



DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY & BIOINFORMATICS  
Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Odisha, India  
(Accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC)



Center of Excellence in "Natural Products and Therapeutics"

**International Webinar on  
BIOTECHNOLOGY, BIOINFORMATICS AND NATURAL PRODUCTS IN HEALTH CARE**  
29<sup>th</sup> June to 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2020

### *About the University*

The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Odisha Legislature on 10<sup>th</sup> December, 1966 to fulfill long cherished dream of the people of Western Odisha for the establishment of a University. The University started functioning from 1st January, 1967, whose territorial jurisdiction covers 10 districts of Odisha. The University caters post-graduate education in 27 subjects through 24 postgraduate departments and has been actively engaged in disseminating higher education in the field of science, technology, humanities, law and management.

### *About the Department*

The Department of Biotechnology & Bioinformatics was started functioning in the Sambalpur University as an autonomous department under self financing mode since 2002. The department offers various academic programs such as M.Sc (Biotechnology), M.Sc (Bioinformatics), M.Phil (Biotechnology) and Ph.D (Biotechnology & Bioinformatics). The department imparts education to equip students with modern skills compatible to the needs of industry, academia, government and non-government organizations. The vision of the department is to produce professionals with leadership quality in research & development, technological innovations and entrepreneurship. The department has been recognized as the 'Center of Excellence' by the OHEPEE, Government of Odisha to pursue research on 'Natural Products and Therapeutics'. The department is well known for research and education due to strong R&D program, updated curricula, advanced laboratories, infrastructure facilities and highly qualified faculties.

### *About the Webinar*

The Department of Biotechnology and Bioinformatics, Sambalpur University is organizing an International Webinar on 'Biotechnology, Bioinformatics and Natural Products in Health Care' which will provide an international platform for discussion about the present and future challenges in Biotechnology, Bioinformatics and Natural products research. The webinar includes prompt keynote presentations, new thoughts, novel research and discoveries by the eminent professionals.

**Participants:** Post-graduate students, Research scholars and Faculty members.

**Platform:**  Google Meet.

### CONTACT DETAILS

(E-mail : [btbi.webinar@suniv.ac.in](mailto:btbi.webinar@suniv.ac.in))



**Dr. Amiya Kumar Patel, Head (BT & BI)**

Mobile: +91-9338686900; E-mail: [amiya.gene@gmail.com](mailto:amiya.gene@gmail.com)

**Dr. (Mrs.) Smaranika Pattnaik, Co-ordinator**

Mobile: +91-8895429103; E-mail: [smaranika2010@suniv.ac.in](mailto:smaranika2010@suniv.ac.in)

**Prof. Pradeep Kumar Naik, Member**

Mobile: +91-9479268802; E-mail: [pknai1973@gmail.com](mailto:pknai1973@gmail.com)

**Mr. Bhawani Prasad Bag, Member**

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**Dr. Birendra Behera, Member**

Mobile: +91-7008900350; E-mail: [bbehera@suniv.ac.in](mailto:bbehera@suniv.ac.in)

## PROGRAMME DETAILS



**Inauguration and welcome address by**  
Prof. Deepak Kumar Behera  
Vice Chancellor  
Sambalpur University, Odisha, India

Dt.29.06.2020; 10.45 AM



**Presided by**  
Prof. A. K. Das Mohapatra  
Chairman, P. G. Council  
Sambalpur University, Odisha, India

Dt.29.06.2020; 10.45 AM

## INVITED SPEAKERS



Prof. Subramanyam Vemulpad  
Dept. of Molecular Sciences  
Macquarie University  
Sydney, NSW 2109



Dt.29.06.2020; 11 AM

Topic: Immunisation & Herd Immunity



Prof. Harish Ch. Joshi  
School of Medicine Emory  
University, USA



Dt.29.06.2020; 3 PM

Topic: Natural products for treatment of cancer



Mr. Rajinder Gupta  
Maastricht University  
The Netherlands



Dt.30.06.2020; 12 Noon

Topic: FuSe: A tool to move RNA-Seq analyses from chromosomal/gene loci to functional grouping of mRNA transcripts



Dr Behzad Khoshnood  
Umea University  
Sweden



Dt.30.06.2020; 1.30 PM

Topic: Autophagy, ubiquitination and neurodegeneration- Putting the pieces of the puzzle together



Dr Andreas Giannisis  
Stockholm University  
Sweden



Dt.30.06.2020; 3 PM

Topic: Relevance of a peripheral apoE linked phenotype to neurodegeneration



Ms. Meemansa Sood  
Fraunhofer Institute for  
Dept. of Bioinformatics  
Germany



Dt.01.07.2020; 10.30 AM

Topic: Realistic simulation of patient trajectories using Bayesian networks and autoencoders



Dr Gurnoor Singh  
Radboud University Medical  
Center, The Netherlands



Dt.01.07.2020; 2.30 PM

Topic: FAIR data principles, FAIR Genomics and X-omics data integration



Prof. Bernard Manderick  
VUB Artificial Intelligence  
Laboratory, Brussels,  
Belgium



Dt.01.07.2020; 4.30 PM

Topic: Bayesian Machine Learning



Dr. Swarit Jasial  
Data Driven Chemistry Lab.  
School of Sci. & Technology  
Nara Institute of Science &  
Technology, Japan



Dt.02.07.2020; 11 AM

Topic: Using data mining and machine learning to explore assay interference characteristics of pharmaceutically relevant compounds



