



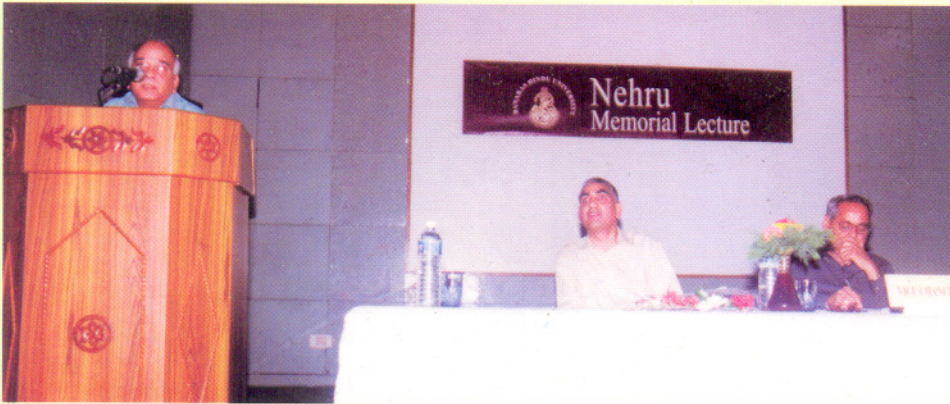
BHU NEWS

A Bi-monthly Newsletter

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NEHRU MEMORIAL LECTURE



From L to R : Prof Mushirul Hasan, Dr Ashok Kaul, Vice Chancellor Prof Panjab Singh

The Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi, Prof Mushirul Hasan said that there was an urgent necessity for renewing and revitalising dialogue between religions to continue to increase on many levels and across many divides.

'What we need is an expanded tolerance in our approach to different religions and our understanding of the Muslim, Hindu and Christian ways,' he said while delivering Nehru Memorial Lecture, at Faculty of Arts auditorium on 24 March.

'According to him, in the radically changed circumstances, the old rivalries cannot be renewed, and the past battles cannot be fought on a modern turf.' 'The urgency is to celebrate the variety in religious expressions, and to reject the Christian right agenda, and the Zionist, Islamist, and Hindutva world views,' said the internationally famous historian. The theme of his lecture was 'Pluralism in a locality: Awadh and Delhi in the 19th century.'

Prof Hasan said all one can hope is that studying the histories of Kasbas (localities) and the erstwhile imperial capital will prove a source of knowledge of a cultural and intellectual heritage that belongs to the entirety of South Asia. 'When the history of ideas of the countries bordering India is better

explored and therefore better known, the historian will recognise the currents of influence, which, from Pakistan to Bangladesh, constitute the very fabric of the history of Islam in the region.'

Noted historian added, we can provide an adequate language to not only comprehend the 21st century, but to decide for ourselves the importance of living together, understanding each other, and interpreting each other's lifestyle and value systems.

In the beginning of the lecture, he said 'Unity in Diversity' has to be everybody's goal in order to keep intact, first of all, the social equilibrium of diverse societies and second, to contest the hegemonic or exclusivist vision of the world nurtured by the likes of Samuel Huntington and Gorge W Bush. 'The fact of its being an eminently realisable goal is illustrated by India's survival, despite the partition of the country on religious grounds, as an essentially unified cultural and civilizational entity. A multipart democracy, fortified by social and economic equality, gender justice, minority rights and federal structure, is a guarantor against fissiparous tendencies,' added Prof Hasan.

For a social historian, Prof Hasan said, it is important to examine, especially in terms of intercommunity relations, the implications of

what aspects of the divinely-ordained Islamic tenets people accepted and what did they conveniently repudiate. 'An inspiring example of this is the Muslim salam after namaz or the Christian prayer that embraces not just a community but all the living souls, he said.'

Narrating several stories including Zakaullah Nazir Ahmed, Pandit Tulsi Ram and festivals like Phoolwalon Ki Sair and the Pankha festival from the history of Delhi, he praised the people of Banaras holy city in the manner they had demonstrated harmony recently after twin blasts. He said there is only one principal fact of kasba living-- the ideology of pluralism, its strength in uniting different sections of society, and its ultimate failure in the aftermath of partition to mediate between religious and political aspirations.

Presiding over the function, Vice-Chancellor Prof Panjab Singh said that the Indian Parliament is itself an example of our cultural pluralism and supported Prof Hasan's suggestions that there should be more interaction between the teachers and students of BHU and JMI and said that efforts



should be made to march towards progress through pluralism.

The function was conducted by Dr Ashok Kaul (Sociology) and the vote of thanks was proposed by Convener of Memorial Lectures & Public Relations Officer, Dr Vishwanath Pandey.

मालवीय वाणी



महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय

संस्थापक

(1861 - 1946)

विद्यालयों में लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता और नैतिकता तथा धर्म की शिक्षा व्यवस्था हो। विद्यार्थियों में भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता की भावना और लोकतंत्र के प्रति निष्ठा पुष्ट की जाय। उन्हें देशप्रेम और नागरिकता की ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाय कि “साम्प्रदायिकता जलमग्न हो जाय।” धर्म के सर्वमान्य नैतिक सिद्धान्तों से विद्यार्थियों को इस तरह परिचित किया जाय कि उनसे अनुप्राणित हो वे अपने चरित्र का गठन कर सकें। अपने जीवन में ‘मानव मात्र’ के लिए भ्रातृत्व की भावना का विकास कर सकें। सज्जनताविहीन ज्ञान निरर्थक है।

BHU NEWS

a magazine of ideas, views & news

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From the desk of

VICE CHANCELLOR

Jt is heartening to report that the Banaras Hindu University has been ranked First on the basis of the data compiled by the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India. This indeed kudos to the scientists of BHU who has succeeded to prove to the country that they are one amongst the best lot of universities in the country. This was nothing new which was known to us but it is remarkable with others saying so and this has consolidated our claim made to the Prime Minister to have established an Indian Institute of Science on the campus of the BHU upgrading the current Faculty of Science.

It is gratifying that National Assessment and Accreditation Committee (NAAC) visited the University in the last April and graded the university (A). Similarly, Institute of Agriculture Sciences has been placed at par with state Agricultural Universities by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi (ICAR) which will substantially enhance annual grant of Institute.

