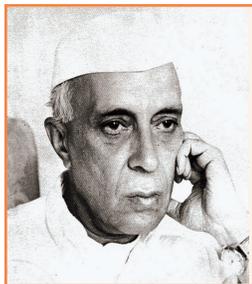




Bimonthly Journal of Jawaharlal Nehru University



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.



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. Deepak Kumar, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies and Chairperson, Media Research Centre, School of Social Sciences



Lakshmi: When did your association with JNU begin?

Prof. Kumar: Well I've been teaching here for the past twelve years but I knew the place from '75 onwards so I think 70 onwards when it was formed, I was studying at Patna University at that time. And of course Delhi was far off and a new institution being established. I

wouldn't leave my university – Patna University - for a new experiment but I knew that this experiment was going to be successful. We used to discuss in Patna the relevance of a new Central University coming up and bringing very fine scholars from different parts of the country to JNU so we knew that this will be an important educational experiment and in '75 when I came to Delhi looking for a job then JNU was an obvious place to visit. I stayed in one of your hostels – I don't remember if I was a legal guest or an illegal guest – but this was part of the fun to be in JNU. And I immediately got a job at Kurukshetra University to teach History. I remember as a teacher at Kurukshetra University I looked to the curriculum at JNU as a model. We tried to introduce changes in our respective curriculums based on JNU, and of course its spiritual views, discussions, the quality of debate, especially in the '70s has been legendary. I think it influenced the whole generation, so in that sense I've been a beneficiary of JNU. And I joined JNU late in life but as I said JNU as an educational experiment did influence most of us.

Wafa: How different was the teaching experience at JNU from your time at Kurukshetra University?

Prof. Kumar: JNU is mini-India, so that is our plus point. Unlike other universities, we go the students' doorstep to conduct our exams and get them. So that makes the real, real difference. To teach in JNU is also challenging in the sense that we get students from all strata of the society, different backgrounds, and it makes teaching more interesting, varied and to a large extent exciting.

Wafa: You're instrumental in setting up the new Centre for Media Research in the School of Social Sciences. Can you tell us more about it? What are the basic aims you have in mind at this stage?

Prof. Kumar: A couple of months ago, I heard about 3 centres being established in the university thanks to the UGC committee that has visited us, and in its wisdom sanctioned

these centres. Media has always been significant from the point of view of Indian democracy, Indian civil society and to a large extent our culture. I'm sure other centres in the School of Social Sciences, in the School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies must have promoted studies related to media – at the MPhil dissertation level, at the PhD level, etc. In the country, we have institutions devoted to media studies which cater to editing qualities, reporting, and several other aspects of journalism; we have IIMC on our own campus. However, a need was felt where media should be subjected to rigorous research through interdisciplinary perspectives. The Centre for Media Research would try to serve this need. When it will be different from media studies, we would be basically focussed on MPhil and PhD work which would scrutinise the significance of, relevance of, evolution of media in our country from a comparative perspective of different social science disciplines. A historian, a sociologist, a media expert, a political scientist or law scholar interested in the role of media would require them to look at media from these perspectives. I want to begin on a humble note. I want the centre to become a centre of excellence on this important theme – gradually, slowly. We may like to begin the courses, advertise the courses in 2012 but before that a lot of homework has to be done. We have to think of the curriculum which has to be different, has to be new according to JNU's tradition, and I'm thinking to organise a brainstorming meeting sometime in December or early next year of the scholars interested in media research in different parts of the country to tell us what the gaps are, where we can provide an incisive analytical view and how would we formulate the curriculum, where do we get the faculty from - all this has to be thought out and I think in a year's time we should be able to organise a national level seminar and see that the course curriculum etc are put on a sound footing before we advertise its beginning in February 2012. There are several dimensions which we need to keep in mind – I've prepared a small vision document where we have tried to locate the niche areas – for example media and civil society, Indian economy, culture, science, environment consciousness. Fortunately I am not obsessed with political dimensions which occupy a lot of media attention. There's a lot of politics in our media, whether electronic or otherwise. But I'd like to diversify, personally, it depends on the faculty which comes in and their interest but personally I'd like a less political emphasis on our curriculum and see that the marginal sections of the society- women, sports, science and technology, our folk culture and dimensions which have not so far been adequately probed are reflected in the curriculum and the dissertation which our students work on.

In conversation with.....

I'm sure the Centre will have a bright future. I'm already getting almost every week a couple of letters and queries, telephone calls about the centre and about the plans for it. So I'm sure that when the centre is properly set up, the faculty will be enthused with the response which we are likely to get. My hunch is that we are going to be one of the most popular centres, and I also hope that we would cater to an important social need and requirement. Media has become enormously influential in our country and elsewhere as well. It has entered our bedroom, entered our study, it's everywhere and there are many things which can be said as its strong point but there are many others which should and could have been avoided, and media needs some kind of introspection which our centre would aim at providing.

Lakshmi: Since it's a very inter-disciplinary approach that you're going to take, will you be collaborating with a lot of other Centres?

Prof. Kumar: Of course, of course, we look forward to collaboration not only within JNU but even outside. Recently I visited Chennai and had the opportunity to meet the faculty at the Asian College of Journalism and they were very enthused. I met the director Mr Sasi Kumar, Aravind Sivaramakrishnan, Dr Nagarajan, the faculty, and they were so happy and we discussed quite a bit. So definitely the centre would be a collaborative effort, not only within JNU the different centres we seek to collaborate with and seek the help of in terms of not only formulating curriculum but also as guest lecturers, to help run the courses, organise meetings, seminars etc. You know, a centre would become vibrant only if it's very open. I look forward to all the centres contributing.

We have a vision statement, but I want to emphasise on that we're beginning on a very humble note, not great promises. Once it starts moving, once the Centre is on the right track, then only we would think of saying we've developed a vision again. It's a vision that keeps evolving and growing. And with the help of the colleagues who agree to serve with us and other colleagues who are in the JNU community, and the whole JNU community- not just from one centre or school, the faculty and students as a whole, because I know that media affects the lives of all of us and they would be interested.

Lakshmi: What message would you have to the JNU community?

Prof. Kumar: I would seek their wholehearted support. As I said, media is all around us, media serves a great educational purpose as well as serves our social and other requirements – social, political, democratic requirements. The JNU community is an intellectually conscious, politically vibrant community which has contributed to media; many of our students are in media these days. I expect that they would give us their feedback, contribute to us in terms of curriculum framing, in terms of new ideas- what the centre should be, what ought to be done, frames of reference, in future seminar themes and of course, their participation.

**Interviewed by : Wafa Hamid and Lakshmi Menon
Research Scholars, Centre for English Studies, SLLCS**

Movement

New Deans/ Chairpersons

- ◆ Prof. A.K. Dhingra as Chairperson, Centre of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Latin American Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies
- ◆ Prof. K.P. Vijayalakshmi as Chairperson, Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies, School of International Studies
- ◆ Dr. Alka Acharya, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies as Foreign Students Advisor
- ◆ Prof. Binod Khadria, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences tenure of appointment as part time Chief Vigilance Officer has been extended for further period of two years

Administration

- ◆ Shri Ganga Ram as Helper Mess, IHA

- ◆ Shri Bhairav Dutt as Helper Mess, IHA

Retirements/Resignations

- ◆ Dr. Padmini Mongia, Associate Professor, Centre for English Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies
- ◆ Prof. Rakesh Kumar Gupta, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences
- ◆ Prof. S.K. Sareen, Centre for English Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies
- ◆ Sh. Vijay Kumar Mehra, Assistant, Collaboration Unit
- ◆ Sh. Chander Pal – I, Sanitary Guide, Sanitation Cell
- ◆ Sh. Ram Kanwar-I, Security Guard, Security Branch
- ◆ Sh. Dilmohan Singh, Driver

Achievements/Awards



◆ **Prof. Jayati Ghosh**, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences has received the International Research Prize in Social Sciences 2010 of the NordSud Fondazione Pescarabruzzo, Italy.



◆ **Prof. N. Kamala**, Centre for French & Francophone Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies has been honoured on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Association of Indian Teachers of French (AITF), with a Gold medal and a certificate in recognition of their contribution to the development of French & Francophone Studies in India.



◆ **Prof. Kiran Chaudhry**, Centre for French & Francophone Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies has been honoured on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Association of Indian Teachers of French (AITF), with a Gold medal and a certificate in recognition of their contribution to the development of French & Francophone Studies in India.



◆ **Dr. Dinesh Mohan**, School of Environmental Sciences has been honored with the Hiyoshi Environmental Award 2009 given by Hiyoshi Corporation Japan for outstanding contribution in doing fundamental research for Environmental Conservation and Protection. The award comprises of a memento, cash prize and a citation.



◆ **Dr. Ashish Agnihotri**, Centre for French & Francophone Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies has been honoured on the occasion of their 25th Anniversary of the Association of Indian Teachers of French (AITF), with a Gold medal and a certificate in recognition of their contribution to the development of French & Francophone Studies in India.



◆ **Dr. Sanjay Bhardwaj**, South Asian Studies, Centre for South Central Southeast Asian & South West Pacific Studies, School of International Studies has been awarded "Sir Ratan Tata Fellowship-2009-10" by London School of Economics and Political Science, London. There is only one successful application per year for the Fellowship. He will be placed in LSE to pursue his research on 'Bangladesh studies'.