Dr Kalicharan Patra  
Coordinator, Karolinska  
Institute Brain Bank  
Sweden



Dt.02.07.2020; 1.30 PM

Topic: Shaping an 'omics' paper



**Dr Deepak Verma**  
Senior Scientist, MERCK  
USA



Dt.03.07.2020; 11 AM

**Topic: Computer-aided engineering of therapeutic proteins & vaccine immunogens**



**Dr (Ms.) Christin Freund**  
Product Manager  
Heraeus Medical,  
Germany



Dt.03.07.2020; 3.30 PM

**Topic: Using Digital and multi-channel approaches for improving patient outcomes and reducing healthcare costs**



**Dr. Ashutosh Malhotra**  
University of Bonn, Germany



Dt.03.07.2020; 3.30 PM

**Topic: Using Digital and multi-channel approaches for improving patient outcomes and reducing healthcare costs.**



**Dr Dipankar Sengupta**  
The Patrick G Johnston  
Centre for Cancer Research  
Queens Univ. Belfast, UK



Dt.03.07.2020; 4.30 PM

**Topic: Clinical Bioinformatics: Gateway to Precision Medicine**



**Dr Jitendra Badhai**  
Senior Scientist  
Cancer Institute,  
The Netherlands



Dt.04.07.2020; 4.30 PM

**Topic: Modeling small cell lung cancer and mesothelioma in mice: Critical roles of key tumor suppressors**



**Dr. Gaurav Ku. Pandey**  
Cancer Institute,  
Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands



Dt.04.07.2020; 5.30 PM

**Topic: Epigenetics and Cancer**



**Prof. Subramanyam Vemulpad**  
Dept. of Molecular Sciences  
Macquarie University  
Sydney, NSW 2109



Dt.05.07.2020; 10 AM

**Topic: Responsible conduct of Research**



**Prof. Pradeep Ku. Naik**  
Dept. of BT & BI  
Sambalpur University  
India



Dt.05.07.2020; 3 PM

**Topic: Cancer research and prospects in 21<sup>st</sup> century**

## **CALL FOR PAPER**

Papers on the Theme and Sub Themes mentioned above or any other issues related with the broad theme may be submitted for presentation in the Seminar. All papers will go through a process of review by a panel of experts and accepted papers will be published in the Seminar Proceedings. The papers should not exceed 3000 words and should contain an abstract. The paper in MS-Word Format in A4 size single column and single line space may be sent to the Director by Email: [hodmba@suniv.ac.in](mailto:hodmba@suniv.ac.in) latest by 15<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

## **ABOUT THE CITY:**

The District of Sambalpur is one of the oldest cities located on the bank of River Mahanadi. It has various historical importance and is famous for its (Sambalpuri) Saree and Folk Dance forms.

## **SIGHT SEEING:**

**Hirakud Dam:** The world famous Hirakud Dam, built across the Mahanadi river, and located about 5 km from the campus is a major tourist attraction. The dam is the world's largest earthen dam and is also one of the longest dams in the world which is about (26 km) long.



**Maa Ghanteshwari Temple:** This temple is located about 25 km from the University Campus. As the name suggests, there are bells everywhere. A large number of pilgrims from across the state visit the temple everyday. It is known as the 'lighthouse without light' and is built by the early sailors, for whom the bells served as warning against heavy winds.



**Huma Temple:** The Leaning Temple of Huma is the only leaning temple in the world. It is situated in village Huma on the bank of river Mahanadi about 23 km south of Sambalpur. It is not known if this structure is leaning



by design or for some another reason. While the edifice leans, the pinnacle of the temple is perpendicular to the ground.

**Samaleswari Temple:** The Samaleswari Temple is located 10 km from the university campus. This temple of Goddess Samaleswari is located on the bank of river Mahanadi. Sambalpur owes its name to Goddess Samaleswari. The temple is of Sandhara order.



## **REGISTRATION**

Filled in Registration Form along with Registration fee of the amount mentioned below in the shape of demand draft/Multicity Cheque/At par Cheque drawn in favour of “National Seminar-BMSI2020” payable at UCO Bank, Katapali Branch (Code-0710) or SBI, Jyoti Vihar Branch (Code-6672) must be sent to The Seminar Director, Department of Business Administration, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur-768019, Odisha so as to reach on or before 15<sup>th</sup> February 2020:

<b>Industry Delegates</b>	:	<b>Rs.1,500/-</b>
<b>Teachers</b>	:	<b>Rs.1,200/-</b>
<b>Research Scholars</b>	:	<b>Rs.1,000/-</b>
<b>Students</b>	:	<b>Rs. 250/-</b>

For further detail, please contact:

### **PROF. BISWAJIT SATPATHY**

Seminar Director  
Mobile: 9437346817

### **DR. D.K. MAHALIK**

Organizing Secretary  
Mobile: 9861134018

### **DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar-768019, Odisha  
Email: [hodmba@suniv.ac.in](mailto:hodmba@suniv.ac.in)  
Website : [www.suniv.ac.in](http://www.suniv.ac.in)

# **NATIONAL SEMINAR ON “Business Management and Social Innovation (BMSI)”**

**29<sup>th</sup> FEB – 1<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2020**

## **CALL FOR PAPERS**



*Organised by:*

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**Sambalpur University,**  
**Jyoti Vihar-768 019**  
**Sambalpur, Odisha**

