



Jawaharlal Nehru University



R&D E-Newsletter

Distinguished Person's Interview

Quarterly Publication



Interview with

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari

Dean, Atal Bihari Vajpayee School of Management & Entrepreneurship

Professor, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences

Chairperson, Centre for Media Studies, JNU

R&D e-news: Being a social scientist, we would like to know what strategies and path is the university taking to amalgamate social sciences, sciences and management studies?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: First of all, I am very grateful that a Social Scientist like me, who is millions of miles away from Sciences, except for the word science in Social Science, has been given an honour to discuss something on R & D newsletter; so, it is a challenge; it intimidates me, but I am also very pleased that my colleagues are probing these questions. To answer your question, what is happening in the Social Sciences? One thing that I would always suggest, and I have always been trying to strive for, is that the word “sciences” in Social Sciences is very relevant. So, I am not taking any prejudiced or presupposed view towards science. I respect science, may be because I don't know it, and I have never studied it, but whenever we see that, we find and apply scientific approach to study any subject, particularly the subject that I do, like history, philosophy, literature or any subject, for that matter. The historical antecedents and historical developments of that subject make things clear. So Social Sciences have always been in dilemma. Although JNU is known for Social Sciences and its research and teaching, but I feel that Social Science needs to keep pace with the research and teaching methods that are happening in the sciences. I am not saying that you require all those tools that are used and needed in the sciences, but at least the scientific approach to study any subject makes things much better and, of course, the world that we live in is a digital world: highly sophisticated technology is used for acquiring material for using the technology to teach and communicate, and also continue to do research even in Social Sciences and Humanities. Therefore, science is extremely important.

R&D e-news: You have taught in various institutes and universities in India as well as in abroad like Germany, Israel, Britain, how do you see education system of India as compared to foreign nations ?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: There are two parts to this question and I will answer it that way. One that, of course, I never believe in undermining India's education and institutional functioning system. It has always been a gift to this country that by nature Indians are interested in exploring themselves. We call ourselves people who seek, knowledge comes from seeking so that is one aspect. However, your question is very relevant as some of you and both of you have travelled abroad. I have also studied in a very good foreign university like Oxford University and then taught in several places. There are infrastructural differences between those countries and our country; there are some attitudinal differences also, and certainly cultural differences. Now if we can manage those things, I think we shall excel far better and I am absolutely confident of that. But we have a huge population, we need to have a large infrastructure to accommodate the aspirations and needs of millions and millions of students. And, equally, we need to have wonderful people to train teachers. All of you are wonderful scientists, teachers. But the infrastructural problem which by nature is because we are not financially sound as a country. Otherwise, our tradition of learning is very ancient, much older than those countries that I visited. Though it sounds very odd, but sheer number in our country is such that the governments constantly need to find funds to initiate and continue the training and teaching programme. There is always a need to reform many of the methods we follow, which administer western methods, particularly sciences. And you can see, as you know yourself, Indian scientists excel in Social Sciences. There is no problem except that we have a very different way of dealing with our studies, our subjects. However the main problem I would say, comparing the infrastructure from our country to those countries, or from here today, is not very fair one because they really are pretty advanced in every

respect. That does not mean that intellectually Indian scholars and scientists and Social Scientists are any way behind [them].

R&D e-news: What do you think, these days young scholars' interest in Indian philosophy is increasing? If not, why so?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: As I said, like the last question it's in two parts, Indian philosophy is, of course, my subject. And this is a very ancient field. It is extremely scientific and logical if you study it. But I'm afraid the interest in Indian philosophy is, as I said, the second part, is rather tertiary. Most people are interested in a very exotic way of learning Indian philosophy. Say, perhaps, yoga could be one, which is very scientific. There are some other systems of rituals and such traditions in India. However analytical philosophy in India needs to catch up. And, again, I go back to your previous excellent question. What do we do to generate intense interest among the students so that subjects like philosophy or history are useful both in their personal life as well as in the life of the society.

