



THE TORCH - BEARER

IQAC Newsletter



SHRI JAI NARAIN POST GRADUATE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

(An Associated College of Lucknow University)

Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC

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President's Message

Dear Readers,

It is indeed a matter of pleasure to see that the IQAC is bringing out a Newsletter which will outline the achievements of our teachers and students. I am hopeful that this Newsletter would prove to be another feather in the cap of JNPG College. I congratulate the IQAC team for their untiring efforts.



Best Wishes

V.N. Mishra
President

Manager's Message

Dear Readers,

Shri Jai Narain PG College has been working hard to achieve newer heights in academic excellence. Our teachers, students and staff are all giving their best towards this goal. As the college is going to turn a hundred years old, it was also very reassuring of our continuous hard work, that NAAC awarded 'A' grade to the institution. Publication of IQAC Newsletter in e – format is a great step in providing information about the achievements of our teachers and students.



I wish the IQAC team all the best for the same.

Regards,

G.C. Shukla
Manager

Principal's Message

It is a matter of immense pleasure that Internal Quality Assurance Cell has launched its E- News Letter and it will be published twice a year. It was the joint endeavour and hard work of our teachers, non teaching staff and the constant support and direction of the college Management Committee that the College was accredited Grade "A" by NAAC recently.



I congratulate IQAC team members for this pioneering work and hope that this News Letter will not only showcase the various achievements of our teachers but it will also prove to be an impetus for all of us to scale newer heights in the sphere of quality Higher Education.

My best wishes

Dr.S.D.Sharma
Principal

Editorial

Dear Readers,

It gives me immense pleasure and satisfaction in presenting to you the first issue of our IQAC Newsletter. This Newsletter will be published as an e-journal with half yearly periodicity. The newsletter is perhaps a window to the last six months' activities of this institution which has a strong tradition of excellence in academics, arts, and athletics. We believe that you can find your place here.

The institution has high expectations from each teacher, student and alumni of the college which most of us try to fulfil to the best of our abilities. The newsletter is an effort towards recognition of your the individual and corporate efforts which go a long way in building the good will of the institution in the society. The college understands that you need to build and develop your personal educational foundations for a successful future and also for the success of the institution. Thus your personal achievements are no less precious to the institution than the collective achievements of the college.

The college also encourages its students to set the bar high. Then our caring and committed staff provides them with the help they need to reach their goals. JNPG College students know that this is their place to get the support and encouragement they need to succeed. The newsletter is also a tribute to the achievements of our beloved students especially in the field of academics.

It's almost a hundred years that we have been educating young men and women of this illustrious city, in traditions of knowledge, excellence, hospitality, humility, service, stewardship, and the giving of self to others. We have generations of alumni who make up the fabric of our community. Our graduates leave here and attend great universities each year with confidence, knowing they have the preparation, foundation, and values to be successful at the university level. And we love to see our alumni come back to visit - they know that Shri JNPG College will always be their home.

JNPG students are encouraged to take part in co-curricular activities which are regularly organized by various departments of the college. As a matter of fact, majority of our young men and women participate in activities inside and outside the classroom. Whether it's the guest lecture, group discussions, quiz, elocutions, debates, seminars etc we know that each student will find a place here where he/she can explore learn and grow. The newsletter will also elaborate on the various co-curricular activities organized within the college in the period.

At JNPG, there is always something new happening and keeping track of all these activities is the need of the hour. Therefore, this newsletter was designed which will not only be a record book of events and achievements but also propagate a healthy competition between all those related to the college in their own personal arena.

With these thoughts I thank you all in your support in bringing out the newsletter in its present shape.

Regards,

Alok Misra
Chief Editor.

Research Round-up

Lucknow –An Architectural Zenith

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Abstract

Lucknow's historical origins are shrouded in mystery. Literary sources inform us that during the reign of Mughal Emperor, Akbar, Awadh was one of the twelve subas of Hindustan. With the subsequent decline of the Mughal Empire and a stream of fortune –seekers from Delhi, Lucknow soon became a melting pot of myriad life –styles-a perfect example of a syncretic culture. Persian influence due to Safavid origin of Nawabi court, gave Lucknow a unique flavor.¹ This implied sartorial elegance, refined language, performing arts, hybrid architecture. Traces of this architecture are still extant though limited in number. As most of the architectural treasure of Nawabi era is lost that constituted the city in past it is difficult to visualize the grandeur of the Nawabi period.

This article attempts to recreate the architectural zenith of past Lucknow with descriptions and photographs to give a glimpse of grandeur of the Nawabi period with Qaiser Bagh complex in focus.

Archaeological remains littered in the geographical periphery of Lucknow, myth and legends associating Lucknow with Lakshman of Valmiki Ramayana, potsherds and antiquities from excavations of Daudpur, Banthara dating back to 1500BC indicate that Lucknow has been a place of historical importance prior to Nawabi era. But the name, fame, glory and glitter to which Lucknow is associated and is revered for was given to it by the Shia Nawabs of Awadh (1722-1857). The period was that of fantasies that fascinates and has left lingering memories in the minds of people.

The eighteenth century saw a decline in the population of Mughal cities of Lahore, Agra and Delhi; and at the same time growth of towns like Lucknow and Varanasi. It was under the successors of Saadat Khan and Safdarjung that Faizabad and Lucknow expanded into distinctive baroque capitals. The dynasty that built these towns was not native to Awadh. The Shia family of Saadat Khan had migrated from Nishapur; in north-eastern Iran.² This Nawabi family was very fond of architecture and experimented a lot. The result of these experiments was to produce a beautiful city – Lucknow.

Unfortunately in 1857 mutiny the majority of court records of Lucknow were lost. Though isolated documents have been discovered in archives outside Lucknow, but nothing appears to survive about the Nawabi building departments. Even the names of the Indian architects who built most of the Lucknow are mainly unknown today, and no original plan of the buildings exists. Measured drawings have been made recently of buildings which are still extant, but we can only speculate on architect.³

As the focus here is on the 'dream palace complex' of Qaiser Bagh built by the last Nawab Wajid Ali Shah it needs to be mentioned that much of Qaiser Bagh was demolished by the British in 1858, when they recaptured Lucknow post mutiny. Still an idea of the scale and magnificence of the complex can be gained from photographs taken at that time by some British photographers. The photographs show a series of terraced courtyards with free standing buildings set in landscaped gardens.

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (1847-56), who built this complex, was the eldest son of Ahmad Ali Shah (1842-47). His era forms the last chapter in the history of Awadh court. As monarchy came to an end in his reign he has been accused unanimously for the decline. Sharar mentions that at the time when his kingdom came to an end the national powers throughout India were breaking up and their rulers and governments were disappearing.⁴ By this time the world has assumed a new pattern of industrialized civilization, and this way of life was taking the whole world in its grip. In India no one cared for this proclamation and were all destroyed. Awadh also met the same fate as that of pan India. It is unfair to blame Wajid Ali Shah alone for the downfall of Awadh court. Analyzing his persona we come to know that though he was brought up and educated by religious clergy religion had little impact on his personality. He was much more inclined towards music, dance, art and architecture. Of his love and interest for architecture Qaiser⁵ Bagh was built. As mentioned in the gazetteer⁶ the vast complex of Qaiserbagh was built between 1848-1850 at the cost of eighty lakhs of rupees. At present only the rear portion remains as part of it was destroyed in the revolt of 1857 and part demolished later as the result of redevelopment plans of the city.

