

# MNNIT CALENDAR 2025



*Abhishek Ranjan*



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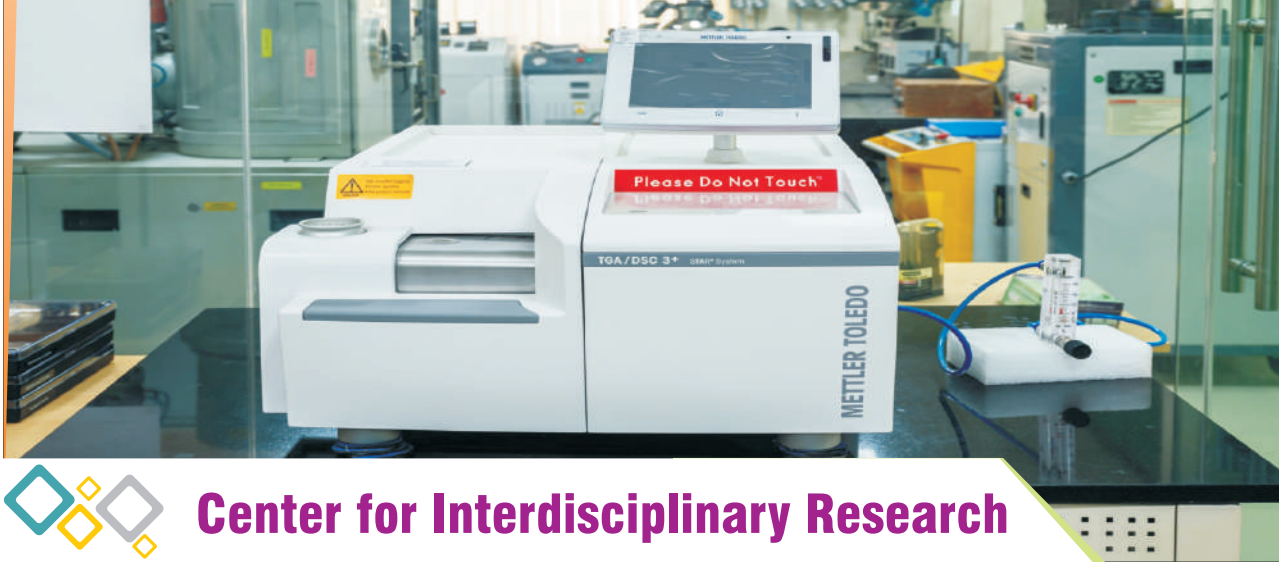
*Abhishek Ranjan*



# मोतीलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान इलाहाबाद

## Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad

प्रयागराज/Prayagraj - 211004 | Website : [www.mnnit.ac.in](http://www.mnnit.ac.in)



Center for Interdisciplinary Research

जनवरी  
२०२५

JANUARY  
2025

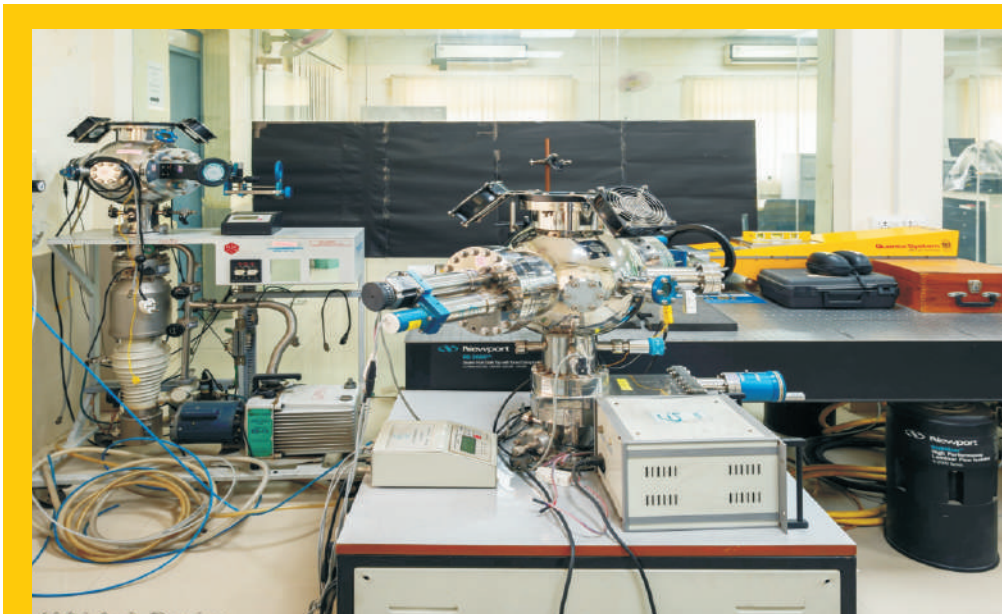
रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Restricted Holiday