◆ **Dr. Atul Kumar Johri**, School of Life Sciences was awarded an Indo-US Research Professorship to visit Robert Stroud at the University of California, San Francisco to perform a research project entitled "Structural Studies of a Phosphate transporter gene (PIPT) from endophytic fungus "Piriformospora Indica".



◆ **Mr. Subir Rana**, Research Scholar, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, paper entitled "Prostitution in the Asian Region: How Legitimate Is Its legalisation" has been selected for presentation at the 2nd Congress of the Asian Association of Women's Studies under the theme "Debating Gender Justice in Asia" to be held from 9-11 December, 2010 in Georgetown, Penang, Malaysia. VG

Campus Activities



Mr. Shakti Prasad Srichandan, Research Scholar, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies presenting his acclaimed painting – 'Blood and Buddha: The Legend of Ashoka the Great' to Vice Chancellor, Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya.

जेएनयूम हिन्दी दिवस

23 सितंबर, 2010 को जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी दिवस के अवसर पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम में अतिथियों का स्वागत तथा समारोह का प्रवर्तन करते हुए, हिन्दी इकाई के सलाहकार डॉ. रणजीत साहा ने हिन्दी को भारतीय भाषाओं से जोड़ने की भूमिका पर बल दिया क्योंकि क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएँ इसकी सर्वभारतीय स्वीकृति को लगातार चुनौती दे रही हैं।



इस अवसर पर प्रो. नामवर सिंह ने कहा कि हमारे सामने तीन तरह की हिन्दी है – पहली 'सरकारी हिन्दी', दूसरी 'अ-सरकारी' यानी असर-कारी हिन्दी, तीसरी है बाज़ार हिन्दी। सरकारी हिन्दी का बेड़ा गर्क होने की मुझे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। असरकारी हिन्दी, हिन्दी प्रदेश में बोली जाती है और इसका भविष्य साहित्यकारों, लेखकों पर छोड़ देना चाहिए। जिस हिन्दी की मुझे चिन्ता है वो है बाज़ार की हिन्दी जिसे निरंतर विकृत किया जा रहा है। एक तरह का क्रियोल बन रहा है यानी हिन्दी अपने स्वरूप में न रहकर खिचड़ी हिन्दी हो गई है। क्रियोल यानी शब्द संपदा का विस्थापन 'डिसलोकेशन ऑफ वोक्यूबलरी'। शब्द सम्पदा के विस्थापन की प्रक्रिया गिरमिटिया मजदूर के रूप में पहली बार सामने आई। क्रियोल की यह प्रक्रिया टीवी चैनलों से होते हुए समाचार पत्रों तक पहुँची तथा वर्तमान में बाज़ार तथा हमारी बोलचाल में शामिल हुई। इस क्रियोल या खिचड़ी हिन्दी से हमें ज्यादा खतरा है। यह कार्य मात्र हिन्दी में ही नहीं बल्कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में हो रहा है। उन्होंने हिन्दी भाषा के क्रियोलाइजेशन को रोकते हुए भाषा की शुद्धता पर बल दिया। उन्होंने चेतावनी के स्वर में कहा कि लोग अंग्रेजी लिखें तो शुद्ध लिखें और हिन्दी लिखें तब भी शुद्ध लिखें। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो भविष्य की भारतीय भाषाएँ खिचड़ी बन जाएँगी। यहीं से किसी भाषा के खत्म होने की शुरुआत होती है।

इस अवसर पर प्रो. तुलसी राम ने कहा कि जनभाषा और विद्वत्जन की भाषा का अंतर भाषा के भविष्य को तय करता है। जब कोई भाषा लोक से शास्त्र और जन से मात्र विद्वत्जन तक सिमट जाती है तो वहीं से भाषा के अंत की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो जाती है। उन्होंने उदाहरण देते हुए कहा कि जैसे संस्कृत एक जाति विशेष तक सिमट गई और इसके फलस्वरूप वह समाप्त हुई। जबकि महात्मा बुद्ध द्वारा जनभाषा में संवाद की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हुई। जिससे बौद्ध धर्म आसानी से जन-जन तक पहुँचा। बुद्ध के पश्चात् एक बार फिर संस्कृत को पुनःस्थापित करने की कोशिश हुई लेकिन इसे मिथकों तथा कर्मकांड तक सीमित कर

दिया। इसके फलस्वरूप संस्कृत अल्पसंख्यक जनता की भाषा होकर मृतप्राय हो गई। कुछ ऐसा ही हथ हिन्दी का ना हो जाए। इससे हमें बचना चाहिए। उन्होंने इसके साथ ही त्रिभाषा फार्मूले को ठीक तरीके से लागू करने तथा अनुवाद प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने पर विशेष बल दिया। प्लेटो के 'रिपब्लिक' का 1500 साल बाद बेंजामिन ने ग्रीक में अनुवाद किया जिसके बाद ही लोग जान पाए कि प्लेटो कितने बड़े दार्शनिक थे। कुमारजीव नामक बौद्ध भिक्षु ने चौथी शताब्दी में पालि से चीनी में अनुवाद कार्य बहुत बड़े पैमाने में किया जिसके फलस्वरूप चीन में बौद्ध धर्म लगातार फैला। उनका इस बात पर बल था कि सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के इस युग में सूचनाएँ तो हमें बहुत मिल रही हैं लेकिन वास्तव में हम ज्ञान से दूर होते जा रहे हैं। वास्तविक ज्ञान तो जनभाषाओं में है। हमें कबीर, रैदास, पीपा की तरह भारत की साहित्यिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विरासत को समृद्ध करना चाहिए।

इस अवसर पर जेएनयू के कुलपति प्रो. बीबी भट्टाचार्य ने कहा कि हम वर्तमान समय में व्यापार, संवाद और ज्ञान के लिए भाषाएँ सीखते हैं। इन्हीं तीन कारणों से ही हिन्दी के बजाय अंग्रेजी तेजी से फैल रही है। अंग्रेजी से पहले दुनिया में फ्रेंच तथा जर्मन का ज्यादा बोलबाला था लेकिन व्यापार, ज्ञान और संवाद के रूप में अंग्रेजी ने अपनी पहचान स्थापित की। इसलिए हिन्दी लेखकों को चाहिए कि वे हिन्दी में ज्ञान-विज्ञान की पुस्तकें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिखें। जेएनयू कुलपति के विशेष सलाहकार प्रो. रामाधिकारी कुमार ने प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करते हुए यह जानकारी दी कि जेएनयू की हिन्दी इकाई ने मेहनत और लगन से जेएनयू की हिन्दी वेबसाइट का निर्माण किया तथा समय-समय पर अनेक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए। प्रो. कुमार ने वैश्विक संदर्भ में हिन्दी के बढ़ते दायित्व और इसके द्वारा अछूते क्षेत्रों को नेतृत्व देने पर जोर दिया। उन्होंने आश्वस्त किया कि हिन्दी के विकास के लिए आयोजित होने वाले कार्यों के लिए जेएनयू प्रशासन पूरी मदद करेगा। इस अवसर पर अधिकारी वर्ग में क्रमशः मनोज कुमार, प्रकाश चाहर तथा महेश कुमार, अनुभाग अधिकारी/निजी

Campus Activities

सचिव वर्ग में अजीत कुमार श्रीवास्तव, किशोर मेश्राम, संजय कुमार साह, कर्मचारी वर्ग में अंबादत्त बहुगुणा, रेणु टक्कर, राजकुमार तथा गैर हिंदी भाषी वर्ग में विजयम्मा पणिककर को पुरस्कृत किया गया। इनके अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी वर्ग में ऊषा चौहान, राजदुलारी, धर्मराज राम, सुखबीर सिंह, शिवकुमार वर्मा को सांत्वना पुरस्कार दिए गए।

डॉ. रणजीत साहा के धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ यह कार्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न हुआ।

भरत कुमार,
शोधछात्र, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र

पंडित मुकुल शिवपुत्र ने 'जे एनयू' में 'बिंधास मां

मध्यप्रदेश के मालवा की माटी (इंदौर) में जन्मे भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत की नई पीढ़ी के प्रतिभाशाली कलाकार पंडित मुकुल शिवपुत्र ने शनिवार रात 23 अक्टूबर, 2010, शरद पूर्णिमा के अवसर पर जेएनयू में अपनी एकल प्रस्तुति से समां बांध अपने पिता स्व. पंडित कुमार गंधर्व की यादें ताजा कर दीं।

बाजारीकरण के दौर में जहां कोई कलाकार प्रस्तुति से पहले 'पेशेवर' की तरह अपना मेहनताना पहले ही तय कर लेता है और कॉपीराइट आदि की औपचारिकता पूरी करता है। वहीं, इसके उलट मुकुल खुद तय करते हैं कि वे कब, कहां और कितनी देर तक प्रस्तुति देंगे। जैसे-जैसे शाम ढलती गई और आसमां में चांद दिखाई देने लगा, मुकुल खुद सभी श्रोताओं को प्राकृतिक माहौल में अपने हाथों से एक-एक कर दूध का गिलास थमाते रहे। उन्होंने बिहाग राग में आलाप से प्रस्तुति का आगाज किया। राग नट बिहाग में गुरु गोरखनाथ द्वारा रचित निर्गुणी भजन 'एक

