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FOREWORD

I am happy and feel privileged to write Foreword for the Annual Report 2014-15 in the golden jubilee year of the Institute. Annual report, in fact, is face of an organization, as it clearly reveals the academic activities undertaken by the Institute. A mere glance on the research projects, seminars and workshops been conducted over a year, speaks amply about the excellent work being done in multifarious ranges of themes by Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla. The report substantiates the Institute's repute in the field of higher research in humanities and social sciences.

These achievements would not have been possible without the generous support of Union Ministry for Human Resource Development. We also remain indebted to the Secretary and other officials of the Department of Higher Education for their active support, valuable advice and cooperation. This has resulted in a most constructive and creative partnership.

I would like to thank Professor Chetan Singh, Director and other officers of the Institute for their dedicated services to the Institute to fulfill the dreams of the founder, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

I wish the Society the very best in all the endeavours in the coming years.

CHANDRAKALA PADIA

President

Indian Institute of Advanced Study Society

Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla - 171 005

DIRECTOR'S NOTE

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study completed forty-nine years of its existence in October 2014 and stepped into its fiftieth. As the golden jubilee year approaches, there is sufficient reason for us to celebrate the considerable measure of success that has been achieved in these long years. It is an occasion to renew our commitment to pursuing the objectives enunciated by Dr S. Radhakrishnan as its core founding principles. This is also, nevertheless, a time to introspect deeply on the role of this unique institution in rapidly changing times. The vicissitudes that the Institute has confronted in the past half century have failed to weaken its resolve to pursue the ideals that its founder had articulated at its inception. Upon the strength of this resolve has been built and retained its reputation for academic excellence. Yet, this has never been easy. The hard work and commitment of a large number of outstanding scholars has contributed to this success. It is to them that the largest portion of credit must go.

The Second Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Lecture delivered in September 2014 by Gulzar Sahib was one of the important events of the past year. On this occasion he also inaugurated the new photo gallery in the Rashtrapati Nivas. These two events came to mark the beginning of the two-year long golden jubilee celebrations. The other significant academic events organized during the year are listed in the report. I am confident that most of these would meet even the most rigorous scrutiny by scholars in different disciplines.

It is the success of its core Fellowship programme in particular that contributes considerably to the Institute's reputation as an ideal place for advanced research in humanities and social sciences. The select group of residential scholars at the IAS strongly influences, at any given point of time, its academic standing amongst other research institutions. Efforts are continuously made to select Fellows whose projects promise to explore new and original areas, and who have acquired eminence in their respective disciplines, or have exhibited potential for doing outstanding research. In the year under report, the majority of the research projects undertaken by Fellows were completed and the Institute received their final manuscript for publication. The periodic presence of several Visiting Professors, Visiting Scholars and Guest Fellows belonging to a diverse range of specializations further enriched academic interaction throughout the year.

In keeping with its mandate, a large number of seminars, conferences, workshops and study weeks were organized. We are optimistic that the results would be soon apparent in the form of outstanding publications. The proceedings of the seminars organized during the course of the forty-ninth and fiftieth year as well as the monographs submitted by the Fellows will be published under the Golden Jubilee series after they have been subjected to careful peer review. Some of the publications under this series have already appeared in print and will be officially released in the October 2015 to mark the completion of the fiftieth year of the establishment of the Institute.

The magnificent Rashtrapati Nivas and its extensive gardens and estate are integral to the character of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study. Their diligent maintenance and restoration is, therefore, a fundamental responsibility of the IAS. During the year under report several initiatives were taken in this direction. The grounds and hill-slopes in the immediate vicinity of the Rashtrapati Nivas were strengthened and stabilized. Some of the residential buildings within the estate were renovated and accommodation available to Fellows was thus improved. I am happy to report that a number of visitors and especially the important dignitaries who visited the IAS commented favorably and with appreciation upon the care that had been taken in this regard. The Estate and Garden staff has exerted itself greatly to make this possible. There still remains much to be done and efforts are being made to start the renovation of the most fragile part of the building which once housed the services section.

The Institute Library continued to provide all necessary resources to the Fellows and other academic visitors. Support systems such as the Guest House, Stores and Supplies and Dispensary have functioned well.

I would like to mention the supportive role played by Professor Chandrakala Padia, the Chairperson of the Governing Body and President of the Society, in many of the important decisions taken during the course of the year. Despite her own preoccupation as the head of an academic institution, she willingly provided advice that contributed towards carrying out many of the academic activities of IAS.

The Secretary and senior officials of the Ministry of Human Resource Development have been generous in providing resources and administrative suggestions to help run the Institute efficiently. Their cooperation and support is crucial for the Institute and one hopes that this would always be forthcoming. I can only once again reiterate, as I did last year, that the cordiality that IAS shares with the Ministry will continue in the years to come.

CHETAN SINGH

DIRECTOR

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA - 171 005**

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2014-2015

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study Society was established on 6th October 1964, under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 (Punjab Amendment) Act 1957. Located at the Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla, the Institute is devoted to higher levels of research, primarily in the areas of Humanities and Social Sciences. The academic community at the Institute consists mainly of Fellows in residence, Visiting Professors, Visiting Scholars, and Associates etc. who pursue their individual research and interact with each other, both formally and informally. Rashtrapati Nivas itself, and the natural surroundings which constitute the estate, provides an ambience conducive to living a life of the mind and exploring the different facets of the human condition.

The Institute's Memorandum of Association offers its perspective on research which is that:

- (a) The areas of investigation should promote inter-disciplinary research;
- (b) The areas identified should have deep human significance.

The Memorandum of Association also spells out the areas of study, which are:

- (1) Social, political and economic philosophy;
- (2) Comparative Indian literature (including ancient, medieval, modern folk and tribal);
- (3) Comparative studies in philosophy and religion;
- (4) Education, culture, arts including performing arts and crafts;
- (5) Fundamental concepts and problems of Logic and Mathematics;
- (6) Fundamental concepts and problems of natural and life sciences;
- (7) Studies in environment – both natural and social;
- (8) Indian Civilisation in the context of its Asian neighbours and the world; and
- (9) Problems of contemporary India in the context of national integration and nation-building.

The Memorandum mentions that special attention should be given to:

- (a) Theme of Indian unity in diversity;
- (b) Integrality of Indian consciousness;
- (c) Philosophy of education in the Indian perspective;
- (d) Advanced concepts in natural sciences and their philosophical implications;
- (e) Indian and Asian contribution to the synthesis of science and spirituality;
- (f) Indian and human unity;
- (g) 'Companions' to Indian Literature;
- (h) Comparative studies of the Indian epics; and
- (i) Human Environment.

I. ADMINISTRATION

During the year under report, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study Society and its Governing Body were headed by Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi, retired civil servant, diplomat, author and former Governor of West Bengal till 4th September 2014 and thereafter, Professor Chandrakala Padia, Vice-Chancellor, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner has been nominated as Chairperson of the IIAS Governing Body and President of IIAS Society. The members of the Society and the Governing Body are eminent persons drawn from different walks of life. The Institute has a Finance Committee, which includes representatives from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, besides other members from the Society and Governing Body of the Institute to advise the Governing Body on financial matters.

The Institute is headed by a Director who is assisted by a Secretary and other officers. Professor Chetan Singh continued as Director during the period of report.

II. FELLOWS IN POSITION

The Fellowship programme is the flagship programme of the Institute. National Fellows/Fellows/Tagore Fellows reside at the Institute and pursue research on their respective research projects. Their tenure is for a maximum period of two years. At the end of their term the Fellows submit a monograph which, if found suitable for publication, is published by the Institute. They are also required to take part in seminars, discussions and deliberations during their stay at the Institute. In 2014-15, the following National Fellows/Fellows/Tagore Fellows were in position:

Sl. No. 1.	Name of Scholars 2.	Research Project 3.
1.	Professor D.N. Dhanagare (National Fellow)	<i>Populism and Power: The Farmers' Movement in Maharashtra, 1979-2010</i>
2.	Shri Rajesh Joshi (National Fellow)	<i>हिन्दी कविता में आधुनिक शहर की स्थानीयता का प्रवेश</i>
3.	Professor B.D. Chattopadhyay (National Fellow)	<i>Spaces, Peoples and Cultures: Early Indian Perspectives</i>
4.	Professor Meena Alexander	<i>A Cycle of Poems entitled fragments in August</i>
5.	Dr. Priyambada Sarkar	<i>'A Religious Point of View': Wittgenstein and Rabindranath</i>
6.	Shri Pradip Phanjoubam	<i>The North-East Question</i>
7.	Dr. Sunita Raina	<i>Making a Bioempire: The Indian Encounter with Bt Technology</i>
8.	Dr. K.G. Paulose	<i>Text and Performance-Study with Special Reference to Kutiyattam.</i>

9. Dr. Varsha Ganguly *Culture of Protests and Rights of Citizens; Trends, Impact and Challenges'*
10. Dr. Aruna Bommareddi *The Narrative Traditions of the Telugu Epic Palnativeerula Katha.*
11. Dr. Shivani Chopra *Feminism and Literary Criticism; Scope and Limitations, In Context of Women Autobiographies*
12. Dr. Enakshi Ray Mitra *On the Quest of Reference*
13. Dr. Aniruddha Chowdhury *Singular History- Toward a Post Metaphysical Philosophy of History'*
14. Shri Arnab Chatterjee *Ethics and Personalist Ethics in Social Work and other Structures of Helping [in] (Beyond Private and Public: New Perspectives on the Personal, Personalist Social Work and other Structures of Helping)*
15. Dr. Esha Shah *Social and cultural history of Science: Affective History of the Gene*
16. Dr. Sarvchetan Katoch *Reimagining the Nation: A Study of the Representations of the Nation in 21st Century Hindi Cinema'*
17. Dr. Yogesh Snehi *Popular Sufi Shrines in Contemporary Punjab: Marginality, Identities and Dissent*
18. Dr. Albeena Shakil *Neoliberalism, Middle Classes and the English Novel in India*
19. Dr. Rajeev Kumaram Kandath *Social (Power) History (Knowledge) and Popular Memories: The Fractured History of Thathrikutty*
20. Professor Radhavallabh Tripathi *Theory and Praticice of Vada (Debate) in Indian Traditions of Scientific and Philosophical Discourse and its Relevance Today*
21. Dr. Pravesh Jung Golay *Reason and Autonomy: Discordant Harmony*
22. Dr. R. Uma Maheshwari *Reading History with the Tamil Jainas: Locating Identity, Memory and Marginalisations in Historiography*
23. Shri Sukumar Muralidharan *Development and Disproportionality: Revisiting the Choice of Technology Question.*
24. Dr. Aryak Guha *Minor Matters: Cultures of Childhood in Post-independence India.*
25. Dr. N. Malemnganba Meetei *Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Protest in Manipur.*
26. Professor Attrikkat Achuthan *A Study of the Folk Dramatic Tradition of India and Dalit Consciousness.*
27. Professor M.T. Ansari *Comparative Literature in India: A Study of the State of the Discipline.*
28. Dr. Saumya Sharma *Approach to Conservation and Restoration: Specific Focus on Cultural Heritage of Himachal Pradesh.*
29. Dr. Ashutosh Kumar *The World of Indian Indentured Migrants: Experience and Representation*

30.	Professor Mahesh Champaklal	<i>Language in Theatre, Language of Theatre (Dramatic Text Versus Performance Text in the Context of Bhasa Natak Chakra – An Analytical and Comparative Study).</i>
31.	Dr. Kaustav Chakrabarty	<i>Socio-Cultural Study of the Non-Normative Expressions in select Tribal Folk-Literature of North Bengal.</i>
32.	Dr. Anindita Mukhopadhyay	<i>Children's Games, Adults Gambits: A Modern Cultural Programme in Bengal.</i>
33.	Professor Sharad Deshpande (Tagore Fellow)	<i>A Reconciled Universal: Towards Human Flourishing.</i>
34.	Professor K.L. Tuteja (Tagore Fellow)	<i>Community and Nation in Colonial India with special reference to the Punjab</i>
35.	Professor Aniket Jaaware (Tagore Fellow)	<i>On Translation, Ignorance, and Incomprehension.</i>

III ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

A. TAGORE MEMORIAL LECTURE

The Tagore Centre for the Study of Culture and Civilization was established at the Institute in 2012. Among the academic programmes to be organized as part of the activities of this Centre is an annual Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Lecture, to be delivered by a scholar of eminence or a public intellectual on any important theme related to the intellectual engagements around which the Tagore Centre has been established. These could include issues concerning culture, society and Tagore's overarching interest in civilizational issues pertaining to the condition of humankind.

Gulzar Sahib, the eminent writer and poet, delivered the 2nd Tagore Memorial Lecture on 20th October 2014. The speaker chose to experiment with a new format wherein he first talked about his own understanding of the writings of Tagore and his personal reaction to them. This was further developed through a conversation mode in the course of a discussion-presentation conducted before the audience between Professor Sukrita Kumar Paul and Gulzar Sahib. In the third part of the event, the noted artist and independent scholar Shri Ashok Bhowmick from Delhi discussed the paintings of Rabindranath Tagore and this was further followed by a discussion between Ashok Bhowmick and Gulzar Sahib. Professor Chandrakala Padia, Chairperson, IAS delivered the Welcome Address. Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, proposed the vote of thanks.

NOTE: Commencement of the Golden Jubilee year of the IAS and Inauguration of Renovated and Expanded Photo Gallery.

On the occasion of the Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Lecture on 20 October 2014, the commencement of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the IAS were also announced. Gulzar

Sahib inaugurated the newly renovated and expanded photo gallery at the Institute. The Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource Development who had expressed her willingness to be present on the occasion could not attend because of other urgent matters.

B. Dr. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN MEMORIAL LECTURE

The Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture is one of the most important academic activities of the Institute. The 19th Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture on 'Gandhi and Banaras' was delivered at the India International Centre, New Delhi on 3rd November 2014 by Professor Ramachandra Guha. Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS introduced the speaker and also welcomed him and the audience. Professor Chanderkala Padia, Chairperson, IAS delivered the Presidential Address. Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, also proposed the Vote of Thanks.

C. SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA AND ROUND TABLES

Several seminars and conferences were organized by the Institute during this period. They are listed below along with the academic rationale that was spelt out in the concept note prepared by the respective conveners/ co-conveners. Also mentioned with each report of the seminar are the names of participants and the sessions that were organized in each seminar.

The concept note of each seminar is placed on the website of the Institute and a call for papers is announced simultaneously on the website. In addition to inviting eminent scholars who have already made significant contribution to the subject matter of the proposed seminar, an effort is thus made to reach out to interested scholars working on the concerned topic. The number of younger scholars responding to this call for papers has been quite good. With growing publicity the quality of responses has also improved considerably.

The following were the seminars organized by the Institute:

1. National Seminar on “*Vartman Sandharabh mein Dalit Asmita se Jure Sawal aur Sahitya Lekhan*” (Shri Om Prakash Valmiki ki Smriti Mein) (14-15 April 2014)

Rationale: The issue of Dalit consciousness and identity is presently at the centre-stage of debate in academics. The literature which has emerged from deliberations and debates on these issues has resulted in what we term as the Dalit literature. It is about the struggle and the fight of a section that has long been deprived of the basic rights. With modern education coming to India, several of the Dalits have taken up to education and have contributed significantly in challenging the hegemony of the upper caste and brahmanical order. Shri Om Prakash Valmiki was one such personality who through his writing has given a new dimension to Dalit discourse.

To deliberate on these issues and to revisit the contribution of Shri Valmiki, a national seminar on “*Vartman Sandharabh mein Dalit Asmita se Jure Sawal aur Sahitya Lekhan*” (Shri Om Prakash Valmiki ki Smriti Mein) was organized at IAS during 14-15 April 2014. Dr. Shivani Chopra, Fellow, IAS was the Convener of the Seminar. The participants were welcomed by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Dr. Shivani Chopra, Convener introduced the seminar theme.

Participants:

- Shri Rajesh Joshi, National Fellow, IAS
- Shri Leeladhar Mandloi, Bharatiya Gyanpeeth, New Delhi
- Ms. Priyanka Sonkar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Motilal Nehru Evening College, Delhi University, Delhi
- Smt. Chandra Kala Valmiki, 89, Ishwar Vihar, Dehradun
- Dr. Shivani Chopra, Fellow, IAS
- Ms. Anita Bharati, AD/118 B, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi
- Professor Durga Prasad Gupta, Department of Hindi, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- Dr. Kali Charan Snehi, Department of Hindi, Lucknow University
- Dr. Devendra Choubey, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Subhash Gatade, Sector- 15, Rohini, Delhi
- Shri S.R. Harnot, Om Bhawan, Nigam Vihar, Shimla
- Dr. Kawal Bharati, C- 260/6, Civil Lines, Rampur
- Professor Chaman Lal, Central University Punjab, Bhatinda
- Dr. Avinash Pandey, IUC Associate, IAS
- Dr. Vikram Harijan, Department of Medieval/Modern History, Allahabad University, Allahabad
- Shri Virendra Yadav, C 855, Indira Nagar, Lucknow
- Dr. Harish Mangalam, 7, Durgakmpa Society, Ahmedabad

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the Seminar:

Session-I

Dalit Lekhak Shri Om Prakash Valmiki ji ka Jivan Sangharash aur Atamkatha ‘Juthan’ ki Yatra

Dr. Kawal Bharati: *Om Prakash Valmiki aur Dalit Sahitya*

Professor Chaman Lal: *Dalit Atamkatha ki Prampara aur ‘Juthan’*

Session-II

Dalit Sahitya ka Samajshastra aur Itihas mein Abhivayakti

Professor Durga Prasad: *Vichardhara, Vimarsh aur Rajnitik Sangharsh*

Dr. Vikram Harijan: *Itihas or Sahitya mein Dalit Chetna ki Abhivayakti*

Dr. Avinash Pandey: *Dalit Sahitya ki Bhasha aur Angreji*

Session- III

Dalit Kahaniyan- Galp aur Kisson se Alag

Professor Kali Charan Snehi: *Valmiki ki Kahaniyon mein Samajik Yatharth*

Professor Devendra Choubey: *Dalit Patron ka Sach aur Lekhak ka Sach*

Ms. Priyanka Sonkar: *Valmiki ki Kahaniyon mein Samajik Pratibadhata*

Session- IV

Kavi Jivan ka Sach

Shri Leeladhar Mandloi: *Dalit Kavita ka Sach*

Dr. Harish Mangalam: *Om Prakash Valmiki ki Kavitaon mein Dalit Chetna aur Pratibadhata*

Dr. Ashwani Kumar: *Dalit Kavita mein Kalpana aur Yatharth*

Session- V

Dalit Lekhan aur Asmita ke Samaksh Chunautiyan

Shri Virendra Yadav: *Dalit Saundaryashastra aur Sahitya ka Punarpath*

Dr. Anita Bharati: *Dalit Stri ki Chunautiyan*

Dr. Subhash Gatade: *Dalit Samaj ka Yatharth va Rajnitik Bhagidari*

2. Seminar on “Border Questions in India’s North East: Intra and International Dimensions” (22-23 April 2014)

Rationale: Even 66 years after India became a sovereign independent country, its landmass beyond Bengal, now popularly referred to as Northeast, constituting eight different states, namely, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, remains an enigma to most outside of the region. To a great extent, the region’s peculiar political geography ensures this. The region is surrounded on all sides by international borders except for an estimated 2 percent of its boundary which it shares with sub-continental India, connected by a narrow strip of land known as the Chicken’s Neck or the Siliguri Corridor that is wedged between Bangladesh and Bhutan. The width of this corridor at its narrowest points is as little as, an estimated 22 km. To the north, the Northeast is bounded by China and Bhutan, to the east Myanmar and to the south, Bangladesh.

How this political geography came to be, makes for an intriguing study in geopolitics of the late 19th and the 20th century. On one hand was the undeclared but intense rivalry between the British and the Tsarist Russia which has since come to be defined as The Great Game. It resulted in prolonged uncertainty over the status of Tibet, and therefore the northern boundary

of the Northeast. This boundary is today controversially demarcated by the McMahon Line, over which India and China fought a brief war in 1962.

Likewise, British colonial policy in Assam, after its annexation of the province in 1826, resulted in intense ethnic friction between the local Assamese speaking population and the Bengali speaking middle class Western educated population which the British encouraged to immigrate from neighbouring Sylhet province of East Bengal, in order to run the bureaucracy. This friction ultimately led to catastrophic consequences at the time of the Partition of India. These travails are little heard in the rest of India, where the idea of the 1947 Partition trauma generally evokes images of the carnages of the western sector of the India-Pakistan border. The trauma of the Partition in the east, resulting in India's loss of Sylhet territory as well as that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are seldom taken note of by modern Indian historians. Unfortunately, most of the vexing problems not just of Assam, but of the entire Northeast today are a direct indirect consequence of these developments.

There were other post- independence fallout of this clash of linguistic nationalisms in Assam. In the wake of militant assertion of Assamese linguistic nationalism by the Assamese speakers to counter Bengali dominance, numerous other ethnic groups of Assam were drawn into a spiral of insecurity of their own. They perceived Assamese linguistic hegemony as a threat to their own identities. This sowed the seeds of the further splintering of Assam, and the creation of tribal hill states autonomous of Assam. The divisive forces let loose by the politics of the time have hardly been put to rest, and are today still a prominent factor behind the ethnic turmoil in Assam as in the rest of the Northeast. The Northeast today is indeed a badly fractured land.

But colonial politics could not be the only reason for all the ethnic divisions within the Northeast. In recent times, scholarship has grown around the issue of ethnic hostilities, not just in the Northeast, but in the entire South East Asia massif to which the Northeast would also belong. This region was named by the term Zomia by Willem van Schendel. James C. Scott used the concept of Zomia in *The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia* to argue that the continuity of the ethnic cultures living there provides a counter-narrative to the traditional story about modernity: namely, that once people are exposed to the conveniences of modern technology and the modern state, they will assimilate. Rather, the tribes in Zomia are conscious refugees from modernity itself, choosing to live in more primitive, locally-based economies.

One of the premises of this theory is that because of the more suitable conditions for the production of agricultural surpluses in fertile river valley, state formation marked by the emergence of a centralised bureaucracy of feudal nature occurred there first. The surrounding hills, by contrast remained alien to the notion of the State. They therefore had a tendency to continually retreat from the State. This theory explores the divide and antagonism, between valley dwellers and their counterparts in the surrounding hills. Scholars have challenged this postulate, with

the argument that there have been numerous instances of hill men descending into the valleys to assimilate, and sometimes take over, the valley States. Regardless of the direction of the movement of the population of Zomia, hill-valley relations have been strained.

Then there is also the question of simpler non-State societies, waking up to the idea of the nation state, and becoming aware of their own 'statelessness'. This might be followed by an urge to consolidate their identities and ultimately form a State of their own. Arrival of the colonial State amidst them or in their vicinity, hastened this awakening. Demands for homelands by various ethnic groups, especially in the postcolonial era, then become the familiar narrative. Apart from a collision course this set up against the nation state, these newly awakened ethnic groups found that their notion of homeland often overlapped territorially with each other. The nomadic hunter-gatherer, the sedentary farming community, the shifting cultivators, all had different relations with the land that nurtured them. Therefore, their innate territoriality also differed significantly. This, quite expectedly, predicated inter-ethnic conflict scenarios. The Northeast is familiar with these stories, sometimes in extremely tragic ways.

The seminar attempted to explore the causes and dynamics of these borders with potential for deadly conflicts, and also sought a way forward. Some of the questions addressed were: Can these borders be erased or softened? Can there be shared identities? Can homelands be allowed to overlap without the need for conflict? Can the larger State reinvent itself to accommodate all these identities without any one of its component having to suffer any sense of a loss?

More pointedly, the seminar invited papers on current issues urgently related to borders and divides within the Northeast with potentials for deadly conflicts. Some of the suggested topics for papers were:

1. The contest for ethnic exclusive homelands in Assam, with special focus on crises such as that of Bodoland. Can homeland overlap without not just with each other, but also with the modern State they belong to?
2. The history and psychology behind the new demands in Meghalaya and Manipur for the reintroduction of Inner Line System, a British era administrative mechanism which segregated the hills and plains, to restrict entry and acquisition of landed property by 'outsiders' in these states.
3. The general mistrust of the people of the plains by hill men and the divide resulting from it. What are the marked features of the hill-valley divide in Manipur? Is it just about development disparity? Can there be a question as who is to blame in this equation?
4. While the generic identities of the Naga and Mizo have succeeded to a good extent, at least on the surface, why have they not in Manipur, Assam and indeed the rest of the other Northeastern states?

5. Mizoram has been often has been cited as a success story in resolving the problem of ethnic identity. Therefore, it is the only Northeastern state where a violent insurgency had been effectively put to rest. Within this understanding, how would the issues of dissent by the Hmars, Brus, Chakmas, Lakher and Pawis etc, as well as the plight of Chin refugees in the state, be explained?
6. Has the introduction of the 6th Schedule been the solution to the tribal unrest in Tripura? Is lack of overt violence the definition of peace?
7. In terms of ethnic diversity, no other state is more diverse than Arunachal Pradesh. Yet Arunachal Pradesh remains one of the most peaceful of the Northeastern states. Is this just a matter of splendid isolation of the many tribes from each other, as well as from the regularly administered plains, and therefore a vindication of the British colonial policy of the Bengal Inner Line Regulation of 1873?
8. Can there be anything as an inclusive identity? Can democratic citizenship, which lays a premium on rights and duties, be a substitute for community exclusive identity, or would this be 'the end of history and the last man'.

A seminar on "*Border Questions in India's North East: Intra and International Dimensions*" was organized at IIAS during 22-23 April 2014. Dr. Pradip Phanjoubam, Fellow, IIAS was the Convener of the seminar. Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IIAS, Shimla welcomed the participants. Dr. Pradip Phanjoubam, Convener of the seminar introduced the theme of the seminar and the sessions.

Participants:

- Dr. Homen Thangjam, M.B. College, Imphal, Manipur
- Dr. Namrata Goswami, Research Fellow, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi
- Mr. Anandroop Sen, Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Jayanta Bhattacharya, Bureau Chief, Press Trust of India Ltd., Agartala
- Professor A.K. Agarwal, Department of Economics, Mizoram University, Mizoram
- Ms. Soibam Haripriya, Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi
- Dr. Thangkhanlal Ngaihte, Independent Researcher, New Delhi
- Mr. Zhoto Tunyi, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong
- Professor Amar Yumnam, Economics Department, Manipur University

- Ms. Shristi Pukhrem, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Amarjit Sharma, North East India Studies Programme, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Jorg Schendel, Independent Burma Scholar, New Delhi
- Dr. Lophro Celina Saprana, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Pradip Phanjoubam, Fellow, IAS

Presentations on the following topics were made by the participants during the seminar:

Session-I

NE Borderlands: The Frictions of Transition from Non-Historical to Historical Territory

Mr. Zhoto Tunyi and Mr. Jelle J.P. Wouters: *The Borders Within: Shifting the Gaze in the Northeast Indian Borderland*

Dr. Namrata Goswami: *The Return of History: Exclusivist Ethnic Identities and/or Cosmopolitanism in Northeast India*

Session-II

The Challenges of Building a Federal NE Identity: Melting Pot or Salad Bowl

Dr. Thangkhantal Ngaite: *Imagining a Northeast Community: Preliminary Explorations*

Dr. Lophro Celina Saprana: *Space of Exclusion: A Case Study of Northeast India with Special Reference to Manipur*

Session-III

Ethnic Homelands and the Problem of Administering the Frontiers

Dr. Amarjit Sharma: *Habitation of Exceptions: Politics of Governing Borders and How People Respond*

Mr. Anandaroop Sen: *An Agrarian Frontier and its Outside: Boundary Formation in the North Eastern Frontier of India, Stories of Incision in Tippera*

Session-IV

Boundary Construction as Resource Management Mechanism

Dr. Jorg Schende: *Borders, Borderlands, and Border Trade around Late Konbaung Burma*

Dr. Mrinal Gohain: *Politics of Borders and Resource Management*

Session-V

Politics of Demography and Entitlements in NE

Dr. Homen Thangjam: *Demand for Inclusion of Meiteis in the ST List of India: Materiality and the Politics*

Dr. Jayanta Bhattacharya: *Politics of Demography in Tripura*

Session-VI

Blind Spots in the NE Discourse: The Invisible Peripheries Within

Ms. Soibam Haripriya: *Marginalised Within Margins*

Ms. Shristi Pukhrem: *Northeast Border Issues: Ethnic and Security Dimension*

3. Seminar on “Recent Perspectives on Himalayan Buddhism” (27-28 May 2014)

Rationale: From the mid-first century AD onwards the entire Himalayan areas witnessed many significant events in the introduction and spread of Buddhism. The entire Himalayan landscape is dotted with pictured prayer stone tablets, tiered *chortens* and the long rows of fluttering flags seen far afar atop monastic settlements. Monks, traders, pilgrims and armies of Himalayan regional kingdoms were traversing the region from early time; therefore, the region witnessed the regular transmission of ideas, commodities and technologies over the centuries. It would not be an exaggeration to point out that Buddhism has provided an emotional link among the Himalayan communities despite their distinct ethnic and linguistic identities. The primary purpose of this seminar is to know the current approaches and methods used by scholars of various disciplines to analyse different facets of Himalayan Buddhism. The major advances in social sciences and humanities have bearing on our understanding and approaches of Himalayan Buddhism. The Himalayan Buddhism is understood here as the varieties of Buddhist monastic disciplines, cultural practices, visual expressions, rituals, debates and controversies that are under current investigation among scholars for the last thirty years. The region covered would include a vast expanse of the Himalayan geographical region from Gilgit in the north-west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east: Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mnga'-ris (Western Tibet), Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. This call for papers has invited scholars to share the results of their original research on the Himalayan Buddhism. It is expected that the presenter would not simply make a restatement of views and data already known through published works but would investigate and take up unresolved problems and questions by looking afresh at the literary, archaeological, archival and oral sources from the perspectives of current advances in social sciences and humanities, including religious studies, anthropology and philosophy.

