4 day event. The competitions were based on three sight classifications – B1 (totally blind), B2 (very limited sight), B3 (partially blind) – separately for Boys & Girls and Men & Women.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) team comprising of 5 men and 4 women team won 11 medals in different categories.

The medal winners: Reena (CPS/SSS)-Gold in 100 m, Gold in Long Jump, Silver in 200 m (2 Gold and one Silver medal), Nidhi Mishra (CHS/SSS)- Gold in Discus Throw, Silver in Shot Put, Silver in 100m, (1Gold, 2 Silver medals), Guddi Jha (CIS/SIS)-Bronze in Shot Put and Bronze in Discus throw (Total=2 Bronze



medals), Jyoti Singh (CIPOD)-1 Bronze in Long Jump, Shaikh Mohammad Kaish (CPS/SSS)- 1 Silver in Long Jump.

JNU women's team comprising Guddi Jha, Nidhi Mishra, Reena and Jyoti Singh won Bronze Medal in 4 x 100 m relay, clocking a new national record of 1:12.93s.

Dr. Vikram Singh, Assistant Director [PE] was Coach and team Manager.

## Campus Activities

### Report on Interactive session

On 5 November, 2014, Prof. C. Upendra Rao invited the Second Sanskrit Commission for an interactive session with the students and teachers of the Special Center for Sanskrit Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University. The programme was held in SCSS conference room for discussing the problems and prospects in the field of Sanskrit with the Second Sanskrit Commission constituted under the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 23 December, 2013.

The program was started by the Chairman of Second Sanskrit Commission Prof. Satyavrat Shastri and Prof. C. Upendra Rao, Chairperson of the Special Center for Sanskrit Studies in the conference room of the Centre by lighting a lamp. This program was attended by Dr. Yogananda Shastri, former Speaker of the Delhi Assembly and member of Second Sanskrit Commission, by Dr. Binod Kumar Singh, Registrar of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Dr. Shukla Mukherjee. Highlighting the present



situation of Sanskrit and its progress in India, Prof. Upendra Rao said that the commission should take these issues to the Government and strive for the development of Sanskrit.

Teachers and students gave their views on the situation of Sanskrit Studies during this contemporary period. They exposed many aspects related to Sanskrit, like recruitment



# Campus Activities

process, corruption, self-respect, curriculum, scientific thinking, manuscripts etc.

Using the term “Sandhikal” to describe the situation, Prof. Satyavrat Shastri said that the Indian Intellectual Tradition should be incorporated in various Indian courses. Integrity must be kept in mind in the area of prize distribution. He also asked the students of Sanskrit to go into administrative services. He emphasized on self-respect and self-realization of Sanskritists. He said that various recommendations given by the Chairperson

## Report for Oreintation Programme for Laboratory Animal Users

An Orientation Programme for Laboratory Animal Users was held on 12 December, 2014 in SLS, JNU organized by Animal House, SLS.

About 50 students and faculty members (Prof. R.P. Singh, Dr. S.K. Jha & Dr. Niti Puri) attended the above programme.

There were presentations by Dr. Vijay Pal Singh (Link Nominee-CPCSEA) on Ethical Care of Laboratory Animals, Dr. Soumya Prasad, SLS on Statistical Calculations of Sample Size, Mr. Mudasir A. Khanday (student who attended ICLAS training course 2013) on Basic Techniques of Administration of Fluids and, Sampling of Blood, Urine from Animals, Mr. Arpit (student who attended ICLAS training course 2013) on Analgesia and Anesthesia in Laboratory Animals and Dr. Dinesh K. Yadav



(Veterinary Officer) on Filling of form B, C and D, Animal Handling, Sign of Healthy and Unhealthy Animals and Humane Endpoints.

**Dinesh Kanwar Yadav**  
**Veterinary Officer, Animal House**

## BHEL extends financial support



BHEL has extended financial support to Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi under its CSR support initiatives, for procurement of a disabled-friendly AC bus. This bus will be used for transporting differently-abled students living in the

JNU campus. The MoU for the project, which is valued at Rs. 30.35 lakh was signed at BHEL NOIDA. This noble gesture of providing an AC bus by BHEL will benefit around 300 differently-abled students living on the campus, particularly in the summer months (April to July) when the weather is extremely hot. The JNU Administration shall provide the disabled-friendly support infrastructure at bus-stops to commensurate with the nature of disabilities of the students. The operating cost for the bus will be borne by the JNU Management.

