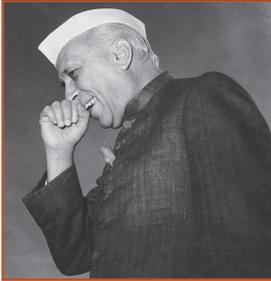




Bimonthly Journal of Jawaharlal Nehru University



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

Jawaharlal Nehru



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



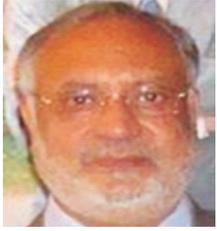
JNU News is a bimonthly journal of Jawaharlal Nehru University. It serves to bridge the information gap and tries to initiate constant dialogue between various constituents of the University community as well as with the rest of the academic world. Views expressed are those of the contributors and not 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. Harjit Singh, Chief Advisor, International Collaboration



Mansi Tikoo: How and when did you association with JNU begin?

Prof Harjit: I joined JNU in 1971. That was the year I completed my master's degree from Punjab University, Chandigarh. Admissions to JNU took place for the first time in 1971. Two institutions were already working which were merged into JNU- one was the School of International Studies and the other was the Institute of Russian Language. These two institutes became part of JNU- Institute of Russian Language became part of what was then called School of Foreign Languages. School of International Studies became a full-fledged school of the university. Admission started only for M.Phil/PhD in the School of Social Sciences in 1971. The MA programme was started in 1972. I have been in JNU since 1971.

Mansi Tikoo: What are some of the changes that you have witnessed here over the years?

Prof. Harjit: Almost everything has changed, beginning from our classes which used to take place in the old campus. JNU was a very small university with only a few students in 1971-72. The School of International Studies was in the city on, Feroz Shah Road. Students of SIS used to live in a hostel behind Sapru House Library which is now called Gomti Guest House. Slowly, the number of students started increasing and three hostels were built in new campus in 1973. The new hostels were in Dakshinapuram namely Kaveri, Godavari, and Periyar.

Some good things have survived in JNU over the years. We continue to have free interaction between teachers and students. There is not much of hierarchy among teachers. We can interact freely, we can agree or disagree. There is a healthy dialogue between teachers and students and the administration. The founding principles of JNU are based on some very fine ideas. One, all decision making bodies in the university have a strong representation of teachers. Secondly, most issues, even when I was a student, were resolved through discussion and dialogue. Dialogue and discussion, based on the principle of give and take have always been part of JNU culture. There were not many strikes or gheraos in early 1970s. Missing lectures by teachers and classes by students were not at all acceptable.

Those days most of the students joined JNU with academics as their primary concern and in monetary terms. Quite a few options were available to make money but that was not the

priority back then. There used to be a dhaba in old campus called Kashi Ram ka dhaba. It was the place of evening meetings, and discussion mainly centered on academic issues. Students of JNU have always been very aware of political developments, not only of the university, but of the country and of international matters. This culture has always been very strong here.

I am a geographer by training. Natural environment of the new campus was not in good shape. There was hardly any tree; most of the land was barren. I remember I used to walk to new campus from old campus. There was no road in 1971-72. There was not even a pagdandi. There used to be four or five peepal and banyan trees on campus with many bushes and grass patches. Thanks are due to the effort of the administration and teachers who played crucial role in transforming the campus into lush green area.

I don't want to sound critical, but I feel some people in JNU today are more interested in their career rather than in research. With globalization, it is happening all over the world, so they cannot be blamed for this. Today the norms of life have changed. Only a handful of teachers of JNU had cars. Most people in the campus used to walk. Even after we moved to new campus, classes continued to be held in the old campus and most of us used to walk and a few had bicycles. Even scooters were rare. But now cars among teachers and bikes among students are part of the culture. Only a handful of research students used to get UGC fellowship with an astonishing amount of Rs. 300 per month. Research work in my Centre for Study of Regional Development involved massive amount of data calculations. There were no calculators those days. We either used log tables or there used to be an interesting device called Facet machine for this purpose. Subsequently, electronic calculators were introduced. I think, it was in 1973 or 74 that my centre bought a machine called scientific calculator which cost the university more than one lakh rupees in those days. It was a very exciting development as we could now do so many calculations easily. Believe me, that machine could perform fewer functions than a pocket calculator easily available in the market these days.

I feel commitment to research work was more in earlier years than today. No individual needs to be blamed but in a way many of us are responsible. This has happened with changing times. I feel sad about the quality of research. Research facilities were less in 1970s and 1980s. There were no computers; thesis or dissertation had to be typed using manual typewriter, we had to make five six copies with carbon paper; there was no

internet; we had to go to different libraries for collecting information. I don't think at the time of writing my thesis, I missed any major library of Delhi. I remember spending a lot of time in National Archives, Teen Murti library, Central Secretariat Library, Supreme Court library, Ratan Tata Library and many more. We were given term paper topics and we had to find basic information from different sources. Our teacher would give a few references and then ask us to look for others. My teacher used to call it 'soiling your hands' meaning thereby that if you do not go through different journals and books then how will you know what kind of literature is available. Internet is a very good thing, Google has done wonders, and most information is available online. Even with these resources, has quality of research improved? This question needs attention. I don't think the quality of research is commensurate with the facilities available. I understand that the university has expanded and one to one interaction may be difficult. But in spite of this quality of research must improve.

In early 80s, gherao culture had become common for some time. Fortunately it has now declined. We always believed, even as students, that the university has no place for any kind of violence or coercion. Basically I feel all sections want JNU to be among the best universities. There may be differences of opinion but these need to be resolved amicably. Fortunately most students accept this view. We struggled to make students rights heard in 1970s and the university happily accepted many of these demands. I would particularly like to mention Student-Faculty Committee (SFC). This forum was meant to take up all contentious issues. All matters except evaluation used to be discussed in SFCs. Sadly, SFCs in many Centres/Schools have become defunct. In many cases students do not file nominations for SFC.

Many other things have changed. More facilities are available, salaries have gone up, and students are relatively more comfortable as everyone is given Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 5,000 as scholarship in M.Phil/PhD. There used to be only four or five UGC fellowships in a centre those days with a value of Rs. 300 per month. But that was sufficient money as mess bill used to be around Rs 100 and cinema ticket used cost Rs. 1.50 for stall and Rs. 3.00 for balcony.

I remember the day when I got a telegram at home saying that classes shall begin on 4th August 1971. On my arrival, I found another student paying the fee. He was also joining my centre. We asked the gentleman collecting fee for hostel accommodation. He advised us to meet Dean of Students. Prof Moonis Raza was Dean of Students who subsequently became my PhD supervisor. There were just two of us and the other student had come from Kurukshetra University and was turbaned Sikh like

me. Only four hostel rooms were ready for occupation and Prof. Raza wanted us to pick up one each. As these were double seated room, we wanted to stay in the same room as room-mates. Prof Moonis Raza firmly told us that two roommates must not be from the same religion, same region and from the same discipline otherwise how will you learn about others. I found this to be my first lesson in JNU. Later on, Prof Dipankar Gupta, who hailed from Bengal and was studying sociology, became my roommate. I am not sure if we are following such principles today. We were told that the university was organised into sectors. Each sector had three hostels-two for boys, one for girls. In most other universities you find girl hostels in one corner with high boundary walls and lot of restrictions. JNU has always been opposed to gender segregation. Here these three hostels are surrounded by seventy faculty houses so that free interaction between students and teachers could take place. If you notice older hostels have pyramid shape, built thinking that pyramids is a place for rest, and school buildings are inverted pyramids meaning place of work. This shows that even at planning stage a lot of philosophical thinking took place.

Mansi Tikoo: What are some of the aspects of JNU's international collaboration?

Prof Harjit: We are very lucky that a large number of universities from around the world want to establish academic collaboration with JNU. Right now, we have memorandums of understanding (MoU) with more than 150 universities. Out of these 30-40 MoUs are working very well. We should realise that the face of education is changing very rapidly. Today, one cannot limit education to one campus, you have to think at international level and compete with the best in the world. Already a lot of universities are asking us for joint degrees, joint research programs, joint supervision and dual degrees etc. Recently, we entered into a trilateral agreement with Konstanz University and Sussex University. Meeting of the three universities was held at Konstanz in April 2013. Next meeting shall take place in JNU in December where further modalities of implementation of collaboration among the three universities shall be worked out. Fortunately, student exchange is already in place with some universities. Many students from other universities are already coming to JNU. We have organised some joint seminars. We want to increase facilities for international students. We have agreements with many universities in Germany, France, UK, Italy, USA and many other universities of Asia. Last year we signed agreements of cooperation with some Australian and African Universities.

