



2015 5

Bimonthly Journal of Jawaharlal Nehru University



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

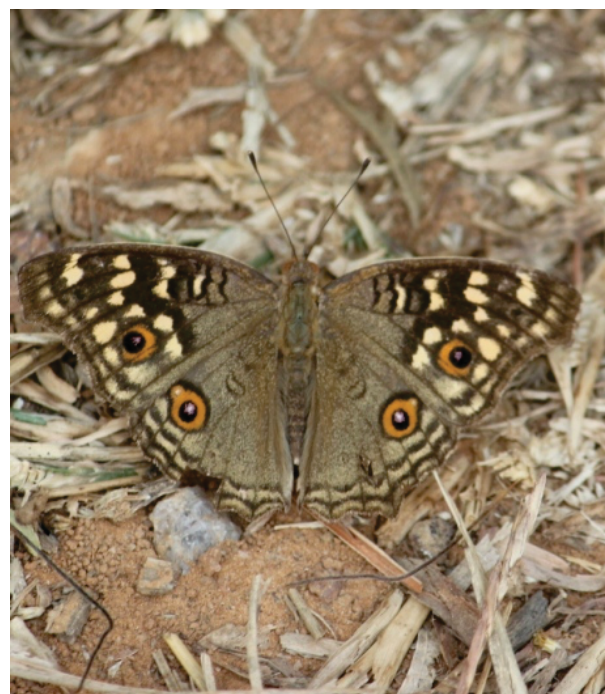
Jawaharlal Nehru



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

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

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



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

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An Interview with Prof. Najma Baquar, Professor Emeritus



Shubhra: How and when did your association with JNU begin? How has your experience been over years?

Prof. Baquar: My association with JNU begun on 5 November, 1975. The date is very significant for me, as 5 November happens to be my father, Late Syed Sajjad Zaheer's birth date and he wanted me to join JNU. He had wanted me to join JNU at the time when it was being conceptualized as he had a close association to Nehruji, with whom he had worked very closely during the freedom struggle and in the formative years of building this nation. He equally believed in the ideology of what a good educational institution should stand for as expressed by Pandit Nehru and I also believe in it very strongly.

My experience at JNU has been very enriching. It was my first full-time teaching job in my professional career, a journey, which I really enjoyed. My association with other faculties gave me a lot of experience on teaching methodology. During my association with JNU, I learnt a lot from my colleagues and students and gained tremendously at the academic, intellectual, scientific and social levels. SLS became like an extended family over the years and even after my retirement, I have remained in touch with many of my colleagues and their respective families.

At the family level also, life at the campus was a beautiful experience for all of us. With our house being an open house for friends, JNU associates and students, not only mine, we had many a lively conversations, debates and gatherings at our home over the three decades that I was there.

Shubhra: You have been with the University since the very beginning, how do you feel JNU has changed over these years?

Prof. Baquar: JNU has changed over the years, as it is natural to change. At the academic level new courses, streams and departments have been added but the

ideology of the University and its aims are the same and I hope that they will remain the same.

Shubhra: You have been part of faculties in Universities in India as well as abroad. How do you think JNU is different from these places?

Prof. Baquar: I have had the opportunity of teaching practical experimental parts of science and researching in a University in London, UK. However, my longest teaching experience in both theory and practice has been in JNU. I benefited a lot from my experience from both places and combined my learning's from both places (London and JNU) to contribute to my subject through publications in national and international journals.

One main strong point of JNU especially in relation to my own school of Life Sciences has been the vision of building a collaborative nature of work. This is reflective from the very structure of the School, which negates the traditional disciplinary structure of science. It is something that has in-turn been adopted by other Universities in their development of science departments. However, I now find this spirit of inter-disciplinary collaboration going down, which is a worrying sign.

Another uniqueness of JNU has been its campus structure, which equally promotes interaction between faculty, their families and students. The spirit of inclusion has been at the base of it and that is how it should continue to remain.

Shubhra: Being the Professor Emeritus, do you have certain goals and visions for JNU and in particular your school, SLS?

Prof. Baquar: I hope and wish that the research activities of SLS benefit the people at large. I also feel very proud that my Ph.D students, who completed their thesis under me, are in good positions around the world and contributing to the world of research on the issue of diabetes and brain.

JNU should not lose its core focus on inter-disciplinary

In Conversation with....

research. The faculty and students at the University should make a conscious effort of working together and sharing their learnings and credit of work to attain academic excellence.

An important bedrock ideal of JNU has been to be a place of progressive ideas and vision where tolerance, inclusion and togetherness are regarded as high values for a good and prospering nation. JNU must strive to maintain this vision, as no race can truly develop unless it is open to progress and learning.

Shubhra: Any special memory associated with JNU that you would like to share with the readers?

There are plenty of memories that I have of my time in JNU. I really miss the weekly meetings that I used to have with my research students to discuss their data and I would give suggestions to them. The experience was akin to a mother teaching her child wherein the child also

teaches a mother something in the course of their interaction. I feel this form of exchange of ideas is an essential element of learning, something that I had learnt from my Post-doctoral Professor, Patricia McLean in London.

Shubhra: Any message you would like to give the student community of JNU in particular?

Prof. Baquar: The message I would like to give to the students and teachers in JNU is to keep interacting with each other. It is important to observe and learn from what others are doing and not limit this learning to only your own field of study.

Also discuss the social problems of students, as there is a heterogeneous population of students at JNU so as to make it easy for everyone to enable a healthy and happy work and social environment. I feel that the teachers also have an equal role to play in this process.

Movements & Appointments

New Appointments/ Deans/ Directors/ Chairpersons

- ◆ Dr. Ajmer Singh Kajal as Professor in the Centre for Indian Language, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
- ◆ Dr. Garima Srivastava as Professor in the Centre for Indian Language, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
- ◆ Prof. Udaya Kumar as Professor in the Centre for English Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
- ◆ Dr. Bhaswati Sarkar as Professor in the Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies
- ◆ Dr. Punam Kumari as Associate Professor in the Centre for Indian Language, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
- ◆ Dr. K. Kesava Rajarajan as Associate Professor in the School of Arts and Aesthetics
- ◆ Dr. Satya Narayan Prasad as Associate Professor in the Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies
- ◆ Dr. Mukesh Jain as Associate Professor in the School of Computational & Integrative Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Madan Mohan as Associate Professor in the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Amal Chandra Mondal as Associate Professor in Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Shikha Jhingan as Associate Professor in the School of Arts & Aesthetics

Movements & Appointments

- ◆ Dr. Shakti Kumar as Associate Professor in the Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Santana Khanikar as Assistant Professor in the Centre for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament, School of International Studies
- ◆ Dr. Raj Yadav as Assistant Professor in the Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies
- ◆ Dr. S. Gunasekaran as Assistant Professor in the Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Suresh R as Assistant Professor in the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Vrushal Trimbak Ghoble as Assistant Professor in the Centre for West Asian Studies, School of International Studies
- ◆ Dr. Elumalai Kannan as Associate Professor in the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Amit Thorat as Assistant professor in the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Gajendra Pratap Singh as Assistant Professor in the School of Computational and Integrative Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Arnab Bhattacharjee as Assistant Professor in the School of Computational & Integrative Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Pijus Kumar Sasmal as Assistant Professor in the School of Physical Sciences