**Ramesh C. Gaur**  
**University Librarian, Central Library**

# Community Corner

## जेएनयू मेरा अपना घर है



कनियथ पप्पू गोपालन से दीप कुमार मित्तल की बातचीत

के.पी. गोपालन जेएनयू का एक जाना-पहचाना चेहरा है। ये जेएनयू की लाइब्रेरी कैंटीन चलाते हैं। यह हमारे विश्वविद्यालय की पुरानी कैंटीन में से एक है।

### प्रश्न : जेएनयू में आपका सफर कब और कैसे शुरू हुआ?

**के.पी. गोपालन :** मैं जेएनयू में 1987 ई. में आया। (उससे पहले मैं ब्लॉक-सी, वसंत विहार में स्थित केरला कैफे में काम करता था।) उस समय रात के समय अक्सर जेएनयू के छात्र-छात्राएं वहां आया करते थे। उन्हीं लोगों ने मुझे जेएनयू में कैंटीन खोलने का सुझाव दिया। आगे की प्रक्रिया में भी वे मेरे सहभागी रहे। फॉर्म भरने से लेकर शेष कार्यों में उनका मुझे सहयोग मिला। उस समय मेरा एक साक्षात्कार जेएनयू ने लिया। जिसमें शिक्षक समुदाय के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में नारंग सर थे, कर्मचारी समुदाय से कृष्ण गोपाल जी थे और एक छात्र समुदाय के भी प्रतिनिधि थे, जिनका नाम मैं भूल रहा हूँ। इसमें मेरा चयन हो गया। और इस तरह जुलाई, 1987 में इस कैंटीन की शुरुआत हुई। उस समय के कुलपति ने इसका उद्घाटन किया था।

### प्रश्न : जेएनयू के बारे में आप कुछ बताइये?

**के.पी. गोपालन :** जेएनयू की सबसे खास चीज यह कि मुझे यहाँ सभी से प्यार और सम्मान मिला। मैं 1987 से यहाँ हूँ लेकिन मुझे याद नहीं कि इतने वर्षों में मुझसे किसी ने झगड़ा किया हो। यहाँ छात्रों, शिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों सभी ने मुझे पूरा सहयोग और सम्मान दिया। विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति से लेकर छात्रों तक से मैं कैंटीन के कारण जुड़ा रहा हूँ। यही कारण है कि मुझे संसद, इंडियन एयरलाइंस, एम्स, इग्नू जैसे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों में भी कैंटीन खोलने के लिए प्रस्ताव मिले, किन्तु मैं किसी दूसरी

जगह नहीं गया। अभी, कुछ दिन पहले मुझे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के एक कॉलेज में कैंटीन खोलने का प्रस्ताव मिला। लेकिन मेरे लिए जेएनयू छोड़कर जाना संभव नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि मैं एक छोटी-सी कैंटीन चलाता हूँ, किन्तु मुझे कभी भी किसी प्रकार की अभद्रता का शिकार नहीं होना पड़ा। जेएनयू ने भी मुझे मैस चलाने की जिम्मेदारी देनी चाही, किन्तु मुझे लगा कि मैं एक साथ दो कार्य ठीक प्रकार नहीं कर पाऊंगा।

### प्रश्न : अब आपको जेएनयू कैसा लगता है?

**के.पी. गोपालन :** इतने वर्षों में समाज और संसार में बहुत कुछ बदलाव आया है, इसका प्रभाव जेएनयू पर भी दिखलाई देता है। जब मैं यहाँ आया था, तब छात्रों की संख्या बहुत कम थी, तब केवल लाइफ साइंस, कंप्यूटर साइंस और सोशल साइंस-1 स्कूल ही थे। चारों ओर जंगल था। उस समय बड़े-बड़े शिक्षक थे। यह परंपरा आज भी कायम है। एक खास बात यह है कि भले ही कुछ बदलाव आये हों पर मुझे वे नकारात्मक नहीं लगते हैं। छात्रों का व्यवहार वैसा ही है। भले ही एक-दो अनुचित घटनाएँ इस बीच घटी हों। मेरे लिए खास बात यह है कि छात्रों और शिक्षकों के व्यवहार में मेरे प्रति कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है। जेएनयू से बड़ी संख्या में आई.ए.एस, आई.पी.एस या दूसरे प्रमुख पदों पर छात्र पहुंचे हैं। ये लोग जब दिल्ली आते हैं तो मुझसे मिले बगैर वापस नहीं जाते। कुछ दिन पहले की ही घटना है, मैं दिल्ली एअरपोर्ट पर था, मैंने देखा कि एक पुलिस ऑफिसर वहां आया और उसने मुझे सैल्यूट मारा। मैं उसे पहचान नहीं सका, तब उसने बताया कि मैं आपका खाना खा कर ही इस पद पर पहुंचा हूँ। उसने मेरा सामान अपने सहायक कर्मचारियों के द्वारा मेरी गाड़ी में रखवाया। ऐसी अनेक यादें मेरे जेहन में हैं। जब पुराने छात्रों से मिलता हूँ तो खुशी होती है। मुझे जितना प्यार जेएनयू करता है, उतना ही प्यार मैं जेएनयू से करता हूँ। यहाँ के सभी छात्र मेरे लिए अपने हैं।