The focus of the development has now to shift from the Science and Technology, Medicine and Agriculture to the core of university i.e., Social Sciences, Humanities, Performing and Visual Arts and Ayurveda. It is well founded that the social sciences were born with the hope that they would enlighten public opinion and inform public policy. They would contribute to epistemology. The social science produce ideas on the basis of logic or facts gathered to post hypotheses like natural sciences. Likewise humanities provide semblance and meaning to life, its logic, value system, culture and creativity and various forms of arts to aesthetics and feeling of well being. Ayurveda has been nurtured in Kashi and therefore our legacy to further this branch of medicine. Founder Mahamana Malaviya ji wanted development of mankind and society alongside material attainment and thus with all this very strong in BHU system to have a complete making of man. The society have also to accommodate a case for 'Affirmative Action' or 'reservation' for OBC's. We have to introspect for all these issues to develop a perspective and come out with a strategy for balanced social engineering. The university has forwarded a road plan for another 435 Crore to the planning Commission to augment its strength and resources for 'affirmative action'.

(Panjab Singh)

VICE-CHANCELLOR



FACULTY OF LAW

The faculty of Law was the earliest Faculty to be instituted in 1916 under the deanship of the well-known legal luminary Sir Rash Behari Gosh. Arrangements were made for the regular teaching in 1923. It was one of the few law colleges in the country which opted for full-time law teachers, a tradition which blossomed fully later on. Initially, the classes were held in the Central Hindu College of the University as there was no separate building of the Law College. The College had, indeed, a very interesting infancy with the classes being held on Saturday evenings and Sunday morning. Such an arrangement was devised in view of the fact that the part-time Professors, who were leading members of the Allahabad Bar, had to commute between Allahabad and Varanasi for delivering lectures to the students. The teaching shifted from the hand of the Allahabad lawyers to a small group of distinguished full time teachers under the able leadership of Prof GB Joshi. This is a matter of great pride that Prof GB Joshi had been invited twice to deliver the Tagore Law Lectures, an achievement which has not been accomplished by any other law teacher in this country. The great founder of this University Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and great scholar of eminence like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had also served as Deans of this Law Faculty.

Due to untiring efforts of Prof. Anandjee and grants made available by the Ford Foundation, a new building of the Law School was constructed in the year 1967. The foundation stone of the Law School was laid by the former Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The Banaras Law School, unlike most of other institution teaching law, occupies a pre-eminent position in this country. This indeed is not a self-proclaimed platitude normally found in reports, but a reflection of eminent jurists and judges of this country including the Ex-Chief Justice of India.

During the first forty years of existence, the Law School like its sister institutions elsewhere in the country, merely provided for the teaching of Law for preparing students to acquire a basic degree in law. It is only after 1960, the Law School heralded a great innovation in the field of legal education under the able leadership of Prof. Anandjee. Despite the inhibitive tendencies that prevailed in the sphere of law, the Law School prepared a novel scheme for introducing a three-year full-time course in law, with courses which were a complete departure from the stereotyped law subjects taught all over the



country. Most of the courses were designed keeping in view the socio-economic changes taking place in the country. With a view to further the process of reorientation of legal education and to provide sufficient opportunity for specialization in selected field of study as well as to develop research facilities, the Law School reorganized the post graduate studies, where thrust areas of research included modern legal problems and research methodology.

It rebounds to the innovative genius of the Law School that the Bar Council of India adopted scheme at the national level and affected changes in the pattern of legal education all over the country. During this period, the Law School apart from launching new courses also experimented with new techniques of pedagogy which was a total departure from the transfer of information of knowledge taking place in the classes all over the country. First in the country to introduce the case-method/ problem-method in the teaching both at the LLB and LLM levels, perhaps First in this country to prepare case materials for the students of LLB classes. It was in early 1970s that the Law School could reach the top slot in the country and other institutions acknowledged its leadership.

During the next thirty-five years, the Law School witnessed a period of innovation and consolidation, followed by struggle. However, challenging courses like: Law and Society, Law and Environment, Law and Women, Law and

Population and Criminology just to mention few of the innovative ones provided in curriculum. Some of teachers put in tremendous efforts to develop these courses while on the one hand the LLM dissertations have been exceptionally of high order; it also affected consequently the quality of PhD thesis.

One of the landmarks of this period has been the introduction of the Clinical Legal Education Programme. It was the year 1978, that the LLB courses were restructured and clinical component was included in it. The Banaras Law School was one of the six universities in India to start clinical legal service. The Law School introduced an optional paper "Clinical Legal Education" for LLB Final year students and also launched a programme combining Legal Aid & Advice, Legal Literacy and practical training to students; thus the service-oriented course was divided into four major parts : (a) Lectures on practical aspects, (b) Development of professional skills, (c) Socio-legal service, and (d) Community education programme. It is perhaps the first institution in India to make legal aid as a part of curriculum. The model had been adjudged as the best model by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PN Bhagwati, the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. The programme made a considerable progress in legal aid to the neighborhood community, legal literacy and awareness among rural masses and practical training to 30 students. For this purpose, legal aid and service clinic has been established with

- Faculty has introduced semester system in LL.M. Courses from the academic Session 2006-2007.
- Law School has been ranked 6th amongst top ten Law Colleges in India.
- However, the faculty is at the top amongst the law colleges working under the University system.
- Mr. Sanjay Kumar Chowdhari, law graduate of this Law School has topped the list of Entrance Test for LL.M. Human Rights conducted by the National Law School of India University, Bangalore. His excellent performance has been honoured by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Nitish Kumar, who has granted him Rs.79,370/- from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for his further studies.
- About 15 students of the Law School have been selected in the Judicial Services of U.P. and one each in the Judicial Services in Assam and Chattishgarh.

teachers and lawyers working in the Clinic and in the Court premises once in a week. Various workshops on the legal aid legal service as well various legal camps had been organized in the villages. Thus the law School paid due attention towards the third dimension of Higher Education, i.e. Extension activities. In 1988, Law School organized orientation course for law teachers of UP, Bihar and MP associated with the legal aid work.

The Law School publishes a first rate research periodical under the title of "Banaras Law Journal" which is a regular publication on yearly basis. This journal contains research articles from teachers inside and outside the country. The journal has exchange arrangements with many valuable periodicals from India and abroad. This arrangement saves foreign exchange. It is one of the authoritative journals in law and is cited by research scholars and the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. In 1982, the Law School published first series of "Banaras Law Studies" as a maiden effort to project legal research and writings on contemporary socio-legal problems. In all humility and with all modesty, the Law School undertook this publication and it probably, was the first in the country to bring out such series. But the publication of "Banaras Law Studies" was stopped after 1982 due to shortage of fund.