Administration

- ◆ Shri Gajanand Tiwari as Laboratory Attendant in School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Shri Lokendra Kumar as Laboratory Attendant in School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Shri Sujan Krishna Mistri as Laboratory Attendant in School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Ms. Poonam Tiwari as Laboratory Attendant in School of Life Sciences

- ◆ Shri Pankaj Dhondiba Pandit as Laboratory Attendant in School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Shri Ved Prakash as Laboratory Attendant in School of Life Sciences

Retirements & Resignations

- ◆ Prof. Neera Bhalla Sarin, School of Life Sciences
- ◆ Prof. Aditya Mukherjee, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Prof. Ashok Kumar Rastogi, School of Physical Sciences
- ◆ Dr. Tadepalli Dora Babu, Assistant Professor, Group of Adult Education, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Dr. O.P. Swamy, Technical Assistant, Group of Adult Education, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Smt. Anita Khanna, Senior Assistant, Engineering Department
- ◆ Smt. Saroja Ramachandran, Assistant, Administrative Block - I
- ◆ Shri Dalbir Singh Rawat, Professional Assistant, Central Library
- ◆ Shri Inder Singh – II, Professional Assistant, Central Library
- ◆ Shri Mahinder Singh, Junior Assistant - cum - Typist, Engineering Department
- ◆ Smt. Suman Sondhi, Staff Nurse, Health Centre
- ◆ Shri Sudershan Chakra, Daftry, Cash Branch
- ◆ Shri Bishan Lal, Sanitary Guide, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Smt. Roshni Devi, Sanitary Guide, Jhelum Hostel
- ◆ Smt. Kamla-II, Sanitary Guide, School of Environmental Sciences

Corrigendum

In the movements & appointments section of JNU News (2015-4), page no. 4 it was published that Md. Mehfooz Alam has resigned from his duties in the university where as he is on lien from 01-10-2015 to 30-06-2016.

The error is regretted.

Achievements/Awards



- ◆ **Prof. Prem Motwani**, Centre for Japanese Studies, SLL&CS was honored with “Foreign Minister's Certificate of Commendation” for his distinguished service in promoting Japanese studies in India. The award was announced in August in Japan and a special ceremony to felicitate him with the award was held at the Japanese Embassy on 12 October 2015.



- ◆ **Prof. Vyjayanti Raghavan**, Centre for Korean Studies, SLL&CS, has been awarded by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Hwang Gyo-ahn, for her contributions to the development of Hangeul (Korean Language) through her research and advancement of the same.

- ◆ **Prof. Pramod Talgeri**, Retired Professor, Centre for German Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, was honoured by the President of Germany, Dr. Joachim Gauck, with their Bundesverdienstkreuz (Order of Merit) for his contribution towards promoting Indo-German cultural relations.



- ◆ **Dr. Aparajit Chattopadhyay**, Retired Associate Professor, Centre of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian & Latin American Studies, SLL&CS was honoured with “Order of May” award by the Argentina Government in recognition of his contribution in fostering India - Argentina Cultural Relations. Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor, JNU among other distinguished diplomats and guests attended the investiture ceremony presided over by H.E. Mr. Raul Guastavino's, Ambassador of Argentina in India.



- ◆ **Dr. Sonu Saini**, Centre of Russian Studies, SLL&CS, has been awarded “Laureate” in the International contest “The Best Teacher of Russian Literature Abroad” in June, 2015. He was also chosen as the winner in the special category titled “Media Technology in Teaching Russian Language and Culture” in the competition.

- ◆ **Dr. Deepak Gaur**, Associate Professor, School of Biotechnology, has been selected for the National Bioscience Award for Career Development 2014 by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, for the outstanding contribution of young scientists and provide research grant for pursuing research in frontier areas of Biological Sciences.

Achievements/Awards



- ◆ **Ms. Deepa Idnani**, Direct Ph. D student at Zakir Husain Centre of Educational Studies, SSS, has been awarded the Commonwealth Scholarship for 2015-16 for 12 months (September 2015-September 2016) for her Ph.D work. She will be associated with Institute of Education, University College London.



- ◆ **Mr. Md. Azhar**, a Ph.D student of CAAS, SLL&CS, JNU, represented India in the World Oratory Competition held between 01- 12 August, 2015, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The competition was organized by the Higher Education and Culture Ministry, Govt. of Malaysia. 71 Students from across the world participated in this prestigious global competition, which was patronized by the government and accorded great importance. Md. Azhar participated in the event with his speech in Malay language on the topic “ASEAN Community 2015”, which was well appreciated by the judges and the audience.

The program was inaugurated by the Malaysian Prime Minister Mr. Najib Abdur Razzaq.

Campus Activities

Integrated M.Sc.-Ph.D. Program initiated in JNU

The Special Centre for Molecular Medicine (SCMM) has initiated a new program of study called the 'Integrated M.Sc.-Ph.D. Program in Molecular Medicine'. The course, a first of its kind in JNU, was launched in July 2015 with the admission of six students at SCMM. The main idea behind the launch of this course was to attract students, keen on pursuing advanced scientific research, immediately after their B.Sc degree. The idea for this course evolved in 2008 and for several years the SCMM faculty painstakingly designed and developed the course structure after extensive discussions with members of the medical and non-medical academic community. The course was subsequently approved by the Academic Council of JNU. The primary goal of this program is to provide state-of-the-art training to B.Sc. level students and seamlessly 'integrate' them into their Ph.D projects, ultimately reducing the time taken by students to earn a Ph.D degree. The launch of this course received an encouraging response from students as a total of 1352 candidates applied for the program during its first announcement. The six students eventually selected for this course, after a written examination and interview, come from diverse educational backgrounds. In the

coming years, SCMM plans to increase the number of students admitted in this course.



First batch of Integrated M.Sc.-Ph.D students at Special Centre for Molecular Medicine (SCMM)

**Saima Aijaz, Assistant Professor
Special Centre for Molecular Medicine**

“जे.एन.यू. प्रत्येक वर्ग के लोगो को अपनी बात कहने का अवसर देता है”



जेएनयू परिसर में **भवानी शंकर गुप्ता** नाम से भले ही कोई परिचित न हो, किंतु परिसर के बीच **लाला जी** एक जाना-पहचाना चेहरा है। ये कमल कॉम्पलेक्स में फल-सब्जी विक्रेता हैं। यह साक्षात्कार उनके द्वारा बीताए गए दिनों की बातचीत पर आधारित है। प्रस्तुत है **मीनाक्षी** से उनकी बातचीत के कुछ अंश।

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

भवानी शंकर गुप्ता: दिल्ली आने के कुछ वर्षों बाद सन् 1973 में जेएनयू में टेलीफॉन ऑपरेटर के पद पर कार्यरत श्री नंदा ने जेएनयू में दुकान केंद्र (Shopping Centre) के विषय में बताया और वहाँ आवेदन करने का सुझाव दिया। नामांकन पत्र की प्रक्रिया से गुजरते हुए जेएनयू (पहले पुराने परिसर (Old Campus) में दुकान आबंटित हुई थी जो सी.आर.पी.एफ. के आने के बाद बंद हो गई) में दुकान आबंटित हो गई। उस समय यहाँ वस्तुओं की खरीदारी के लिए कोई दुकान नहीं थी इसलिए यह परिसर की पहली और सबसे पुरानी दुकान है। परिसर में आरंभिक दो-तीन वर्ष दुकान को नियमित रूप से चलाने में बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा था। दुकान का किराया निकालना तक मुश्किल हो गया था परंतु जैसे-जैसे जेएनयू की जनसंख्या बढ़ती गई वैसे-वैसे दुकान में बढ़ोत्तरी होती गई।

प्रश्न: जेएनयू के विषय में आप कुछ बताइये?