01 New Year's Day / नव वर्ष दिवस  
06 Guru Gobind Singh's Birthday / गुरु गोविंद सिंह का जन्म दिवस

Holiday

14 Makar Sankranti / मकर संक्राति  
26 Republic Day / गणतंत्र दिवस





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Department of Applied Mechanics

फरवरी  
२०२५

FEBRUARY  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

02 Basant Panchami / बसन्त पंचमी  
12 Guru Ravidas' Birthday / गुरु रविदास जन्म दिवस  
19 Shivaji Jayanti / शिवाजी जयन्ती

### Restricted Holiday

23 Birthday of Swami Dayananda Saraswati/  
स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती जन्म दिवस  
26 Maha Shivratri/ महाशिवरात्रि

### Holiday



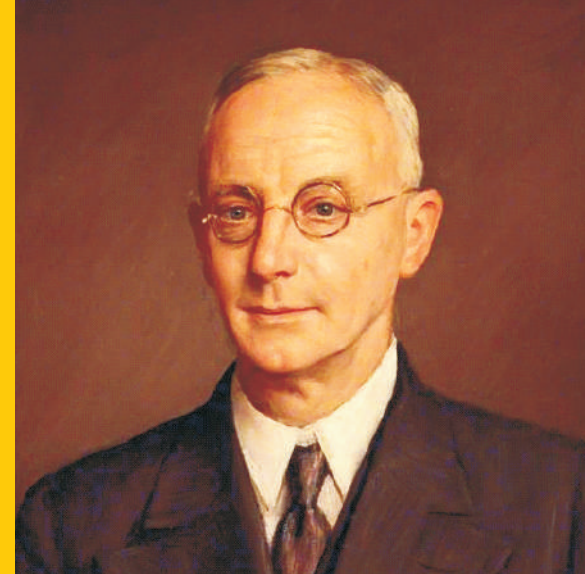
### Dr. Michael A. Sutton

★ Dr. Michael A. Sutton received the 2022 Timoshenko Medal on Nov. 2, which makes him one of the greatest scientists the field of applied mechanics has ever seen.

His research throughout that time focused on the creation, application, and worldwide technology transfer of the digital image correlation (DIC) method, which is now used by industry and research titans such as NASA, Proctor and Gamble, Boeing and the U.S. Army for structures and materials testing.

★ The DIC technology has increased railway safety, improved the effectiveness of bridge inspection and increased the reliability of manufacturing standards

★ Source:-  
[https://sc.edu/uofsc/posts/2022/06/sutton\\_receives\\_timoshenko\\_medal.php](https://sc.edu/uofsc/posts/2022/06/sutton_receives_timoshenko_medal.php)



### Edmund Taylor Whittaker

★ Edmund Taylor Whittaker best known work is in analysis, in particular numerical analysis, but he also worked on celestial mechanics and the history of applied mathematics and physics. He wrote papers on algebraic functions and automorphic functions. He found expressions for the Bessel functions as integrals involving Legendre functions. He studied these special functions as arising from the solution of differential equations derived from the hypergeometric equation.

★ He taught a course based on his famous book A Course of Modern Analysis (1902). This work is important in the study of functions of a complex variable. It also develops the theory of special functions and their related differential equations.

★ <https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/sir-edmund-taylor-whittaker-156659>

★ <https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Biographies/Whittaker/>



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Department of Biotechnology

मार्च  
२०२५

MARCH  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<b>Restricted Holiday</b> 13 Holika Dahan / होलिका दहन 14 Dolyatra / दोल यात्रा 28 Jamat-Ul-Vida / जमात-उल-विदा			<b>Holiday</b> 14 Holi / होली 31 Idu'l Fitr / ईद-उल-फितर			



### CARL BOSCH

★ Françoise Barré-Sinoussi is a French virologist, now retired, who was a professor at the Institute Pasteur in Paris. During the AIDS epidemic in the 1980s, scientists were at a loss to know what was causing the disease. Her knowledge of retroviruses led her to discover the HIV virus in 1983. She was awarded the Nobel prize in 2008 for the discovery of HIV along with her former colleague Luc Montagnier. Barré-Sinoussi started her own lab at Institute Pasteur in 1988. She and her team have carried out enormous amounts of research relating to HIV and its transmission. Among other things, she discovered the role of the innate immune system of the host in control of HIV/AIDS and the factors that influence mother-to-child transmission of the virus.