## **ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

### **Chief Patron**

**Prof. Deepak Kumar Behera**  
Vice-Chancellor  
Sambalpur University

### **Advisor**

**Prof. A.K. Das Mohapatra**  
Chairman, PG Council, Sambalpur University

**Prof. Sanjat Kumar Sahu**  
Registrar, Sambalpur University

### **Seminar Director**

**Prof. Biswajit Satpathy**  
Sambalpur University

### **Organizing Secretary**

**Dr. D.K. Mahalik**  
Head, Dept of Business Administration,  
Dept of Business Administration  
Sambalpur University

### **Management of Technical Session**

Dr. Tushar Kanti Das  
Mr. Sumant Kerketta

### **Reception and Accommodation**

Mrs. Anuradha Samal  
Dr. Rohita Kumar Mishra

### **Publication/Media/Editorial Board**

Dr. Pratap Chandra Tripathy  
Dr. Saroj Kumar Sahoo

## **ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY**

Sambalpur University, located in the Western Odisha, has come into being with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1967 by virtue of the Sambalpur University Act that was passed in the Orissa Legislature on the 10<sup>th</sup> December 1966. The University has been actively engaged in disseminating advanced knowledge in the field of Management, Science, Technology, Humanities and Medicines. There are 22 Post Graduate Departments in the University that cater to the needs of higher Education and Research especially in the 10 districts of Western Odisha.

## **ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT**

Established in 1989, the Department of Business Administration is one among the twenty two Post Graduate Departments that has been imparting management education and conducting research on contemporary issues in management.

Presently the Department runs a Two Year full time MBA Programme, a Three Year Executive MBA Programme, a Three Year MBA in Distance Mode of Education, a Two Year Full Time MBA (Agri-Business) Programme, a M.Phil Programme and a Ph.D. Programme. Specialization subjects are being offered by the Department in various functional areas like Finance, Marketing, Human Resource Management, IT, and Productions and Operations Management. The Department also conducts research programmes leading to Ph.D. and D.Litt.

The Department is enriched with highly qualified and dedicated core faculties who have received their educations from different premier institutes of the country. At present, more than 40 scholars are pursuing their Ph.D. programme under the direct supervision of the faculty members of the Department.

### **ABOUT THE SEMINAR**

The objective of this National Seminar is to bring together innovative academics and industrial experts in the field of business management and Social Innovation to a common forum. The primary goal of the conference is to promote research and developmental activities in business management and social innovation like big analytics, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, remote sensing and social media are illuminating the world's most complex system in changing the game in the Business as never before. Along the way, implication of these new technologies and tools are changing our understanding of risk, weaknesses and flexibility, hence putting the biggest challenges to the society and the Businesses. With limited financial and Human resources dedicated to innovation and experimentation, it is very much difficult for the Government agencies to solve all the problems of the society. Hence, they are always looking forward to the businesses to solve the social problems. Social Innovations are new social practices that aim to meet social needs in a better way than the existing solutions, resulting from- for example – working conditions, educations, community development or health. These ideas are created with the goal of extending and strengthening civil society. Social Innovation includes the social processes of innovation, such as open source methods and techniques and also the innovations which have a social purpose-like activism, online volunteering, microcredit, or distance learning. Social Innovation focuses on the process of innovation, how innovation and change take shape. It likewise centers on new work and new forms of business models, especially on those that work towards the attainment of a sustainable society. Business management has been as transformed by modern technologies and cultural trends as every other sector. To run a successful business means having an awareness of

those trends and making sure that the relevant ones are implemented into the planning strategies. Business leaders should have the ability to spot emerging trends before their competitors, or before the customers start to drift away.

### **Topics for the Seminar**

- Business Management Systems: e-learning, e-commerce, e-business, e-finance, risk management, Digitization, agent-based computational economics, artificial market, derivatives pricing, portfolio management and asset allocation, stock market, forex market analysis, dynamics and simulation, financial modeling, computational economics, emotional intelligence, intelligent management, BPR), CSR.
- Statistical Modeling, Data Analytics
- Production: Inventory and Process Management, Supply Chain Management, Industry 4.0 etc.
- Marketing: Strategic Marketing & Planning, Product Portfolio, Management, Consumerization Vs Customization, Strategic Branding in Global Market Place, Market Logistics and its importance, Managing the Supply Chain, Corporate Communication – Role in Marketing, Ethics & Social Responsibility in Marketing, Industrial Marketing, Marketing across the Borders, Sensory Branding, Importance in Marketing Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Service Marketing, Guerrilla Marketing etc.
- Distribution: Wholesale, retail, e-commerce etc.
- Finance: Finance & Accounting, International Finance & Trade, Merger & Acquisitions, Derivatives Market, Banking & Insurance, Mutual Funds, Money Management, Return on Marketing Investments, Trends in Consumer Finance Industries etc.
- Human Resource Management(HRM): HRM and the business environment, Organizational HRM, Strategic HRM, People Management, Industrial Relations & Legal HRM, Employee Turnover & Attrition, Training & Development, Knowledge Management, IPR Management etc.
- Telecomm and Network Processes: Call center effectiveness and network Usage.
- Social Innovation, Case Studies

# NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

## “Business Management and Social Innovation (NSBMSI)”

29<sup>TH</sup> FEB - 1<sup>TH</sup> March 2020

### REGISTRATION FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation / Industry \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ PIN \_\_\_\_\_

Details of Fees paid: Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Draft No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dt. \_\_\_\_\_

Drawn on Bank \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

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# NATIONAL SEMINAR

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## “Business Management and Social Innovation (NSBMSI)”

29<sup>TH</sup> FEB - 1<sup>TH</sup> March 2020

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## HOW TO REACH

The Sambalpur University campus, Jyoti Vihar, Burla is situated 15 Km from Sambalpur city. Sambalpur city is well connected with direct train links with New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bhubaneswar and Raipur. The nearest airports are Jharsuguda (60 Km), Raipur (270 Km) and Bhubaneswar (320 Km). Besides, the nearest Railway station is Hirakud, which is about 3 Km from the Sambalpur University campus.

