



Felicitations

The Chairman's Message



Dr. Amit Gupta

It is often said “Give me a copy of your college magazine, I will tell you about the quality of your college.” I strongly believe in this statement. For, a magazine carries the contributions reflecting ethos and aspirations of the students, faculty and other team members of an institution.

I am happy to know that JIMSMTTC is bringing out its first college magazine this year. I went through the articles and poems published in this magazine. They amply demonstrate the communication skills, poetic prowess, imagination and creativity, humour and humanism, technical competence, and patriotism of the contributors. I wish this maiden attempt all success. Let there be more contributions in future.

The Director's Message



The pride of every student and staff would be in his/her college. A college may reach heights of glory but without materials like a college magazine, the outside world may not know of it. The role of a college magazine is therefore vital in promoting what an institution offers. It brings out into the open things hitherto unrevealed. It brings to light the names of the unsung heroes and their mighty deeds.

I am happy that there is a dedicated member of faculty Dr. Ananta who has brought out the first ever magazine of our college. She has presented the stupendous achievements of JIMSMTTCians in the fields of academics, research, sports and extra-curricular activities, in a nice way. Yatra represents the collective work of the team. I wish the magazine a grand success.

The Editor's Message

Dear Readers

It gives us great pleasure to bring you the first issue of Yatra, the college magazine of JIMSMTTC. The name and fame of an institute depends on the caliber and achievements of the students and teachers. The role of a teacher is to be a facilitator in nurturing the skills and talents of students. This magazine is a platform to exhibit the literary skills and innovative ideas of teachers and students. Yatra presents the achievements of students and contributions of teachers.



Dr. Ananta Geetey Uppal

I would like to place on record my gratitude and heartfelt thanks to all those who have contributed to make this effort a success. I profusely thank the management for giving support and encouragement and a free hand in this endeavor. Last but not the least I am thankful to all the authors who have sent their articles. We truly hope that the pages that follow will make an interesting read.



All Is In The Mind!

Dr. R. A. Malik, The Director

There was a man who worked for the railroad. One day, he went into the freezer compartment to do his routine work. The door accidentally closed and he found himself trapped in the compartment. He shouted for help but no one heard him since it was midnight.

He tried to break down the door but he could not. As he lay in the freezer compartment, he began to feel colder and colder. Then he began to feel weaker and weaker, and he wrote on the wall of the compartment, "I am feeling colder and colder; and I am getting weaker and weaker. I am dying, and this may be my last words".

In the morning when the other workers opened up the compartment they found him dead. The sad twist to the above story is that the freezing apparatus there had broken down a few days ago. The poor worker did not know about it and in his mind the freezing apparatus was working perfectly. He felt cold, got weaker and literally willed himself to die.

Moral

Our sub-conscious mind can be cheated. The sub-conscious mind can only accept and act on information passed to it by the conscious mind. It has no capacity to reject or decline any instruction or information passed to it by the conscious mind.



In the case of the poor worker, he consciously thought that he was getting colder, weaker and dying and the sub-conscious mind accepted the above instructions and affected his physical body. That was how he willed himself to die.



Fear Offers Two Choices

Priya, B.Ed.

First, let us evaluate your self-desire of how you want to represent yourselves to this world. Remember, this is a game and the individual with the highest score wins! So, here goes the question – Is the figure below concave or convex?

Examine the figure carefully... Be patient, pause your reading and come up with the most appropriate answer that you are satisfied with. So, now let us see how you want to represent yourselves to this world. Please, allot a mark of 1 to your score card if you have diagnosed this figure as either a concave or convex. If you are in a confusion as you have diagnosed the figure as either of them, then, feel free to assign yourselves a highest mark of 2.

Finally, the results have been declared that the individual with the score of zero wins the game. So, the highest appraisals and the prestigious title of “Winner” goes to that person who have showed up suddenly from nowhere. End of competition.