R&D e-news: What do you think how close are we to unleash the interest in history and in Indian philosophy?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: Very close, I would say. As we are progressing in terms of economy, in terms of infrastructure, I'm very sure that Indian universities and schools will catch up and, of course, become the hub: we are already, and many universities like us, are hub of scientific and social scientific research. But one thing that I always have felt and I know I am very far advanced in my age in terms of being able to serve in the university and I've been doing it, that our education system, which is at a school level, needs to be streamlined. We have such an imbalanced system. Those of us who come from the village system of school always find [ourselves] struggling to catch up with the others, and I am not holding any grudge against any system that is existing [in India]. But we do need to focus more on the foundation of our education, once it is established, maintained and ingrained in us, then we will see that the same thing will be reflected, as scientist you have discovered. If you had a very good training in science at the highest level, you feel confident, even if there are lesser resources, you can do better research. So, I believe, that the school education system needs to be improved and improved considerably.

R&D e-news: How much is the truth behind whatever we know about the Hindu culture and the depth about the Hindu culture?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: There is no "depth about the Hindu culture." As I said, people were interested, to project our Hindu culture, Indian philosophy or Indian culture from the perspective of the West. That is a problem that I have always felt, particularly having spent more than a decade and half in the western world, Western Europe. We need not be apologetic, but we also should not become gung-ho when somebody is saying, oh this is exotic Indian culture. We need to first understand and appreciate our culture and communicate [it] scientifically. Most of us are deeply, culturally very ingrained and very solid people. We are also very religious people in many ways. But religion and culture in our country are very different from other religions of the world. However, one thing which is the strongest in us is that we are always from childhood until now or end, implored to seek and seek and seek 'caraiveti caraiveti'. This 'Vedik vākya' is not merely a simple set of syllable, which is floating in the

space; it encourages us constantly to know more and more. As a parent, you encourage your children, and as a teacher you encourage your students. But also as a researcher, you constantly look and feel very upset if you haven't been able to understand something. That drive, that hunger, that fire needs to be continued and it remains in our country.

R&D e-news: So would you like to link it to your school of Management & Entrepreneurship?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: Exactly. I'm very glad and thank you for asking these questions. Although, as you know, I'm not from that background. I have no experience and no training in Management: I'm only managing and administering the school. But the objective, as the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor has set out a few years ago, when he opened up these two schools, is to make education much more attractive and viable in the life of those who come and study here. So there are so many schools that were opened and Engineering is another one alongside the Management. And in Management, we are now doing two degrees. We have started with MBA. The second semester is going on. In the coming July, we'll have the next batch, second batch of MBA, alongside PhD students. So we would like to train these people as good managers, CEOs, even entrepreneurs and startups. And in association and in assistance with people like you in R&D, perhaps, they will be able to display their skills of being good managers and good officers of companies. So that is the objective of training. Of course, this is a School which is trained and aimed at actually turning up graduates who will go and run companies or make their own companies, start their businesses. And we have lots of speakers coming and talking about how they should actually approach after their degree is finished: whether they should start their own business or a startup that's here for wonderful government's scheme. They can simply go and seek an opportunity in a company to run either a section or even a bigger company. So management school is planning to do that. And since we are at the infant stage and this is only second semester of the first batch of MBA, we shall have to see what we will do. So there is a greater challenge also for people involved with the School, including myself as the head of the school, to provide excellent education and training to the students and also to help them seek their own future.

R&D e-news: That's a great vision and responsibility to move ahead. Sir, coming back to your research and Indian philosophy. Our culture is unique and diverse, so what fascinates you the most about Indian philosophy during your research?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: My area has been Indian logic and language. I am always fascinated about the sound, i.e. the speech, and through this I would like to know what the texts are saying. So our ancient texts, right from the Vedas until well into the second millennium, we find so much literature that has been produced. Mine is not only philosophy that I'm interested in, I am also interested in the pure aesthetic literature, drama, poetry, which is a kind of word that Dr. Arya earlier used, the amalgamation of Indian culture. So, my research is focused on the meaning of the text. Now the meaning of the text is a very tricky business in the sense that you have to apply certain amount of understanding of the past as well as your own skills to draw the meaning. Of course, you could say a word means ABC, but since the author is not here, can we draw a certain meaning? Can we use metaphors? Can we use other logics to communicate, and this is what connects me to your question of philosophy. And in philosophy, drawing of the meaning from the word is extremely important. So, as I said *caraveti* is a very simple sentence from the *Rg-Veda*, which simply means, 'move on'. Now, how do I interpret it? I say, if you move