भवानी शंकर गुप्ता: जेएनयू की विशेषता यह है कि जेएनयू परिसर एक परिवार की तरह है। यहाँ सभी परिवार के सदस्य की तरह रहते हैं। हम भी जेएनयू में एक परिवार की तरह रहते थे, रहते हैं और रहते रहेंगे। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जेएनयू परिवार ने हमें अपने परिवार का हिस्सा बनाया। यहाँ का वातावरण परिवारिक और खुला माहौल होने के कारण यहाँ सभी प्रेमपूर्वक और मिलजुल कर रहते हैं, कभी कोई समस्या नहीं रही। जेएनयू के विषय में कहा जा सकता है कि जिसका मन कहीं नहीं लगता, उसका मन यहाँ लग जाता है। इतने वर्षों से आज तक दुकान पर पुराने से पुराने छात्र, शिक्षक अथवा कर्मचारियों का आना जाना है। इनसे एक व्यवहार बना हुआ है। मुझे यहाँ आकर इनसे जो सम्मान मिला वह अविस्मरणीय है।

प्रश्न: अब जेएनयू आपको कैसा लगता है?

भवानी शंकर गुप्ता: सामाजिक विकास के लिए बदलाव बहुत आवश्यक है। इसमें विचार सबसे बड़ी चीज़ होते हैं। जेएनयू में कुल मिलाकर जो बदलाव आये हैं, वह जेएनयू की प्रगति को दर्शाते हैं। जेएनयू प्रत्येक वर्ग के लोगों को अपनी बात कहने का अवसर देता है। यह विविधता का भंडार है। इसमें विभिन्न देश, वर्ग, क्षेत्र, समुदाय, संस्कृति से जुड़े लोग रहते हैं। ऐसी विविधता और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता अन्य कहीं और शायद ही देखने को मिले। हाँ, यह आवश्यक है कि हमें इस विविधता में अपनी संस्कृति को नहीं भूलना है।

Seminars/Conferences

4th International Seminar on Comparative culture and folklore

The Centre for Japanese Studies, SLL&CS, JNU organized the Fourth International Seminar on Comparative Culture Studies on 7 – 8 September, 2015, titled, “India - Japan International Seminar on Comparative Culture Studies - 2015”. The director of this International seminar was Prof. Manjushree Chauhan. This seminar was in continuation with the efforts made by the centre to further develop the courses in the area of comparative culture and folklore studies. In the past the centre has organized three international conferences. The first conference in this series was titled “Oral Literature: India and Japan” and was organized on 25 March, 2011 and focused on the rich oral traditions of the two countries. The second in series was titled “Diversities in Folk Cultures of India and Japan” and was organized on 14 – 15 September, 2012. This conference was an effort to explore and reflect on the richness and dynamism of folk cultures of the two countries. The third conference was titled “Folk Cultures of India and Japan with special reference to Folk Tales” and was organized on 24 – 25 February, 2014, focusing on Japanese and Indian folktales.

The aforementioned fourth international seminar witnessed a keen participation not only from the Professors of Japan who are an established name in the area of comparative culture and folklore but also from young research scholars. From the Indian side too, papers were presented not only by the faculty members of the centre but also by young research scholars alike. Papers were presented on a diversified range of themes such as, Rite of passage, marking the important stages of life, as seen in Japanese tradition, Storytelling through picture scrolls in India, Significance of inculcating listening skills, Customs and practices of Jharkhand, Lullabies in South Indian classical music, Songs of Fishermen in India and Japan, Wisdom seen in the poems of Khana, a legendary female Bengali poet, Martial arts of Punjab, Food habits in Japan, Significance of ritualistic fast in India, Ritualistic Drinks of India and Japan, Beliefs related to creation of cosmos as seen in Indian and Japanese Traditions, Beliefs



related to auspicious months of marriage in Japan, Tentobana (Floral decorations of 8th April) rituals in Japan, Gods, Spirits, and Animals as seen in Indian and Japanese Traditions, Cremation rites in Japan, Rituals related to smallpox deity in India and Japan, Sidh Literature of India, etc. This enthusiastic participation of young research scholars in particular, is the fruit of the continued efforts of the centre by introducing courses related to comparative culture and folklore at M. Phil level and organizing these seminars to motivate the students to pursue these areas of research. There is an ongoing effort in the centre to introduce bridging courses at the post graduate level as well. The seminar also saw participation of professional storytellers from both India and Japan.

After the two day academic deliberation, the participants proceeded to Rajasthan for a field trip wherein various villages were visited to get a hands-on experience of various aspects of Indian culture. An attempt was made to closely observe the lifestyle of the natives and record their customs and practices. The group also visited a few temples and other historical monuments in Jaipur and other areas close by, to record the stories related to those places. The group also enjoyed lively cultural performances of puppetry and storytelling through phad scroll paintings.

Kumar Surya Prakash
Research Scholar
Centre for Japanese Studies, SLL&CS

Seminars/Conferences

Faculty and students of Centre of Persian & Central Asian Studies participated in the 7th Biennial Conference of ASPS in Istanbul

ASPS or Association for the Studies of Persianate Societies is an organization for researchers and scholars interested in the culture and civilization of the Persian speaking societies and related areas in the Iranian civilizational area. Since its inauguration in Tajikistan in 2002, ASPS has hosted six biennial conferences at Bosnia Herzegovia, India, Pakistan, Georgia and Armenia. It's seventh biennial conference was scheduled in Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University in Istanbul, Turkey from 8 – 11 September, 2015 in which scholars from all around the world participated in large numbers.

The faculty member and students of CPCAS, Dr. Syed Akhtar Husain, Mrs. Sana Khan, Mr. Nadeem Akhtar, Mr. Ramzan Ahmad, Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, Miss. Shafaq Matloob and Syed Md Kazim, and Dr. Golam Moinuddin participated in the above conference and presented their papers on different aspects of Indo-Persian literature.

Ramzan Ahmad read his paper on 'Impact of Mevlana on Maulana Azad'. Sana Khan in her article discussed Iqbal as a philosopher-poet of Urdu and Persian literature while Nadeem Akhtar explained Rumi and Iqbal as companions in quest of life. Sheikh Abdullah showcased Munshi Moolchand as an exponent of Rustam and Sohrab in Urdu literature.