निरंजन ब्याहूंगी' के साथ प्रस्तुति का समापन किया। पूरे समय जेएनयू के इस प्रांगण में सिर्फ चांद की रोशनी में हुई करीब डेढ़ घंटे की प्रस्तुति के दौरान श्रोता मंत्रमुग्ध होकर गुलाबी ढंड में शास्त्रीय संगीत का आनंद उठाते रहे। कार्यक्रम के बाद मुकुल से यह पूछे जाने पर कि उन्होंने प्रस्तुति के लिए पार्थसारथी रॉक्स को ही क्यों चुना, उनका कहना था – जितना बनता है उतना गाता रहा हूं। बसंत पंचमी और शरद पूर्णिमा पर हवा में अनोखी महक आ जाती है। ऐसे प्राकृतिक पर्वों पर प्राकृतिक माहौल में गायन होना चाहिए।

प्रस्तुति के बाद जब जेएनयू प्रशासन ने उनका आभार माना तो मुकुल ने कहा, कई युवा प्रतिभाएं हैं, जिन्हें एक समूह में साथ लाएं, ताकि संगीत को आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में काम किया जा सके।

Seminar/Conference

Conference on India and ASEAN in the Asia-Pacific: Strategies and Challenges

The Centre for South, Central, Southeast Asian and Southwest Pacific Studies organised an international conference in the School of International Studies. The theme of the conference was "India and ASEAN in the Asia-Pacific: Strategies and Challenges." The seminar saw participation from the ASEAN Embassies and High Commissions, Delhi-based Universities and Research Institutes, distinguished scholars from different universities based in the provinces. The seminar dealt with different aspects of India-ASEAN Relations in a wider context of fundamental transformations taking place in the Asia-Pacific in terms of structures of relationships, avenues for cooperation and integration, and new-emerging challenges facing the region. Prof. R Kumar, Special Advisor to the Vice-Chancellor, welcomed the delegates of the seminar and

congratulated Prof. Ganganath Jha, Convenor of the Seminar, for taking such an initiative.

Amb. Shashank, the former Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs inaugurated the conference and delivered the keynote address. While acknowledging the centrality of ASEAN in India's eastward engagement, he laid emphasis on important contribution of ASEAN in India's strategic presence in the Asia-Pacific. Amb. Shashank also highlighted India's importance for ASEAN as a vibrant democracy, in the fight against terrorism, and in tackling several other non-traditional security issues.

The first session focused on the Emerging Strategic Landscape in the Asia-Pacific marked by multiple stories of growth, the

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rise of new power centres, shift from labour intensive economies to capital-intensive economies, signs of multiple democratic revolutions taking place within existing authoritarian regimes, intense competition over resources, rapidly expanding canvas of ASEAN multilateral processes, and growing demand for a new Pan-Asia-Pacific Security architecture that could address new security challenges facing the region. Prof. Varun Sahni, Vice-Chancellor of Jammu University, suggested "cooperative security" as an alternative for a stable order in Asia that will undermine China, reduce the U.S. influence, and facilitate the development of Asia as a political and security community. However, concerns are being expressed about limited progress achieved in the past through such measures. The ASEAN Regional Forum in this context was discussed in detail.

During the second session, 'Towards Asian Economic Community' speakers highlighted the growing importance of Asia in global economics, multiple efforts with the centrality of ASEAN towards integration in East Asia, and immense opportunities the process of integration offers to both India and ASEAN economies in the coming decades. However these processes have also faced challenges from different quarters in the form of lack of consensus over the nature and scope of East Asian economic integration, efforts of some countries towards exclusive regionalism and prevailing unwillingness among some countries in the region to incur short-term losses for long-term benefits. While India finds itself getting more and more integrated with the East Asian economies, it has faced resistance from China and some ASEAN countries against its inclusion in the East Asian economic community-building process.

The third session on 'Multilateral Institutions in the Asia-Pacific: A Road Ahead' saw an in-depth discussion over – the state of affairs of existing multilateral institutions, the growing recognition of the multilateralism as a standard strategic practice by the countries of the Asia-Pacific for interest emphasized on the broad contours of emerging strategic architecture in the region, the interests of key actors in the region, and the inter-relationships of these key players within the region. Two case specific experiences – India's soft power engagement with ASEAN and Australia's Asia policy – drew special attention. Though speakers applauded efforts being taken by the Indian government towards people-to-people contact, cooperation in education sector, cultural diplomacy, capacity building programmes in Southeast Asia, concerns were expressed regarding the low level of these engagements,



especially when compared with the efforts made by countries like China or Japan. Amb. A N Ram identified the soft-power based engagement as the third phase of India's Look East Policy since 2008-09, and expressed hope that India's ASEAN+1 summit level interaction will soon be elevated to ASEAN+4 framework of engagement.

The fourth session, 'Emerging Security Challenges in the Asia-Pacific', was chaired by the Malaysian High Commissioner, H.E. Dato' Tan Seng Sung. The discussion highlighted (a) prevailing security challenges to the region with energy security, maritime security, threat of a rising China, and (b) country-specific threat perceptions and responses. There has been a growing energy demand from the rising Asian economies, consequent energy shortages, which, in turn, has led to the rise of global energy prices. China's rise as a threat and maritime security were identified as key security issues for Japan.

The last session on, 'India and the Asia-Pacific: New Areas of Engagement', of the conference deliberated over some of the pertinent issues facing India's long-term strategy in the Asia-Pacific, taking into consideration newer dimensions being added to the country's eastward engagement.

Two important dimensions that drew attention from the speakers were – expansion in the geographical canvas of the Look East Policy with the effective incorporation of East Asia and the South Pacific, and growing linkages between India's north-eastern states and Southeast Asia. The presentations also highlighted fundamental transformation taking place in the structures of relations in the Asia-Pacific and their increasing influence on India's bilateral relations, with special reference to India-Australia strategic engagement. Identifying the Asia-Pacific as 'the region of the future,' Amb. Rajiv Sikri emphasized on the need of building the network of FTAs, the development of India's northeast, focus on the BIMSTEC, and enhancing maritime cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific. It was also suggested that the ASEAN-centric foreign policy approach gave New Delhi opportunities to build

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formidable institutional linkages including bilateral relations with select countries. In fact, the future of India's greater role in the region also depends on the progress made in the BIMSTEC and the Mekong-Ganga Sub-region.

In his concluding remarks, the Chairperson of the CSCSEASWPS, Prof. Ganganath Jha thanked all the

participants, speakers, the chairs and students who took part in the proceedings of this two-day conference.

**Ganga Nath Jha, Chairperson
Centre for South Central Southeast
Asian & South West Pacific Studies, SIS**

Lecture on "The Lost Lemuria and the Kumari Continent"

The Centre of Indian Languages organized a lecture on The Lost Lemuria and the Kumari Continent on 17 September, 2010. Dr. N. Mahalingam a industrialist scholar of Tamilnadu made a presentation of the research on the subject which he has been pursuing with a team of experts in astronomy, Vedic studies; ancient history and archaeology. He proposed an alternate view of the history of Ancient Asia heavily relying on a re-examination of the nine ancient calendar systems including the Saptarishi calendar. Some of the dates proposed by him are; Asoka lived in 12 B.C and Lord Buddha in the 18th century B.C. In the second part of his lecture he talked about the theory of existence of Lemuria, a submerged land beyond in the Indonesian group of islands. After the great deluge three groups of people moved in different directions, the third being the people of Kumarikandam who moved out around one lakh years ago. He correlates it with the reference in Tamil

literature to the lost Kumarikandam. He opined that the Indus Valley culture is also as old as these and the later Indian culture is the offshoot of the same culture. A lively debate followed in which his views were challenged. The speaker agreed that it is only a conjecture based on scientific study of old calendars and archaeology which need to be substantiated.

Prof. Sankar Basu, Dean of SLL&CS was the chair and Prof. Krishnaswamy Nachimuthu, Chairperson of CIL introduced the speaker.

At the end Dr. N. Mahalingam presented two sets of about two dozen books published in English and Hindi on studies and translation of Tamil classics to the JNU Library.

**Krishnaswamy Nachimuthu, Chairperson,
Centre of Indian Languages, SLL&CS**

28th Small Meeting on Yeast Transport and Energetics

The 28th SMYTE (Small Meeting on Yeast Transport and Energetics) was co-sponsored and organized by the School of Life Sciences and Special Centre for Molecular Medicine, JNU, at Heritage Village, Manesar, Gurgaon. The organizing committee included Rajendra Prasad, Shyamal K. Goswami, G. Mukhopadhyaya, K. Natarajan, Sneha Lata Bhadoriya, Tulika Prasad, Khyati Kapoor and Prashant K. Mishra. The meeting

was attended by over 100 participants and included more than sixty Scientists from 17 countries. The scientific programme included invited talks and several poster presentations. Traditionally, SMYTE is structured to stimulate interaction and discussion on the most recent achievements in the area of yeast transporters but keeping in view the growing importance of MDR transporters of cancer cells, it was decided to have a complete dedicated session on Cancer & Yeast Cells Transporters and Energetics. Among the eminent scientists who attended the meeting was Dr. Michael Gottesman, Deputy Director for Intramural Research, NIH who discussed "New Developments in Multidrug Resistance in Cancer". Many more aspects of transport and energetics in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and non-conventional yeasts were discussed during this meeting.