Signing agreements is not a problem but sustaining collaboration on mutually beneficial basis becomes difficult. Being a

In Conversation with....

developing country, funds are a big problem. The Vice-Chancellor is keen to strengthen international collaboration and we want to reach many more countries. On an average, we receive five to six delegations per month. We were not sending JNU delegations earlier. For the first time JNU sent three delegations in the last one and half year. We have developed good contacts with many Asian universities of Korea, Japan, Vietnam and China but our links with African and South American universities are still weak. First delegation of JNU was sent to Africa last year. Then the Vice-Chancellor asked us to take another delegation to Australia, because Australian universities were sending lot of delegations. These two delegations to Africa and Australia were headed by the Rector. Third delegation went to Turkey and was headed by the Vice-Chancellor. Some foreign universities have created funds meant especially for academic exchange with JNU.

Another problem pertains to student exchange. Many universities send their students to JNU under exchange programmes. But it is difficult to send our students due to limited funds. We at the utmost can pay part of the airfare. It is easier for visiting foreign students as the cost of living is quite low here compared to developed countries. Moreover, our infrastructure is limited. We need to have dedicated residential facility for international students. We have many foreign students who are already here for a semester or more. Our hostels are under pressure even for Indian students and we do not have alternative accommodation for foreign students. It is true that JNU is working hard to solve this problem. We need two way collaborations where our students can also benefit in large numbers.

Unfortunately, our system is not student friendly. They have to run from one office to another. When our students go abroad, they get all information even before leaving the country regarding whom to contact and where to stay. We have to improve our services so that visiting scholars and students

have a comfortable stay. We have some plans and the Vice-Chancellor is keen to solve these problems. Today, no good university can develop in isolation. In fact, the time has come when we must evolve a globalised view with online classes and making available lectures of best teachers of the world to our students.

Many universities abroad have made compulsory for their students to spend one semester in another country. We are able to send only a few PhD students abroad. I hope that in future all our students are able to spend one semester in a good foreign university.

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

Prof Harjit: For me JNU is not just a university, it is a part of my life. Having spent more than forty years in JNU, I have lot of memories and mostly good memories. I would not like to single out any one memory.

Mansi Tikoo: Any message that you would like to give to the student community?

Prof Harjit: I am very proud of JNU students, but I want to be more proud of them. This is possible only if all of us show greater academic commitment. The amount of freedom and research facilities which JNU provides are comparable with best universities. We have to seriously introspect whether we are making best use of these. Whenever I look at world rankings, I know it has a lot of dimensions, but except for a few centres we have not been able to make a very good mark at the global level. This depends on both the faculty as well as the students. I wish JNU to be among the top universities of the world, and it is possible with the quality of mind of our students and teachers.

Movement & Appointments

New Appointments/Deans/Chairpersons

- ◆ Prof. Ira Bhaskar as Dean, School of Arts & Aesthetics, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. C.P. Katti as Dean, School of Computer & Systems Sciences, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Vidhu Verma as Chairperson, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, for a period of two years

- ◆ Prof. Bharat H. Desai as Chairperson, Centre for International Legal Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Amaresh Dubey as Chairperson, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Makarand R. Paranjape as Chairperson, Centre for English Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, for a period of two years

Movement & Appointments

- ◆ Prof. Rajat Datta as Chairperson, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Vyjayanti Raghavan as Chairperson, Centre for Korean Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Anita Khanna as Chairperson, Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Amit S. Ray as Chairperson, Centre for International Trade and Development, School of International Studies, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Mondira Dutta as Chairperson, Centre for Asian Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Savita Pandey as Chairperson, Centre for South Asian Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. G. Vijayachandra Naidu as Chairperson, Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies, School of International Studies
- ◆ Dr. Krishan Kumar as Chairperson, Sports Committee, for a period of two years
- ◆ Prof. Samwel Joseph Maghimbi as Visiting Professor the Nelson Mandela Chair in Centre for African Studies, School of International Studies, for a period of one year.
- ◆ Prof. Pradipta Chaudhury, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, as Coordinator, EXIM Bank, for a period of two years
- ◆ Dr. Alok Kumar Mondal as Professor in School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Mellisa Gracil Wallang as Assistant Professor in Centre for Linguistics, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
- ◆ Dr. Tirthankar Gayen as Assistant Professor in School of Computer & Systems Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Balaji Ishwarrao Birajdar as Assistant Professor in Special Centre for Nano Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Rajbeer Singh as Assistant Professor in Centre for Studies in Science Policy, School of Social Sciences

- ◆ Dr. Papor Bora as Assistant Professor in Women's Studies Programme, School of Social Sciences

Administration

- ◆ Dr. Parveen Babbar as Deputy Librarian
- ◆ Dr. Abha Yadav as Deputy Registrar in Inter-Hall Administration (O/o Dean of Students)
- ◆ Sh. Anandapu Srinivasa Rao as Deputy Registrar in Students & Project Branch
- ◆ Sh. Kushal Kumar as Section Officer in School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Sh. Manoj Kumar as Senior Assistant in Administration
- ◆ Sh. Om Prakash Sain as Senior Assistant in School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Sh. Rajbir Singh as Senior Assistant in Administration
- ◆ Ms. Kavita as Senior Assistant in Administration
- ◆ Sh. Ram Phool as Khalasi (E) in Engineering Branch

Retirement & Resignation

- ◆ Prof. Satish K. Jain, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Sh. B.D. Sharma, Senior Technical Assistant, School of Environmental Sciences
- ◆ Sh. Prem Kumar, Section Officer, Jhelum Hostel
- ◆ Sh. O.P. Dewan, Hindi Officer, Hindi Unit
- ◆ Sh. Ghanshyam Das, Security Assistant, Security Branch
- ◆ Sh. Vijay Kumar, Caretaker, Mahi & Mandavi Hostel
- ◆ Sh. Lal Chand, Sanitary Guide, Sanitation Cell/Estate Branch
- ◆ Sh. Umesh Kumar Mandal, Office Attendant, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
- ◆ Mrs. Ranjita Sahu, Assistant Archivist, Archives on Contemporary History

Notification

The Executive Council (at its meeting held on 10.05.2013) approved the bifurcation of the Centre for Japanese, Korean and North East Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies into two Centres:

1. Centre for Japanese Studies
2. Centre for Korean Studies

The Executive Council (at its meeting held on 10.05.2013) approved the trifurcation of the Centre for South, Central, South East Asian and south West Pacific Studies, School of Interantional Studies into three Centres:

1. Centre for South Asian Studies
2. Centre for Inner Asian Studies
3. Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies

Achievements/Awards



- ◆ **Prof. Akhtar Mahdi**, Chairperson, Centre for Persian & Central Asian Studies, SLL&CS, was invited to Tehran as Chief Guest at the National Seminar on “Saib Tabrizi and his ethical poetry”. The Hon'ble Culture Minister of Iran Mr. Syed Mohammad Husaini presented the Plaque of Excellence in recognition of his contribution to Persian Literature.



- ◆ **Preeti Singh**, Ph.D. Research Scholar, Plant Development and Transformation Biology Lab, School of Life Sciences, has been awarded first prize in the Competitive Student Oral Presentation Competition by a three member committee in the International conference “2013 IN vitro Biology Meeting” organized by the Society for In vitro Biology at Rhode Island Convention Center, Providence, Rhode Island, USA. She presented her Ph.D work entitled “Introgression of Novel Aldose Reductase from Xerophyta viscosa (ALDRXV4) Confers Multiple Stress Tolerance to Evolutionary Diverse Organisms”.



- ◆ **Sam Raj Nesamony**, Ph. D student at the Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, has been awarded the Stowe Fund of Yale and the Foreign Travel Grant of the Indian Council for Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi in recognition of his paper “London Missionary Society and Scott Christian College: Higher Education and Knowledge Making in Colonial South India, 1893-1956” presented at Yale University in June 2011. He presented another paper entitled, “London Missionary Society and South Travancore Medical Mission, Neyyoor, 1838-1947” in June 2013 at the Yale-Edinburgh Conference on History of Christian Missions and World Christianity, held at Yale University Divinity School, and was awarded full expenditure grant by the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

Campus Activities

Phototalk on Trans Himalayan Expedition held at JNU

On 18 July, 2013, the Mountaineering Club, JNU & JNU Eco-Club held a photo-talk by Mr. Rajeev Mondal, a Trans Himalayan Trekker and Biker at the SLL&CS committee room. Rajeev, is probably the only Indian to have achieved the rare feat of crossing the Himalayas from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh on foot in 2009-2010 and once again from Arunachal Pradesh to Ladakh in 2013 on motorbike. During the first expedition, Rajeev covered 8,000 km during his almost year long trek. On his return path, he covered 5,500 kilometres on motorbike in a 2 month long expedition. Rajeev Mondal, a 37-year-old mountaineering instructor of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, passed through the



treacherous Himalayan terrain all alone, starting from Guwahati on May 5, and ending his expedition on July 12 in Srinagar.