From this competition, I have showed you how this world has changed drastically from a truthful vintage to a corrupted young age. As a citizen of this once beautiful economy, we never have tried to face our day to day chances with utmost courage and determination. We know our strength but fail to be confident about it. We dream of a safe future and live for someone else’s life. We see an act of arrogance and marvel at ourselves about our escape from them. We have a passion but we hide it with our dull looking resume. Finally, we get a job and lead a mechanical life.

Just ask yourselves, “Is this the life which you are destined to live?” If your answer is yes, then, you can surely win with almost nil passion and nil interest. If you say no, then, you surely are a ‘LEGEND’! The above game might have come up with two end points. One is acceptance and the other is back talks.

Let us first analyze the scene in terms of back talks. Just consider a competition is being held like this and you are one of the competitors. If you have entered this competition with the main motto of winning, then, you would have started to doubt your skills after the announcement of the results. Fear would have enveloped your mind and you would be subjected to constant disappointment. This might lead you to hide your identity in that competition and would also have made you have back talks about the conspiracy that happened during the finals.

Now, what might have been the state of your mind if you had accepted the result of the competition? Just one thing, your inner voice would never have got down, no matter what happens. The factor that made your mind to accept or deny the result was the belief which you had on yourselves. In turn, this whole thought would have been from the source so-



called FEAR. Fear was the outcome of that competition but your belief has changed the state of your mind. It is all again your choice.

If you face constant failures in your life, just learn the mistakes from them and wait for the even more beautiful future you are destined to live in. A person who wants to be a winner, learns less and wins his/ her life in the first attempt. But a person who is LEGENDARY tries with many attempts to succeed while learning many valuable things and finally wins in his last attempt. A winner is just a HISTORY who wins his life; while a LEGEND is beyond history who wins the world.

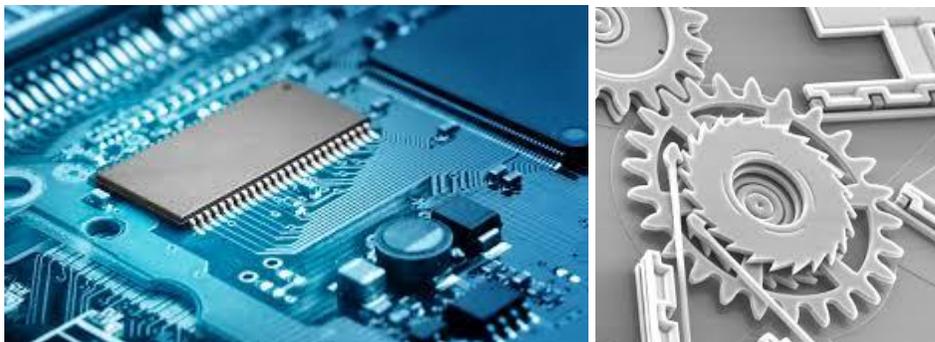
FEAR has two meanings. The choice is yours... Choice 1 – Forget Everything and runforward to be a winner. Choice 2 – Face Everything And Rise, accepting all your defeats, to be a legend.

MEMS Technology: Magic Means Micro

Shreya Gola, ECE V

Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems, or MEMS, is a technology that in its most general form can be defined as miniaturized mechanical and electro-mechanical elements that are made using the techniques of micro fabrication. The critical physical dimensions of MEMS devices can vary from well below one micron on the lower end of the dimensional spectrum, all the way to several millimeters.

The term used to define MEMS varies in different parts of the world. In the United States they are predominantly called MEMS, while in some other parts of the world they are called “Microsystems Technology” or “Micro Machined Devices”. While the functional elements of MEMS are miniaturized structures, sensors, actuators, and microelectronics, the most notable elements are the micro sensors and micro actuators. Micro sensors and micro actuators are appropriately categorized as “transducers”, which are defined as devices that convert energy from one form to another. In the case of micro sensors, the device typically converts a measured mechanical signal into an electrical signal.