To be more precise and specific some areas of current concern on Himalayan Buddhist Studies were prioritized for the submission of abstracts and papers:

- Himalayan Buddhist landscape-- recent discoveries: texts, epigraphs, cultural relics
- Benevolent patrons and monastic establishments
- Erudite Buddhist teachers and their reasonably faithful pupils
- Age of translations and literary standards
- Emergence of schools and sub-schools
- Period of intense doctrinal debates and differences
- Standards in visual expressions and stylistic manifestations
- Himalayan Buddhism and social transformation
- Himalayan legacy in international culture of Buddhism
- Approaches, agendas and actors: issues of preserving Himalayan Buddhist heritage

A seminar on "*Recent Perspectives on Himalayan Buddhism*" was organized at IAS during 27-28 May 2014. Professor Laxman S. Thakur, Himachal Pradesh University was the Convener of the seminar. The Welcome Address was given by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Professor Laxman S. Thakur, Convener of the seminar introduced the theme of the seminar.

Participants:

- Professor Bimalendra Kumar, Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
- Professor Ratan Parimoo, Retired Professor of Art History and Aesthetics, M.S. University, Baroda, Vadodara
- Professor K T S Sarao, Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Dr. Neekee Chaturvedi, Department of History and Indian Culture, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- Dr. Vidya Sagar Negi, Centre for Buddhist Studies, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
- Dr. Banarsi Lal, Central University of Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varansi
- Professor Hira Paul Gangnegi, Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Professor Laxman S. Thakur, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
- Dr. Ramesh Chandra Negi, Central University of Tibetan Studies, Sarnath
- Dr. Anand Kumar Singh, Gautama Buddha University, U.P.

- Dr. Shipra R. Upadhyay, Forum on Contemporary Theory, Gujrat
- Dr. Projit Kumar Palit, Department of History, Assam University, Silchar
- Dr. Jayanti Alam, Senior ICSSR Fellow, Hyderabad
- Dr. Amrit Varsha Gandhi, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Presentations on the following themes were made by the participants during the seminar:

Session I

The Buddhist Conquest of the Himalaya

Professor S N Dube: *Early Traces of Buddhism in the Himalayas*

Dr. Banarsi Lal: *Himalayi Kshetro mein Bauddha Dharma ki Vartaman Dasha evam Disha*

Professor K T S Sarao: *The Institution of the Dalai Lama: An Examination of the Concerns of Stake Holders*

Session II

Transmission and Regional Adaptation and Oral Tradition

Professor Hira Paul Gangnegi: *The Buddhist Antiquity of the Village of Kanam in Kinnaur*

Professor Wangchuk Dorjee Negi: *Himalayan Buddhism in the Context of Ladakh*

Dr. Vidya Sagar Negi: *Kinnaur ka Rang Rig tse Bauddha Vihar tatha usase judi Janashrutiya*

Session-III

Narration and Themes in Himalayan Buddhist Art

Professor Ratna Parimoo: *Kshemendra and the Pictorial Representations of Jataka Stories in Himalayan Buddhist Art*

Dr. Projit Kumar Palit: *Art and Architecture of Pemayangtse Monastery in Sikkim: A Study on Buddhist Archaeology and Tradition in Northeast India*

Session-IV

Buddhism, Ecology and Social Change

Dr. Anand Singh: *Ecology, Acculturation and Globalization: Gleaning Buddhist Communities of Ladakh*

Dr. Ramesh Chandra Negi: *Himalayi Bauddha evam Samajik Parivartana*

Dr. Shipra R Upadhyay: *Harmony in Silence: Meditation and International culture of Buddhism*

Session-V

Dr. Jayanti Alam: *The Vajrayanis in Tibetan Buddhism*

Dr. Neekee Chaturvedi: *The Himalayan Trope and Narratives to Curate Buddhism*

Dr. Amrit Varsha Gandhi: *Women as Catalysts for Socially Engaged Buddhism: A Study in Kinnaur*

Session-VI

Professor Bimalendra Kumar: *Nalanda Tradition of Buddhism and Its Uninterrupted Continuity in Tibet, Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh*

Professor Laxman S. Thakur: *Major Issues in the Preservation of Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Heritage: Some Suggestions from the Field*

4. International Symposium on “100 Years after the Simla Conference-1913-14” (06-07 June 2014)

Rationale: During the last hundred years the “Simla Conference” (06 Oct 1913-03 July 1914) has had, and continues to have, a major impact on the geo-strategic, history and sociology of the region. The Conference amongst the British, Chinese and Tibetan plenipotentiaries was convened to consider the status and boundaries of Tibet vis-à-vis China and India. On 14 April 1914, a map delineating the McMahon line as the border between India and Tibet and the Irrawaddy-Salween line between Outer and Inner Tibet was signed by the British and Tibetan representatives and was initialed, but not signed by Ivan Chen, the Chinese plenipotentiary. Subsequent efforts by the British failed to resolve this issue.

However, over the decades, many more layers have been added over the rigid and frozen positions of the parties involved. The rugged Himalayas only broken by broad valleys have tended to inhibit communications in the past. As a result the Himalayan region is complex, with several traditions prospering in isolation by themselves. The closure of border in 1959 had a significant effect on the political, economic, religious and social life of the Himalayan people.

An objective reflection on these and related issues would hopefully yield new insights and perspectives. We also now have the benefit of the experiences of negotiations among the respective parties over the years. The people in the Himalayas have lived in different political systems during these decades. The aim of the Symposium is to encourage scholarly discussions to evolve fresh approaches on the complex boundary and other related issues, which have evaded resolution. This will be done in a holistic way to include examination of the social, cultural and economic life of people living in the affected border regions. The two-day symposium at the same historic locale attempted to focus on the following broad themes:

- (a) Spaces and Boundaries.
- (b) People and Communities.
- (c) State and Geopolitics.

An International Symposium on “100 Years after the Simla Conference-1913-14” was organized in collaboration with Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi during 06-07 June 2014 at

IIAS. Col. Virendra Sahai Verma, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi was the Convener of the symposium. The participants were welcomed by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IIAS, Shimla. Professor Alka Acharya, Director, ICS proposed the vote of thanks.

Participants:

- Dr. Willem F. van Eekelen, Former Diplomat and Minister of Defence, Netherlands
- Professor Mumin Chen, Institute of Political Science, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan
- Dr. Hemant Adlakha, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
- Mr. Atul Bhardwaj, Visiting Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Ms. Sonia Shukla, Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Col. Virendra Sahai Verma, Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Mr. Samir Sharma, Ph.D. Candidate, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
- Mr. Gulzar Hussain, M. Phill Candidate, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
- Dr. Uttam Lal, Sikkim University, Gangtok
- Dr. Dharitri Chakravartty, Ambedkar University, Delhi
- Mr. Ravi Bhoothalingam, Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Lt. Gen. (Rtd.) Yogender Bammi, Member of IDSA, Governing Council, Noida
- Dr. Dhriti Roy, Department of Chinese Language, Literature and Culture, Sikkim Central University, Gangtok
- Professor Alka Acharya, Director & Senior Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Mr. M.V. Rappai, Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Mr. Vinod C Khanna, Emeritus Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Ms. Poonam Mathur, 8/17 Shri Ram Road, Civil Lines, Delhi
- Ms. Jayshree Borah, Research Associate, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Ms. Nirmola Sharma, Research Associate, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
- Professor Laxman S. Thakur, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
- Dr. Amrit Varsha Gandhi, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Presentations on the following themes were made by the participants during the seminar:

Session-I

Dr. Willem F. van Eekelen: *The Simla Convention, Almost Aborted, Never signed but still Relevant.*

Mr. Atul Bhardwaj: *Simla Conference, 1914: British Diplomacy and Strategy*

Dr. Hemant Adlakha: *Simla, McMahon Line and South Tibet: Emerging Chinese Discourse on Fears of Losing Territory to India*

Professor Suresh Rangarajan: *Tibet and India– China Border Dispute: Towards a Peaceful Settlement*

Session-II

Gen. Yogender Bammi: *Humanising of India-China Border – The Way Ahead*

Professor Mumin Chen: *Nationalist Government's Reactions to Sino-India War and the border issue: An Analysis of ROC Diplomatic Archives 1962-1964*

Mr. Ravi Bhoothalingam: *Could Confucius Resolve the Tibet Question?*

Session- III

Col. Virendra Sahai Verma: *Delimitation of Sino-Tibet Boundary at Shimla Conference and Issue of Tibet*

Ms. Sonia Shukla: *McMahon Line: The View from the Ground*

Dr. Dhriti Roy: *Zhemengxiong as Depicted in Qing Official Documents: Exploring Sikkim's Cultural and Commercial Ties with Tibet in Light of Qing China's Perception of the sub-Himalayan Region*

Professor V.C Bhutani: *What happened to the McMahon Line 1914-1947?*

Session- IV

Mr. Samir Sharma: *An India-China Comparative Perspective on Minorities: Some Preliminary Explorations*

Mr. Gulzar Hussain: *Ladakh and the Coming of India*

Dr. Uttam Lal: *Reimagining the Himalayan Borderland: A Case Study of Himachal Sector*

Dr. Dharitri Chakravartty: *The Abors of NEFA*

Panel Discussion: For a Settled Border between India and China?

Professor Alka Acharya

Mr. Vinod Khanna

Professor Mumin Chen

Dr. Willem F. van Eekelen

Col. Virendra Sahai Verma

Mr. M V Rappai

Rapporteurs

Ms. Nirmola Sharma

Ms. Jayshree Borah

5. Seminar on “*Right to Land and its Potential for Social Transformation*” (11-13 June 2014)

Rationale: *Land rights and social transformation.*

The advent of the British in India changed the notion of land ownership – the land now belonged to the state. The policies framed by the British also continued after independence and had an impact on framing of policies regarding land, functioning of administrative machinery and land related development programmes with the State being central in all these issues. The State began to control land through legislation that recognised only individual ownership and declared all biodiversity and land without an individual title as State’s property with marginal variations in different regions.

Broadly, we see three phases and trends of policies and planning regarding use of land. First phase, during 1950 and 1980 focused on land reform agenda and land acquisition for construction of dams and other development projects. Land reform was viewed as a tool for equal distribution and poverty alleviation while land acquisition for dams was justified as ‘national development’ in the name of a public purpose. The second phase, 1981 to 2000 witnessed consolidation of power and politics of land. Procedural aspects of land governance – revision of tax, revenue, registration fee, stamp duty, land record, etc., changes in procedure for land transaction, land allocation for industrialisation along with infrastructure building and development took place. The third phase, 2001 onwards accelerated land acquisition on large-scale for massive development projects of the private sector and land given on lease for contract and corporate farming. Three acts – Forest Dweller’s Rights (Recognition) Act, 2007 (FRA), Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 (SEZ), and Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) 2013, and changes in administrative functioning in some state, such as ‘single window system’ for allocation of land to the industrial units have enunciated a debate of different kind among non-State actors on land as a resource while the State and the corporate sector view it as a commodity.

The population displaced because of these policies such as small and marginal landholders (including those who benefited through land reforms and Tenancy Act, 1956), and non-owning land dependents (landless agriculture labourers, pastorals and dependents of pastoral activities)

view these policies and actions of the state in a different way. They have articulated their needs, created a critique examining the changes that have taken place at micro and macro level due to change in legal and political decisions with regard to land allocation and use. These voices are reflected through protests and advocacy processes. They have insisted on people-centric planning and policies that promote just distribution of land, its utilisation for meaningful employment, livelihood, food security, and as a means to ensure social justice.

This paradigm shift has revealed many dimensions of politics of land rights. Land and its use as a resource have created challenges in the social, economic and the political spheres. This seminar focuses on 'land rights' to understand social transformation, as social transformation that signifies changes in structure and values. This implies fundamental and phenomenal change in social institutions and their functioning. It also alters relational frames and perspectives on the promotion of equality and justice. Land as a resource has evidently become a symbol of status, wealth and power, and social transformation strategies are now part of a road map to desired development. They are a means to deal with agriculture and industrial transition and dealing with question of irreversibility in form of use and land ownership, and solutions to the problems.

Land being a subject on the concurrent list bears inherent complexities. Issues related to forest land and land belonging to the scheduled areas (SA) requires critical analysis on forest management and operational structures. Such land is largely inhabited by the scheduled tribes (tribals) with special constitutional provisions. Lack of coordination between different agencies and each having different level of authorities, most of the issue of these areas are either neglected or have become points of conflicts in different ways. Land alienation among tribals is rampant across the states in India. Second, the FRA epitomises under-performance of the law and conflicts and violation of tribals' rights to forest land on an individual and community basis.

Approaches to social transformation ensuring land rights

Political institutions aim to improve the existing situation with a combination of planning, polity and political activities. Social actors focus on the Constitution as the law of the land to derive and articulate land rights to examine land related policies and laws. Five-Year Plans are used as a blue print to development and to analyze budget allocation, utilization and its impact. In order to enunciate their needs and concerns, they adopt various means and approaches, such as budget analysis, advocacy, lobbying, protest and promoting. Despite various actors using different means, approaches and institutions for social transformation, it remains an unfulfilled vision; leaving scope for further improvement and enhancement.

Initiating transformation through law sounds progressive and promising on one hand but at the implementation level, this process raises more questions and provides several reasons for dissent and protest. In this process, the politics of law making and implementation, and its linkages with the process of planning need to be examined. There is a need to look more closely at the effectiveness of the laws and functioning of these institutions.

In the process of social transformation, the role of different actors has kept altering. For instance, in parliamentary democracy the Parliament assumes the status of a supreme law-making political institution. Many social actors have, therefore, chosen to become political leaders by winning elections. But they have realised their inability to make a dent on institutional democracy. They are neither able to 'represent' the ethos nor the demands of their communities/regions; nor deal with the process of marginalisation despite being elected representatives. Parliamentary democracy has become a distant dream for the citizens because it has turned into a 'party-cracy'. Influencing the ruling party to alter its pre-set agenda or to stop upholding capitalist ideology has proven to be a mammoth task. The elected representatives of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and some social activists are a case in point. Similarly, intellectuals and academicians involved in policy framing recognize the limitations of the planning processes vis-à-vis its implementation and the role of vested interests—be it in governance machinery or in politics.

The seminar focused on various land policies, land laws, planning budgetary, allocation and utilization, development programmes and institutions created to facilitate land-based development along with financial aids and allocation, land issues of different state and communities, which are embedded and run through the debates and discourses on land rights. It attempted to understand different viewpoints on landownership and rights, issues of land dependents, examining strategies that have worked, limitations of policies, planning and execution, need for revisit and its relevance in present times.

Proposed sessions

1. Social Transformation through Land Rights - Concepts and Strategies
 - a. Eminent Domain, Land Rights and Social Transformation
 - b. Social Transformation Strategies for ensuring Land Rights
2. Revisiting Land Reform from Social Justice Perspective
 - a. Revisiting Land Reform and Land Rights - Overview
 - b. Problems of Land Reform and Draft National Policy on Land Reform (2013)
 - c. Revisiting Land Reform – Punjab
 - d. Revisiting Land Reform – Kerala
 - e. Looking into Scheduled Castes' Mobility through Land Reform
 - f. Change in Landholding and Caste Equations
3. Issues of Land Governance and Land Economics

- a. Updating Land Records
 - b. Revisiting Land Governance
 - c. Data based Analysis on Landholding, Use and question of Equality (Gender, Caste Segregated)
 - d. Budget Analysis and Land Rights
4. Land Allocation for Industrial Development
 - a. Examining LARR 2013 from Land Rights Perspective
 - b. Land Acquisition and Violation of Land Rights
 - c. Politics of Land Acquisition, Displacement and Rehabilitation
 - d. Operationalising SEZ and Its Impact - Mangalore/Tamil Nadu
 - e. Protest against SEZ in Raigad
 - f. Displacement and Consequences on Land Rights
5. Land for Agriculture Development
 - a. Allocation for Contract Farming
 - b. Conceptualising Share Cropping
 - c. Role and Relevance of State Land Development Bank/Corporation
 - d. Peasant Movement and Land Rights
6. Tribal Landholding and Land Rights
 - a. Land Alienation among Tribals in India - Overview
 - b. FRA from Land Rights Perspective
 - c. FRA 2007 and its Impact in Different States
 - d. Situation in Scheduled Areas - Schedule VI of Indian Constitution and India
7. Issues of Land-Dependents
 - a. Struggle of Landless - Possession over Land - Kerala
 - b. Role and Relevance of Agriculture Union
 - c. Impact on Pastoral Activities
 - d. Policy Framework for Common Land Allocation
 - e. Land Alienation among Displaced Population

8. Transformative strategies

- a. Revisiting Bhoodan and Gramdan Movement
- b. Politics of Protests and Land Rights
- c. Tribals' Land Rights - under Schedule V and VI of Indian Constitution

A seminar on “*Right to Land and its Potential for Social Transformation*” was organized at IAS during 11-13 June 2014. Dr. Varsha Ganguly, Fellow, IAS was the Convener of the Seminar. The Welcome Address was delivered by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Dr. Varsha Ganguly, the Convener introduced the objectives and themes of the seminar.

Participants:

- Shri B.B. Srivastava, (Retd.) IAS
- Professor Ram Singh, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi
- Professor Udayon Misra, National Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Roopam Singh, Azad Foundation, Mount Kailash, New Delhi
- Ms. Vidya Das, Agramee, Kashipur, Odisha
- Ms. Meenal Tatpati, Kalpavriksh, Shri Dutta Krupa Apts, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune
- Ms. Soma Kishore Parthasarathy, Independent Researcher, New Delhi
- Dr. R. Umamaheshwari, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Anand Chakravarti, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi
- Shri Parag Cholkar, Laxminagar, Nagpur
- Dr. Ratan Khasnabis, Department of Business Managements, Calcutta University, Kolkata
- Dr. Suma Scaria, Department of Economics, Central University of Karnataka, Karnataka
- Dr. C B Damle, Retd. Associate Professor of Sociology, Snehashila, Gandhinagar, Karnataka
- Professor Peter Ronald deSouza, CSDS, Delhi
- Shri Nesar Ahmad, Budget Analysis, Rajasthan Centre, Jaipur
- Dr. Pradeep Kumar Nayak, Joint Commissioner, Gopalbandhu Academy of Administration, Bhubaneswar
- Dr. Prashant Trivedi, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
- Professor R Vijay, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- Professor Mangesh Kulkarni, University of Pune, Pune

Presentations on the following themes were made by the participants during the seminar:

Session-I

Issues of Land Dependents

Professor Anand Chakravarti: *"If We Had Land We Would Be Human": The Implications of Landlessness in a Bihar Village*

Dr. Prashant Trivedi: *Issues and Challenges of Land Dependents: The Case of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh*

Ms. Soma Parthsarathi: *Policy Framework for Common Land Allocation*

Session-II

Tribal Landholding and Land Rights

Ms. Meenal Tatpati: *Forest Rights Act in India in the context of Common Property Forest Resource: History, status and impact*

Ms. Vidhya Das: *Land Laws and Tribals' Rights to Land and Livelihoods: A Case Study of Odisha*

Dr. R. Umamaheshwari: *Reconfiguring 'Land': Ideas of River and Forest and the Polavaram National Project on Godavari*

Session-III

Social Transformation through Land Rights

Professor Mangesh Kulkarni: *Social Transformation through Land Rights: Concepts, Strategies and Outcomes*

Shri Parag Cholkar: *Revisiting Bhoodan and Gramdan in the Context of Land Rights and Social Transformation*

Session-IV

Revisiting Land Reforms from Social Justice Perspective

Dr. C B Damle: *Land Rights through Land Reforms: A Shift in the Vision and Social Transformation*

Professor Suma Scaria: *Revisiting Land Reform - Kerala Experience*

Session-V

Land for Industrial Development

Dr. Walter Fernandes (Skype): *Examining LAR&R 2013 and the Land Losers*

Professor Ram Singh: *Land acquisition and Violation of Land Rights*

Dr. Devparna Roy (Skype): *Coercive Land Grabs and the Agrarian Transition in India: Potential and Limitations of the Peasant Struggles for the 'Right to Land'*

Session-VI

Land for Agriculture Development

Professor R Vijay: *Situation of Tenancy in India: Continuities and Changes*

Professor Ratan Khasnabis: *Conceptualizing Share-cropping: Practices and Policy Changes for Ensuring Land Rights*

Dr. Roopam Singh: *Corporate Farming and Changing Identity of Land under Agriculture*

Session-IV

Issues of Land Governance and Land Economics

Dr. Pradeep Nayak: *The State and Land Records Modernisation: Issues and Challenges*

Shri B B Srivastava: *Land governance: Continuities, Changes and Challenges*

Shri Nesar Ahmad: *An Analysis of Budget Provisions for Land Rights in India*

6. Symposium on ‘Interrogating “Swaraj in Ideas”’ (21- 22 July 2014)

Rationale: On KCB’s classic lecture “Swaraj in Ideas”, we had felt that the concerns expressed as far back as 1931 are still relevant today both in terms of the philosophical questions raised, of autonomy of thought, and of the impacts of colonialism on the Indian mind. KCB’s essay raises interesting questions, here are some of them:-

1. The concern he expresses of a replacement of a real mind by a shadow mind raises the issue of what are the features of these two minds and how do we know which mind is in operation. What does each mind look like? What does the shadow mind make us do? Why is it pernicious?
2. The argument that colonialism produces an enslavement of the mind, needs to be debated in terms the processes of such enslavement? Is emancipation not also a consequence of such a historical encounter for it brought us into contact with different streams of thought in Europe.
3. His claim that he is not opposed to ideas from the outside but only to their uncritical acceptance invites us to examine the requirements of such a proper evaluation? Can such an evaluation be uninfected by the coloniser’s ideas or at least the ideas from Europe?.
4. His valorisation of our intellectual heritage. How would such a valorisation look from a gendered and a dalit lens? After all we are in a phase of intensely contested epistemologies so how does one negotiate between hostility to the externally driven enslavement and hostility to the internal suppressions and exclusions that are also our heritage?
5. His lament of our working of our educational system which perpetuates this colonisation of the mind. How do we de-toxify such an educational system?

From Swaraj in Ideas:

'... There is however a subtler domination exercised in the sphere of ideas by one culture on another, domination all the more serious in the consequence because it is not ordinarily felt. Political subjection primarily means restraint on the outer life of a people and although it tends gradually to sink into the inner life of the soul, the fact that one is conscious of it operates against the tendency. So long as one is conscious of a restraint, it is possible to resist it or bear it as a necessary evil and to keep free in spirit. Slavery begins when one ceases to feel the evil and it deepens when the evil is accepted as a good'.

And from RT: 'The Centre of Indian Culture'.

'... The European Culture has come to us not only with its knowledge but with its velocity. Though our assimilation of it is imperfect and the consequent aberrations numerous, still it is rousing our intellectual life from its inertia of formal habits into glowing consciousness by the very contradiction it offers to our own mental traditions.... What I object to is the artificial arrangement by which this foreign education tends to occupy all the space of our national mind and thus kills, or hampers, the great opportunity for the creation of a new thought power by a new combination of truths. It is this which makes me urge that all the elements of our own culture have to be strengthened, not to resist the western culture, but to assimilate it, and use it for our food and not as our burden; to get mastery over this culture, and not to live at its outskirts as the hewers of texts and the drawers of book learning.

Symposium on '*Interrogating "Swaraj in Ideas"*' was organized at IAS during 21-22 July 2014. Professor Peter Ronald deSouza, Centre for SDS was the Convener of the symposium. Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla welcomed the participants. Professor Peter Ronald deSouza, Convener of the symposium gave the introductory Remarks.

Participants:

- Professor Gopal Guru, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Professor Bijoy H. Boruah, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi
- Shri Rajesh Joshi, National Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Sharad Deshpande, Tagore Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Gangeya Mukherji, Department of English, Bundalkhand University, Jhansi.
- Professor Meena Alexander, National Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Nirmalangshu Mukherji, Professor of Philosophy, University of Delhi, Delhi

- Professor Rukmini Bhaya Nair, Department of Humanities , Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi
- Dr. Manindra Nath Thakur, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Sanjay Palshikar, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- Professor Pralay Kanungo, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Satish K. Jha, Rlae College, Delhi University, Delhi
- Professor Peter Ronald deSouza, CSDS, Delhi
- Dr. Rakesh Pandey, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Rajpur Road, Delhi
- Dr. Shivani Chopra, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Arindam Chakrabarti, Guest Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Enakshi Ray Mitra, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Joseph Prabhu, Visiting Professor, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Kanchana Natarajan, Guest Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Shri Sukumar Muralidharan, Fellow, IAS, Shimla

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the symposium:

Session I

The 'Real' Mind and the 'Shadow' Mind

Presenter:

Professor Arindam Chakrabarti

Discussants:

Professor Gopal Guru

Dr. Enakshi Ray Mitra

Session-II

Theoretic and Practical Consciousness: The Meaning of Swaraj in Ideas

Presenter:

Dr. Rakesh Pandey

Discussant:

Dr. Sanjay Palshikar

Session-III

The Poet's Language: Can the muse be Colonised?

Poets:

Professor Meena Alexander

Shri Rajesh Joshi

Session-IV

Interrogating 'Swaraj in Ideas'

Presenter:

Professor Sharad Deshpande

Discussants:

Dr. Kanchana Natarajan

Dr. Manindra Singh

Session-V

Recolonization of the Public Policy Sphere

Presenter:

Professor Peter Ronald deSouza

Discussants:

Shri Sukumar Muralidharan

Professor Pralay Kanungo

Rapporteur:

Dr. Satish Jha

7. Commemorative Programme on “Remembering Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan: Teacher, Philosopher and Institution Builder” (05 September 2014)

Commemorative Programme on “Remembering Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan: Teacher, Philosopher and Institution Builder” was organized at IAS on 05 September 2014. Opening Remarks was given by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla.

Participants:

- Professor Sharad Deshpande, Tagore Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Enakshi Mitra, Fellow, IAS, Shimla

- Shri Sukumar Muralidharan, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Meena Alexander, National Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Shri Rajesh Joshi, National Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor K.L. Tuteja, Tagore Fellow, IAS, Shimla

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the Programme:

Professor Sharad Deshpande: *Remembering the Advaitins*

Dr. Enakshi Mitra: *Reading from Radhakrishnan's An Idealist View of Life*

Shri Sukumar Murlidharan: *Eastern Religions and Western Thought*

Poems by Professor Meena Alexander

Poems by Shri Rajesh Joshi

Professor K.L. Tuteja: *Remembering Bipan Chandra*

Open House: *Reminiscences on Teachers*

8. National Seminar on 'Sexuality and Society in India' (16-18 September 2014)

Rationale: The workshop will bring together a group of established and younger scholars to explore the variety of social and cultural meanings that gather around the term 'sexuality'. It proposes to move away from discourses around sexuality that derive either from biological reasoning or historical projects that make a direct connection between the *Kama Sutra* and contemporary Indian life. As an idea, biologism essentially argues that identities derive from a 'deep source' within the self: hence the notion, that we *express* our gendered and sexual selves, rather than *enact* it. 'Enactment' gestures at ideas of learning and performing, whereas 'expressing' embodies the notion of an essence that, notwithstanding other factors, will come to the fore and ultimately reveal itself. Further, a significant consequence of thinking about 'sexuality' as a world-unto-itself is that it tends to be simultaneously thought of as a very *narrowly confined* domain (with little to do with other spheres such as, for example, politics and economics) *as well as* something that is of *very general significance* and absolutely fundamental to the 'truth' of our being. Furthermore, because it is usually thought of as a truth – with 'truths' often being imagined as fixed and unchanging – sexual identity comes to be seen as fixed, unchanging and biologically given. While sexuality has been significant to the making of a wider public world, its role in certain *social* fields has simultaneously been downplayed through its treatment as an inner and private matter.

The workshop seeks to position sexualities within a wide range of changing social, cultural and political contexts so as to better understand its shifting and unstable meanings.

Some of the themes and issues that can be explored are:

- Understanding sexuality through historical time
- Caste, class and cultures of sexuality
- Sexuality in music, media and popular culture
- Consumer cultures and sexual cultures
- Sexuality and 'youth culture'
- Sexuality in Indian literature: ancient to modern
- Sexuality and regional cultures
- The family and sexuality
- Sexuality, NGOs and the law
- Non-heteronormative sexualities

Among other things, the workshop sought to explore *relationships* between the 'mainstream' and its others, in order that we might problematize the making of sexual norms. If cultures of sexuality are to be seen for what they are – unstable, contested, and in flux – then it is important to juxtapose different kinds of sexual claims. What are the contexts for the emergence of discourses – rights based, legal, cultural etc.– of non-heterosexual cultures India? What is the relationship between different forms of urban politics and LGBTI issues? It becomes important, then, to explore *why* it is that we talk about sexuality at this moment in time *in the ways that we do*. And further, why are histories of sexuality important to the present?

