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The Department of Psychology, Jamia Millia Islamia, was established as an independent department in 1986. Prior to achieving independent status discipline of the Psychology was a part of the erstwhile Department of Social Work and Applied Social Sciences (Sociology and Psychology) till 1981 and a constituent unit of the combined Department of Sociology and Psychology till 1984. This discipline was again attached with the Department of Social Work for a period of two years (1984-86) for administrative reasons. Since it took long way in achieving an independent status, the introduction of various teaching programs in Psychology also had to pass through many difficult phases as B.A. (Pass) course was started in 1981, Ph.D. program in 1984, B.A. (Hons.) in 1985 and M.A. in 1989. During this short span of time the department's academic activities have been recognized both at national and international levels.

Laboratory

Laboratories are spaced in two rooms meant for conducting practical by undergraduate and postgraduate students separately. These laboratories are equipped with modern equipment and apparatus. Besides, latest tests, scales, tools, etc. developed by the Indian and foreign authors are also available. In addition to these laboratories there is one Computer Lab. with good number of computers having SPSS and other facilities. A Xerox machine has also been installed to cater the needs of Students, Research Scholars and Teachers for using handbooks, manuals, source materials etc.

Admissions

Usually information regarding admissions are announced by the University in national dailies during the months of May/June every year. Those seeking admission to B.A. (Hons.) course in Psychology are required to have passed senior secondary (10+2) Examinations with a minimum of 50 per cent marks or equivalent.

Whilst candidates seeking admission to M.A. in Applied Psychology are required to have graduate degree (10+2+3) with at least 55 per cent marks at the graduation level or 50 per cent marks with Honors in Psychology. All seeking admission to any of the courses undergoes through a written test and interview. There are 20 and 24 seats in B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. Courses respectively.

Admissions to Ph.D. program are usually granted twice a year. Candidates to this program must have a postgraduate degree in Psychology or in related disciplines with at least 55 per cent marks. They submit applications on prescribed forms along with a detailed research plan/synopsis. A Research Committee examines synopses and on the recommendations of Research Committee the candidates are interviewed to determine their suitability to undertake research. In case they are granted admission the candidates are attached to a supervisor who is a teacher of the department. The Dean

of the Faculty of Social Sciences grants final admission.

Financial Assistance/Scholarships

Few modalities are available to assist and encourage needy and meritorious students. In deserving cases few students are awarded scholarships from different sources. Many Ph.D. students and few M.A. as well as B.A. (Hons.) students are awarded scholarships from various Government and voluntary organizations/ NGOs. A number of Post-Doctoral awardees (ICSSR & UGC) were also affiliated with this Department. Apart from this, few students are also awarded scholarships from the Urdu Academy of Delhi. The Department is quite often sanctioned major and minor Research Projects in which Research Scholars are accommodated for financial assistance.

Awards/Honors to Teachers

Both Prof. M.G. Husain and Prof. M. Shafiq were awarded Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship and worked at the London School of Economics & Political Science, London. Two Ph.D. students were awarded Young Scientists Witkin Okinju Award given by the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology. Many Faculty members and Research Scholars were invited to attend International Conferences, Workshops and Seminars abroad and offers were from Australia, U.K. Canada, Germany, Sweden, Malaysia, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia etc.

[THE SEMINAR]
National Seminar on
Ethnic Minority, Terrorism and Indian Culture
(With International Participation)
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
October 8-10, 2004