Dr. Syed Akhtar Husain chaired the panel entitled “Rumi and Indian Parrots” in which he addressed the impact of Maulana Rumi on Indian literary scene from the 13th century down to the present day. He had on his panel Dr. Golam Moinuddin, Shafaq Matloob and Syed Md. Kazim, all of them discussed at length the impact of Rumi on Indo-Persian literature.

All the articles presented by the faculty and the students of CPCAS, JNU were appreciated by the learned audience present in the session hall of Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Istanbul, Turkey.

**Syed Md Kazim, Research Scholar
Centre of Persian and Central Asian Studies,
SLL&CS**

जे.एन.यू. में राजकमल चौधरी रचनावली पर परिचर्चा

बौद्धिक परिचर्चाओं के लिए जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय सदा से ख्यात रहा है। उसी शृंखला में दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 2015 को विश्वविद्यालय के केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय के सभागार में राजकमल चौधरी रचनावली पर विशिष्ट विद्वानों की भागीदारी से एक गम्भीर परिचर्चा का आयोजन हुआ। हिन्दी, मैथिली, अंग्रेजी एवं बंगला— चार भाषाओं में रचनाशील प्रसिद्ध कवि, कथाकार, उपन्यासकार, चिन्तक, अनुवादक राजकमल चौधरी की आठ खण्डों में



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प्रकाशित लगभग चार हजार पृष्ठों की रचनावली का प्रकाशन हाल ही में ने किया है। यह परिचर्चा राजकमल प्रकाशन एवं जे.एन.यू. पुस्तकालय के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित हुई। उपस्थित विद्वानों में विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रो. सुधीर कुमार सोपोरी, हिन्दी के प्रसिद्ध कवि प्रो. केदारनाथ सिंह, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष प्रो. अनवार आलम, हिन्दी के प्रसिद्ध आलोचक प्रो. अपूर्वानन्द, समकालीन कवि श्री मदन कश्यप तथा रचनावली के सम्पादक प्रो. देवशंकर नवीन शामिल थे। इन सबके अतिरिक्त कई विद्वान, प्राध्यापक एवं शोधार्थियों ने भी शिरकत की।

कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष डॉ. रमेश चन्द्र गौर के स्वागत भाषण से हुई। उन्होंने उपस्थित विद्वानों का स्वागत करते हुए कहा कि पुस्तकालय का कार्य केवल पुस्तकों की सेवा देना ही नहीं बल्कि उनमें दर्ज विचारों को अधिक से अधिक लोगों तक पहुँचाना, खासकर जे.एन.यू. संकाय द्वारा किए गए रचनात्मक कार्यों से सम्बन्धित पुस्तकों को परिसर के लोगों के बीच लाना भी है। इस अवसर पर रचनावली के सम्पादक प्रो. देवशंकर नवीन ने रचना (ग्रन्थ परिचय) और रचनाकार का परिचय देते हुए राजकमल चौधरी के साहित्यिक व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व पर प्रकाश डाला, और कहा कि मुझे विज्ञान के छात्र से साहित्य के शोधार्थी के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित करने का श्रेय राजकमल चौधरी के साहित्य को ही है। उनकी तीन कहानियों— 'जलते हुए मकान में कुछ लोग', 'एक चम्पाकली एक विषधर' और 'सुरमा सगुन विचारै ना' ने मेरी जिन्दगी की दिशा बदल दी। मात्र साढ़े सैंतीस वर्ष की अल्पायु (13.12.1929 से 19.06.1967) में ही राजकमल चौधरी ने उपन्यास, कहानी, कविता, निबन्ध, नाटक, पत्र, डायरी का विपुल साहित्य रचा।

भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जेएनयू के अध्यक्ष प्रो. अनवार आलम ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि इस रचनावली को देखकर बड़ी हैरत होती है। इतने कम समय में एक लेखक ने साहित्य की अलग-अलग विधाओं में इतना कुछ लिखा और नवीन जी ने इन्हें संकलित कर हिन्दी पाठकों को तोहफे के रूप में पेश



किया, वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। राजकमल चौधरी की रचनाएँ आज नैतिकता और मानवीय संवेदना के हवाले से हमारा मार्गदर्शन करती हैं तथा हमें खुद से रू-ब-रू कराती हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रो. सुधीर कुमार सोपोरी जी ने अपने उपोद्घात वक्तव्य में कहा कि नवीन जी को इस कार्य हेतु मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। इतने बड़े रचनाकार के विराट रचना-संसार को देखकर संक्षेप में जो मैंने जाना, वह यह कि इतने कम समय में इतना ज्यादा काम करने का साहस तथा इतनी भाषाओं का ज्ञान यदि किसी को है तो मेरी जानकारी में वह शंकराचार्य ही हैं। सआदत हसन मण्टो के साथ इनकी तुलना की जाती है। इतनी सारी शारीरिक व्याधियों और जैविक जिम्मेदारियों के बावजूद विपुल साहित्यिक कार्य हेतु इतनी एकाग्रता बनाना असाधारण प्रतिभा और लगन का परिचायक है।

परिचर्चा की अध्यक्षता करते हुए प्रो. केदारनाथ सिंह ने राजकमल से सम्बन्धित अपनी पुरानी यादें ताजा कीं और कहा कि यहाँ मैं अकेला ऐसा व्यक्ति हूँ, जो राजकमल चौधरी से मिला हो। बनारस में वे मुझसे अक्सर निःस्वार्थ मिलने आ जाते थे। वे योजनाधर्मी व्यक्ति थे, मैथिलीभाषी, मगर कई भाषाओं में माहिर। मेरी नजर में हिन्दी और मैथिली में समानान्तर लिखने वाले दो व्यक्ति हैं — नागार्जुन और राजकमल। दोनों ही आधुनिक काल के बड़े रचनाकार हैं। इन दोनों के बारे में एक ही बात कही जा सकती है— ये दोनों अपनी जड़ों से गहरे जुड़े थे, और सारी शक्ति वहीं से लेते थे। अपना कविता-संग्रह 'कंकावती' की प्रति वे मुझे देने आए थे। बाद में फिर उनकी प्रसिद्ध कविता 'मुक्ति-प्रसंग' प्रकाशित हुई। मुझे गर्व है कि मैं राजकमल की उस दीर्घ कविता के प्रथम पाठ का मैं श्रोता हूँ। यह कविता राजकमल के व्यक्तित्व को व्याख्यायित करती है।

वे अपने समय के सबसे बेचैन कवि थे। लगातार कुछ खोजते रहते थे। स्पष्टवादी, सच्चे, और ईमानदार थे। उन्होंने हिन्दी कविता में एक नई भाषा दी। लोग उन्हें अकविता से जोड़ते हैं, पर मैं नहीं जोड़ता। मैथिली में लिखने वाला कवि अकवि नहीं हो सकता, उसमें भी वह, जिसके पास इतनी गहरी सांस्कृतिक विरासत हो। वे अपने खुद के बनाए रास्ते पर चलते थे।