The more complex levels of integration are the future trend of MEMS technology. The present state-of-the-art is more modest and usually involves a single discrete micro sensor,



a single discrete micro actuator, a single micro sensor integrated with electronics, a multiplicity of essentially identical micro sensors integrated with electronics and a single micro actuator integrated with electronics.

MEMS technology is sometimes cited as separate and distinct technology. In reality the distinction is not so clear-cut. The well-known Scanning Tunneling-Tip Microscope (STM) which is used to detect individual atoms and molecules on the nanometer scale is a MEMS device. Similarly the Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) which is used to manipulate the placement and position of individual atoms and molecules on the surface of a substrate is a MEMS device as well. In fact, a variety of MEMS technologies is required in order to interface with the nano-scale domain.

Thus the MEMS is a technology of encompassing highly miniaturized things that cannot be seen with the human eye. The common benefits afforded by this technology, include: increased information capabilities, miniaturization of systems, new materials resulting from new science at miniature dimensional scales, and increased functionality and autonomy for systems.

When Signal Matters: MOC3020 Opto-Coupler

Yajat, EE IV

Many electronic equipments these days are using opto-coupler in the circuit. An opto-coupler or optoisolator allows two circuits to exchange signals yet remain electrically isolated. The standard opto-coupler circuit configuration utilizes an LED and a photo-transistor; usually it is an NPN transistor.

Opto-couplers are also fabricated in few modules like SCRs, photodiodes, TRIACs and other semiconductor switches as an incandescent lamp or other light source. This article briefs about an opto-coupler MOC3020.

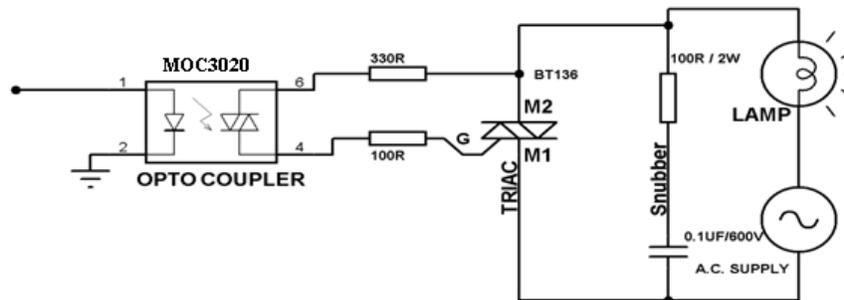
Working principle of MOC3020:

The MOC3020 is designed for interfacing electronic controls and power TRIAC to control resistive and inductive loads for Vac operations. The principle used in opto-coupler is, MOC's are promptly available in integrated circuit form and don't require very complex circuitry to make them work. Simply give a small pulse at the right time to the LED in the package. The light produced by the LED activates the light sensitive properties of the DIAC and the power is switched on. The isolation between the low power and high power circuits in these optically connected devices is typically few thousand volts.

The circuit is a typical circuit used for AC load control using microcontroller, external LED can be connected in series with MOC3020, to indicate a high level from micro controller to ensure that current flows in internal LED of the opto-coupler. The power lamp is activated by mains AC power supply and hence no external power supply is required. To switch the AC current to the lamp, we have to use an opto-coupled TRIAC, lamp and a



DIAC. A TRIAC is an AC controlled switch. It has three terminals M1, M2 and gate. A TRIAC, lamp load and a supply voltage are connected in series.



When power is on, at positive cycle the current flows through lamp, resistors, DIAC, and gate and reaches the supply and the lamp glows for that half cycle directly through the M2 and M1 terminal of the TRIAC. In negative half cycle the process repeats. Thus the lamp glows in both the cycles in a controlled manner depending upon the triggering pulses at the opto isolator. If this is applied to a motor instead of lamp, the power controls the speed of the motor.

Thermal Barrier Coated Engines: A Technology To Improve The Efficiency

Dr. Jha, Dean, HOD, Mech.