Under the direction of designer Ahmad Ali Khan⁷ a relatively swift construction of Qaiser Bagh took place. It is believed that by 1852 the palace was ready to live and Wajid Ali Shah installed himself. Very few visitors were allowed inside; consequently both written and visual accounts describing life in the palace during the Nawab's brief occupancy are rare. Panoramic view of Qaiser Bagh complex by Felice Beato is the best single document to visualize Qaiser Bagh in its heydays. (Fig. 1)



Fig - 1

The inner courtyard of the Qaiser Bagh, with its lawns was called *Jilo Khana*, the Front House. In the centre was a *Barahdari* along with some more buildings which are no longer standing. Outside Qaiser Bagh were many nearby royal houses. The buildings were outside the eastern gate of the Qaiserbagh Palace. A fenced lane led to *Chini Bagh*, the Chinese Garden, and turning left they entered *Jal Pari*, the Mermaid Gate. On the other side of the Mermaid Gate was *Hazrat Bagh* and inside it to the right there was the *Chandi Wali Barah Dari*. The house next to it, *Khas Maqam*, the residence, was a private residence in which King himself lived. At the end of the fences there was a complex of buildings known as *Chau Lakhi*, 'Worth Four Lakhs', owned by Azim Ullah.⁸ Wajid Ali Shah bought this complex for four lakh rupees and it was used by honored royal ladies. Outside the western gate of Qaiser Bagh was Raushan ud Daula's kothi. Wajid Ali Shah confiscated it and called it *Qaiser Pasand*, 'Favorite of Qaiser'. One of his favorite ladies, Nawab Mashooq Mahal, used to live in it.⁹ (Fig.2)



Fig - 2

This description of Qaiser Bagh complex is given by Abdul Halim Sharar in his book *Guzishta Lucknow*. This is the most reliable description available as Abdul Halim Sharar was closely associated to Awadh court, his father and grandfather being employee of Wajid Ali Shah.¹⁰

The *Jilo Khana* is the only part of the palace that still remains readily identifiable today, yet nearly everything that originally stood within its walls has vanished. Only the *Safaid Barahdari*, ‘White Barahdari’, still occupies its position in the centre of the courtyard. (Fig.3). Constructed as an imambara it was christened as *Qasrul Aza*, meaning ‘house of mourning’.¹¹ Though extant, today it’s an altered structure with an addition of second storey. After Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to *Matiya Burj* in Calcutta *Safaid Barahdari* gained historical importance. Initially it housed a museum later the sessions of Legislative council of United Provinces of Agra and Awadh were held here.¹²



Lunka, an architectural folly stood at the south end of the courtyard. (Fig.4) It was built purely for entertainment purpose. It was destroyed around 1911 to make way for the Amir-ud-daula public library. Moving north across the courtyard, one found a pair of mosques and further pavilions situated within small, cultivated gardens. Statues on plinths stood around the edges of this gardens.¹³ P.C.Mookherji mentions a building called Lunka as a building among the range of palaces of the ‘King’s garden of Kaiser Bagh’ and deals with the structure at length. ‘The Lunka has a raised platform and a beautiful kiosk in the middle; one the two sides of which are two small Barahdwaries. The roofs of these Barahdwaries slope inwards, while the central hall is lower than that of the verandahs...an arrangement quite at variance with the common practice of other buildings, where the verandah-roofs gable lower than that of the central room. Notwithstanding this peculiarity, the Lunka is a beautiful edifice, of which the slender pillars enhance the whole effect. Under the rooms were pretty *tykhanas*’. Further he states that , ‘There were also two wings of double pillars but with no roof; in the corners were octagonal bastions, on which were two high bamboo staffs for the royal pigeons to rest after their daily exercise of flight’.¹⁴ In *Taareekh-e-Awadh*, Njamul Ghani Khan mentions various appointments made by Wajid Ali Shah soon after his coronation. He names Chotte Khan as the *Daroghah* of *Kabooter Khana*.¹⁵



To the north of the *Barahdari* were more gardens, which featured a number of bird perches. Running along the north- south axis was a short water channel; if followed, this would eventually lead the visitor over a small bridge, crossing another water channel, running east- west. The bridge, known as the Fairy Bridge, was decorated with mermen. At either end of the east-west channel were houses; tantalizing glimpses of these houses can be seen in Beato’s panorama, though it is



difficult to distinguish them from the enclosure walls. Running off the side of the houses were colonnaded walkways, which were thought to have been pigeon houses.

East and west walls of the courtyard had gateways, directly opposite to each other emblazoned with fish motifs and mermaids on both sides. (Fig.5 & Fig.6) Both these gates were popularly known as **Lakhi Darwaza**, which are extant and protected structures now.

From Wajid Ali Shah's autobiographical *masnavi*¹⁶ we get an insight of his youth. He mentions various literary and cultural activities that were arranged at his behest when he was a prince and the heir apparent. His personal interest in prosody and participation in classical music, dance and drama led him to the establishment of the institution of **Pari Khana**. *Pari* meaning Fairy was suffixed to the names of female artists of this institution to indicate their status as an artist attached to the *Pari Khana*. They stayed with their family members in individual residential units that served as female quarters for the artists. Enough *purdah* was maintained and entry of strangers was strictly barred. Female guards were stationed to keep a vigil and to check the visitors. With the increase in number of artists the residential quarters were added to south east and west forming a quadrangle. These have been mentioned as 'wings of *Pari Khana*'. After the coronation of Nawab the quadrangle *Pari Khana* was merged in the Qaiser Bagh complex. The **Lakhi Darwaza** was constructed at the centre of the east and west wings of *Pari Khana*. *Taareekh-e-Pari Khana*¹⁷ carries detailed account of the activities of this institution. It is indeed a coincidence that later Marris College of Hindustani Music was established at the very site. After independence it was named Bhatkhande College of music.



The main *Pari Khana* structure was destroyed during the colonial rule, but the main hall appears to remain intact. It now houses a museum. East, West and South wings were left untouched and formed part of reorganized Qaiser Bagh.¹⁸

The extent of Qaiser Bagh beyond the *Jilo Khana* can be accessed from cotemporary maps, as well as from nineteenth century photographs, although between 1858 and 1870 much of it was removed. Among carefully preserved structures still extant is **Sher Darwaza**¹⁹ also known as 'Neill's Gateway'. Here Brigadier General James Neill was killed in September 1857 as British troops were trying to advance towards the Residency. A memorial stone is there on the eastern boundary of Globe Park to mark the spot where Neil had been hit and fallen from his horse near the *Sher Darwaza*. The gateway was preserved as a memorial, and it stands isolated today, north of Sadat Ali Khan's tomb. (Fig.7) The Neill Gate, with two small figures of squatting lions placed on the two ends of the topmost of the gate, but bereft of the marble statue of Neill.²⁰ This gate is a protected site of Archaeological Survey of India officially notified in 1920.



On the eastern side of the *Jilo Khana* were several other courtyards and gardens, some containing bazaars for the residents. *Chaulakhi* gateway led to **Chini Bagh**; it was so named for the large China vessels with which it was decorated.²¹ To its northern end were three gateways in a row. (Fig.8) These were decorated with a pair of mermaids popularly known as **Jal Pari**. This gateway is considered as a prominent structure of Qaiser Bagh. It is also mentioned as **Mermaid Gateway** or **Machchhi Darwaza** in the literature. Agha Mehdi speaks of these mermaid figures to be fashioned by Hafiz Ikram, son of Ismail, a craftsman of Mughal descent. Mermaid gateway was connected to a series of minor gateways having the pair of fish motif on their spandrels. The main entrance had a large relief of a pair of mermaids in green impressed upon the spandrels of its arch way. These gateways led to a set of temporary quarters called *Wazir Manzil* where the Prime Minister, Ali Naqi Khan stayed.²² The mermaid gateway was close to *Chandi Wali Barahdari* on the north-east side of Qaiser Bagh. Both the bagh and gateway survived till 1870. Passing through the mermaid gates one arrived to **Hazrat Bagh**, to its centre was *Chandi Wali Barhadari* as mentioned by Sharar.²³ **Chandi Wali Barahdari** gained immense historical importance for holding the coronation of Prince Birjis in July 1857, when the freedom fighters installed him as *Wali* i.e. acting ruler in absence of his father Wajid Ali Shah, who had been deported to Calcutta.



Another unique structures lost was a gate way having **twin spiral passages** attached to it winding up to the top. Llewellyn Jones locates it being just to the left²⁴ of the Mermaid gateway. She mentions that it was shortly demolished after mutiny.²⁵ (Fig.9)



A **Moti Darwaza** is also mentioned as an important Gate Way of Qaiser Bagh that is not traceable today. It has been reported by Nami that on the arrival of British in Qaiser Bagh in March 1858 and thereupon departure of Begum Hazarat Mahal and Birjis Qadar. According to the account they went through *Moti Darwaza* and the *Ghasiyari Mandi* and proceeded thereafter.²⁶ *Ghasiyari Mandi* is still there as a locality on the south-east side of Qaiser Bagh, but *Moti Darwaza* is untraceable.