This interdisciplinary seminar encourages contributions from scholars from different disciplines working across a range of contexts, utilizing diverse methodologies to understand the contested field of sexualities. It seeks to build the grounds for an understanding of sexuality in India over the long term and also of its relationship with modernity in its different aspects.

The National Seminar on '*Sexuality and Society in India*' was organized at IAS during 16-18 September 2014. Professor Sanjay Srivastava, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and Dr. Rajeev Kumaramkandath, Fellow, IAS were the Conveners of the Seminar. Professor Chetan Singh welcomed the participants. Dr. Rajeev Kumaramkandath, Co-convenor of the seminar proposed the vote of thanks.

Participants:

- Ms. Kolika Mitra, Shipra Hostel, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Ms. Sayantani Sur, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta
- Ms. Sutanuka Bhattacharya, Tata Institute of Social Science, Hyderabad

- Ms. Arunima Chakraborty, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Baishnabghata Patuli Township, Kolkata
- Mr. Anirban Das, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Baishnabghata Patuli Township, Kolkata
- Dr. Anup Dhar, Ambedkar University, Delhi
- Professor Sanjay Srivastava, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
- Dr. Rajeev Kumaramkandath, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Pradipta Mukherjee, Vidyasagar College for Women, Sankar Ghosh Lane, Kolkata
- Dr. Kiran Keshavamurthy, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Baishnabghata Patuli Township, Kolkata
- Ms. Navaneetha Mokkil Maruthur, Centre for Women's Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Ms. Ketaki Chowkhani, Advanced Centre for Women's Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
- Dr. Bharti Arora, Department of English, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- Ms. Geetika Bapna, Department of Sociology, University of Delhi
- Dr. Arunima Deka, OKD Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati
- Dr. Rasheda Parveen, Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, National Institute of Technology, Odisha
- Professor Salma Ahmed Farooqui, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
- Dr. Charu Gupta, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Dr. Brinda Bose, Department of English, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Dr. Muraleedharan Tharayil, St. Aloysius College, Elthuruth, Trichur, Kerala
- Dr. Esha Shah, Fellow, IAS, Shimla

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the Seminar:

Session I

Non-Heteronormative Sexualities

Brinda Bose: *Queer Matriarchies: Hijra Intimacies and Inheritances*

Sutanuka Bhattacharya: *Of genders and the flesh: Trans-bodies as site of new (gender-sexual) possibilities*

Geethika Bapna: *Queering Marriage: Temporality, Events and Ethico-Politics*

Session-II

Understanding Sexuality through Historical Time

Rasheeda Parveen: *Changing Dimensions of Virginity and Chastity: Reading Women's Petitions in Imperial India*

Charu Gupta: *'Innocent' Victims/'Guilty' Migrants: Sexuality, Caste and Indentured Women in Colonial North India*

Salma Farooqi: *Understanding Sexuality Through Historical Time: The Art of Mughal Painting*

Sayantani Sur: *Tracing Bengali Masculinity through Advertisements in the Twentieth Century: Crises or Continuity*

Session-III

Sexuality and Culture

Arunima Deka: *Women and their Bodies- Menstruation and the Construction of Sexuality*

Rajeev Kumaramkandath: *Sexual Realism? Ambivalences and the (hetero) sexual excess of Social Realism*

Pradipta Mukherjee: *Resistance to Media Representations of Women's Sexuality in Indian Cinema*

Session IV

Psychoanalysis

Anup Dhar: *Politics of Prop Roots: Beyond the 'Confessions of the Flesh' and 'The Repressive Hypothesis'*

Arunima Chakraborty: *Sex work in Phallogocentric order: Towards a Psychoanalytic Framework*

Session-V

Sexuality and Regional Cultures

Navaneetha Maruthur: *Mobilizing the Spectral Lesbian: On Sexuality and Subjectivity*

Ketaki Chowkhani: *Adolescents and Sexuality Education: Understanding Adolescent Sexuality, Masculinity, Sexual Knowledge and Romance*

Muraleedharan Tharayil: *Gender, Sexuality and the Region*

Session-VI

Sexuality in Indian literature: Ancient to Modern

Anirban Das: *Of Identities and Other Desires: Thinking Sexualities through Bangla Fiction*

Bharti Arora: *Negotiating Structural Inequalities—The Case of Marriage, Sexuality and Domesticity in Mridula Garg's Chittcobra*

Kiran Kesava: *Between Desire and Politics in Tanjai Prakash's Fiction*

9. National Seminar on '*Shimla: Harmonizing Colonial Inheritance, Urban Aesthetics and Modernization*' (07-08 October 2014)

Rationale: Various aspects of the 'hill stations' established by the British in different parts of India have been the subject of detailed study by researchers across diverse disciplines. Much of this interest has been aroused by the peculiarity of these towns as alien impositions upon the social and geographical landscape. Popular thinking about the hill stations, on the other hand, is moved more by their former privileged position as exclusive summer 'retreats' of the colonial ruling elite. So deeply entrenched is the imagined 'Britishness' in, and about, these towns that almost seven decades after independence it continues to grip the minds of residents, planners and tourists alike. However, a serious underlying contradiction has always marked their existence: the inherent and disturbing unsustainability of their location stands opposed to their obvious popularity amongst an expanding class of tourists and the escalating demands of prosperous inhabitants. For Shimla — the most British and 'imperial' of such retreats — this contradiction now threatens to become a fatal embrace.

The seminar sought to situate and examine the colonial inheritance of Shimla town amidst rapidly changing circumstances: socio-economic, political, morphological, architectural, etc. The processes that have transformed Shimla into the largest and most important city of Himachal Pradesh have simultaneously undermined and exposed the earlier exclusionist conceptions upon which it was originally established. Even as governmental functioning pertaining to the administration and management of the town appears to flatten cultural differences and the contestation that it engenders, opposing interests, aesthetics and aspirations attempt to expand their claim upon the town. Are notions of 'colonial' civility and privilege its true social indicators and therefore in need of reaffirmation? Or is the egalitarian frankness of *pahari* mores its natural Himalayan home? Who speaks, or should speak, for Shimla? Furthermore, what about the expectations and concerns of the large number of visitors coming to Shimla?

These are certainly important academic questions pertaining to sub-cultures that invariably inhabit urban spaces. However, mentalities also acquire materiality. They find expression through cultural practice, arts, architecture and numerous other forms. It needs to be borne in mind, therefore, that structures and artifacts are part of a larger process of cultural production: one that is continuous and constantly changing. The morphology of a town reflects the thought processes it envelopes within it and the changes these may have undergone. Acts of conservation that sometimes tend to pass judgment on cultural worth and values, are themselves a cultural product: the result of an altered and altering mentality. Buildings, roads, transportation, gardens and public places are most often studied separately: hardly ever in their complex relationship with other areas of concern that might have a crucial bearing upon them.

While recognizing the divergent perspectives of scholars, administrators and architects an attempt was made to look closely at the interstices delineating the broad areas of given wisdom

that dominates different specializations. The themes on which the seminar will focus are listed below. Unlike in other seminars where the list of subjects in the concept note is usually indicative, the list below seems rather large and comprehensive. But that is for a reason. It is expected that the contributions and presentations of participants will not be merely descriptive, but will ask nuanced questions that interrogate simplistic positions. It is only when a conversation between disciplines takes place that a more complete and clearer understanding of issues becomes possible.

Proposed Themes/ Sessions of the Seminar

Conceptualizing Urbanization

Urbanization in colonial India; regional or local variations and impact on subsequent growth; implications for urban planners today

Trends of urbanization in contemporary India; long-term social processes and implications for urban societies,

Nature and characteristics of towns in mountain landscapes

Morphology and Buildings of Colonial Shimla

The British inheritance: mapping the morphology of elitism and exclusion; Indian/ 'native' quarters.

Structures of authority: colonial buildings and their socio-political significance

Structures of subservience: civic services, labour hostels/ quarters, means of transportation and markets

Conserving Colonial Structures and Spaces

The crucial question: what to conserve?

Techniques, technologies; Aesthetics of adaptive reuse; winning public acceptance

Role of institutions, government and private individuals in conservation;

Case studies/ learning experiences of restoration and conservation

Social Transformation and Economic Aspirations in a Democratized Town

Shimla in independent India: population growth; construction; hotels and tourism; governmental and institutional growth.

Urban amenities; development and governance

Forests, Water and the Creation of 'Natural' Spaces

Environmental impact of Shimla town on forests (flora/fauna) and natural resources;

'Natural' spaces: gardens, parks, game

The Future: Identifying Possibilities in the Context of Civic Stress

Would a 'renewed' Shimla that seeks to preserve important elements of its history and colonial experience (however painful) necessarily stand in opposition to a modern, planned and aesthetically different 'new' Shimla that must meet the requirements of an exploding population?

Do modern alternatives offer possibilities of addressing the crucial issues of sustainability and harmonizing Shimla's colonial tradition with the aspirations of a growing and demanding middle class?

The National Seminar on '*Shimla: Harmonizing Colonial Inheritance, Urban Aesthetics and Modernization*' was organized in collaboration with Department of Language and Culture, Government of Himachal Pradesh at IAS during 07-08 October 2014. Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS and Ms. Upma Chawdhry, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary (Language and Culture) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh were the Conveners of the Seminar. Professor Chetan Singh welcomed the participants and introduced the seminar. Ms. Upma Chawdhry made Introductory Remarks.

Participants:

- Smt. Sarojini G. Thakur, Himachal Pradesh, Private Universities Regulatory Authority, Shimla
- Ms. Upma Chawdhry, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Language and Culture to the Government of Himachal
- Professor Sujata Patel, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- Shri Ved Segan, 23-B, Aundh Road, Flat No. 5, Meenal Apartments, Pune
- Dr. Jagvir Singh Chandel, Govt. College College, Jukhala, Bilaspur
- Shri Tikender Panwar, Municipal Corporation, Shimla
- Ar. Jasmine Kaur, Senior Consultant, Landscape and Environmental, Planning Department, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi
- Dr. Sanjeeva Pandey, IFS, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla
- Dr. Ravinder Kumar Dhiman, Govt. Ayurvedic Health Center, New Shimla
- Professor Bhupinder Singh Marh, Department of Geography, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
- Professor Laxman S. Thakur, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

- Dr. Yogesh Snehi, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Narayani Gupta, Consultant, INTACH, Delhi
- Ms. Saumya Sharma, Fellow Designate, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Vaneet Jishtu, Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Panthaghati, Shimla
- Professor S.R. Mehrotra, 'Seva' Ambedkar Chowk, Chaura Maidan, Shimla
- Shri S.N. Joshi, Panchvati, Bharari, Shimla

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the Seminar:

Session I

Conceptualizing Urbanization

Narayani Gupta: *Urbanization in South Asia in the Railway Age, 1860s-1960s*

Sujata Patel: *The conundrum of Indian urbanism. Is there a vision?*

Bhupinder Singh Marh: *'Shimla (Simla): Nostalgia of History and An Enigma of Urban Planning'*

Session-II

Morphology and Buildings of Colonial Shimla

Laxman Singh Thakur: *Stones and Styles of the Raj: Debates on British Architecture in Shimla*

Ravinder Kumar Dhiman: *Morphology and Buildings of Colonial Shimla*

Session-III

Conserving Colonial Structures and Spaces

Saumya Sharma: *Conservation of Historic Urban Landscape of Shimla*

Ved Segan: *'Learning Experience/ Dealing with Government Agencies: A Case Study of Gaiety Building Restoration'*

Session-IV

Forests, Water and the Creation of 'Natural Spaces'

S.N. Joshi: *Forests, Water and the Creation of 'Natural Spaces'*

Vaneet Jishtu: *Colonial impacts on the Flora of Shimla*

Session-V

Forests, Water and the Creation of 'Natural Spaces' (Contd.)

Jasmine Kaur: *Planning of Hilly Areas: An Eco-Sensitive Approach*

Sanjeeva Pandey: *Ecological Interaction between Urban and Natural Spaces of Shimla Town*

Session-VI

The Future: Identifying Possibilities in the Context of Civic Stress

Tikender Panwar: *The Future: Identifying Possibilities in the Context of Civic Stress*

Jagvir Singh Chandel: *GIS based Road Network–Analysis for Tourist Destinations: A Case Study for Shimla Town Himachal Pradesh*

10. National Seminar on ‘The Power of Communication: The Media, Public Space and Participatory Democracy’ (13-14 October 2014)

Rationale: The media has been a growth sector over two decades and more of liberalisation. All evidence points towards the media industry having substantially outrun the overall rate of growth of the economy. This is not surprising since advertising which has been the principal driver of media growth, tends to leave behind other sectors in times of economic buoyancy. Technology has been another powerful driver of media growth over the last two decades. From the first glimmers of satellite broadcasting over the C band which enabled local cable operators to provide a menu of untold variety in the early 1990s, to the recent spurt in the ‘direct to home’ transmissions, the Indian TV scenario has been transformed from a tightly controlled government monopoly, to a state of unregulated proliferation.

A further enabling mechanism has been the rapid growth of internet access. The digital divide remains very much a reality and the numbers that are able to tap into the full potential of the internet, is still a rather small fraction of the total population. The proliferation of cellular telephony though, has made limited modes of access a reality for growing numbers. And the damage potential is at the same time manifest in the growth of the politics of rumour.

It has been a central dilemma of the recent phase of media growth in India that the physical infrastructure has expanded, but the rules of the game are yet to be agreed. The official response has been to put in place a doctrine of intermediary liability, which has had a special bearing on the emerging sector of the social media. This is a principle that is being fought in the court-rooms by well-endowed internet giants. But at the level of individual users, section 66A of the Information Technology Act -- enacted in 2009 – remains a source of peril for social media users.

There are worries often expressed that competition among media channels has fuelled a race to the bottom. ‘Sting operations’ which are by definition illegal unless they serve a strong public interest, have become a common recourse. Respect for privacy and personal reputation has become a rather loosely observed component of the code of media ethics.

Incidents in the recent past when media coverage has been directly paid for by political and business entities have fuelled public concerns about spurious and inauthentic information circulating in the public domain merely to serve profit objectives.

Episodes when the media has amplified public discontent and caused severe stress within the apparatuses of the state, have led to frequent expressions of concern. Serving and retired intelligence officials have remarked on the destabilization potential of the new social media. And current and past prime ministers have spoken of the need to be vigilant about the use of the social media, but also to ensure that the free speech right is respected and the potential of the new media in serving larger national goals is realized.

The global financial meltdown in September 2008 made deep inroads into the fortunes of the media. The months that followed sharply highlighted the vulnerability of the media industry to corporate pressures. Despite its very loud voice and its pervasive presence in the lives of several million citizens, the media industry is dwarfed by India's major corporate players. Illustratively, the advertising budget of just one among the leading players in the 'fast moving consumer goods' (FMCG) space would be of the same order of magnitude as the total revenue of India's biggest media groups.

This has been the context in which certain very large corporate entities – possibly among a host of smaller ones – have moved into the media space. The official response to this complex of changes has been marked by fits and spurts, which finally subside into indecision and inaction.

Efforts to transform the state-owned broadcasting agencies into public service media have faltered. And with commercial motives being dominant, large numbers of citizens who are of no conceivable interest to advertisers have fallen between the cracks, losing their voice within the public sphere.

Older experiments in using the official media as a vehicle for transmitting a message of development and diversity have fallen into obscurity and neglect. While the ambitious experiment of using satellite-enabled broadcast media for developmental objectives is yet to be evaluated, the state-owned media are seen to have not transformed their approach according to the times.

Radio, which could be the most democratic and accessible of broadcast media, remains underdeveloped in its potential because of a refusal by the government to surrender its monopoly over news and current affairs content over the media.

A broad-based and critical debate on media policy, which looks at its promise as a space for participatory democracy, has been sorely lacking. This is in part because media industry players have worked themselves into the vantage position of setting the terms of the discourse. The voices of civil society and in particular, of those who stand to gain the most from a broadening of democratic spaces, have remained unheard.

This is the context in which an event under the above title is proposed at the institute. The ground covered in the event could include:

- a) public understanding and perceptions of the media;
- b) media representations of the 'public' – 'in' and 'out' groups; voices heard and unheard;
- c) 'development' as represented in the media and the public space;
- d) the voice afforded to diverse communities in determining development priorities;
- e) the means afforded to diverse communities in voicing their opinion;
- f) how the technical means of getting diverse opinions into the public space have evolved: from print, to the tightly controlled broadcasting space, to the unregulated broadcast space of the 1990s onwards;
- g) securing transparency and public accountability in the media space;
- h) from the perception of the telephone as a luxury irrelevant to the lives of the majority in the country, to its current status as an irreplaceable accessory of everyday life across all categories;
- i) the plus and minus side of the ledger on the new communication possibilities;
- j) the rights to privacy and personal reputation – reconciling these with accountability and the public right to information;
- k) the politics of rumour; the damage potential of rumour and how rumour is also a means of enforcing public accountability;
- l) how efforts to politically manage information invariably prove self-defeating, whether it is in the 1975-77 Emergency or today;
- m) where do we go for a free and democratic media universe.

The event would seek to look back, look at current realities and look ahead to how things could be made better within a democratic order.

The National seminar on '*The Power of Communication: The Media, Public Space and Participatory Democracy*' was organized at IAS during 13-14 October 2014. Shri Sukumar Muralidharan, Fellow, IAS was the Convener of the Seminar. The Welcome Address was given by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Shri Sukumar Muralidharan, Convener of the seminar gave Introduction to the Seminar.

Participants:

- Mr. Rajesh Mandhotra, Umar Ujala, New lands Estate, Shimla
- Mr. Ashwani Sharma, Indian Express, Shimla

- Ms. Samarika Kumar, Alternative Law Forum, Infantry Road, Bangalore
- Ms. Geeta Seshu, Varun, Carter Road, Bandra (W), Mumbai
- Dr. John Babu Koyye, Department of Convergent Journalism, Central University of Kashmir, J&K
- Professor Padmaja Shaw, Department of Communication & Journalism, Osmania University, Hyderabad
- Mr. A.S. Panneerselvan, The Hindu, Chennai
- Dr. Rabindranath Manukonda, Central University of Himachal Pradesh
- Professor Vinod Pavarala, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- Dr. Vishram Dhole, Department of Communication Studies, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
- Dr. Lion Konig, Centre for Culture Media & Governance, Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- Dr. Arvind Siuvaramakrishnan, Asian College of Journalism, Madras
- Professor Chinmayi Arun, National Law University Delhi, New Delhi
- Professor Abhijit Bora, Mass Communication & Journalism, Tezpur University, Assam
- Ms. Pamela Philipose, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- Mr. Siddharth Narrain, Alternative Law Forum, Bangalore
- Professor Subarno Chattarji, Department of English, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Ms. Ammu Joseph, 71, ST Bed Layout, Koramangala, Bangalore
- Mr. Shubhranshu Choudhary, 101, Shahpura, Bhopal
- Mr. Bhairav Acharya, Century park, Richmond Road, Bangalore
- Mr. Paranjay Guha Thakurta, South City, Gurgaon, Haryana
- Professor Vibodh Parthasarathi, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- Mr. Sajan Venniyoor, New Friends Colony, New Delhi
- Professor Udayon Misra, National Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Kundan Lal Tuteja, Tagore Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. R. Umamaheshwari, Fellow IAS, Shimla

The participants made presentations on the following theme during the seminar.

Session I

The media as it is: ownership, journalists as stakeholders and internal mechanisms of accountability

Paranjoy Guha Thakurta: *Trends in Media Ownership*

A.S. Panneerselvan: *Is Self-Regulation Working?*

Sajan Venniyoor: *The Dirty Work of Empire: Orwell, WWII and the roots of Public Service Broadcasting in India*

Sukumar Muralidharan: *Journalists' Rights Within the Media Freedom Discourse*

Session-II

Aspirational states: the media as it could be

Binod C. Agrawal: *Promises and Performances of Satellite Communication Technology for Development in India*

Arvind Sivaramakrishnan: *Bridging the Gulf: the News Media and the Public*

Padmaja Shaw: *Public Service Broadcasting As Bridge to the Future*

Session-III

Social media and the new communication technologies

Pamela Philipose: *Reverberations In The City: Media aggregation and the Delhi gang rape coverage*

Vishram Dhole: *The Uneasy Relationship Between the New Media Generated Public Sphere and the Nation State*

Rabindranathan M: *The Second Machine Age of Communication Technologies*

Session-IV

Safeguarding media diversity

Ammu Joseph: *Whose pluralism is it anyway?*

Vibodh Parthasarathi: *Diversity on Mute?: The Shifting Presence of Media Diversity in Press Policy, c.1947-1990*

Smarika Kumar: *Concentration of Media Ownership and the Imagination of Free Speech: The Competing Claims of the Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(1)(g)*

Shubhranshu Chaudhary: *Where do we go for a free and democratic media universe?*

Session-V

The media and the public

Geeta Seshu: *Media obsessions: surveillance, stalking and mining the private*

Lion Koenig: *Claiming Public Space: 'Grassroots Comics' and Participatory Democracy in India*

Subarno Chattarji: *The media, the university, and the public sphere*

Vinod Pavarala: *Blurred Vision: Development Communication and Community Radio in India*

Session-VI

Regional contexts

Abhijit Bora: *Media In Assam: A Three-Dimensional Viewpoint*

John Babu Koyye: *Development as represented in the Kashmir media*

Rajesh Mandhotra: *Media ki jan anubhuti evam vivek*

Session-V

Towards evolving new legal foundations

Bhairav Acharya: *Re-visiting Indian defamation law*

Siddhartha Narain: *Constitutional Approaches to Freedom of Speech & Expression: Hate Speech Doctrine and the Boundaries of Speech in India*

Chinmayi Arun: *Balancing Newsgathering and Privacy in the Age of Surveillance*

11. National Seminar on 'Idea of Transgression' (27-29 October 2014)

Rationale: The phenomenon of transgression has always been both fascinating and enigmatic. It is fascinating because it stems from human longing for freedom to live life on one's own terms and the consequent urge to cross boundaries and subvert limitations. The notion of transgression also brings into play notions of resistance, will, risk, and courage. This explains our preoccupation with transgression which also involves a simultaneous recognition of limits that we affirm in the very act of crossing them. In fact, the sense of 'crossing over' comes only with the acknowledgement of the limit which provides the 'over'. The concept of transgression is enigmatic because it is conceptually tied up with the restrictive and highly contested notion of

a 'boundary'- a Lakshman-Rekha. In a contemporary culture where uncertainties abound (and even pre-modern cultures were not free from uncertainties) it is often difficult to determine where the alleged boundaries—whether physical, sexual, natural or moral—lie. Hence, the theme of transgression is increasingly becoming available for interrogation from a number of theoretical standpoints. Texts from different cultural traditions and historical periods are being scrutinized to understand the workings of transgression. This seminar intends to focus on the logic, politics, and the ethics of transgression in its diverse manifestations.

Transgression is an act and as such an event; a happening in the human world. Though deliberate, purposive, and concerted, transgression is not a happening of ordinary sort like many of our intentional acts. What makes transgression a different kind of happening is that in it a violation has occurred, some line has been crossed, but transgression is not a simple rule or law breaking either. The violation or the overstepping of a boundary is termed variously—a heroic gesture, a rebellion, defiance, the politics of affront, inner disgust, temptation, a symbolic outburst, an act of courage, and even a rupture—ensuring that the existing order of things will never be the same again. The notion of transgression is thus logically tied up with the notion of a boundary, or the limit and more importantly with the extremely difficult notions of the 'inside' and the 'outside'. The notion of boundary or the limit is thus a logical pre-requisite of transgression. It is worthwhile to explore the nature of this logical tie, or the very structuring of both the notions in terms of one another. It is also worthwhile to explore the whole network of cognates that surround the notions of limit and transgression.

The notions of 'limit' and 'transgression' have engaged almost all philosophers' attention while demarcating the self from the not-self, being from non-being, knowledge from ignorance, the real from the imaginary, and the universals from particulars. Kant and Wittgenstein offer the rigorous articulation of the way the notion of 'limit' and 'transgression' are structured in terms of one another. Kant attempts to set the limit to thinking itself by articulating the transcendental conditions if the synthetic a-priori knowledge is to be possible. Wittgenstein too speaks of the 'limit' and 'transgression' but with reference to the expression of thought. Wittgenstein's famous pronouncements that 'The limits of my language mean the limits of my world' has sparked off the intense debate in the domain of philosophy of language just as what Kant's Critique of Pure Reason did in the domain metaphysics. In both these articulations the everyday usage of 'limit' as limitation is dispelled and the logical structure of the concepts of limit and transgression is revealed.

The conceptual distinction between limit as limitation and limit as condition of possibility is of utmost importance in the twin discourse on 'limit' and 'transgression'. The everyday usage of the concept of 'limit' is in terms of a 'limitation', a 'boundary', a 'chain', a 'binding force', or a 'restriction' that constrains realization of one's freedom to act in a certain manner, physical or otherwise. The nature of this limitation may be physical, technical, environmental,

psychological and social. But precisely because the 'limit as limitation' is a synthetic notion it allows the overstepping (overcoming?) of limitation. But the notion of 'limit' has another, a more philosophical sense in which the 'limit' is understood as a 'transcendental or a-priori condition' of anything that is to be possible at all. Whereas 'the limit as limitation' has a negative connotation, 'the limit as transcendental or a-priori condition' has a positive connotation. With this clarification in mind, and given the distinctive contexts in which philosophers have set out the transcendental conditions of possibility, say of knowledge in the case of Kant, of being in the case of Heidegger, and of expression of thought in the case of Wittgenstein, this seminar intends to explore how the notions of limit and transgression operate in their philosophies.

In the Continental tradition of philosophy these notions are reflected upon very profoundly by philosophers like Jaspers, Heidegger, and Foucault. Jaspers talks about limit-situations or the boundary-situations characterized by such experiences as dread or guilt in which the human mind 'confronts the restrictions and pathological narrowness of its existing forms, and allows itself to abandon the securities of its limitedness, and so to enter new realm of self-consciousness.' Such situations reveal the ambiguity of human existence—that much of it is spent in between two opposing perspectives. Moreover since these situations expose human weakness they motivate us to communicate, to enter into a dialogue that makes our differences rather than our agreements known. Foucault's 'A Preface to Transgression' stresses the centrality of sexuality in a secular and post-enlightenment age and shows how transgression and limit has replaced the older dichotomy of the sacred and the profane. The various stages of existence that Kierkegaard talks about—*aesthetic, ethical and religious*— all involve border crossing which could very well be 'a leap' - either of faith or uncertainty.

What captures our imagination when we are confronted with the notion of 'transgression' is not any particularly privileged item such as fascination for defiance, or for radical interrogation of existing norms of validity—whether moral, *aesthetical, political, or social* or for margins and their relation to totalities. There is no archetypal transgression just as there are no archetypal virtues. Like Aristotelian virtues, transgressions are manifestly situation-specific. But given this, and without falling into the trap of relativism of any kind, we may still ask as to what exactly would constitute transgression if the bi-polarities such as good and bad are questioned? Drawing the line between the good and the evil, the sacred and the profane, the private and the public, imagination and reality, sanity and madness, classes and casts, etc. is itself a politically structured act. As stated above, one of the objectives of this seminar is to explore the politics of introducing (and defying) the boundaries and limits in the diverse fields of human existence such as religion, language, nation, morality and aesthetics.

In the domain of science the sense conveyed by the notion of boundary is perhaps what is meant by the established science and the scientific paradigm of the day. The existing corpus of scientific knowledge itself becomes a boundary that sets the limit for the scientific imagination

of the day. The new radical scientific discoveries like that of Galileo or Einstein then turn out to be the acts of ‘transgression’ introducing paradigm shifts that radically alter the established schemes of explanation and our understanding of nature. Karl Jaspers sees boundaries as enabling. In his discussion of the limits of science he says that every limit contains a promise of going beyond. But what are the limits of science?—the question Husserl also poses in a Kantian spirit—Does its overcoming lead to a new kind of science? Does it offer a new conception of objectivity? Or does its overcoming imply crossing over to another domain, such as religion and art? Do we turn to philosophy because of the limits of science as Jaspers would say or do we turn to science because of the limits of philosophy as the positivists would say? Given the idea that each branch of knowledge is an autonomous ‘discipline’ whose boundaries are defined rigorously, is interdisciplinarity among humanities and social sciences transgressive as suggested by the term ‘transdisciplinarity’?

The phenomenon of transgression presupposes such dualities of sacred-profane, good-evil, normal-pathological, sane-mad, and private and public. The question is whether such dualities can ever be sustained as absolute or as clear-cut distinctions and transgression be defined accordingly. In the light of the complexities of genetic engineering can we still sustain the age-old divide between the natural and the artificial? What about the dualism between the categories of ‘man’ and ‘woman’ in the light of transgender? The implicit indeterminacy in the idea of cyborg blurs the dichotomous and determinate distinction between, ‘human being’ and ‘machine’. In a similar vein the wandering Gypsies seem to problematize the very idea of a ‘locale’, a concept that grounds itself in the notion of a border, since they belong to none. Perhaps, the notion of ‘no man’s land’ is the best limiting case for the notion of boundary and transgression.