## Seminars/Conferences

### Web Conference Centre of Russian Studies, India & Tomsk State University, Russia

The first Web Conference was organized at the Centre for Russian Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies with Tomsk State University, Russia on 8 November, 2014 at Room no. 220.

More than 30 students along with 10 faculty members including

the Chairperson of Centre for Russian Studies participated in this web conference. About 20 students along with five faculty members participated from Tomsk State University, Russia. One of our former students joined us from Bangalore as well as one of the students from English & Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad joined this web conference through Skype.



# Seminars/Conferences

The following were the topics discussed:

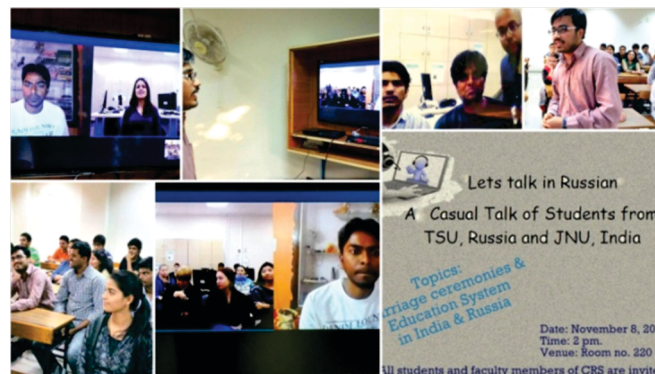
1. Education System in India & Russia
2. Marriage Rituals in India & Russia
3. Experience of CRS students (who are at Tomsk State University on scholarship, sponsored by TSU & JNU)

Students and teachers exchanged their ideas and views on above topics in Russian language. Participants were surprised to know the difference between education system at primary, secondary and higher levels in both the countries.

Russia and India have different marriage rituals, but there were many rituals, which were found similar. For example in Russia sisters or friends of bride allows the groom to enter into the marriage venue only after solving a puzzle. Similarly, in Indian Hindu marriages sisters or friends make a barrier at the entrance and ask to solve some mystery or give some customary cash to them as per tradition.

As per the feedback from participants, the outcome of this web conference is as follows:

- The web conference through Skype is one of the best platforms to develop communication skills through technology.
- Talking in Russian with the native speakers boosted the confidence in students.



- Being in India the interaction with native speakers was a unique experience.
- The discussions threw light on various mysteries, rituals, traditions of education as well as marriage system in both the countries.
- Good experience of CRS scholars, who are in Tomsk State University motivated others to study well.

\*CRS, SLL&CS has already inked the AoC with the Philology Department, Tomsk State University in previous year. Currently six PhD scholars from CRS are doing their research at Tomsk State University. The web conference was one of the efforts to realize the agreement between both the Universities.

**Sonu Saini**  
**Assistant Professor**  
**Centre of Russian Studies, SLL&CS**

## AAJ: Annual Get-Together & Second GBM

Second Alumni Annual Lecture was delivered at the Convention Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University on 30 November, 2014 by a renowned geologist Prof. Talat Ahmad, Vice – Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia. The focus of his lecture was 'Role of Himalayan rise and its association with climate change'. He emphasized his views on the effects of plate tectonic movements on elevation of the Himalayan region which in turn affects the precipitation in Indian subcontinent. Data projected clearly indicated that Indo- Australian plate is moving towards the Indian peninsular region at a rate of 5.5 cm / year, leading to rise in Himalayan Mountain. Increase in height of these mountains not only affects the precipitation but is also responsible for pre- and post-monsoon disturbances. These disturbances cause uneven rainfall patterns leading to severe

natural calamities that ranges from flood to drought-like situations in different parts of the country. Tectonic movements of these plates places the Indian subcontinent, especially the northern part (Shivalik range), to fall under earthquake-prone zones of the world. Tectonic movements also cause volcanic eruptions which in turn increase CO<sub>2</sub> production. CO<sub>2</sub> is a well known global warming agent which leads to increase in overall atmospheric temperature. Increase in temperature has been shown to be the main reason for shrinking of glaciers. He also emphasized on the key factors that influence the maintenance of carbon flux through ages. These are multi-factorial geological processes and decide the overall carbon cycle in the atmosphere. Topography of mountains has close association with cloud formations and

# Seminars/Conferences

precipitation leading to fluctuating weather patterns and cyclones. He also cited the examples of increased rainfall and flood like situation in Kashmir and in north-eastern part of the country in recent times. At the end of his talk he also stressed on negative feedback loop of tectonic movement and climatic changes through interactions between lithosphere and atmosphere. Monsoon precipitation was closely linked to mountain formation which may be affected by feedbacks related to weathering and erosion.