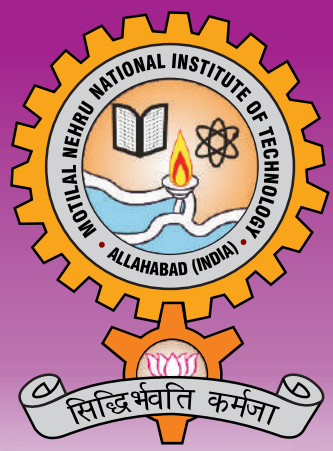
★ Source:- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/fleshmanpix/7759533720>  
<https://www.labiotech.eu/best-biotech/10-scientists-behind-modern-biotech/>



### Prof. Satoshi Omura

★ Prof. Satoshi Omura, a graduate of the University of Yamanashi, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2015. His discovery of a novel soil-living actinomycete and the useful chemicals it produced has had – and continues to have – an immeasurably beneficial impact in improving the health and livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people living in many of the world's poorest communities throughout tropical regions. In addition many people in Japan and other wealthy countries in the world are also benefitting from the medicaments arising from that single microorganism, as well as the many other beneficial chemicals that Prof Omura has discovered.

★ Source:- <https://omura-museum.yamanashi.ac.jp/en/profile/>



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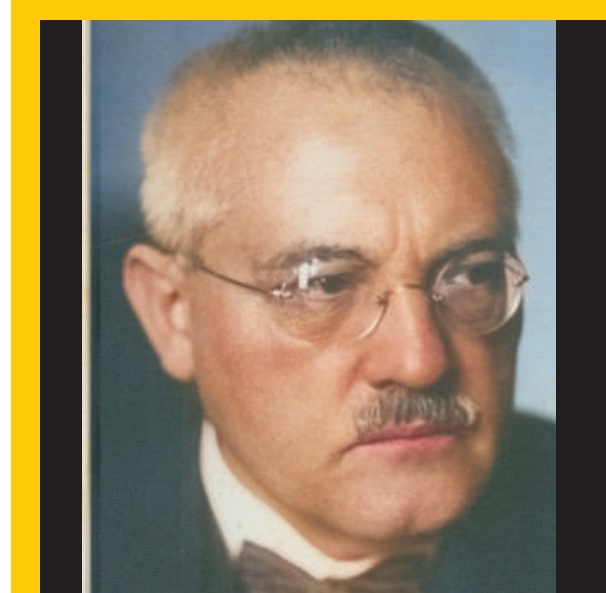


Department of Chemical Engineering

### अप्रैल २०२५

### APRIL 2025

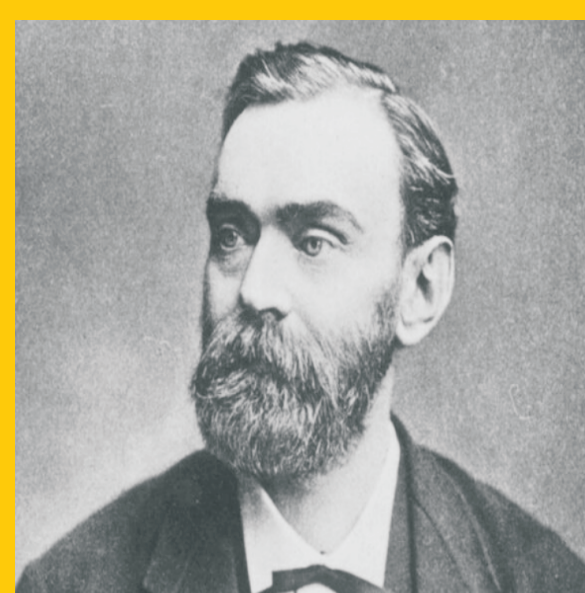
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			
06 Ram Navni / राम नवमी 13 Vaisakhi /Vishu/ वैशाखी/विशु 14 Mesadi (Tamil New Year's Day)/Vaisakhadi (Bengal) /Bahag Bihu (Assam)/मैसादी (तमिल नव वर्ष दिवस)			Restricted Holiday 15 वैसाखादि (बंगाल)/बिहाग बिहू (असम) 20 Easter Sunday / ईस्टर रविवार		Holiday 10 Mahavir Jayanti / महावीर जयन्ती 18 Good Friday / गुडफ्राइडे	