During the years, the teaching staff members of the Faculty published several research articles in national and international journals and guided

LLM dissertations an PhD thesis. A number of teachers of the faculty were invited to attend national and international seminars. To get invitation to attend international conference in law is rare privilege for the law teachers and this brings name and fame to the Banaras Law School. One of our staff was nominated by the UGC to participate in the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme and lectures on "International Economic Laws" which delivered in the Institute of State and Law and other academic institutions in Moscow. Our staff members were invited to various academic and research institutions in India and abroad.

It is to be noted that the Banaras Law School is the first Institution and perhaps the only institution in India which has been running a full time 2 year LLM Course on "HUMAN RIGHTS, DUTIES AND EDUCATION".

ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

In addition to traditional subjects being taught in other law schools of the country, the Law School, BHU has also provisions for the Courses on Criminology and Penology. International Economic Law, Law of Cooperation and Public Control, Law Relating to Rural Development, Law Relating to Rent Control; Military Law; Hindu Jurisprudence and Muslim Jurisprudence. Similarly it has also provisions for a number of Seminar Courses like Law and Society, Law And Poverty, Law and Education, Law and Religion, Law and Women, Law and Child, Law and Planning, Law and Consumer, and Law and Medicine of which most of them are being taught in the Faculty for the last several years.

In addition to LLM (General), being taught in other law schools of the country, the Law School, BHU has also the provision for LLM course of study in Human Rights and Duties Education, where the subjects like Human Rights Jurisprudence, Human Rights and India, International Law of Human Rights, Human Rights and Criminal Justice, International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian Law, Human Right and Environment, Human Rights and Women, and Human Rights and Children are offered. The students are required to write dissertation in partial fulfillment of the Degree of LLM.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE

There is a provision for supernumerary "PAID SEATS" (not exceeding 10% of the total no. of seats) in the law course.

Applications of Foreign Nationals nominated by the Govt. of India under scholarship scheme and self-financing Foreign Nationals are entertained for this course. They shall to be subject to the Entrance Test provided they have passed the equivalent Qualifying Examination from an Indian

or Foreign University/Institution.

Provision to the extent of 15% of the seats on supernumerary basis for Foreign Nationals is available. Preference may be given to foreign nationals of Indian origin, for admission to the law course.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The research articles of the members of the Law School appeared in leading law journals of the country. Specific mention may be made of publication of research articles in the "Delhi Law Review", "Sri Lanka Journal of International Law", "All India Reporter", "Indian Journal of International Law", "Current Tax Reporter" "Banaras Law Journal", "Journal of the Indian Law Institute", "Law and Environment" and "Punjab Law Review", while a number of research articles were contributed in books published in India and abroad. A book on State Liability, written by one of faculty member was published, while one teacher analyzed the work of International Law Commission in his research project on the Law of State Responsibility, and the report was submitted to the Indian Society of International Law. One of faculty members presented a thematic research paper in joint authorship with scholars of Italy, the Philippines, Thailand, and Bangladesh on the topic of "Exploitation of Children" Child Labour and Sexual Exploitation of Children" at the International Institute of Human Rights in France.

Research guidance to the students at the LLM and PhD levels of study continues along with teaching and independent research commitments of the faculty members. About 40 Ph.D. researches have been produced by the Faculty of Law so far. The area of research included, Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, Law of Consumer, Law of Insurance, Company Law, Labour Law, Taxation, Public International Law and Law of Human Rights. Similarly nearly 200 LLM dissertations have been guided.

The Law School library, with a floor area of 18,000 square feet, caters the reading and research requirements of more than 1000 users, including the teachers, research scholars as well as students of LLB and LLM courses. The numbers of books and journals are 41,000 and 24,000 respectively, which totals the number of library holdings to be 65,000.

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faculty honours

बी.एच.यू. प्रोफेसर सम्मानित

प्रयुक्त गणित विभाग, प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान के प्रोफेसर श्रीराम को विगत 6 मई 2006 को नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया गया। इण्डिया इन्टरनेशनल फ्रेंडशिप सोसायटी ने शिक्षा-क्षेत्र में उनकी प्रसंशनीय सेवाओं, विशिष्ट उपलब्धियों तथा उल्लेखनीय भूमिका के लिये भारत ज्योति एवार्ड प्रदान किया। साथ ही इण्टरनेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ सक्सेस अवेयरनेस ले भारत की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा में उनकी उल्लेखनीय भूमिका के लिये ग्लोरी आफ इण्डिया गोल्ड मेडल प्रदान किया। वे अपने अध्यापन तथा शोध कार्यों के अतिरिक्त विश्वविद्यालय को अनेक कार्यों में सदैव सहयोग प्रदान करते रहे हैं।



National Award

Government of India, Department of Science & Technology, Rashtriya Vigyan Evam Prdyogiki Sanchar Parishad, presented National Award of Rs 1 Lac for outstanding efforts in Science and Technology Communication through Books and Magazines for 2005 to Dr Bhola Nath Dwivedi, Reader, Applied Physics, IT, BHU, who has published numerous research papers and articles for various globally prestigious journals and several popular articles on difficult scientific topics in an interesting manner and easy language to inspire even a lay reader. The award was conferred by Prof V S Ramamurthy, Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, and Chairman, Executive committee, Rashtriya Vigyan Evam Prodyogiki Sanchar Parishad.



Award for her book

Professor Rafat Jamal, Department of Urdu, Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, was conferred an award by Uttar Pradesh Urdu Adademy for her book "Shakiste-Saaz."

Invited for the symposium

Dr Ashok Kumar Kaul, Reader, Department of Sociology was invited for the symposium on the 'conflicts generation and resolutions' by the All India Sociological Society in the 31st All India Sociological conferences held in the University of Jammu, October 2005. Recently he has been nominated a member of the Editorial Advisory committee of the Sociological Bulletin, the official Journal of the Indian Sociological Society. Dr Kaul for the last five years has been invited as a Visiting Fellow by the Department of Sociology, the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, school of the Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and also by the Department of Sociology, University of Jammu.