The diesel engines play a vital role in the transport sector for various purposes. Average brake thermal efficiency of a single cylinder experimental diesel engine (Kirloskar) is found to be 27% to 29%. Almost all researches reveal the fact that all the heat produced during the combustion process is not being used. In diesel engines, most of the heat produced during combustion is not utilized for useful work. Hence combustion chamber, cylinder head, piston bowl and valve facings were coated with ceramic material (insulator) to retain this heat. Ceramic coated engines had also been tested for their performance, combustion, and emission characteristics.

These engines are also known as Low Heat Rejection (LHR) engines, low heat loss engines or Thermal Barrier Coated (TBC) engines. Experiments with LHR engines fuelled with biodiesel resulted in improved efficiency, reduced smoke level with increased NO_x emission. In conventional engines, the thermal energy would be lost through the coolant, whereas in LHR engine it is retained in the combustion chamber. Hence additional power and improved efficiency are the expectations in an insulated engine. The essential property to be considered in ceramic coating, is its thermal conductivity. The thermal conductivity varies from 2 W/m degree Celsius for zirconia to 49 W/m degree Celsius for alpha silicon carbide. Among the various ceramics tested, Partially Stabilized Zirconia (PSZ) has been chosen as the best insulation by many researchers because of its low



thermal conductivity, adequate strength, and coefficient of linear expansion almost equal to that of cast iron.

In general every engine will have its manufacturer's settings which are suitable for the conventional fuel (petroleum diesel or neat diesel). However during any research work with fuel modification, optimization will be done by varying these parameters. Normally variations will be made in its injection timing, injection pressure and in compression ratio.

Various forms of LHR engines are:

- Ceramic coated engine
- Air gap insulated piston engine
- Air gap insulated piston and air gap insulated liner engine
- Air gap insulated piston and air gap insulated liner engine
- Ceramic coated cylinder head engine.



In ceramic coated engine, Partially Stabilized Zirconia (PSZ) of thickness 500 microns is applied on the inner side of the cylinder head. In air gap insulated piston LHR engine, the piston is made into two parts. A crown made of low thermal conductivity material is threaded to the body of the piston and the gasket made of low thermal conductivity material is provided in between the crown and the body of the piston. Since air is a bad conductor of heat, the combination of two low thermal conductive materials decreases heat flow to the coolant which results in LHR engine. In air gap insulated piston and air gap insulated liner type of LHR engine, the insulation is provided in the piston with low thermal conductivity material crown and air gap is provided in between body and crown with gasket. Insulation is also provided in the liner with low thermal conductivity material. In the LHR engine which combines the effect of ceramic coating, air gap insulated piston, and air gap insulated liner, it results in best insulation among other three forms of LHR engine and hence more amount of heat is retained in the combustion chamber which leads to higher efficiency than other forms of LHR engine.

Conclusion :

It can be concluded that in LHR engines, the heat retained during the combustion enhances the reaction. The researches with biodiesel as the test fuel prefer LHR engines, as they reduce the viscosity of biodiesel due to the retention of heat. However, the elevated oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) is the major drawback of LHR engine. Study is still in progress to reduce the NO_x emission. Few techniques which are in process are emulsified fuel, water injection during combustion, etc.



Deconstruction Theory: Its Importance in Law

Dr. Richa Srivastava, Law

Commonly known as inversion of hierarchy theory, this theory was put forward by Jacques Derrida which gave rise to a seismic shift in critical thought.

Jacques Derrida introduced the concept of 'deconstruction' in his book of Grammatology, published in France in 1967 and translated into English in 1976.

'Deconstruction' became a banner for the advance guard in American literary studies in the 1970s and 80s, scandalising departments of English, French, and comparative literature. Deconstruction rejected the project of modern criticism: to uncover the meaning of a literary work by studying the way its form and content communicate essential humanistic messages.

Deconstruction, like critical strategies based on Marxism, feminism, semiotics, and anthropology, focuses not on the themes and imagery of its objects but rather on the linguistic and institutional systems that frame the production of texts.