In most of the recent studies on transgression, it is seen in such contexts as transgression and taboo, transgression and graffiti, transgressive cinema, transgressive art, transgression and crime, and so on. The underlying claim in all these is to question all the taboos of our age and this act of questioning and the consequent breaking is seen as act of courage that is termed as transgression. Transgression in today’s imagination is an agency of transformation to approach freedom. This seminar intends to reflect on the conceptual issues involved in this form of imagining transgression.

The National seminar on ‘*Idea of Transgression*’ was organized at IAS during 27-29 October 2014. Professor Sharad Deshpande, Former Tagore Fellow, IAS was the Convener of the Seminar. The Welcome Address was delivered by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Professor Sharad Deshpande, the Convener introduced the Seminar.

Participants:

- Professor Bhalachandra Nemade, Vijaya Shri Durga, C.H.S. Santacruz East, Mumbai

- Dr. Milind Wakankar, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
- Dr. Soumyabrata Choudhury, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Professor Prajit K. Basu, Department of Philosophy, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- Professor Satish C. Aikant, Department of English, HNB Garhwal University, Pauri
- Professor Nirmalya Narayan Chakraborty, Department of Philosophy, Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata
- Professor Syed Sayeed, English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad
- Shri Ashok Vajpei, Raja Foundation, Sufdarjung Development Area, New Delhi
- Dr. Anirban Mukherjee, Department of Philosophy, North Bengal University, Siliguri
- Professor M. Narasimhan, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore
- Shri Rahul Gore, Opolis Architects, Sunder Nagar, Kalina, Mumbai
- Shri Anmol Vellani, Adarsh Garden, Jayanagar, Bangalore
- Professor Sharad Deshpande, Tagore Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Professor Udayon Misra, National Fellow, IAS, Shima
- Shri Rajesh Joshi, National Fellow, IAS, Shima
- Dr. Pravesh Jung Golay, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Albeena Shakil, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Yogesh Snehi, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Sarvachetan Katoch, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Dr. Esha Shah, Fellow, IAS, Shimla

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the seminar:

Special Lecture

Shri Ashok Vajpeyi: *Creativity as Transgression*

Session I

Professor Bhalachandra Nemade: *Between Text and Context: Transgression as Mediation*

Professor Satish Aikant: *Beyond the Sacred Thread: Transgression and Freedom in U.R. Ananth Murty's Samskāra*

Session II

Dr. Milind Wakankar: *Ullanghan as Originary Institution of the Social*

Session III

Dr. Anmol Vellani: *Transgressive Art and its Limits*

Dr. Saumyabrata Chaudhuri: *Ritual Transgression, Historical Intervention, and Ontological Exit*

Session IV

Professor Prajit Basu: *Transgression and (Techno) Science*

Professor M. Narasimhan: *Transgressing the barrier: A Case Study in Developmental Biology*

Session V

Professor Nirmalya N. Chakravarti: *Knowledge, Known, and Unknowable*

Dr. Anirban Mukherjee: *Transgressing the Constraints of Extremes*

Session VI

Shri Rahul Gore: *Nari Gandhi and Transgressive Architecture*

Session VII

Professor Sayed Syeed: *Philosophy as/of Transgression*

Dr. Pravesh Jung Golay: *Philosophy from its Margins*

12. National Seminar on ‘Disciplines, Movements and Policies: The Changing Relationship between Science, State and Society’ (24-25 November 2014)

Rationale: Internal changes within the sciences are rendered more complex by the organizational transformation at the different sites of knowledge production. Institutions of higher learning and research forge new collaborative ties and arrangements with a variety of stakeholders and clients under the pressure of a state that appears to be withdrawing as the major, and sometimes only, supporter of scientific research. In fact, the state’s relationship with the world of science, and the internal dynamic of scientific and technological evolution, has rendered the study of ‘science and state’ highly problematic and contested.

In order to engage with this problematic a group of scholars had congregated at the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla in 2012 for a two-day workshop. The purpose was to examine and explore the relationship between science, state and society as well as the concepts and theories employed by researchers studying the relationship. The proceedings of this engagement appeared in the February 2014 issue of Seminar entitled ‘State of Science’. The contributions in this issue reflected the changing science, state and society relationship in the South. A major concern of several of these papers was the field of agricultural science and agricultural biotechnology. From their respective disciplinary perspectives, the contribution asked what the transformations in the state, institutional and organizational practice of the

technosciences meant for democracy and citizenship. They sought to understand what these changes signified for the making of policy for the sciences and development, and how these transformations were produced within institutions of higher education that sustain the system for the production of knowledge.

A seminar at the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, between 24-25 November 2015, proposes to focus the next discussion on the several sites of interrogation and research, civil action and resistance. Five decades ago there was a greater degree of convergence on questions and approaches. In contrast, the dissatisfaction and differentiation with the world of sciences is reflected more tangibly in the metadiscourse as well. At a foundational level the social imaginary of science has itself changed, as has the language of political legitimacy. These changes can be identified at the epistemological, institutional, organizational and ideological levels; not to mention the entanglements and nested association between these levels.

The study of controversies and controversial science has revealed the diversity of the sciences as opposed to its unity. Furthermore, the greater emphasis on its instrumental side, captured in the concept of technoscience, sometimes at the expense of its intrinsic goals, has further exacerbated this diversity and differentiation. These sciences are in turn implicated in equally diverse relations with the state, and this in turn is reflected in the varied cultures of policy-making across and within nations. Likewise, there are different cultures of science policy making spread across the sciences and technosciences. The concept of technoscience itself is a product of a particular moment in the evolution of science and technology, a conjuncture both in the development of the sciences where one ideal of knowledge is overwhelmed if not suppressed by another.

A claim one could reasonably make is that the technosciences are embedded in equally diverse social relations and cultures of policy and decision-making. This call for papers solicits contributions that reflect upon this diversity in the areas of medicine, health, environment, and communication technologies. The plural contexts within which the sciences are embedded have given rise to a proliferation of conceptual categories and languages that overlap even while referring to distinct objects—mandated science, post-academic science, mode-2 science, triple helix, academic capitalism, post-normal science, social robust science, science in the agora, and so on. Clearly, this transformation has been catalyzed by the genetics-communication revolution, which in turn transforms the state as well: from a nation state into a 'network state', driven by the new logics of networks and identities. Despite the proliferation of conceptual categories, they all gesture towards a greater socialization of science which brings with it questions of accountability, social responsibility and innovation, all entangled in a variety of ways, though the dominant discussion around innovation very frequently refers to market innovation. So much so, Nowotny et al. would characterize the 1950s as an era of the scientization of society and the last two decades as marking in more ways than one, the socialization of science.

There appears to be the recognition that a culture of democratic pluralism is the very prerequisite for the production and reproduction of the culture of science. Ironically enough, speaking of matters closer home, we have been witness to a precipitous decline in the democratic culture of science in the subcontinent. The inability of the scientific community to cope with the democratization and expansion of the social reach of science has reinforced authoritarian tendencies within the scientific community, sometimes expressed in the assertion of their rightful and sole claim to scientific expertise. This undermines science's ability to adjudicate between several epistemic or social alternatives. The centring of scientific authority in the narrativization of science plays a role analogous to the imaginary of science as value-neutral. Furthermore, in the auditing of scientific innovation or resolution of controversies, there is a failure to highlight the socially distributed nature of knowledge in the making— thereby legitimating the new intellectual property regimes. As public controversies related to science proliferate—a sign of the socialization of science— one misses the voices of democracy and dissidence within the world of science. The seminar hopes to stimulate a conversation on the changing social and organizational context of science and a reflection on how our concepts, categories and theories are shaped by and mirror these changes.

Contributions from interested participants are invited on the following themes:

- Cultures of policy-making in the sciences and technosciences: health and medicine, environment, communication and energy
- Interrogating technoscience, mode-2 and other conceptual categories framing studies and research on the sciences/technosciences in South Asia:
- Scientific accountability in a 'network state'
- Dimensions of the socialization of science
- Challenges for democratic pluralism in the world of science.

The National seminar on '*Disciplines, Movements and Policies: The Changing Relationship between Science, State and Society*' was organized at IAS during 24-25 November 2014. Professor Dhruv Raina, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi was the Convener of the Seminar. The Welcome Address was given by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Professor Dhruv Raina, the Convener introduced the Seminar.

Participants:

- Dr. Amit Sengupta, LGF, Saket, New Delhi
- Shri Om Prasad, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

- Dr. Nupur Chowdhury, Jindal Global Law School, Sonapat
- Dr. Saumen Chattopadhyay, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Ms. Urmila Unnikrishnan, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Professor Mohan Rao, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Leon Morenas, School of Planning & Architecture, Delhi
- Professor Dhruv Raina, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Esha Shah, Fellow, IAS, Shimla
- Shri Sukumar Muralidharan, Fellow, IAS, Shimla

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the seminar:

Session I

Amit Sengupta: *A Counter Hegemonic Agenda for Health Research*

Mohan Rao: *Reproductive Tourism, Surrogacy and the Neo-Liberal State in India*

Shiju Sam Varughese: *Science, State and Democracy in the Era of Biopolitics- Endosulfan Survivors as Non-Public in Kerala– TO BE READ*

Session II

Esha Shah: *Science Based Risk Assessment: Rethinking Scientific and Social Appraisal of Transgenics*

Rajeswari Raina: *Agronomy and Agrarian Alternatives in India: The Discipline as Lens– TO BE READ*

Session III

Leon A Morenas: *Dissimilating the Smart City*

Nupur Chowdhury: *Supreme Court and Technologies*

Sukumar Muralidharan: *Civil Society in the Network State, the Techno-politics of Anti-politics*

Session IV

Saumen Chattopadhyaya: *Funding of Science: Emerging Relationship between State and Society*

13. International Conference on “Saptarashis’ of Modern India: Tradition, Change, and Svaraj” in collaboration with Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner at Bikaner (4-6 January 2015)

Rationale: It has been argued that Indian traditions renew themselves through exemplars rather than ideologues.¹ An exemplar may be described as someone who embodies a consistency between *anubhav* (experience), *vichar* (thought), and *achar* (action). Experience in this triadic unity refers not only to positive or sensory data, but direct apprehension of integral wisdom; it is not mere mental speculation. The *vichar* or intellectual component implies the rational working out of the experiential basis of knowledge so that is more easily communicated to others and conforms to norms of logic and sense. *Achar* refers not only to right conduct but effective agency and intervention in the secular and temporal sphere of society, politics, culture, or economics as the case may be. The exemplar, as opposed to the ideologue, is not concerned primarily with enunciating a coherent body of theoretical knowledge, but in embodying and practicing a certain way of life. While ideologues may be the founders of systems of ideas and therefore very influential, they do not necessarily live or practice these ideas as exemplars do. In this way of conceptualizing the transmission of knowledge, exemplars may come any strata of society; they are not necessarily trained intellectuals.

The assumption behind this seminar proposal is that modern India was fashioned by exemplars instead of ideologues. One of the most significant expression of the exemplary in the classical Indian thought is the idea of the *rishi*. According to Monier Williams, a *rishi* was “a singer of sacred hymns, an inspired poet or sage,” but more importantly, one of the “sages or saints, occupying the same position in India history as the heroes and patriarchs of other countries” (<http://www.sanskrit-lexicon.uni-koeln.de/monier/>). The concept of the Saptarishis—or the seven *rishis*²—is an ancient idea in India. Though the seven mythical sages are never

¹ This distinction was first advanced by K. J. Shah, who taught philosophy at Karnatak University, Dharwar, and was Wittgenstein’s student. His daughter, Anuradha Veeravalli, used this idea in a PhD in Philosophy at Delhi University submitted in 2000. See also Raghavendra Rao’s unpublished paper, “The Exemplar versus the Ideologue: The Issue of Friends and Foes,” circulated first at the seminar on “Interpretations of Gandhi” organized by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in New Delhi on 21-23 March 1996. The idea of Saptarashis of Modern India was first mooted by the late Professor Ramchandra Gandhi (1937-2007), one of India’s most distinguished contemporary philosophers.

² The *Satapata Brahmana* (14.5.2.6) lists the following as the Saptarishis: Gotama, Bharadwaj, Viswamitra, Jamadagni, Vasista, Kasyapa, and Atri. In the *Mahabharata*, other rishis are included in the mythical seven including Marichi, Angiras, Pulaha, Kritu, Pulastya, and they called Prajapatis or founding-fathers. In Astrology, the Saptarishis form the constellation of the “Great Bear.” It is important to remember that many Vedic rishis were women such as Romasha, Lopamudra, Apala, Kadru, Visvavara, Ghosha, Juhu, Vagambhrini, Paulomi, Yami, Indrani, Savitri, and Devayani. There are two main senses of the word derived from the root *rsh*, “to go or flow or move” and “to see.” Monier Williams suggested the latter derivation by liking it to the ancient Irish *arsan* (as sage or wise man) and to the Sanskrit *drsh* “to see.” Swami Vivekananda called rishis “Mantra-drashtas” or “the seers of thought” not “talkers” or “book-swallowers” (CW 3: 283).

named in the Vedic *Samhitas*, later texts such as the *Jaiminiya Brahmana* (2.218-221) and *Brihadaranyaka Upanisad* (2.2.6) begin to enumerate them. Interestingly, it is not the same seven that recur, but the set seems to be open and changeable; by the time of the Mahabharata, only three of the original seven names of the Brihadaranyaka remain, with four new ones added. What is important is that these sages are regarded as founders of society. The makers of ancient India were thus not conquerors or kings, but sages and seers. Is it possible to argue that modern India was also founded not by politicians, conquerors, and ministers, but by sages, saints, and mystics? The proposed seminar is an attempt to explore this notion, especially to understand the making of modern India in terms of the contribution of the *Saptarishis*, those who belonged to their circle, their interrelationships with one another, and their unique or distinctive contribution to ideas and society, and what is more, their direct or indirect contribution to svaraj or self-rule and nation building.

To this end, the following six clusters in chronological order are proposed, with a prominent figure in each cluster who may be considered a rishi. The other members of the cluster need not be considered as subordinate to this figure or always directly related or influenced by him or her but as those who may be discussed in conjunction with this figure. Given M. K. Gandhi's centrality to modern India's formation, Cluster 3, which may be considered the "heart" of this set of seven, naturally has the most number of members. Each cluster can have other names added; the seventh is left as an open category because the set of seven was never meant to be final, but an indicative. It is important, similarly, to remember that the founders of modern India can be women as much as men; the category of rishi, as in Vedic texts, does not exclude women. To avoid using this forum to promote any living guru, only the deceased have been included in the list below.

Cluster 1

Sri Ramakrishna (1836-1886)

Sarada Ma (1853-1920), Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902), M. S. Golwarkar (1906-1973).

Cluster 2

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)

Debendranath Tagore (1817–1905), Kadambari Devi (1861-1884), Abanindranath Tagore (1871-1951).

Cluster 3

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920), Madan Mohan Malaviya (1861-1946), Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(1866-1950) Kasturba Gandhi (1869-1944), Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950), Sarojini Naidu (1879-1950), M.N. Roy 1887-1954), Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964), B. R. Ambedkar (1891-1956), Vinoba Bhave (1895-1982), Subhas Chandra Bose (1897-1945).

Cluster 4

Sri Aurobindo (1872-1950)

The Mother (1978-1973), Dilip Kumar Roy (1897-1980), Satprem (1923-2007), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya (1916-1968).

Cluster 5

Sri Ramana Maharshi (1879-1950)

Śri Atmananda (1883-1959), Nisargatta Maharaj (1897-1981), Ramesh Balsekar (1917-2003).

Cluster 6

J. Krishnamurti (1895-1986)

Annie Besant (1847-1933), Rajneesh (1931-1990), U. G. Krishnamurti (1918-2007).

Cluster 7 (Open)

Could include such figures as Lord Swaminarayan (1781-1830), Sai Baba of Shirdi (1838-1918), Swami Sivananda (1887-1963), Paramahansa Yogananda (1893- 1952), Anandamayi Ma (1896-1982).

International Conference on “*Saptarashis’ of Modern India: Tradition, Change, and Svaraj*” in collaboration with Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner at Bikaner from 4-6 January 2015. Professor Makarand R. Paranjape, Centre for English Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi was the Convener of the conference. Professor Chandrakala Padia, Vice-Chancellor, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner & Chairperson, Governing Body, IAS and Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS gave the welcome address. Professor Makarand Paranjape, Convener of the conference gave introductory remarks. Special Lecture was delivered by Professor Kapil Kapoor, Chancellor, Mahatama Gandhi International Hindi University, Wardha (Maharashtra). Dr. Pragti Sobti, Organizing Secretary of the conference gave the vote of thanks.

Participants:

- Professor Kapil Kapoor, Chancellor, Mahatama Gandhi International Hindi University, Wardha (Maharashtra)
- Professor Jagbir Singh, Former Head, Department of Punjabi, University of Delhi, New Delhi
- Professor Shrawan Kumar, Centre for Canadian Studies, Gurukul Kangri University,

Haridwar

- Professor Sudhir Kumar, Department of Evening Studies-MDRC, Panjab University, Chandigarh
- Dr. Sachidanand Mohanty, Department of English, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- Professor Kailash Baral, EFL University, Shillong Campus, Shillong
- Professor Godabarisha Mishra, Department of Philosophy, University of Madras, Chennai
- Professor Ajit Narayan Tripathi, Retd. Professor, IT, BHU
- Professor Sanjay Srivastava, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
- Dr. Arti Nirmal, Department of English, Vasanta College for Women, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
- Dr. Preeti Singh, Department of Political Science, Vasanta College for Women, Varanasi
- Ms. Nishtha Saxena, Research Scholar, Department of English and Cultural Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh
- Dr. Pradipta Mukherjee, Vidyasagar College for Women, Kolkata
- Professor Vibha Tripathi, Department of AIHC & Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
- Professor Suresh Kumar Agarwal, Department of English, MGS University, Bikaner
- Dr. Namami Shankar Acharya, Guest Faculty, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner
- Dr. Pragti Sobti, Department of English, M.G.S.U. Bikaner
- Ms. Santosh K. Shekhawat, Department of English, M.G.S.U. Bikaner
- Dr. Narayan Singh Rao, Department of History, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner
- Dr. Divya Joshi, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner
- Dr. Seema Sharma, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner
- Dr. Bela Bhanot, S.K.D.L. Govt. Girls College, Ratangarh
- Professor Anand Kumar, Department Reproductive Biology, AIIMS, New Delhi
- Dr. Braj Ratan Joshi, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner
- Dr. Anil Kumar Chhangani, Department of Environment cience, MGS University, Bikaner
- Dr. Nandita Singhvi, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner
- Dr. Anil Kumar Dular, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner

- Shri Umesh Sharma, MGSU, Bikaner
- Professor Satish Rai, Department of Political Science, Mahatama Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi
- Dr. Anant Giri, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
- Dr. N.K. Vyas, Govt. College Bhim, Rajasthan
- Dr. Anindita N. Balslev, Founder, Forum for Cross Cultural Conversation, Denmark
- Dr. Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Govt. Degree College Dhara, Hata, Kushinagar, U.P.
- Dr. Vikram Jha, Department of History, BJS Rampuria college, Bikaner
- Dr. Anuradha Banerjee, Vasani Kanya Mahavidyalaya Varanasi
- Dr. Meghna Sharma, Department of History, MGSU, Bikaner
- Professor H.P. Vyas: Ex. VC, Engg. College, Bikaner

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the conference:

Plenary Session

India's Intellectual Tradition: Theoretical Enunciations

Professor Makarand Paranjape: *The (Un) Known Mahatama: Gandhi's Last Days and the (Un) Making of India*

Session I

Legacies of Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Swami Dayanand

Professor Shrawan Kumar: *Swami Dayand and the Indian Renaissance: A Journey Towards Self-rule and Nation Building*

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Srivastava: *The Impact of Ramakrishna on the Makers of Modern India*

Dr. Pradipta Mukherjee: *A Life of Silent Prayers- Sarada Devi*

Dr. Seema Sharma: *Relevance of Swami Vivekananda's thought in Making of Modern India: A Synoptic Study*

Dr. Namami Shankar Acharya: *Swami Vivekananda ka Shekshnik Chintan aur Aaj ka Bharat*

Session II

Retrieving the Indian Tradition: Rabindranath Tagore & Family

Dr. Anuradha Banerjee: *Rabindra Nath Tagore: Cohesion of Thought & Actions*

Dr. Sadanand Shahi: *Rabindranath Tagore aur Gandhi ka Swarajaya (Asahmatiyon ke Beech Samwad ka Adarsh)*

Session III

Igniting the Soul of Nation: Mahatma Gandhi & His Contemporaries

Professor Kailash Baral: *Risivad and Gandhi: Tradition and Swaraj*

Professor Raghvendra Pratap Singh: *Gandhi on Tradition, Change and Modernity in India: Pluralistic Perspective on the Notion of 'the other'*

Professor Ajit Tripathi & Dr. Vibha Tripathi: *Saptarishis of Modern India: Tradition, Change and Swaraj*

Professor Satish Rai: *Mahatama Gandhi: Bhartiya Rashtra Nirman ki Chintan Dharayon ka Sangam*

Professor Naresh Dadhich: *Mahatama Gandhi and Indian Heritage: Influence and Influenced*

Professor Sanjay Srivastava: *Satyagarh: The Gandhian Method of Conflict Resolution and Peace*

Dr. Narayan Singh Rao: *Role of Mahatama Gandhi and Netaji Subhash C. Bose towards the Rise and Growth of Feminized Nationalism in India (1915-1947 A.D.)*

Ms. Santosh K. Shekhawat & Dr. Pragti Sobti: *Understanding Sarojini Naidu: Perspectives on Tradition, Change and Swaraj*

Dr. Preeti Singh: *A Dialouge between Gandhi "the Ideologue" and Kasturba "the Exemplar": A Reflection on Ashram Life*

Dr. Braj Ratan Joshi: *Mahatama Gandhi aur Manavendranath Rai: Parampara, Parivartan and Swaraj*

Parallel Session

Dr. Bela Bhanot: *Gandhi evam Tilak ke Chintan mein 'Swaraj' ka Kriyatmab Paksh: Yug Dharam ki Avashayakta*

Dr. Rashmi Rai: *The Impact of Mahatama Gandhi on Sarojini Naidu's Struggle for Women's Rights*

Dr. Nandita Singhvi: *Mahatama Gandhi ka Prayogatmak Nretitava, Swatantrata evam Navbharat ka Nirman*

Dr. Vikram Jha: *Swaraj: A Comparative View of Tilak and Gandhi*

Dr. Nishtha Saxena: *Towards Swaraj: Situating Gandhi and Ambedkar in the Contemporary Discourses of Cultural Studies*

Dr. Meghna Sharma: *Social Action Plan and Community Leadership in Modern India: With Special Reference to Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave*

Dr. Anil Dular and Shri Umesh Sharma: *Impact of Bhagavadgita on Gandhi and his Contemporaries*

Session IV

Entering into the Realm of Divine: Sri Aurobindo and His Followers

Professor Sachidanand Mohanty: *Sri Aurobindo the Exemplar*

Professor Sudhir Kumar: *On Chiti (Unity of Being or the Spirit of the Nation): Revisiting Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's Discourses on Culture and Society*

Professor Anand Kumar: *The Convergence of the Scientific and Spiritual Knowledge: Sri Aurobindo on Scientific Knowledge*

Dr. Anant Giri: *Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo*

Dr. Vinita Chandra: *Man and Society in the Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo*

Session V

Discovering Self- Shri Ramanna Maharishi, Krishnamurti and Rajnish

Professor Godabarisha Mishra: *Ramakrishna and Ramanna: Profiling the Empirical Sojourn of the Self-less Selves*

Dr. Divya Joshi: *Myriad Dimensions of Spirituality: An Encounter with Raman Maharshi*

Dr. Arti Nirmal: *A Quest within the Soul: Modern Crisis and the Educational Philosophy of Jiddu Krishnamurthi*

Session VI

Spiritual Icons of India

Professor Suresh Kumar Agarwal: *Acharya Mahapragya: Making of 'Raashtra' (Noble Nation)*

Dr. Anil Chhangani & Dr. Pragti Sobti: *Role of Jambhoji in Environmental Conservation*

Session VII

Svaraj: The Unfinished Agenda

Professor Anindita Balslev: *Why Must We Carry Forward the 'Unfinished' Project of Swami Vivekanand?*

Professor A.K. Singh: *Philosophy into Action: Swami Vivekanand's Ideals of Renunciation and Service and Their Practise by Eknath Ranade*

14. National Seminar on "Is There an Adequate Theory of Justice?" (20-21 March 2015)

Rationale: There exist several contesting theories of justice in the field of socio-political philosophy, though some have a more dominant presence in our theoretical and political imagination than others. The main theoretical contention, as it has evolved in our times, is between conceptions of justice that are universal in scope and those that are contextually historical and hence defined by historical particularity. At the operative level, both have shown limitations in ensuring justice and also involve certain overlaps.

The liberal and more particularly, the Rawlsian theory of justice, arguably suggests that justice can be universally applicable, specifically in its de-ontological thrust. On the other hand, we have the public conceptions of social justice that reduce the universality of the concept to

its historical specificity. In fact, historical specificity decides, or provides an epistemic ground for the universal conception of social justice. But the public imagination, particularly in the Indian context, distorts this necessary ontological relation between the concept and its epistemic ground. The concept of justice is implicated into sociological concreteness that is evident, for example, in Sachar Committee recommendations. Such socio-cultural particulars in societies like India pose challenges to the dominant theory of justice that is singularly associated with Rawls. Further, the continuous process of marginalization and deprivation of some communities has exposed the limits of universal conceptions of justice. The pressure of existential conditions, for example, ever worsening quality of life, is forcing these groups to bring alternate political conceptions of justice to the fore.

On the other side of the spectrum, the liberal conception of justice also offers an opportunity to evaluate the mode of the distribution of social welfarism. The need to evaluate the distributive stamina of the government makes it necessary to provide for the conditions of its successful articulation. Thus, democracy, pluralism and institutional mechanism become the constitutive condition within which justice as a principle becomes operative. Paradoxically, justice as a universal principle of distribution, however, on its way to its concretization, particularly in the form of policy package, generates its own adversary-injustice. The condition of injustice, thus, becomes internal to the very principle of justice. The discourse on justice lands up into the un-resolvable tension between the universal and the particular on the one hand, and justice and injustice on the other.

It is in this general problematic, that the seminar seeks to address the following issues:

First, what is an adequate conception of justice? Can there be one? Can we imagine an expansive conception of justice?

Second, did we ever have such conception of justice in the field of political philosophy particularly in modern times?

Third, what are the conditions for its minimum articulation? Do we have these conditions present in the Indian context?

A National Seminar on “*Is There An Adequate Theory of Justice?*” was organized at IAS during 20-21 March 2015. Professor Gopal Guru, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Dr. Albeena Shakil, Fellow, IAS were the Conveners of the seminar. The welcome address was given by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS. Professor Gopal Guru, Convener of the seminar gave the introductory remarks.