Prestigious Fellowship and Gold Medal

Dr Pras Nath, Reader in Entomology & Agricultural Zoology, Institute of Agricultural Sciences has been honoured by the Bioved Research Society, India by conferring its prestigious Fellowship Award-2006 during 8th Indian Agricultural Scientists and Farmers Congress held during February 21-22, 2006 by Shri Ujjawal Raman Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Dr. Nath has also been awarded a prestigious Dr M R Siddiqi Gold Medal-2006 by the society. This gold medal is established in the Honour of a Great Parasitologist, UK. Dr Nath was one of the invited speakers during the congress.

Dr Nath has made significant contribution in the field of ecological management of insect pests of legume, tomato and cucurbit crops. He has supervised six major and one minor research projects funded by ICAR, UGC, UPCAR and UPCST.

He is member of a dozen of Scientific Societies and editorial boards of Scientific Journals. He has been admitted to the Fellowship of six distinguished Scientific Societies and honoured by conferring their prestigious fellowships.

Marquis Who's Who

The exemplary achievements and distinguished contributions to the scientific community at a global level, have earned a place in three publication titles of Marquis Who's Who for Dr Vikas Kumar, Reader in Pharmacology, Department of Pharmaceutics, Institute of Technology (IT), Banaras Hindu University (BHU). This honor has been bestowed to him with the selection of his biography in Marquis Who's Who in the World, in its 23rd Edition (2006); Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare (2006-07 edition) and Who's Who in Science and Engineering (2006-07 edition). In this selection, Dr Vikas had to compete very hard with the leading personalities of the world. Inclusion of biography in Marquis Who's Who is based on a very rigorous review of nominations, multistage screening and on-line interactive procedure. This is highly esteemed sources for current biographical information audience.



Dr Vikas holds doctorate degree in Pharmacy from the IT-BHU beside holding basic degrees in Pharmacy viz. M Pharm, B Pharm and D Pharm from elsewhere. Dr Vikas also worked with R&D Centre of Indian Herbs Ltd, Saharanpur as Scientist-C where he was instrumental in setting up of laboratory devoted to behaviour and other neuropharmacological studies in rodents. After working with Indian Herbs, Dr Vikas joined Lupin Research Park based at Pune. There, Dr. Vikas was one of the active team members responsible for performing efficacy studies and documenting the reports for filing Investigational New Drug (IND) Application on LL-4218 (an isolated herbal fraction for the treatment of Psoriasis). Dr Vikas has published more than 30 papers in peer reviewed national and international journals. Dr Vikas has also published one chapter in an international book 'Hypericum' under a series 'Medicinal and Aromatic Plants-Industrial Profile' published by Taylor & Francis, London; simultaneously published by Taylor & Francis Inc., New York, USA and Canada (ISBN 0415369541). Dr Vikas is also member of various reputed professional organisations in India and abroad as well. Dr Vikas is recipient of Semi Khatib Gold Medal and "Servier Young Investigators' Award" (1999) instituted by Institutet de Recherches Internationales Servier, France.

His academic pursuits have taken him in year 2004 to his post doc mentor Dr Jochen Klein at Texas Tech University, School of Pharmacy, United States with an objective to investigate the active constituents of St. John's wort and Ginkgo biloba for elucidating their mechanism of action(s) related to neurodegenerative diseases. Dr Vikas at the age of 33 years is feeling proud on his lifetime decision for serving his Alma Mater since March 2006!



BHU GETS TOP SLOT AMONG UNIVERSITIES

Banaras Hindu University cornered the limelight when it reportedly got the top slot among universities in the field of academic quality, upgradation of departments, publication of research papers and many other developments. In the manner the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Panjab Singh started initiating his untiring efforts especially in improving the image of the university since he assumed the charge of office last year, it started showing results and the report that university was ranked first in a report of scientific secretary of the Prime Minister's Office, it has brought the varsity among the top universities of the nation. It may be mentioned that though in comparison to other varsities of this region, BHU always maintained good standard, it could not be ranked among the top varsities due to lack of marketing and image building initiatives taken by the university administration which have become necessary in this age of globalization.

UNIVERSITY	Composite Index	Rank
BHU	2.25	1
Jadavpur	1.87	2
Hyderabad	1.74	3
Delhi	1.37	4
JNU	1.34	5

Source: Data from office of Principal Scientific Advisor, Government of India, New Delhi-2005

Following table will further substantiate diversity and research potential of the university:

Number of students enrolled in the university for the last academic year according to regions and countries:

Student Enrolment	UG			PG			Ph.D.			Diploma / Certificate			Self-financing*		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
No. of students from the state where the university is located	3985	1401	5386	1577	987	2564	535	227	562	458	251	709	105	125	230
No. of students from other states	2756	651	3407	1388	441	1829	155	97	252	306	105	411	78	92	170
No. of overseas students	58	18	76	59	9	68	29	5	34	15	21	36	-	-	-

M – Male, F-Female, T-Total

Total Students: 15290

The figures shown above are in respect of year 2005-06. However, the number of research scholars registered for Ph.D. is currently 2252 (M:1404, F:848).

Summary of Research and Development work

Research projects completed and their total outlay (last three years)	165 Rs.37 Crore
Teachers who have received national recognition for teaching/research/consultancy (last three years)	480
Teachers who have attended international seminars (last three years)	964
Teachers who were resource persons at national seminars/workshops (last three years)	927
Number of ongoing research projects and outlay	141, Rs.22 Crore
Total number of research students currently registered for Ph. D.	
Full Time	2216
Part Time	63
Full time research scholars having fellowships	195
Number of Post Doctoral Fellows	46
Research Publications by the faculty (last three years)	
International Journals	1674
National Journals	1714
Patents (last three years)	33
Number of Books published (last 3 years)	278
Number of Ph. D. awarded (last 3 years)	729



Trauma cases causing urethra stricture



King George's Medical University, Lucknow, Vice-Chancellor Prof Mahendra Bhandari said that growing cases of trauma were causing urethra stricture among the youths in the rural and urban areas. He was delivering the Himadri Sarkar Memorial Oration on 'Management of Urethra stricture' at the 39th Annual Conference of the Urological Society of India, titled USICON-06, at the Swatantrata Bhawan in Banaras Hindu University on 3rd February. Department of Urology at the Institute of Medical Sciences organized the conference.

Prof Bhandari said narrowing of the urethra (urinal vein) was a serious problem as it could also damage the kidney. Cases of narrowing of the urethra were reported among those who either fell from a tree or wall in the rural areas. In the urban areas, it was mostly reported among road accident victims, he said.