As an aesthetic theory pertaining to Postmodernism, Deconstruction enables us to slice through the history of art and lay bare all preconceived notion, forcing us to examine every aspect of our relation to the world, to the notion of culture and each other.

Deconstructionism is basically a theory of textual criticism or interpretation that denies there is any single correct meaning or interpretation of a passage or text.

The heart of the deconstructionist theory of interpretation are two primary ideas :-

First is the idea that no passage or text can possibly convey a single reliable, consistent, and coherent message to everyone who reads or hears it.

The second is that the author who wrote the text is less responsible for the piece's content than are the impersonal forces of culture such as language and the author's unconscious ideology- that is "Separate text from the Author".

It is better to explain what deconstruction is not than what it is.

According to Derrida, deconstruction is not an analysis, a critique, or a method. Deconstruction is a constant reminder of the etymological link between 'crisis' and 'criticism'. It's a theory to bring out the hidden fallacy of law. There are various fields in which we regularly commit mistakes, but are unable to find those out, this theory by its inherent nature helps to find the loopholes.



How Deconstruction Works

Deconstruction's reception was coloured by its intellectual predecessors, most notably structuralism and New Criticism. Beginning in France in the 1950s, the structuralist movement in anthropology analyzed various cultural phenomena as general systems of "signs" and attempted to develop "metalanguages" of terms and concepts in which the different sign systems could be described. Structuralist methods were soon applied to other areas of the social sciences and humanities, including literary studies. Deconstruction offered a powerful critique of the possibility of creating detached, scientific metalanguages and was thus categorized (along with kindred efforts) as "post-structuralist." Anglo-American New Criticism sought to understand verbal works of art (especially poetry) as complex constructions made up of different and contrasting levels of literal and nonliteral meanings, and it emphasized the role of paradox and irony in these artifacts.

Deconstructive readings, in contrast, treated works of art not as the harmonious fusion of literal and figurative meanings but as instances of the intractable conflicts between meanings of different types. They generally examined the individual work not as a self-contained artifact but as a product of relations with other texts or discourses, literary and nonliterary. Finally, these readings placed special emphasis on the ways in which the works themselves offered implicit critiques of the categories that critics used to analyze them.

'Deconstruction' takes apart such oppositions by showing how the devalued, empty concept lives inside the valued, positive one. The outside inhabits the inside. Consider, for example, the opposition between nature and culture. The idea of 'nature' depends on the idea of 'culture', and yet culture is part of nature. It's a fantasy to conceive of the non-human environment as a pristine, innocent setting fenced off and protected from the products of human endeavour—cities, roads, farms, landfills.

The fact that we have produced a concept of 'nature' in opposition to 'culture' is a symptom of our alienation from the ecological systems that civilisation depletes and transforms.

A crucial opposition for deconstruction is speech/writing. The Western philosophical tradition has denigrated writing as an inferior copy of the spoken word. Speech draws on interior consciousness, but writing is dead and abstract. The written word loses its connection to the inner self. Language is set adrift, untethered from the speaking subject. In the process of embodying language, writing steals its soul. Deconstruction views writing as an active rather than passive form of representation. Writing is not merely a bad copy, a faulty transcription, of the spoken word; writing, in fact, invades thought and speech, transforming the sacred realms of memory, knowledge, and spirit. Any memory system, in fact, is a form of writing, since it records thought for the purpose of future transmissions.

Deconstruction's central concern is a radical critique of the Enlightenment project and of metaphysics. One typical form of deconstructive reading is the critique of binary oppositions, or the criticism of dichotomous thought. **Examples include:-**
speech over writing



- # presence over absence
- # identity over difference
- # meaning over meaninglessness
- # life over death
- # light over darkness

The “privileging” of speech over writing is based on what Derrida considers a distorted (though very pervasive) picture of meaning in natural language, one that identifies the meanings of words with certain ideas or intentions in the mind of the speaker or author. Derrida’s argument against this picture is an extension of an insight by the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. For Saussure, the concepts we associate with linguistic signs (their “meanings”) are only arbitrarily related to reality, in the sense that the ways in which they divide and group the world are not natural or necessary, reflecting objectively existing categories, but variable (in principle) from language to language. Hence, meanings can be adequately understood only with reference to the specific contrasts and differences they display with other, related meanings

This deconstruction is effected in two ways:-

First attempts to compensate for these historical power imbalances, undertaking the difficult project of thinking through the philosophical implications of questioning and presenting complications to show the contingency of such divisions.