#### CARL BOSCH

★ Carl Bosch Making "bread from air" – the Haber-Bosch process achieves the seemingly impossible by synthesizing ammonia. Carl Bosch, who went on to win the Nobel Prize, was chairman of the Board of Executive Directors at BASF and later I.G. Farbenindustrie AG (commonly known as I.G. Farben). He was also accountable for developing further high-pressure processes. As a senior manager, the decisions he made proved to have far-reaching consequences during the two world wars, yet the man himself remains an enigma. It was a scientific and technological sensation: With the Haber-Bosch process, Bosch had managed to synthesize ammonia by binding atmospheric nitrogen for use in the industrial-scale production of fertilizer. He thus solved one of the most pressing issues of his time, the so-called nitrogen problem. Harvests had to be significantly increased in order to keep pace with the growing population. It revolutionized agriculture by ushering in the age of mineral fertilization. With it, Carl Bosch created the basis for providing food for a large part of the world's population

★ SOURCE:- <https://www.basf.com/global/en/who-we-are/history/Carl-Bosch>



#### ALFRED NOBEL

★ The founder of the prestigious Nobel Prizes made his fortune with a big bang by inventing dynamite, a stabilized form of nitroglycerin. One thousand times more powerful than black powder, dynamite expedited the building of roads, tunnels, canals, and other construction projects worldwide in the second half of the 19th century. Today its inventor's name is well known, but more for prizes of peace and of achievement than for explosives. In the 18th and early 19th centuries the growing understanding of gases and the reactions that produce them was of great importance to modern industrial society. Not least was the production of explosives—substances that undergo reactions involving the release of heat and rapidly expanding gaseous products.

★ SOURCE:- <https://www.sciencehistory.org/education/scientific-biographies/alfred-nobel/>



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Department of Civil Engineering

मई  
२०२५

MAY  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
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Restricted Holiday 09 Birthday of Rabindranath Tagore / गुरु रबिन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जन्म दिवस				Holiday 12 Buddha Purnima / बुद्ध पूर्णिमा		



### Sir MV, Visvesvaraya

- ★ Sir MV, Visvesvaraya was, and indeed still is, a titan of civil engineering in India. His career spanned flood protection systems, dams, city planning and economics to name just a few. But he is perhaps best remembered for his groundbreaking block system, which involved automated doors used to close overflow. This design has since been exported all over the world and fundamentally changed water storage during the 20th century.
- ★ It is no understatement to call Visvesvaraya, the father of Indian engineering. He received not only a knighthood from King George V but also India's highest honour, the Bharat Ratna.
- ★ SOURCE:- <https://edvov.com/articles/6-civil-engineers-that-you-should-know-about/>



### Joseph Baermann Strauss

- ★ Joseph Baermann Strauss was a giant in the engineering world. His greatest achievement: the Golden Gate Bridge. Strauss's early successes eventually led him to California and his greatest achievement. A bridge over the Golden Gate, the entrance to San Francisco Bay from the Pacific Ocean, had been proposed and studied as early as 1918. Strauss completed the project in 1937—on time, within the budget and without cutting any corners. Strauss made engineering history with his construction techniques. At the time, this bridge had the longest span in the world.
- ★ SOURCE: <https://magazine.uc.edu/famousalumni/designers/strauss.html>



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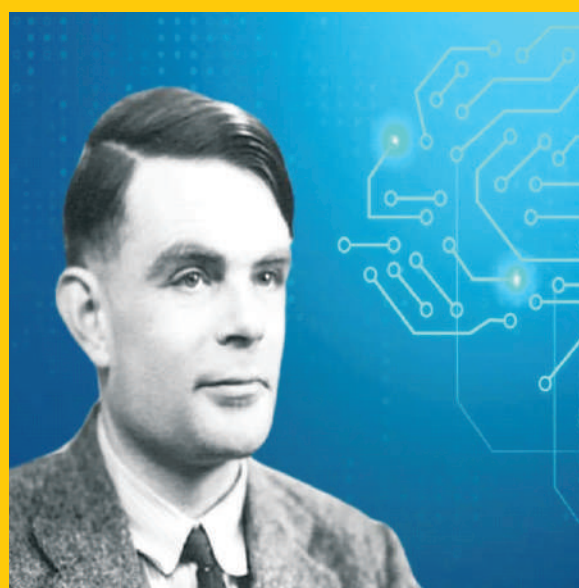