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



Workshop on "Rethinking India's Local Governance: Poverty, Participation and Political Society"

The Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, organized a workshop on 22 October, 2010 in collaboration with The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom; Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

The workshop was chaired by Prof. Kuldeep Mathur, former Academic Director of the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, who noted that many institutions have come up at various levels of governance which are considered to be a part of the wave of decentralized governance initiated by national government but actually they are independent agencies, who are working on their own. Scholars like Dr. Dwaipayan Bhattacharya, Dr. Binitha V. Thampi, Prof. Deb Narayan, Dr. Rajarshi Dasgupta from India and Dr. Glyn Williams, Dr. Sailaja Nandigama from abroad participated in this day long workshop.

The workshop was divided into three sessions around the theme of poverty, participation and political society: state strategies, policy questions and recommendations. Each session was followed by a discussion round which was highly interactive. The core question which was addressed in all the papers presented by the scholars was 'to what extent do participatory initiatives within local governance enhance the opportunities for political empowerment.' All the scholars, on



the basis of fieldwork in Kerala and West Bengal, argued that there is a huge difference between the official story, i.e. the aims and intentions of a policy interpreted by the implementing agencies and the ground realities, i.e. the lived experiences of the marginalized groups. According to them, this difference is due to reasons such as political party composition, level of development, the type of economy, etc.

At the end of the workshop, Dr. Amit Prakash proposed a vote of thanks for the participants from different schools and institutions, faculty members, university administration, students and collaborators for all kinds of support to organize this workshop.

**Rukmani, Research Scholar
Centre for the Study of Law & Governance**

भारतक 10 सकीस गहलतलकप रंपराओंक ब हानेस मझाज तस कताह

“हलंदी साहलतुत कल अडुडतुत करनल, अधुडलतुत करनल अलुर उस तुर डलतडीत करनल अक डललतुत करुतुत हलै। उऑडकलरुतलन डलँ ऑड हड डलतुरलँ कुु हलंदी तडुडलते हलँ तुु उसकुी शुरुआत वैडलक साहलतुत से डलनते हलँ। डलर डलहलकलडुत कल कलल, उतुनलषडुकलल, डुुडुडकथलकलल, डुडुडकलल, सुुडुुडडतुत, रीतलकलल आडल से हुुते हुु अह आडुनलककलल तक तडुडुतुते हलँ। डलह साहलतुत कल डलहलने सडलऑ अलुर उसकुी अतलहलसलक तुरंपरलऑ तलक तडुडुतुने कुी अक लंडुी डलतुरल हलै। तुर, डलह डलहुत ही रुुकक हलै। इससे हडलरी डलरत कल डलरे डलँ सडडऑ डनती हलै।” डे डलतुँ तलडुले डलनुुँ, 8 सलतडुडर 2010 कुु ‘डलरतुी डलषल कलनुदुर’ डलँ ‘हलंदी साहलतुत डलँ डुडुडकलल’ वलषडुक वुडलखुडलन डेते हुु अऑडकलरुतलन कल तलशकंड तुरलतुतवलडुडल संसुथलन डलँ करुतुरत हलंदी वलडुडलन डुु. उलुतुत डुहलडल ने कही। आगे उनुहुुने डलकुतल साहलतुत तुर डलत करते हुु कलहल कल “डलकुत कल डलरुग डुकुतल कल डलरुग हलै। डलरुड अलुर डलरुशन डुकुतल कल रलसुतल डलखलते हलँ। डलरुडलतुतलरुड

उसे डुुडुते हलँ। इसलनलडुत डलरुड से आगे डलडुती हलै। अतुने इसलनलडुत कल सरुकलरुँ कल करलण आऑ कडुीर, सुुुर अलुर तुलसुी आगे हलँ। कडुीर इसलनलडुत कुी तुरुऑ करते हलँ, डलह डलडुी डलत हलै।”

डुु. उलुतुत डुहलडल ने डुडुडकललीन साहलतुत तुर कलनुदुरलत इस वुडलखुडलन डलँ डलकुत कल उडडुत, वलकलस, अषुतऑलत अलुर वलरुतलसलहलतुत तुर वलसुतरतुरुवुक कलरुतल कुी। उनकुी उऑडक डलषल डलँ डुु तुरुसुतकुल तुरकलशलत हलँ – ‘वलरुतल साहलतुत’ अलुर ‘हलंदी साहलतुत’। वलरुतल साहलतुत तुर डलत करते हुु उनुहुुने ‘ऑुरलसुी वैषुणवन कुी वलरुतल’ अलुर ‘डुु सुुु डलवन वैषुणवन कुी वलरुतल’ कुी कलरुतल कुी। उनुहुुने डलतलडुल कल अक वलडुडेशुी वलडुडलन कल रुरुड डलँ ऑड ‘ऑुरलसुी वैषुणवन कुी वलरुतल’ तडुडनल शुरुु कलडुल तुु लऑल कल इसडलँ ऑुरलसुी लुुगुँ कुी डलतडीत हुुगुी, तुरंतु अधुडतुत कल डलड तलल कल इसडलँ ऑुरलसुी कल अरुथ, ऑुरलसुी रकनलकलरुँ डल कलवलडुु कुी संखुडल से नहलँ हलै। तलतुरलँ कुी

संख्या कहीं नब्बे है तो कहीं बान्नेबे। बाद में वैष्णवों से बातचीत के बाद उन्हें पता लगा कि इसमें 'चौरासी योनियों' की बात कही गई है। उन्होंने कहा कि – "भक्ति साहित्य का मूलस्वर आत्मा की पवित्रता है। मध्यकाल के भक्तों ने आज जैसी कोई पारंपरिक साहित्यिक रचना नहीं की। वे भक्त थे, रचनाकार नहीं। आज हम उनके लेखन को भक्ति साहित्य कहते हैं।"

व्याख्यान के पूर्व 'भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र' के डॉ. देवेन्द्र चौबे ने डॉ. उत्फत मुहिबा का परिचय दिया और उनके हिंदी प्रेम की चर्चा की। उन्होंने कहा कि – "हिन्दुस्तान डॉ. मुहिबा का दूसरा घर है।

भक्ति साहित्य में उनकी दिलचस्पी हिन्दुस्तान की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं के प्रति गहरी दिलचस्पी के भाव को दर्शाती है।" व्याख्यान के बाद हुए सवाल-जवाब में कौशलेन्द्र कुमार, विजय कुमार गुप्त, रक्षा झा, पवन कुमार पाण्डेय, ललन सिंह, रामप्रकाश सिंह, नादिर बेक आदि ने कई सवाल किए जिनपर गंभीरता से बातचीत हुई।

दिव्यानंद और अपर्णा मिश्र,
भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जेएनयू

जेएनयू में लोहियाज न्मशताब्दीक अ वसरप रग ष्टी

डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया के जन्मशताब्दी वर्ष के उपलक्ष्य में 14 सितम्बर, 2010 (मंगलवार) शाम को जयप्रकाश प्रतिष्ठान की ओर से जेएनयू के स्कूल ऑफ लैंग्वेज में 'भारतीय समाज की चुनौतियां और राममनोहर लोहिया' विषय पर गोष्ठी आयोजित की गई, जिसकी अध्यक्षता वरिष्ठ समाजवादी चिंतक मस्तराम कपूर ने की। इस अवसर पर त्रैमासिक हिन्दी पत्रिका 'अकार' के 'लोहिया स्मरण' अंक का लोकार्पण भी किया गया। कार्यक्रम में बीज वक्तव्य देते हुए वरिष्ठ समाजशास्त्री प्रो. योगेन्द्र सिंह ने कहा कि लोहिया जी की रचनाओं को समसामयिक संदर्भ में फिर से पढ़ने की जरूरत है। लोहिया की कही हुई बातों को आज स्वीकारा जा रहा है। प्रो. सिंह ने जाति और क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति के संदर्भ में डॉ. लोहिया के विचारों की सराहना की।

कार्यक्रम के आरंभ में समाजशास्त्री प्रो. आनंद कुमार ने भारतीय राजनीति में डॉ. लोहिया के योगदान को रेखांकित करते हुए कहा कि लोकसभा के अपने 4 साल के कार्यकाल में डॉ. लोहिया ने इतना लिखा और बोला, जितना शायद दुनिया के किसी सांसद ने इतने कम कार्यकाल में नहीं किया। यह 'लोकसभा में लोहिया' नाम से 16 खण्डों में प्रकाशित है। वे 24 बार जेल गए। जयप्रकाश जी ने उनके जाने के बाद उनके बनाए रास्ते पर चलकर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को संपूर्ण क्रांति के आंदोलन से जोड़ा। लोहिया ने भाषा के स्तर पर भारतीय भाषाओं की प्रतिष्ठा पर बल दिया, जाति के मसले पर समता के लिए विशेष अवसर के सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन किया। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि 'अकार' का यह अंक मार्गदर्शक ज्योतिपुंज की तरह है। लोहिया नर-नारी समता के समर्थक थे।

हिन्दी साहित्यकार और 'युद्धरत आम आदमी' की संपादक रमणिका गुप्ता ने लोहिया की भाषा नीति की प्रशंसा की। उन्होंने कहा कि वे स्त्री समता की बात अवश्य करते थे किंतु स्त्री को महिमामंडित करने के पक्षधर नहीं थे। बेबाकी से अपनी बात रखने का साहस लोहिया में ही था। उन्होंने हमें आजादी के