During the Uttarakhand disaster days, he was stuck at ReckongPeo, the capital of Kinnaur district in Himachal Pradesh for about a week. However, undaunted, he went on to finish his solo biking expedition as planned till Kashmir.

During his interaction with JNU students, he explained how he was inspired to undertake this arduous journey for the sake of spreading awareness regarding environmental protection. He also sensitized the JNU nature buffs about the importance of conservation and protection of nature through the spirit of adventure. Amit, President, Eco-Club & Anusree, Secretary, JNU Mountaineering Club welcomed Mr. Mondal. Prof. Abhijit Karkun, Coordinator, NSS, JNU Unit also stressed on the importance of inculcating the spirit of adventure among the JNU students in particular and the youth at large.

The programme was supported by NSS, JNU Unit.

Amit, M.Phil.
Centre for French & Francophone Studies,
SLL&CS

Campus Activities

Online Access to Theses and Dissertations@ JNU (JNU ETD Archive)

Central Library, JNU has successfully digitized its entire Theses & Dissertations collection (approx. 20000). Now current Theses & Dissertations are submitted to library in digital copy only. With this JNU ETD Archive has been created and the entire collection of theses & Dissertation of JNU is available online through Online Library Catalogue <http://jnuonlinecatlog.jnu.ac.in:8000/cgi-bin/gw/chameleon/>

You may view/read/print/ download any theseis or dissertation from your desktop. With this achievement, Central Library,

JNU is the first University Library in India to provide online access to its entire theses & dissertations collection.

Now you may not be required to keep copies of theses and dissertations in your School / Centre Libraries. It is also easier to ensure that parts or whole of old theses and dissertations are not copied. All English and Hindi Theses are in fully searchable PDF(A) file format. Others are in simple PDF(A) format.

Ramesh C Gaur
Librarian, Library

Google Apps for Education

CIS has implemented the "Google Apps for Education" infrastructure within the JNU domain, to provide perpetual individual digital space to all members of the university community of students, staff and members of the faculty.

Digital content creation by the university community will be meaningful in realising the academic potential of the university. This is particularly important in the present time, when citations from academic publications as a measure of scholarship are augmented through content created and visible on digital social media tools. In addition, new media and the internet are powerful tools in generating and reusing educational resources.

CIS, at an open day to be organised at the Convention Center on Friday the 23rd August, 2013 will have presentations and help-

desks to describe the platform and help with customising it for individual and group use.

I take great pleasure in inviting you to the open day event, and request that you create your personal web-site under the JNU domain as well as sites associated with groups with which you are associated. Some examples would be your course site collecting study-material, forums and testing features, as well as sites for common field-work, data collection involving surveys and observations. In addition, we would like to encourage the development of sites collecting opinion on university-wide issues.

A.M. Lynn
Director, CIS

Independence Day Celebrations on 15th of August 2013

On 15th of August, the enthusiastic children of the Construction Workers in JNU gathered at Teflas to get dressed beautifully for their performance in front of the Central Library in JNU. At 7:45 a.m. the children were dressed in their attire and in a line waving the Indian flag they were led by the volunteers of Unnoticed to the Central Library ground. The honourable Vice Chancellor Prof. Sudhir Kumar Sopory hoisted the national flag there and the national anthem was sung. The children, 45 in total, presented three dance performances to the enthusiastic audience. The first dance performance was by the little kids who danced to the tune of 'Bharat Humko Jaan Se Pyaara Hai' from the movie Roja. The older boys danced to 'Maa Tujhe Salaam' of A.R.Rahman and the girls danced to 'Des Rangila'

from the movie Fanaa. Their dance performance, full of energy was praised by the wonderful audience. After their performance the VC distributed food packets to the children.

At 10 am the children were warmly greeted by the Mahi Mandavi residents who had made beautiful arrangements for them. They made the tricolor for every child and gave each one a rose. A carpet was laid down for them to sit and posters with pictures of powerful women leaders and women nationalists that India has seen since independence were put up surrounding the lawn. The children enjoyed with the Mahi Mandavi President and residents. After the flag hoisting at the Mahi Mandavi lawns by the Vice Chancellor Prof. S.K.Sopory; the VC

Campus Activities

and the Rector Prof. Sudha Pai distributed school bags gifted by the Mahi Mandavi residents to the children of Unnoticed. The children, after the bag distribution, presented once again the much applauded dance performance to the residents of Mahi-Mandavi. The enthusiastic audience cheered the children throughout their performance and praised their enthusiasm. After their performance the Mahi Mandavi residents distributed Gulab Jamuns which they had prepared, to the children and their parents, and also to the volunteers.

The children dispersed at 1pm after a wonderful Independence Day celebration and thanked the VC and the Mahi Mandavi residents for the wonderful arrangement. They had thoroughly enjoyed the day and showed their eagerness by saying “Humlog agle saal phir se aise celebrate karenge Swatantrata Diwas” (Next year too we shall celebrate our Independence Day like this year). It was a wonderful day for the Unnoticed: Children of JNU Construction Workers.



You can reach us at our Facebook page (Unnoticed: Children of JNU Construction Workers) and our blog at unnoticedjnu@wordpress.com or phone: 9999858754, 8860753869, 9873054037

**Unnoticed: The Children of JNU
Construction Workers**

JNU students stand up for the needy on I-Day: Distribute school bags to disadvantaged children

Just a fortnight ago, the Jawaharlal Nehru University was in the news for a sad incident that culminated in the death of a male student and serious injury to a female student. As was apparent from the beginning, the incident was the result of a love war. Reminding the students of the tragic incident on the 67th Independence Day celebrations organised on the lawns of Mahi-Mandavi hostel of JNU, the Vice-Chancellor S. K. Sopory told: “Many people tell us that the incident was a reflection of what is happening in the society outside. However, JNU is a place to create leaders for society. Students imbibe JNU values during their course of association here. They go out and strive for what we should have and what we ought to have... We, along with the students, stand united, more coherently than ever before, to not let such incidents happen and continue to be trendsetters in all realms of life and society.”

The occasion also marked the distribution of school bags and sweets to nearly 75 children of construction workers who live in and around JNU campus. The money was entirely collected by students of Mahi-Mandavi Hostel from among themselves through voluntary donations. JNU has nearly fourteen hostels and more than 6000 students living in the campus. However, only Mahi-Mandavi has been organising I-Day function and carrying out regular empowerment activities for disadvantaged children at the hostel level. Indeed, individual efforts from students of other hostels are also the norm rather than exception. The children also danced to nationalistic songs amidst chants of “Bharat Mata ki Jay” and “Vande Mataram.”

The celebrations saw active participation of students, teachers, alumni and the beneficiaries. The Rector of JNU Sudha Pai thanked the students present on the occasion and especially the Mahi-Mandavi Hostel for being consistently involved in carrying out such activities. She said that freedom means the freedom to be free to do all you want to do without fear.

An all-boys hostel in the midst of two bigger all-girls hostel, Mahi-Mandavi is claimed by its president Vijay Pratap Gaurav to be one of the most law-abiding and free hostels of JNU. Most are from the so-called BIMARU states and belong to the weaker and minority sections of society. The hostel president says that despite struggling with the issue of space constraints and lack of amenities, the hostel has always stood to raise the reputation of the university. He claims that but for a few stray incidents, the hostel or its residents have never been involved in any disreputable activities. Thanking the students of Mahi-Mandavi hostel and even students from other hostels who helped Mahi-Mandavi to carry out the good work, the president said, “It is time for JNU students to realise the high ideals our freedom fighters imagined and argued for during the hard struggle for our independence.”

**Vijay Pratap Gaurav
Junior Research Fellow
Russian & Central Asian Studies, SIS**

Campus Activities

Progress of an Unnoticed Child

Unnoticed has been active in providing education to the children of construction labourers living on campus. We believe that every child should be given the chance to develop his/her potential. Equal access to education is the basic right of every child though the road is long. Our organization is trying to



take some steps in this direction. We are trying to make an impact wherever we can.

Priyanka, one of our students, has cleared her class 10 exams with 6.8 percentile making us feel that the small steps that we have taken are in the right direction. Recognizing her potential, the Vice Chancellor of JNU, Prof. S. K. Sopory has offered to take care of her educational expenses till she clears class 12. Priyanka's example will encourage more and more students to realize their dreams and Unnoticed strive more.