ahead you will see the landscape ahead. If you do not move, the landscape will remain wherever it is. So, constantly moving, as these metaphors, when you use them, you get a higher meaning, that is one way of doing things. The other thing that I do is apply logic to clarify the meaning. So, for example if I use a simple statement, that there is smoke on the hill that I see, and I am confident to say that there is fire. Now, you could challenge me, or anybody who makes such a statement, that how can you say that 'there is a fire in the hill' when you can't see it yourself? So, you need to make a connection between the fire and the smoke, to be able to come to a conclusion that there is fire. And that is called the 'kārya kāraṇa', cause and effect. So, the fire becomes the cause of the smoke. From the effect of a particular cause, you deduce and somehow infer. So, this kind of logic when you make, and you have to give an example, to show I have the relation between the fire and smoke, and therefore, I can make a statement. These are the systems that we apply. Of course, it is not as scientific as you scientists, both of you, would like to expect, that you need a very concrete proof. We function with the ideas.

R&D e-news: I would like to ask, have you ever faced any difficulty during your research time, you want to share with us?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: Yes, in India. I did two PhDs, one in Delhi University. Now, since I worked with texts, sometimes I had a problem in getting a text, or even if you do, you do not have the resources. The library is well equipped in Delhi University. But once I went to Oxford as a research scholar, where I did two degrees, particularly DPhil. There I found an abundance of facilities. One thing that I miss most about that alma mater of mine is the library. You think of a book, think of an article, you think of a material, it is there. And not only is it there, it is presented in a very beautiful manner. This is what I was saying, that infrastructure is something that requires to be uplifted to that level. But in India, I faced this, like any other scholar and student. I don't think it is very unique for all of us. All of us have different experiences. I never consider it to be a unique experience to be facing a problem, either of a material, or of a text or a library or any other thing. So I was like millions, there is nothing unique and I would be feeling very embarrassed and what if I had to say, no, I faced a lot of difficulty. That is why I said that once you are groomed from school time to college time with adequate facilities, I am sure you will see that the sky is the limit for every scholar. Particularly, again, as a non-scientist I am saying it and it sounds condescending. Our scientists are doing brilliant things despite limited resources, where we need much more resources. For us, we need books, maps, computer and printer. Scientists need much more, you need 20 kinds of chemicals, and if the country does not produce the chemicals, you have to import it from outside. Sometimes, you have to wait. You want your experiment to be over next month, you have to wait for various things. There are lots of other constraints, and within those constraints, I applaud our scientists to be doing good work. I am not really denigrating any Social Scientist and humanities, but we do not need that kind of resources, which our scientists need, and the country also needs to invest in the resources to lift our research. As it is, people are, at international level, working in collaboration with various labs around the world.

R&D e-news: Thank you sir, for boosting our morals. You have also been the Finance Officer of the university. What challenges do we have in terms of funding and budget allocations throughout the university?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: Massive challenges. But, first of all, let me quickly add that a university like ours, or any other university or college, which is funded by the taxpayers money, by the government, we can say that we have enough resources. I was mentioning in answer to your earlier question, how to move ahead to come up to a level where every scientist, every student, every scholar is comfortable to do the research. So, the finance, of course, there is a very old Sanskrit saying, sarve guṇāḥ kāñcanamāśrayante – ‘all qualities reside in money’. So, as I said, if you have money, if you have resources, you can get things and do better research, but in the absence of that you still strive. So, funds are a problem. Now, gradually, as our population is increasing, as we need more and more universities, of course, there will be different kind of dispersal system. But accountability to what we spend is something which is very important. As the Finance Officer of this university, I discovered that there is an adequate fund, but not adequate enough to do everything that a researcher or scientist would like to do. So, the other option can be of two kinds: either you turn your research into a model, where your research starts making money or to get funding from various companies and resources. I remember in Oxford University, at least two or three science departments, where I saw (I won't mention the names because there may be a copyright), are funded by companies. When I asked my wife, who was doing science and PhD there, then she told me that this pharmaceutical company has funded the department and so they have put their name. Now fellowships have started, which are happening here also. So, more and more funding from big companies, not small ones of course, and the other source would be to start as many universities around the world, particularly these big universities I am talking about, who keep writing to their alumni, to their people. And if they are in a good position, they can fund it, and that is how you increase your corpus. So, money has to be pooled in from various directions, and whatever money that comes from the government, if it is spent judiciously and properly, then of course we will function. There is always a problem for money, whatever the commitment from the government's side to the universities, and particularly to our university, they provide it.