Prof Bhandari showed ways of operating on urethra stricture to improve the life of children as they grow. He said the puccal-mucosa technique

was quite popular these days.

A panel discussion on 'Surgery in Renal Failure' was also held on the occasion. Dr Mahesh Desai (president-elect of the Urological Society of India), Dr Nitin Kekre, De Paul Abrams from UK and Dr DK Singh of BHU participated in the discussion. Dr Mahesh Desai spoke on management of various stages of renal stone with chronic renal failure. Dr Nitin Kekre (Vellore) showed his expertise in performing prosthetic surgery on patients suffering from chronic renal failure. Dr DK Singh of the Department of Anesthesia at the Institute of Medical Sciences, presented anesthetic management of patients. He spoke in detail about the problem and the care that should be taken for surgery in chronic renal failure.

Earlier, Vice-Chancellor Prof Panjab Singh inaugurated the conference on 2nd February evening. He also felicitated former presidents of the Urological Society of India. Presiding over the inaugural function, Urological Society of India president Prof K Sashidharan said Indian health sector was among one of the most privatized health sectors in the world. Organising Secretary, Prof PB Singh proposed the vote of thanks. Prominent among others who attended the inaugural function included IMS Director, Prof Gajendra Singh, Prof VNP Tripathi, Purvanchal University Vice-Chancellor Prof KP Singh.

Prostate cancer common

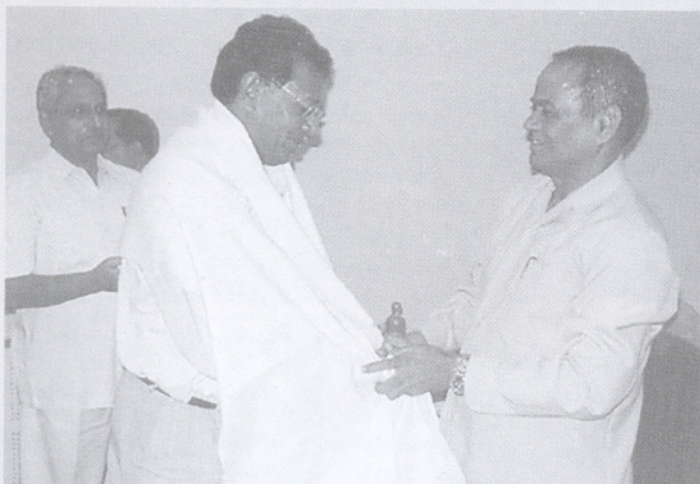
Urological Society of India secretary Dr Ajay Kumar said prostate cancer was the most common cancer among men above the age of 55 in India.

Talking to BHU News on 3rd February Dr Kumar, who is also national president-elect of the Indian Medical Association said cases of prostate cancer were growing as the average age of the people in country was also increasing.

Dr Kumar said anybody above the age of 55 should go for a regular screening of prostate cancer. He said early detection of prostate cancer was imperative to check the disease effectively. By the age of 90, 90% cases of prostate become cancerous, he added.

Dr Kumar said there were various ways to diagnose and treat urological complications. Minimal invasive surgery was the order of the day, he added. He demanded the government to felicitate urologists in bringing latest technologies to remote areas. He said it was difficult for them to introduce advanced techniques in remote areas, as the cost of treatment was very high. The government and urologists find ways to make the advanced treatment available to even the poor, he added.

Pressure on agri land more in India



Vice Chancellor, Prof Panjab Singh felicitate Dr Mangla Rai

Director General of Indian Council of Agricultural research (ICAR), Dr Mangla Rai, said there was need to use natural resources in an effective manner to counter the challenges before the agriculture sector of the country.

He was delivering a lecture on 'India's Transformation Through Agricultural Research and Development Efforts' at KN Udupa Auditorium

here on 20 April. Institute of Agricultural Sciences at BHU had organised the lecture. "India has 17% population and 15% livestock of the entire world whereas the land and water resource were merely 2.3 per cent and 4.2 per cent therefore the need of the hour was to use these natural resources in an effective manner so that sustainable growth could be achieved," he said.

He said the pressure on agricultural land was more in India than other countries across the world.

Dr Mangla Rai, who is also Secretary of Department of Agricultural Research Education (DARE) of Government of India, said that agricultural products account to 21% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

The investment on agricultural sector was on 7 per cent due to which the research and development and other such activities were being hampered.

He termed the agriculture sector as the biggest private sector of the country and added that this sector was the most unorganised and neglected sector. He said that there was .02 per cent agricultural employment growth in the country in the last 10 years.

He said India's population is increasing in an unprecedented manner and is estimated to be 1.5 billion by the year 2050, therefore, there was an urgent need to tap other areas of agriculture such as fisheries, poultry, pigeries and processing sectors to keep a balance between the demand and supply in the country.

Mass-oriented farm tech stressed

Eminent agricultural scientist and Vice chancellor Prof Panjab Singh said here on 21st February that the agriculture sector was at the crossroads at present and sustainable agricultural growth was needed by conserving resources.

Inaugurating the two-day 8th Agricultural Scientists and Farmers Congress at K N Udapa Auditorium, Prof Panjab Singh said that all aspects of agriculture should be associated to get long-standing results.

The Institute of Agricultural Sciences, has organised the congress in collaboration with Bioed Research and Communication Centre (Allahabad).

Prof Panjab Singh, who is also former Director of Indian Council for Agricultural Research said that agriculture today was very different from that of the past and sustainable agricultural growth was possible when various aspects of agriculture such as modern technology, farmers participation, conservation of resources etc. were brought together.

He said that with the emergence of WTO norms, there were greater challenges before the Indian farmers and scientists to survive in the international scenario. Every unit of water, land and human energy should be used optimally so that the farmers could get better yield with less inputs.

He also cited the example of Punjab where there was a massive water crisis as the groundwater level had declined due to unprecedented use of agriculture. He said that here was the urgent need to avoid such crises. He said that the farmers should also get their due share which was being hijacked by the middlemen and scientists should develop mass-oriented technology as a large number of farmers were quitting due to inadequate atmosphere.

Director of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Prof Janardan Singh welcomed the guests while former Director, Prof OP Srivastava also addressed the congress. Director of Bioed Research and Communication centre (Allahabad) Dr B K Dwivedi presented the report of the centre. Organising secretary of congress Prof A P Singh proposed the vote of thanks. Dr A K Joshi conducted the programme.