You can reach us at our Facebook page (Unnoticed: Children of JNU Construction Workers) and our blog at unnoticedjnu@wordpress.com or phone: 999858754, 8860753869, 9873054037

**Unnoticed: The Children of JNU
Construction Workers**

JNU ECO-Club, NSS JNU Unit and Horticulture Department, JNU organized “2nd Van Mahotsav”

Riding on the success of its first “VAN MAHOTSAV”, a weeklong plantation drive from 15-21 August, 2012, JNU Eco-Club duly supported by NSS JNU Unit and Horticulture Department, JNU organized the second “VAN MAHOTSAV”. This festival for a forest, if translated literally, included planting of almost 500 saplings over a period of one week, i.e. from 15-21 August, 2013. Last year, the volunteers planted almost 500 saplings, of which a big majority are still surviving. This, according to the chief of Horticulture Department JNU Mr. Sunil Kumar, is a big success because the entire area of JNU Campus is very dry and rocky.

This year, the student community was even more enthusiastic and has thought of several innovative methods to save all the saplings. This will include various methods of drip irrigation, including the use of discarded plastic bottles.

According to Om Prakash, an MA second year student from Sanskrit centre and a dedicated volunteer – “Last year, the



main objective of the drive was to 'fill in the gaps', i.e. plant saplings at spots which were sparsely covered or not covered with big shady trees. This year, the plantation covered all the roadsides, so that in future JNU Campus develops a tree tunnel.” And he is not wrong. With the plantation of almost 500 saplings covering roadsides and some open patches in the JNU forest area, JNU's green cover will get a great boost.

According to Prof. Abhijit Karkun, Coordinator of NSS, JNU Unit – “This will bring a huge relief to the students and staff who prefer to walk rather than use any vehicle inside the campus.”

The drive was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor Prof. S.K. Sopory and Rector Prof. SudhaPai on 15 August 2013. They planted two saplings in front of the Central Library. Prof. Sopory congratulated all the volunteers and institutions involved in this “wonderful initiative”. Later on he added that “we must harness our students' positive energy”. Campus Development Committee chief Prof. Milap and Environmental Task Force head Prof. Atri greeted the constructive effort of the volunteers and guided them with valuable suggestions.

The festival of forest ended with a big round of applause for the volunteers, who had been through a very tough week. But their enthusiasm reflected clearly in the beautiful words that came from Vivek Kumar, President of JNU Eco-Club – “Where there is a will, there is a tree!”

**Vivek, President
JNU ECO Club**

Campus Activities

जेएनयू में '1857 का महत्व' विषयक परिसंवाद और 'सुराज' नाटक की प्रस्तुति



30 अगस्त। जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के ड्रामा क्लब के तत्वावधान में '1857 का महत्व' विषयक परिसंवाद और रंगश्री द्वारा देवेन्द्र चौबे के 1857 के शहीद कुंवर सिंह पर केन्द्रित नाटक का मंचन आयोजित किया गया। परिसंवाद में जाने-माने आलोचक प्रो. मैनेजर पाण्डेय ने कहा कि इतिहास जिनकी उपेक्षा करता है, साहित्य उन्हें उचित स्थान देता है। 1857 के संघर्ष के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें अनगिनत लोगों ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ संघर्ष करते हुए कुर्बानियाँ दी थीं, उन सभी की कुर्बानियाँ इतिहास में दर्ज नहीं हुई हैं। लेकिन उन तमाम कुर्बानियों को लोक साहित्य ने प्रतिष्ठित किया है। प्रो. पाण्डेय ने कहा कि लोक की स्मृति में मौजूद 1857 इस बात का प्रमाण है कि यह जन विद्रोह था। इतिहासकार प्रो. सुचेता महाजन ने कहा कि 1857 को कई तरह से देखा जाता है। एक तरफ उपनिवेशवादी इतिहासकारों ने इसकी अतिवादी व्याख्या की तो दूसरी तरफ सावरकर ने। लेकिन आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम उन व्याख्याओं से प्रभावित हुए बिना इसका नये स्रोतों और नये दृष्टिकोण के आलोक में विश्लेषण करें।

भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष प्रो. रामबक्ष ने कहा कि 1857 एक ऐसी घटना थी जिसका अपने प्रभावी संचार तंत्र के बावजूद अंग्रेज सरकार पूर्वानुमान नहीं कर पाई। उन्होंने कहा कि 1917 की रूस की बोल्शेविक क्रांति और सोवियत संघ का विघटन भी ऐसी ही घटनाएँ थीं और ऐसी घटनाओं के प्रभाव दूरगामी होते हैं। आलोचक प्रो. रामबक्ष ने देवेन्द्र चौबे के नाटक 'सुराज' की बात करते हुए कहा कि 1857 से जुड़ी कहानियों को साहित्य में



कलमबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता है। फारसी के प्राध्यापक डॉ. अखलाक अहमद आहन ने फारसी भाषा के स्रोतों पर बात करते हुए कहा कि आज भी 1857 के इतिहास लेखन में फारसी के स्रोतों का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाया है जबकि फारसी उस दौर की भाषा थी और उसमें 1857 का पूरा इतिहास दर्ज है। इतिहासकार रश्मि चौधरी ने जगदीशपुर में 1857 के दौरान कुंवरसिंह के नेतृत्व में हुए अंग्रेजों से हुए संघर्ष का महत्व रेखांकन करते हुए बताया कि जब मैंने कुंवरसिंह पर काम करना प्रारंभ किया, तो आश्चर्य हुआ कि मुख्यधारा के इतिहास में ऐसे नायकों का संघर्ष दर्ज नहीं है जबकि कुंवरसिंह जैसे योद्धाओं की उपस्थिति आज भी जनमानस में विद्यमान है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें लोक के स्रोतों को केन्द्र में रखकर 1857 के पुनरावलोकन की आवश्यकता है। दूसरे सत्र में डॉ. देवेन्द्र चौबे ने लेखकीय वक्तव्य में नाटक 'सुराज' की रचना प्रक्रिया पर बात करते हुए कहा कि यह नाटक रचनाशीलता के जरिये इतिहास के पुनर्पाठ का एक प्रयास है। उन्होंने कहा कि 'सुराज' लिखने के लिये मैं जगदीशपुर और इसके आसपास के इलाकों में भ्रमण किया और लोगों से बातचीत की। लोक मानस में दर्ज स्मृतियों के आधार पर ही इस नाटक का कथानक बुना गया है। नाटक का निर्देशन महेन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह ने किया। परिसंवाद के आरंभ में गणपत तेली ने स्वागत-वक्तव्य दिया। कार्यक्रम का संचालन भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के शोध छात्र विजय सिंह और धन्यवाद ज्ञापन भाषा संस्थान के कंचेनर संदीप सौरभ ने किया।

शुभ्रा, संयोजक, ड्रामा क्लब, जनेवि

Seminar/Conference

Asia Pacific Workshop on "Leadership, Land and Local Resources at the eve of the MDG deadline of 2015"

Recently in June (20-22), administrators, academia and practitioners from the Asia Pacific region came together to discuss "Leadership, Land and Local Resources at the eve of the MDG deadline of 2015". Interestingly, the international

scholars did not converge at a five star hotel but at a modest Ecoashram in the midst of forest villages adjoining Rajaji National Park at Medawala in Dehradun. The workshop was organized by the Network of Asia Pacific Schools and Institutes

Seminar/Conference



of Public Administration and Governance (NAPSIPAG), located at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance at Jawaharlal Nehru University. It was supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).

Discourse on leadership, land and local resources has been big city centric. The voices from the periphery have not made sufficient impact upon the core policy formulations which drastically affect the way poor people live in the Asia Pacific. The mismanagement of land as a primary resource of self-governance and poverty reduction has been further exacerbated by the lack of leadership in the Asia Pacific countries and their inability of leaders to synchronize and coordinate many constructs of history with local development such as cultural norms with scientific progress, customary institutions with land management and equity as a sacrosanct theme for progress across communities, regions, sex and species. This lack of firm, knowledgeable and effective leadership has created a vested interest in the continuation of poverty, divisiveness, capacity deficits and deepening divides between the rich and the poor. In such a fundamentally flawed governance system the achievement of MDGs may remain difficult and therefore the goals of poverty reduction, health and well-being may not be achieved as desired. Through this workshop an effort is being made to transcend the mainstream discourses on well-being.

The workshop made efforts to generate capacity of decision makers to answer three fundamental questions:

How much land does a man need? How much could he consume? How greed is translated into laws?

The IMG (Trivendrum) Director General, Dr. Nivedita P. Haran (IAS) in her keynote, highlighted that every administrator starts his career with land and gradually gets completely distanced from it. Environmental lawyer, M.C.Mehta brought out the gaps in the land acquisition policies which has allowed its exploitation in defiance of the value of ecosystems and the species which it nurtures. The land based ecological economics has developed as a discipline in USA but Asian institutions including the judiciary has not taken sufficient cognizance of all assets such as local knowledge, community bonding which is required to implement welfare policies, ecosystem nourishment, exclusion of inhabitants and a subsequent rise of land

mafia in the form of developers and realty traders which then onwards become drivers of development.