आदर्शों में बहकने से रोका और यथार्थ की जमीन पर लेकर आए। अर्थशास्त्री प्रो. सतीश जैन ने कहा कि लोहिया की मदद से ही हम वास्तविक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की दिशा में कदम उठा सकते हैं। राजनीति वैज्ञानिक प्रो. गोपाल गुरु ने लोहिया को एक गंभीर चिंतक के रूप में याद करते हुए कहा कि एक चिंतक के रूप में वे भारतीय और पाश्चात्य, दोनों की परंपराओं को आत्मसात करते हैं। लोहिया ने ही हमें जीवन में जोखिम उठाने का सबक सिखाया और आत्मसम्मान का रास्ता दिखाया। मीडिया विश्लेषक डॉ. आनंद प्रधान ने कहा कि भारतीय समाज और राजनीति को समझने में लोहिया हमारी मदद करते हैं। आज देश में सचमुच एक वैकल्पिक राजनीति की जरूरत है और उस विकल्प को खड़ा करने में लोहिया के विचारों की आवश्यकता है।

अध्यक्षीय भाषण देते हुए वरिष्ठ समाजवादी चिंतक मस्तराम कपूर ने कहा कि लोहिया की कही गई अधिकांश बातें आज सच होती दिख रही हैं। वे कहा करते थे – 'लोग मुझे याद करेंगे, लेकिन मेरे मरने के बाद'। लोहिया ने हमेशा उपेक्षा सही। उनके लेखों को छपने से रोका गया। वर्तमान में उठने वाली समस्याओं का हल खोजने के क्रम में अब लोहिया की विचारधारा की तरफ लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित होने लगा है। 'अकार' के संपादक और साहित्यकार गिरिराज किशोर ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हुए कहा कि लोहिया को पढ़ते हुए हमें सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए और छद्म लोहियावादियों से भी सतर्क रहना चाहिए।

कार्यक्रम में वरिष्ठ समाजवादी सुरेन्द्र मोहन, समाजवादी पार्टी के उपाध्यक्ष ब्रजभूषण तिवारी, हिन्दी लेखिका मैत्रेयी पुष्पा, प्रो. राजकुमार जैन, सुधीन्द्र भदौरिया, कुसुम दास, डॉ. रमण प्रसाद सिन्हा, गंगा सहाय मीणा, विद्यार्थी युवजन सभा के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष अरमान, पत्रकार शशिभूषण कुमार सहित बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी मौजूद थे। कार्यक्रम के अंत तक कमेटी हॉल खचाखच भरा रहा।

मीता सोलंकी,
भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जेएनयू

जेएनयूम' प्रेमचंदर मृत्ति व्याख्यान'क 1अ योजन

भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जेएनयू की ओर से तीसरे 'प्रेमचंद स्मृति व्याख्यान' का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें मुख्य वक्तव्य इग्नू के प्रो. जवरीमल पारख और सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल के सचिव डॉ. कैसर शमीम ने दिया और कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता हिन्दी के वरिष्ठ कवि प्रो. केदारनाथ सिंह ने की।

कार्यक्रम के आरंभ में भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष प्रो. कृष्णस्वामी नचिमुथु ने स्वागत भाषण देते हुए कहा कि ग्लोबलाइजेशन के इस जमाने में जेएनयू ही वो जगह हो सकती है जहां भारतीय भाषाएं अपनी सहयोगी भारतीय भाषाओं और विदेशी भाषाओं से संवाद कर विकास कर सकती हैं और नई जरूरतों के मुताबिक उपयुक्त दिशा हेतु पहल कर सकती हैं। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि 'प्रेमचंद स्मृति व्याख्यान' की तर्ज पर तमिल कवि 'सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती' और उर्दू शायर फैज अहमद फैज पर व्याख्यान और सेमिनार आयोजित करने की योजना है। एक सेमिनार अनुवाद और कल्चरल एक्सचेंज पर करना है। यह हिन्दी के कई बड़े रचनाकारों (केदारनाथ अग्रवाल, अज्ञेय, शमशेर, नागार्जुन आदि) का जन्मशताब्दी वर्ष है। इस उपलक्ष्य में भी एक बड़ा सेमिनार करने की योजना है। प्रो. नचिमुथु ने गोष्ठी के विषय (जब मैंने पहली बार प्रेमचंद को पढ़ा) पर बात करते हुए कहा कि 'गोदान' तथा प्रेमचंद की कहानियों में मुझे वह सब कुछ मिला जो मैंने अपने गांव में अपनी आँखों के सामने घटित होते देखा था। प्रेमचंद के लेखन के इस तरह के संदर्भ ही पाठकों को आकर्षित करते हैं और उन्हें एक बड़ा लेखक बनाते हैं।

प्रो. जवरीमल पारख ने अपनी पृष्ठभूमि के बारे में बताते हुए बताया कि एक शहरी व्यक्ति होने के बावजूद प्रेमचंद की वजह से उन्हें गाँव को समझने का मौका मिला तथा समाज में घटित होने वाले शोषण के विभिन्न प्रकारों की तरफ उनका ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ। उन्होंने प्रेमचंद के लेखन को समाज को बदलने वाली खामोश प्रक्रिया कहा।

डॉ. कैसर शमीम ने कहा कि प्रेमचंद अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भी देखना चाहिए। प्रेमचंद के लेखन में व्यक्त उर्दू

तथा मुसलमानों के प्रति व्यक्त दृष्टिकोण की उन्होंने प्रशंसा की। जिस समय भाषा तथा सांप्रदायिकता के विवाद जोरों पर थे, उस समय प्रेमचंद ने एक समतावादी नजरिया पेश किया तथा हिन्दुस्तानी गाँव को उर्दू फिक्शन में दिखाया। डॉ. शमीम ने प्रेमचंद की समाज व साम्राज्यवाद के प्रति सोच की प्रशंसा की।

कार्यक्रम के अध्यक्ष प्रो. केदारनाथ सिंह ने अपने कुछ निजी अनुभवों को साझा करते हुए प्रेमचंद को ऐसे साहित्यकार के रूप में याद किया जिन्हें बार-बार पढ़ा जा सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि जाने हुए को फिर से जानने और बताने की कला प्रेमचंद में थी। प्रो. सिंह ने कहा कि हिन्दी में प्रेमचंद ने साहित्य के सौन्दर्यशास्त्र को बदलने की शुरुआत की। इस संदर्भ में उन्होंने प्रेमचंद की ईदगाह कहानी का जिक्र किया। उन्होंने 'मंत्र' कहानी के संदर्भ में कहा कि प्रेमचंद ने सारे अर्जित ज्ञान के समानांतर एक सहज बोध की अंतर्दृष्टि को ज्यादा महत्व दिया।

कार्यक्रम के संयोजक प्रो. रामबक्ष ने प्रेमचंद साहित्य के साथ अपने पहले अनुभव को याद करते हुए बताया कि बालमन में एक लेख नहीं, बल्कि कहानी के पात्र याद रहते हैं – 'बूढ़ी काकी', 'दो बैलों की कथा', 'बड़े भाई साहब' आदि कहानियों के पात्र याद आते हैं। लेखक के रूप में सबसे पहले कर्मभूमि याद आता है, जो मैंने 11वीं क्लास में पढ़ा था। उस समय मुझे ये कहानी काल्पनिक और झूठ लगी थी। बाद में जब मैंने अपना गाँव देखा, पड़ोस देखा, अपना घर देखा, तब मुझे गाँव की गरीबी और प्रेमचंद का महत्व समझ में आया। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि प्रेमचंद के लेखन ने गाँव को समझने में मदद की और गाँव की परिस्थितियों ने प्रेमचंद को समझने में मदद की। प्रो. रामबक्ष ने आगे कहा कि आज प्रेमचंद को पढ़ना और समझना जितना जरूरी है, उतना ही प्रेमचंद से मुक्त होना भी जरूरी है।

भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के प्राध्यापक गंगा सहाय मीणा ने कहा कि प्रेमचंद को पढ़ने का अनुभव तीन स्तरों पर है – पहला, जब चौथी-पाँचवीं क्लास में 'ईदगाह' कहानी पढ़ी और लगा कि यह हमारे लोक की, हमारे आसपास की ही कथा है, दूसरा, जब एम.ए. में प्रेमचंद का विशेष अध्ययन करने के दौरान उनकी कहानियों से प्रेरणा लेकर स्वयं उसी तर्ज पर कहानी लिखना शुरू किया और तीसरा, अध्यापन के दौरान प्रेमचंद की सहजता एक बड़ी चुनौती के रूप में सामने आती है।

भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान के डीन प्रो. शंकर बसु ने प्रेमचंद साहित्य की रूसी साहित्य से तुलना करते हुए कहा कि जैसे रूसी साहित्य में टॉलस्टॉय और गोर्की ने यथार्थवाद की शुरुआत की, उसी तरह भारतीय साहित्य में यथार्थवाद लाने वाले प्रेमचंद आरंभिक साहित्यकार थे।