Participants:

- Dr. Prasenjit Biswas, Department of Philosophy, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong
- Dr. Tanweer Fazal, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences,

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

- Professor Gurpreet Mahajan, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Professor Pradeep Gokhale, Central University of Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi
- Professor Partha Chatterjee, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata
- Professor Sundar Sarukkai, Manipal Centre for Philosophy & Humanities, Manipal University, Karnataka
- Professor Sobhanlal Datta Gupta, Retd. Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta, West Bengal
- Dr. Samir Banerjee, Garadi Apartment, Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore
- Dr. Arshad Alam, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Professor Ashok Acharya, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Dr. Parthasarathi Mondal, Centre for Social Theory, School of Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
- Dr. R. Uma Maheshwari, Fellow, IAS
- Dr. Sanjeeb Mukherjee, Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
- Dr. Maidul Islam, Department of Political Science, Presidency University, Kolkata
- Dr. Dhanwanti Nayak, School of Communication, Manipal University, Karnataka
- Professor Gopal Guru, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Albeena Shakil, Fellow, IAS

Participants made presentations on the following themes during the seminar:

Session I

Professor Partha Chatterjee: *Outline of a Post-colonial Theory of Justice*

Professor Sundar Sarukkai: *Rationality of Justice*

Session II

Professor Gurpreet Mahajan: *Beyond Rawls: Why do we need the Ancients?*

Professor Sobhanlal Datta Gupta: *Marx and Justice: Reviewing a Contested Issue*

Session III

Dr. Arshad Alam: *Justice for Whom: Sachar Committee Report and Reservation for Muslims*

Dr. Parthasarathi Mondal: *'Indian' Secularism: Political Philosophy Threatens Social Justice?*

Session IV

Professor Pradeep P. Gokhale: *Dr. Ambedkar's perspective on Justice: Its Dynamic and Dialectical Aspects*

Dr. Prasenjit Biswas: *Re-Signification as the Moment: Gopal Guru's Theory of 'Adequacy of a Theory of Justice'*

Session V

Dr. Sanjeeb Mukherjee: *An Other Theory of Justice*

Dr. Samir Banerjee: *Adequate justice and the fecundity of choice factor*

Session VI

Dr. Tanweer Fazal: *Deconstructing Article 341: Implications for a theory of justice*

Dr. Albeena Shakil: *Women's Aazadi: The Universal/Particular Paradox of Justice*

Dr. R. Uma Maheshwari: *'Oustees' of the Contemporary System: Understanding Displacement and Idea of Justice*

Session VII

Dr. Ashok Acharya: *Globalizing Justice under Non-Ideal Conditions*

Dr. Maidul Islam: *The Elusive yet Necessary Idea of Justice*

Summary of Discussion

Professor Gopal Guru

D. WEEKLY SEMINARS BY FELLOWS

The Fellows of the Institute presented weekly seminars which are open to other scholars at the Institute, Associates of the Inter-University Centre and faculty of Himachal Pradesh University. These seminars are related to the themes of the projects undertaken by the Fellows of the Institute and provide an opportunity for formal interaction among the scholars. During the period under report, the following weekly seminars were given by the Fellows:

- Dr. Shivani Chopra: *Hindi ki Arambhik Atamkathayen-Ardhathanak aur Sarla ek Vidhva ki Atamjivni ka Stri Drishti se Mulyankan* (3 April 2014)
- Dr. Pradip Phanjoubam: *Northeast Question: Birth Pangs of a Geographically and Psychologically Marooned Region* (10 April 2014)
- Dr. Enakshi Ray Mitra: *Later Wittgenstein on the Primacy of Actions* (17 April 2014)

- Dr. Aruna Bommareddi: *Of the Narrative* (24 April 2014)
- Shri Arnab Chatterjee: *Is the Personal beyond Private and Public? A Contribution to Social Theory and Practice* (01 May 2014)
- Dr. Aniruddha Chowdhary: *Singular/Finite History: Towards a Post-Metaphysical Philosophy of History* (01 May 2014)
- Dr. R. Uma Maheshwari: *Reading History with the Tamil Jainas: Locating Identity, Memory and Marginalisations in Historiography* (08 May 2014)
- Professor K.G. Paulose: *Text and Performance: The Interpretative and Narrative Traditions of Indian Theatre* (15 May 2014)
- Dr. Esha Shah: *Affective History of the Gene* (22 May 2014)
- Dr. Albeena Shakil: *Neoliberalism, Middle Classes and the English Novel in India* (22 May 2014)
- Dr. Sarvchetan Katoch: *Reimagining the Nation: A Study of the Representations of the Nation in 21st Century Hindi Cinema* (29 May 2014)
- Dr. Yogesh Snehi: *Popular Sufi Shrines in Contemporary Punjab: Marginality, Identities and Dissent* (29 May 2014)
- Dr. Rajeev Kumaramkandath: *Social (Power) History (Knowledge) and Popular Memories: The Fractured History of Thathrikutty* (05 June 2014)
- Professor Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Theory and Practice of Vada (Debate) in Indian Traditions of Scientific and Philosophical Discourse and its Relevance Today* (05 June 2014)
- Dr. Pravesh Golay Jung: *Reason and Autonomy: Discordant Harmony* (12 June 2014)
- Shri Rajesh Joshi: *Kavita ka Nagar: Swatantrottar Hindi ki Nagar Kavita aur Nagar ke Sath uske Sambandh* (19 June 2014)
- Professor D.N. Dhanagare: *Selective Appropriation of Gender Discourse – The Mahila Aghadi of the Farmers' Movement in Maharashtra 1980 to 1994* (26 June 2014)
- Shri Sukumar Muralidharan: *Development and Disproportionality: Revisiting the Choice of Technology Question* (03 July 2014)
- Professor Sharad Deshpande: *“Conversing about Conversation” and “Conversing with Tagore”* (10 July 2014)
- Dr. N. Malemnganba Meetei: *Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Protest in Manipur* (17 July 2014)
- Professor Udayon Misra: *Partition Politics and Assam: Unresolved Issues* (31 July 2014)

- Professor B. D. Chattopadhyaya: *Understanding Valmiki's Rama: A Historian's Approach* (07 August 2014)
- Dr. Aryak Guha *The Lesson of Sadhu Kalachand: Pedagogy and Delinquency in the Postcolony* (14 August 2014)
- Professor Meena Alexander: *Poetry, Landscape, History* (21 August 2014)
- Shri Arnab Chatterjee: *Harbermas and Social Work Ethics: Closing a Six Year Long Debate* (29 August 2014)
- Dr. Aniruddha Chowdhury: *Singular History: Finitude, Temporality and Historicity In Early Heidegger* (04 September 2014)
- Dr. Esha Shah: *Who is the Scientist-Subject?* (18 September 2014)
- Dr. Albeena Shakil: *Making Sense of Chetan Bhagat* (25 September 2014)
- Dr. Sarvchetan Katoch: *Re-Imagining the Nation: Interrogating the Resurgence of Swaraj in 21st Century Hindi Cinema* (09 October 2014)
- Dr. Yogesh Snehi: *Situating Popular Veneration in Punjab* (16 October 2014)
- Dr. Shivani Chopra: *Prem, Surksha aur Swayatata ka Swal: Atamkathayon mein Vyakt Rachanatmak Jivan* (13 November 2014)
- Dr. Enakshi Ray Mitra: *Recasting Later Wittgenstein's Anti-foundationalist Approach to Actions: In Terms of Space and Time* (20 November 2014)
- Dr. Varsha Ganguly: *Culture of Protest and Rights of Citizens in Gujarat: Impact, Trends and Challenges* (27 November 2014)
- Dr. Aruna Bommareddi: *Telugu Consciousness* (04 December 2014)
- Professor Attirikkat Achuthan: *A Study of the Folk Dramatic Tradition of India and Dalit Consciousness* (05 December 2014)
- Dr. Rajeev Kumaramkandath: *Social (Power) History (Knowledge) and Popular Memories: The Fractured History of Thathrikkutty* (09 December 2014)
- Dr. R. Uma Maheshwari: *Reading History with the Tamil Jainas: the Missing Tamil Jainas in Tamil and Language and Identity Discourses* (11 December 2014)
- Ms. Saumya Sharma: *Conserving Cultural Heritage of Himachal Pradesh* (19 March 2015)
- Dr. Kaustav Chakraborty: *Socio-cultural Study of the Non-Normative Expressions in Select Tribal Folk-literature of North Bengal* (19 March 2015)
- Dr. N. Malemnganba Meetei: *Construction of Pain as a Form of Organisation and Protest against AFSPA: A Study of Commemorative Memorials and Rituals* (24 March 2015)

- Shri Sukumar Muralidharan: *Development and Disproportionality: Revisiting the Choice of Technology Question* (26 March 2015)
- Professor M.T. Ansari: *Comparative Indian Literature* (31 March 2015)

E. MONOGRAPHS RECEIVED FROM FELLOWS:

- Professor Priyambada Sarkar: *At the Threshold of Language and Meaning: Early Wittgenstein and Rabindranath Tagore* (01 April 2014)
- Shri Pradip Phanjoubam, *Northeast Question: Birth Pangs of a Geographically and Psychologically Marooned Region* (21 April 2014)
- Dr. Enakshi Mitra, *Later Wittgenstein on Language and Mathematics: A Non-Foundational Narration* (05 May 2014)
- Dr. Alkesandra Wenta: *Dancing in the Sky of Consciousness the Construction of the Ritual Body in Medical Cidambaram* (02 September 2014)
- Professor D N Dhanagare: *Populism and Power- Farmers' Movement in Maharashtra-1980-2014* (04 September 2014)
- Shri Jasvir Singh: *India's Constitutional Democracy and the Victims of Socio-Economic Injustice (with special reference to the Agricultural wage Workers in India)* (23 September 2014)
- Professor Sharad Deshpande: *Conversing with Tagore: Towards a Reconciled Universal and Human Flourishing* (05 November 2014)
- Professor Meena Alexander: *Dreaming in Shimla: Letters to My Mother* (01 December 2014)
- Dr. Varsha Ganguly: *Culture of Protests and Rights of Citizens in Gujrat: Trends, Impact and Challenges* (10 December 2014)
- Professor Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Vada in Theory and Practice Studies in Debates, Dialogues and Discussions in Indian Intellectual Discourses* (09 February 2015)
- Dr. Enakshi Ray Mitra: *On The Quest For Reference* (16 February 2015)
- Dr. Aruna Bommareddi: *Narrative Traditions of a Telugu Epic, Palnativeerula Katha* (04 March 2015)
- Dr. Maidul Islam: *Indian Muslims in the Globalized World* (10 March 2015)
- Shri Rajesh Joshi: *Kavita ka Shahar* (30 March 2015)

F. VISITING PROFESSORS

1. Professor K. L. Tuteja, former Professor of History, Kurukshetra University gave following lectures:
 - *Lajpat Rai's Perspective on Community and Nation: An Interpretation* (08 April 2014)
 - *Hindu' Discourse in Late Colonial Punjab* (16 April 2014)
 - *Hindu Consciousness and Writing of History in Early Twentieth Century* (25 April 2014)
2. Professor T S Saraswathi, former Professor, Human Development and Family Studies, Maharaja Sayajirao, University of Baroda gave following lectures:
 - *Ecology of adolescence in India: Kaleidoscopic images* (09 June 2014)
 - *Culture and development: Implications for psychology in India* on 17 June 2014
 - *Construction of Landscapes of Knowledge: At Multi Levels with Multiple Methods* (27 June 2014)
3. Professor Bhushan Patwardhan, Professor and Director, Interdisciplinary School of Health Sciences, University of Pune, Pune gave following lectures:
 - Concepts of health and wellness (09 July 2014)
 - Concepts of diseases and therapeutics (18 July 2014)
 - Integrative approaches for future healthcare (23 July 2014)
4. Professor Joseph Prabhu, Professor of Philosophy, California State University, LA gave following lectures:
 - Human Rights in Cross-Cultural Perspective (24 July 2014)
 - Gandhi's Religious Ethics as Touchstone (05 August 2014)
 - Hermeneutics After Hegel (12 August 2014)
5. Professor Elisabetta Basile, Professor of Applied Economics, Department of Economics and Law, University of Rome La Sapienza gave following lecture:
 - *A Heterodox Analysis of Capitalism. Insights from a Market Town in South India after the Green Revolution* (23 September 2014)

G. VISITING SCHOLARS

1. Shri Anil Zankar, Pune delivered a lecture on:
 - *Chronicling the City Through Cinema* (11 April 2014)

2. Shri Sadanand Menon, Chennai delivered a lecture on:
 - *Visualising Identity: The Cultural Politics of Dravidian Nationalism* (12 May 2014)
3. Dr. G.S. Pandey, Ujjain delivered a lecture on:
 - *Modernity in Mathematics* (16 May 2014)
4. Professor Gopal Guru, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi delivered a lecture on:
 - *Representation: Norms, Exception and Exclusion* (16 June 2014)
5. Professor S.R. Mehta, Panchkula delivered a lecture on:
 - *Conflict Resolution in the Indian Civil Society* (18 June 2014)
6. Professor Binita Desai, Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information Technology, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat. Professor Desai was invited to the Institute for providing specialized concepts on the design requirements of the IAS Golden Jubilee celebrations.
7. Professor Frederick M. Smith, Professor of Sanskrit and Classical Indian Religions, University of Iowa, U.S.A. delivered lecture on:
 - *Is it Possible to Translate the Mahabharata?* (01 July 2014)
8. Professor Osmund Bopearachchi, CNR's-ENS. UMR8546, Archaeologies d'Orient et d'Occident, 45 rue d'ulm, 75005, Paris, France delivered lecture on:
 - *Dionysius, the God of Fertility and Wine, in India: the Greek Interaction with Gandhâran Buddhist Art* (30 July 2014)
9. Dr. Anup Kumar, School of Communication, Cleveland State University, USA delivered lecture on:
 - *Demystifying Media Effects: Politics-Media-Politics Cycle and Competitive Symbiosis on Prime Time TV News Panel Shows* (11 August 2014)
10. Professor José Manuel Mendes, Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal delivered lecture on:
 - *'Media, Citizenship and Extreme Events: the Possibility of Alternative Grammars'* (29 September 2014)
11. Professor Birendra Nath Datta Professor Birendra Nath Datta, 104 GNB Road, Chandrabala Baruah Lane, Silpukhuri, Guwahati delivered lecture on:
 - *'Aspects of the Cultural Heritage of Assam from the Ancient to the Medieval Times with Special Focus on the Performing Arts'* (12 November 2014)
13. Dr. Sudha Vasan, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi delivered lecture on:

- *'Changing Ruralities in Himachal Pradesh and Implications for Climate Change'* (21 November 2014)

H. GUEST FELLOWS:

1. Professor Bettina Baeumer, Director, Abhinavagupta Research Library, Varanasi delivered a lecture on:
 - *The Third Eye and Overcoming Death: Insights from the Netra Tantra* (13 May 2014)
2. Professor Tridip Suhrud, Preservation & Memorial Trust and Chief Editor, Gandhi Heritage Portal Gandhi Ashram, Sabarmati, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad
 - Submitted a report to the Institute on the work of translation of Mahatma Gandhi's letters that he undertook during his stay.
3. Professor Arindam Chakrabarti, University of Hawaii, USA. He delivered a lecture on:
 - *Duhkha: Towards a Moral Metaphysics of Misery* (25 June 2014)
4. Dr. Sunera Thobani, Institute for Gender, Race, Sexuality and Social Justice at the University of British Columbia, Canada delivered a lecture on:
 - *Stress Position: The Racialization of Muslims in the War on Terror* (02 July 2014)
5. Dr. Kanchana C.V. Natarajan, 237A, Pocket A, Mayur Vihar, Phase II, Delhi delivered lecture on:
 - *Playing the Metaphysical "Game": Avudai Akkal Panchikarana Kattam (the squares of Panchikarana)* (08 August 2014)
6. Professor Medha Deshpande, Department of Economics, SNDT Women University, Mumbai delivered lecture on:
 - *Do Income Poverty and Multidimensional Poverty Coincide? A Study of Migrants in Pune City* (10 October 2014)
7. Professor R. N. Misra, Retired Professor and a Former Fellow of the Institute delivered lecture on:
 - *'Ascendant Ascetics in Woodland Habitats (Central India, 7th-13 Century CE)'* (18 November 2014)

I. SEMINARS ORGNISED UNDER IUC SCHEME:

1. School on the “Natyasastra” from 26 August to 07 September 2014

Rationale: Nāṭyaśāstra, ascribed to Bharata or Bharatamuni is the oldest and the most voluminous treatise on nāṭya (Dramaturgy and Theatre). Compiled around the second century BC, the Nāṭyaśāstra is a work of truly encyclopedic nature, and also deals with various allied disciplines and a wide range of subjects like music and musicology, aesthetics and architecture etc. It is composed in verse-form and comprises around 6,000 stanzas in 37 chapters. The discovery of the manuscripts of the Nāṭyaśāstra and the subsequent publication of the text during the nineteenth century has been one of the most important events in the history of aesthetics and theatre.

The Nāṭyaśāstra has served as an authentic source book for the traditions of performing and literary arts and aesthetic theories in India for the past two millennia. With a pluralistic approach that has offered scope for multiple interpretations, it also gave rise to a dynamic process of interplay between theory and practice, and to interaction between diverse streams of Indian theatre. The text has also initiated a unique process of continuity and change in traditional Indian forms of theatre and has helped in the sustenance of regional theatric traditions not only in India, but in the theatric traditions of other Asian countries as well. On the other hand, the interaction between the Nāṭyaśāstra and regional theatres of India has not simply been a one way affair. The regional theatric traditions, it is very likely, have contributed considerably towards restructuring of the text of the Nāṭyaśāstra.

School on the “*Natyasastra*” was organized at IAS during 26 August to 07 September 2014. Professor Radhavallabh Tripathi, National Fellow, IAS was the Convener of the school. The Welcome Address was given by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Professor Radhavallabh Tripathi, Convener of the school gave Introduction Introductory Remarks.

Participants:

- Professor Mahesh Champaklal, Retired Professor of Drama, MS University of Baroda
- Professor Rajendra Mishra, (Ex. V.C.) Professor & Head, Himachal Pradesh University
- Mr. Shivankar Pathak, B4/7A, Hanuman Ghat, Varanasi (U.P.)
- Mr. Ajay Kumar Saroj, Gorakh Pandey Hostel, *Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya*, wardha, Maharashtra
- Mr. Bhumikeshwar Singh, Gyankhand, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad
- Ms. Akhila Vimal C, School of Arts and Aesthetics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Praveen Bhole, Lalit Kala Kendra, University of Pune, Pune

- Dr. Vidyanand Jha, IIM, Calcutta, Joka, D.H. Road, Kolkata
- Professor Rajesh Joshi, National Fellow, IIAS
- Mr. Om Bhutkar, SP College, Pune
- Mr. Dharmakirti Sumant, Pune University, Pune
- Mr. Ravindra Mundhe, Dramatics & Films Studies, MGAHY Wardha
- Mr. Manoj Mishra, Department of Indian Theatre, Panjab University, Chandigarh
- Ms. Sujata Mohan, Padmashree Nrithyalaya, Mandaveli, Chennai
- Ms. Sonal Nimbkar, Centre for Exact Humanities International Institute of Information Technology, Gachibowli, Hyderabad
- Mr. Himanshu Dwivedi, Department of Indian Theatre, Panjab University, Chandigarh
- Ms. P. Medini Hombal, Bharatanatyam, Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh
- Dr. A. Sri Mahalakshmi, Chandanagar, Hyderabad
- Ms. Pratichi Mahapatra, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi
- Mr. Manish Kumar, Pondicherry University, Kalapet Puducherry
- Dr. Neeraj Upadhyay, School & Department of Performing Arts, Pondicherry University, Puducherry
- Dr. Shakir Tesnim, Centre for Performing Arts, Central University of Tharkhand, Brambe, Ranchi
- Dr. Rishabh Bharadwaj, MRC, Department of Sanskrit, Dr. H.S. Gaur University, Sager (M.P.)
- Professor K.S. Rajendran, Formerly National School of Drama, New Delhi
- Professor Radhavallabh Tripathi, Fellow, IIAS
- Dr. Gautam Chatterjee, President, Abhinavagupta Academy, Mahmusganj, Varanasi

Participants made presentations on the following theme during the School:

- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter I*
- Rajendra Mishra: *Special Lecture on NS*
- Sri Mahalashmi: *Nāṭyaśāstra as Pañcamaveda*
- Akhil Vimal: *Pañcamaveda, heterogeneity and the problematic of spectatorship of Asura*

and Śūdras

- Radhavallabh Tripathi: Reading NS Chapter II, III & V
- KS Rajendran: *NS Chapter VIII-IX and Abhinaya on Modern Stage Lecture*
- Bhumikesh Singh: *Experimenting with Bhasa through Chhau*

Lecture-cum-Demonstrations/dance performances

- B.K. Singh and Pratibha Singh: *Abhinaya in Sanskrit Theatre – Applications of Chhau – Sonal Nimkar: Bharatanatyam*
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter VI*
- KS Rajendran: *NS and Chapter X and Abhinaya on Modern Stage*
- Bhumikesh Singh: *Sanskrit Drama and Regional Theatres*
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter VII*
- KS Rajendran: *NS Chapter XI and Abhinaya on Modern Stage*
- Screening of Kalivesham: Sanskrit Play directed by Padmabhushan Kavalam N. Pannikar CD production
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XIII*
- KS Rajendran: *NS Chapter XII-XIII and Abhinaya on Modern Stage*
- Presentation by Sangeeta Gundecha: The relation of *Vedpath* with contemporary Theatre & Music in special reference to K.N. Panikkar's theatre and Dhrupad music of Dagar Vani
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XIV-XV*
- KS Rajendran: *NS Chapter XXI, XXV and Abhinaya on Modern Stage*
- Presentation by Praveen Bhole: *Cognitive Neuroscience in Abhinaya as described in Natyashastra: An Initial Hypothesis*

Lecture-cum- Demonstrations/dance performances

- Sujata Mohan: *Bharatanatyam*
- Medini Hombal: *Bharatanatyam*
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XVI-XVII*
- Mahesh Champaklal: *Sanskrit Theatre in Our Times Lecture*
- Bhavas in the *Natyashastra*: Lecture by Gautam Chatterji

- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XVIII, XIX*
- Sanskrit Theatre in Our Times: Lecture by Mahesh Champaklal
- Lecture by Gautam Chatterji
- Preview of the Film on *Natyashastra* produced by Gautam Chatterjee
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XX, XXIII, XXIV*
- Sanskrit Theatre in Our Times: Lecture by Mahesh Champaklal
- Lecture by Gautam Chatterji
- Praveen Bhole: *Principles of Theatre Anthropology and the technique of Abhinaya in Sanskrit plays*
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XXVI-XXVII*
- Bharat Gupta: *I Lecture on Music in the NS: Reading Chapter XXVIII- XXXIV*
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XXXV- XXXVI*
- Bharat Gupta: *II Lecture on Music in the NS: Reading Chapter XXVIII-XXXIV*
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter*
- Bharat Gupta: *III Lecture on Music in the NS: Reading Chapter XXVIII-XXXIV*
- Radhavallabh Tripathi: *Reading NS Chapter XXXVII*
- Bharat Gupta: *IV Lecture on Music in the NS: Reading Chapter XXVIII*

2. A Winter School on “Life and Thought of Gandhi” (01-15 December 2014)

Rationale: Over the last three decades the scholastic, intellectual, political and social interests in Gandhiji’s life and thought has acquired a new urgency and depth. Gandhiji’s writings like *An Autobiography Or The Story of My Experiments with Truth* and *Hind Swaraj* have been subject of minute textual, philosophical and literary studies. The theory and practice of Satyagraha, constructive work and the institutions that Gandhiji established have come to be studied by historians, political theorists and commentators and chroniclers of social movements. Lives of Gandhiji’s associates and interlocutors like Mahadev Desai, J C Kumarrapa, Mirabehn, C F Andrews and Lanza Del Vasto have added to our understanding of Gandhiji. As a result of these studies our understanding of *Gandhiana* has emerged deeper, richer and nuanced.

The Winter School seeks to acquaint the participant to this variegated intellectual tradition of thinking of and about Gandhiji. The School would seek to provide a non-fragmentary understanding of Gandhiji’s life and thought. Quite often we have come to look at political Gandhi as quite distinct from the Gandhi of the constructive work or see Gandhiji’s spiritual quest as

distinct from his quest for Swaraj. The School would try to unravel the underlying relationship between seemingly disparate practices, utterances and writings.

A Winter School on “*Life and Thought of Gandhi*” was organized at IAS from 01 December to 15 December 2014. Professor Tridip Suhrud, Director, Sabarmati Ashram, Preservation and Memorial Trust and Chief Editor, Gandhi Heritage Portal, Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad was the Convener of the School. Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS gave the welcome address and Professor Tridip Suhrud gave introductory remarks.

Participants:

- Ms. Amrita Mondal, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Shri Ankit Chadha, Pant Nagar near Jangpura, New Delhi
- Ms. D. Jennifer, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Ms. Ektaa Jain, Centre for the Study of Social Sciences, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Ms. Harshika Varma, Jaipur National University, SADTM Campus, Jagatpura, Jaipur
- Ms. Jayanti Sahoo, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha
- Ms. Megha Todi, Todi House, Jyoti Nagar, Dibrugarh, Assam
- Ms. Mrunal Panchal, School of Architecture, CEPT University, Ahmedabad
- Ms. Mudita Vidrohi, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
- Ms. Priyanka Banerjee, Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Shri Shyno Baby Paul, Sabarmati Gandhi Sangralaya Ashram, Ahmedabad
- Shri Rakesh Kumar Dubey, Central University of Orissa, Centre for Journalism & Mass Communication
- Dr. Varsha Ganguly, Fellow, IAS
- Ms. Jaya Singh, Department of English and MEL, University of Allahabad, U.P.
- Mr. Debashish Mitra, F.C. College, Diamond Harbour, West Bengal

3. National Seminar on “Cultural Ecology of the Brahmaputra” (08-09 March 2015)

Rationale: What is the role of rivers and especially the Brahmaputra in the modern history of the North-eastern region and its neighbourhood? How does a river shape destiny of a surrounding landscape? How do humans and non-humans adapt to a river and its environment? We know that rivers have been essential to the foundation, growth, prosperity, development of human societies

and the rise and ebb of civilisations everywhere around the world. Humans have considerably altered rivers and created their own hydraulic regimes. Humans and rivers across the world form a symbiotic—and sometimes mutually destructive—relationship. Rivers also illustrate the limits of human authority and that their capacity to inspire humans is as strong as humans' ability to pollute them. Rivers perform a variety of fundamental functions for the human civilisations, providing transport, energy, food, drinking water, a place for aquatic life as well as music, song, and dance forms which have enriched generations over the centuries and provided livelihoods, renewed cultural thought and practice as well as provided creative opportunities for intellectual engagement.

Rivers also have a social life. A river acts as a site of pilgrimage, becomes a symbol of cultural identity, and acts as a marker of territorial identity. Rivers have inspired humans to imagine and dream.

The conference examines the place of Brahmaputra in the history of India and explores the complex links between history, culture, and ecology. It looks at the above questions from a deep, cultural perspective – recognising the nuances of social diversity, and interdependence that the river and its tributaries might have nurtured over centuries. Not something that is too instrumentalist, technology driven and restricts itself entirely to issues like flood control, power, dams and similar 'engineering solutions' and the responses thereof. The crucial entwining of culture and ecology, and a recognition that it might be sometimes difficult to distinguish between the two, is key. While technology cannot be wished away, it is on the meshing of future and ecology that the conference seeks to focus. In reality that often it is not possible to divide the latter for they are perhaps joined at birth.

The National Seminar on "*Cultural Ecology of the Brahmaputra*" was organized on 08-09 March 2015 by the IAS at IIT Gauhati in collaboration with Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research (CNESPR), Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi and Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati. Professor Sanjoy Hazarika, Director, Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and Dr. Arupjyoti Saikia, Head, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati were the Conveners of the seminar. The opening remarks were given by Professor Chetan Singh, Director, IAS, Shimla. Professor Sanjoy Hazarika, Convener of the seminar and Dr. Arupjyoti Saikia, Co-convener of the seminar introduced the theme of the seminar. Professor Jayanta Bandyopadhyay, Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University delivered the keynote address.