Scholars and administrators from nine Asian countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines besides countries of South Asia reiterated that the rise of consumerism has been pushed by the arbitrary sale and acquisition of land irrespective of the ecosystem vulnerability and consideration of high risk zones. As cash income is generated, more earned income is lost for rebuilding lives and environment which, despite the public investment, never resuscitates the dead ecology. Prof. Shree Krishna Shrestha (Nepal), Mr. Sutarto Mochtar (administrator from Indonesia) Mr. KD Chitrapala and Mr.Kamal Pathmasiri (Administrators from Sri Lanka) reiterated that the practices across the Asian countries has been similar as all these countries are now locked in a very consumeristic pattern of growth which need to be replaced with the vision of Asiatic philosophy of conservation and co-existence.

The Philippine scholar, Prof. Isiaih Sealz linked the misuse of land to the rise of freebee welfare NGOs or militant groups. Sri Lanka's Prof. Lalitha Fernando and Prof. Neena Joseph found a link of gender violence and subjugation with land mismanagement. Bangladesh scholar Prof. Shamsur Rahman suggested a grassroot decentralized developmental planning which would be more inclusive and open to indigenous wisdom and challenges. Prof. Akmal Wasim from Pakistan insisted that patterns of growth are becoming more and more segregated and fragmented despite the fact that interdisciplinarity and convergence is now being practiced in planning across South Asia. Much of this distancing is taking place as vested interests create opaque boundaries to conceal corrupt transactions as change of land use takes place through laws and ordinances.

The session on land was held in the midst of the village forest area in Medawala where issues could be seen as they were being discussed. The trail of wild elephants sometimes blocking movement of delegates exposed the thoughtless building of roads and railway tracks through habitats which were supposed to be pristine and free of human interference. The man-animal conflict is also man created through land mismanagement. The session on river management was held at a steep river turning point of the Ganges catchment in Rishikesh valley where high-rise hotels and dense habitation has been allowed to grow to encourage tourism and realty rates. The devastation across the catchment zone was self-explanatory for participating stakeholders and delegates that the laws to protect river ecology have been dotted with greed inspired local planning. A large number of local ecologists, river conservators, activists and scholars from IIT Roorkee Ganga Project and Forest Officers joined hands with administrators to make 'convergence bottom up planning' a reality in the whole of Asia as the land, rivers and ecosystem prosperity of which human beings are a fragment, observe no boundaries.

Sylvia Yambem & Manika Kamthan
Centre for the Study of Law and Governance

Seminar/Conference

Asian Conference on Innovation and Policy: Innovation for Development



The Centre for Studies in Science Policy (CSSP) of Jawaharlal Nehru University, jointly with the Asian Society for Innovation and Policy (ASIP) and National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies (CSIR-NISTADS), organized a two-day Asian Conference on Innovation and Policy 2013 (ASIP-2013) from 29 to 30 July 2013 at the India International Centre, New Delhi. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) under Government of India, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI) and National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) were co-sponsors for the event.

The two-day event was started with an opening session on 29 July. Professor Sung-Soo Seol of ASIP introduced the 3rd ASIP Conference and its theme Innovation for Development. He also introduced this Conference as an opportunity to hear Asian voices on contemporary issues of science, technology and innovation (STI) studies. Dr. Se-Jung Oh, President of Institute for Basic Science of Korea, briefly introduced the contributions and dedications of Asian STI researchers and think-tanks made during the period of shaping up of this interdisciplinary research area in the last fifty years. In his keynote address titled “Emerging Space for Science, Technology and Innovation in the New Global Economy”, Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology (DST) touched upon the

formation of India's new “Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013”. This Policy was an outcome of a yearlong open consultation process with various stakeholders including national science academies, industry associations, think tanks, civil societies, public policy analysts, and national and international expert groups. New STI policy addresses sustainable and inclusive growth in the country, while nurturing India's demographic dividend and huge talent pool. It has also captured aspirations of new global opportunities available with emerging economies such as India. New STI policy is also promoting excellence and relevance in R&D. It has also tried to link systems of grassroots innovation and open innovation with national systems of innovation. In this session Prof. V.V. Krishna of CSSP and Dr. Pradosh Nath of NISTADS introduced different facets of STI studies being carried out in India.

In this conference about thirty papers were presented in ten sessions, including a few parallel sessions with sub-themes such as STI Policy, Intellectual Properties & Standards, Innovation, SME (Small and Medium Enterprises), Collaboration & Network, and Analysis.

In the closing session, a roundtable discussion on Innovation in Asia was held. Some panellists spoke about innovation policymaking and documenting best practices in different areas of innovation, and more particularly in the areas of open innovation, grassroots innovation, and strengthening academia-industry linkages. In this session, a high level participation was seen from the audience commenting on the present practices of interdisciplinary STI research. This session concluded with vibrant discussion and information flow from the audience.

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

आदिवासी साहित्य के स्वरूप संभावनाओं पर राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी

29–30 जुलाई को भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय ने भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के सहयोग से ‘आदिवासी साहित्य: स्वरूप और संभावनाएं’ विषय पर दो दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया, जिसमें आदिवासी साहित्य से जुड़े शीर्ष विद्वानों सहित बड़ी संख्या में शोधार्थियों ने भाग लिया। गोष्ठी के उद्घाटन सत्र में भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष और दलित चिंतक प्रो. सुखदेव थोराट (पूर्व यूजीसी अध्यक्ष) ने आदिवासी साहित्य की जरूरत को रेखांकित करते हुए इस बात पर जोर दिया कि आदिवासी साहित्य शेष साहित्य से उसी प्रकार भिन्न है

जैसे शेष समाज से स्वयं आदिवासी समाज। इसलिए प्रो. थोराट का सुझाव था कि इसे अपने मानकों से न परखें। उनकी इस बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए प्रख्यात आदिवासी लेखिका और ‘झारखंडी भाषा साहित्य संस्कृति अखड़ा’ (रांची) की संपादक वंदना टेटे ने गैर आदिवासी रचनाकारों द्वारा आदिवासी जीवन पर किये गए लेखन पर प्रश्न उठाये और इस बात पर जोर दिया कि कुछ समय के साथ या सुनी-सुनाई बातों से आदिवासी जीवन का सच प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सकता। मुख्यधारा की सोच, भाषा और दृष्टिकोण से आदिवासी जीवन पर किया गया लेखन रिसर्च हो सकता है, लेकिन आदिवासी साहित्य नहीं। आदिवासी ही अपनी

पीड़ा को सही ढंग से बयान कर सकता है। उसकी समस्याएं प्रधानतः आर्थिक नहीं हैं, जैसा कि अधिकांश रचनाकारों ने चित्रित किया है। समाजशास्त्री प्रो. आनंद कुमार ने अस्मिता, अस्तित्व, अविश्वास आदि सात अकारों के माध्यम से आदिवासी जीवन की सच्चाइयों का समाजशास्त्रीय पक्ष सामने रखा। राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी के संयोजक और भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जेएनयू के प्राध्यापक डॉ. गंगा सहाय मीणा ने गोष्ठी के उद्देश्य के बारे में बताते हुए कहा कि स्त्रीवादी और दलित लेखन के बाद हिंदी सहित तमाम भारतीय भाषाओं में हो रहे आदिवासी लेखन के स्वरूप, संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों को समझने तथा इस संदर्भ में गढ़े जा रहे भ्रमों का निवारण करने की दिशा में हमने इस बातचीत का आयोजन किया है। इस सत्र में जेएनयू के कुलपति प्रो. सुधीर कुमार सोपोरी और भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष प्रो. रामबक्ष ने भी अपनी बात रखी और आदिवासी साहित्य की जरूरत पर बल दिया।