The second way involves the emergence or eruption of a new conception.

The oppositions challenged by deconstruction, which have been inherent in Western philosophy since the time of the ancient Greeks, are characteristically “binary” and “hierarchical,” involving a pair of terms in which one member of the pair is assumed to be primary or fundamental, the other secondary or derivative.

Examples include nature and culture, speech and writing, mind and body, presence and absence, inside and outside, literal and metaphorical, intelligible and sensible, and form and meaning, among many others.

Deconstruction can be called upon to reveal the contradiction that emerge when thinking is pushed against its limitations in various problematic situations. Law can be seen as the discourse which more than any other translates the effect of self legitimising power into a knowledge. Deconstruction is chiefly concerned with logic of value laden binary distinctions, contrasting terms which always can be shown to exist in a state of reciprocal dependence.

For example:- To a normal person it is a very common notion that light is the base of our existence. But 24 hours light will definitely hamper the normal being of a human. So there are contrasting truth of existence, that both light and darkness is foundational.

So this theory helps us to discover the basic crux of reality which would otherwise go



unnoticed.

Application of this theory in legal studies helps in basically three different ways. Those are:-

First, deconstruction provides a method to criticise critical legal doctrines.

Second, deconstructive techniques can show how doctrinal arguments are informed by and disguise ideological thinking.

And thirdly, deconstructive theory provides a new kind of interpretive strategy and a critic of conventional interpretations of legal texts.

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In the United States, the Critical Legal Studies movement applied deconstruction to legal writing in an effort to reveal conflicts between principles and counter principles in legal theory. The movement explored fundamental oppositions such as public and private, essence and accident, and substance and form.

One can use deconstructive arguments to attack categorical distinctions in law by showing that the justifications for the distinction undermine themselves, that categorical boundaries are unclear, or that these boundaries shift radically as they are placed in new contexts of judgment.

Any hierarchical opposition of ideas, no matter how trivial, can be deconstructed.

Deconstruction is more than a clever intellectual parlour game. It is a means of intellectual discovery, which operates by wrenching us from our accustomed modes of thought.

The basic technique of reversing conceptual privileging has obvious applications to legal and policy argument. Law is full of conceptual oppositions because it is full of distinctions. A distinction creates a conceptual opposition because it separates things inside the category from things that fall outside it.

Self-contradiction

Deconstruction involves a process substantially different from merely trashing one’s position.

Deconstruction is the subject of at least three main types of criticism:-

- Lack of usefulness
- Unintelligibility, Meaninglessness
- Lack of seriousness and transparency

Critics take issue with what they believe is a lack of seriousness and transparency in



deconstructive writings, and with what they interpret as a political stance against traditional modernism.

In addition, critics often equate deconstruction with nihilism or relativism and criticize deconstruction accordingly.

Deconstructionism is part of a movement called post structuralism. Like deconstructionism, this movement has many problems with it. Post structuralism builds on many ideas developed by structuralism, its precursor.

Deconstruction theory questions the fundamental conceptual distinctions, or “oppositions,” in **Western philosophy** through a close examination of the **language** and **logic** of philosophical and literary texts.

A common criticism of deconstruction is that it is inherently self-contradictory because while it asserts that all linguistic meaning is indeterminate or uncertain, this assertion is strongly believed to be determinate or certain.

Also, while it maintains that nothing is true, this relativist statement is treated like an absolutely true canon. This criticism, however, may be incorrect, since people who adhere to deconstruction are usually aware that it cannot escape itself.