Last to be mentioned is China Bazaar Gate Way. Though developed and built by Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814) it formed a part of Qaiser Bagh. China Bazaar was a market of porcelain China articles for the elite. It was situated close to *Khas Bazaar* which was a market adjoining the palaces at Qaiser Bagh and Chhatar Manzil and was patronized by royal household. Hamilton, a British visitor to Lucknow, published his travel account in the year 1928; he specifically speaks about the south-east part of the city developed by Saadat Ali Khan. He says that it 'consists of a very handsome street, after the European fashion, above a mile in length., with bazaars striking out at right angles, and a well built chowk in the center, with lofty gate way at each extremity, which presents a Grecian front on one side and a Moorish one on the other.'²⁷ The markets mentioned appear to be China Bazaar and Khas Bazaar. During the struggle for recapture of Lucknow in 1858 most of the Qaiser Bagh

complex and these markets were destroyed. However a gate way credited to Saadat Ali Khan bearing the fish symbols of the Nawabs was left intact which is now known as the **China Bazaar Gate**. This gateway facing north, is now appended with a tin roofed structure and an additional construction on the south as part of the U.P. Press Club.²⁸

With this brief article an attempt has been made to imagine and visualize the Qaiser Bagh complex, as it looked during its heydays. (Fig.10) It was a brief stint from 1852-56 before the last Nawab of Awadh Wajid Ali Shah²⁹ was deported to *Matiya Burz* in Calcutta. While the specific use of many parts of Qaiser Bagh complex remains unclear, the impossible perspectives, multilayered pavilions depict illusory characteristic of architecture. It was a picture perfect of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah's palatial desires. It was an attempt at the realization of fantasies.



Photo Galary



East Laxhi Gate of Kaiserbagh



West Laxhi Gate



White Baradari

References:

1. Sarcar, P.C. (2015), *Lucknow: Buildings, Begums and The British*, New Delhi, Kalpaz Publications, p.13
2. Graff, Violette (1997), *Lucknow: Memories of A City*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, p.3
3. Jones-Llewellyn, Rosie (1997), 'Lucknow, City of Dreams' in Violette Graff (ed.) *Lucknow: Memories of A City*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, p.63
4. Sharar, Abdul Halim (1975), *Lucknow: Last Phase of an Oriental Culture* trans. and ed. E.S. Harcourt and Fakir Hussain, London, Paul Elek, p.61 (Reprint, 2012)
5. 'Qaiser' i.e. Caesar meaning Emperor as a title was used to indicate its superior status and fondness of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.
6. *Gazetteer of Oudh*, vol. II, (1993, reprint) Low Price Publications, New Delhi, p.304
7. Ahmad Ali Khan, also known as Chhote Miyan, is identified as the architect of Qaiser Bagh Palace and Husainabad Buildings by P.C. Mookherjee. He writes that 'local photography begun to flourish from about 1850 when an Englishman of military line came here. Chota Miya designer of the Hoseinabad and Kaiserbagh buildings acquired the art from him and practiced it to great profit and pleasure'. Mookherjee 1883, p.183 in 'Pictorial Lucknow', Asian Educational Services, New Delhi
8. Chaulakhi Kothi to the east of the main courtyard belonged to the Nawab's barber, Azimullah Khan. The house was purchased by Wajid Ali Shah for four lakh rupees, hence the name. (Sharar [1975] 2012, p.64; Azimullah Khan was a courtier of King Muhammad Ali Shah who was titled Azeem -ud-Daullah for his valuable services as the superintendent of Royal constructions. He is frequently mentioned as 'royal barber' by historians just because he started his service as a barber in Royal household. He built a spectacular double storeyed kothi for his residence. No

illustration of this grand kothi is available. It is believed to be extant till 1877. Abbas 2009, pp.298-9 in 'Lost Monuments'.

9. Mahal was a title Wajid Ali Shah gave to his better placed wives, who were given their own palaces. The titles began with Navab were followed by an adjective and ended with Mahal. Navab Khas Mahal: Arabic *khas*, principal wife. Navab Hazrat Mahal (*Hazrat*, Highness) was his second wife. Others included Navab Akhtar Mahal (*akhtar*, Star) and Navab Mashuq Mahal (*mashuq*, beloved) Sharar [1975] 2012, p.64
10. In 1856 Wajid Ali Shah has been exiled to *Matiya Burj*, Calcutta. In 1862 Sharar's father Tafazzul Husain also joined the court of the exiled king. After spending first nine years of his life in Lucknow (b.1860), Sharar joined his father in *Matiya Burj* in 1869 and stayed there until 1879. During the last two years of this period he occupied the post formerly held by his grandfather (Munshi Qamar ud Din, who had now retired) in the secretariat of the court of Wajid Ali Shah. Sharar [1975] 2012, p.17
11. The *firman* issued by Wajid Ali Shah allocated the revenue from a group of villages for the upkeep of this particular *imambarai*. A copy of the *firman* is in possession of Nawab Jafar Mir Abdullah. Gordon 2006, p.60 in Lucknow: City of Illusion (ed. Rosie Llewellyn-Jones), Prestel {Munich-Berlin-London-NY}
12. Abbas, Saiyed Anwer (2009), *Lost Monuments of Lucknow*, Lucknow, Shivam Arts, p.342
13. W.H. Russel wrote, 'Most hideous, ludicrous and preposterous are the Hindoo statues in imitation of Italian subjects which here and there deck the pedestals in the gardens.' Russel 1860, pp.337-38 in 'My Indian Mutiny diary', London, Cassell
14. Mookherjee, P.C. (1883), *Pictorial Lucknow*, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, p.235
15. Khan, Najmul Ghani (1914), *Taareekh-e-Awadh*, Abridged edition, (Ed.) Zaki Kakorvi, Lucknow (1979) p.521
16. *Masnavi* is a lyrical narrative. It was entitled *Huzn-e-Akhtar*, trans. Amjad Ali Khan, Wajid Ali Shah Academy, Nami Press, Lucknow (1981)
17. *Taareekh -e-Pari Khana* is Wajid Ali Shah's Persian manuscript. Its extracts have been reproduced by many historians like Amir Hassan (2012, reprint), *Palace Culture of Lucknow*, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, pp.114-15
18. Abbas, Saiyed Anwer (2009), *Lost Monuments of Lucknow*, Lucknow, Shivam Arts, pp.323-24
19. Gordon 2006, p.62 in Lucknow: City of Illusion (ed. Rosie Llewellyn-Jones), Prestel {Munich-Berlin-London-NY}
20. The statues which were installed during the British period in different parts of State were removed after independence. Some of these were kept in the backyard of State Museum, Lucknow; under open sky completely unprotected.
21. The Gazetteer mentions *Chini Bagh* and *Hazrat Bagh* being there at Qaiser Bagh. Chini Bagh is not the same as *Chini Bazaar*, the crockery market.
22. Nevill, H.R. (1922), *A Gazetteer of Lucknow District*, vol.37, Government Press, p.207

23. *Chandi Wali Barah Dari* was an ordinary building of bricks and mortar but because there were sheets of thin silver on the roof [and walls and columns] it was known as the Silver House. Sharar[1975]2012,p.64
24. Llewellyn, Jones (1992), *A Very Ingenious Man: Claude Martin in Early Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.18
25. Llewellyn ,Jones(1992)*A Fatal Friendship –The Nawabs, The British and the City of Lucknow* ,OUP, New Delhi,p.190
26. Rizvi,S.K.M.,Tareekh-e-Jang-e-Azadi(1857),p.483 as quoted in ‘*Lost Monuments of Lucknow*’ ,Abbas,Saiyed Anwer(2009), Lucknow,Shivam Arts,p.341
27. Llewellyn ,Jones(1992)*A Fatal Friendship –The Nawabs, The British and the City of Lucknow* ,OUP, New Delhi,p.185
28. Abbas,Saiyed Anwer(2009), *Lost Monuments of Lucknow*, Lucknow,Shivam Arts,p.184
29. Gazi-ud-Din Haidar Shah was the first nawab vazir of Awadh to own the title of ‘King of Oudh’. He was the third son of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan .Murshid Zaidi was his mother. He became Nawab vazir of Oudh on July 11, 1814 after the death of his father. In 1818, under the influence of Warren Hastings, the British Governor of Bengal, he declared himself as the independent *Padshah-i-Awadh* (King of Awadh). All his successor Nawabs held the title of ‘King’, so did Wajid Ali Shah; though they were all popularly and fondly addressed as Nawab Sahab.