Participants:

- Dr. Arupjyoti Saikia, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Dr. Navarun Varma, TERI, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- Ms. Stutirekha Basumatary, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Ms. Mizinksha Daimari, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Mr. Halim Hussain, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Professor Archana Barua, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Professor Chandan Mahanta, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Mr. Asheesh Ranshan Srivastava, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Mr. Anirudha V. Mahagaonkar, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Professor Sanjoy Hazarika, Centre for North East Studies & Policy Research, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
- Professor Abani Kumar Bhagabati, Guwahati University
- Dr. Nityananda Deka, Department of Geography, Guwahati University
- Dr. Mayur Bawri, Guwahati University
- Ms. Sawmya Ray, Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Dr. John Thomas, Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Mr. Arup Kumar Dutta, Writer, Guwahati
- Dr. A.C. Bhagabati, Retired Professor of Anthropology, Guwahati University and Ex- VC Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar
- Ms. Upasana Devi, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Ms. Arati Kumar Rao, Photographer, Bangalore
- Dr. Narayan Sharma, Nature Conservation Foundation, Mysore
- Professor Jayanta Bandyopadhyay, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Mridusmita Mahanta, Department of English, Sonapur College, Sonapur
- Dr. Bibhash Choudhury, Department of English, Guwahati University, Guwahati
- Dr. Shantana Saikia, Bahona College, Jorhat
- Adv. Shawahiq Siddiqui, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi
- Ms. Suparana Katyaini, Department of HSS, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati

Participants made presentations on the following themes during the seminar:

Session I

The Governed Life of Brahmaputra

Adv. Shawahiq Siddiqui: *Ecology, Culture, Development: A Contested Nexus and the Regulatory Response to it*

Dr. Navarun Verma: *Discourses, Narratives and Purposeful Action- Case of 'Breach-Maintainance' Dynamics of Sissirkolghor-Tekeliphuta Embankment in North Bank of Upper Brahmaputra Valley*

Session II

Performing the Brahmaputra

Dr. Mridusmita Mahanta: *A Structural Analysis of the Myths on the Brahmaputra from Kalika Purana*

Dr. Santana Saoloa: *Brahmaputra in Sattra Lore and Social Practice*

Dr. Bibhash Choudhury: *Verses the River Wrought: Brahmaputra in Modern Assamese Poetry*

Documentary on the Cultural Life of the Brahmaputra

Session III

Framing the Brahmaputra

Professor Sanjoy Hazarika: *Reflections, Journeys*

Ms. Arti Kumar Rao: *The Delusion of Dykes*

Professor Chandan Mahanta: *Healthy Luit-Happy Axom*

Session IV

The Other Lives of Brahmaputra

Professor Abani Bhagabati: *The Brahmaputra Riverine Tracts in Assam: Landscape Change and Environmental Issues*

Dr. Narayan Sharma: *Over One Hundred Years of Solitude: Ecological History of the Primates, People and Forests of the Hologapar Gibbon Sanctuary, Upper Brahmaputra Valley, Assam*

Dr. Arupjyoti Saikia: *Imagining Brahmaputra: A River into the Cartographer's Grid, 1730s-1794*

J. SEMINARS BY ASSOCIATES

The IAS acts as the Inter-University Centre (IUC) for Humanities and Social Sciences on behalf of the University Grants Commission. The Centre invites serving teachers from the Universities and colleges in the country to spend three months for three consecutive years at the Centre to: (a) complete a piece of writing that they might at the time be engaged in; (b) revise their doctoral work for publication; (c) make use of the library facilities of the Institute; and (d) interact with Fellows of the Institute and Visiting Professors and Visiting Scholars from India and abroad who come to the Institute. The Associates also take part in the seminars and conferences, both national and international, which are among the regular activities of the Institute. Apart from their own work, the Associates are also expected to participate in all the academic activities of the Institute. They are required to give at least one presentation during their stay at the Centre. It is, however, optional for Associates to submit their research paper to the Institute for publication in the Institute's journals. The Associates who visited the Institute during the period under report gave their presentations as follows:

April

- Dr. Rikhi R. Kondal (Bilaspur): *Acceleration of Agricultural Development for Inclusive Economic Growth: Issues and Policy Options* (24 April 2014)
- Dr. Kishore Kumar Das (Cuttack): *A Study of Business Ethics through Different Aspects of Life: An Overview* (24 April 2014)
- Dr. Sanjay Kumar (Hamirpur): *Physico-Cultural Environment of Kunah Khad Watershed* (24 April 2014)
- Shri Jagvir Singh Chandel (Bilaspur): *GIS Based Network Analysis for Tourist Destinations: A Case Study for Shimla City, Himachal Pradesh* (24 April 2014)
- Dr. Subir Biswas (Kolkata): *Ethics in Anthropological Research: Responsibilities to the Participants* (25 April 2014)
- Dr. Shail Kumari (Muzaffarpur): *Bhartiya Sutradhahi mein Yatharthvad aur Vishleshan ki Padhti ka Veshishtya* (25 April 2014)
- Dr. Avinash Pandey (Mumbai): *Right to Education Act (RTE) & the Future of Our Languages* (25 April 2014)
- Dr. Ravindra Mhasade (Pune): *Reflection of Dalit Aesthetics in Namdeo Dhasal's Poetry* (28 April 2014)
- Shri Melwyn Pinto (Bangalore): *Subaltern Reading of Film: With Special Reference to Marathi New Wave* (28 April 2014)
- Dr. Satappa Lahu Chavan (Ahmednagar): *Hindi ke Vikas mein Web Media evam Naye Jansanchar Madhyamon ka Yogdan* (28 April 2014)

- Dr. Uttam B Sonkamble (Maharashtra): *Optimism in Africa with Reference to Smith's Motswana and Fiction: A Reinterpretation*(29 April 2014)
- Dr. S. Chinna Reddaiah (Kuppam): *Annamaiah, The Legend of Sankeerthana Literature- A Study* (29 April 2014)
- Mr. S. Karthick (Tamil Nadu): *A Comparative Study of the Prologues fo Inferno by Dante and Dan-Brown* (29 April 2014)
- Dr. Sahdev Luhar (Gujarat): *Alternative Literary Canon: Its Need and Functions in the Present Times* (29 April 2014)

May

- Dr .V. Vinod Kumar (Tamilnadu): *New Historicist Reading of Kamba Ramayan* (15 May 2014)
- Dr. Akshaya K. Rath (Odisha): *Domesticating Penal Libido: Andaman and it Empire* (15 May 2014)
- Professor Vijay Prakash Singh (Lucknow): *Burma: From the Land of Golden Pagoda to a Land of Tyranny* (15 May 2014)
- Dr. Putul Sathe (Mumbai): *Ethnography of the Marginalized Self: Reading of Dalit Women Autobiographies* (15 May 2014)
- Mr. Rama Kanta Singh (Odisha): *Portrayal of Realism in Lal Behari Day's Bengal Peasant Life and Fakirmohan Senapati's Chha Mana Attha Guntha* (19 May 2014)
- Dr. B. M. Ladgaonkar (Kolhapur) : *Shakespeare, Othello- Writing and His Inclination* (19 May 2014)
- Mr. Kumar Virendra Singh (Jharkhand): *Adivasi Vimarsh: Astitva aur Asmita ki Talash* (19 May 2014)
- Dr. Abhisek Kumar (Tamil Nadu): *Beauty and the Beast of Philosophy in Marketing* (19 May 2014)
- Dr. Anup Kumar Mohanty (Odisha): *Forest Policy & Tribal Livelihood* (20 May 2014)
- Dr. Narendra K Behera (Odisha): *Circular Migration: A Reflection from KBK Districts in Odisha* (20 May 2014)
- Dr. Uma Sankar Prasad Patra (Orissa): *Tsunami of Reform- FDI in Multi- Brand Retailing in India* (20 May 2014)
- Dr. D. Venkata Ram (Andhra Pradesh): *Impact of the Agrarian Struggles on the Tribal Development of Telengana: A Case Study of Tribals Areas of Adilabad District of A.P.* (20 May 2014)

- Dr. Amulya K Tripathy (Odisha): *Indo-US Counter Terrorism Cooperation: Some Reflections* (21 May 2014)
- Mr. Pratip Chattopadhyaya (West Bengal): *Politics of Confrontation?: India's Policy to United States and Marxist Political Parties* (21 May 2014)
- Ms. Jummyr Basar (Arunachal Pradesh): *Inking the Body-The Art of Tattooing among the Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh* (21 May 2014)
- Dr. Mumtaz Begum (Pondicherry): *Inclusive Education Practices in India* (21 May 2014)
- Mr. Sanjay Kumar (Kolkata): *Building Contracts and Levy of VAT- Is There Any Alternative?* (22 May 2014)
- Dr. T.H. Vaghera (Gujarat): *Untouchability in Rural Saurashtra and Problems of Dalits* (22 May 2014)
- Dr. Namrata M (Shankaraghatta): *The Transformation of Gender Relations and the Rise of Romantic Drama in Ancient India* (22 May 2014)

June

- Dr. Hamda Zarin (U.P.): *Status of Women in Islam: A Psychological Perspective* (16 June 2014)
- Dr. Rajeshwar Prasad Yadav (Lucknow): *Manav Chetna ka Atinaitik Yatharth (Acharya Rajneesh ki Vishesh Dristi mein)* (16 June 2014)
- Dr. Upasana Pandey (Varanasi): *Debating Liberal Democracy and Gandhi* (16 June 2014)
- Shri Ranvir Singh (Orissa): *Antiquity of Smoking Tradition in Western Orissa: An Archaeological Investigation* (16 June 2014)
- Dr. Sunil Kumar Singh (Hajipur): *Shaankar Vedant mein Natikta ka Sthan* (17 June 2014)
- Dr. Ramesh Dhar Dwivedi (Varanasi): *Status of Higher Education in India: An Analysis* (17 June 2014)
- Dr. Hitendra K. Patel (Kolkata): *Hindu Nationalism/ Communalism before 'Hindutva': Some Reflections* (17 June 2014)
- Dr. Vishwanath Mishra (Varanasi): *Mahatma Gandhi ka Sabhyata Vimarsh* (17 June 2014)
- Dr. Jyoti Pandey Sharma ((Haryana): *Revisiting the Darya (River) Urbanism in the Delhi Triangle: The Urbanization of the Yamuna in the Badshahi Shahar, Shahjahanabad* (18 June 2014)
- Dr. Sudha Sahgal (Agra): *Raga- Dynamics and Psychomusicological Perspectives: A Critical Study with Reference to Moring Ragas* (18 June 2014)

- Dr. Arti Nirmal (Varanasi): *Landscaping the Past and the Present: Naga Consciousness in the Poetry of Easterine Kire Iralu* (18 June 2014)
- Dr. Sharmila Chhotaray (Tripura): *Cultural Politics of Popular Performance: Structure & Representation of Odia Jatra: A Book Proposal* (18 June 2014)
- Dr. Anil Kumar (Bihar): *Darshan ki Prasangikta: Vartman Sandarabh mein* (19 June 2014)
- Dr. B. Madan Mohan (Haryana): *Sirmour Kshetra ka Samajik Sanskritik Adhayayan* (19 June 2014)
- Ms. Bharti Arora (New Delhi): *Globlised world and Mournful Nation: A Reading of Alka Saraogi's Kalikatha: Via by-Pass* (19 June 2014)
- Dr. Manbendu Pathak (Pune): *Fifty Years after the 1962 Debacle- A Critical Analysis* (19 June 2014)
- Dr. Nirmal Kumar Swain (Rohtak): *Teaching Avoiding Plagiarism* (20 June 2014)
- Dr. Deepa Kansra (New Delhi): *The Idea of Fraternity in Contemporary Law and Politics* (20 June 2014)
- Dr. P.G. Arul (Pondicherry): *Developing Employability Skill among Students through Community Colleges- Opportunities, Challenges & Concerns* (20 June 2014)
- Dr. R. Kalyanaraman: *A Retrial Queueing System with two Types of Batch Arrivals and with Same Service time Distribution* (20 June 2014)

July

- Dr. Pankaj Parashar (U.P.): *Communalism: Ideology & Historical Context* (16 July 2014)
- Dr. Mahendra Singh Saini (Haryana): *Emergence of BRICS and Global Order* (16 July 2014)
- Dr. S. Ramdoss (Chennai): *Violence in Temples of Learning: Ragging in Institutions of Higher Education- An Overview of Causes and Consequences* (16 July 2014)
- Dr. Bahadur Singh Parmar (M.P.): *Bundelkhand mein Swatantrata Sangram ka Pahla Daur* (16 July 2014)
- Shri Patitapaban Das (Odisha): *Contextual Moral Justification: A Search for Method in Medical Ethics* (16 July 2014)

August

- Dr. Jahnabi Gogoi Nath (Assam): *State, Religion and Gender: Changing Pattern of Patriarchy in Medieval Assam* (25 August 2014)
- Dr. Vinod Kumar Vishwakarma (M.P.): *Uttar Aadunik Samaya mein Adivasi Vimarsh ke Samajik Nihitarth* (25 August 2014)

- Dr. Indu Swami (Assam): *Relevance of Mainstream Indian Feminism to North-East India* (25 August 2014)

September

- Dr. Vinod Kumar (Delhi): *Behavioural Finance- An Explanation to Subprime Crisis of the World* (22 September 2014)
- Dr. Padam Kumar Jain (M.P.): *Dynamics of Interpersonal Relations in 'Where There's A Will'* (22 September 2014)
- Dr. Ningthoujam Irina (Mizoram): *Informal Governance and Community Institution in North-East India: Its Possibilities and Limitation* (22 September 2014)
- Dr. Suryakant Nath (Maharashtra.): *India-Bhutan Relations: The Way Ahead* (22 September 2014)
- Dr. Anil Kumar Jha (M.P.): *Conceptions of Marital Quality in Mithila (North Bihar), India: A Study in Cultural Geography* (23 September 2014)
- Dr. J.S. Dubey (M.P.): *Osho ki Tarkana Padhati* (23 September 2014)
- Dr. Uttara Yadav (Lucknow): *Manaviya Priprekshya mein Gautam Buddha ka ek Samajshashtriya Adhayan (Dukha ka Karan aur Nivaran: Buddha ka Aacharan Dunia mein Sadacharan)* (23 September 2014)
- Dr. Anirban Mukherjee (Siliguri): *The Idea of the 'Middle Way' in Madhyamaka Philosophy* (23 September 2014)
- Dr. Ashwani Kumar (New Delhi): *Hindi Patrikayon ke 'Dalit Sahitya Visheshankon' ka Dalit Vimarsh: Ek Adhayan* (24 September 2014)
- Dr. Laxmikant Chandela (M.P.): *Samkalin Kavita mein Lok ki Dharti aur Jivan (Prakritik Upadanon ke Vishesh Sandharbh mein)* (24 September 2014)
- Dr. Ravendra Kumar Sahu (M.P.): *Vashvikaran ke Pariprekshya mein 'Bagheli Lokgeeton' ki Prasangikta* (24 September 2014)
- Dr. Prabhat Mittal (Delhi): *Information flows between the U.S. and India Gold Futures Trading* (24 September 2014)

October

- Dr. Premakumara G.S. (Karnataka): *Energy Ecology and Sustainable Development: A Comparative Analysis* (15 October 2014)
- Dr. Payal Upadhyay (Rajasthan): *Changing Perception towards Motherhood: A Study of Surrogacy in India* (15 October 2014)

- Dr. Sunetra Mitra (Kolkata): *Pioneers to Professionals: Entrepreneurs of Colonial Bengali Theatre* (15 October 2014)
- Shri Ravi R. Shukla (Mumbai): *Positioning the Dalit Politics: BSP In General Elections of 2014* (16 October 2014)
- Dr. D. Surender Naik (U.P.): *Reservation: Boon or Bane?* (16 October 2014)
- Dr. Anil Kumar Vishwakarma (U.P.): *Abhivyakti ke Khatron Ka Kavi: Muktibodh* (16 October 2014)
- Dr. Sindu Antherjanam. D (Kerala): *Changing Rural Graphics and Feminist Readings in a Third World Locate: The Case of 'Aathi* (17 October 2014)
- Professor Simran Chadha (New Delhi): *'In My Father's House': Women Voices & the War in Sri Lanka* (17 October 2014)
- Dr. Vijay Sheshadri (Karnataka): *Re/Locating India: A Reading of Select Indian English Novels* (17 October 2014)

November

- Dr. Basavaraj S. Tallur (Karnataka): *God as Lover: A Study of Selected Vachanas of Akkamahadevi* (18 November 2014)
- Dr. Pulak Chandra Devnath (Mizoram): *Education of the Koch Rajbongshi in Dhubri District of Assam* (18 November 2014)
- Dr. G.P. Kapoor (Shimla): *Trends of Population in India* (18 November 2014)
- Dr. Dev Pathak (New Delhi): *Death of Death?: A Critical Exploration of An Alternative Paradigm* (19 November 2014)
- Dr. D.S. Somashekhar (Karnataka): *The Vanachetana at Heddur: A Unique Cultural & Environmental Experiment* (20 November 2014)
- Dr. Shreekant S. Jadhav (Pune): *Nagas & Nagarajas* (20 November 2014)
- Ms. Rachna Sethi (New Delhi): *Negotiating City Spaces: A Reading of Manju Kapur's Home* (20 November 2014)
- Mr. Vikram Bhardwaj (Mandi): *Folk Belief and Traditions of the Supernatural: A Case Study of Himachal Pradesh* (21 November 2014)
- Ms. Varsha Raman Malwade (Mumbai): *Dashaavatar: Then & Now* (21 November 2014)
- Dr. Shaizy Ahmed (Rajasthan): *Gender Inequality in India: A Rising Concern* (21 November 2014)
- Dr. Abha Khetarpal (Haryana): *Impact of Nutrition Education on the Health and Lipid Profile of Housewives* (21 November 2014)

March

- Dr. Amarendra Kumar Dash (Andhra Pradesh): *Gobal and Local Frames on Ecology and Sustainability: Interrogating the Rhetoric of a Denial and Disengagement* (23 March 2015)
- Dr. Ravinder Singh (New Delh): *Punjab. Punjabi Society and History* (23 March 2015)
- Dr. D.K. Singla (Patiala): *An Appraisal of Adultery under the Personal Law* (23 March 2015)
- Dr. Arun Kumar (U.P.): *Global Presence of India's Merger and Acquisition* (24 March 2015)
- Dr. Priyesh C.A. (Kerala): *Impacts of Land Rights, Community Initiatives and Opportunities on Domestic Violence – With Reference Nair Community and Syrian Christians of Kerala* (24 March 2015)
- Dr. Haresh H. Mehta (Gujarat): *Bhavai: Traditional Theatre of Gujarat* (24 March 2015)
- Dr. Shashikant Y. Sonawane 'Saawan' (Maharashtra): *A Study of Buddhist Adiwasi of Bhotia's folk culture in HP – In view of Primordiolity, Residence and Ornaments* (25 March 2015)
- Dr. Neena Arora (Shimla): *Revisiting Partition in Sindhi Fiction* (25 March 2015)
- Dr. Vinny Jain (U.P): *Colonial Perceptions of Women in India and the Nationalist Response; Deconstructing Bankim's "Draupadi"* (25 March 2015)

K. Other Programmes

Professor Ved Prakash, Chairman, University Grants Commission delivered a special lecture on 'Higher Education in India in the Context of Globalization' on 7th April 2014 at the Institute.

Special lecture by Dr. Felix Padel from Anand (Gujarat), on the occasion of book release function of Dr. R. Uma Maheshwari book "*When Godavari Comes: People's History of a River (Journeys in the Zone of the Dispossessed)*" on 05 September 2014.

Dr. Bharat Gupt, (Former, Associate Professor), University of Delhi delivered lecture on "*Relationship between Ancient Indian and Greek Drama*" (11 September 2014)

Professor N. Mukunda, Professor Emeritus, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore delivered a Special lecture on "*Science and the Human Predicament*" (17 March 2015)

1. Play: 'Avudai' at Old Gaiety (Gothic) Theatre, Shimla

At the beginning of the 50 year celebrations, and as part of its endeavor to reach out to the people of the town in which the Institute is located, a play based on a monograph researched at the IAS by Dr Kanchana Natarajan (Former Fellow, Department of Philosophy, Delhi University) was organized in Gaiety Theatre, Shimla in collaboration with the Department of Art, Languages

and Culture of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The Director of the play and the actors were from the National School of Drama, New Delhi. Shri Abhilash Pillai was the Director of the Play and Shri Dilip Shankar, Ms. Seema Agrawal and Mr. Jijo K Mathew were the performers.

2. Poetry Reading Session

A poetry reading session was organized at the Institute on the day following the Tagore Memorial Lecture. Professor Meena Alexander, Professor Radhavallabh Tripathi, Shri Rajesh Joshi, Professor Sukrita Paul Kumar and Gulzar Sahib participated in the session and read their poems at the Pool Theatre (21 October 2014).

IV. PUBLICATIONS

The Institute has more than 525 publications to its credit. Through these publications, the Institute has acquired a status of its own in the academic world. The books published include monographs submitted by the Fellows, lectures by Visiting Professors, Visiting Scholars and proceedings of the seminars held at the Institute. The Institute has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for publications – it publishes on its own and has co-publication programme with leading publishers including Oxford University Press, SAGE, Orient Blackswan, Routledge, Aryan International etc. The Institute also brings out two bi-annual journals – Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences and Summerhill IAS Review and a Hindi Journal Himanjali.

I. BOOKS PUBLISHED

The following publications were brought out during the period of report:

1. *Bringing Modernity Home: Marathi Literary Theory in the Nineteenth Century* by Dr. Prachi Gurjarpadhye
2. *The Challenges of Post Modernism* edited by Professor R.C. Pradhan
3. *Role of Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas in Social and Political Mobilization of Adivasis of Southern Rajputana Princely States (1921-48)* by Professor V.K. Vashishtha
4. *From Democratic Socialism to Neo-Liberalism: The Story of India's Democracy* by Dr. Ambrose Pinto SJ
5. *Kinship Structures and Foster Relations in Islamic Society: Milk Kinship Allegiance in the Mughal World* by Dr. Balkrishan Shivram
6. *The Quest for Indian Sociology: Radhakamal Mukherjee and Our Times* by Dr. Manish Thakur
7. *Recontextualizing Disciplines Three Lectures on Method* by Professor Sasheej Hegde

8. *Dialogics of Cultures in Ancient Indian Literatures* by Professor TRS Sharma
9. *Ageya ki Sahitya Mein Manushya Ki Niyati* by Dr. Ram Kamal Rai
10. *Freedom from Profit: Eschewing Copyright in Resistance Art* by Dr. Arjun Ghosh
11. *Mahabharata Now: Narration, Aesthetics, Ethics* edited by Professor Arindam Chakrabarti and Professor Sibaji Bandyopadhyay (Co-published with Routledge)
12. *From Hagiographies to Biographies: Ramanuja in Tradition and History* by Dr. Ranjeeta Dutta (Co-published with OUP)
13. *Channeling Cultures: Television Studies from India* edited by Dr. Biswarup Sen and Dr. Abhijit Roy (Co-published with OUP)
14. *The Dussehra of Kulu: History and Analysis of a Cultural Phenomenon* by Professor Karuna Goswami (Co-published with Aryan Books International)
15. *Contestation and Compliance: Retrieving Women's 'Agency' from Pauranic Traditions* by Dr. Jaya Tyagi (Co-published with OUP)
16. *Troubled Diversity: The Political Process in Northeast India* edited by Professor Sandhya Goswami (Co-published with Oxford University Press)
17. *The Weight of Violence Religion, Language and Politics* edited by Dr. Saitya Brata Das and Dr. Soumyabrata Choudhury (Co-published with Oxford University Press)

II. JOURNALS

1. *Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences* Vol. XV, No. 1&2, 2008 Editor: Dr. Varsha Ganguly
2. *Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences* Vol. XVIII, No. 1&2, 2011 Editor: Dr. Varsha Ganguly
3. *Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences Special issue* "The Nation Unbound: India in the 1940s" Vol. XX, No. 2, 2013, Guest Editors: Professor Kavita Panjabi & Dr. V. Geetha
4. *Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences* Vol. XIV, No.1, 2007, General Editor: Professor B.L. Mungekar
5. *Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 'Ascertaining Certainty: Self and Cosmos' Vol. XX, No.1, 2013, Editor: Dr. Rahul Govind
6. Hindi Magazine *Himanjali* 9th edition
7. Hindi Magazine *Himanjali* 10th edition

V. SALES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

The Rashtrapati Nivas is a center of attraction for the tourists visiting Shimla. As compared to the last financial year the number of tourists has increased by 8.6 per cent. During the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 the Institute received 1, 69,597 tourists (1,61,024 domestic and 8,573 foreigners) as against 1, 56,060 tourists during 2013-14.

The income from the sale of entry tickets from tourists in the year of report has been Rs. 49,80,625.00 while tickets for entry of vehicles has been to the tune of Rs.4,60,580.00. Thus the total income from the sale of entry tickets during the year was Rs. 54,41,205.00.

Souvenir Shop: It was in the later part of the year 2009 that the Institute renovated the old fire station and two garages into a Souvenir-cum-book-cum-coffee shop. The Souvenir shop is running well and the facilities created by the Institute are very much appreciated by the visitors to the Institute. Souvenir items placed in the shop are also source of attraction for the visitors. During the period following souvenir items were sold: Booklet on the Viceregal Lodge (1481), Caps (456), Picture post cards (12816), Coffee mugs (1126), Sweat shirts (357), T-shirts (750), Greeting cards (406), Scarfs (24), and Calendars (125). The net profit from the sale of souvenirs was Rs.4, 32,802.00.

IIAS Book Shop: The IIAS book shop stock books from leading national and International publishers of the country such as Oxford, Orient Blackswan, Sage, Manohar, Taylor and Francis, Indus Publishing Company, Aryan Books International, Rajkamal Prakashan, Sahitya Akademi and Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya etc., besides having Institute's own publications. The Institute sold 658 books of these publishers during the period and the net income from the sale of books was Rs.77,870.00. Similarly the book shop has sold 999 books published by the Institute and has earned a sum of Rs.1, 32,758.00. In addition to this the Institute has sold 1876 books published by the Institute to out-station clients during the period and has earned Rs. 1, 88,281.00. Besides this, the Institute has also participated in A.C Joshi Library Book Fair, held at Chandigarh w.e.f 25-08-2014 to 29 -08-2014. The Institute has sold 312 books and net amount from the sale of books is Rs. 24, 800.00 (Rupees Twenty Four Thousand Eight Hundred Only) and also participated in 23rd World Book Fair held at New Delhi w.e.f 12-02-2015 to 21-02-2015. The Institute has sold 750 Books and net amount from the sale of books is Rs.53,296.00. Thus, the total sale of IIAS publications during this period was Rs. 3,99,135.00.

The Court Gallery is also an added attraction for the tourists. We have displayed about 40 rare photographs of Viceregal Lodge which were received by the Institute from Middlesex University and the Bowood Estate.

COFFEE SHOP

The Institute has started a Coffee Shop in its renovated building that housed the Fire Station. *Tea, Coffee, Snacks, Cold Drinks, Toasts, Sandwiches, Biscuits, Idli Sambhar* and other eatables are being served in the Café.

The Café is under the direct control and supervision of the Fellows' Mess/Canteen. Three persons have been engaged in the Café on contract basis.

Income and Expenditure Statement during the period under Report (April 2014 to March 2015) of the Café is as follows:

Months	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Excess of Income over expenditure (Rs.)
April	1,00,292.00	78,068.00	22,224.00
May	1,54,228.00	1,06,499.00	47,729.00
June	3,20,981.00	2,15,844.00	1,05,137.00
July	1,02,386.00	73,372.00	29,014.00
August	70,371.00	33,264.00	37,107.00
September	56,347.00	25,907.00	30,440.00
October	91,572.00	63,114.00	28,458.00
November	83,267.00	52,956.00	30,311.00
December	90,350.00	63,590.00	26,760.00
January	63,059.00	39,321.00	23,738.00
February	59,558.00	28,192.00	31,366.00
March	94,407.00	60,961.00	33,446.00
Total	1286818.00	841088.00	445730.00

The Institute has also been making efforts to increase the items to be served in the Café since it has been cheerfully accepted by the Tourists, Fellows, IUC Associates, Guests and the Employees of the Institute.

VI. LIBRARY

The Library of the Institute caters to the needs not only of its regular fellows but also invites the visiting Professors, Visiting Scholars, IUC Associates, consulting members and seminar participants etc. from all over the country. The Library regularly keeps its collection updated by purchasing the latest books and periodicals as per the recommendations of the selection committee constituted for the purpose.

For the last several years, the library has putting extra efforts to build up and update its collection in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities. During the last academic year, the

library acquired 3090 books and subscribed to 214 printed journals and periodicals. The library is fully computerized and the traditional circulation system has been replaced with a fully automated issue and returned system of library materials. Library catalogue is online. By using the internet, users can access library catalogue 24x7 hours from anywhere at any time. The library has enrolled 18 external members by charging membership fees; besides these 07 members were also allowed to consult library material for short periods, besides 1398 walk in users visited the library in 2014-15.

Library has developed a well-equipped and interconnected Digital Resource Centre which has round the clock access to a wealth of knowledge in digital form. It has access to a number of electronic resources, e.g. E-Books, E-Journals, Back volumes and electronic archives of major primary and commercial publishers. Library has received 449 books as a gift from different scholars which has been added into library collection.

VII. DISPENSARY

The Institute houses a well equipped dispensary with a Pharmacist for dispensing the medicines and a Resident Medical Officer who looks after the healthcare needs of Fellows, Associates and other residents of the Institute including employees and their families. About 3137 patients attended the dispensary during the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015. About 80 emergency visits were made by the R.M.O. during the said period.

VIII. SEXUAL HARASSMENT COMMITTEE

Ms. Trisha Sharma –an advocate and expert on Women’s issues, delivered a talk on various aspects of Sexual Harassment on 2nd of May 2014 in the Pool Theatre at the Institute.

Information regarding Sexual Harassment Committee has been uploaded on the website of the Institute.

Two new members Padamshree Dr. Bettina Baumer, who replaced Dr. Enakshi Mitra and Ms. Falma Chauhan from NGO have joined the committee.

Committee is happy to record that there was no complaint till date.

IX. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

During the year under report following Initiatives were taken to promote and implementation of Official Language at the Institute:

Quarterly meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee: During the year regular quarterly meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee of the Institute were

organised and steps were taken to follow the guidelines of Department of Official Language, MHRD, Government of India regarding practical implementation of Hindi in official work.

Quarterly Workshops: The Institute organised quarterly workshops to promote and implementation of official language. Special lectures were delivered by the fellows and associates of the Institute. Furthermore, a collective workshop was organised at town level on 03 February 2015 with the collaboration of Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Shimla in which officers/ officials of various central government departments participated.

Hindi Divas/Week/Fortnight and Hindi Competition: The Institute celebrated Hindi Divas on 14 November 2014. The Fellows, Associates and officers/official of the Institute were present on this occasion. The Institute organised various Hindi competitions also in the month of November 2014. The Officials of the Institute participated with great enthusiasm.

Annual Prize Distribution: Annual Rajbhasha prize distribution function was held on 01-12-2014, and prizes were distributed by the Director of the Institute to the winners and participants of Hindi competitions. In addition under Incentive scheme for noting/drafting originally done in Hindi cash awards were also given to ten officers/officials of the Institute.

X. MAINTENANCE OF ESTATE

During the period under report, both wings of the CPWD, Civil as well as Electrical continued to attend the day-to-day maintenance work of the Institute. The major works that the Institute did during this period for the maintenance and upkeep of the Estate are given below:-

1. Conservation and Restoration of IIAS Building.

The Institute has approached the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Higher Education with a request to provide and sanction the amount of Rs.56.00 Crore for special repair and restoration and conservation work of R.P. Nivas building. The Institute is thankful to the Ministry of HRD because recently Institute has received a grant of Rs.10.00 crore for restoration and conservation work of Phase-I as mentioned in the DPR prepared by the CPWD (Civil) for the purpose.