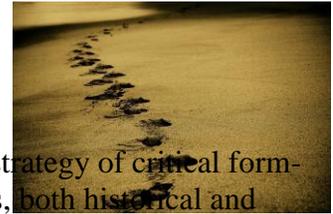
The diffusion of the theory was met with a sizeable body of opposition. Some philosophers, especially those in the Anglo-American tradition, dismissed it as obscurantist wordplay whose major claims, when intelligible, were either trivial or false. Others accused it of being ahistorical and apolitical. Still others regarded it as a nihilistic endorsement of radical epistemic relativism. Despite such attacks, deconstruction has had an enormous impact on a variety of intellectual enterprises.

Conclusion

Since the surfacing of the term ‘deconstruction’ in design journalism in the mid-1980s, the word has served to label architecture, graphic design, products, and fashion featuring chopped up, layered, and fragmented forms imbued with ambiguous futuristic overtones.

In all the fields it influenced, deconstruction called attention to rhetorical and performative aspects of language use, and it encouraged scholars to consider not merely what a text says but rather on the relationship—and potential conflict—between what a text says and what it “does.” In various disciplines, deconstruction also prompted an exploration of fundamental oppositions and critical terms and a re-examination of ultimate goals.

We argue that deconstruction is not a style or ‘attitude’ but rather a mode of questioning through and about the technologies, formal devices, social institutions, and founding metaphors of representation. Deconstruction belongs to both history and theory. It is



embedded in recent visual and academic culture, but it describes a strategy of critical form-making which is performed across a range of artefacts and practices, both historical and contemporary.

Deconstruction does not show that all texts are meaningless, but rather that they are overflowing with multiple and often conflicting meanings.

Either reality is objectively knowable or reality is not objectively knowable. Either absolute truth exists or absolute truth does not exist. Either there is one way to truth or there is no one way to truth. Either there is one way to God or there is no one way to God. Since the second statements in each of these four sentences are clearly false, we must conclude, therefore, that reality is indeed objectively knowable, that absolute truth does indeed exist, that there is indeed one way to truth, and that there is indeed one way to God.

Similarly, deconstruction does not claim that concepts have no boundaries, but that their boundaries can be parsed in many different ways as they are inserted into new contexts of judgment.

Although people use deconstructive analyses to show that particular distinctions and arguments lack normative coherence, deconstruction does not show that all legal distinctions are incoherent. Deconstructive arguments do not necessarily destroy conceptual oppositions or conceptual distinctions. Rather, they tend to show that conceptual oppositions can be reinterpreted as a form of nested opposition.

A nested opposition is an opposition in which the two terms bear a relationship of conceptual dependence or similarity as well as conceptual difference or distinction. Deconstructive analysis attempts to explore how this similarity or this difference is suppressed or overlooked.

Hence deconstructive analysis often emphasizes the importance of context in judgment, and the many changes in meaning that accompany changes in contexts of judgment. Although deconstructive arguments show that conceptual oppositions are not fully stable, they do not and cannot show that all such oppositions can be jettisoned or abolished, for the principle of nested opposition suggests that a suppressed conceptual opposition will usually reappear in a new guise.

Moreover, although all conceptual oppositions are potentially deconstructible in theory, not all are equally incoherent or unhelpful in practice. Rather, deconstructive analysis studies how the use of conceptual oppositions in legal thought has ideological effects: how their instability or fuzziness is disguised or suppressed so that they lend unwarranted plausibility to legal arguments and doctrines. Because all legal distinctions are potentially deconstructible, the question when a particular conceptual opposition or legal distinction is just or appropriate turns on pragmatic considerations.

Hence, deconstructive arguments and techniques often overlap with and may even be in the service of other approaches, such as pragmatism, feminism or critical race theory

YATRA



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Events at a Glance

Independence Day



Fresher's Party





Zest & Dandiya (The Annual Cultural Fest, 7th November)