गोष्ठी के पहले सत्र में आदिवासी साहित्य के क्षेत्र में सक्रिय आदिवासी रचनाकारों और साहित्य विशेषज्ञों ने आदिवासी साहित्य की अवधारणा पर विचार किया और विभिन्न आदिवासी भाषाओं में हो रहे आदिवासी लेखन का जायजा लिया। इसमें भागीदारी करने वाले विद्वानों में अश्विनीकुमार पंकज, वाहरू सोनवणे, अनुज लुगुन, काशराय कुदादः, डॉ. धनेश्वर मांझी, जोवाकिम टोपनो, प्रो. अगुस्टीधन महेश कुजूर, सुषमा असुर, डामू ठाकरे, जवाहरलाल बंकिरा, श्यामचरण टुडु आदि प्रमुख हैं। इन्होंने संथाली, मुंडारी, हिंदी, हो आदि भाषाओं में हो रहे आदिवासी लेखन के विविध पक्षों पर अपनी बातें रखते हुए बताया कि आदिवासी साहित्य एक भिन्न संस्कृति और विश्वदृष्टिकोण का साहित्य है। आदिवासी समाज के जीवनदर्शन और मुख्यधारा के दर्शन में कोई समानता नहीं है। सहजीविता, सहअस्तित्व और समानता को जीनेवाले प्रकृति केन्द्रित आदिवासी समुदाय नैसर्गिक तौर पर मौलिक हैं। वह अर्थकेन्द्रित और शास्त्र शासित समाज भी नहीं है। इसलिए उसकी शब्दावली न तो गैर-इंसानी है और न ही प्रकृति विरुद्ध। वक्ताओं ने कहा कि गैर-आदिवासी समाजों में शक्ति संरचना का आधार आर्थिक है जबकि हमारे जीवनदर्शन में अर्थ का कोई मोल नहीं है। समष्टि के समस्त जड़-चेतन वस्तुओं का आदिवासी सम्मान करते हैं। इसीलिए आदिवासी विश्वदृष्टिकोण में असुंदरता जैसा कोई भाव नहीं है। आदिवासी पुरखा (लोक) साहित्य के गीत और कहानियां इसी दर्शन के अनुरूप हैं और लिखित साहित्य में भी आदिवासी लेखक इसी परंपरा को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।



इसके बाद के सत्र में हिंदी में आदिवासी जीवन पर लिख रहे साहित्यकारों और चिंतकों ने आदिवासी साहित्य के बारे में अपनी भिन्न राय रखी। उनके अनुसार आदिवासी साहित्य लिखने के लिए आदिवासी होना जरूरी नहीं है। आदिवासी जीवन भी पूरे देश में एक जैसा नहीं है। हिंदी साहित्यकारों ने कहा कि आदिवासी जीवन में तेजी से बदलाव आ रहा है और संसाधनों पर कब्जे के लिए हो रहे वैश्विक हमलों में उनके खत्म हो जाने की पूरी संभावना है। इस सत्र में विनोद कुमार, रणेन्द्र, संजीव, निर्मला पुतुल, रमणिका गुप्ता, प्रो. श्रवणकुमार मीणा, प्रमोद कुमार तिवारी और संजय कुमार सुमन ने हिस्सेदारी की।

पहले दिन के सत्र का समापन अश्विनी कुमार पंकज द्वारा लिखित और निर्देशित कविता 'भाषा कर रही है दावा' के एकल परफॉरमेंस से हुआ। जिसे प्रस्तुत किया आदिवासी अभिनेता अनुराग लुगुन ने। भाषा के जरिए कॉरपोरेट लूट और दमन के खिलाफ आदिवासी संघर्ष की यह प्रभावी प्रस्तुति थी। संगीत संचालन विजय कुमार गुप्ता और प्रकाश व्यवस्था राजेन्द्र सिंह की थी। जबकि कविता के कुछ अंशों का मुण्डारी अनुवाद युवा कवि अनुज लुगुन ने किया था। प्रस्तुति उलगुलान संगीत नाट्य दल, रांची की थी।

गोष्ठी के दूसरे दिन आदिवासी साहित्य की अवधारणा, इतिहास, विधावार विशेषताओं, आदिवासी साहित्य के समाजशास्त्र, ग्लोबल समाज में आदिवासी भाषा-साहित्य आदि विषयों पर समानांतर सत्रों का आयोजन किया गया, जिनमें हरिराम मीणा, प्रो. कला जोशी, प्रो. हरिमोहन शर्मा, प्रो. महेन्द्रपाल शर्मा, प्रो. गोबिंद प्रसाद, डॉ. देवेन्द्र चौबे, डॉ. बजरंग बिहारी तिवारी, डॉ. रमण प्रसाद सिन्हा, डॉ. रामचंद्र, डॉ. ओम प्रकाश सिंह, प्रो. किम उ जो (कोरिया), देवयानी भारद्वाज, डॉ. प्रमोद मीणा, डॉ. सुरेश जगन्नाथम, डॉ. रामकिंकर पांडेय, डॉ. विनोद विश्वकर्मा, डॉ. कुलदीप मीणा, डॉ. भारती, देवयानी भारद्वाज, डॉ. बन्नाराम मीणा के महत्वपूर्ण व्याख्यानों सहित बड़ी संख्या में शोधार्थियों ने हिस्सेदारी की। शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुतकर्ताओं में वीरेन्द्र कुमार मीणा, जैनेन्द्र कुमार, कविता यादव, राजकुमार मीणा, सोनम मौर्य, ओमप्रकाश साह, उषा किड़ो, ओमप्रकाश मीणा, रुबीना सैफी, नीतीशा खलखो, अभिषेक कुंदन, जाहिदुल दीवान, गणेश मांझी, हीरालाल यादव, हनुमान सहाय मीणा, डॉ. हर्षिता, डॉ. सूरज, राजेश्वर कुमार, गणेश डी., सुधा निकेतन रंजनी, स्तुति राय, रूपेश शुक्ला, वसुंधरा गौतम, भंवरलाल मीणा, निशा सिंह, अभिषेक यादव, लखिमा देउरी, राजवीर सिंह आदि प्रमुख हैं। समापन सत्र में आदिवासी भाषाओं पर काम करने के लिए पद्मश्री से सम्मानित प्रो. अन्विता अब्बी, प्रो. सुधा पई और 'इंडिया टुडे' के संपादक दिलीप मंडल ने भागीदारी की। तमाम वक्ताओं ने आदिवासी साहित्य की जरूरत और चुनौतियों पर अलग-अलग पक्षों से अपनी बात रखी।

गोष्ठी में आदिवासी जीवन और साहित्य से जुड़े दो मुद्दे छाये रहे- गैर-आदिवासियों द्वारा आदिवासी जीवन पर किये गए लेखन को आदिवासी साहित्य कहेंगे या नहीं! दूसरा, क्या आदिवासी अस्तित्व-रक्षा के लिए तथाकथित मुख्यधारा में विलयन जरूरी है? गौर करनेवाली बात है कि इन मुद्दों पर आदिवासी रचनाकारों व चिंतकों और गैर-आदिवासी रचनाकारों व चिंतकों की राय भिन्न थी। आदिवासी चिंतक और साहित्यकार

Seminar/Conference

जहां आदिवासी विश्वदृष्टिकोण पर जोर दे रहे थे, वहीं अधिकांश गैर-आदिवासी लेखक-चिंतक सामाजिक-आर्थिक आधार और विकास के आधुनिक मापदंडों के अनुसार आदिवासी जीवन की खूबियों व अंतर्विरोधों की चर्चा कर रहे थे। उनकी चर्चा का मूल स्वर यह भी था कि गैर-आदिवासी लेखकों द्वारा आदिवासी विषय पर लिखे गये साहित्य को भी आदिवासी साहित्य माना जाना चाहिए। परंतु आदिवासी लेखक अपने और मुख्यधारा के साहित्यिक अनुभवों के आधार पर इससे सहमत नहीं थे। आदिवासी लेखकों का कहना था कि आदिवासी जीवनमूल्यों के अनुरूप रचे गये साहित्य को ही आदिवासी साहित्य कहा जा सकता है। उनकी स्पष्ट मान्यता थी कि तथाकथित मुख्यधारा में आदिवासी समाज न अपना और न ही दुनिया का कोई भविष्य देखते हैं।

संगोष्ठी में आदिवासी साहित्य से जुड़े विभिन्न मसलों पर विस्तार से बात तो हुई ही, इसके अलावा भी यह गोष्ठी कई मायनों में भिन्न रही। हिंदी की गोष्ठियों से भिन्न इस गोष्ठी का आरंभ असुर लेखिका सुषमा असुर द्वारा सृष्टि और पुरखों के स्मरण और नगाड़े की गूंज के साथ हुआ। अतिथियों का स्वागत सखुआ का पत्ता और आदिवासी गमछा भेंट कर किया गया। किसी भी सत्र में

न कोई अध्याक्ष था और न ही धन्यवाद ज्ञापन की औपचारिकता। आदिवासी परंपरा के अनुकूल, सामूहिक, समतामूलक और सहभागी, देश के अकादमिक और बौद्धिक जगत में यह पहला राष्ट्रीय आयोजन था जिसमें आदिवासी साहित्य और उसके सौंदर्यबोध व समाजशास्त्र पर सिर्फ शब्दों के जरिए चर्चा नहीं हुई बल्कि आयोजन और विमर्श में आदिवासी परंपरा व संस्कृति का पूरी तरह से पालन और सम्मान हुआ। गोष्ठी की एक खासियत यह भी थी कि यह दिल्ली में आदिवासी साहित्य पर पहली गोष्ठी थी और इसमें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में भाषा-साहित्य के क्षेत्र में सक्रिय आदिवासियों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में भागीदारी की गई, जिसमें अधिकांश युवा थे। यही नहीं, झारखंड से आए आदिवासी साहित्यकार अपने पारंपरिक पहनावे के साथ शामिल थे। कुल मिलाकर गोष्ठी अपने उद्देश्य आदिवासी जीवन और समाज की साहित्य के माध्यम से प्रस्तुति कर रहे आदिवासी और गैर-आदिवासी साहित्यकारों और विशेषज्ञों के संवाद द्वारा आदिवासी साहित्य के बारे में समझ का विकास करने में सार्थक और सफल रही।

गंगा सहाय मीणा,
सहायक प्रोफेसर, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र

National Convention on Ethics in Research on Human Subjects: Problems of implementing International Guidelines in Indian Context organized by IERB-JNU, 30-31st July 2013

The inaugural session on 30 July 2013 was chaired by Dr Shiv K. Sarin, and attended by the Vice Chancellor, Dr. S.K. Sopory, Chancellor, Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Emeritus Scientist, Dr Ranjit Roychaudhury, Prof GK Chadha, President, South Asian University, and Prof Vaishna Narang, Member Secretary, IERB-JNU and Convenor of the conference.