JNU VC Prof. S. K. Sopory welcomed Prof. Ahmad and highlighted

## “Indo-Russian Seminar on Crop Biotechnology”

An Indo-Russian Seminar on Crop Biotechnology was organized at The School of Life Sciences on 5th December, 2014. The seminar was inaugurated by the Vice Chancellor of JNU, Prof. S.K. Sopory, who is a well renowned plant scientist. From Indian side, Prof. Ashwani Pareek, School of Life Sciences hosted the meeting, while Prof. Alex Gaponenko from Russian Timiryazev State Agrarian University coordinated the event from the Russian side. Professor B.N. Mallick, Dean, SLS also attended the meeting. The speakers included prominent crop biotechnologists from both Russia and India. Experts from School of Life Sciences, JNU, National Institute of Plant Genome Research, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi deliberated on the various issues of Crop Biotechnology. The main objective of the meeting was to provide information for initiating a collaborative effort between the two countries towards improving crop productivity as well as quality. Areas of cooperation between the two countries for both teaching and research were



discussed. The speakers focused on the research which they had performed on crop plants of high importance for both the countries. Abiotic and biotic stress alleviation using transgenic technology was one of the most discussed topics along with photosynthetic efficiency for increased productivity. Possibility of setting up an “Indo Russian Joint Centre for Crop Biotechnology” between the two countries was discussed.

**Ashwani Pareek, Professor  
School of Life Sciences**

## National Seminar on Advances in Mobile Phone and Cell Tower Radiation on Environmental Health (NAME – 2014)

A two day national seminar on “Advances in Mobile Phone and Cell Tower Radiation on Environmental Health” (NAME – 2014) was organized by Dr. Paulraj R, SES, JNU on 5 – 6 December, 2014. It was under the auspices of Microwave Application

Society of India (MASTI). It was sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and JNU.

## Seminars/Conferences

The main aim of the seminar was to address the ongoing issues in environmental science, “electromagnetic pollution” and to understand the effect of electromagnetic field (EMF) on biological systems. The seminar was divided into eight sessions and the main topics covered were: Radio frequency measurement techniques, Electromagnetic fields and environment, Radio frequency fields and dosimetry, Mobile phone and biological effect, Radiation hazards and safety standards, Shields from electromagnetic fields and Electromagnetic fields-Bio-Interaction.

The seminar was inaugurated by Prof. Sudha Pai (Rector – 1, JNU) and she released the abstracts. Prof. T. P. Singh (AIIMS, New Delhi) delivered the inaugural address and Prof. J. Behari, (Emeritus Professor, Amity University) gave his views on the seminar. Prof. S. Mukherjee (Acting Dean, SES) gave the welcome address. Prof. V. P. Sandlas (President, MASI) spoke about the future directions and the vote of thanks was given by Dr. Paulraj R, the organizing secretary of the seminar. The seminar was well attended by scholars working on electromagnetic radiations from across India, who also presented their recent research work on electromagnetic radiations and its effects on environment.

There were two plenary sessions. The speaker in the first plenary session was Prof. Girish Kumar, IIT, Mumbai. He spoke on “The effect of cell tower radiation on environment”. He gave a clear picture about the cell tower radiations and its effect on the residents residing in the vicinity of cell towers (base station). The speaker in the second plenary session was Prof. J. Behari. He spoke on “Biological correlates of mobile phone frequency exposure”. He narrated the biological effects caused by mobile phone radiations. In addition, the current scenario of cell phone and cell tower radiation in India was discussed by the distinguished experts, Prof. V. P. Sandlas, Prof. J. Behari, Prof. Girish Kumar and Prof. Tanu Jindal. There were relevant invited talks, contributory papers and poster sessions. The seminar ended with the valedictory address on “Electromagnetic Research in India: Future Directions”, by Prof. D. C. Dube (Emeritus Professor, IIT, Delhi), Prof. V. P. Sandlas and Dr. Paulraj R. In the end, 3 best poster awards were presented to 3 deserving students who presented their research work in the area of electromagnetic radiations on biological system.