प्रसिद्ध कवि श्री मदन कश्यप ने कहा कि यह रचनावली मुक्तिबोध रचनावली के बाद दूसरी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रचनावली है, क्योंकि बाकी रचनावलियों में सिर्फ संग्रह का भाव है। जो केवल सामान्य तरीके से किया गया है। इस रचनावली की कई विशेषताएँ हैं। इसके प्रत्येक खण्ड की अलग-अलग भूमिका लिखी गई है; एक ही रचना यदि परिवर्तन के साथ कई जगहों पर छपी है, तो उनका सन्दर्भ सहित संकेत दिया गया है, जिससे पुनरावृत्ति न हो। सन्दर्भ जुटाने में काफी मेहनत की गई है। रचनाओं को इस तरह प्रस्तुत किया है कि पाठक के सामने सब कुछ खुल कर आ जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि राजकमल चौधरी अपने जीवन, लेखन को लेकर बहुत गम्भीर थे। मैथिली कहानियों का यथार्थ ज्यादा जमीनी है। उनका गाँव मण्डन मिश्र का गाँव था। वे अपनी बातचीत में पुनरुत्थानवादी शक्तियों पर गहरी चोट करते थे।

प्रो. अपूर्वानन्द ने रचनावली के तकनीकी पक्ष का उल्लेख करते हुए रचनावली के प्रकाशक राजकमल प्रकाशन को भी साधुवाद दिया और कहा कि बड़े लेखक की एक पहचान है कि वह प्रभूत लिखे। राजकमल चौधरी का विपुल रचना-संसार अन्य लेखकों के लिए एक सन्देश है। उनके

पत्रों के हवाले उन्होंने कहा राजकमल अपने पत्रों में जिन विचारों, प्रसंगों और लेखकों का जिक्र करते थे, वह उनके महान लेखक होने का स्पष्ट संकेत देता है। उनके साथ के साहित्यिक समुदाय के प्रति उनकी आत्मीय, निष्पक्ष और तटस्थ टिप्पटियाँ रचनावली के आठवें खण्ड में देखा जा सकता है। लोगों से मैं इसे पढ़ने की सिफारिश करता हूँ। वे योजनाजीवी/श्रमजीवी व्यक्ति थे। उनका पूरा व्यक्तित्व कास्मोपोलिटन, बहुभाषिक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय है। वे ऐसे लेखक थे जो दुनिया के सभी साहित्यिक गतिविधियों पर नजर रख रहे थे और सहयोगी लेखकों को सलाह देते थे कि क्लासिकल लेखकों को छोड़कर आधुनिक लेखकों को पढ़ें। उन्हें साहित्य की सारी पत्रिकाओं से परिचय था। वे बहुभाषिकता के पक्षधर थे। वे कम्युनिज्म के कट्टर विरोधी भी थे, जो रचनावली के खण्ड-7 में दिखता है। वे हमेशा नए रूप की तलाश करते थे, क्योंकि नए रूप की तलाश ही लेखक का धर्म है।

इस अवसर पर विश्वविद्यालय के प्रो. रामबक्ष, प्रो. रामचन्द्र, हिन्दी अधिकारी श्री सुमेर सिंह, आदिवासी चिन्तक डॉ. गंगा सहाय मीणा जैसे विद्वान एवं नई पीढ़ी के कई अनुसन्धित्सु लोग उपस्थित थे। संगोष्ठी कक्ष के सम्मुख रचनावली के राजकमल प्रकाशन ने कई श्रेष्ठ साहित्यिक पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी भी लगाई। राजकमल प्रकाशन ने इस रचनावली का लोकार्पण प्रख्यात चिन्तक प्रो. नामवर सिंह के हाथों साहित्य अकादेमी के सभागार में राजकमल चौधरी की अड़तालीसवीं पुण्य-तिथि पर 19 जून 2015 को कराया।

**देवशंकर नवीन, प्रोफेसर
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Review of “Gender and Violence in Historical and Contemporary Perspectives”

**By Mary Edwards (PhD Student, University
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While violence is undoubtedly a powerful tool in the oppression of any group, the manifestation of violence is not always obvious. It is multifarious in nature and never

more so than when it is used to oppress persons as a consequence of their gender. At the end September this year, Dr. Jyoti Atwal (Jawaharlal Nehru University) and Dr Iris Fleßenkämper (University of Münster) organized an international conference on “Gender and Violence in

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Historical and Contemporary Perspectives”. Participants at this event explored both obvious and incredibly subtle forms of gender violence. As I was awarded a 2015 Ailsa McKay Travel Grant (a bursary available to PhD student members of the FWSA who require support to attend a conference), which alleviated my flight costs, I was fortunate enough to travel to Jawaharlal Nehru University to participate in this event. In what follows I provide a brief overview of the themes and issues addressed.

The religious or ideological sanctioning of violence against women has a long history. Dr R. Mahalakshimi (Jawaharlal Nehru University) exposed how patriarchal norms are affirmed in the Periya Puranam, via its presentation of violence against women as the expression of “devotional zeal.” The beliefs that furnished the (now illegal) ritual of Sati – the immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre or suicide shortly after his death – were explored, along with their continued relevance to gender studies today by Dr. Jyoti Atwal (Jawaharlal Nehru University). Professor Adelheid Herrmann-Pfandt (University of Marburg) critically analysed representations of historically “permissible” forms of violence in Indian culture (including female infanticide and foeticide, childhood and “holy” prostitution, rape, and “honour” killing) in Bollywood films and questioned the solutions they offer for this problem. Dr. Deepra Dandekar (University of Heidelberg) spoke on “Muslim Personal Law and the Islamic Feminist Challenge in South Asia” and identified some of the challenges faced by Muslim Feminist movements in their efforts to reconcile their political agendas with their religious practice today.

Shame was exposed to not only play a vital role in the coercion of women into accepting physical violence, and even engaging in practices like Sati, the feeling of shame itself, as experienced by persons of any “despised”

gender, indicates the presence of psychological violence. Just as a physical injury weakens the body, shame undermines the integrity of the person as well as making them more likely to resign themselves to their maltreatment in a society that labels them “inferior.” Manju Ludwig (University of Heidelberg) investigated the stigma and shame associated with “deviant” male sexualities in colonial India. Dr. Renate Syed (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich) highlighted a 2500-year history of discrimination against Hijras (persons considered to belong to the “third gender”) in India. Finally, the idea that shame could be interpreted as “manifest” in the physically weaker female body was explored by Dr Susmita Dasgupta (Independent Scholar), in relation to recent violent assaults on women and, in particular, to the brutal case of the rape and murder of Nirbhaya by five men in 2012.