New Faculty Appointed

1. Dr. Hilal Ahmed – Associate Professor, Department of Economics, date of joining 6th January, 2015. Transferred from D.S.N.P.G. College, Unnao (UP)
2. Dr. Anita Bajpai – Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, date of joining 7th February, 2015. Transferred from R.M.P.G. College, Sitapur (UP)
3. Dr. Surendra Kumar Chauhan – Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, date of joining 11th March, 2015. Transferred from D.A.V. College, Kanpur (UP)
4. Dr. Archana Sharma – Associate Professor, Department of B. Ed., date of joining 19th March, 2015. Transferred from Sadanand Degree College, Fathepur (UP)
5. Dr. Praveen Kumar – Assistant Professor, Department of B. Ed., date of joining 19th March, 2015. Transferred from Sadanand Degree College, Fathepur (UP)
6. Dr. Santosh Kumar Singh – Assistant Professor, Department of Law, date of joining 1st April, 2015. Transferred from K.G.K. College, Moradabad (UP)

Faculty Retired

1. Dr. Anil Misra – Associate Professor, Department of Botany.
2. Dr. Dinesh Singh Parmar – Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry.
3. Dr. Kailash Nath Tripathi - Associate Professor, Department of Physical Education.
4. Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Tripathi - Associate Professor, Department of Zoology.
5. Dr. Narendra Dev Dani – Associate Professor, Department of English.

College Profile (2015)

Teachers	Men	Women	Total
Permanent :	51	30	81
Temporary:	27	11	38
Total no. of Teachers D. Sc. :	01	-	01
Total no. of Teachers Ph. D. :	67	40	107
Total no. of Teachers P. G. :	10	01	11
No. of Non-teaching staff :	Men	Women	Total
Technical Staff :	12	-	12
Administrative Staff:	12	10	91
No. of Students:	Boys	Girls	Total
UG:	6258	1539	7797
PG:	48	128	176

Publications

1. Research Papers

1. **Tiwari Ram Chandra** (2015), Paleocurrents, Paleohydraulics and Paleogeography of Miocene – Pliocene Siwalik Foreland Basin of India, **Advances in Geology, Vol. 2015, Article ID 968573, pp 14.**
2. **Pandey Bharti.** (2014), ‘Foreign Aid, FDI, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in ASEAN Countries’, **The Indian Economic Journal, Special Issue, December.**
3. **Pandey Bharti,** (2015), ‘Domestic Violence and Women Health: A Case Study’, **Economic Mirror, Vol. IV, Issue 1, January.**
4. **Pandey Bharti,** (2015), ‘Public Spending on Education in India: Level and Imperatives’, **Bihar Economic Journal, Vol. 4, Number 1, July.**
5. **Pandey Neelima,** (2015), ‘Women in Primitive Buddhism’, **The Clarion, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 134-139.**
6. **Pandey Neelima,** (2015), ‘Panchatantra mein Naridvesh’, **Vasudha – 96, pp. 149-156.**
7. **Gupta Payal,** (2015), ‘A Comparative Study of Home – Environment of Learning Disabled and Normal Children’, **Scholars Impact, Vol. 1 (4), pp. 17-23.**
8. **Tiwari Manas Mani,** (2014), ‘Krishi Vikas Me Sahkari Vipdan Ki Bhumika’, **Vichar, year 7, No. 1-2, pp. 72-79.**
9. **Jaiswal Harshita, Tiwari Vijay & Pandey Rakesh Kumar,** (2015), “Sediment Analysis of the Upstream river Ganges in Kanpur (U.P.), **Global Journal of Bio-science and Biotechnology, Vol. 4 (1), pp. 99-102.**
10. **Jaiswal Harshita, Tewari Vijay, Pandey Rakesh Kumar & Kumar A.** (2015), “Water Quality Survey of Ganga barrage ghat in Kanpur Ganga River” **Biannual Journal of Science Vigyan Shakti, Vol.-1 No.-2 (March’ 2015), pp.42-45.**
11. **Pandey Rakesh Kumar, Singh Vivek & Jaiswal Harshita** (2015), “Gamma Rays Induced Mutation Studies in *Jatropha curcas* L.” **Biannual Journal of Science Vigyan Shakti-Vol.-1 No.-2 (March’ 2015) pp.31-34.**
12. **Singh M. Kumar J., Singh S., Singh V.P., Prasad S. M. & Singh M.P.V.V.B.** (2015), Adaptation strategies of plants against heavy metals toxicity: A short review. **Biochem Pharmacol (Los Angel) 4 : 161**
13. **Singh V.P., Jitendra Kumar, Singh Madhulika, Singh Samiksha, Prasad Shiv Mohan, Dwivedi Rajiv, M.P.V.V.B. Singh.** (2015), Role of salicylic acid-seed priming in the regulation of chromium (VI) and UV-B toxicity in maize seedlings. **Plant Growth Regulator. Springer**

14. **Awasthi D. K. and Kedia Anshu** (2015). Safety of Girl Child. **Socio-economic Perspectives, Vol 3(1): Jan-March:**
15. **Awasthi D. K. and Kedia Anshu** (2015). Save Eco-Friendly Green Environment. **Universe of Emerging Technologies and Science, Vol II, Issue VI.**
16. **Pandey Manoj Kumar** (2015), The Emerging Concept of Intellectual Property Rights. **Vidhan, Year: 5, Vol. 2, June, 2015. pp. 96 – 99.**
17. **Srivastava Vandana** (2015), *Marituous ki hindi ki pahchan : Abhimanu Anat.* **Journal of humanities & Social Sciences**, Vol. XVI, March 2015, pp. 29 – 35.
18. **Srivastava Vandana** (2015), *Tulsi ke kavya men rashtria chetna.* **Shodh Navneet, Vol. IV & V, July 2015, pp. 195 – 200.**
19. **Srivastava Vandana** (2015), *Samay ke sajak vivechana (Pustak Samiksha).* **Mantavya – 3, pp. 297 – 301.**
20. **Nigam Namita** (2015), आधुनिक संस्कृत कवियों की काव्य-सर्जना में वैदेशिक वर्णन | Indian Journal of Social Sciences and Societies. **Vol. 18, pp. 116 – 117, Flash Publication, Gonda.**
21. **Nigam Namita** (2015). आख्यान साहित्य में नीति कथाएँ | शोध-अमृत, अंक-5, पृष्ठांक 143-145 |

2. Popular Articles:

1. **Awasthi D. K.** (2015). *Mahilaon ko jaagruk banane ki aavshakta.* **Janchatna, Ank 3, September 2014-March 2015, pp. 9.**
2. **Srivastava Vandana** (2015). *Abhi nahi to kabhi nahi.* **Kaaljayee: March 2015, pp 38.**

Lectures, Conference, Workshop, etc.

1. Lectures :

1. Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology) delivered lecture on “ Globalization and its Challenges before Indian Youth”, organised by Department of Sociology, University of Lucknow. 20 March, 2015.
2. Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology) delivered lecture on “ Art of Listening-Talking in qualitative Research in Childhood research, organised by Department of Sociological Studies, The University of Sheffield, Elmfield, Northumberland Road, Sheffield, United Kingdom. 15 July, 2015.

2. Conferences /Seminars :

1. Dr. Alka Sharma (Physics) – attended National Seminar on Impact of Industrial Effluent on the Self Purification Capacity of River Ganga, Higher Education Deptt. U.P. organised by Department of Chemistry, Harish Chandra Post Graduate College, Varanasi. 29 – 30 March, 2015. Paper presented :
 - (i) Status of performance of Sewage Treatment Plant.
 - (ii) Analysing of Pollution level of Ganga and Preventions.

2. Dr. Chitwan Verma,(English) - attended U.G.C. Sponsored Interdisciplinary National Seminar – Treatment and Reflections of Culture and Gender in Post Colonial India, organised by Department of English, B.S.N.V. P.G. College, Lucknow. 28 – 29 March 2015. Paper presented - Gendered Symbols in Hindu Culture.

3. Dr. S.C. Hajela, (English) - attended U.G.C. Sponsored Interdisciplinary National Seminar – Treatment and Reflections of Culture and Gender in Post Colonial India organised by Department of English, B.S.N.V. P.G. College, Lucknow. 28 – 29 March 2015.

4. Dr. S.C. Hajela, (English) - attended IUAES 2015, Re – imagining Anthropological and Sociological Boundaries, organised by Internal Union of Ethnological and Anthropological Sciences (IUAES) and Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, 15 – 17 July, 2015. Paper presented – Construction of the Self in Folklores of the Santhals.