**Paulraj R, Associate Professor  
School of Environmental Sciences**

## Computer Awareness Workshop



A two day Computer Awareness Workshop (Problem Oriented Workshop) was organized on 16 – 17 January, 2015 by JNU Forum for Mutual Learning in association with the National Service Scheme in the JNU Central Library. The aim of this

workshop was to make the students aware of the usage of computers and of the importance of computers in every day life. More than 110 students participated in the workshop and updated their skills. In this workshop, students learnt about computers, operating systems, MS-office, internet, cyber security and mobile security. During the workshop, many students cleared their doubts regarding usage of computers and computer applications, especially with regard to writing term papers, research papers, resumés & design. Many students were satisfied with the knowledge they acquired and requested that this workshop be held at regular intervals. .

**Gaurav Kumar, PhD, CSE,  
School of Computer & Systems Sciences**



# From Our Archive

## Bird – Watching in the JNU “Canyon”

For long one had heard about it – the fabled Great Horned Owl that dwelt in the famous “canyon” of the Jawaharlal Nehru University campus. It was invariably seen there, sometimes even with a partner, and was not averse to being photographed either. Now at last, one was going to meet the legendary creature – at least hopefully – for birds, like most dutiful government Pas, do not give appointments easily.

In the vast acreage of scrub that sprawls behind the campus the birds were only beginning to bestir themselves when we set off. Red-vented bulbuls flitted from the top of one prickly bush to another, while warblers dived breathlessly in and out of the undergrowth in search of breakfast. The boulder-strewn surroundings made for a harsh landscape as the soft blue morning haze evaporated – here the scrub was hard, dark green and fearsomely armed with spikes – fish hooks and porcupine spickliness. We scrambled across carefully, placing aside the thorn-laden branches that threatened our eyes, and headed for the canyon.

About 10 to 15 metres deep, the canyon runs for about three-fourths of a kilometer, a gigantic contorted cleft in the earth, strewn with car-sized boulders. At some places, the cliff-walls were sheer, in others, a tumble of rocks from the cliff-top to the base gave the impression that an avalanche of sorts had once taken place here. There were rocky overhangs and small caves deep in shadow, and good hideouts for an owl wanting some privacy on a Sunday morning.

The predominant colour of the rocks was the red of a rhesus' back side, and this sunset hue reminded you of that other canyon – the one in Colorado. Not all the rocks here were in these sunset hues, though – some stood out a dignified silver – grey the mica in them winking at you in the bright sunlight.

You walk along the edge of the canyon, stopping at every vantage point to scan the ruddy rocks below. Suddenly you spot it – the dazzling spatter of white on a large rock. Great Horned Owl droppings and then some more on another rock, and

another – all obviously favorite perches, presently abandoned for no good reason at all. But then comes the excited cry, “there it is!” followed by the quick scramble to pin it down with the binoculars.

You have barely focused on the huge creature when it spreads its wings and flies down the length of the canyon with immense dignity, giving you perhaps 10 seconds of its time on this Sunday morning. Breathlessly, you watch it go by, its huge tan-and-chocolate wings beating steadily, and causing a chatter of alarm amongst the other avian residents of the canyon. Somehow reminding you of the made earl of Gormenghast who sacrificed himself down a well so that they could freed on his body. But you have no intention of throwing yourself off the cliff, no matter how magnificent this owl, and birdwatching continues.

A sirkeer cuckoo comes out to soak in a bit of sunshine, squinting in the bright morning. Looking a uniform dark beige-brown, the bird has a scarlet beak and dangles its tail so loosely over the edge that you wait expectantly for it to fall of and go sailing into the gorge. Despite the lovely sunshine, the cuckoo looks a fat misanthropic and eventually scuttles away into the undergrowth like a mouse. Brown rook chats flit from boulder to boulder, quick and demure and clad in dusky moth colours.

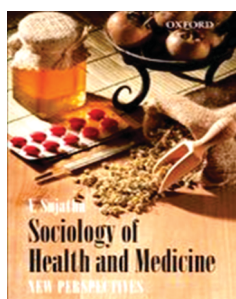
Occasionally a bright-eyed Indian robin hops to the top of a boulder and is cock of the rock, puffing its velvety breast up with pride. Little brown doves settle down on the sunlit boulders, almost melting into them as their slate and sandstone plumage merges beautifully with the colours of the rocks. Swifts, with their fast back wings, flicker in and out of the gorge, diving over the edge and then whipping out again, slim, swift shadows barely registering on your mind. Suddenly you realize that nearly all the birds you have seen this morning have been dressed in the colours of their surroundings. Except, perhaps, the black winged kite and grey shrike which have also been spotted, all the others are glad in browns and tans and monkey bottom reds! As you muse about this, a large common

## From Our Archive

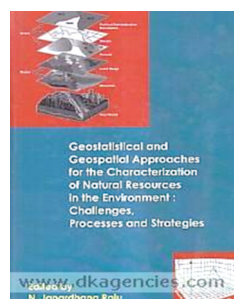
mongoose goes its way through the rocks. A rather magnificent mongoose this, in a dark grey suit, thick and furry, and with a lovely fuzzy tail.