R&D e-news: Thank you for the great suggestions. Just one last question for the students, being an International Student Advisor of the university, what would you like to advise our current batch of students?

Prof. Heeraman Tiwari: I think the only future for students and for all of us, for the university, for teachers and for everybody is to focus more and more on their studies. And when they focus on studies, they are doing three things: they are focusing on their own personal future, they are focusing on their society, and largely to the country. It's not a utopia and it's not a fancy dream that everybody works towards the country. Students should utilize their time judiciously, carefully, and very honestly to their work and also to their studies. And they have to do everything else also that goes with a student life, focusing is important. And of course, there are always crunch and compressions in resources that we have, but they should try and be honest to their studies and to their programmes, and of course, think big. It sounds rich coming from my mouth, who has done nothing great in life, but thinking big. Unless you dream, unless you think of it, if you think that you want to do a research which will fetch you a Nobel prize, or something like this and that kind of encouragement that a teacher provides, which I am sure most of you do. But the student, whatever the time that they have, particularly in a government university, a public university which is funded by the government resources need to utilize time, and exploit the opportunity the students have in teachers like you, and other teachers of the university, to

learn. Through them, you will also prosper. Every teacher is very happy when their students prosper. They have to focus, they are here for studies, and they must fulfill their dream and objective of coming here.

Achievements and Awards

Prof. Dinesh Mohan, SES recieved **Clarivate Analytics India Researcher Excellence in Engineering and Technology-Citation Awards 2019**. He has been named in the annual Highly Cited Researchers list for the sixth consecutive year.



Dr. Pratima Solanki, Special Centre for Nanoscience and **Prof. Sanjay Puri**, School of Physical Sciences are selected for **Visitor's Award for Research 2019** to promote healthy competition among Central universities and motivate them to adopt best practices in pursuit of excellence. They were conferred in the formal ceremony by The President of India.

Prof. N. J. Raju, SES received **National Geoscience Award 2018** on 19th September' 2019 from the Hon'ble Prahlad Joshi, Minister of Mines, Govt of India.



Prof. Meeta Narain of CRS, JNU conferred with '**Pushkin Medal - 2019**' the highest International Award given to a scholar of Russian language and literature for outstanding contribution to Russian studies abroad. Prof Meeta Narain, CRS, JNU was conferred upon with the **Modernists Excellence Award 2019** for her contribution in the field of Russian language teaching

IPM Cell Activity

Following patents were published:

Patent Details	Patent status Published/Filed	Patent Number	Date of Award/Filing
EFFICIENT AND SELECTIVE N-HALOACYLATION OF AMINO ALCOHOLS - Dr. B.S. Balaji, SBT	Application Published	201711040249	Published on 17/5/2019
EFFICIENT AND SELECTIVE N-HALOACYLATION OF AMINES - Dr. B.S. Balaji, SBT	Application Published	201711040250	Published on 17/5/2019



The advisory committee meetings were held on 9th May 2019, 31st July 2019, 6th August 2019 and 20th September 2019. Some important decisions were taken during these meetings such as