Bioed Research and Communication centre, also felicitated some agricultural scientists and awarded fellowships on the occasion. Vice Chancellor of Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Prof K N S Yadav, Vice-Chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi Chittrakoot gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya, Prof G Singh and Director of Indian Institute of Agricultural Research Dr Mathura Rai were among other prominent persons present on the occasion.

Risk evaluation vital in quake resistant design

Member of Railway Board Sri R R Jaruhar said here on 19 February that risk evaluation for the owner and designer was the most important decision for earthquake resistant design and construction.

He was delivering the inaugural address at the two-day national seminar on 'Earthquake



Rector Prof S Iele and Sri R R Jaruhar

Resistant Design Construction: Retrofitting and Rehabilitation of Buildings' at Swatantrata Bhawan. The Civil Engineering Department of the Institute of Technology had organized the seminar. Sri Jaruhar, also an eminent civil engineer, said that no structure could be designed to resist the ultimate calamity.

"For an important structure, the analysis has to be as elaborate as feasible" he said, adding, "on Indian conditions, the subject of earthquake resisting structures has to be dealt with on two fronts," "One is : what type of approach one should adopt in evaluating existing structures with considerable residual life. The second one is about new structures to be designed and constructed," he said and added that it was well known that there were a large number of existing structures today, which had successfully withstood earth quake forces, although not specifically designed for.

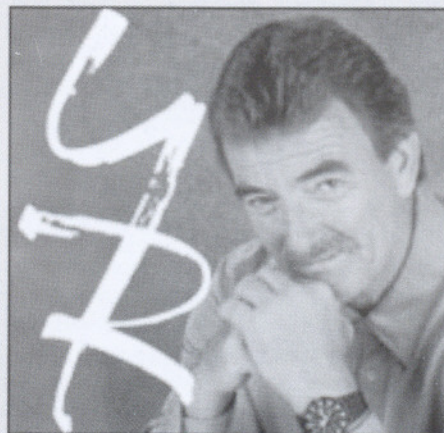
Epilepsy most common neurological disorder

Emeritus Professor of Neurology at Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (New Delhi) Prof M Gourie Devi said that epilepsy was among the most common neurological disorders in the society and around 6 to 8 people per thousand population suffer from this disorder in India.

She was delivering the keynote address at the inaugural function of the two-day 'Brain Awareness Programme' at Zoology Department here on 4 April., Centre of Advanced Study at the Zoology Department in association with National Brain Research Centre (Haryana), an autonomous Institute of the Biotechnology Department, Government of India had organised the programme.

Prof Gaurie Devi, also former Director of National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (Bangalore) said, and estimated 10 million people were suffering from epilepsy occurs in all ages due to excessive electrical discharge from the brain. She further added that epilepsy is a curable disease and around 80 per cent victims of this disease can lead a normal life after proper treatment.

Coordinator of the programme, Prof MK Thakur, established the theme of the programme and said that the Centre of Advanced Study of BHU was focusing on ageing of brain. He said that the ageing of brain results into several changes in its structure



which at a later stage leads to different diseases such as Parkinson and Alzheimer's etc.

Prof Thakur said, as the number of old age people was increasing in the world there will be more old age people in future and therefore intensive research was required to counter brain related problems in old age. It is for the first time that brain awareness programme being organised in Varanasi.

He further added that despite the enormous progress in tools and technology, very little is understood about the brain - the most complex vital organ in the body-and therefore such interaction was a must to understand the behaviour of the human brain.

Counselling skills in critical care stressed

Director of Institute of Medical Sciences, Prof Gajendra Singh said on 19 February that skilled doctors and other professionals working in the intensive care unit should know where to stop their efforts at treatment—they must be aware that there was a time to die—because the only sure thing after birth was death.

“At that point, counselling skills are of the greatest importance as the staff helps the relatives realise that their loved one is about to die. Communications skills and empathy are the highest virtues in critical care which, if not learned by the intensivists, will leave the relatives of the dying patient with great emotional scars,” he said.

Prof Gajendra Singh was delivering the inaugural address at a two-day symposium on ‘Critical Care’ at K N Udupa auditorium. The division of intensive care in the Anesthesia Department of IMS_BHU had organised the symposium. Prof

Singh said the situation in the ICU needed experts with knowledge over a wide area with highly developed clinical skills as well as familiarity with sophisticated equipment. “They prepare and practice in the ICU everyday so that their skills and reaction time are of the highest order.”

He said that time was precious and decisions had to be taken promptly in times of crisis. “The equipment is only there to deliver data. The doctor has to evaluate it repeatedly and adjust treatment from moment to moment”, he said, adding this service could only be provided by close coordination among doctors, nurses, physiotherapists and pharmacists.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof S K Bhattacharya expressed concern over the small number of critical care experts. He said that there was an urgent need to increase the number of trained and certified critical care specialists.

New light on geo-mining

An effective strata control measure of the face was one of the most important factors for successful long-wall operation in given geo-mining conditions, said Prof. U K Singh, Head of the Mining Engineering Department in Indian School Mines (Dhanbad) here on 19 February.

Delivering a lecture on ‘A Model of Dynamic Loading Effect on Powered Roof Support’ on the second day of the two-day national workshop on ‘Application of rock Mechanics in Mining’ in the Mining Engineering Department, Institute of Technology, Dr Singh said, “In the recent past, the failures of long-wall faces in Indian geo-mining condition are known to be related with the difficult caving nature of roof strata. Dynamic loading associated with the mass caving of the strata has also been reported in a few cases,” he said. “The experience of working in field shows that complicity of long-wall roof caving mainly gives rise to problems like face instability, dead closure of powered roof support, unproductive face maintenance, poor face performance and sometimes permanent abandonment of the face, he said.

“Unfortunately, no systematic study has been done so far to understand the basic mechanism of dynamics roof loading on performance of roof support”, said Prof Singh, adding, “the review of research papers shows that such incidents have been reported but the basic understanding of the dynamic loading mechanism and its effect is still not well understood.” He said that proper study of dynamic loading was very important for selection of powered roof support.

Awareness of agri research

Vice Chancellor Prof. Panjab Singh stressed on the need for development and dissemination of appropriate technology, taking care of specific need of farmers.