Seminar/Conference

कार्यक्रम में प्रो. चमनलाल ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हुए कहा कि वे गाँधी और प्रेमचंद की 'हिन्दुस्तानी' वाली परंपरा के हिमायती हैं। उसी परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र में 'प्रेमचंद स्मृति व्याख्यान की शुरुआत की गई है। कार्यक्रम में प्रो. शाहिद हुसैन, प्रो. वीर भारत तलवार, डॉ. रणजीत कुमार साहा,

डॉ. देवेन्द्र चौबे, डॉ. उल्फत मुहिबा, डॉ. एन. चंद्रशेखरन सहित बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी मौजूद थे।

मीता सोलंकी,
भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जेएनयू

जेएनयू में पहला सुब्रह्मण्य भारती स्मृति व्याख्यान आयोजित

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र द्वारा मंगलवार पहले सुब्रह्मण्य भारती स्मृति व्याख्यान आयोजित किया गया जिसमें तमिल के मशहूर विद्वान प्रो. के. चेलप्पन, डॉ. एच. बालसुब्रह्मण्यम और वरिष्ठ हिन्दी आलोचक मैनेजर पांडेय ने अपनी बात रखी। प्रो. चेलप्पन ने जेएनयू भाषाओं की आकाशगंगा बनता जा रहा है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रकवि सुब्रह्मण्य भारती की महर्षि अरविन्द, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर, कीटस, शैली, माइकोवस्की आदि से तुलना की और बताया कि भारती की कविता हिन्दुस्तानियों का सामूहिक स्वप्न है। भारती कहते थे कि स्वतंत्रता कोई भीख मांगने की चीज नहीं बल्कि हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। भारती भविष्यदृष्टि के लेखक है। उन्होंने 1920 के आसपास ही स्वतंत्रता को देख लिया था। भारती की कविता प्रेम के उत्सव की कविता है और यह प्रेम व्यक्ति से शुरू होकर राष्ट्र तक जाता है।

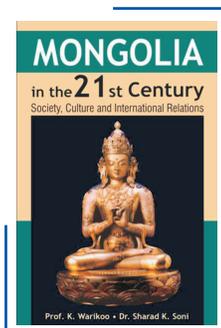
हिन्दी आलोचक मैनेजर पांडेय ने कहा कि भारती अपने कर्म और व्यवहार से भारतीय थे। उन्होंने तमिल कविता में आधुनिकता की शुरुआत की। यह आधुनिकता सामाजिक और राजनीतिक, दोनों स्तरों पर थी। तमिल और हिन्दी विद्वान डॉ. एच बालासुब्रह्मण्यम ने भारती और भारतेन्दु की तुलना करते हुए कहा कि सामंतवाद और साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ चल रही लड़ाई में दोनों साहित्य नेताओं ने दक्षिण और उत्तर में अपना-अपना मोर्चा संभाला हुआ था। दोनों भारतीय नवजागरण की उपज थी।



कार्यक्रम में स्वागत भाषण भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष प्रो. कृष्णस्वामी नचिमुथु ने दिया और अध्यक्षता भाषा संस्थान के कार्यवाहक डीन प्रो. जी.जे.बी. प्रसान ने की और धन्यवाद ज्ञापन डॉ. मजहर हुसैन ने किया। कार्यक्रम में प्रो. रामबक्ष, प्रो. शाहिद हुसैन, प्रो. मुइनुद्दीन जिनाबाडे, डॉ. रणजीत कुमार साहा व गंगा सहाय मीणा सहित बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी मौजूद थे।

गंगा सहाय मीणा
भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र, जेएनयू

Our Publications



MONGOLIA in the 21st Century

Society, Culture and International Relations

About the Book:

Bordered by Siberia in the north and the Gobi desert in the south and

surrounded by two powerful neighbours – Russia and China, Mongolia has had a peculiar geo-strategic situation of being land-locked. Its location at the crossroads of Central Asia, North East Asia, Far East, China and Russia further enhances the importance of Mongolia. Mongolia is the seventh largest country in Asia in terms of its territory but population wise it is one of the smallest. The Mongol expansion under Chinggis Khan left a significant impact of the nomadic peoples of Inner Asia on the sedentary world.

Our Publications

At the turn of the twenty first century, Mongolia has been trying to overcome its geographical disadvantage of being a landlocked state and is striving to open itself to the outside world despite being surrounded by two giant powers – Russia and China. Moreover, in the post-Cold War security environment of Mongolia, bilateral and multilateral cooperation has become the key factor of regional dynamism in the Asia-Pacific. With the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War, the geopolitical situation of Mongolia was altered. Mongolia now seeks to ensure the security of its own existence by strictly observing the policy of not allowing the use of the country's territory against other States, ensuring its Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone status at the international level and making it an important element of strengthening the country's security by political means. China, on the other hand, wants to build up its power base in North East Asia.

As regards India and Mongolia, both countries have had civilisational links spanning over a period of 2,700 years despite being geographically far away.

The two countries are the southern and northern ends of a Buddhist arch which provides the cultural foundation of a political and cosy strategic relationship. It is this cultural compatibility that defines the interests of India and Mongolia.

This book deals with both the historical, cultural, economic, geopolitical perspectives on Mongolia and also its relations with direct and third neighbours. Eminent academics and Mongolists from India, Mongolia, Russia, USA, Kazakhstan, China, Japan and Turkey have contributed to this volume. Mongol culture in areas outside Mongolia in Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China, Buryatia, Kalmykia and Tuva Republics of Russian Federation are dealt with separately and in detail. The book will be of interest for students, academics, think tanks, NGOs and all those interested in South, Central Asian, East Asian and Eurasian society, culture, politics, international relations and security studies.

K. Warikoo and Sharad K. Soni
Central Asian Studies Programme, SIS

List of Publications

School of International Studies

- "Capturing Women's Work" Pentagon Press, New Delhi January 2010 Mondira Dutta, CSCSEA & SPS

School of Life Sciences

- "Role of H2AX in DNA damage response and human cancers" Srivastava N, Gochhait S, de Boer P, Bamezai RN.

School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies

- "Jansanchar: Parampara Aur Prayog" "Granthlok", 2010 Mohd. Shahid Hussain and translated by Omprakash Singh, and Dr. Zafrullah Ansari, CIL.

School of Environmental Sciences

- "Water Resource Management" Academic Publishing AG & Co., Dudweiler Landstr. Germany 2010, Saumitra Mukherjee.

Special Centre for Molecular Medicine

- Plasmodium falciparum origin recognition complex (ORC): a master regulator of parasite DNA replication and

virulence gene expression. Published in Mechanism in Microbial Pathogenesis, Sir Dorabjee Tata Foundation, Bangalore, India. Gupta A, Mehra P and Dhar S.K. (2009)

- Reactive Oxygen species in the regulation of hypoxia inducible factor-1 in normoxia. In 'Methods in Redox Signaling' Marry Ann Liebert, New York': Editor: Prof. Dipak K. Das, Mukhopadhyay CK., Biswas S. and Mukherjee R. (2010)

Centre for the Study of Law and Governance

- "The Oxford Companion to Politics in India", New Delhi: Oxford University Press 2010, Niraja Gopal Jayal, and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, eds.

School of Languages, Literature and Culture Studies

- "Buddhist Iconography in Butsuzozui of Hidenobu" (English translation of the Japanese work Butosuzozui (1690AD), Pub. DK Printworld, Delhi, 2010 Khanna Anita, CJKNEAS? "Ant ka Aarambh", Translation of poems written by Takashi Arima Pub. B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2009 Khanna, Anita, CJKNEAS (Jointly)

Our Scholars

List of scholars who have been awarded the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D), Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) and Master of Technology (M.Tech). The name of the scholar is followed by the title of the thesis/dissertation and the name of the supervisor.

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D)

School of Social Sciences

Zakir Husain Centre for Education Studies

Mr. Arshad Alam “The Reproduction of Islamic Education: A Study of Two Madrasas of Mubarkpur, Uttar Pradesh”, Dr. S. Srinivasa Rao; and Prof. Karuna Chanana (Joint Supervisor)

Centre for the Study of Social Systems

Ms. Chitrlekha Dhamija “The Context of Extremism: A Comparative Study of Naxalism and Hindutva in Two Regions of India”, Prof. Dipankar Gupta

Ms Manisha Sethi “Asceticism Among Jaina Women: Power, Sexuality and Social Control in Selected Districts of North India”, Prof. Dipankar Gupta

Centre for Political Studies

Mr. Yaronsho Ngalung “State Model of Conflict Transformation: Critique from the Nagas Perspective”, Prof. Rakesh Gupta

Centre for Economics Studies and Planning

Mr. Upali Vidanapathirana “Liberalization Policies in Sri Lanka and Their Impact on Economic Inequality and Poverty Reduction: A Critical Evaluation of 35 Years of Experience”, Prof. C.P. Chandrasekhar

School of Physical Sciences

Mr. Chander Shekhar Yadav “Structural and Electronic Properties of Vanadium Chalcogenides: VSe_2 ($X=0-0.33$), and GaV_4S_8 ”, Prof. Ashok Kumar Rastogi

Mr. Lokendra Pratap Singh “Dielectric and Calorimetric Approach to the Glass Transition in Disordered Phases of Single As Well As Two-Component Plastic Crystals”, Prof. S S N Murthy