Prof. Vaishna Narang, convenor of the conference introduced and welcomed everyone and introduced the theme of the conference by reporting a behavioural study on emotional deprivation in orphaned babies. Through this shocking study on orphaned infants conducted by Rene Spitz in the 40's, Prof Narang drew the attention of the audience to the major concerns and ethical issues that confront us today.

Prof. S. K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor, JNU highlighted the Ethical Concerns in Human Research in Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning across the Country. He pointed that the present convention was the first national level meeting of this nature and dimension on Ethics ever organized by any University and thanked the organizers for making it relevant and functional IERB. The institutional ethics committees play a critical role, as an appropriate regulatory mechanism, as an advisory body, with an educative and academic function,

capacity building and preparing future generations of researchers for research of highest ethical standards. Every institute or university should have an independent body or a committee on Ethics. Such committees should take into account the dignity, rights and welfare of the participants taking care to bring in a protected environment. We live in a globalised and competitive world. Knowledge is being patented and one overlooks the moral ethical and scientific value.

JNU is a research University, leading in many ways, including a properly constituted body called Institutional Ethics Review Board for research on Human subjects, which not only reviews the research proposals, plays an advisory role and conducts regular orientation and awareness programs for the research community of JNU, thus preparing future generations of researchers for ethical approaches to research.

Chancellor of JNU, Dr. Kasturirangan, delivered the inaugural address. Giving the example of ISRO as a complex functioning system where thousands of people were looking after thousands of complex subsystems, he said Ethics is something that has been made possible invoking the basic principles of life and its internalization of value system and culture which is the operative system of human activities. JNU has always tried to

maintain the highest ethical standards so it is important to formulate a pioneering research board. IERB not only reviews but has an advisory role in preparing future researchers. He also talked about robust regulations to be established and the fact that JNU is serious about maintaining highest ethical standards in research. UGC does not provide any norms and guidelines, does not even suggest that research in the country should follow certain ethical norms, but JNU, 1st in many other ways, also leads in this.

The keynote address-I was delivered by Dr. Ranjit Roychaudhury who spoke on clinical research in India and evolving India specific norms for clinical research. Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury said that Clinical research has come to a path where it can be used as a model to study what went wrong. The only gate-keeper between the unscrupulous pharmaceutical companies and the people would be the ethical committee to determine the course of action. Last year where there were 164 clinical trials, this year the number has come down to 6. The pharma companies are going to other countries for drug trials. 44 clinical trial centres have closed down. Ethics Committees in the world of clinical research are not like the one in JNU. There is no oversight, the conflict of interest galore, blatant collusion amongst companies and scientists, erratic drug policies, unscrupulous investigations. There is no transparent system. There are over 200 ethics committees in India and there are no records, no funds and no meetings are held. I am glad to recognize that JNU has taken a lead.

The four pillars in this are Accreditation, Transparency, Empowerment, Balance and in the end we have to find our own solutions and recommend setting up an organisation like NICE-National Institute of Clinical Excellence UK, ensuring that our people are not taken advantage of. Ethical committees should also monitor norms of "informed consent" and to formulate simple understandable consent language.

Prof. GK Chadha, former VC of JNU and current President of South Asian University delivered the second keynote address on "Evolving India Specific Norms for Ethics in Social Science Research" and giving examples from economics and social and political science studies showed how ethics were important. He said that scientist worked for the people and social scientist worked with the people.

Dr. Shiv K. Sarin, Chairperson, IERB-JNU who is the Director, ILBS and who chaired the inaugural session shared what a doctor goes through. Doctors of medicine have to take the most complicated decisions in the shortest of all times. The goal of Clinical Research is to generate useful knowledge about health & illness using human subjects. He cited ethical problems in Clinical Research. Benefits to participants are not the purpose of research. There is always a risk of exploitation. There is a need to minimize possibility of exploitation. The job of EC is to be progressive, permissive and to facilitate and certify people

only to do clinical trials. Prof. Amita Singh, Professor at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance at JNU delivered the vote of thanks and pointed out that this first national convention on ethics in human research was successful and sustainable; as can be seen from the participating institutions, and the range of papers from the disciplines like clinical and basic life sciences, philosophy, psychology, legal studies, education, language and linguistics etc. were being presented.

The inaugural session was followed by plenary session on "Science and Ethics: Case of Climate Change" by Dr Raghunandan from Delhi Science Society, chaired by Prof Arun K. Agarwal from MAMC, which was followed by parallel sessions in the afternoon and on the second day. 31st July there were parallel sessions and two plenary sessions, one on "Linking Research and Clinical Service- Challenges and Opportunities" by Prof. Shivashankar N, from NIMHANS, Bangalore and the other on "Informed Consent" by Prof. S. C. Malik, former Professor of Psychiatry, LHMC.

In the panel discussion and valedictory session on 31 July 2013, the panelists included Dr V.N.Katoch, Secretary, Ministry of Health and also DG, ICMR as the chief guest, and Dr. Ranjit Roychaudhury, India-WHO head on Rational Use of Drugs in India, Prof. Madhuri Behari, Head, Department of Neurology, AIIMS, and Dr. Shiv K Sarin, Chairperson, IERB-JNU and Director, ILBS who moderated the panel discussion and Prof. Vaishna Narang, Member- Secretary, IERB-JNU.

Prof. Narang presented a brief summary of the previous sessions mentioning that more than 300 participants registered for the conference and close to 160 were present until the last and concluding session. There were three plenary sessions as mentioned above. More than 65 papers were presented in the other sessions by delegates from a number of institutions like AIIMS, IHBAS, MAMC, AIISH- Mysore, ICMR, universities like DU, JNU, South Asian University, IGNOU, IP University and a number of law schools in the country. The range of disciplines people covered in these sessions included philosophy, language and linguistics, psychology, social sciences, medical and clinical research, speech and audiology, autism and neuro-psychological studies, deaf studies, social medicine and community health, issues of compensation, environmental sciences, NMR studies and radiological investigations etc.

The most important part is that the issues identified and discussed again and again in various sessions included : Scientific validity vs ethical concerns; process of ethical review for behavioural, medical, clinical, socio-psychological or any other study on human beings; role of EC's, to facilitate, to educate and to play an advisory role; must be progressive and permissive; vulnerability issues; clinical experience, clinical practice and the ethics rule book: where to draw the line, when, where and how much can you compromise?; review process

Seminar/Conference

for university research of students, and General ethical principles of the civil society like the questions of individual identity, vulnerability, autonomy, voluntariness, beneficence, risk and justice, compensation and reimbursements, insurance etc were discussed.

In the panel discussion a number of issues arising out of the two day deliberations were discussed by the panelists. Dr. VM Katoch talked about the issue of marginalized populations and changing ethos of the society; changing norms and standards of ethics in society and its acceptance as well. On a positive note he said the system has improved year after year, harmonizing the marginalized; changes in the rules which make the EC's more accountable; public participation is important and civil society is taking charge and there is change for the better.

Recommendations emerging out of various sessions including the inaugural and the valedictory sessions are the following:

1. Ethical guidelines should be common for various types of research involving human participants including medical and clinical research, behavioural and sociopsychological, social sciences and humanities.
2. No. 1 above would entail that practically every possible research proposal involving human subjects should be reviewed/examined/scrutinized using the same principals of respect for individual identity, autonomy, voluntariness and procedures for informed consent to be adhered to; principles of justice and beneficence; consideration for public health and risk and benefits, confidentiality and issues of compensations/ reimbursement/ incentives/insurance; and last but not the least, special consideration for vulnerable populations in every research involving human participants.
3. India specific, rather culture specific implications and interpretation of each one of the basic principles may be provided.
4. Advisory (and guidelines) to be framed in such a manner that they are understood and applied by different

researchers working in different disciplines using different tools and different approaches.