## PLACES TO VISIT

The Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 5 km from the Sambalpur University. Built in 1957, the dam is one of the world's longest earthen dam and the reservoir is extended 55 km long. Hirakud Dam is the longest man-made dam in the world, which is 26 km in length. The Gandhi Minar and Nehru Minar are major sites of attraction, which is situated on either side of the dam.



Maa Samaleswari is the presiding deity of Sambalpur, strong religious force in the western part of Odisha. Samaleswari temple is located 10 Km from the University campus. On the bank of the river Mahanadi the mother goddess Samaleswari is worshipped from ancient times with rich cultural heritage.



Leaning temple at Huma is dedicated to Lord Siva, which is 35 km from University campus. Surprising thing is that the main temple tilted to one direction and other temples tilted to some other direction. Within the temple complex, everything found to be in tilted condition including the boundaries.



The Debrigarh wildlife sanctuary covering a total area of 353 sq. km is situated near the Hirakud Dam, which is an important site for *in situ* conservation of wildlife and its habitat. It is the reservoir of an array of biodiversity referred to as eco-sensitive zone from ecological and environmental point of view.



## CONTACT US

<b>Dr. Amiya K. Patel, Convener</b> Mobile: +91-9338686900	<b>Prof. Pradeep K. Naik, Member</b> Mobile: +91-9479268802
<b>Mr. Bhawani P. Bag, Member</b> Mobile: +91-8895267874	<b>Dr. Birendra Behera, Member</b> Mobile: +91-7008900350

## IMPORTANT DATES

Deadline for submission of abstract	20.02.2020
Notice of acceptance of abstract	22.02.2020
Deadline of Registration	25.02.2020
Spot Registration	03.03.2020

## REGISTRATION FEE

Category	Upto 25 <sup>th</sup> February 2020	Spot Registration
Research Scholar	Rs. 750	Rs. 1000
Faculty/Scientist	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1500
Accompanying person	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1500
Industrial delegates	Rs. 2000	Rs. 2500

(Registration kit will not be provided to the accompanying person.)

## PROGRAM DETAILS

DAY-1 (Dt. 03.03.2020, Tuesday)	
10 AM – 12 Noon	Inauguration
12.30 PM – 1.00 PM	Plenary Lecture- 1
1.00 PM – 1.30 PM	Plenary Lecture- 2
1.30 PM – 2.30 PM	Lunch
2.30 PM – 5.00 PM	Technical session
6.00 PM – 7.30 PM	Cultural Evening
7.30 PM onwards	Dinner
DAY-2 (Dt. 04.03.2020, Wednesday)	
10 AM – 10.30 AM	Plenary Lecture- 3
10.30 AM- 12.30 PM	Technical session
12.30 PM – 1.30 PM	Valedictory session
1.30 PM onwards	Lunch

Complete registration form should be mailed to:

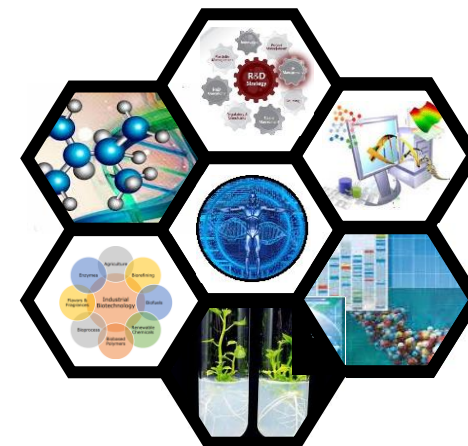
**Dr. (Mrs.) Smaranika Pattnaik**  
Organizing Secretary (CRTBBI-2020)  
Department of Biotechnology & Bioinformatics  
Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar- 768019  
Burla, Odisha  
E-mail: [osncbtbi@suniv.ac.in](mailto:osncbtbi@suniv.ac.in)  
Mobile: +91-8895429103



## NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON Current Research Trends in Biotechnology, Bioinformatics and Intellectual Property Management (CRTBBI-2020)



3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2020



Organized by  
**Department of Biotechnology & Bioinformatics**  
**Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar-768019**  
**Burla, Odisha**

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

### Chief Patron

Prof. Deepak Kumar Behera  
Vice Chancellor, Sambalpur University

### Patron

Prof. A. K. Das Mohapatra  
Chairman, P.G. Council, Sambalpur University

### Local Organizing Committee

Dr. Amiya Kumar Patel, Head, Dept. of BT & BI (Convener)  
Dr. (Mrs.) Smaranika Pattnaik, Dept. of BT & BI (Organizing Secretary)  
Prof. Pradeep Kumar Naik, Dept. of BT & BI (Member)  
Mr. Bhawani Prasad Bag, Dept. of BT & BI (Member)  
Dr. Birendra Behera, Dept. of BT & BI (Treasurer)

### Advisory Committee

Prof. B. C. Tripathy, JNU, New Delhi  
Dr. H. Purusottam, CMD, NRDC, Govt. of India, New Delhi  
Dr. B. K. Sahu, Regional Manager, NRDC, Govt. of India, New Delhi  
Prof. N. Subha Rao, JNU, New Delhi  
Prof. S. Mohapatra, VIMSAR, Burla  
Dr. P. C. Panda, RPRC, Bhubaneswar  
Dr. (Mrs.) S. Pati, Director, RMRC-ICMR, Bhubaneswar

## SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY: AT A GLANCE

The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Odisha Legislature on 10th December, 1966 to fulfill long cherished dream of the people of Western Odisha for the establishment of a University. The University started functioning from 1st January, 1967, whose territorial jurisdiction covers 10 districts of Odisha. The University caters post-graduate education in 27 subjects through 24 post-graduate departments and has been actively engaged in disseminating higher education in the field of science, technology, humanities, law and management.

## ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Biotechnology & Bioinformatics was started functioning in the Sambalpur University as an autonomous department under self financing mode since 2002. The Sambalpur University has come up with state of the art infrastructure with a vision to produce technologists trained in biotechnology and bioinformatics. The department offers various academic programs such as M.Sc (Biotechnology), M.Sc (Bioinformatics), M.Phil (Biotechnology) and Ph.D (Biotechnology & Bioinformatics). The department imparts education to equip students with modern skills compatible to the needs of industry, academia, government and non-government organizations. The vision of the department is to produce professionals with leadership quality in research & development, technological innovations and entrepreneurship. The mission of the department is to provide state of the art outcome-based teaching and learning practices, research-based education model in Biotechnology & Bioinformatics, advanced theoretical and practical training with specialization to produce high quality professionals. The department has been recognized as the 'Center of Excellence' by the OHEPEE, Government of Odisha to pursue research on 'Natural Products and Therapeutics'. The department is well known for research and education due to strong R&D program, updated curricula, advanced laboratories, infrastructure facilities and highly qualified faculties.

## ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

We are pleased to welcome you all for the National conference on "Current Research Trends in Biotechnology, Bioinformatics and Intellectual Property Management" (CRTBBI-2020), which will be held at Dept. of Biotechnology and Bioinformatics, Sambalpur University during 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> March, 2020. This conference has an elemental features of distinguished keynote speakers, plenary speeches, young investigators and research forum, oral and poster presentation and scientific brain storming session. Besides, the goal of the conference is to bring together researchers, scientists, biomedical engineers, bioinformatics professionals, scholars and students to share their experiences, new ideas and research outcomes about different aspects of biotechnology, bioinformatics and intellectual property management, discusses the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted. We are sure that the conference will help to obtain advanced knowledge in relevant scientific and academic fields. Nevertheless, this conference will serve as an intellectual platform for meeting researchers from all across the country, widen professional contacts and create new avenues including establishing research collaborations. We are looking forward for your participation in the national conference (CRTBBI-2020) organized by the Department of Biotechnology and Bioinformatics, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Burla, Odisha.

### Themes of the Conference

Original and quality research papers are invited on the following and allied areas for valuable discussion in the conference.

- Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
- Genomics, Proteomics and Metabolomics
- Microbial Biotechnology
- Plant Biotechnology
- Animal Biotechnology
- Industrial Biotechnology
- Environmental Biotechnology
- Natural products and therapeutics
- Molecular medicine
- Bioinformatics
- Intellectual property management

### Calls for Abstract & Research papers

Research papers on the themes mentioned above or any other broad theme may be submitted for presentation in the conference. All research papers will be reviewed by a panel of experts and the accepted papers will be only published in the conference proceedings of CRTBBI-2020. The abstract of the research paper should not exceed 300 words. The abstract should be submitted in MS-word format single column with the name of the authors and their affiliation (Times New Roman, 12 font size, 1.5 line space) to the Organizing Secretary by e-mail ([osncbtbi@suniv.ac.in](mailto:osncbtbi@suniv.ac.in)). The name of presenting author should be underlined. Those invited for delivering keynote lectures and invited talks should submit 2 pages comprehensive summary of their lecture. The recommended poster size is 4 ft length x 3ft width. English will be the official language of the conference.

The research papers scrutinized by the panel of experts will be published in the journal proceeding with ISBN. For the purpose, the selected participants will be intimated to submit full text of their research paper to the Organizing Secretary (CRTBBI-2020). The full text should be submitted in MS-word format single column with the details of the authors (highlighting the corresponding author) and their affiliations (Times New Roman, 12 font size and Single space) not exceeding 4000 words. The processing fee to publish in the proceeding will be charged amounting to Rs.1000/- extra.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "Current Research Trends in Biotechnology, Bioinformatics and Intellectual Property Management" (CRTBBI-2020) (March 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>, 2020)

## REGISTRATION FORM

### PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: \_\_\_\_\_  
Institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone No.: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

### PRESENTATION DETAILS

Title of the Paper: \_\_\_\_\_  
Theme Area of presentation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mode of presentation: Oral/Poster

### PAYMENT DETAILS

The Registration fee should be paid using online transaction mode of NEFT/ Demand Draft in favour of "Organizing Secretary, CRTBBI-2020".  
Name of the Account: Organizing Secretary, CRTBBI-2020  
Bank Account No.: 39113722624  
IFSC Code: SBIN0006672  
Bank Name: State Bank of India  
Branch Name: SBI, Jyoti Vihar Branch  
Demand Draft No./ Online transaction No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Amount (Rs.): \_\_\_\_\_  
Issuing Bank Details: \_\_\_\_\_

### ARRIVAL DETAILS

Date of arrival: \_\_\_\_\_ Time of arrival: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mode of arrival: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of departure: \_\_\_\_\_ Time of departure: \_\_\_\_\_

### ACCOMODATION: Required/ Not required

The accommodation for the participants, if requested in time will be arranged on first come first basis with payment mode. The registration fee does not include the accommodation charges. However, the accommodation will be arranged either in University Guest house or hostels on share basis.