Belonging to both a despised gender and a minority group was exposed as a dangerous combination since, when two different species of discrimination come together and reinforce one another, this can generate highly complex violent structures. Professor Nilika Mehrotra (Jawaharlal Nehru University) presented “Violence Against Women with Disabilities: Ethnographic Reflections”. Professor Vivek Kumar (Jawaharlal Nehru University) and Dr Sarbeswar Sahoo (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi) attempted to unpick the structures of violence faced by Dalit (low caste) and Adivasi (tribal) women, respectively. The unfortunate “over determination” of violence in cases such as these often has the double-consequence of presenting violence as destiny to the victim and rendering the structure of this violence extremely difficult to unpick for those who aim to help them. Dr Moira Dustin (Equality and Diversity Research Network, Brighton) spoke about this difficulty in the context of the development strategies to prevent

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violence against minoritised women in the UK, within broader policy agendas. Specifically, Dustin called attention to problematic practice of lumping various acts of violence against female minorities in the UK under the umbrella of “honour crime”, despite a wealth of evidence showing that instances of honour killing, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, for example, each have unique structures and require different strategies to counter them. The danger of the “honour killing umbrella” was also picked up by Professor Bhagwan Josh (Jawaharlal Nehru University), in his presentation on “Marriage and Violence among the Punjabi Immigrants in Canada”. Josh argued that, despite the public perception, so-called “honour killing” is not the only form of violence perpetuated against Indian women and he examined two other forms: the spousal murder of women in migrant communities and the related phenomena of “deserted brides”. Though these forms of violence may have some connection to the notion of “female honour,” they are by no means reducible it.

This point was reaffirmed by Professor Anuradha Banerjee's presentation on “Women Home Makers: Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence among Married Women in India”. One in five married women in India suffers physical abuse at the hands of their husband and Banerjee's focus was to reveal the trends and patterns associated with this statistic. Unsurprisingly, women with “least education and poor family background” are more likely to be victims of domestic violence. More alarming, however, is the finding that “women who enjoy more autonomy (financial, mobility and decision-making)” are also more likely to be abused. Banerjee connects these findings to the refusal of some male members of society to “accept women as their equal counterparts” and highlighted the importance of men's role in the prevention of violence against women.

The colonization of India gave rise to new, nuanced forms of gender violence. Dr Bodh Prakash (University of Delhi) in a paper titled “Gender, Violence, and Resistance in Partition Narratives” relayed narratives of women who had, by various means, come into contact with “the enemy” during the riots preceding the Partition of India in 1947. The narratives of these female survivors reveal how, after the riots ended, they were either rejected or treated as “impure” by their families. This constituted a further violence done unto them, as they were denied their right to heal from the previous violence. Dr Judith Becker (Institute for European History, Mainz) used the example of the Basel Mission in South India to demonstrate how certain gendered norms were imposed upon the native people of India from without and how, in certain cases, religion was (mis) used in order to excuse acts of violence inflicted on the native people by the Missionaries. Dr Felicity Jenz (University of Münster) focused on the way colonial subjects were represented in publications made by German Missionaries during the 19th century. In particular, Jenz highlighted the portrayal of the “helpless brown woman” in need of rescue by the “white man” and argued that the “self-assumed ability” of missionaries to speak on the behalf Indian women was an act of epistemic violence.

Dr Iris Fleßenkämper (University of Münster) and I both spoke about different forms of intimate partner violence. Fleßenkämper considered the uncommon (or certainly less documented) case of a wife physically abusing her husband through an analysis of a divorce case brought before the marriage court of the Protestant County of Lippein in 1682. Fleßenkämper challenged the assumption often made by historians that violence is “a man's business” whilst also constructing a profile of a wife who felt driven toward violence. My paper discussed the problematic representation of intimate partner violence in E.L. James's *Fifty Shades of Grey* and argued that, though a work of fiction, this book has the potential to

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harm real women if its readers uncritically incorporate certain beliefs (that are required for engagement with this text) into their real-world belief systems. Both these presentations, in different ways, suggest that the alleged “ownership” of physical violence by persons of a discriminated gender, rather than “empowering” them, may merely be symptomatic of their embeddedness in an already violent system.

Nasrine Gross (founder of the Roqia Center for Women's Rights in Kabul) shared some of her experience from working in her education Center that specializes in teaching couples literacy classes. Gross spoke in detail about the horror and violence women face everyday in Afghanistan and she asked: how can people be motivated to escape the violence that surrounds them if they do not even recognize their situation as unjust? Gross's proposed solution to this question is: education. Education provides people with the tools to identify violence as violence, to recognise it as unjust, and to imagine circumstances in which things are different. Gross's insight on this matter bears upon the issue of gender violence generally.

If there is to be hope of ending gender violence, it will not do to attend only to its most obvious presentations; when

its victims are hospitalized, beaten, violated, septic as a result of hack “circumcisions”, or dead, it is too late. We can inoculate against diseases that are invisible to the naked eye and far less selective in their victims, why do we still fail to protect so many victims of this social disease? Since ignorance blinds us to its movements, better education is required as a first step toward safeguarding potential victims, before it is too late. Of course, major governmental investments and more resources in local communities are urgently needed to address this global issue but, as it is imperative to know what to do with funding and resources (as Dustin's paper illustrated so well), education must necessarily come first. Gender and Violence in Historical and Contemporary Perspectives illuminated many discrete and subtle forms of gender violence, brought others into higher resolution, and indicated where more research is needed. I felt truly honoured to be part of this important event and it is my deepest wish that the research showcased here continues to progress; toward identifying and determining how best to prevent all forms gender violence.

**Jyoti Atwal, Assistant Professor
Centre for Historical Studies, SSS**

The Centre of German Studies organized the following lectures/workshops:

Prof. Anil Bhatti, Professor Emeritus, CGS, delivered the first lecture “On Similarity” under the Faculty Research Forum on 30 September, 2015.

Dr. Christa Wichterich, a former visiting faculty member of the CGS, delivered a lecture titled “Backlash: Neokonservative Reaktion, Anti-Feminismus, Maskulinismus” on 21 September, 2015.

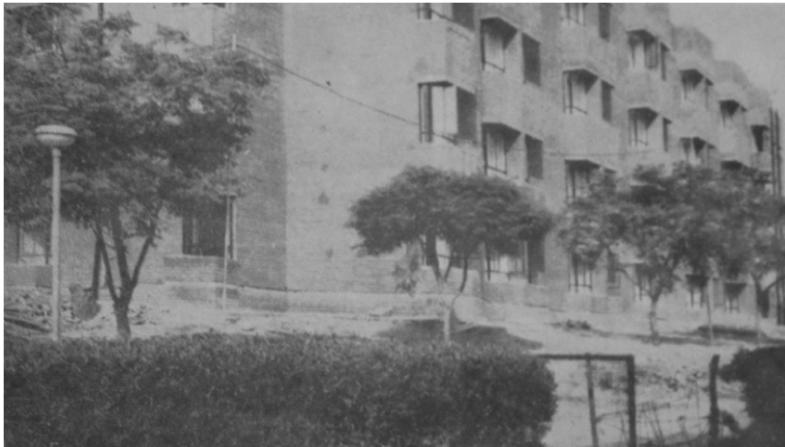
Prof. R. Zymner and Ms. Johanna Linnemann of the University of Wuppertal, Germany, conducted a workshop on “Gattungspoetik” (Poetics of Genre) on 23 – 24 September, 2015.

Prof. W. Kriegleder, Prof. F. Patochka, Prof. Andrea Siedler from the University of Vienna, Austria, conducted a workshop on “Komplex Österreich” on 9 October, 2015. Prof. W. Muller-Funk conducted a workshop on “Kultur und ihre Narrative” and “Christopf Ransmayr: Der fliegende Berg” on 12 October, 2015.