India is a country of people with multiple beliefs, values, attitudes etc. There are over eight hundred linguistic and 560 ethnic groups of different race, religion, caste and tribes. A conglomeration of people from different religious, caste, culture, linguistic background and ethnic color, this country is still maintaining a true unity in diversity. People of India are strongly united on the issue of nationhood (Indian nationality or National Integration) but emotional unity and integration are yet to be seen. People of India are maintaining strong personal and social identity on different pretext. This distinct identity makes any ethnic group different from another. This distinctiveness sometimes becomes causes of conflict and differences between one another. The Minorities thus become more visible in their approaches of life, which are obviously different from the majority. Their faiths and values, religious practices, dressing patterns and living style are not the same as those of majority community. They, particularly Muslim minority, even maintain separate educational system in order to impart religious teaching. Other ethnic groups are no different from this (Muslim) minority. However, minority-majority relationship is perceived with doubts and suspicions. It is due to the fact that majority wants the minority to accept their view points whereas minority feels scared to be assimilated with the larger majority culture. Because of these doubts and suspicions, relationships among different groups are less harmonious and tenser. The majority, which rules the nation, may always not be successful in tackling with the problems of the country in general and common masses in particular. The most acceptable way of diverting attention from the real issues one may find a scapegoat and minority may be the best target. Besides, all these any minority feels deprived, discriminated and prejudiced hence isolated. A little action against them is perceived as planned effort to eliminate them or suppress them, which is retaliated in the form of aggression. Psychological implications of these acts are treated as minority terrorism.

Terrorism in fact is an act of creating fear among people for the purpose of intimidation. The common masses are tortured, killed, looted and made insecure which in turn helps the terrorists/ terrorist organizations in the advantageous position. Moreover, terrorism is not only from one side. Social tension, caste and communal conflicts and insurgency are the forms of terrorism in this country. In these entire cases ethnic minority, be it religious, cultural, linguistic or racial suffer due to one reason or the other.

The minority terrorism is due to the reasons of taking revenge, compelling the government/majority to accept their demands and give them increasingly concessions. The majority terrorism is to create fear, insecurity and helplessness among the minority and this provides them social and political mileage. Besides these two kinds of terrorism, there is 'State Terrorism' where state machinery is left unbridled to suppress the masses irrespective of majority-minority status. This act of 'terrorism' is for maintaining law and order according to the wishes of the Government.

India is a country with conglomeration of people from different religions, culture, language, caste, race etc. Moreover, differences among people are bound to exist but it is acceptable to all. Nevertheless, cultural domination or social supremacy may not promote homogeneity in the social and national fabric of the country. According to a few Indian psychologists (A. K. Singh, M. G. Husain, E. Ghosh and others), National identity (Indian) can be stronger only when sub-identities are allowed to develop failing which national identity may not strong. In a couple of studies the National identity of Majority (Hindus) were not found different from other minorities such as Muslims, Christians and others Tribes in the states of Manipur and Assam.

For a strong Nation it is essential to have a harmonious society with maximum homogeneity among different socio-cultural and ethno-religious groups. Poverty, prejudice, injustice, lack of opportunity etc. are the real cause of social tension, which is reflected in the form of caste and communal riots, class conflicts, insurgency and terrorism. Terrorism in particular becomes the cause of polarization of the society which needs immediate deeply thought and well planned measures for its possible solutions.

Recent spurt in the act of terrorism is more because of development of technology, which enables the terrorists/insurgents to carryout their plans in an organized way. They are equipped with modern training, sophisticated arms and advanced knowledge. Many reports have shown that highly educated persons are involved in such acts. In the incident of 9/11 (September 11, 2001), highly educated and well-trained people took part in it. Thus, terrorism involves a score of dimensions such as culture, ethnicity & minority-majority groups and advancement of technology. Both activists (people involved in terrorism) and victims suffer a lot. Addressing the problems, looking into grievance, if any, of the activists and dissuade them from such acts are most important challenge before us today. Keeping in view all the aspects of Indian Culture and Social and political reality this three day Seminar is planned to be organized in order to find out possible solutions of the issues leading to terrorism in the world in general and India in particular.