Place: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of the Participant)





## **CALL FOR PAPERS/ABSTRACTS**

**National Seminar**

**On**

**EMERGENCE OF NEW INDIA IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**(2-3 March, 2020)**

**Organised by**

**PG Department of Political Science & Public Administration**

**Sambalpur University**

**JyotiVihar, Burla**

**Sambalpur, Odisha**

**India**

It gives us immense pleasure to invite you to the National Seminar organized by the PG Department of Political Science & Public Administration, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur on the theme “Emergence of New India in a Globalized World” on .....

### **Emergence of New India in a Globalized World**

The concept of ‘New India’ is currently debated all over the country. The print media and the electronic media are engaged in popularizing the idea of ‘New India’ and its emergence particularly in a globalised world where ‘realism’ has been its guiding principle. This concept has been widely used after 2014 General election with the massive victory of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Prior to 2014, if one looks back to different political regimes of India especially Congress, one may find ‘idealism’ in the forms of secularism, democracy, socialism as the philosophical base of their regimes. After 2014, this philosophical base has been shifting from ‘idealism’ to ‘realism’. One may take the example of Abolition of Triple Talaq, Abrogation of Article 370 and Article 35 (a), Implementation of National Register of Citizenship (NRC) and Enactment of Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) as the indication of this shift. No doubt, there has been protest against such acts of the government. In such a situation, India needs to rethink its priorities so that it can play an important role in the global affairs which is one of the basic objectives of India’s Foreign Policy and the need of the present world. ‘New India’ is an attempt towards this direction. With the democratic framework and 135 crore people, ‘New India’ can provide leadership to the human civilization. It is with this hope all the stake holders of Indian Democracy such as the Prime Minister, the policy makers & the media are worried about its weaknesses that prevent the Indian democracy to play more active & progressive role in world politics. The emergence of the concept of ‘New India’ is a natural outcome of this thinking and a product of this imaginary evolution.

‘New India’ has many facets. A few can be portrayed here. In fact we can discern four perspectives to ‘New India’. The first one is related to the aspirations of the young generation. The second one is the image shown of new India by the press and electronic media. The third one is concerned with Indian economy, its growth and productivity. The fourth one is related with the Indian Diaspora. The ‘New India’ is a beacon of hope. It shows what Indians can do if they are given opportunities to make the best use of their potentialities. If ‘New India’ spreads and expands beyond its present confines, it will set the pace for the nation.

The basic objective of these two days National Seminar is to trace the evolution, characteristics and functions of 'New India', particularly in the age of globalization. The seminar will be a mile stone in locating the concept of 'New India', defining it, delineating its features and illuminating its relevance for a just human order in a globalised world.

#### **Sub Themes:**

Papers are invited from academics, researchers, policy makers, members of civil society and young research scholars revolving around but not restricted to the following sub-themes:

- ✓ **Quality Education and Future Generation**
- ✓ **Youth and Employment**
- ✓ **Transparency and Good Governance**
- ✓ **Terrorism**
- ✓ **Politics of Social Justice**
- ✓ **Theory and Practice of Secularism**
- ✓ **Caste Politics**
- ✓ **Debate on Nationalism**
- ✓ **Environment and Climate Change**
- ✓ **Democracy, Development and Poverty**
- ✓ **Implication of Liberalization**
- ✓ **Goods & Services Tax (GST)**
- ✓ **Demonetization**
- ✓ **Indian Diaspora**

#### **Points to Remember:**

- **Seminar Date:** **2nd & 3rd March, 2020**
- **Last Date for Submission of Abstracts:** **8th February, 2020**
- **Announcement of list of selected Abstracts:** **10th February, 2020**
- **Last Date for Submission of Full Paper:** **27th February, 2020**

## **Abstract Submission:**

**Abstract will be selected on the basis of the following criteria:**

- ❖ Connection of the topic to the theme of the seminar
- ❖ Relevance of the topic on the regional & global platforms
- ❖ Conceptual clarity & methodological application

Abstract should contain the following:

- The major argument of the paper and how this argument is different from the existing literature.
- What is the basis of the logic of the arguments?
- The methodology adopted for inferring the arguments.
- The context in which the study was carried out/ exercise was undertaken.
- The reason for undertaking such an exercise by the researcher
- Between 250-300 words.
- In word or PDF format in Times New Roman, 12 font size and 1.5 line spacing.

Abstract should be submitted on or before the last date to [\*\*polscsunationalseminar@gmail.com\*\*](mailto:polscsunationalseminar@gmail.com). Abstracts should be submitted within the deadlines and abstracts received beyond this date cannot be published in the 'Book of Abstracts'.

Selected full papers will also be included in the Seminar Volume to be published by National publisher of repute.

## **Registration Fees:**

There will be On-Spot Registration by paying the fee at the registration desk on the first day of the seminar.

- **Paper Presenters (Faculty):- 600/-**
- **Paper Presenters (Non-Faculty):- 300/-**
- **Participants :- 100/-**

(The registration fee includes the seminar kit, tea, working lunch for two days & certificate)

### **Travel & Accommodation:**

Due to the paucity of financial resources, paper presenters are requested to make their own arrangements for meeting their travel expenses from their own or from their parent institutions. However, local hospitalities will be provided to all paper presenters. Limited accommodations would be arranged in the University Guest House for out-stationed Resource Person.