The return journey is made through the heart of the canyon. You haul yourself over the rocks trying in vain not to step into horny gin-traps and enviously eyeing the squirrels that run up down the sheer walls with bright-eyed blitheness. Not too

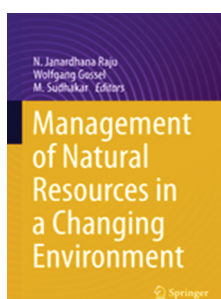
## Our Publications



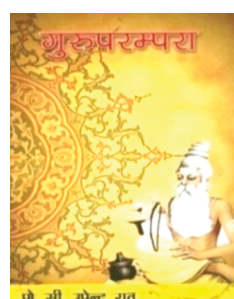
**“Sociology of Health and Medicine: New Perspectives”** edited by Prof. V. Sujatha, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences. Published by OUP India. ISBN: 978-0-19809913-0



**“Geostatistical and Geospatial Approaches for the Characterization of Natural Resources in the Environment: Challenges, Processes and Strategies”**, edited by Dr. N. Janardhana Raju, School of Environmental Sciences, published by Capital Publishing Company. ISBN: 978-93-81891-25-4



**“Management of Natural Resources in a Changing Environment”**, edited by Prof. N. Janardhana Raju, School of Environmental Sciences, W. Gossel, M. Sudhakar, published by Springer, New Delhi. ISBN: 978-3-319-12559-6



**“गुरुपरम्परा”**, लेखक प्रो. सी. उपेन्द्रराव, विशिष्ट संस्कृत अध्ययन केन्द्र, प्रकाशक पृथ्वी प्रकाशन

## Book Release

Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M. Hamid Ansari released the book entitled, **The Indian Parliament – A Critical Appraisal**, edited by Sudha Pai and Avinash Kumar (published by Orient Blackswan, 2014) at the Conference Hall, Vice President's House on Thursday, 8 January, 2015.

Uday Rao, President, Orient Blackswan welcomed the Hon'ble Vice-President of India Shri M. Hamid Ansari. Prof. Sudha Pai

then introduced the book. In her reflections, Prof. Pai pointed out some of the salient features of the book and described its three sections—the institutional standards of performance of the Parliament; different forms of parliamentary control, as well as the evolving relationship between the legislature and the executive in a period of unstable coalition formations; and the external factors which affect and determine the internal functioning of Parliament. She also spoke on the methods and

## Our Publications



frameworks employed in studying Parliamentary institutions and pointed out that while the issue of institutional decline certainly needs attention, the authors in this volume believe that the term has been used rather loosely and needs deeper probing.

This was followed by the release of the book by Hon'ble Shri M. Hamid Ansari and his speech. The Vice President said that the book is very timely and brings both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the Indian Parliamentary Democracy. He said that the book examines the credibility and legitimacy of the Indian

Parliament, scrutinizing various aspects of its functioning and therefore it should not remain confined in University libraries. He advised the authors and the publisher to bring out the book in Hindi language for a wider reach. In his address, the Vice President also raised several seminal issues such as declining parliamentary discipline, need for making changes in the rules of the House (particularly the Rajya Sabha), decline in the number sittings and the quality of discussions on the floor of the House, the issue of accountability in the MPLAD Scheme and the member's integrity on the issue of conflict of interests. He said that the book has raised several issue for further research.

The function ended with a vote of thanks by Dr. Avinash Kumar where he expressed sincere gratitude to the Vice President of India, Hon'ble Shri M. Hamid Ansari for agreeing to release this book and sharing his thoughts. He also thanked him for his suggestions. He also thanked the contributors to this volume, the publisher Orient Blackswan, all colleagues and friends who had come to attend the function, and the staff of the Vice President House.

## Alumni Corner

### An interview with Anand Sharma, Director, Meteorological Centre, Dehradun



Shubhra: How and when did your association with JNU start? What was your first impression of the campus?

Anand Sharma: Well, it was a matter of sheer chance as in 1985, I went to visit a friend in the School of Environmental Sciences who took me to the School of Life Sciences where they were

conducting a quiz competition and we joined the audience. During the quiz, the audience was given opportunity to answer the questions which participating team could not. From the audience, I could answer most and grabbed most of the chocolates as prize. Then, someone asked me which school I was in? I replied that I would be joining School of

Environmental Sciences next year. I did qualify the exam and interview and joined the School of Environmental Sciences in 1986.