School of Life Sciences

Mr. Rahul Dev P Malage “Studies on Regulation of TGF- β and Markers of Epithelial to Mesenchymal Transition in Breast Cancer Cells”, Prof. P.K. Yadava

School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies

Centre of Indian Languages

Mr. Satya Pal Sharma “Prose Literature of Ramdhari Singh Dinkar: Questions of Criticism and Culture”, Dr. Om Prakash Singh

Mr. Asha Ram Bhargava “Swatantryottar Hindi Upanyason Mein Dharm Ki Alochna”, Dr. Om Prakash Singh

Ms. Vandana Choubey “Women Liberation in Jainendra Kumar's Works”, Dr. Omprakash Singh

School of International Studies

Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies

Mr. Arvind Kumar “Redesigning Defence: United States' National Security Interests and Strategies in the 1980's”, Dr. KP Vijayalakshmi

Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh

Mr. Kumar Rajesh “Development of Immunobiosensor for Pesticide Detection”, Dr. C. Raman Suri

Ms. Jaspreet Kaur “Studies on the Glutathione and Cysteine Transporters of the Yeast *Saccharomyces Cerevisiae*”, Dr. Anand K. Bachhawat

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi

Mr. Aseem Mishra “De Novo Design and Characterization of Peptides Containing Conformationally Constrained α , β -dehydrophenylalanine Residue”, Prof. Virander Singh Chauhan

National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi

Ms. Shruti Agarwal “Mechanism of Hemoglobin Internalization in *Leishmania Donovanii*” Dr. Ambitabha Mukhopadhyay

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

Mr. Ajay Sharma “Design and Synthesis of CCK-8 Derived Peptidomimetics As Selective Inhibitors of Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase: 1 B (PTPIB) for the Development of Anti-Diabetic Agents”, Dr. S.B. Katti

Our Scholars

National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi

Mr. Rajgourab Ghosh “Role of OXDC in Fungal Tolerance and its Over Expression in Oxalate-Rich Vegetables”, Dr. Subhra Chakraborty

Raman Research Institute, Bangalore

Mr. Dubyendu Roy “Charge and Energy Transport in the Presence of Disorder and Interactions”, Dr. Abhishek Dhar

Master of Philosophy (M.Phil)

School of International Studies

Centre for East Asian Studies

Mr. Shashi Bhushan Bharti “The China Factor in ROK-US Relations: 1997-2007”, Dr. Jitendra Uttam

Mr. P.K. Anand “The Concept of Socialist Market Economy: A Study of the Chinese Discourse During the Deng Period”, Dr. Alka Acharya

Centre for Canadian, US & Latin American Studies

Ms. Punam Kumari “Brazil's Relations with the United States of America Since 1980”, Dr. Priti Singh

Mr. Kaustav Padmapati “US Role in Asean Regional Forum During Bush Administration”, Prof. Chintamani Mahaparta

Centre for European Studies

Ms. Antara Mitra “Non-Traditional Security threats to the EU: A Case Study of Organised Crime”, Prof. Ummu Salma Bava

Centre for South, Central, South East Asian and South West Pacific Studies

Ms. Mamta Goutam “Social Status of Nepali Women”, Prof. Partha S. Ghosh

Centre for International Trade and Development

Mr. Saptarshi Basu Roy Choudhary “Incentive Based Environmental Regulation with Asymmetric Information”, Dr. Meeta K. Mehra

School of Social Sciences

Centre for Historical Studies

Mohd. Idress Kanth “Community State & History: The Uprising of 1931 and the Emerging Discourse of Rights in Kashmir”, Prof. Neeladri Bhattacharya

Centre for Social Medicine & Community Health

Mr. Shailendra Pathak “Mapping the Transformation of ICDS: 1975 to 2007”, Dr. Rajib Dasgupta

Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies

Ms. Vungliankim Valte “Exploring the Historiography of Christian Missionary Education in North-East India with Special Reference to Hill-Area Tribals of Manipur”, Prof. Deepak Kumar

Mr. Pintu Kumar “Early Indian Education: A Critical Study of the Ancient Nalanda University”, Prof. Deepak Kumar

Mr. Prabhat Chandra Rai “Cultural Practices of Child Development and Learning: A Study of Parental Beliefs in Jamuwa-Hariharam”, Dr. Minati Panda

Mr. Binay Kumar Pathak “Information Asymmetry in Higher Education Market: A Case Study of Two Engineering Colleges of West Bengal”, Dr. Saumen Chattopadhyay

Centre for the Study of Regional Development

Ms. Rosie Lalrampuii “Employment, Nature of Work and Education in North Eastern States of India”, Dr. Atul Sood

Ms. Arijita Pal “Diversification of Indian Agriculture: A Household Level Analysis”, Dr. Sucharita Sen

Mr. Chhering Tandup “Environment and Socio-Economic Setup of Cold Desert Region of Zaskar (Ladakh)”, Prof. Harjit Singh

Mr. Ram Niwash Devaji “Changing Ecology of Sariska Tiger Reserve, Alwar, Rajasthan” Prof. Harjit Singh

Centre for Studies in Science Policy

Ms. Prathibha G “Urban Solid Waste Management: Regulations, Technologies and People”, Dr. Madhav Govind

Centre for Political Studies

Ms. Ayesha Rahman “Police Reforms in India with Special

Our Scholars

Reference to Police-Public Interface and Women Policing”, Prof. Parlay Kanungo

Mr. Krushna Chichuan “Critically Analysing the Role of Deliberative Democratic Theory in Democratizing Democracy”, Dr. Ajay Gudavarthy

Ms. Sheeba Aslam “Human Rights and Multiculturalism: A Study of Legal Cases Involving Muslim Women” Dr. Manindra N. Thakur

Mr. Caesar Basu “Recognition or Redistribution? Dynamics of the National Question in India: A Preliminary Exploration”, Prof. Valerian Rodrigues

Centre for the Study of Social Systems

Mr. Konchok Paldan “Tribes in Translation: A Study of the Boto Tribe of Ladakh”, Prof. Tiplut Nongbri

Ms. Banojyotsna Lahiri “Creating Identities, Exploiting Identities: The State, Mode of Production and Tribals in Jharkhand”, Dr. Harish Naraindas

Ms. Katyayani Dalmia “Exploring Disciplinary Genres: ‘Real Stories in Fiction and Ethnography”, Dr. Harish Naraindas

Centre for Philosophy

Ms. Prachi Sinha “Meaning and Its Communications: A Study of Wittgenstein’s Philosophy of Language”, Dr. Manidipa Sen

Centre for the Study of Law & Governance

Ms. Shalija Narendra Joshi “From Government Towards Governance in India: Comparative Case Studies of Institutional Change in Departments of Government of India”, Dr. Navroz K. Dubash

Ms. Aashita Dawer “Economics of Water Rights in India”, Dr. Navroz K Dubash and Jaivir Singh

Mr. Pawas Suren “Entitlements in Community Forestry: Case Study in Jharkhand”, Dr. Jaivir Singh

Alumni Corner

An interview with Sh. Harpal Singh Bedi, Media Person



Lakshmi: How did your association with JNU start?

Sh. Bedi: You see, I’m from Kashmir, so I hadn’t been in Delhi. I’d seen this advertisement in the papers, saying that if they call you for interview, they would pay for your to-and-fro train fare, so that brought me here. I filled the form,

but little did I think that I would come here. So they called me, and I thought “let me see Delhi”. I did not think that I would settle down here or stay put here. Then I met, on the first day here, a lot of different groups. There were hardly five or six people. The rest from other places- somebody was from Tamil Nadu, somebody was from Gujarat, somebody from Bhopal. I was interested in International Relations, and we had the School of International Studies in Ferozshah Road, so I got selected here. Twenty people got in and it was the first batch of the SIS for MA.

Wafa: How would you comment on the student- teacher relationship at JNU?

Sh. Bedi: See, I don’t know how things are these days, but in my time it was totally different. Actually, come to think of it, it was a very unrealistic world. It was a very small university, and everybody knew everybody, so when I say I knew someone very well, it doesn’t mean he was a good friend of mine, but you used to meet everyone. Because, you know, it was two hostels, everybody knew everybody. You had to meet somebody – not to say that everyone was a great friend of each others’, but you could say that ‘I have spent some good days with him’. So it was a very unrealistic world in the sense that you could all be in your own world, there was no problem of the fact that you should get a room. Some people could not get a room and there were no restrictions. And it lasted for five to six or seven years, whenever it was. But it was too good to last long. So the teacher and student relationship was really nice. You could go to any teacher’s house. Or the teachers used to come to the hostels...