### **Further Correspondence:**

#### **Seminar Convener:-**

- Prof. (Mrs.) Johani Xaxa, Mobile No: 9437420155

#### **Organizing Members:-**

- Dr. S. P Dash,
- Dr. S. C. Patel,
- Dr. R. K. Kujur,
- Dr. (Mrs.) R. Kujur, Mobile No: 8895286201
- Dr. H. S. Mishra, Mobile No: 7978187543

# FIRST NATIONAL WEBINAR LECTURE SERIES

(Educational Management & Foundation of Educational Technology)  
Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.  
Programme Schedule, Platform link- Google Meet

## PHASE- 1

( 23rd July, 2020 to 25th July, 2020 )



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. AMULYA KUMAR ACHARYA**  
HEAD P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
F.M. UNIVERSITY, BALASORE, ODISHA  
23rd July, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. NIRADHARA DEY**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
IGNOU, NEWDELHI  
24th July, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. UMESH PRASAD KHADANGA**  
FORMER FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
DR. P.M.I.A.S.E., SAMBALPUR, ODISHA  
25th July, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. LOKANATH MISHRA**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, MIZORAM  
30th July, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. NITYANAND PRADHAN**  
PRINCIPAL R.I.E., BHOPAL, M.P.  
N.C.E.R.T., NEW DELHI  
31st July, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. S. C. PANIGRAHI**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
M.S. UNIVERSITY, BARODA, GUJURAT  
31st July, 2020



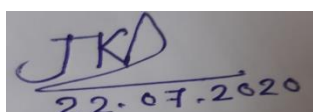
RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. RAMAKANTA MAHALIK**  
R.I.E., BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA  
N.C.E.R.T., NEW DELHI  
1st August, 2020



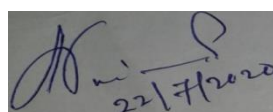
ORGANIZER  
**PROF. JUBRAJ KHAMARI**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

**Webinar Lecture Series**  
**(Educational Management & Foundation of Educational Technology)**  
**Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.**  
**Programme Schedule , [Plat form Link - Google Meet](#)**

( Phase 1) Date,Time & Day	( Phase 1) Resource Person	( Phase 1) Educational Management
23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2020 (11.00 -12.00)am (Thursday )	Dr Amulya Ku Acharya Head, Deptt of Education F.M. University, Balasore, Odisha <a href="mailto:amulyaacharya.pmv@gmail.com">amulyaacharya.pmv@gmail.com</a> Mob-9007228352	Records of Annual Work Plan and Budget of SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN at Block District and State Level .
24 <sup>th</sup> July 2020 (11.00 -12.00)am (Friday)	Dr Niradhar Dey Faculty of Education, IGNOU, Delhi Mail- <a href="mailto:niradhara@gmail.com">niradhara@gmail.com</a> Mob- 8851004175 (Whatsapp)	Structural and Functional Setup of Management in School for Elementary and Secondary Education
25 <sup>th</sup> July 2020 (11.00 -12.00)am (Saturday)	Dr. Umesh Prasad Khadanga Faculty of Education (Rtd) Dr PMIASE , Sambalpur, Odisha. Mail- <a href="mailto:upk_1958@yahoo.co.in">upk_1958@yahoo.co.in</a> Mob- 9437220010	Records of Annual Work Plan and Budget of RMSA/ SAMAGRA SIKSHA ABHIYAN sat Block, District and State Level .
( Phase 2) Date,Time & Day	( Phase 2) Resource Person	( Phase 2) Foundation of Educational Technology
30 <sup>th</sup> July 2020 (11.00 -12.00)am (Thursday)	Prof Lokanath Mishra Faculty of Education, Central University, Mizoram, Aizwal Mail- <a href="mailto:mishra.lokanath70@gmail.com">mishra.lokanath70@gmail.com</a> Mob- +91-9457115093	Plan and develop e-content for the Approaches - MOOC and E-Learning
31 <sup>st</sup> July 2020 (11.00 -12.00)am (Friday)	Prof. Nityanand Pradhan Pricipal RIE, Bhopal,NCERT, Delhi Mail- <a href="mailto:npradhan17@rediffmail.com">npradhan17@rediffmail.com</a> Mob-9402394365	Plan and develop e-content for the Approaches –Flipped Learning
31 <sup>st</sup> July 2020 (02.00 -03.00)pm (Friday)	Prof. S C Panigrahi Professor, School of Education MS University, Baroda, Gujurat. Mail- <a href="mailto:panigrahi24@gmail.com">panigrahi24@gmail.com</a> Mob-9725879874	Plan and develop e-content for the Approaches – Blended Learning
1 <sup>st</sup> Aug. 2020 (11.00 -12.00)am (Saturday)	Prof. Ramakanta Mohalik Professor, RIE, BBSR,NCERT, Delhi. Mail- <a href="mailto:mohalirk@gmail.com">mohalirk@gmail.com</a> Mob- 09938103595	Assessment of e-Learning practices in Secondary and Higher Secondary schools

  
22.07.2020

**Organizer**  
**Prof. Jubraj Khamari**  
**Department of Education**  
**Sambalpur University Odisha**

  
22/7/2020

**Coordinator**  
**Dr. P.C. Tripathy**  
**Department of Education**  
**Sambalpur University Odisha**

# SECOND NATIONAL WEBINAR LECTURE SERIES

(Experimental Research and Non-experimental Research)  
Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.  
Programme Schedule, Platform link- Google Meet