5. Dr. Payal Gupta (B.Ed.) – attended National Seminar on Civil Society Alliance for Upscaling Sanitation Efforts in *Uttar Pradesh Jal Evam Swachhata Manch* – U.P., organised by NSS, University of Lucknow and Centre for Advance Studies in Social Work, L.U. 24 – 25 March, 2015. Paper presented – Role of National Service Scheme to Aware the Youth & Society towards sanitation.

6. Dr. Manas Mani Tiwari (Economics) – attended Annual Conference on Indian Economic Association, MLS University, Udaipur, Rajasthan. 27 – 29 December, 2014. Paper presented – Poverty Alleviation Programme in India: A Review.
7. Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology) – attended National Seminar on Indian Youth in 21st Century: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward, organised by Dr. Vishwambhar Singh Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, 14-15 February, 2015. Paper presented - Challenges before digital Indian Youth in 21st Century.
8. Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology) – attended National Seminar on Gender and Development, organised by Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (UGC Sponsored). 13-14 March, 2015. Paper presented – Role of Youth for Gender Equality.
9. Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology) – attended National Seminar on Social Ecology and Environmental Protection in India: Issues, Challenges and Strategies, organised by Anchalika Bikas Parishad, Balasore, Odisha, Sponsored by NITI Aayog, Govt. Of India, New Delhi. 11-12 April, 2015. Paper presented – Climate Change in India : Emerging Sociological Concern.
10. Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology) – attended 3rd Maynooth International Youth Studies Conference, “Youth on the Move?”, organised by Maynooth University, Ireland, 23-24 June, 2015. Paper presented –
 - (i) Digital Indian Youth: Caught between the ‘virtual’ and ‘real’ space.
 - (ii) Use and abuse of Internet and Mobile Phones : A study of digitally connected Indian youth.
11. Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology) – attended seminar on Troubling ‘Families’, organised by The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK, 29 June, 2015. Paper presented – Young people’s family relationship in India: the digital generation and use of IT.

12. Ms. Tara Singh (Sociology) – attended National Conference on Globalization and Tribal Development: Current Challenges, organised by Ethnographic & Folk Culture Society, Department of Sociology, Lucknow University, Lucknow. 20 – 22 March, 2015. Paper presented – Health Problems in Indian Tribal Area.
13. Ms. Tara Singh (Sociology) – attended National Seminar, organised by Lucknow Bangla Bhashi Mukhopatra, Lucknow and A.P. Sen Memorial Girls’ Degree College, Lucknow. 13 December, 2014.
14. Dr. Anita Bajpai (Sociology) – attended National Conference on Globalization and Tribal Development: Current Challenges, organised by Ethnographic & Folk Culture Society, Department of Sociology, Lucknow University, Lucknow. 20 – 22 March, 2015. Paper presented – Role Conflict among working women.
15. Dr. Anita Bajpai (Sociology) – Participated in the Short Term Course in Women Empowerment, organised by UGC (HRDC), University of Lucknow, Lucknow. 20–26 June, 2015. Paper presented - विवाहित कामकाजी महिलाओं में भूमिका संघर्ष ।
16. Dr. Bharti Pandey (Economics) - Attended and paper presented on ‘Foreign Aid, FDI, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in ASEAN Countries’ at the 97th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association, MLS University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, 27 – 29 December 27-29, 2014.
17. Dr. Ajai Kumar Tripathi (Sociology) - attended National Conference on Globalization and Tribal Development: Current Challenges, organised by Ethnographic & Folk Culture Society, Department of Sociology, Lucknow University, Lucknow. 20 – 22 March, 2015. Paper presented – Gender inequality among tribal people.
18. Dr. Manoj Kumar Pandey (Law) – attended National Conference on Women Empowerment in India: Laws and Their Efficacy, organised by Department of Law, V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur. 11 February, 2015. Paper presented – Women Empowerment and Property Rights : A Critical Study.

19. Dr. Manoj Kumar Pandey (Law) – attended State Seminar on Universalization of Education & RTE Act, organised by Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya Degree College, Lucknow in association with OXFAM India. 16 February, 2015. Paper presented – Role of RTE Act in Primary Education.
20. Dr. Manoj Kumar Pandey (Law) - Participated in the Short Term Course in Women Empowerment, organised by UGC (HRDC), University of Lucknow, Lucknow. 20–26 June, 2015. Paper presented – Right to Equality, Women and Indian Constitution.
21. Dr. Anjali Chauhan (Anthropology) – attended an International Conference of SSEASR in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 3 – 7 June, 2015. Paper presented – Nanda Rajjat: The World’s longest Pilgrimage on foot.
22. Dr. Vandana Srivastava (Hindi) - attended IUAES 2015, Re – imagining Anthropological and Sociological Boundaries, organised by Internal Union of Ethnological and Anthropological Sciences (IUAES) and Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, 15 – 17 July, 2015. Paper presented – Folk and Tribal Songs in Uttar Pradesh, India: a study.
23. Dr. Vandana Srivastava (Hindi) - attended National Seminar, organised by Lucknow Bangla Bhashi Mukhopatra, Lucknow and A.P. Sen Memorial Girls’ Degree College, Lucknow. 13 December, 2014. Paper presented – *Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar aaj bhi prasangik hain.*

3. Workshops

1. Dr. D.K. Awasthi (Chemistry) –attended Quality enhancement under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS), National Workshop organised by B.S.N.V. P.G. College, Lucknow. 7th July, 2015.
2. Mr. Kuldeep Singh (Physics) – attended Seven Day National Workshop on Choice Based Credit System & Examination Reforms, National P.G. College, Lucknow. 26th February – 04 March, 2015.
3. Dr. S.C. Hajela, (English) attended two days workshop on Restructuring the Course Design and Study Material organised by the Deptt. of English, Uttarakhand Open University. 7th & 8th May, 2015.

4. Dr. Neelima Pandey (A.I.H.) Short – Term Course (Gender Issues) from 4 – 10 July, 2015, organised by UGC – HRDC, Kumaon University, Nainital.
5. Dr. Payal Gupta (B.Ed.) – Participated in workshop on formation of 2 years B.Ed. Syllabus, organised by Faculty of Education, University of Lucknow. Jan 2015 and May 2015.
6. Dr. Payal Gupta (B.Ed.) – Participated in One Day National Workshop on Quality Enhancement Under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS), organised by BSNV PG College, Lucknow, July 07, 2015.
7. Dr. Payal Gupta (B.Ed.) – Participated in one day workshop on Gender Sensitization, organised by NSS Unit of Shri JNPG College in collaboration with Saajhi Duniya, Lucknow. Jan 15th 2015.
8. Dr. Manoj Kumar Pandey (Law) - Participated in One Day National Workshop on Quality Enhancement Under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS), organised by BSNV PG College, Lucknow, July 07, 2015.
9. Dr. Manoj Kumar Pandey (Law) - Participated in One Day Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights: Issues & Challenges, organised jointly by IGNOU, Lucknow & University of Lucknow. 21 July, 2015.
10. Dr. Anjali Chauhan (Anthropology) – Participated in Workshop on ICT Training, ‘SAKSHAM’, organised by Microsoft India Ltd. At University of Lucknow, 27 April – 1 May, 2015.

Book Edited

Dr. Anjali Chauhan (Anthropology) – edited book: Dynamic Aspects of Religion in India. Bloomsbury Publication, New Delhi. 2015.

Chapter in Book

1. Dr. Shuchi Misra (Political Science) – Dialectics of Religion and Politics in Contemporary India, in Dynamic Aspects of Religion in India, Bloomsbury, New Delhi. 2015.
2. Dr. Anjali Chauhan (Anthropology) – Is Sacred Commerce becoming part of the ‘Sacred Complex’ in India, in Dynamic Aspects of Religion in India, Bloomsbury, New Delhi. 2015.