1. For overseas patent application: JNU will not financially support PCT/International patents (includes search, filing and maintenance). Inventors are advised to find suitable funding agencies for the same and proceed as per JNU rules.
2. A JNU patent that gets realized shall follow money distribution share in the ratio of 60:40 where inventor gets 60% of the share and the University gets 40% share, after subtracting the patent cost incurred. The 40% University share may be used as per existing University norms.
3. On realization of the patent, reimbursement to the inventor may proceed as follows
 - 3.1 If the 'overhead project money' was used for patent filing / maintenance, then money will be reimbursed to the 'Professional Development Fund' of the Faculty member.
 - 3.2 If the faculty gets superannuated, the money will go to the University
 - 3.3 If the faculty had used personal savings, then inventor will be directly reimbursed (after due verification process)
1. Fast track models for patent filing is proposed by IPM Cell where PI can file a patent application using his/her own/project funds. The template, terms and conditions under this model has been updated on the website.
2. The committee decided to refer all the technology transfer matters to NRDC. Also, the committee recommended to explore the TIFAC and FITT (IIT Delhi) options for patent filing / technology transfer matters in the future.
3. The committee decided that there is no need for empanelment of new companies for IPM cell. However, the current arrangement of patent maintenance will continue with the existing companies. In future, inventors can use the NRDC channel for filing new patent applications that comes at without any cost to JNU and is a government organization. It was also recommended that in future patent filing arrangements with TIFAC and FITT, IIT Delhi must be actively explored to provide more options to the inventors.
4. Rs. 94,950 was spent to meet the expenses of patents.

Institution's Innovation Council (ICC)

1. JNU reconstituted Institution's Innovation Council (IIC) 2.0 (2019-20) as per the guidelines of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD's) Innovation Cell (MIC), under the presidentship of Prof. Rana P. Singh, Rector-III.

Faculty representative

1. Prof. Rana P. Singh, Rector-III - President
2. Prof. Mukesh Jain, SC&IS - Vice-President & Convener
3. Dr. Hemant R. Kushwaha, ST - Innovation activity coordinator & ARIIA Coordinator
4. Prof. Suneel Kateriya, SBT - Start-up activity coordinator
5. Dr. Zahid Raza, SCSS - Internship coordinator
6. Prof. Pawan Dhar/
IPM Cell representative - IPR activity coordinator
7. Ms. Poonam S. Kudaisya, PRO - Social Media Coordinator
8. Prof. Arun S. Kharat
Director, IQAC - NIRF Coordinator
9. Dr. Usha Mina, SES - Member
10. Dr. Manoj Sharma, SBT - Member
12. Dr. Ravi Tandon, SBT - Member
13. Dr. Brajesh K. Tiwari, ABV-SME - Member
14. Prof. Girish Nath Jha, SSIS - Member
15. Dr. Rajbeer Singh, CSSP,SSS - Member

Expert representative:

1. Dr. Malathi Lakshikumaran - Member (IP Expert)
2. Dr. Anupama Singh, Start-up/
Alumni entrepreneur - Member (Sequoia Insilico)
3. Dr. Gagandeep, VP Proteomics - Member (Expert from nearby Industry)
4. Dr. Vishal Gandhi,
BioRx Venture Advisors
(FI/Bank/Investor) - Member (FI/Bank/Investor)
5. Dr. Dheeraj Singh, GRC Foundation - Member (Incubation Centre)

Student representative

- i) Monika Yadav - (Member, IIC 2)
- ii) Mr Anuj Dwivedi - (-do-)
- iii) Mr K Kabi - (-do-)
- iv) Ms Shagun Sinha - (-do-)

2. The Innovative Ph.D Thesis Award (IPTA) JNU was instituted to encourage the culture of innovation and research and development amongst JNU students. Following the approved guidelines, three candidates were selected for the IPTA 2019 and the award was conferred by Hon'ble Vice-president of India during 3rd Convocation of JNU on November 11, 2019 :-
 1. Dr. Sneha Roy, School of Biotechnology
 2. Dr. Suneeta Devi, School of Life Sciences
 3. Yogendra Kumar, School of Physical Sciences

3. Students of Atal Bihari Vajpayee School of Management and Entrepreneurship ABVSME, JNU visited SARAS AajeevikaMela (October 10-23, 2019) organized by GOI at Pragati Maidan and engaged with exhibitors. The exhibitors were from different self-help groups representing various states of India. During the visit, students of ABVSME understood the exhibitors' business models, guided them on ways to market their products better and how to use the purchase trend observed during mela to focus on specific product portfolio for urban markets. During the engagement, students also apprised exhibitors on various government schemes related to SHGs and entrepreneurs so that they can avail maximum benefit of government schemes.

4. ABVSME has conducted a National Workshop on topic - *"Managing Funds and Entrepreneurship"* on 18 January, 2020 in the School. More than 55 participants participated in the workshop across the Country. As special invitee, Prof. R.P Singh, President of IIC, addressed the participants of this workshop.