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

Anand Sharma: My current job with India Meteorological Department is the first job I got after M.Phil. degree from JNU. As JNU is the citadel of Civil Services Examinations preparation, I too was in the league. After clearing UPSC, Group -A, Post for Meteorologist Grade II, I joined my job at Pune as meteorologist-2 trainee and underwent one year advance training in meteorology and agro-meteorology following which I was posted as head of the Agro-meteorological research unit



of IMD at Gandhi Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Campus of University of Agricultural Sciences), Bangalore and remained there till 1996. I conducted field trails to understand the crop micro climate so that better crop management can be done for increasing the yield, besides writing a few research papers in that period.

Subsequently, I was promoted and posted as the Director of Meteorological Centre, Dehradun; which came into existence with my joining in 2002. There were not enough facilities in this new state and India Meteorological Department had a small set up in Survey of India Campus. So, I had to start from the scratch, which was a blessing in disguise as it provided me an excellent opportunity to use my knowledge. In a short span Meteorological Centre, Dehradun became the most prestigious amongst the 100 odd central government offices in Dehradun and that too at a time when people were dismissive of government works in general. People have immense faith in the weather forecast issued by us. We have built the credibility among the masses which makes me consider myself a civic scientist.

According to eminent environmentalist Prof. VK Jain (VC Doon University and Ex-JNU Professor) my efforts have linked science and technology to economy and society. The use of science of meteorology for the betterment of society by communicating it to the masses in simple language has done wonders. Our weather forecast and weather-based agro-advisories have become quite popular and farmers have reported significant reduction in their losses and increase in their crop produce. Also, I went on to enthuse students and implement India's first project of establishing meteorological observatories in 100 schools of Uttarakhand to create awareness about weather and environmental issues. Meanwhile, I have also worked to strengthen the observatory network.

The most challenging part of my career to date has been the unprecedented 'Kedarnath Disaster' in June 2013 which took heavy toll on human lives and property in Uttarakhand. We had predicted heavy to very heavy rainfall along with issuing advisories about landslides well on time and warned the concerned management to postpone the 'char dham yatra' and requested not to venture into the hills and move to safer

places. People who could access our weather warnings saved their life but many more were unfortunate as they had left a week ago for the Kedarnath shrine and had no means of accessing any kind of information because of complex hilly terrain. Had these predictions reached people in time the extent of disaster could have been minimized? Some of these issues were featured in three documentaries on 'Kedarnath disaster' produced by Discovery and National Geographic Channels. As part of the new initiative I have for the first time in India, started issuing weather warnings successfully for the forest fire and landslides besides providing weather forecast for tourism.

Shubhra: You are an environmentalist. So tell us about the role JNU has played (if at all) in developing your thought process, and eventually your choice of career.

Anand Sharma: I am lucky to have studied under the best of the faculty, who were not only excellent teachers but were also excellent researchers and orators. I did my M.Phil. research on 'Vegetation analysis of Aravalli ranges in Delhi region' under internationally acclaimed eminent Prof. P.S. Ramakrishnan and Prof. Brij Gopal. A few of the other Professors who really influenced and left an indelible impression on my mind are Prof. B. Padmanabhamurthy, Prof. C.K. Varshney, Prof. V. Rajamani, Prof. Dave and Prof. Malik. I remember one particular lecture by Prof. Malik on 'Dynamic simulation modeling' devoted to solving very complex non-linear equations which most of us were not able to understand. The students started protesting and requested Prof. Malik to avoid such complicated equations as they are too difficult to understand and beyond comprehension. At that point Prof. Malik said if you are not able to understand you need not worry but you must know the ways to find out the solution. If you are not able to solve these equations go to a mathematician s/he will help you to find out the solution. It was a good lesson for a life time.

The kind of exposure at School of Environmental Sciences and JNU has trained me to take multi-disciplinary approach to tackle environmental problems. It gave me an opportunity to carry out research on 'Ecology of tribal ecosystem of Bastar' in Chhattisgarh. It was an experience of a life-time living in a remote jungle along with tribal communities testing ones survival instincts. The best thing is that the knowledge which I

# Alumni Corner

gained at various levels and especially at JNU are being utilised during my day to day job. I had never thought of becoming a weatherman. After joining IMD, I realised that weather forecasting is a science as well as an art. In order to issue an impact based weather forecast or actionable weather forecast one has to have multi-disciplinary knowledge/exposure, which I got a lot from JNU.