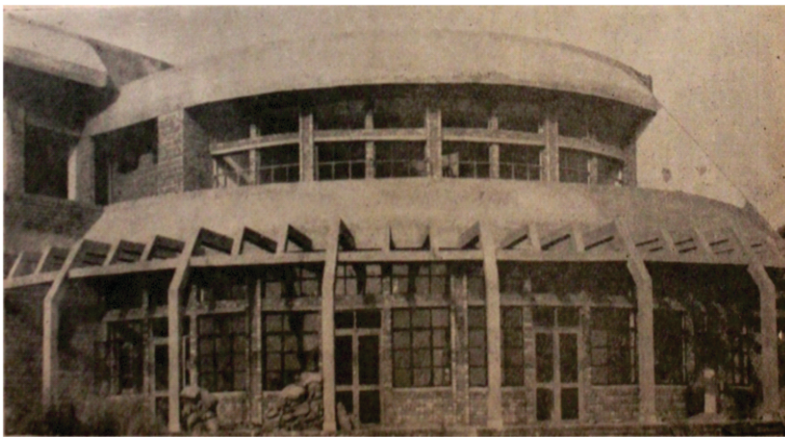
**Rajendra Dingle, Chairperson
Centre of German Studies, SLL&CS**



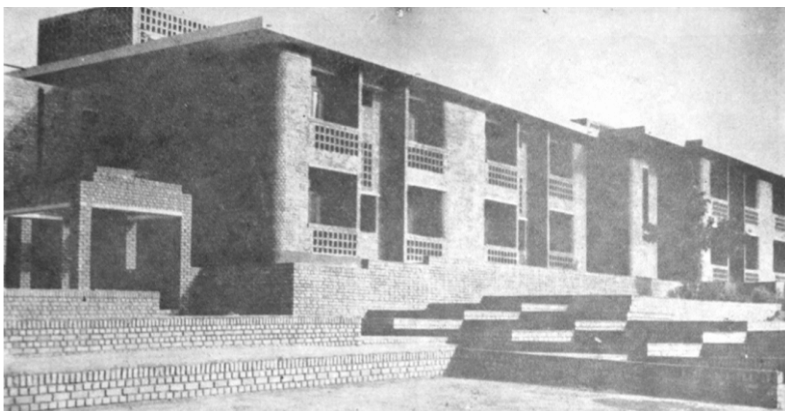
JNU NEWS



The extension of the Poorvanchal Hostel Complex constructed in December, 1989

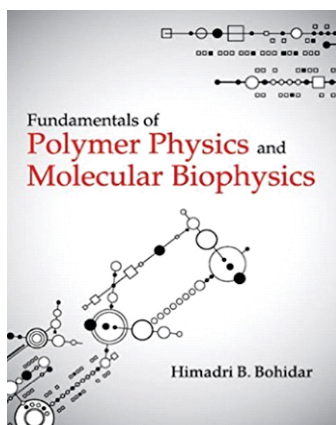


The Students' Activity Centre on the Campus which started functioning in 1990

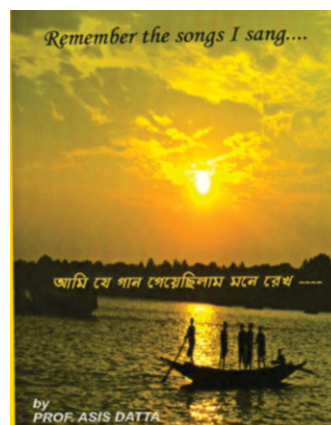


A view of the Aravali Guest House on the Campus which was made functional in the month of August, 1990

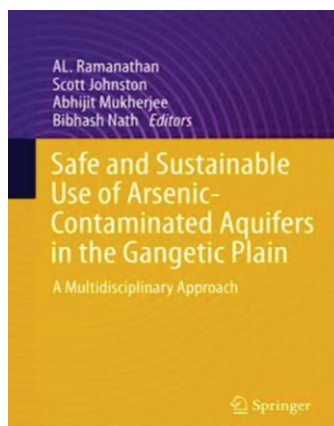
Our Publications



“**Fundamentals of Polymer Physics and Molecular Biophysics**” by Prof. H. B. Bohidar, School of Physical Sciences, Published by Cambridge University Press (5 January 2015) ISBN: 9781107058705

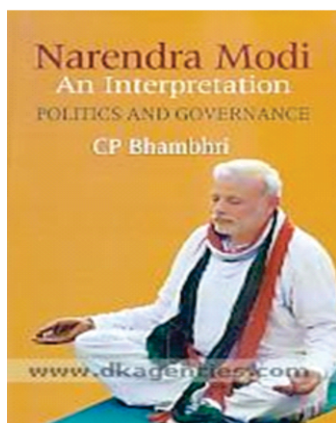


“**Remember the songs I sang**” by Prof. Asis Datta, Former Vice-Chancellor & Professor Emeritus. The book foreword by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Former President of India. Published by Pearl Printers, New Delhi-110020



“**Safe and Sustainable Use of Arsenic-Contaminated Aquifers in the Gangetic Plain**” by Prof. AL Ramanathan, School of Environmental Sciences, JNU, Scott Johnston, Southern Cross GeoScience, Southern Cross University, Abhijit Mukherjee, Department of Geology and Geophysics, Indian Institute of

Technology & Bibhash Nath, School of Geosciences, The University of Sydney, Published by Springer International Publishing, Germany. ISBN: 978-3-319-16124-2



“**Narendra Modi: an interpretation politics and governance**” by Prof. C P B h a m b h r i , Distinguished Scholar, JNU, published by Shipra Publications, Delhi. ISBN: 9788175418172



“**Research Evaluation Metrics [Open Access for Researchers, 4]**” by Dr. Anup Kumar Das, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, School of Social Sciences. Published by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Paris, ISBN: 9789231000829.

Interview with Mr. Ali Raza Rizvi, IAS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Shubhra: How and when did your association with JNU begin?

Mr. Rizvi: I joined JNU in 1985 for a postgraduate programme in the Centre for Historical Research. I belong to Patna and I came here to study Medieval

Indian History.

Shubhra: If you could please elaborate on the first impression you had of the campus?

Mr. Rizvi: Oh it was lovely! To elaborate, there were two ways I was blown away by the campus. First was the physical environment of the campus. Although Patna College itself is in a beautiful place- located as it is along the river Ganga but JNU with its vast green expanse was a huge welcome change.

The second was: the depth intellectual pursuit which the campus offered. That sort of pursuit- with its challenges- is extremely fulfilling. People used to wonder (must still do I am sure) as to what could be challenging about history. Well it was refreshing for me, to say the least. I had studied Science till twelfth standard and then decided to take up History. But there was a vast difference in the way we did History in Patna and in JNU: more specifically in terms of the way the subject was handled by the teachers and of their expectations of the students.

So yes, intellectually and physically, JNU was a huge transition for me.

Shubhra: If you would like to share the memories you have taken back with you of your years in JNU?