Accordingly, the CPWD (Civil) was requested to submit the cost estimate for the restoration work of Phase-I of R. P. Nivas, Shimla which has been received by the Institute amounting to Rs. 8,95,30,000.00 (Rupees eight crore, ninety five lacs, thirty thousand only). After according approval and financial sanctions the amount of Rs.5,00,00,000.00 (Rupees Five crore only) has been released to the CPWD (Civil) for further necessary action.

2. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

- a) The ASI has been requested to complete repair and restoration work pertaining to the arch shaped stone railing opposite to the Public Entry building at the Institute,

as the base land has slid a lot which should be uplifted by filling the required material to strengthen the structure of the Public entry building.

- b) The ASI has also been requested to submit its report regarding strengthening of the concrete slab in South-Western part of the main building as the slab has decayed due to seepage of water because green lawn has been maintained by laying mud on the slab since many years before. The Institute plan to restore the slab.
- c) The Institute has approved the estimate of Rs. 15,00,000/- submitted by ASI estimate cost for the work strengthening of roof adjoining to the Tagore Centre Corridor, Viceregal Lodge, R.P. Nivas, Shimla.

4. CPWD (CIVIL) WORKS.

- a) The Institute has approved the estimate of Rs. 23,85,730/- submitted by CPWD (Civil) for provision of disposal of melba and laying of stone floors for parking at the back side of the Main Building, R.P. Nivas, Shimla. The work is in progress.
- b) The Institute has approved the estimate of Rs. 36,66,670/- submitted by CPWD (Civil) for revised estimate of laying of Mandi/Riwalsar stone at back side of Main Building and increasing of height of entrance of Gorkha Gate and provision of Shed to DG Set at back side and widening of stair steps near photo gallery on the way to Observatory Guest House, R.P. Nivas, Shmila. The work is in progress.
- c) The Institute has approved the estimate of Rs. 22,30,800/- submitted by CPWD (Civil) for provision of new retaining wall near Squire's Hall and other miscellaneous repair work for IIAS, Shimla. The work is in progress.
- d) The Institute has approved the estimate of Rs. 18,01,070/- submitted by CPWD (Civil) Repair renovation and up gradation of 5 Nos. set 4,5,8,9,12 & outside aesthetic improvement of 7 sets for employees of IIAS, 18 Family Line, Shimla. The work is in progress.
- e) The Institute has approved the estimate of Rs. 26,32,759/- A/R & M/O Non-Residence Building at IIAS, R.P. Nivas, Shimla day to day maintenance for year 2015-16. The work is in progress.
- f) The Institute has approved the estimate of Rs. 10,00,000/- estimate cost for the work repair of roof of prevent leakage/seepage for the Tennis Court, IIAS, R.P. Nivas, Shimla.

5. CPWD (Electrical Works)

- a) The Institute has approved the estimates submitted by CPWD (Elect.) of Rs. 9,46,115/- for cable laying for power supply from sub-station to IIAS, R.P. Nivas, Shimla. The work is in progress.

- b) The Institute has approved the estimates submitted by CPWD (Elect.) of Rs. 63,37,636/- providing and installation CCTV Security system at R.P. Nivas, Shimla.
- c) The Institute has approved the estimates submitted by CPWD (Elect.) of Rs. 11,02,361/- for provision of LED Fixture in the Library area at IIAS, R.P. Nivas, Shimla.
- d) The Institute has approved the estimates submitted by CPWD (Elect.) of Rs. 9,34,296/- provision of wiring/re-wiring of Courteen Hall 3 sets, R.P. Nivas and Courteen Hall Annexe 2 sets.
- e) The Institute has approved the estimates submitted by CPWD (Elect.) of Rs. 3,58,557/- wiring/rewiring of Post Master Flat, IIAS, Shimla.

XI. ACCOUNTS AND BUDGET

- A) The approved Revised Estimates for the year 2014-2015 and Budget Estimates for the year 2015-2016 are as under:

Name of Scheme	Revised Estimates 2014-2015	Budget Estimates 2015-2016
	(Rupees in lakh)	
Non-Plan	1066.64	1148.70
Plan	1700.00	2100.00

The accounts of the Institute for the year 2014-2015 duly audited by the Office of the Director General of Audit (Central), Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Chandigarh are enclosed as **Annexure – I**.

B) IUC ACCOUNTS

The Accounts of the Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences (IUC) Scheme are audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants M/s Rakesh Kumar Kaushal & Co., Shimla. The expenditure for the year 2014-2015 was Rs. 60.27 lakhs.

The Audited Statement of Accounts of the Inter-University Centre (IUC) Scheme for the year 2014-2015 is placed below as **Annexure – II**.

XII. GARDEN

The IIAS is housed in the erstwhile Viceregal Lodge, a heritage building and has a very beautiful garden with a variety of flowers, shrubs and trees. This is perhaps one of the highest

landscape gardens in the world. The garden is dependent on rain water, which is harvested for its maintenance. Harvested rain water is being used for the maintenance of lawn and gardens as well. The following works were done during this period of time:

1. Seeds for seasonal plants were sown in the nursery of the gardens of the Institute for transplanting them into the planting beds in and around the campus of the Institute and also in the official/fellows residences viz. Squire's Hall, Siddhartha Vihar, Observatory cottage, Observatory house (Guest House) Red Stone, Delvile, Bilaspur House.
2. In the month of April 2014, primula, geranium, orchids and ivy were transplanted into new pots and Hydrangea, Euonymus, Tecoma, Buddleia, junipers, chinar, jasmine and other cuttings were raised in the mist chamber were transplanted in P-bags for sale as well as for use in the gardens of the Institute during August 2014. During this period seeds of annuals like statice, aster, lobelia, begonia tuberous, Begonia Bada Bing, mimulus, different varieties of marigold, impatiens, gerbera, coleus, gompherena, celosia, kochia, balsam, different varieties of cosmos, different varieties of zinnia, salvia etc. were raised in the nursery and were transplanted to the planting beds in the premises of the Institute in the months of July- August 2014. Planting beds were prepared for transplanting planting new seedlings/ Saplings in the month of June 2014.
3. New seeds of cineraria, schizanthus, *Antirrhinum*, primula, primerose, petunia, pansy, tanacetum, ice plant, ranunculus, carnation, hollyhock, lupin, calceolaria, cyclamen, lychnis, delphinium, gypsophilla (white and pink), godesia and begonia were raised and are being transplanted to the planting beds in the premises of the Institute during September 2014 to November 2014 and also in the month of February-March 2015. In Nursery, cineraria, schizanthus, begonia single, *Primula* (primrose) were transplanted into new pots. Soil mixture was also prepared for these plants to be transplanted in new pots. Some of these seedlings have been transplanted into larger pots for indoor displays.
4. Seeds of the seasonal plants like marigold, coleus, godetia, antirrhinum, pansy, celosia, ranunculus, salvia, sunflower, calendula, dianthus, etc. were collected from the planting beds and were stored in the section for use in the next season.
5. The cuttings of junipers, fuchsia, geranium, camellia, magnolia, euphorbia, roses, hydrangea, vancenian rose, red spirea, ivy, private, duranta, euonymus, leaf cuttings of some varieties of rex-begonia, cupressus, private hedge, Chinese lantern, euonymus, heder helix ivy, cineraria maritima, jasmine etc. were raised in the mist chamber of the nursery to be used for the domestic use of the gardens as well as for the sale during the period from December 2014 to February 2015. begonia, marigold, balsam, cyclamen, juniper and other cuttings raised in the mist chamber were transplanted in P-bags for sale as well as for use in the gardens of the Institute.

6. Regular irrigation of the nursery pots and other sapling is being done by the garden staff daily/ as and when required.
7. Deep ploughing, mulching and other cultural practices were done in the month of November and December 2014 before transplanting of the annuals in the planting beds. During this period, cultural practices like multiplication and replanting of perennial/permanent plants like achillea, chrysanthemum, golden rod, sunshine daydream, peonies, lily of nile, caryopsis, phlox, etc. was done.
8. Farm yard manure was purchased and was distributed and mixed in the planting beds all along the premises of the Institute. In addition to this farm yard manure was also distributed in garden area of the Squire's Hall, Observatory Cottage, Siddhartha Vihar, Red Stone, and other buildings of the Institute during winter months.
9. Pruning and training of the climbers like whisteria, tecoma, jasmine etc. was done. Unwanted parts of hydrangea, Carla lily, day lily, agapanthus lily etc. were also removed Institute during winter season.
10. Regular maintenance of the gardens of the Institute which include cleaning of garden pathways, removal of weeds/ overgrown grasses in and around the plantation beds and Lawns was done on regular basis. Regular de-weeding in the planting beds and lawns is done on regular basis.
11. Old fallen and dead leaves of Himalayan oak trees are collected for preparing the soil mixture.
12. Moss grass is collected for the nearby forest area to be used in earthen pots to conserve water and also to prevent soil erosion from the pots.
13. Due to leakage from Terrace Gardens at Squire's Hall and portion above the workshop of the Institute at the back of the building, the lawns were transplanted from these sites to the back side of the main guest House of the Institute (Observatory House) during the period from December 2014 to February 2015. Thus new lawn was created at the back of the guest house.
14. Lawn mowing of the lawns around the Institute, Guest House and other official/fellows residences viz. Squire's Hall, Siddhartha Vihar, Observatory cottage, Observatory house (Guest House), Red Stone, Delville, Bilaspur House was done on regular basis.
15. The brass pots are cleaned with brasso twice in a month on Monday. Maintenance of earthen pots in the main building, public entry and other flower decorations are done by the garden staff every day.
16. New plants as hedge were planted in the back lawns of the Institute. In addition to this, new plants of hydrangea, white daisy, duranta, junipers were planted in small hills near the café/ souvenir shop. New plantation of roses has been done in the Rose Garden.

17. The Institute had organized the 2nd Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Lecture on 20th October 2014. Gulzar Sahib was the chief Guest of this Lecture. All the flower arrangements and bouque preparation was done by the gardens of the Institute.
18. Flower arrangements (maintenance of flower pots and floral decoration etc.) inside the building, during seminars/ symposium/ during cultural activities is being done by the Garden section. Flower bouquets are prepared by the gardens for VIP visiting the Institute as per the directions by the authorities of the Institute.
19. The garden section also participated in the Flower Show organized by the SAGES, in the Ridge Shimla from 30 May to 1 June 2014. The Garden section has won second prize in the Stalls and we have also won the running trophy for the best Gardens.
20. Large numbers of ornamental plants/shrubs are propagated in the mist chamber for the purpose of use in the Institute as mentioned above. These cuttings are used for the use in the garden section of the Institute for meeting the requirement of the landscaping and avenue plantation along the premises of the Institute. The plants raised from these cuttings are also used for sale in the nursery of the garden section of the Institute. The garden section has earned Rs. 23,235/- (rupees twenty three thousand two hundred thirty five only) from the sale of the planting material during the period mentioned above.

XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER INITIATIVES

During the year under report we have initiated a couple of new initiatives which will fructify during the ons-going year.

1. During the period of report the Fellowship Award Committee met once on 04th July 2014. In the meeting, the FAC recommended 9 scholars for the award of Fellowship. They include Professor A. Achuthan, Dr. Anindita Mukhopadhyay, Professor Mahesh Champaklal, Dr. Kaustav Chakraborty, Dr. Ab. Rashid Khan, Ms. Saumya Sharma, Dr. Ashutosh Kumar, Dr. Musaliyarveetil Tharayil Ansari and Dr. Tadd Graham Fernee.
2. During the period under report the following officials of the Institute retired after attaining the age of superannuation after rendering 25-40 years of services at the Institute. These are Shri Niranjan Dhungia, Cook on 30.06.2014, Shri S.M. Maske, Assistant Librarian on 31.07.2014, Shri Deep Ram, Peon on 31.07.2014, Shri Gorakh Ram, Garden Choudhary on 31.08.2014, Shr Y.P. Bhardwaj, Estate Supervisor on 31.12.2014, Shri Uma Dutt, Peon on 31.03.2015.
3. The vacancies of the Assistant Librarian, Garden Chowdhary Private Secretary to the Secretary and Estate Supervisor-1 were filled through departmental promotion. Smt. Neeraj Sharma joined as Assistant Librarian on 4/8/2014 and Shri Mani Ram joined as Garden Chowdhary on 23/01/2015.

**INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF AUDIT (CENTRAL),
CHANDIGARH-160017**

NO.: P.D.A (C) K.Vaa/SARS/2015-16/136

Dated: 22/12/2015

To

The Secretary
Department of Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India
New Delhi

Subject: Separate Audit Report on the annual accounts of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla for the year ended 31 March 2015

Sir,

I enclose a copy of the Separate Audit Report on the annual accounts of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla for the year ended 31 March 2015 to be placed before both the Houses of Parliament. The report may be kept confidential till its presentation in the Parliament.

Kindly send us five copies of the above report after its presentation.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Principal Director

Encls: As above

Copy forwarded to Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla along with Separate Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2015 for information please.

Sd/-

Deputy Director

Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the Accounts of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year ended 31 March, 2015.

1. We have audited the Balance Sheet of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, as at 31 March 2015 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date under Section 20(1) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. The audit has been re-entrusted from 2013-14 to 2017-18. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institute's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. This Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, accounting standards and disclosure norms, etc. Audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects, etc., if any, are reported through Inspection Reports/ CAG's Audit Reports separately.
3. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material mis-statements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provided a reasonable basis for our opinion.
4. Based on our audit, we report that:
 - i) We have obtained all the information and explanations except Receipts & Payments Account and Schedule 5, 9 and 11 and Accounts of General Provident Fund, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - ii) The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this Report have been drawn up in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Human Resourced Development, Government of India vides order No. 29-4/2012-FD dated 17 April 2015.
 - iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.
 - iv) We further report that:

A. Balance Sheet

A.1 Current Liabilities and provisions (Schedule-3)

Provision for Superannuation pension: Nil

Provision for liability towards pension on superannuation of employees has not been made. Non provision of pension fund has resulted in understatement of liabilities as well as overstatement of corpus/general fund. The amount could not be qualified in audit. This was also pointed out in previous SAR but no remedial action was taken.

A.2 Fixed Assets (Schedule-4)

Fixed Assets acquired out of Grant-in-aid

A.2.1 Depreciation: Rs.48.52 lakh

The Institute has not provided depreciation on the Fixed Assets which have been purchased prior to the financial year 2014-15 and the fixed assets have been taken/ booked on actual cost of acquisition. Although the Institute has charged depreciation of Rs.48.52 lakh on the assets purchased during the financial year 2014-15 Non charging of depreciation on Fixed Assets purchased prior to the financial year 2014-15 resulted in overstatement of fixed Assets as well as overstatement of Capital Fund to the extent of Depreciation on the Fixed assets.

A.2.2 Depreciation on Fixed Assets under IC4HD: Rs.13.86 lakh

There is totaling error under this head. The depreciation under this head comes to Rs.1417020.60 instead of Rs.1386165.60 which results in short charging of depreciation by Rs.30855/- (Rs.1417020.60 minus Rs.1386165.60). This resulted in understatement of expenditure and overstatement of capital fund by Rs.30,855/-.

A.3 Current Assets (Schedule-7)

Sundry Debtors

Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding more than six months Rs.22.62 lakh

Above includes debtors amounting to Rs.3.54 lakh which were outstanding for a period more than five years and were, therefore, doubtful or recovery and a provision needs to be made. Further there is no system of confirmation of balances from debtors and providing adequate provision for bad debts. Also the Institute is not maintaining party wise breakup of debtors depicted in the financial statements. The segregation of debtors as good and doubtful as pointed out in previous SARs needs to be done in an authentic way because these do not seem good for recovery. This was also pointed out in previous SAR but no corrective action was taken.

B. General

Loans, Advanced & Deposits (Schedule 8)

Long Term Advances to employees (interest bearing)

Others

Above included advances to employees pending for more than 5 years which were doubtful of recovery for which a provision needs to be made. Further there is no system of confirmation of these balanced.

C. Grant-in-aid

Out of the total available funds of Rs.2325.27 lakh (Plan: Rs.1450.61 lakh, Non-Plan: Rs.874.66 lakh) including unspent balance of Rs.325.53¹ lakh (Plan: Rs.337.25 lakh, Non-Plan: Rs.(-) 11.72 lakh) of the previous year and grant received during the year 2014-15 Rs.1999.74 lakh (Plan: Rs.1068.97 lakh, Non-Plan: Rs.886.39 lakh, Interest Plan:Rs44.38 lakh); the Institute could utilize a sum of Rs.1550.58 lakh (Plan: Rs.534.99 lakh, Non-Plan: Rs.1015.59 lakh) leaving a closing balance of Rs.774.69 lakh (Plan: Rs.816.09 lakh, Non-Plan: Rs.(-) 41.40 lakh) as of March, 2015.

D. Management letter

Deficiencies which have not been included in the Audit report have been brought to the notice of the Institute's management through a management letter issued separately for remedial/corrective action.

- v) Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- vi) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, he said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Account, and subject to the significant matters stated above and other matters mentioned in Annexure to this Audit Report give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - a. In so far as it related to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla as at 31st March, 2015; and

¹ As per the SAR for the year 2013-14 and the Utilisation Certificate furnished by the Institute the closing balance of Grant-in-aid as on 31 March 2014 was Rs.921.80 lakh (Plan: Rs.874.10 lakh, Non-Plan: Rs47.70 lakh) whereas in the Accounts for the year 2014-15 the opening balance of Grant-in-aid has been shown as 325.53 lakh (Plan: Rs.337.25 lakh, Non-Plan: Rs (-) 11.72 lakh). The difference of Rs.596.27 lakh is due to change in policy of the Institute in respect of Grant in Aid. The Institute has adopted the Cash system of accounting till 31st March, 2013 and w.e.f. financial year 2013-14, the Institute adopted Merchandise system of accounting.

- b. In so far as it relates to income & Expenditure Account, of the Surplus for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of the C& AG of India

Sd/-

**Principal Director of Audit (Central),
Chandigarh**

Place: Chandigarh

Date: 21.12.2015

ANNEXURE TO AUDIT REPORT

1. Adequacy on Internal Control System

Internal control system is considered adequate and commensurate with size and activities of the Institute for areas seen in audit except that the Institute has not prepared Accounting Manual, no security deposit/fidelity guarantee was obtained from the employee handling cash/stock, no depreciation was charged on Fixed Assets purchased prior to the year 2014-15 and no review of outstanding debtors/Advances which were more than five years old was made.

2. Adequacy of Internal Audit System

The Internal Audit system is considered adequate and commensurate with size and activities of the Institute except that the Institute has not prepared its Internal Audit Manual.

3. Physical verification of Fixed Assets/Inventory

Physical verification of Fixed Assets and Inventories had been conducted during the year. However, Register of Fixed Assets and Register of inventories had not been maintained as per Form GFR 40 & 41.

4. Regularity in payment of Statutory Dues

As per books of accounts, the Institute was regular in depositing statutory dues

Sd/-
Deputy Director

**PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF AUDIT (CENTRAL)
CHANDIGARH**

SANDEEP LALL, IAAS

DO No: PDA/CE/SAR/2015-16/1368

Dated: 22/12/15

Dear Shri Singh

While conducting the audit of annual accounts of your Institute for the year ended 31 March 2015 certain deficiencies were noticed. Significant audit comments in respect of the same have already been reported through the Separate Audit Report on the accounts of the Institute. However, certain deficiencies which have not been included in the Separate Audit Report (as detailed in the annexure) are being brought to your notice for remedial/corrective action.

Kindly issue instructions for taking corrective measures in this regard.

With regards

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

(SANDEEP LALL)

Shri Chetan Singh
Director
Indian Institute of Advanced Study
Rashtrapati Nivas
Shimla-5 (Himachal Pradesh)

ANNEXURE TO THE MANAGEMENT LETTER

A. General:

A.1 Investment of General Provident Fund

Investments of General Provident Fund were not made as per the pattern prescribed by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance view notification no.F.No.5(88)2006-PR dated 14.08.2008 and all the investment amounting to Rs.252.00 lakh was made in Fixed Deposits with Nationalized Bank. This issue was also pointed in the previous SAR but no corrective steps were taken.

A.2 Receipts and Payments Account was not attached with the Accounts supplied to this office in contravention to the Format of Financial Statements for Central Higher Educational Institutions. Similarly, Schedules 5,6 and 11 and Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Accounts and Receipts & Payments Account in respect of General Provident Fund Account were also not enclosed with the Accounts submitted to this office.

A.3 Notes to Accounts (3)

There is typography error in figures of leave encashment which should have been written as Rs.14051790.00 instead of Rs.140517905.00.

A.4 Figures in the balance sheet and income & expenditure accounts have not been rounded off as prescribed in the new format of Accounts.

Sd/-

Deputy Director

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, SHIMLA
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March 2015

Amount in Rupees

SOURCES OF FUNDS	Schedule	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND	1	236254642.01	228522602.66
DESIGNATED/ EARMARKED / ENDOWMENT FUNDS	2	20657552.50	44689169.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS	3	123740387.86	43059212.00
TOTAL		380652582.37	316270983.66
APPLICATION OF FUNDS	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
FIXED ASSETS	4		
Tangible Assets		186902405.76	178003821.73
Intangible Assets		77751.63	
Capital Works-In-Progress			
INVESTMENTS FROM EARMARKED / ENDOWMENT FUNDS	5		
Long Term			
Short Term			
INVESTMENTS - OTHERS	6	0.00	0.00
CURRENT ASSETS	7	130356989.99	135097635.93
LOANS, ADVANCES & DEPOSITS	8	63315435.00	3169526.00
TOTAL		380652582.38	316270983.66
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	23		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS 1	24		

Shimla
30-5-2014

sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Accounts Officer

sd/-
(Suneel Verma)
Secretary

sd/-
(Chetan Singh)
Director

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED, 31ST MARCH 2015
Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Schedule	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
INCOME			
Academic Receipts	9	0.00	
Grants / Subsidies	10	141686088.14	148897406.00
Income from investments	11	0.00	0.00
Interest earned	12	616527.00	
Other Income	13	6842872.35	11751807.10
Prior Period Income	14	272640.00	0.00
Depreciation transfer to capital grant in aid		4851619.50	
TOTAL (A)		154269746.99	160649213.10
EXPENDITURE			
Staff Payments & Benefits (Establishment expenses)	15	76696652.00	83086382.00
Academic Expenses	16	30442164.00	0.00
Administrative and General Expenses	17	13853903.00	40044320.00
Transportation Expenses	18	1263380.00	836185.00
Repairs & Maintenance	19	19424071.00	27028728.00
Finance costs	20	2895.00	5215.00
Depreciation	4	4851619.50	
Other Expenses	21	3023.14	2848033.00
Prior Period Expenses	22	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (B)		146537707.64	153848863.00
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)		7732039.35	6800350.10
Transfer to / from Designated Fund			
Building fund			
Others (specify)			
Balance Being Surplus / (Deficit) Carried to Capital Fund		7732039.35	6800350.10
Significant Accounting Policies	23		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes to Accounts	24		

Shimla
30-5-2014

sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Accounts Officer

sd/-
(Suneel Verma)
Secretary

sd/-
(Chetan Singh)
Director

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE -1 CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND**

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
Balance at the beginning of the year	228522602.66	221171901.56
Add: Contributions towards Corpus/Capital Fund		
Add: Grants from UGC, Government of India and State Government to the extent utilized for capital expenditure		
Add: Assets Purchased out of Earmarked Funds		
Add: Assets Purchased out of Sponsored Projects, where ownership vests in the institution		-
Add: Assets Donated/Gifts Received		
Add: Other Additions		550351.00
Add: Excess of Income over expenditure transferred from the Income & Expenditure Account	7732039.35	6800350.10
Total	236254642.01	228522602.66
(Deduct) Deficit transferred from the Income & expenditure Account		
Balance at the year end	236254642.01	228522602.66

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 2 - DESIGNATED/ EARMARKED / ENDOWMENT FUNDS/CAPITAL GRANT**

Particulars	Fund wise Breakup					Total	
	Capital Grant in aid	Fund AAA	Fund BBB	Fund CCC	Endowment Funds	Current Year	Previous Year
A.							
a) Opening balance	12136196.00					12136196.00	0
b) Additions during the year	13372976.00					13372976.00	12136196.00
c) Income from investments made of the funds						0.00	0
d) Accrued Interest on investments/Advances						0.00	
e) Interest on Savings Bank a/c						0.00	
f) Other additions (Specify nature)						0.00	
Total (A)	25509172.00	0	0	0	0	25509172.00	12136196.00
B.							
Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds							
i) Capital Expenditure							
ii) Revenue Expenditure	4851619.50					4851619.50	
Less Depreciation							
Total (B)	4851619.50	0	0	0	0	4851619.50	0.00
Closing balance at the year end (A - B)	20657552.50					20657552.50	12136196.00
Represented by							
Cash And Bank Balances							
Investments							
Interest accrued but not due							
Total							

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 3- CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS**

Amount in Rupees

	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
A. CURRENT LIABILITIES		
1. Deposits from staff		
2. Deposits from students		
3. Sundry Creditors a) For Goods & Services b) Others		
4. Deposit-Others (including EMD, Security Deposit)		
5. Statutory Liabilities (GPF, TDS, WC TAX, CPF, GIS, NPS):		
a) Overdue	42653.00	42653.00
b) Others		
6. Other Current Liabilities		
a) Salaries	3909478.00	2932351.00
b) Receipts against sponsored projects		
c) Receipts against sponsored fellowships & scholarships		
d) Unutilised Grants	77468714.86	0.00
e) Grants in advance		
f) Other funds		
g) Other liabilities		
h) KKS	2931.00	
l) TDS payable	1348.00	
j) NPS payable	89030.00	
k) Anup service Station	41793.00	
l) Expenses Payable	4159646.00	
m) suspense	20000.00	
A Total	85735593.86	2975004.00
B. PROVISIONS		
1. For Taxation		
2. Gratuity	23953004.00	20965400.00
3. Superannuation Pension		0.00
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment	14051790.00	13942125.00
5. Trade Warranties/Claims		
6. Others (Specify)		
Total (B)	38004794.00	34907525.00
Total (A+ B)	123740387.86	37882529.00

Note: Unutilized grants 6 (d) will include grants received in advance for next year. 6

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 4: FIXED ASSETS ACQUIRED OUT OF GRANT IN AID**

Particular	Opening Balance 01.04.14	Additions upto 01.04.2014 to 30.09.2015	Additions after 01.10.2014	Total	Depreciation for the Year	Written Down value on 31.03.2015
Office Equipment	7742537.63	-	-	-	-	7742537.63
Electronic Equipment	10123527.00	-	-	-	-	10123527.00
Furniture & Fittings	6923261.75	-	-	-	-	6923261.75
Vehicles	2838064.64	-	-	-	-	2838064.64
Library Equipment	5926142.38	-	-	-	-	5926142.38
Other Equipment	814603.20	-	-	-	-	814603.20
Publication Equipment	839040.02	-	-	-	-	839040.02
Library Books & Periodical	137892532.43	-	-	-	-	137892532.43
Source Book Scheme	247622.12	-	-	-	-	247622.12
Equipment Source Book Scheme	41087.56	-	-	-	-	41087.56
Garden Equipment	145805.00	-	-	-	-	145805.00
Audio Visual	422500.00	-	-	-	-	422500.00
Project towards the centre for the study of Indian Civilization	518442.00	-	-	-	-	518442.00
Word Processrs	1304921.00	-	-	-	-	1304921.00
Fixed Assets under IC4HD						0.00
Electronic Assets under IC4HD	1603450.00	-	-	-	-	1603450.00
Library Books & Periodical	103748.00	-	-	-	-	103748.00
Furniture & Fittings	516537.00	-	-	-	-	516537.00
Sub-Total	178003821.73	-	-	-	-	178003821.73
Fixed assets Plan						
Library Books and Equipments	-	1496940.00	8026491.00	9523431.00	3306111.30	6217319.70
Word processors for Fellows	-	24196.00	154811.00	179007.00	60960.90	118046.10
EPBX	-	315506.00	0.00	315506.00	47325.90	268180.10

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5**

SCHEDULE 6 - INVESTMENTS - OTHERS

Amount in Rupees

	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
1. In Central Government Securities		
2. In State Government Securities		
3. Other approved Securities		
4. Shares		
5. Debentures and Bonds		
6. Others (to be specified)		
TOTAL	0.00	0.00

SCHEDULE 7-CURRENT ASSETS

Amount in Rupees

	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
1. Stock:		
a) Stores and Spares		
b) Loose Tools		
c) Publications	4466179.31	4580949.48
d) Laboratory chemicals, consumables and glass ware		
e) Building Material		
f) Electrical Material		
g) Stationery		
h) Water supply material		
2. Sundry Debtors		
a) Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding six months(considered goods)	2262148.75	2174321.75
b) Others		
3. Cash and Bank Balances		10.00
a) With Scheduled Banks:		
- In Current Accounts	8155512.93	21181153.70
- In term deposit Accounts	70652853.00	66175000.00
-In Savings Accounts	11351648	40986201.00
b) With non-Scheduled Banks:		
- In term deposit Accounts		
- In Savings Accounts		
4. Post Office- Savinas Accounts		
Misc advance(IC4HD)	2963.00	
Grant receivable form GOI	33188377.00	
Drafts and IPO in hand	277308.00	
TOTAL	130356989.99	135097635.93

Note: Annexure A shows the details of Bank Accounts

ANNEXURE "A"

	Amount in Rupees
I. Savings Bank Accounts	
1. Grants from UGC A/c	33188377.00
2. University Receipts A/c	
3. Scholarship A/c	
4. Academic Fee Receipt A/c	
5. Development (Plan) A/c	
6. Combined Entrance Exams(CBT) A/c	
7. UGC Plan Fellowship A/c	
8. Corpus Fund A/c (EMF)	
9. Sponsored Projects Fund A/c	
10. Sponsored Fellowship A/c	
11. Endowments Chair A/c (EMF)	
12. UGC JRF Fellowship A/c (EMF)	
13. HBA Fund A/c (EMF)	
14. Conveyance A/c (EMF)	
15. UGC Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship A/c (EMF)	
16. Academic Development Fund A/c (EMF)	
17. Deposit A/c	
18. Student Fund A/c	
19. Student Aid Fund A/c	
20. Plan Grants for specific schemes	
II. Current Account	
III. Term Deposits with Schedule Banks	
Total	33188377.00

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 8 - LOANS, ADVANCES & DEPOSITS**

	Amount in Rupees	
	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
1. Advances to employees: (Non-interest bearing)		
a) Salary		
b) Festival	124650.00	110625.00
c) Medical Advance		
d) Other (to be specified)	0.00	
i) WCA	25200.00	26250.00
ii) Bad Climate and Flood Advanced	431.00	431.00
2. Long Term Advances to employees: (Interest bearing)		
a) Vehicle loan	93000.00	23000.00
b) Home loan	1260.00	
c) Others (to be specified)	2506250.00	2394468.00
Computer Advance	203000.00	361000.00
3. Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received:		
a) On Capital Account .		
b) to Suppliers		
c) Others (to CPWD)	58837636.00	
Recoverble from IUC	1071340.00	
4. Prepaid Expenses		
a) Insurance		
b) Other expenses(Prepaid e-journal subscription)	186948.00	
c) Prepaid AMC(ic4hd)	9670.00	
5. Deposits		
a) Telephone	36200.00	36200.00
b) Lease Rent		
c) Electricity		
d) AICTE, if applicable		
e) Others (to be specified)		
i) Security with Vineet Gas Agency	19000.00	19000.00
ii) Security with Municipal Corporation	980.00	980.00
iii) Deposit for fuel	100000.00	100000.00
iv) Others	4633.00	4633.00
TDS recoverable	95237.00	92939.00
6. Income Accrued:		
a) On Investments from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds		
b) On Investments-Others		
c) On Loans and Advances		
d) Others (includes income due unrealized)		

7. Other - Current assets receivable from UGC/sponsored projects		
a) Debit balances in Sponsored Projects		
b) Debit balances in Sponsored Fellowships & Scholarships		
c) Grants Receivable		
d) Other receivables from UGC		
8. Claims Receivable		
TOTAL	63315435.00	3169526.00

Note: 1. If revolving funds have been created for House Building, Computer and Vehicle advances to employees, the advances will appear as part of Earmarked/endowment Funds. The balance against these interest -bearing advances will not appear in this schedule.