Projects			
School	No of Project	Funding Agency	Amount
SSS	14	THDC/ IMPRESS/ IDS/ DST	4,94,46,046
SPS	2	ISRO/ DST	41,37,400
AIRF	1	ICMR	4,66,250
SAA	2	ICSSR/ IMPRESS	6,45,570
SBT	10	SERB/ DST/ ICMR/ ICSSR/ DBT/ UGC/ DHR	3,68,21,600
SC&IS	6	DST/ DBT/ SPARC/ ICMR	1,32,98,724
SC&SS	2	DST/ SERB	5,64,100
SCMM	1	DBT	44,65,680
SCNS	3	DST/ SERB	1,57,88,583
SCSNE	1	IMPRESS	18,00,000
SES	9	DST/ IC NET/ ICMR/ MoES	1,70,02,512
SIS	1	EC	7,13,934
SLL&CS	1	IMPRESS	10,00,000
SLS	7	DST/ SERB/ DBT/ CSIR	7,95,44,964
	60		22,56,95,363

Recent Major Publications of JNU

1. DRDO, JNU scientists develop more potent Anthrax vaccine Claim new vaccine superior than existing ones as it can generate immune response to anthrax toxin as well as spores
Published in: Down to Earth Magazine
2. **A unique bZIP transcription factor imparting multiple stress tolerance in Rice**
Authors: Priyanka Das, Nita Lakra, Kamlesh Kant Nutan, Sneha Lata Singla-Pareek & Ashwani Pareek
Journal: Rice (Springer Open)
3. **Curcumin Nanoparticles Enhance *Mycobacterium bovis* BCG Vaccine Efficacy by Modulating Host Immune Responses**
Authors: Shaheer Ahmad, Debapriya Bhattacharya, Santosh Kar, Anand Ranganathan, Luc Van Kaer, Gobardhan Das
Journal: Infection and Immunity (American Society for Microbiology)
4. **Natural Product Inspired Novel Indole based Chiral Scaffold Kills Human Malaria Parasites via Ionic Imbalance Mediated Cell Death**
Authors: Poonam Dangi, Ravi Jain, Rajanikanth Mamidala, Vijeta Sharma, Shalini Agarwal, Chandramohan Bathula, M. Thirumalachary, Subhabrata Sen & Shailja Singh
Journal: Nature Scientific Reports
5. **Boron nitride (^{10}BN) a prospective material for treatment of cancer by boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT)**
Authors: Manjot Kaur, Paviter Singh, Kulwinder Singh, Usha Singh Gaharwar, Ramovatar Meena, Manjeet Kumar, Fumiko Nakagawa, Shangze Wu, Minoru Suzuki, Hiroyuki Nakamura, Akshay Kumar
Journal: Materials Letters (Elsevier)
6. **Enhanced biogas production from municipal solid waste via co-digestion with sewage sludge and metabolic pathway analysis**
Authors: Pooja Ghosh, Madan Kumar, Rimika Kapoor, Smita S.Kumar, Lakhveer Singh, Vandit Vijay, Virendra Kumar Vijay, Vivek Kumar, Indu ShekharThakur
Journal: Bioresource Technology (Elsevier)
7. **Methodology of predicting novel key regulators in ovarian cancer network: a network theoretical approach**
Authors: Md. Zubair Malik, Keilash Chirom, Shahnawaz Ali, Romana Ishrat, Pallavi Somvanshi & R. K. Brojen Singh
Journal: BMC Cancer (Springer)



Seminar & Conferences

Number of seminar and conferences were organized by various schools from

April 2019- December 2019

Seminar	
School	No. of Seminar
AIRF	3
SIS	14
SSS	43
CSLG	3
LEC	1
SAA	2
SBT	2
SCDR	1
SCMM	5
SLL&CS	6
SCSNEI	2
SES	2
SLS	1
SPS	8
SS&IS	1
USIC	1
SCSS	2
SCNS	1
Total	98

Grants & Funding Opportunities

1) ICGEB Arturo Falaschi Fellowships 2020

Fellowships for the highly motivated students and scientists wishing to pursue research in a world-class scientific environment and to fund the ongoing research in different laboratories in Trieste, Italy, New Delhi, India and Cape Town, South Africa, with the aim of facilitating access to the latest research techniques

ICGEB PhD fellowship - 3 years PhD course with the possibility of 1-year extension.