5. Advisory/ guidelines to include specific detailed recommendations for specific tools/approaches/methodologies wherever necessary.
6. Ethical and legal issues arising out of various kinds of human research/es may be presented as case studies to underline the important concerns.
7. It was observed that research institutions in general and clinical research institution in particular are not a priority in the country. It was also observed that properly streamlined sustained efforts by individuals and various institutions needed to get the requisite political will which may eventually yield results for future research.
8. Language of every document that highlights ethical issues must be simple, absolutely clear to people from different disciplines, Legal/semi legal discourse may be the best to communicate the legal issues which may confront a researcher or a research institution. Dissemination of information, awareness programs and orientation programs/also training programs may be conducted from time to time involving multi institutional/ multidisciplinary expertise.
9. Universities and medical /clinical research and educational institutions to take it up as a collective responsibility.
10. Universities may also take up the responsibility of educating the future generations of researchers and students from various disciplines preparing them for ethical and only ethical research.
11. Online courses on bioethics to be developed jointly by various institutions (joining hands with JNU)
12. National and international conferences and conventions such as this one may be made an annual feature, to be supported/hosted by various other institutions as well.

Vaishna Narang
Member Secretary, IERB Convener, NCERHS

Talk on Cloud Computing

The School of Computer and Systems Sciences organized a lecture on "Cloud Computing: The Next Revolution in Information Technology" on 19 August, 2013 in SSS-I auditorium. Professor Rajkumar Buyya, Professor of Computer Science and Software Engineering, Future Fellow of the Australian Research Council, and Director of the Cloud Computing and Distributed Systems (CLOUDS) Laboratory at the University of Melbourne, Australia delivered the lecture.

Prof. Buyya introduced the concepts in Cloud Computing and the way Computing is being transformed to a model consisting of services that are commoditized and delivered in a manner similar to utilities such as water, electricity, gas, and telephony. In such a model, users access services based on their requirements without regard to where the services are hosted. Several computing paradigms have promised to deliver this utility computing vision. Cloud computing is the most recent

Alumni Corner

emerging paradigm promising to turn the vision of "computing utilities" into a reality. Cloud computing has emerged as one of the buzzwords in the IT industry. Several IT vendors are promising to offer storage, computation and application hosting services, and provide coverage in several continents, offering Service-Level Agreements (SLA) backed performance and uptime promises for their services.

The keynote/ seminar presentation comprised of (a) 21st century vision of computing and identifies various IT paradigms promising to deliver the vision of computing utilities; (b) opportunities and challenges for utility and market-oriented Cloud computing, (c) innovative architecture for creating market-oriented and elastic Clouds by harnessing virtualization technologies; (d) Aneka, a Cloud Application Platform, for rapid development of Cloud applications and their deployment on private/public Clouds with resource provisioning driven by SLAs; (e) experimental results on deploying Cloud applications in engineering, gaming, and health care domains (integrating sensors networks, mobile devices), ISRO satellite image processing on elastic Clouds,

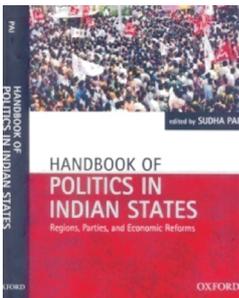


and (f) directions for delivering our 21st century vision along with pathways for future research.

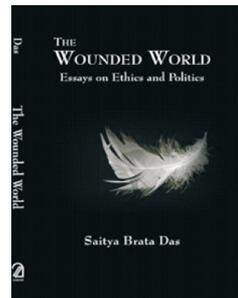
Audience for the talk comprised faculty and students of many schools of JNU as well as IIT Delhi, Jamia Milia Islamia, IGNOU and IP University, Delhi.

**D. P. Vidyarthi, Professor &
T. V. Vijay Kumar, Assistant Professor
School of Computer and Systems Sciences**

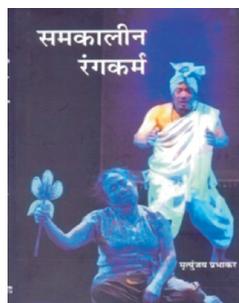
Our Publications



"Handbook of Politics in Indian States Regions, Parties, and Economic Reforms", edited by Prof. Sudha Pai, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Published by Oxford University Press, 2/11, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi – 110002.



"The Wounded World: Essays on Ethics and Politics", edited by Prof. Saitya Brata Das, Centre for English Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, Published by Aakar Books, 28-E, Pkt. IV, Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Delhi - 110091



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Alumni Corner

An interview with Mr. Suman Billa IAS, Secretary of Kerala Tourism



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

Mr. Suman Billa: When I was finishing my graduation at the Madras Christian College in 1990, JNU was easily the best university in India and was the place to “go to”. Back then India hadn't liberalised yet and the lure of the IIM's was limited. So if you wanted to be in academics, civil services or journalism, JNU was the obvious stepping stone. It was natural for all academically oriented students to take the entrance exam for JNU. The first impression was the sense of freedom with the apparent lack of any controls, and the spirit of enquiry and intellectual orientation that pervaded the campus.

Mansi: How would you describe your years at JNU?

Mr. Suman Billa: Time spent at JNU was a lot of learning, growing up and fun. In many ways it was about discovering yourself and the world.

Mansi: You have studied at various locations within India as well as outside. How would you say JNU is different from other places?

Mr. Suman Billa: JNU certainly has an academic rigour that few institutions in India can match. It was a place where your learning was not limited to what you learnt in the class but reached to all of those things that were happening in the world. So in that sense the orientation that JNU gave you perhaps equipped you to face the world better. I also had the opportunity to go to the London School of Economics. Both of them have strong academic rigour. However, there is a strong linkage between academic learning and its practical application in the real world at the LSE, which was missing in JNU. Perhaps we

could have had a stronger industry, government and civil society linkage for all of that academic learning to make a difference in the real world.

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

Mr. Suman Billa: Having got in to the Indian Administrative Service while still being a student at JNU, the trajectory was perhaps simple and predictable as is the case with government employment.

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

Mr. Suman Billa: Government service offers you an opportunity to make a difference to the lives of those around you and to work for the betterment of the community. The challenge is our seeming inability as a nation to seize the opportunity and make change happen for the better.

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

Mr. Suman Billa: There are many fond memories of my time in JNU. Friends that I made in JNU continue to be my dearest friends even now.

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

Mr. Suman Billa: Make the best use of the opportunity and persevere with your goals. Even a single step a day can take you a long way. And more importantly have fun in what ever you do!

OBITUARY

Shri Chinta Mani, Mess Helper, passed away on Wednesday 21 August, 2013

We extend our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

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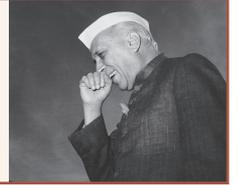
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1. Photo of a function organized by the University to felicitate its retiring officials on 12 August, 2013.
2. Inauguration of the New Building of Special Centre for Molecular Medicine on 19 August, 2013 photo shows: Dr. Suman Kumar Dhar, Chairperson, Special Centre for Molecular Medicine, Dr. Rakesh K. Tyagi, Special Centre for Molecular Medicine, and other Staff members.
3. A delegation of three members from Murdoch University visited JNU on 21 August, 2013. Photo shows: (from left to right) Prof. Harjit Singh, Chief Advisor, International Collaboration, Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector, Prof. Richard Higgott, Vice Chancellor, Murdoch University, Prof. David Morrison, DVC Research, and Prof. Andrew Taggart, PRO Vice-Chancellor.
4. Vice President of the German Academic Exchange Service, Professor Joybrato Mukherjee with Ms. Christiane Schlottmann, Director, met the Vice Chancellor on 29 August, 2013. Photo shows: (from left to right) Ms. Christiane Schlottmann, Director, German Academic Exchange Service, Prof. Joybrato Mukherjee, Vice President, German Academic Exchange Service, Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor, Prof. Harjit Singh, Chief Advisor, International Collaboration.
5. Institutional Ethics Review Board organized Ethics in Research on Human Subjects on 30 – 31 July, 2013. Photo show: Prof. Vaishna Narang, Center for Linguistics, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Prof. G.K. Chadda, President, South Asian University, Dr. Ranjit Ray Choudhary, Emeritus Scientist, National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, Dr. Shiv K. Sarin, Director, Institute of Liver and Biliary Science, Prof. K. Kasturirangan, Chancellor, Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor, Prof. R.N.K. Bamezai, School of Life Sciences and Prof. Amita Singh, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance.



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



Independence Day Celebration 2013



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