Shubhra: What are the most rewarding and the most challenging aspects of your profession?

Anand Sharma: Weather forecasting is very dicey job as the science of meteorology is not a perfect science. Here two plus two can be three, as well as, five. Weather vagaries could be random and unpredictable. As a weatherman, I have to deliver the correct and useable weather forecast from incomplete and contradictory information with a time constraint as weather forecast has no shelf-life. However, a handful of regularly occurring patterns impart a bit of order in the always variable weather and the fact that human mind is better than computer in recognising patterns (weather) prove useful. Weather forecasting as a job is like playing one day Cricket match daily and you have to win it too.

I feel satisfied that my efforts have been amply recognized from the State and Central Governments in the form of many awards such as Award for Excellence in Atmospheric Sciences (2008) and Best Meteorological Centre for the year (2014) by Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, and appreciation letters (from Chief minister, Chief secretary etc.). The timely and correct weather forecasts that I issued have not

only saved many lives but have also brought smiles on many a face. But, the most rewarding aspect for me is when a common man, fruit-seller, Chai wala on the street recognises me for my weather predictions. The feedback that I get from farmers telling how my forecast saved their crops from heavy rains/strong winds which is immensely satisfying. The recognition which my profession has given me is unusual for a scientist. For instance, one cannot imagine a person asking for an autograph from a weatherman especially in schools and colleges.

Shubhra: With regard to the kind of work you do, is there any message you would like to convey to our readers, in particular the student community of JNU?

Anand Sharma: These days it has become rather fashionable to blame climate change for every extreme weather phenomenon and related disasters. I feel it is premature to link severe weather phenomenon like Kedarnath disaster or cyclones etc. to climate change. These events are part of natural climate variability and get accentuated by land use land cover changes. In future losses due to extreme weather events are going to increase as more and more people are constructing (without following proper building by laws) and living in vulnerable areas. I suggest, instead of constructing building in the flood plains and along the coastal belt we should put vegetation there. Beyond this, I must convey that to be successful one need to have purity of mind and heart and sincerity of action combined with experience and knowledge. Finally, be simple, innocent and natural and let the nature guide you.



## OBITUARY

Prof. Tulsi Ram, Centre for Russian, Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, passed away on Friday, 13 February, 2015. Prof. Tulsi Ram had been serving at the Centre for Russian, Central Asian Studies at JNU. Prof. Tulsi Ram, a Dalit Buddhist Scholar and an expert on International Relation especially with a focus on Russia and Trans Caucasia.

**We extend our condolences to the bereaved family.**

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

### Public Relations Officer

Public Relations Office

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Please attach a passport size photograph also



# Photo Gallery



1



2

1. A 7 member delegation headed by Deputy Director, Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science Promotion Office, Japan Science and Technology Agency visited JNU on 20 January, 2015. Photo shows: Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice – Chancellor, JNU with members of delegation.

2-6. The Republic Day Celebration on 26 January, 2015



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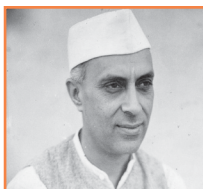


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विश्वविद्यालय की विशेषताएँ होती हैं; मानववाद, सहिष्णुता, तर्कशीलता, विचार का साहस और सत्य की खोज। विश्वविद्यालय का काम है उच्चतर आदर्शों की ओर मनुष्य जाति की सतत यात्रा को संभव करना। राष्ट्र और जनता का हित तभी हो सकता है जब विश्वविद्यालय ठीक से अपने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

—जवाहरलाल नेहरू



7. National Science Day Lecture organized by Department of Science & Technology, Government of India & Jawaharlal Nehru University on 28 January, 2015. Photo shows: Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor; Prof. I.S. Thakur, Convener, NSD Committee & Dean School of Environmental Sciences; Prof. P. Sen, Rector-II; Prof. P. Balaram, former Director, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore; Prof. A Sharma, Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology, GOI, Dr. B.P. Singh, DST.
8. Construction of a hostel for the North East Students at JNU Campus on 9 February, 2015. Photo shows: (from left to right) Dr. Sandeep Chatterjee, Registrar; Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor; Dr. Jitendra Singh, Honble Minister DoNER and Chairman NEC with other invited guests.
9. JNU Music & Dance Club organized a musical evening in association with SPIC MACAY by Renowned Vocalist Meeta Pandit on 16 February, 2015.
10. Educational Records Research Unit, School of Social Sciences organized The Ninth J.P. Naik Memorial Lecture on 'Unfolding Value Education' on 26 February, 2015. Photo shows: Prof. Roop Rekha Verma, Retired Professor, Lucknow University, delivering the lecture.



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