The proposed Seminar will discuss Ethnic Minority and Ethnic Identity, Terrorism and its correlates at length with Following Aims and Objectives:

- * To find out the real causes of Terrorism
- * To see the impact of Technology Development on Terrorism
- * To explain the impact of Terrorism on Indian Society
- * To assess the impact of Terrorism on International image of the country
- * To examine socio-economic damages caused by Terrorism
- * To explore the possible solution of the act of Terrorism

- * To find ways to dissociate Terrorists from the act of Terrorism
- * To see the ethno cultural aspects of Terrorism
- * To see the social, economic and psychological losses of the victims
- * To see the impact of Terrorism on the Psyche of the Minorities

With the above objectives the proposed Three Day Seminar will be organized October 8-10, 2004. This Seminar will be of interdisciplinary nature. Scholars/speakers from the disciplines of Psychology, Sociology, Social Work, Economics, Political Science etc. are invited to take part in the deliberations of the seminar and present their papers, express their views and deliver lectures and give talks. Besides the Scholars, Speakers of high repute from noted fields such as journalism, literature etc. will also be invited. They will be both Local (From Delhi) and Out Station (Out side Delhi). Foreign scholars/academics interested in taking part in the deliberations of the Seminar and make presentation may send their papers and abstracts. However, their participation will be governed by University rules and Government of India's clearance. Those who will be issued Visa by Indian Consulates will have no problem at this end.

Accommodation:

The organizers will provide with hospitality and accommodation in the University Guest House and to out station and Foreign delegates during the days of Seminar (From the 7th evening to 11th morning). Those willing to stay outside may do so by making their own arrangements in the Budget, Three or Five Star Hotels. Tariff for lodging in Hotels will be between Rs.1500.00 to Rs. 5000.00. The delegates may contact the organizers for assistance if any needed in this regard.

Climate: In the month of October Delhi has very pleasant weather and the temperature is between 20 and 28 degree Celsius. Visitors will not require woolen cloths and a light suit will be ideal.

Transport: IGI international Airport and Domestic Airport (Palam) are 35 and 25 kilometers far from Jamia campus respectively. Pre-paid Taxis are available at the Arrival areas and charge will be about Rs. 300.00 and 200. Those coming by rails may alight at New Delhi or Delhi Railway Junctions. Charges of prepaid taxi and Auto rickshaw will be 70 and 200 for from New Delhi Railway Junction and 80 and 250 from Delhi Railway Junction. In the case of prior information the Organizers may provide conveyance.

Registration Fee:

For Indian Delegates: Rs. 750.00

Student Participants: Rs. 300.00

SAARC Delegates: Rs. 1000.00

Foreign Delegates: US\$ 100.00

Exchange Rate 1 US\$ =Rs. 46.00, 1 Pound Sterling =Rs. 80.00, 1 Euro=Rs.55.00

Registration Fee may be sent to the convener in the form of Bank draft payable to Registrar, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi at New Delhi. Those who wish to pay at the time of Registration may do so after arrival.

CALL FOR PAPERS

(2ND Circular)

Abstracts of papers and Full Papers may be submitted by 31st July 2004 and 31st August 2004 respectively. Abstracts should be in 250-300 words indicating title of the paper, institutional affiliation, address and e-mail.

Papers/proposals are invited broadly in the Areas:

- 1. Ethnicity, Ethnic Minority and Ethnic Identity**
- 2. Terrorism, Communalism, Social Tension and Violence**
- 3. Culture and Behavior**

To be more specific the authors may confine to the following-

- = Causes of Terrorism- Ethnic, Social, Cultural, Religious, Economic & Political
- = Frustration, Aggression, Violence Paradigm,
- = Social and Economic Roots of Violence and Terrorism
- = Perils of Terrorism & Impact of Technology Development on Terrorism
- = Impact of Terrorism, Communalism, Social Tension on Indian Society
- = Impact of Terrorism on International image of the country
- = Socio-economic and Cultural factors related to Terrorism & Insurgency
- = Role of Armed Forces and Police in Tackling the Issues of Violence
- = Ethno cultural aspects of Terrorism and Insurgency
- = Role of Society, NGOs and Govt. in the rehabilitation of victims of Terrorism, Communalism, and Insurgency
- = Socio-economic and Cultural factors related to Terrorism & Insurgency
- = Impact of Terrorism, Violence etc. on the Lives of Minorities.

Abstracts/papers should be sent on the following address either by e-mail or by post to:

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For further detail/clarification please write on the above address.