Department of Computer Science

जून  
२०२५

JUNE  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
Restricted Holiday 27 Rath Yatra / रथ यात्रा				Holiday 07 Idu'l Zuha(Bakrid) / ईद-उल-जुहा (बकरीद)		



### Alan Turing

★ **Alan Turing:** Alan Turing (1912–1954) was a pioneering British mathematician, logician, and computer scientist best known for his foundational work in artificial intelligence and theoretical computer science. His 1936 paper introduced the concept of the Turing machine, a fundamental model for understanding computation. During World War II, Turing played a critical role in deciphering Nazi Germany's Enigma code, which significantly contributed to the Allied victory. His work laid the groundwork for modern computing and cryptography.



### Geoffrey Hinton

★ **Geoffrey Hinton,** a British-Canadian cognitive psychologist and computer scientist, is renowned as one of the "godfathers" of deep learning and artificial intelligence. His groundbreaking work in neural networks, particularly the development of backpropagation, revolutionized machine learning and fueled modern AI advancements. In 1986, Hinton introduced the backpropagation algorithm, essential for training deep neural networks, which led to major successes in image recognition and natural language processing. In recognition of his contributions, he was awarded the prestigious Turing Award in 2018, alongside Yann LeCun and Yoshua Bengio.

★ Source: - [https://awards.acm.org/award\\_winners/hinton\\_4791679](https://awards.acm.org/award_winners/hinton_4791679)



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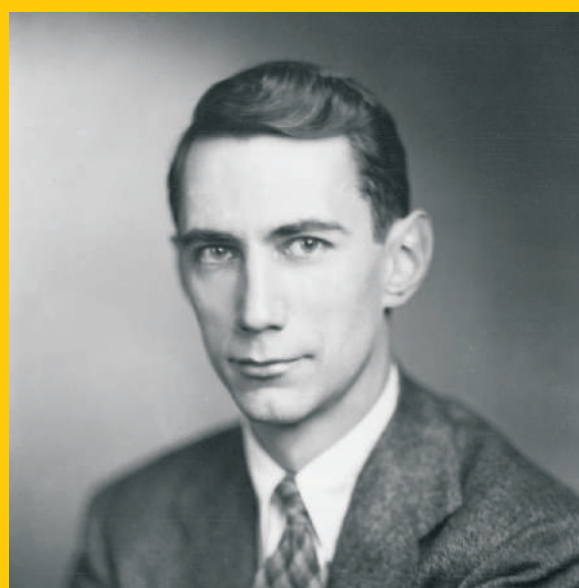


Department of Electrical Engineering

जुलाई  
२०२५

JULY  
2025

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27	28	29	30	31		
Restricted Holiday				06 Muharram / मुहर्रम		
				Holiday		



### Claude Shannon

★ **Claude Shannon** in a single groundbreaking paper, laid the foundation for the entire communication infrastructure underlying the modern information age. After graduating from the University of Michigan with degrees in electrical engineering and mathematics, he wrote a master's thesis (opens a new tab) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that applied a mathematical discipline called Boolean algebra to the analysis and synthesis of switching circuits. It was a transformative work, turning circuit design from an art into a science, and is now considered to have been the starting point of digital circuit design.

★ Source:- <https://www.quantamagazine.org/how-claude-shannons-information-theory-invented-the-future-20201222/>



### Edith Clarke

★ **Edith Clarke**:- The first female to be awarded an MS in electrical engineering at MIT, Clarke invented the Clarke Calculator – a device that solved equations involving electrical current, voltage and impedance in power transmission lines. Despite her qualifications she was unable to find work as an engineer, instead working for General Electric as a computer supervisor. Despite these challenges she wrote Circuit Analysis of A-C Power Systems, a hugely influential textbook, and in 2015 was posthumously inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

★ Source:- <https://spectrum.ieee.org/edith-clarke-modern-power-distribution>





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Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering

अगस्त  
२०२५

AUGUST  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
31					1	2
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