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 10 - GRANTS / SUBSIDIES (IRREVOCABLE GRANTS RECEIVED)**

Particulars	Plan Govt. of India	Plan General	Plan Capital General SC	Plan Gen ST	Plan Capital SC	Plan Capital ST	UGC		Total Plan	Non Plan UGC/GOI	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
							Plan	Specific Schemes IC4HD*				
Balance B/F	-8657897.00						0.00	42383085.00	33725188.00	-1172215.00	32552973.00	0.00
Add: Receipts during the year	89112401.00						0.00	22223831.00	111336232.00	88638574.00	199974806.00	193586575.00
Transfer from IC4HD to Non-Plan								-10000000.00	-10000000.00	10000000.00	0.00	
Transfer from Non- Plan to IC4HD								46992.00	46992.00	-46992.00	0.00	
Total	80454504.00						0.00	54653908.00	135108412.00	97419367.00	232527779.00	193586575.00
Less: Refund to UGC /GOI	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balance	80454504.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54653908.00	135108412.00	97419367.00	232527779.00	193586575.00
Less: Utilised for Capital expenditure (A)	10476299.00						0.00	2883082.00	13359381.00	13595.00	13372976.00	0.00
Balance	69978205.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51770826.00	121749031.00	97405772.00	219154803.00	193586575.00
Less: utilized for Revenue Expenditure (B)	28778095.00						0.00	11361872.00	40139967.00	101546121.14	141686088.14	161033602.00
Balance C/F (C)	41200110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40408954.00	81609064.00	-4140349.14	77468714.86	32552973.00

* It includes interest on Saving Accounts of Rs. 476533 and FDR of Rs. 3962298.

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 12: INTEREST EARNED**

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
1. On Savings Accounts with scheduled banks	18383.00	
2 On Loans		
a. Employees/Staff	82589.00	
b. Others(FDR)	515555	
3. On Debtors and Other Receivables		
Total	616527.00	0.00
<p>Note: 1. The amount against item 1, in respect of Bank Accounts of Earmarked/Endowment Funds is dealt with in Schedule 11 (First Part) and Schedule 2. 2. Item 2(a) is applicable only if Revolving funds have not been constituted for such advances.</p>		

SCHEDULE 13: OTHER INCOME

Items of material amounts included in Miscellaneous Income should be separately disclosed.

A. Income from Land & Buildings	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
1. Hostel Room Rent	0.00	
2, License fee	816385.00	
3. Hire Charges of Auditorium/Play ground/Convention Centre, etc	0.00	
4. Electricity charges recovered	251543.00	
5. Water charges recovered .	87857.00	
Total	1155785.00	0.00
B. Sale of Institute's publications	524538.00	
C. Income from holding events		
1. Gross Receipts from annual function/ sports carnival		
Less: Direct expenditure incurred on the annual function/ sports carnival		
2. Gross Receipts from fetes		
Less: Direct expenditure incurred on the fetes		
3, Gross Receipts for educational tours		
Less: Direct expenditure incurred on the tours		
4. Others (to be specified and separately disclosed)		
Total	0.00	0.00
D. Others		
1. Income from consultancy		
2. RTI fees		
3. Income from Royalty		
4. Sale of application form (recruitment)		
5. Misc. receipts (Sale of tender form, waste paper, etc.)	1005784.20	
6. Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets		
a) Owned assets		
b) Assets received free of cost		

7. Grants/Donations from Institutions, Welfare Bodies and International Organizations		
8. Others (specify)		
<i>Guest House</i>	414892.00	
<i>Pvt use of vehicle</i>	98688.00	
<i>sale of plant</i>	23355.00	
<i>liabrary membership</i>	46200.00	
<i>Sale of unsuable items</i>	37251.00	
<i>Sports membership fee</i>	80800.00	
<i>Misellaneous income</i>	294632.00	
Total	2001602.20	0.00
Gross Income from Ticket Booth	7102723.00	
Less Expenses from Ticket Booth	3941775.85	
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	6842872.35	

SCHEDULE 14: PRIOR PERIOD INCOME

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	Current Year, 2014-15	Previous Year, 2013-14
1. Academic Receipts		
2. Income from Investments		
3. Interest earned		
4. Other Income	272640.00	
Total		

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 15 - STAFF PAYMENTS & BENEFITS (ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES)**

These shall be classified separately for teaching and non-teaching staff; adhoc staff, o Arrears of DA, Salary arrears due to increment shall be shown separately

	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
a) Salaries and Wages	1469026.00	44908615.00	46377641.00			0.00
b) Allowances and Bonus			0.00			0.00
c) Contribution to Provident Fund/NPS		562390.00	562390.00			0.00
d) Contribution to Other Fund (specify) Pension Fund			0.00		1469256.00	1469256.00
e) Staff Welfare Expenses			0.00		453213.00	453213.00
f) Retirement and Terminal Benefits		8667728	8667728.00		20351898.00	20351898.00
g) LTC facility		146139.00	146139.00		51606.00	51606.00
h) Medical facility		294154.00	294154.00		304920.00	304920.00
i) Children Education Allowance		627535.00	627535.00		606966.00	606966.00
j) Honorarium		105955.00	105955.00		228804.00	228804.00
1) Others (specify) Pension Liveries		19667181.00	19667181.00		13187755.00	13187755.00
TOTAL	1469026.00	75227626.00	76696652.00	0.00	36783495.00	36783495.00

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 15 A - EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT AND TERMINAL BENEFITS**

Amount in Rupess

	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Opening Balance as on		20965400.00	13942125.00	34907525.00
Addition: Capitalized value of Contributions Received from other Organizations				
Total (a)		20965400.00	13942125.00	34907525.00
Less: Actual Payment during the Year (b)		4196289.00	1374170.00	5570459.00
Balance Available on 31,03 c (a-b)		16769111.00	12567955.00	29337066.00
Provision required on 31.03 as per Actuarial Valuation (d)		23953004.00	14051790.00	38004794.00
A. Provision to be made in the Current year (d-c)		7183893.00	1483835.00	8667728.00
B. Contribution to New Pension Scheme				
C. Medical Reimbursement to Retired Employees				
D. Travel to Hometown on Retirement				
E. Deposit Linked Insurance Payment				
Total (A+B+C+D+E)		7183893.00	1483835.00	8667728.00
<p>Note:</p> <p>1. The total (A+B+C+D+E) in this sub schedule will be figure against Retirement and Terminal Benefits in Schedule 15.</p> <p>2. Items B,C,D&E will be accounted on accrual basis and will include bills preferred but outstanding for payment on 31/3.</p>				

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 16 - ACADEMIC EXPENSES**

Amount in Rupees

	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
a) Laboratory expenses			0.00			0.00
b) Field work/Participation in Conferences			0.00			0.00
c) Expenses on Seminars/ Workshops	5532114.00	246503.00	5778617.00	3965962.00		3965962.00
d) Payment to visiting faculty			0.00			0.00
e) Examination			0.00			0.00
f) Student Welfare expenses			0.00			0.00
g) Admission expenses			0.00			0.00
h) Convocation expenses			0.00			0.00
i) Publications			0.00			0.00
j) Stipend/means-cum-merit scholarship			0.00			0.00
k) Subscription Expenses			0.00			0.00
i) Others (specify) Fellowship to fellows	10022665.00	11414260.00	21436925.00			0.00
ii) National fellowship to fellow	3226622.00	0.00	3226622.00			
		0.00	0.00			
TOTAL	18781401.00	11660763.00	30442164.00	3965962.00	0.00	3965962.00

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 17 - ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES**

	Amount in Rupees					
	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
A Infrastructure						
a) Electricity and power	865845.00	2577354.00	3443199.00		4370911.00	4370911.00
b) Water charges	17682.00	690756.00	708438.00			
c) Insurance			0.00			
d) Rent, Rates and Taxes (including property tax)		679189.00	679189.00		672288.00	672288.00
B Communication			0.00			0.00
e) Postage and Stationery	309099.00	515666.00	824765.00		144096.00	144096.00
f) Telephone, Fax and Internet Charges	208793.00	270085.00	478878.00			
C Others			0.00		31862547.00	31862547.00
g) Printing and Stationery (consumption)	729562.00	743388.00	1472950.00			
h) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	656574.00	2553173.00	3209747.00			
i) Hospitality		34672.00	34672.00			
j) Auditors Remuneration			0.00		431848.00	431848.00
k) Professional Charges		593590.00	593590.00			
1) Advertisement and Publicity		494212.00	494212.00			
m) Magazines & Journals			0.00		2562630.00	2562630.00
m1) E-resource subscription		35589.00	35589.00			
n) Others (specify)Medicine	53494.00	147085.00	200579.00			
Misc Expenditure	633655.00	1044440.00	1678095.00			
TOTAL	3474704.00	10379199.00	13853903.00	0.00	40044320.00	40044320.00

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 18-TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES**

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1 Vehicles (owned by institution)						
a) Running expenses	116773.00	382964.00	499737.00	654692.00		654692.00
b) Repairs & maintenance	544655.00	218988.00	763643.00	181493.00		181493.00
c) Insurance expenses			0.00			0.00
2 Vehicles taken on rent/ lease			0.00			0.00
a) Rent/lease expenses			0.00			0.00
3 Vehicle (Taxi) hiring expenses			0.00			0.00
Total	661428.00	601952.00	1263380.00	0.00	836185.00	836185.00

SCHEDULE 19 - REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
a) Buildings	15479040.00	2606392.00	18085432.00	0.00	23558586.00	23558586.00
b) Furniture & Fixtures	210900.00	32000.00	242900.00	0.00	818379.00	818379.00
c) Plant & Machinery			0.00	-	-	0.00
d) Office Equipment	63468.00	3950.00	67418.00	681761.00	0.00	681761.00
e) Computers			0.00	-	-	-
f) Laboratory & Scientific equipment			0.00	-	-	-
g) Audio Visual equipment			0.00	-	-	-
h) Cleaning Material & Services		304333.00	304333.00	-	-	-
i) Book binding charges			0.00	-	-	-
j) Gardening		723988.00	723988.00	0.00	1072389.00	1072389.00
k) Estate Maintenance			0.00	-	-	-
1) Others (Specify)			0.00	0.00	897613.00	897613.00
Consumable store						
Fixed assets written off			0.00	0.00	2848033.00	2848033.00
Total	15753408.00	3670663.00	19424071.00	681761.00	29195000.00	29876761.00

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 20 - FINANCE COSTS**

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
a) Bank charges		2895.00	2895.00		5215.00	5215.00
b) Others (specify)			0.00			0.00
Total	0.00	2895.00	2895.00	0.00	5215.00	5215.00

Note:- If the amount is not material, the head Bank charges could be omitted and these could be accounted as Administrative expenses in Schedule 17.

SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER EXPENSES

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
a) Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts/Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Irrecoverable Balances Written - off	0.00	3023.14	3023.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Grants/Subsidies to other institutions/ organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d) Others (specify)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	3023.14	3023.14	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note:- Other expenses shall be classified as writes - off, provisions, miscellaneous expenses, loss on sale of investments, loss of fixed assets and loss on sale of fixed assets etc and disclosed accordingly. ' * 41

SCHEDULE 22: PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Current Year, 2014-15			Previous Year, 2013-14		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1 Establishment expenses			0.00			
2 Academic expenses			0.00			
3 Administrative expenses			0.00			
4 Transportation expenses			0.00			
5 Repairs & Maintenance			0.00			
6 Other expenses			0.00			
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
Current Liabilities and Provisions**

Fellowship Grant	-do-	1646795.00
Rent	March, 2014	54903.00
Professional fee		116805.00
Other expenses payable		867860.00
GIS		16100.00
Library Books and Equipments		115124.00
Networking		87314.00
GPF		689507.00
NPS		112747.00
KKS		
Total		3707155.00

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-5
SCHEDULE 24**

The details of such assets are:

Assets	Original Cost as on 1.4.14 Rs.	Additions during the year Rs	Total Rs.	Notional Depreciation Opening Balance	Notional Depreciation for the Year Rs.	Total Notional Depreciation	Total Book value on 31.3.15 Rs.
Laboratory Equipment							
Computers							
Office equipment							
Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings							
Total							

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA -171 005**

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31.03.2015**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounting Concepts

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles as applicable in India.

The Society generally follows accrual system of accounting and recognizes significant items of Income and Expenditure on accrual basis.

(b) Fixed Assets

The Fixed Assets of the Society are stated at historical cost and includes all the incidental expenses.

(c) Depreciation

No Depreciation on opening balances of fixed assets have been provided as required by the Accounting Standard (AS-6) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. However, depreciation on addition in fixed assets for the year have been provided in accordance with Income Tax Rules 1962. Depreciation have been transferred to capital Grant in Aid.

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. The accounts have been prepared for the first time in new format supplied by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Government of India) in compliance with Uniform Accounting Standard.
2. Separate Balance Sheet has been prepared for General Provident Fund Account.
3. Provision of Gratuity and Leave encashment as on 31.03.2015 is Rs. 23953004.00 (as at 31.03.2014 Rs. 20965400) and Rs.140517905.00 (as at 31.03.2014 Rs.13942125 respectively).
4. Institute's Publication amounting to Rs. 2640636.77 (as at 31.03.2014 Rs. 3042931.53.00) and publication with Co-publishers of Rs. 1825542.54 (as at 31.03.2014 Rs. 1427357.25.00) as shown in the balance sheet under "Current Assets" is based on the information supplied by the Sales and Public Relation Officer (SPRO).
5. In the opinion of the Board the current Assets, Loans and Advances are approximately of the value stated, if realized in the ordinary course of business. The provision of all the known liabilities is adequate and not excess of the amount considered reasonably necessary.
6. Debit and Credit balances in the accounts of Creditors, Debtors and Others are subject to confirmation and reconciliation.
7. Sundry debtors Rs. 2262148.75 include Rs. 354215.75 which are outstanding from recovery for more than five years, however these are considered good for recovery.
8. Miscellaneous advance Rs. 2509213.00 include Rs. 2155785.00 which are outstanding from recovery for more than five years, however these are considered good for recovery.
9. Previous year figures have been re-worked, re-grouped and rearranged, wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with those of current year.
10. Note No. 1 to 24 is integral part of balance and have been duly authenticated.

Shimla
30-5-2014

sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Accounts Officer

sd/-
(Suneel Verma)
Secretary

sd/-
(Chetan Singh)
Director

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the "Balance Sheet "of Inter University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences (UGC), Shimla as at 31 March, 2015 and also their 'Receipt & Payment Account"& Income & Expenditure Account" for the year ended on that date, annexed hereto and report that: -

These financial statements are the responsibility of the UGC's Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing; the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Subject to foregoing remark we report that: -

1. We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit.
2. In our opinion ad to the best of our information and according to explanation given to us the said accounts read with the notes contained in Schedule 2, give a true and fair view:-
 - (a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Centre as at 31st March, 2015.
 - (b) In the Case of Income and Expenditure Account, of the amount utilized form Grant-in-Aid for the year ended on that date.
 - (c) In case of Receipt and Payment Account, of the amount received and payments made during the year ended on the date.

Shimla

Dated: 14/07/15

For R.K. Kaushal & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN012233N
Sd/-
(CA. Rakesh Kumar Kaushal)
FCA, Prop.
ICAI M.No. 090655

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, SHIMLA
Inter University Center for Humanities & Social Sciences(UGC) Balance Sheet as on 31.March.2015

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount	Amount
Capital Reserve		Fixed Assets	7236129.00	7236129.00
Opening Balance	6908336.00	(As per schedule 1 attached)		
Closing Balance	6908336.00	Computer		1764725.00
Less:Cost of old vehicle	265054.00	Electrical Equipment		876816.00
Closing Balance	6643282.00	Furniture & Fixtures		1192092.00
Add:Cost of new vehicle	592847.00	Liabrary Books		2809649.00
Closing Balance	7236129.00	New Vehicle		592847.00
Current Liabilities			1604497.51	
Grant-in-Aid	523558.51			
Income Tax	194.00			
IIAS A/C	71340.00			
Ticket Booth	1000000.00			
Professional Fee payable	9405.00			
Total		Total	8840626.51	8840626.51

Shimla
14-7-2015

sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Accounts Officer

sd/-
(Suneel Verma)
Secretary

sd/-
(Chetan Singh)
Director

As per our report of even date

For R.K.Kaushal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, SHIMLA

Income & Expenditure of Inter University Center for Humanities & Social Sciences(UGC) For the year
Ending 31.March.2015

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT		INCOME	AMOUNT
Maintencces Allowances	1215800.00		Misc Income	50588.00
T.A to Associates	858909.00		Grant in Aid Utilisation	5363671.00
Research Seminar /Studyweek/workshop	613835.00		Interest Received	20364.00
Admim.& Secretal Support of Postage ,Medical,	20592.00			
PUBlication Exp.on the Issue of IUC Journal	4741.00			
Misc.Contigent Exp.	573661.00			
Maintance ,Furnishing of Delhi Guest House	579889.00			
Admin. Unit Wages OTA,TA/DA /Honororium	1298870.00			
Maintence of IUC Vehicle of POL	98299.00			
Computer Facilities and Other Electronics	159720.00			
Interest and Bank Charges	902.00			
Professional Fee	9405.00	5434623.00		
Total		5434623.00	Total	5434623.00

Shimla
14-7-2015

sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Accounts Officer

sd/-
(Chetan Singh)
Director

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, SHIMLA
Inter University Center for Humanities & Social Sciences(UGC)

Schedule fo Fixed assets as at 31.March.2015

S.No	Item	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Deletion during the year	Closing Balance
1	Computer	1764725.00	0.00	0.00	1764725.00
2	Electrical Equipment	876816.00	0.00	0.00	876816.00
3	Furniture & Fixtures	1192092.00	0.00	0.00	1192092.00
4	Liabrary Books	2809649.00	0.00	0.00	2809649.00
5	New Vehicle	0.00	592847.00	0.00	592847.00
6	Vehicle	265054.00	0.00	265054.00	0.00
	Grand Total	6908336.00	592847.00	265054.00	7236129.00

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, SHIMLA
Inter University Center for Humanities & Social Sciences(UGC) Receipts and Payment for the year
01 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

Receipts		Payments	
	Amount		Amount
Opening Balance	181496.51	Revenue expenditure	1215800.00
UGC Grant in Aid Received	6000000.00	Maintenances Allowances	858909.00
Revenue Receipts		T.A to Associates	613835.00
161 Misc Income	113587.00	Research Seminar /Studyweek/workshop	20592.00
Interest Received	20364.00	Admim.& Secretal Support of Postage ,Medical,	4741.00
Other Receipts		PUBlication Exp.on the Issue of IUC Journal	573661.00
Income Tax	62658.00	Misc.Contigent Exp.	1298870.00
Mess Charges	591480.00	Admin. Unit Wages OTA,TA/Da /Honororium	98299.00
Ticket Booth	3500000.00	Maintence of IUC Vehicle of POL	159720.00
Misc. Advances	760000.00	Computer Facilities and Other Electronics	902.00
Internal Transfer	1000000.00	Interest and Bank Charges	579889.00
IIAS	63049.00	Maintance ,Furnishing of Delhi Guest House	760000.00
		Other Payment	62464.00
		Misc Advances	520140.00
		Income Tax	2500000.00
		Mess Charges	592847.00
		Ticket Booth	74210.00
		new vehcles	1294706.51
		Fellow Mess/canteen	1000000.00
		Bank Account	63049.00
		Internal Transfer	
		IIAS	
Total	12292634.51	Total	12292634.51

sd/-
(Chetan Singh)
Director

sd/-
(Suneel Verma)
Secretary

sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Accounts Officer

Shimla
14-7-2015

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA - 171 005 (H.P)**

SCHEDULE- 2

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31.03.2015

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Accounts have been maintained on accrual system of accounting.
2. Depreciation on assets is not being charged in view of the Rule 151 (4) of General Financial Rules.

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

3. Advance of Rs. 18,475 recoverable from Professor R.S. Mishra is long outstanding since 94-95. Steps are being taken to adjust/recover the same at the earliest.
4. Advance of Rs. 1,00,000 is recoverable from Dr.V.C. Thomas since 20.03.2004. Steps are being taken to adjust/recover the same at the earliest.
5. An advance of Rs. 15000 was paid to Director ICAR New Delhi through ARO for seminar. Out of above Rs. 10,000 is still outstanding. Steps are being taken to adjust/recover this amount.
6. An advance of Rs.2,75,000 was paid to Registrar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi on 30.03.2007 through ARO for organizing seminar and amount of Rs. 1,80,116 is outstanding . Efforts are being made to adjust/recover this amount.

Shimla
27-8-2015

sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Singh)
Accounts Officer

sd/-
(Suneel Verma)
Secretary

sd/-
(Chetan Singh)
Director

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-171005**

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

1. Professor Madhavan Palat Chairman
B – 209, Greater Kailash – I
New Delhi – 110 048
M: 98182 53117
E-mail: palatmk@gmail.com

2. Vacant Member

3. Professor B.S. Chimni Member
Centre for International Legal Study
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi – 110 067
E-mail: bschimni@hotmail.com ; Ph: 011-26704375

4. Shri Yogendra Tripathi, IAS Ex-Officio Member
Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser
Department of Secondary & Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi - 110 001
Tel: 011-23382696, Fax- 011-23070668

5. Professor Chetan Singh Ex-Officio Member
Director
Indian Institute of Advanced Study
Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla – 171005

* * * * *

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-171005**

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

1. **Professor Chandrakala Padia** Chairperson
Chairperson, Governing Body, IIAS
&
Vice-Chancellor,
Maharaja Ganga Singh University,
Bikaner - 334004

2. **Professor Chetan Singh**
Director
Indian Institute of Advanced Study
Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla-171005
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E-mail: directoiias@gmail.com; profcsingh@gmail.com

A representative each of the Ministries of Education & Finance.

1. **Shri Vinay Sheel Oberoi, IAS,**
Secretary,
Department of Higher Education,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi -110 001.
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2. Ms. Darshana M Dabral
Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser
Department of Secondary & Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
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Five Institutional Members

1. Professor Ved Prakash
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
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2. Professor S.K. Thorat
Chairman
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E-mail : chairman@icssr.org , thoratsukhadeo@yahoo.co.in
3. Professor Mrinal Miri
Chairman,
Indian Council of Philosophical Research
36, Tughlakabad Institutional Area,
Mehrauli Badarpur Road,
New Delhi – 110 062.
Tele fax: 011-29051762/29901503, 29901501; Mobile09013181940
Fax: 011-29964755; E-mail mirimrinal@hotmail.com; chairman@icpr.in
4. Dr. M.O. Garg,
Director-General,
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi – 110 001.
Tel: 011- 23710472, 23717053 (O),
Fax: 011- 23710618 (O),
E-mail: dgcsir@csir.res.in, dg@csir.res.in

5. Professor Yellapragada Sudershan Rao,
Chairman,
Indian Council of Historical Research,
35, Ferozeshah Road,
New Delhi – 110 001.
Telephone: 011- 23386033, PS: 23384869
Fax: 23383421, E-mail: chairperson@ichr.ac.in

These Institutional members may, if necessary, be represented, at the meetings, by their nominees.

Two Vice-Chancellors from category 3(b)(i) of the Members of Society nominated by the Central Government.

1. Vacant
2. Vacant

Four persons from Category 3(b)(ii) of the Members of the Society nominated by the Government of India

1. Professor Madhavan Palat
B – 209, Greater Kailash – I
New Delhi – 110 048
M: 98182 53117, E-mail: palatmk@gmail.com
2. Professor D.L. Sheth
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
29, Rajpur Road, Delhi – 110 054
Tel: 011 – 2223 1864, M: 09313298815
E-mail: soha.moitra@gmail.com
3. Vacant
4. Professor Susie Tharu
A – 27/2, 1st Crescent Road
AFOCHS, Sanikpuri
Hyderabad – 500 094
E-mail: susietharu@gmail.com

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
RASHTRAPATI NIVAS, SHIMLA-171005**

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY SOCIETY

1. Professor Chandrakala Padia President
Chairperson, Governing Body, IIAS
&
Vice-Chancellor,
Maharaja Ganga Singh University,
Bikaner - 334004

2. Professor Chetan Singh
Director
Indian Institute of Advanced Study
Rashtrapati Nivas
Shimla-171005
Telephone: 0177-2830006(O) 2831275 ®, Fax: 2831389, 2830995
E-mail: director@iias.org

Rule 3(a) Institutional Members (Ex-Officio)

1.
The Secretary
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi - 110 001
Tel: 011-23386451, 23382698 (O) 26979585,
Fax: 011-23385807, 23381355; E-mail: secy.dhe@nic.in

2. The Secretary
Government of India
Department of Expenditure
Ministry of Finance
North Block, Central Secretariat
New Delhi – 110 001

3. The Joint Secretary (Higher Education)
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi – 110 001
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These Institutional members may, if necessary, be represented, at the meetings, by their nominees.

Rule 3(b) Nominated Member

Rule 3(b)(i) Six Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities nominated by Central Government.

1. Vacant.

2. Professor Ramakrishna Ramaswamy
Vice-Chancellor
Hyderabad Central University
P.O. Central University Campus
Hyderabad – 400 046

3. Dr. Rajan M. Welukar
Vice-Chancellor
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Mumbai - 400 032.
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Fax:- +91 (22) 2267 3579
Email: vc@fort.mu.ac.in

4. Vacant.
5. Professor GSN Raju
Vice-Chancellor
Andhra University
Visakhapatnam - 530 003
Andhra Pradesh, India
Phone: 91-891-2844222, 2844333, 2755547 (O); Fax : 91-891-2525611
E-Mail: vicechancellor@andhrauniversity.edu.in
6. Professor Ajaib Singh Brar
Vice-Chancellor
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Amritsar- 143001
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Rule 3(b)(ii) 18-24 Educationists nominated by the Central Government

1. Vacant
2. Professor K. Ramakrishna Rao
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Visakhapatnam – 530 003
3. Professor Madhavan Palat
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5. Vacant
6. Professor Akhtar Mehdi
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