Personalia

1. Mr. Anshumali Sharma (Geology) – Joined as Officer on Special Duty & State Liaison Officer, NSS Cell, Department of Higher Education, Government of U.P., Lucknow.
2. Dr. S.C. Hajela (English) – Convened and chaired the panel, Expanding Anthropology through Literature : Studies in Folk Literature, in IUAES Inter – Congress 2015, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand.
3. Dr. Alok Misra (Botany) – Became Member, Board of Studies of Botany, Lucknow Universtiy, Lucknow.
4. Sri S.P. Shukla (Physics) – took charge as the Managing Secretary, Teachers Welfare Fund (LUACTA).
5. Dr. Bharti Pandey (Economics) – became Executive Committee Member from U.P. State in the Indian Economic Association (2013 – 2016).
6. Dr. H.K. Rai (Chemistry) – became Member, Governing Body, Dental College, Pharmacy College, Paramedical and College of Nursing.
7. Dr. H.K. Rai (Chemistry) – became Chairman Advisory Committee, AU India Children Care and Educational Development Society Children College & Schools Campus, Near Railway Station, Azamgarh. 276001.
8. Dr. D.K. Awasthi (Chemistry) – Kendriya Saiyojak, Parvavaran Sanrakshan Abhiyan, जन चेतना प्रबन्धकारिणी, भारत रक्षा दल ट्रस्ट, लखनऊ।
9. Dr. Vandana Srivastava (Hindi) - chaired the panel, Expanding Anthropology through Literature: Studies in Folk Literature, in IUAES Inter – Congress 2015, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand.
10. Dr. Namita Nigam (Sanskrit) – attended Refresher Course in Human Rights, Academic Staff College, University of Allahabad. 7 – 27 January, 2015.

Memberships

1. Dr. S.C. Hajela (English) – Member, IUAES 2015, Thammasat Sociology and Anthropology, Bangkok, Thailand.
2. Dr. Payal Gupta (B.Ed.) – Life Member of Rashtriya Shaikshik Mahasangh, Uttar Pradesh.

Editors

1. Dr. Saral Awasthi (Hindi) – Editor, '*Jyoti Kiran*', annual students' magazine published by JNPG College.
2. Dr. Bharti Pandey (Economics) - Editor, '*Vichar*', a refereed National Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities, published by JNPG College (ISSN: 0974-4118)
3. Dr. Lilly Srivastava (Law) – Editor, '*Law Review*', published by JNPG College (ISSN: 2349 – 946X)
4. Dr. Salil Chandra (Commerce) – Editor, '*Commerce Today*', published by JNPG College (ISSN: 0775-7775)
5. Dr. S.C. Hajela (English)- Editor, '*Dialogue*', A Journal Devoted to Literary Appreciation, a biannual, refereed journal, Lucknow.
6. Dr. Vandana Srivastava (Hindi) – Editor, '*Kaaljayee*' published by AIPC

Conveners of various committees

Academic Council – Dr. Meeta Sah (Physics)

Admission Committee – Dr. Arun Misra (Commerce)

Alumni Committee – Sri S. P. Shukla (Physics)

Associate NCC Officer – Dr. K. K. Shukla (Commerce)

Cultural Committee – Dr. Chitwan Varma (English)

Dean Students' Welfare – Dr. H. C. Tripathi (Mathematics)

Eco Club – Dr. R. K. Pandey (Botany)

Equal Opportunity Cell – Dr. Vinod Chandra (Sociology)

Examination Committee – Dr. Arun Misra (Commerce)

Grievance and Redressal Cell – Dr. A. B. Misra (Botany)

IGNOU Study Centre 2701 – Dr. Vivek Singh (Botany)

Internal Examination Cell – Dr. Ajai Misra (Chemistry)

Legal Aid Cell – Dr. S. L. A. Khan (Law)

Library Committee – Dr. Neelima Pandey (A.I.H.)
Media Cell – Dr. S. C. Hajela (English)
Nodal Officer (RUSA) – Dr. Alok Misra (Botany)
NSS – Dr. Ajai Shukla (Commerce)
Placement Cell – Dr. A. K. Awasthi (Commerce)
Proctor- in-Chief – Dr. K. K. Shukla (Commerce)
Remedial Class Committee – Dr. H. K. Rai (Chemistry)
Research Committee – Dr. Salil Chandra (Commerce)
Sexual Harassment at Work Place Committee – Dr. Bharti Pandey
Sports Board – Dr. K. K. Shukla (Commerce)
Students’ Scholarship Committee – Dr. Alok Misra
UGC Cell – Dr. Anjali Chauhan (Anthropology)
Women’s Cell – Dr. Shushma Misra (B.Ed.)
Yoga Club – Dr. N. K. Bajpai (Phy. Edu.)

Events Organised by IQAC

1. One day workshop on Plant Collection and Herbarium Technique was organised by the Department of Botany, in collaboration with NBRI, Lucknow, on 28th January, 2015. The aim of the workshop was to provide a practical and field knowledge about the plant collection to the students. Total 83 Students participated in the workshop from 5 different colleges, along with the 13 faculty members. The workshop was inaugurated by Sri V.N. Mishra (Retd. IPS), President, Managing committee. Sri G.C. Shukla, Secretary/Manager of Managing Committee also gave his blessings to the students and for the success of the workshop. The key note address was delivered by Dr. L.B. Chaudhary, Principal Scientist, NBRI on ‘Herbarium Techniques and Curation’ and ‘Basic concept of Plant Nomenclature’. The second session was chaired by Dr. J.K. Misra, D.Sc., Retd. Head, Department of the Botany.

2. A One Day Workshop was organised by IQAC on 6th July, 2015, to celebrate 'Digital India Week', in collaboration with Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samit, Lucknow. The workshop was inaugurated by Sri G.C. Shukla, Secretary/Manager, Managing committee. The keynote address was given by Dr. Veena Gupta, Senior Member BGVS. Mrs. Rashmi Srivstava, member BGVS presented a short film on "Spoken Tutorial Project, Making India IT Literate". Sri Chandan Singh, Incharge, Computer Lab, demonstrated the Data base management in MS Excel and How to prepare a database table on Excel. Sri Ajit Pandey, Librarian, explained the e- library and how to access the e – resources. The workshop was attended by the Faculty Members, non – teaching staff and students of the college.
3. In order to pay glowing tributes to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Former President of India, Shri JNPG College organised a talk by Shri Verendra Yagnik on the topic "**A Tribute to Dr. Kalam: A Legend**" on 29th July 2015. All the students and teachers of the college were present in the programme as a mark of respect to the departed soul.
4. Gender Sensitization Work Shop was organised by NSS Unit of the college on 15th January, 2015. The workshop was inaugurated by Prof. Roop Rekha Verma, Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow and Secretary, '*Saanjhi Duniya*'. NSS Students have participated in the workshop. Short Skits were used to sensitize the NSS students towards gender discrimination. A competition of slogans, jingles and posters was also held on this occasion.

Distinguished Visitors

1. Dr. D.K. Upreti, Additional Director, National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow.
2. Dr. L.B. Chaudhary, Principal Scientist, National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow.
3. Prof. Roop Rekha Verma, Ex–Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University and Secretary, *Saanjhi Duniya*.
4. Dr. Veena Gupta, Founder member, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Lucknow.
5. Shri Verendra Yagnik, Advisor to the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Mumbai.
6. Shri Ajay Yagnik, Popular *Sundar Kaand* Singer.

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Toppers of Session 2014 – 15

S. No.	Name of the student	Marks (%)
B.A. – I year		
1.	Dharya Gupta	66
2.	Neeraj Pal	64.3
3.	Shrshthi Gupta	64
B. A. – II year		
1.	Ashish Misra	71
2.	Prashant Singh	66
3.	Shivam Singh	64
B. A. - III year		
1.	Arti Devi	71
2.	Sachin Verma	70
3.	Rajesh Ray Gautam	69
B. Com. – I year		
1.	Pallavi Singh	67
2.	Anjali Trivedi	65
3.	Abhivan Suman Trivedi	64
B. Com. – II year		
1.	Ritesh Tiwari	73
2.	Vimlesh Singh	70
3.	Diksha Gupta	69
4.	Shikha Nigam	69
B. Com. - III year		
1.	Deepika Mishra	66
2.	Vinay Kumar Verma	65.3
3.	Shiva Kant Tiwari	65.1
B. Sc. – I year (Bio. Group)		
1.	Neha Rauniyar	76
2.	Ayushi Srivastava	73
3.	Supragya Lal Ravi	71
B. Sc. – II year (Bio. Group)		
1.	Anurag Maurya	77
2.	Akanaksha Tripathi	76
3.	Richa Shukla	75
B. Sc. – III year (Bio. Group)		
1.	Sambhawika Srivastava	78
2.	Surabh Trivedi	70
3.	Sazia Khan	67