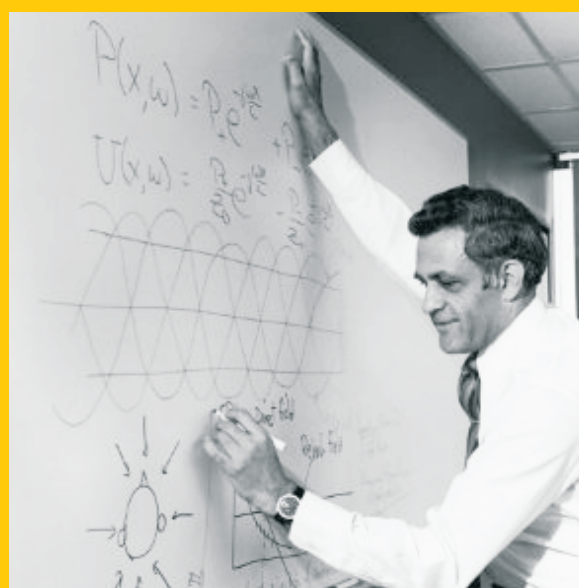
09 Raksha Bandhan / रक्षाबन्धन  
15 Parsi New Year's Day/Nauroj /  
पारसी नव वर्ष दिवस/नौरोज

### Restricted Holiday

15 Janmashtami (Smarta) / जन्माष्टमी (स्मार्त)  
16 Janmashtami (Vaishnva) / जन्माष्टमी (वैष्णवी)  
27 Ganesh Chaturthi / गणेश चतुर्थी

### Holiday

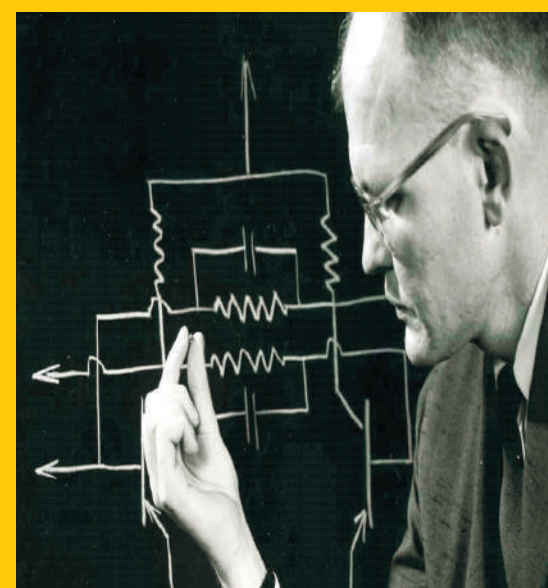
15 Independence Day / स्वतंत्रता दिवस



### Amar Bose

★ **Amar Bose** started repairing radios in high school. Who would have thought back then what is yet to come from this young man. Later, when he was a student at MIT in the early 1950s, he was so disappointed by the highly rated record player, he devoted himself to improving the loudspeakers and to a further study of acoustics. After receiving his doctorate, he even started a research program in physical acoustic and psychoacoustics, leading to the development of patents in acoustics, electronics, nonlinear systems and communication theory. Amar Bose was a brilliant mind behind the founding of the audio technology company Bose Corporation, a name which spells supreme quality in the fields of acoustics and sound systems.

★ SOURCE:- <https://www.ti.com/about-ti/newsroom/company-blog/from-idea-to-invention-the-origin-story-of-the-tiny-chip-that-changed-the-world.html>



### Jack Kilby

★ **Jack Kilby**, (born Nov. 8, 1923, Jefferson City, Mo., U.S.—died June 20, 2005, Dallas, Texas), U.S. inventor. He studied at the University of Wisconsin. In 1958 he joined Texas Instruments; there he built the first integrated circuit, a device in which all of a circuit's components are integrated on a single semiconductor surface. He also coined the term handheld calculator with a thermal printer that is used in portable data terminals. The owner of more than 60 patents, he received the National Medal of Science (1970), the Kyoto Prize (1993), and the Nobel Prize for Physics (2000), shared with Herbert Kroemer and Zhores Alferov.