‘Problems of farmer can be solved more efficiently if they are involved in agricultural research and there is appropriate scientist-farmers collaboration,’ he said while inaugurating a three day regional workshop on participatory research on wheat in South Asia at Hotel India here on 12 February. The workshop jointly organized by International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico University of Wales Bangor, UK and BHU.

Prof Singh said with change in time, the agricultural research got institutionalized and since then research was under the custody of researchers and planners.

“Studies done in past few decades have shown that a substantial proportion of research remained confined to text books and could not reach to needy farmers,” he said. As a result, he added, farmers and the country as a whole could not utilize the benefits of agricultural research to its fuller extent.

The Vice Chancellor said it was realized by many that if research was conducted in participation of farmers, not only would it be more meaningful but could also reach the farmers without difficulty.

According to him, in the eastern part of Indo-Gangetic plains, where the workshop was being organized, majority of farmers were small and marginal.

Even landless farmers were in substantial number, he said adding that such farmers were facing problems in wheat cultivation such as inability to plant wheat timely, insufficient input application, variable and uncertain irrigation, various forms of soil stress such as salinity, nutrient deficiency etc.

Highlighting BHU’s contribution on participatory research, Prof Singh said that the institute’s focus so far was limited to various districts of eastern UP and adjoining districts of Bihar such as Kaimoor and Sasaram.

“Farmers have gained a lot by a proper combination of appropriate varieties (mainly wheat) and resource conservation technologies, especially the zero till,” he stated adding that in many villages, participatory research had helped farmers to increase their yield by about one to two tones without increasing expenditure and or negatively affecting the production of other crops (mainly rice).

According to him, many small and medium farmers were starting their own seed business either individually or in groups thanks to societies like KAFICO, Bhabhua (Bihar), Mahamana Krishak Society, Pidkhir (Mirzapur) and Kisan Vikas Samiti, Bhurkura (Mirzapur), who helped the farmers at that front.

“This revolution, hardly known in this part of the country, has brought confidence among the farmers and now they are taking more interest in the participatory research,” he said adding that the establishment of a women group for commercial production of bio-agent at Rehiya village in Mirzapur was a noteworthy example.

The inaugural function was conducted by Dr G Ortiz Ferrara and addressed by Prof J R Witcombe, UK.

The vote of thanks was proposed by organizing secretary of the conference Prof Ramesh Chand of Institute of Agricultural Sciences.



Art Gallery Inaugurated



Bharat Kala Bhawan (the Museum of Banaras Hindu University) added a feather to its cap with the inauguration of the 'Fred Pinn Art Gallery' here on 26 April.

Dedicated to Fredrick Michael John Pinn, a German scholar, the gallery comprises of rare manuscripts, books, maps, paintings, colour slides of monuments, sculptures, places and people.

Most of the collections of Fred Pinn belong to the British period in India. There are more than 3200 books, 29 manuscripts, 23 paintings, 164 maps and 7800 colour slides in the Fred Pinn Gallery.

Vice Chancellor, Prof Panjab Singh inaugurated the gallery and said that such sorts of collection would further enrich the collection of Bharat Kala Bhawan and guide the students about various new aspects of history.

Petrography's role vital

Director of National Centre for Experimental Mineralogy and Petrology (Allahabad), Prof Alok Kumar Gupta said that petrography played an important role in constructing the history of rocks.

He was delivering the key note address at the inaugural function of an 11 day contact programme on 'Art of Petrography: A Valuable guide for Petrologists' on 17 April.

The Geology Department had organised the programme in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology.

Prof Gupta said that the art of petrography dealt with the texture of rocks. "Since textures are a source of valuable information, careful petrographic studies form an extremely important aspect of petrology," he said, adding petrographic studies were pathfinders for new research in the field of petrology, material sciences and nano-geology. "Rocks preserve the signature of their early history as memory chips through arrested textures," he said. The mineral constituents of the rocks showed the source of the parent materials, which were formed below 30 kilometers' depth from the surface, he

added. "The petrographic analysis is very important for the textural relationship," he added.

Convener of the contact programme and faculty member at geology department Prof Anand Mohan established the theme of the programme.

He said that the contact course aimed at reviving the mastery of 'art of petrography' infusing greater confidence among young earth scientists.

He said that all the analytical work on modern, highly sophisticated and expensive equipment should be based on the study of field geology and microscopic work.

Rector Prof S Lele and dean of the science faculty Prof P Chandra also addressed the inaugural function.

Head of the geology department Prof R N Tiwari welcomed the guests while Prof Anand Mohan proposed the vote of thanks. As many as 40 geologists from different universities and laboratories across the country participated in the contact programme.

Water pollution challenging

Director of Institute of Technology Prof S N Upadhyay said here on 7 April that environment was a boon in disguise and each and every person of the society should be made aware of the importance of environment conservation.

He was addressing the inaugural function of the three-day 22nd 'National Convention on Environmental Engineering with Special Emphasis on Cost Recovery and Pricing of Services' at Swatantrata Bhawan. Civil Engineering Department of IT had organised the convention in collaboration with Institution of Public Health engineers.

Prof Upadhyay said that growing consumerism, an unprecedented increase in population, lack of awareness towards environment conservation, increasing industrial and agricultural activities etc. were the main reasons responsible for the poor environment scenario across the world. He said



that water contamination was the most challenging environmental issue for crores of people across the world.

"Although there is plenty of water on the earth, drinking water is in a limited amount," he said, adding there was 6.6 per cent ground water while rivers, ponds, lakes and other such sources had .03 per cent of total water on the earth. He further expressed concern over increasing pollution in rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti etc. and arsenic contamination in ground water. Prof Upadhyay suggested that the government levy some kind of water cess or tax on waste domestic water for recycling the same waste water for use. He said that at the same time, the government should encourage pollution control measures.

Dean of Engineering and Technology Faculty in IT, Prof J N Sinha presided over the function and said that there must be environment awareness in every person. Vice-President of Institution of Public Health Engineers (India), engineer B K Sengupta expressed concern over arsenic contamination of water in different parts of the country.

Executive Engineer of Housing and Urban Development Corporation of India Sri Malay Chatterjee was guest of honour on the occasion.