S. No.	Name of the student	Marks (%)
B. Sc. – I year (Maths. Group)		
1.	Nitin Verma	68.83
2.	Twinkle Tripathi	68.66
3.	Adarsh Raturi	68.5
B. Sc. – II year (Maths. Group)		
1.	Anuj Kumar Gupta	74
2.	Ankita Mishra	69
3.	Harshita Singh	68.83
B. Sc. – III year (Maths. Group)		
1.	Prashant Gupta	74
2.	Abhishek Lahiri	71
3.	Arikalpa Rai Sinha	68
BBA (IB) – II Sem.		
1.	Raj Gupta	73
2.	Tarun Kumar	72
3.	Rajneesh Kumar	70
BBA (IB) – IV Sem.		
1.	Deepshree Bhatia	69
2.	Tushar Nigam	68
3.	Arun Gupta	67
BBA (IB) – VI Sem.		
1.	Neha Shukla	78
2.	Dikshna Sinha	77
3.	Harshit Srivastava	76
LL.B. – II Sem.		
1.	Trishu Kapoor	65.1
2.	Toyesh Upreti	65
3.	Shashwat Agnihotri	64.8
LL.B. – IV Sem.		
1.	Shivam Tripathi	69
2.	Ashish Kumar Srivstava	66
3.	Gopal Singh	64
B.P.Ed.		
1.	Manvendra Singh	83
2.	Shivam Tripathi	82.5
3.	Shivendra Pratap Singh	82.3
M.A. (Hindi) – II Sem.		
1.	Rahul Kumar	74
2.	Vineet Kumar Mishra	73
3.	Shivam Shukla	70

S. No.	Name of the student	Marks (%)
M.A. (Hindi) – II Sem.		
1.	Rahul Kumar	74
2.	Vineet Kumar Mishra	73
3.	Shivam Shukla	70
M.A. (Hindi) – IV Sem.		
1.	Pragya Shukla	69
2.	Satish Chandra Kushwaha	65.5
3.	Deepti Yadav	65.2
M.Com. (Pure) – II Sem.		
1.	Vibha Kumari	71.5
2.	Neha Maurya	70
3.	Kavita Tewari	69.6
4.	Sachindra Kumar	69.6
M.Com. (Pure) – IV Sem.		
1.	Prapti Mishra	69.8
2.	Swati Sinha	68.5
3.	Abhishek Yadav	68
M.Com. (Applied Eco.) – II Sem.		
1.	Ekta Singh	71.2
2.	Alok Yadav	69
3.	Vishal Kumar Maurya	68.4
M.Com. (Applied Eco.) – IV Sem.		
1.	Rahul Bharadwaj	68.2
2.	Saumya	67.4
3.	Reshabh Singh Chauhan	66.8

News Paper Clippings

NBT LIFE
संडे नवभारत टाइम्स

Tambola
आपका मोक - 1 तंत्रालय टिफ्ट

आसां नहीं था का मुकाम

एनपीजी कॉलेज - जय प्रकाश जीजी कॉलेज (एनपीजी) की इमारत में नैक 'ए' ग्रेड मिलाना गौरव की बात। एनपीजी कॉलेज में नैक 'ए' ग्रेड मिलाना गौरव की बात। एनपीजी कॉलेज में नैक 'ए' ग्रेड मिलाना गौरव की बात।

नैक में 'ए' ग्रेड मिलाना गौरव की बात

एनपीजी कॉलेज - जय प्रकाश जीजी कॉलेज (एनपीजी) की इमारत में नैक 'ए' ग्रेड मिलाना गौरव की बात। एनपीजी कॉलेज में नैक 'ए' ग्रेड मिलाना गौरव की बात। एनपीजी कॉलेज में नैक 'ए' ग्रेड मिलाना गौरव की बात।

कार अपने विकल्प भर सकते हैं।

जेएनपीजी कॉलेज को मिला नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड

लखनऊ (ब्यूरो)। राजधानी के 99 साल पुराने श्री जयनारायण पीजी कॉलेज को राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद (नैक) से 'ए' ग्रेड मिला है। लखनऊ विद्यापीठ के अध्यक्ष ने नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड मिला है। इससे पहले नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड मिलने की खुशी में नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड मिला है।

इस साल से एनसीसी में छात्रों को भी मौका

एनपीजी कॉलेज में नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड मिलने की खुशी में नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड मिला है। इससे पहले नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड मिला है। इससे पहले नैक से 'ए' ग्रेड मिला है।

जश्न कामयाबी का...

जश्न कामयाबी का... जश्न कामयाबी का... जश्न कामयाबी का... जश्न कामयाबी का... जश्न कामयाबी का...

जेएनपीजी में 'डिजिटल इण्डिया सप्ताह' मनाया गया

Written by Editor Monday, 06 July 2015 14:26 फॉट का आकार Print Email

इस प्रकाश को 17 बंद (1 Vote)

लखनऊ: जयनारायण स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय द्वारा भारत जन-विज्ञान समिति, 3000 के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में 'डिजिटल इण्डिया सप्ताह' मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर भारत जन-विज्ञान समिति की वरिष्ठ सहायक सचिव एनपीजी में महाविद्यालय के विचारक, शिक्षण कर्मचारियों तथा छात्रों को भारत को डिजिटल बनाने के लिये भारत जन-विज्ञान समिति द्वारा प्रिये ज्ञान रहे विभिन्न प्रयासों को विस्तार से बताने हुई भारत के डिजिटल होने के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला। महाविद्यालय के उप-प्रधान्य स्वास्ति एम्प्लॉयर्स सेल द्वारा आयोजित इस कार्यक्रम में भारत जन-विज्ञान समिति की सुशी रजिनी शीवायल ने आईओएमयू मुम्बई द्वारा निर्मित 'एम्प्लॉय ट्यूटोरियल' एवं अन्य डिजिटल कर्मचारियों के बारे में प्रस्तुतियां प्रिया एवं जानकारी दी कि कैसे कम्प्यूटर के डिजिटल कर्मचारियों, विभिन्न भाषाएं एवं विषय डिजिटल माध्यम से पर वैठे सुगम तरीके से प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं। महाविद्यालय के प्रधान सिंह एवं अजीत पाठेय ने अपनी प्रस्तुतियों में जनस: डाटाबेस मैनेजमेंट और ई-साइटों के विकास के महत्त्व में उपयुक्त जानकारी दी। इससे पूर्व महाविद्यालय के प्रध्यक्ष जीएसीएमएस, प्राचार्य डाटाबेस/एमएसएमएस एवं आईओएमयू मुम्बई के संसोजक डाटाबेस मिश्र ने महाविद्यालय में उपलब्ध डिजिटल सुविधाओं एवं संसाधनों की धारों की और महाविद्यालय को पूर्णत: डिजिटल बनाने के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त की। इस आयोजन में डाटाबेस मिश्र, डाटा रजिस्ट्रार, डाटा डिप्टी, डाटाबेस/एमएसएमएस तथा अन्य विचारकों के अतिरिक्त एनपीजी में शिक्षण कर्मचारी उपस्थित रहे।

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मानव मूल्यों के प्रणेता थे अब्दुल कलाम

लखनऊ (एनपीजी)। मानव मूल्यों के प्रणेता थे अब्दुल कलाम। मानव मूल्यों के प्रणेता थे अब्दुल कलाम। मानव मूल्यों के प्रणेता थे अब्दुल कलाम।

जेएनपीजी कॉलेज ने जीता खिताब

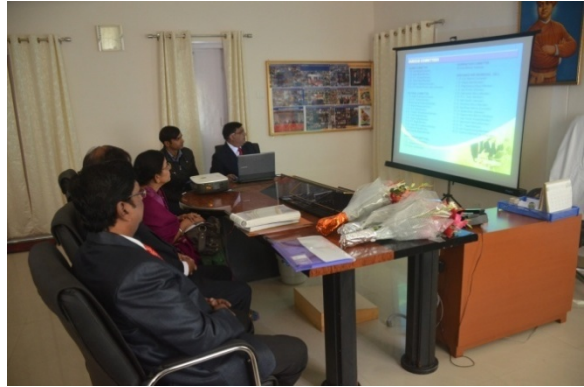
4 वीं कुर्सी से ही शुरू की

लखनऊ (एनपीजी)। जेएनपीजी कॉलेज ने जीता खिताब। जेएनपीजी कॉलेज ने जीता खिताब। जेएनपीजी कॉलेज ने जीता खिताब।