★ SOURCE:- <https://www.britannica.com/summary/Jack-Kilby>



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Department of Mechanical Engineering

सितम्बर  
२०२५

SEPTEMBER  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

### Restricted Holiday

05 Onam or Thiru Onam Day /  
ओणम एवं थिरु ओणम दिवस  
29 Dussehra (Saptami) / दशहरा (सप्तमी)

30 Dussehra (Maha Ashtami)/(Maha Navmi) /  
दशहरा (महाअष्टमी)/(महानवमी)

### Holiday

05 Milad-Un-Nabi or Id-e-Milad (Birthday of Prophet Mohammad)/  
ईद-ए-मिलाद अथवा मिलाद-उन-नबी (पैगम्बर मोहम्मद साहब का जन्म दिवस)



### Sir Frank Whittle

★ **Sir Frank Whittle**, is recognized as the father of the jet engine. His work on jet propulsion systems during World War II laid the foundation for modern aircraft engines. Whittle's invention revolutionized aviation, leading to faster and more efficient modes of air travel that we rely on today. Whittle obtained his first patent for a turbo-jet engine in 1930, and in 1936 he joined with associates to found a company called Power Jets Ltd. He tested his first jet engine on the ground in 1937. The outbreak of World War II finally spurred the British government into supporting Whittle's development work. A jet engine of his invention was fitted to a specially built Gloster E.28/39 airframe, and the plane's maiden flight took place on May 15, 1941.

★ SOURCE:- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Frank-Whittle>  
<https://thriam.com/famous-mechanical-engineers-in-the-world>



### Henry Ford

★ **Henry Ford** is a household name synonymous with the birth of the modern automobile industry. Ford's introduction of assembly line techniques and mass production methods in the early 20th century transformed the manufacturing process. With the creation of the Model T, Ford made cars more affordable and accessible to the masses, revolutionizing transportation and shaping the future of the automotive industry. In 1946, Henry Ford was lauded at the Automotive Golden Jubilee for his contributions to the automotive industry. The United States government honored him in 1965 by featuring his likeness with a Model T on a postage stamp as part of their Prominent Americans series. In 1999, Fortune magazine named Henry Ford the Businessman of the Century.

★ SOURCE:- <https://thriam.com/famous-mechanical-engineers-in-the-world>  
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/henryford/>  
<https://corporate.ford.com/articles/history/henry-ford-biography.html>



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Department of Chemistry

अक्टूबर  
२०२५

OCTOBER  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

### Restricted Holiday

07 Maharishi Valmiki's Birth day / महर्षि वाल्मीकि जयन्ती  
10 Karaka Chaturthi / करक चतुर्थी (करवाचौथ)  
20 Naraka Chaturdasi / नरक चतुर्दशी

22 Govardhan Pooja / गोवर्धन पूजा  
23 Bhai Duj / भाई दूज  
28 Surya Sashthi (Chhat Puja) / सूर्य षष्ठी (छठ पूजा)

### Holiday

01 An Additional Day for Dussehra /  
दशहरा के अवसर पर एक अतिरिक्त अवकाश  
02 Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday / महात्मा गांधी जन्म दिवस

02 Dussehra / दशहरा  
20 Deepawali / दीपावली



### ★ Maria Salomea Skłodowska-Curie (7 November 1867 - 4 July 1934)

★ Maria Salomea Skłodowska-Curie was a Polish and naturalised-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person to win a Nobel Prize twice, and the only person to win a Nobel Prize in two scientific fields. In December 1903 Mme. Curie was awarded Nobel Prize in Physics along with Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel "in recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena". She also won the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her discovery of the elements polonium and radium, using techniques she invented for isolating radioactive isotopes. Under her direction, the world's first studies were conducted into the treatment of neoplasms by the use of radioactive isotopes. In addition to helping to overturn established ideas in physics and chemistry, Curie's work has had a profound effect in the societal sphere. To attain her scientific achievements, she had to overcome barriers, in both her native and her adoptive country, that were placed in her way because she was a woman. The physical and societal aspects of the Curies' work contributed to shaping the world of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.



### ★ Bernard L. Feringa (18 May 1951 - )

★ Bernard Lucas "Ben" Feringa is a synthetic organic chemist, specializing in molecular nanotechnology and homogeneous catalysis. He is the Jacobus van't Hoff Distinguished Professor of Molecular Sciences, at the Stratingh Institute for Chemistry, University of Groningen, Netherlands, and an Academy Professor of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was awarded the 2016 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, together with Sir J. Fraser Stoddart and Jean-Pierre Sauvage, "for the design and synthesis of molecular machines". His work on chiroptical molecular switches led to the discovery of the world's first unidirectional molecular rotary motor and this work has been laying the ground-work for a key component of future molecular nanotechnology i.e. nanomachines and nanorobots powered by molecular motors. Feringa's design and synthesis of nanomolecular machines, specifically molecular switches and molecular motors, have initiated major novel approaches towards complex and dynamic chemical systems and the dynamic control of function.



# मोतीलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान इलाहाबाद

## Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad

प्रयागराज/Prayagraj - 211004 | Website : [www.mnnit.ac.in](http://www.mnnit.ac.in)



Department of Physics

नवम्बर  
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NOVEMBER  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<p><b>Restricted Holiday</b> 24 Guru Teg Bahadur's Martyrdom Day / गुरु तेगबहादुर शहीदी दिवस</p>				<p><b>Holiday</b> 05 Guru Nanak's Birthday / गुरु-नानक जन्म दिवस</p>		



### Alain Aspect

★ **Alain Aspect** is a distinguished French physicist renowned for his groundbreaking experiments in the field of quantum entanglement. Born on June 15, 1947, in Aix-en-Provence, France, Aspect's work has significantly advanced our understanding of the classically non-intuitive behaviors of particles at the quantum level.

In the early 1980s, he conducted a series of pivotal experiments to test Bell's inequalities, demonstrating the phenomenon of entanglement - where particles remain interconnected regardless of the distance separating them. Violation of Bell's inequalities provided empirical evidence supporting the counterintuitive predictions of quantum mechanics and challenged classical understanding of locality and realism.

In recognition of his contributions, Aspect was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2022, alongside John F. Clauser and Anton Zeilinger.

Image source: [www.nobelprize.org](http://www.nobelprize.org)



### John J. Hopfield

★ **John J. Hopfield** is an esteemed American physicist known for his contributions to theoretical neuroscience and the understanding of neural networks. Born on July 15, 1933, he is best recognized for developing the Hopfield model, a type of recurrent artificial neural network that laid the groundwork for understanding associative memory in both biological and artificial systems.

The Hopfield model, a form of recurrent artificial neural network, demonstrates how memories are stored and retrieved in the brain. This model provides insights into the dynamics of associative memory, illustrating how neural networks could be used to solve complex optimization problems. His work helped lay the foundation for modern computational neuroscience and has applications in various fields, including machine learning and cognitive science.

In recognition of his profound impact on the understanding of neural dynamics, Hopfield was jointly awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics with Geoffrey E. Hinton.  
SOURCE:- WIKIPEDIA



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Department of SMS

Department of Maths

Department of GIS

Department of Humanities

दिसम्बर  
२०२५

DECEMBER  
2025

रवि Sun	सोम Mon	मंगल Tue	बुध Wed	गुरु Thu	शुक्र Fri	शनि Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
<b>Restricted Holiday</b> 24 Christmas Eve / क्रिसमस की पूर्व संध्या				<b>Holiday</b> 25 Christmas Day / क्रिसमस दिवस		



### Nobel Prize winner in Literature- Han Kang

★ Han Kang, the 2024 Nobel Prize winner in Literature, is a renowned South Korean author famed for her poignant portrayal and exploration of the human condition and the complexities of identity, trauma, and memory. She was born on 27 November 1970, in Gwangju, South Korea. She studied Korean literature at Yonsei University. Kang's literary career began in the late 1990s, and she gained prominence with her debut novel, "The Comfort Woman," which addresses the historical trauma of Korean women during World War II.

Her acclaimed works include "The Vegetarian", "Human Acts," "Greek Lessons", and "The White Book". Her works often blend reality with philosophical reflection and delve into life's psychological and philosophical depths, often addressing themes of violence, suffering, and the fragility of existence. Her works have received numerous accolades, making her a significant voice in contemporary literature. Her novels are translated into multiple languages, resonating with readers worldwide and addressing universal themes of suffering, resilience, and the human experience.

(Photograph Source: The Guardian)



### Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences- James A Robinson

★ James A. Robinson, the 2024 Nobel Prize winner in Economic Sciences, is a prominent economist and political scientist recognized for his influential contributions to the fields of economic development, political economy, and institutional analysis. He was born on 22 December 1960 in the United States. He received his undergraduate degree from Harvard University and later earned his PhD from the University of Chicago, where prominent economists guided him.

His research has significantly shaped the understanding of how political power and economic structures interact, influencing policymakers and scholars alike. His work emphasizes the critical role of governance and institutions in economic development, making him a key figure in contemporary economic thought. Robinson's influential publications, including "Why Nations Fail," co-authored with Daron Acemoglu, help understand the factors contributing to prosperity and poverty across nations. The recognition of his achievements with the 2024 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences underscores the impact of his research on understanding global prosperity and inequality.

(Photograph Source: <https://thelavagency.com>)