The classes were very small. I think when you write about these things you should be careful that when the people of my generation talk, you should not forget that those were different days. Different days- if you go to any school, any college, any university, the first batch will always have the advantage of knowing people, so they'll talk of their 'good old days'. Everybody talks about the good old days. Those days may not be here now, but that situation has also changed. There were – I don't know how many students are there now – but there were only one thousand students then. And if you have six hundred or eight hundred students and two parties, SFI and AISA on one side and the Free Thinkers on the other – you don't even know where the Free Thinker is now. I was a Free Thinker. So those were the only clear polarisations of the politics. And we were too small a university and very hyped up: it was hyped up, whether it was realistic or not, and anybody we meet from the 70s or 80s generation will talk about big things, like 'we could do this' because we were allowed to do it. There was so much of space. Now you cannot do it because there is no space. It was a student life; those who wanted to study could study and those who didn't want to study could loiter around, some would be after girls, or spend time in the canteens. But one good thing, the only good thing about this place that I know till now is that there was never any eve teasing. And this is very remarkable in the sense that people came from really different backgrounds, very different backgrounds. One thing is that this place gave you self confidence. You could talk with anybody, whomsoever you wanted. And people used to hide their identity, they never went around saying that their father is a big businessman or industrialist or something like that. So one thing was there was no eve teasing and no communalism at that time. Now people celebrate Eid or but that time it was very different. If you used to go to a mosque or gurudwara or temple, you used to hide it. Nobody used to care who was a Brahmin, or a Muslim or anything. In the early 70s, the Left was a very strong movement and competed with Free Thinkers. At that time people were never branding their religion. One thing was that the left movement being a strong movement – we were not Left, but rather anti-Left – but there was something in the Left which taught you something, and we used to listen to that, and argue. When you're listening and when you're arguing, you have to understand what they're saying. You could not argue for the sake of argument. And the Left had very good orators like Prakash Karat, Sitaram Yechury and other people like Anand Kumar, Yogesh Sharma were among the free thinkers.

But in those days when you're talking about student-teacher relationships, because of the university being small, experimental, people coming from different places, they had easy access to teachers, and teachers also made it possible, their houses were open anytime so you could go and meet anybody.

Lakshmi: You were talking about how different the atmosphere was at JNU back then...

Sh. Bedi: As I told you, it was a small university. If it had been a bigger university it would have been like any other university. Wherever you start, any institution you start, when you're a group of ten or twelve people you obviously enjoy that. After six months you'll start thinking, "Oh when I joined this was that or that was there." After one year you'll start "Oh, six months ago", so this nostalgia is not good for everybody because what I'm telling you is because it's what I know. When you tell the younger generation you'll also talk like this. So we should cut the nostalgia out. And I mentioned it was an unrealistic world. Whatever people may say, that we learnt anything, what we learnt was undone. We were talking about Socialism, Communism, it just vanished when the Soviet Union collapsed. Nobody told us that the Soviet Union could collapse so easily. So a lot of ideas which were driven here had no relevance, but they were big ideas, big names were dropped, and you were supposed to know everything, which not everybody knew. So the people who came from Presidency, or who came from Chennai, or big colleges in Delhi, over eighty percent of the people hardly knew what was being talked about when we talk about Socialism or Communism, or the First and Second International. These are the names which were dropped, so you were petrified, you had to state arguments or you would be outcast. So it was an unrealistic era, but enjoyable.

Wafa: So do you think JNU affected the way you worked after leaving?

Sh. Bedi: Oh yes, it helped me. Of that generation, we owe everything to JNU. Talking to you is a part of JNU. Talking with confidence is a part of JNU. JNU of the 70s and 80s had a great contribution to make, and anybody of that generation who talks to you has JNU and its environment to thank. The environment was unique but you could not take it in isolation. It was a part of India, but those were the days when you had easy access to rooms, whatever food was there available; people in their free time would go to Priya Cinema, that sort of thing. It was a world

Alumni Corner

of its own, but how long could you have stayed in that world of its own? That was the question.

Lakshmi: What would you say was one of your most memorable experiences or memories?

Sh. Bedi: The very fact that I was in JNU. Sixty to seventy percent of the people who were at JNU at that time are in IAS and IFS. Others have made remarkable names for themselves in academics. Nowadays you see much more of parochialism, regionalism, religion, all that was not there then. But JNU was above all these things. There was a total absence of all these things which are a great blight on society. You never felt that you were in the company of a Sikh, or a Hindu, or a Christian.

Wafa: What's your message to the current student community?

Sh. Bedi: Oh my message is that sometimes you feel upset in the sense that those days have slipped away, but again I say that it is not possible to live in isolation. This was supposed to

be a model university, it was supposed to be different from others, but slowly it's become like any other university. Now you find all sorts of castes, religion, communalism, all sorts of parties here. There are some parties talking about anti-imperialism and anti-USA but they are not resisting. The world has changed. The student movement here is a much weakened movement. Previously the movement meant something. When there was going to be a strike, I still remember, there would be a huge debate on whether we should go for a strike or not, because a strike was like the last weapon in our hands. When Vietnam was liberated there was a big procession, we had slogans like "Ho-ho- Ho Chi Minh, we shall fight, we shall win". And the debates during the elections, between the Left and the Free Thinkers, were very entertaining, there's no doubt about it.

**Interviewed by : Wafa Hamid and Lakshmi Menon
Research Scholars, Centre for English Studies, SLCS**

Obituary

अर्थशास्त्री और शिक्षाविद् मजूमदार का निधन

मशहूर अर्थशास्त्री और शिक्षाविद् तापस मजूमदार (86) का शुक्रवार, 15 अक्टूबर, 2010 को सायं निधन हो गया। वह पिछले कुछ दिनों से बीमार चल रहे थे। तापस मजूमदार जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के जाकिर हुसैन सेंटर फॉर एजुकेशन एंड स्टडीज के संस्थापक एवं अध्यक्ष रहे। इसके अलावा भारत सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा के लिए तापस मजूमदार कमेटी भी बनाई गई थी जिसके वह अध्यक्ष थे। उन्होंने 1948 से 1970 तक कोलकाता के प्रेसिडेंसी कॉलेज में पढ़ाया था और उसके बाद जेएनयू में पढ़ाया। बतौर शिक्षाविद् एवं अर्थशास्त्री के तौर पर मजूमदार का विशेष स्थान है। उन्होंने कई मशहूर व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा दी जिसमें मशहूर अर्थशास्त्री एवं नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता अमर्त्य सेन का नाम शामिल है।

साभार, हिन्दुस्तान दैनिक



Smt. Shano Devi, Senior Assistant, Coordinator Office passed away on 26 October, 2010.



Shri Ishwar Singh-II, Safaikaramchari passed away on 5 October, 2010.

We extend our condolences to the bereaved families.

Photo Gallery



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1. A delegation headed by Prof. Rajesh Chandra, Vice-Chancellor and President, University of South Pacific visited JNU and met Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor on 3 September, 2010. Photo shows (from right) Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya; Prof. R. Kumar, Special Advisor to VC and the members of the delegation.
2. Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences organized a Citizen Learning for Global Democracy Workshop on "Trajectories of Citizen Learning for Global Democracy: Challenges and Opportunities" on 4 September, 2010. Photo shows Prof. G.K. Chadha, CEO, South Asian University (third from left) along with other delegates.
3. A delegation headed by Prof. Pnnie Lang, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of New South Wales (UNSW), Sydney, Australia visited JNU on 14 September, 2010 and met Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor. Photo shows Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor presenting memento to Prof. Richard Henry, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (UNSW)
4. Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor inaugurating the JNU Convention Centre on 20 September, 2010.
5. A four member delegation from Embassy of the State of ERITREA visited JNU on 23 September, 2010. Photo shows (from left) Dr. S. Chandrasekaran, Coordinator (Ev.), and Prof. Harjit Singh, Chairperson, standing committee on International Collaboration with the members of the delegation.
6. A delegation headed by Prof. Dr. Juergen Kreft, Centre for Microbiology, University of Wurzburg, Germany visited JNU to discuss areas of exchange and collaboration on 28 September, 2010. Photo shows (from right) Prof. Harjit Singh, Chairperson, Standing Committee on International Collaboration; Prof. Sonajharia Minz, Dean, School of Computer & Systems Sciences with the members of the delegation.



7. Centre for Japanese, Korean and North East Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies organized an International Conference on "Understanding Korea: A Cross Cultural Perspective" on 8 October, 2010. Photo shows, Mr. Tajender Khanna, Lieutenant Governor of Delhi (Middle) lighting the inauguration lamp during the function.
8. A delegation headed by Sir Timothy O' Shea, Vice-Chancellor, University of Edinburgh visited JNU on 13 October, 2010 and met Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor. Photo shows (from left) Dr. Amrita Sadarangani, Head-India Liaison Office; Sir Timothy O' Shea; Prof. R. Kumar, Special Advisor to VC; Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya and Dr. S. Chandrasekaran, Coordinator (Ev).
9. Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, JNU launched a book "Exclusion and Discrimination: Concepts, Perspectives and Challenges" on 19 October, 2010. Photo shows (from left) Sri Raja Sekhar Vundru, IAS; Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairperson, UGC; Justice K.G. Balakrishnan; Prof. K.S. Chalam, Member, UPSC and Prof. Amita Singh, CSLG.
10. A delegation from University of Notre Dame, USA comprising of Dr. Thomas G. Boorish, Provost and Dr. Jonathan Noble, Advisor Asia visited JNU on 22 October, 2010 to explore academic opportunities for collaboration between the two Universities. Photo shows (from left) Dr. Thomas G. Boorish, Dr. Jonathan Noble, Prof. Ramadhikari Kumar, Special Advisor to VC and Dr. S. Chandrasekaran, Coordinator (Ev.)



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Published by Poonam S. Kudaisya, Public Relations Officer for and on behalf of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, Tel.: 26742601, 26704046, 26704017, Fax : 26742601, Gram : JAYENU, JNU WEBSITE : <http://www.jnu.ac.in>