Photo Gallery



NAAC Peer Team Visit



One Day Workshop on plant collection & Herbarium Techniques



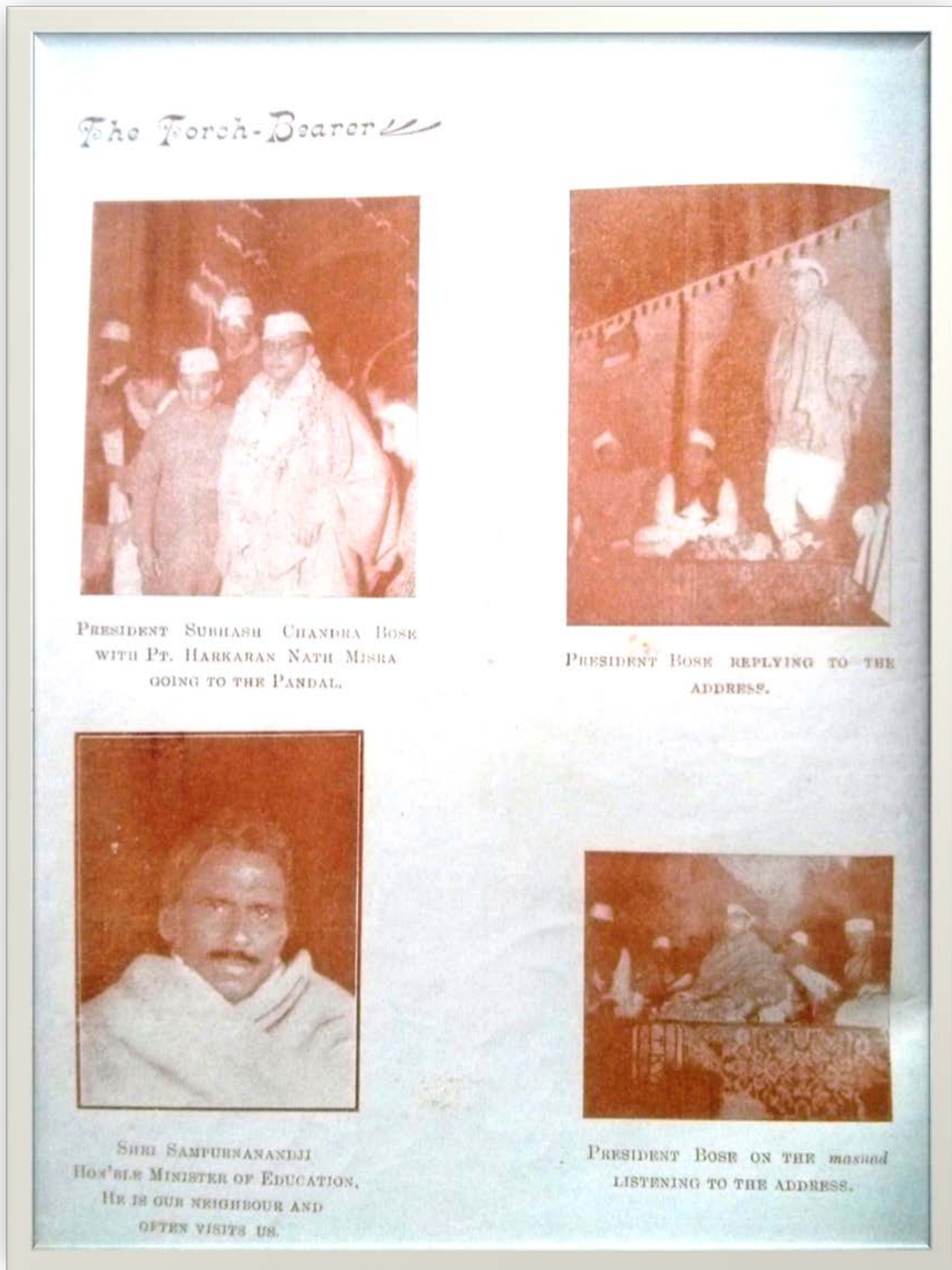
Workshop on Gender Sensitization with NSS



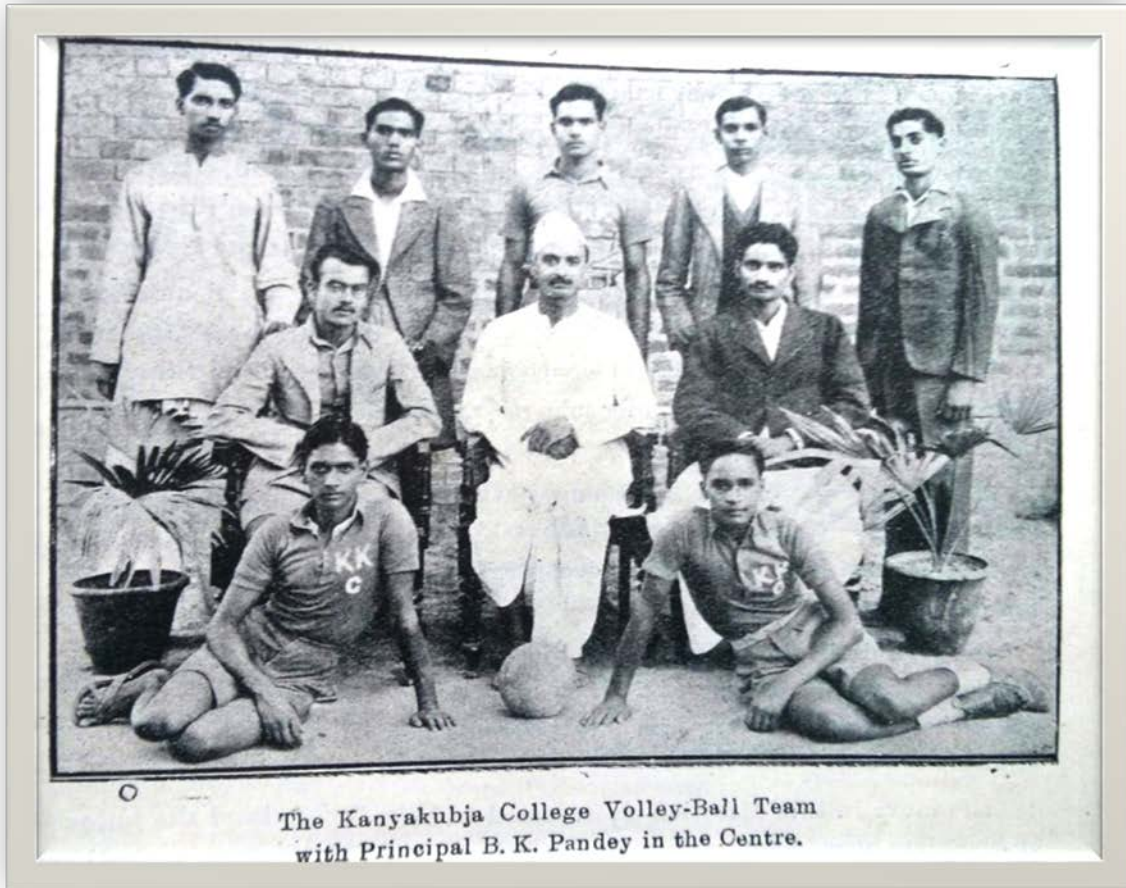
Digital India Week Celebration



Archive



President Subhash Chandra Bose visited college on 21st November, 1938



(The Torch Bearer and The Jyoti, 1939)

...	Ram Sunder	...	...	Krishna Mohan Khare.
...	Anwar Husain	...	...	Lalit Kishore.
...	Gauri Shankar Singh	...	...	Mohammed Ahmad.
...	Gulab Chand	...	...	Basant Kumar Chatterji.
...	Braj Bhushan Shukla	...	...	Manni Singh.
...	Durga Prasad	...	...	C. P. Chatterji.
...		...	...	Brij Kishore.

College Captains for the various games and sports for the year 1939-'40 are:—

Badri Prasad Barthwal	X	Class	For	Football.
Kr. Dig Vijaya Singh	X	"	"	Hockey.
Yogendra Shankar Awasthi	XI	"	"	Volley Ball.
Narendra Nath Tandon	XII	"	"	Cricket.
Krishna Mohan Srivastava	XII	"	"	Tennis.
Jagdish Shokla	IX	"	"	Badminton.
Shri Kant Pandey	XI	"	"	Basket Ball.
Paritosh Chandra Bagchi	XI	"	"	Sports.



Jyoti, 1956



Jyoti, 1957



Jyoti, 1960





College Old Gate





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