Mr. Rizvi: Friends of course, are the subjects of the fondest of memories. I was staying in Ganga then (we were evicted eventually, as the Hostel was turned into a Girls' Hostel). Yes, we are not in regular contact with each other- jobs and families have their own demands- but I have no

doubt in admitting that the friendship made in JNU are going to stay for lifetime. You make acquaintances later, not friends really.

The second poignant aspect of life in JNU is the values you imbibe as a young mind. Simple things like not remaining self-contained and looking beyond oneself, to observe and learn from society with a sense of humility, have a certain commitment towards the needs of the common citizen. And by society I mean the global one- not in the narrow sense of a local one or even a national one. To have a sense of empathy and responsibility towards humanity, to value human relationships- these are things JNU taught me. These values have stayed with me and I am sure have played their part in the way my life has panned out.

Shubhra: Do you go to the campus now? Are you still in touch with the people?

Mr. Rizvi: The initial 4-5 years after passing out, one does stay in regular touch. And then the people you are in touch with leave, the faculty retire and you start to lose touch. When familiar faces leave, the place itself changes for you. Of course the place must have changed now, just like all things change. And I am also sure that the things have changed only in relation to the needs of the present generation.

Shubhra: What role has JNU played (if at all) in formulating your thought process, and eventually your choice of career?

Mr. Rizvi: Coming to JNU was a very conscious decision for me since the larger goal was to join Civil Services. JNU only helped me move closer to the goal but inculcated values that went much beyond the goal itself. I came to the Services with a strong sense of social commitment. It was never about the perks, the salary and the comforts. For me it was always about the potential of Civil Services as an instrument of public-service. To provide maximum service to the citizens of this country. And I think this is how it should be. People from different value systems join the Services today with disturbing notions of raw power. The

Alumni Corner

idea should be to maximum use of this platform to provide services to people. If one is committed to this goal, one will get there. These commitments are what get you through the gruelling life that awaits you in the Services- certain aspects of which are frustrating (the long-drawn decision making process for instance). What sustains you is the hope and the feeling that if one manages to make life easy for one person in an otherwise regular day, then all the work is worth it. Personal probity is another value that JNU inculcated in me. Money is not everything. Yes there are those basic needs, and the Services take care of them. Hence money should not be the beginning and the end of your journey in this field.

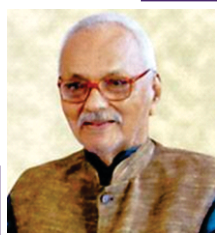
Shubhra: Is there a message you would like to give to the student community in general and that of JNU in particular from your life so far?

Mr. Rizvi: Hard work I guess (smiles). There is no substitute to hard work, that commitment to put in that extra hour. And all of it should be backed by a certain sense of discipline and industry. One does wonder at times at the lack of order, so to say in the present generation. Not that

we did not have our share of fun in our time. But the idea was to combine it with the right sense of balance- in terms of hard work.

Secondly, and connected to what is happening in society today- the extreme angst that we see. If you have love for humanity, there would be no space for the kind of anger and aggression that you see manifests itself in society today- from road rage and domestic violence to crimes against humanity. This confounds and troubles people from our generation. I believe it comes out of impatience. There is a certain gap between aspirations of today's generation and what they do to achieve them. The aspirations are pitched very high but the hard work and commitment that needs to be put in, is lacking. May be the idea should be to have realistic goals. And while one works towards these goals, one should have the empathy and commitment that I was speaking about earlier. Lack of compassion is another aspect that bothers me. It is necessary for the young of today to consciously include these values in their life: as they are the ones who will hold society and the country together in times to come.

Obituary



The School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, would like to express their deepest condolences at the loss of Prof. Bimal Prasad, who had served as Professor in the Centre for South Asian Studies for about 30 years. Prof. Bimal Prasad was a major stalwart in the South Asian programme and in the School of International

Studies in JNU. He was a historian, analyst, writer and teacher of South Asian Studies. Prof. Bimal Prasad taught an entire generation of students who remember his deeply critical insights. Many of his students now hold positions in many Universities, Institutions, Government and all of them recognize his intellectual impact.

Prof. Prasad went much beyond his Centre and his scholarship and wisdom touched the entire School of International Studies and the Jawaharlal Nehru University as a whole. His commitment to social values, academic insights and analysis of India's role in the World was recognized internationally. His books remain essential readings for scholars of the South Asian region.

Prof. Bimal Prasad was Indian Ambassador to Nepal and served the country in various capacities.

All his colleagues and students pay homage to the memory of Prof. Bimal Prasad. We would like to convey our deepest condolence to all his 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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Please attach a passport size photograph also

Photo Gallery



1. जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी पखवाड़े के दौरान आयोजित विभिन्न हिन्दी प्रतियोगिताओं में निम्नलिखित प्रतिभागियों ने प्रथम पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए : (चित्र में) श्री सुमेर सिंह, अनुभाग अधिकारी, हिन्दी अनुभाग; प्रो. गोबिंद प्रसाद, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र; डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम, निदेशक (रा. भा.), केन्द्रीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान एवं केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्योरो, राजभाषा विभाग; प्रो. सुधा पई, कुलदेशिक; और प्रो. भूपिंद्र जुत्शी, कुलसचिव।



2. श्री सलिल रंजन, अनुभाग अधिकारी, प्रशासन-3, प्रथम पुरस्कार, आशु भाषण प्रतियोगिता
3. श्री ओमप्रकाश सैन, वरिष्ठ सहायक, जीवन विज्ञान संस्थान, प्रथम पुरस्कार, हिन्दी निबंध लेखन एवं हिन्दी टिप्पणी आलेखन प्रतियोगिता
4. श्री बाँकेलाल यादव, वरिष्ठ सहायक, मूल्यांकन-2, प्रथम पुरस्कार, हिन्दी सुलेख प्रतियोगिता
5. डॉ. प्रशांत कुमार, वरिष्ठ सहायक, आइएचए, प्रथम पुरस्कार, राजभाषा ज्ञान एवं हिन्दी टंकण प्रतियोगिता
6. श्री गणेश प्रसाद, कार्यालय परिचर, मूल्यांकन-2, प्रथम पुरस्कार, हिन्दी सुलेख (एमटीएस) प्रतियोगिता





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. Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi Commission for Women and Indian Red Cross Society, jointly organized a Blood Donation Camp on 29 September, 2015

“Vigilance Awareness Week” 26 to 31 October, 2015

8. “Pledge Ceremony” organized on 26 October, 2015 in Room No. 225, Administration Building. Photo shows: Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector with other university officials and staff members.
9. “Vigilance Awareness Walk” Photo shows: Prof. Suman Dhar, Chief Vigilance Officer with other university officials
10. Special Lecture on “Preventive Vigilance as a tool of Good Governance” by Prof. Binod Khadriya, Former CVO, JNU. Photo shows: Prof. Suman Dhar, Chief Vigilance Officer; Prof. Sudha Pai, Rector; Prof. Binod Khadriya, Former CVO, JNU; Dr. Anil Kumar Singh, Greek Chair, SLL&CS, Shri Umakant, Dy. Registrar, Admn.



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