ICGEB Short-Term PhD fellowship- 1-12 months

ICGEB Post-Doctoral fellowship - 2 years with the possibility of a 1-year extension

ICGEB short term Post-Doctoral fellowship – 1-6 months

<https://www.icgeb.org/activities/fellowship/>

2) Science Academies' Summer Research Fellowship

2 month Fellowship Programme for Students and Teachers offered by Indian Academy of Sciences, Bengaluru/ Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi & The National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad to allow the candidates to work with scientists related to the 3 Academies.

3) TATA Trust Scholarship 2020

TATA Trust is welcoming the applications for the Students in the first year of the master's program of biotechnology for the scholarship.

4) National university of Singapore - NGS scholarship 2020

World wide open scholarship for students who wants to research and pursue PhD with aptitude for innovation. GRE is a compulsory requirement for the opportunity.

<http://www.nus.edu.sg/ngs/NGSS.html>

5) University of Cambridge PhD Studentship 2020

Candidates of any nationality can apply with ILETS with an overall band score of at least 7.0 with not less than 7.0 in speaking, listening and writing, and 6.5 in reading. Applicants can work on Projects available or they can also suggest their own projects.

6) DBT – IUSSTF Khorana program for scholars 2020

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Govt. Of India alongside the Indo-U.S. Science & Technology Forum (IUSSTF) announces a fellowship program to provide opportunities to Indian pupils to undertake research at University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW) and at premier University in the USA in Summer 2020 for a period of 10-12 weeks.

PhD students aren't eligible to apply.



7) KSCSTE Student Project Scheme

Students doing Graduation and Post-Graduation in colleges and university departments are provided financial assistance by the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment to carry out science and technology projects.

8) INSA Medal for Medal for Young Scientist 2020

INSA Medal for Young Scientists initiated in 1974 by the Indian National Science Academy and the is given to 30 young scientist every year along with the cash prize of 50,000 to encourage and recognize the contributions by the young talent in any branch of science or technology.

9) ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR 2019-20: SHASTRI INDO-CANADIAN INSTITUTE

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute is pleased to announce following programmes for the second round of the year **2019-20**. The programmes seeking applications in this round are:

- [Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration \(SPARC\)](#)
- [Shastri Institutional Collaborative Research Grant \(SICRG\)](#)
- [Shastri Mobility Programme \(SMP\)](#)
- [Shastri Research Student Fellowship \(SRSF\)](#)
- [Shastri Membership Development Grant \(SMDG\)](#)
- [Shastri Programme Development Grant \(SPDG\)](#)
- [Shastri Publication Grant \(SPG\)](#)
- [Shastri Faculty Development Programme For Vocational Education \(SFDPVE\)](#)
- [SICI Membership Development Fund \(SMDF\)](#)

The details of programme can be obtained from the web portal <https://www.shastriinstitute.org/grants-awards-and-opportunities-for-indian-canadian-scholars>

Student Achievements



Ms. Galavi Sharma MA student in Korean won the top honor in linguistics “The President of Korea Award” in 24th World K-Speech World Contest held in Fukuoka, Japan. She was facilitated by Mr. Kim Kyung Suk, President of “World Korea Eloquence Association” on 8th October, 2019.

JNU inaugurated 3 Delhi Girls Battalion of National Cadet Crops. 18 female students of JNU have been selected in these.



- **Yashaswini Saraswat** a student PhD programme in Economics JNU has secured **8th rank in Indian Economic Service (IES) Examination 2019.**
- JNU Alumna **Abhijit Banerjee** (MA Economics 1983) won the **Nobel Economics Prize** for ‘the experimental approach to alleviating poverty’.



Noble Prize for Economics 2019

“.....for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty”



Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee
Born: 21 February 1961
Mumbai, INDIA
Nationality: Indian

Professor at Massachusetts
Institute of Technology •
Department of Economics



Esther Duflo
Born: 25 October 1972
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Nationality: American,
French

Professor at Massachusetts
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Michael Kremer
Born: 12 November 1964
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Nationality: American

Professor at
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