The Annual day function



The annual day function of Mahila Mahavidyalya was organized on 5th February evening. Principal of MMV Prof. Sushila Singh presented the annual report of the college. Vice-Chancellor Prof Panjab Singh was the chief guest at the function who gave away awards to the students. Dr Meena Arora announced the names of the awardees. Prof Panjab Singh also released the college magazine 'Jyoti' and the books authored by the faculty members. Dr. Padmini Ravindranath conducted the programme, while Prof Kumud Prabha Srivastava extended the vote of thanks. The evening concluded with a cultural programme titled 'Sangeet Vividha.'

Diabetes count : Three crore patients in India now

There are nearly 2.5 crore to 3 crore patients of diabetes in India. It usually affects people above the age 40 years, but even younger persons can be affected (juvenile diabetes). It is more common in males," said Institute of Medical Sciences. Faculty member Dr Madhukar Rai.

He was delivering a lecture on "Complications, Prevention and Treatment of Diabetes" as part of the ongoing "Public Awareness Lecture Series on Health" at K N Udapa auditorium on 13 April. afternoon. He said that diabetes could be diagnosed by a simple blood sugar test.

"If the after-meals blood sugar is more than 180 mg/dL, than a diagnosis of diabetes is made," he said, adding that it was important to consult a doctor at the earliest.

"In addition to medicines, which should be taken only on the advice of a doctor, lifestyle modifications are also important. These include regular exercise, avoidance of smoking, alcohol, cholesterol-rich and junk food," he said. All persons above the age of 40 should undergo a yearly blood sugar test, he added.

Head of Endocrinology Department Prof S K Singh delivered a lecture on complications of diabetes, which included diabetic nephropathy

(kidney diseases) and retinopathy (visual disturbances). He emphasised that regular monitoring of blood sugar level and strict control of blood sugar were the most important preventive measures.

"These patients should also undergo checkups at regular intervals, so that complications be detected early and treated promptly," he said.

Dr. S K Gupta, Reader in General Surgery Department, spoke about in diabetic foot. "Foot ulcers are very common diabetic patients. As many as one in seven diabetics develop foot ulcers during their life-time. Foot ulcers can become infected and lead to life-threatening complications," he said.

"It is one of the most common causes of lower limb amputation. Foot ulcers generally occur due to ignorance and carelessness. All diabetics must inspect their feet daily to look for any cuts or wounds. They should not walk bare foot and should wear comfortable shoes. If any cut or injury occurs, it should be immediately shown to a doctor," he suggested. BHU Finance Officer Smt Smita S Chaudhary inaugurated the programme.

Maths used in all spheres of life

Prof. S P Singh of the University of Ontario (Canada) said mathematics was applicable in all spheres of life.

Delivering a lecture on 'Application of Mathematics' at Science Block, Mahila Mahavidyalaya here on 16 February, Prof Singh said if a person was not interested in mathematics, he or she was losing 100 jobs.

He said mathematics was applied in various subjects, such as economics, finance, insurance, legal profession, biology, ecology, sociology, physics and even philosophy. Its application would increase in other fields as well in future, he added.

An alumnus of the Banaras Hindu University, Prof Singh said a mathematician stood out in the crowd.

Mathematics was the only subject that guaranteed cent per cent marks, therefore, students of different streams were required to study mathematics in North America, he said. He also spoke on the significance of zero in mathematics and said most of the theories had been developed on the basis of zero.

"If you want to learn mathematics you should do mathematics," he told the students.

He said most of the scientists could not understand whatever Ramanujan did in his times, but his observations and research were useful nowadays. Rector Prof S Lele presided over the lecture.

Principal of Mahila Mahavidyalaya Prof Sushila Singh welcomed the guests and introduced Prof S P Singh to the audience.

Dr. Swati proposed the vote of thanks while Dr Padmini Ravindranath conducted the programme.

Catalysis Controls human activities

Padma Vibhushan Prof M M Sharma said catalysis was the key to life and lifestyle. The human system would not function without the catalytic process, he added.

Prof Sharma was delivering the Inaugural address at a three-day national workshop on 'Catalysis for Energy' at the Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Institute of Technology, on 23 February.

The Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology in collaboration with the Catalysis Society of India, organised the workshop.

Also emeritus professor at the Institute of Chemical technology in Mumbai University, Sharma said all human activities, such as digestion

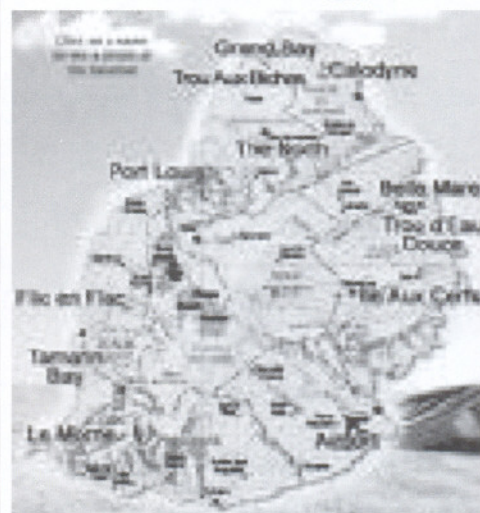
walking, running etc., were controlled, by the catalytic process.

He further said catalysis was a multi-disciplinary field and everything was linked to the catalytic process. Catalysis was a fine example of the subject in which scientists from different fields worked together, he added.

Prof sharma further said catalysis also played an important role in checking environment pollution by reducing the amount of sulphur. However, he added that more efficient catalysis was required to purify petrochemicals.

Eminent scientist Prof ON Srivastava presided over the function and discussed the role of catalysis in hydrogen energy.

Play depicts Mauritius freedom struggle



Depicting the freedom struggle in Mauritius, a theatre group of Mauritius "Triveni Kala Mandir" staged a play 'Azadi Vatan Ki' at Swatantrata Bhawan on 19 April. The story of the play was based on the views of former Mauritius President Shiv Sagar Ramgulam. Balraj Ramphool directed the play, which depicted the freedom struggle of Mauritius in an appealing and impressive manner. Banaras Hindu University in collaboration with Indian Council for Cultural Relations had organised the programme.

Sir Shiv Sagar Ram Gulam, who returned to Mauritius after getting higher education in Britain, told fellow countrymen about the significance of education. Ram Gulam believed that the development of any country lies on the unity of its citizens.

Ram Gulam believed that people could get success in freedom struggle and save the national proud if they were educated.

This was the theme of the entire play, which was staged by the artists. The play also showcased the plight of labours and coolies taken from India to Mauritius.