## PHASE- 3

( 4th August, 2020 to 9th August, 2020 )



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. VIMAL KISHOR**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, JHARKHAND  
4th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. NIRADHARA DEY**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
IGNOU, NEWDELHI  
5th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. R.S.S. NEHERU**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, SIKKIM  
6th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. PRASHANT KUMAR BARIK**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, ARUNACHAL PRADESH  
7th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SAMBIT KUMAR PADHI**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, CHHATISGARH  
8th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. TAPAN KUMAR BASANTIA**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BIHAR  
9th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. RAMENDRA KUMAR PARHI**  
HEAD FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, ODISHA  
10th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. ARBIND KUMAR JHA**  
HEAD & DEAN FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW  
11th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. NILRATAN ROY**  
HEAD FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, TEJPUR  
12th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. MANOJ KUMAR SAXENA**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, HIMACHAL PRADESH  
13th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. ASHEESH SRIVASTAVA**  
HEAD & DEAN FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY M.G., BIHAR  
14th August, 2020

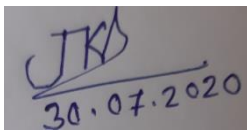


ORGANIZER  
**PROF. JUBRAJ KHAMARI**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

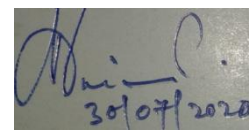


**National**  
**Webinar Lecture Series**  
(Advanced Research Methods )  
**Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.**  
**Programme Schedule , [Plat form Link - Google Meet.](#)**

( Phase -3) Date, Day &Time	( Phase - 3) Resource Person	( Phase - 3) Experimental Research Designs
4th Aug. 2020 (Tuesday ) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Dr Vimal Kishor</b> Faculty of Education Central University, Jharkhand	Key Characteristics of Experimental Research-
5 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Wednesday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Dr Niradhar Dey</b> Faculty of Education, Central University, IGNOU, Delhi	Steps in Conducting Experimental Research
6 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Thursday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Dr. R.S.S .Nehru</b> Faculty of Education Central University, Sikkim	Designs of Experimental Research- Purpose and Principles and research design as variance control.
7 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Friday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Dr Prashant Kumar Barik</b> Faculty of Education Central University, Arunachal Pradesh	Criteria of Experimental Research designs
8 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Saturday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Dr Sambit Kumar Padhi</b> Faculty of Education, Central University, Chhattisgarh	Types of Experimental Research Design- Within group Designs
9 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Sunday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Dr Tapan Kumar Basantia</b> Faculty of Education, Central University, South Bihar	Types of Experimental Research Design-Between group Designs
( Phase -4) Date, Day &Time	( Phase - 4) Resource Person	( Phase - 4) Non-experimental Research Designs
10 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Monday ) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Dr. Ramendra Kumar Parhi</b> Head, PG Deptt of Education Central University of Odisha	Concept & Basic Differences between, Self Selection & non experimental and Large Scale non experimental research
11 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Tuesday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Arabind Jha</b> Head & Dean PG Deptt of Education Central University, BSBA, Lucknow,UP	Correlational Designs – Characteristics, Types, Steps, Evaluation and Ethical Issues.
12 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2020 (Wednesday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Nil Ratan Roy</b> Head, PG Deptt of Education Central University, Tezpur, Assam	Survey Designs- Characteristics, Types, Steps, Evaluation and Ethical Issues.
13 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2020 (Thursday) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Prof Manoj Kumar Saxena</b> Professor, PG Deptt of Education Central University, Himachal Pradesh	Mixed Methods Designs.- Characteristics, Types, Steps, Evaluation and Ethical Issues
14 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Friday ) 11.30 am -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Asheesh Srivastava</b> Head & Dean PG Deptt of Education Central University, MG, EC, Bihar	Testing Alternative Hypotheses and Evaluation of non experimental Research- Value & limitations.

  
30.07.2020

**Organizer**  
**Prof. Jubraj Khamari**  
**Department of Education**  
**Sambalpur University Odisha**

  
30/07/2020

**Coordinator**  
**Dr. P.C. Tripathy**  
**Department of Education**  
**Sambalpur University Odisha**

# THIRD NATIONAL WEBINAR LECTURE SERIES



ORGANIZER  
**PROF. JUBRAJ KHAMARI**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

(Qualitative and Quantitative Data analysis)  
Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.  
Programme Schedule, Platform link- Google Meet



ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ  
Sambalpur University  
Accredited With Grade-A by MAC (Second Cycle)

## PHASE- 5

( 17th Aug., 2020 to 24th Aug., 2020 ) ( 25th Aug., 2020 to 30th Aug., 2020 )

## PHASE- 6



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. RIHUNLANG RYMBAI**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, SHILONG  
17th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. NIRADHARA DEO**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
IGNOU, NEWDELHI  
18th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. J.N. BALIYA**  
HEAD FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, JAMMU  
19th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI (DU)  
20th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. MUKUT HAZARIKA**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, ASSAM  
21st August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. KOUSHAL KISHORE**  
HEAD & DEAN FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BIHAR  
24th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. PRASANTA KUMAR ACHARYA**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, ARUNACHAL PRADESH  
25th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. H.B. PATEL**  
HEAD & DEAN FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, GUJARAT  
26th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. SANDHYA GIHAR**  
HEAD & DEAN FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, I.G.N.T.U. (M.P.)  
27th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. SUBHAS CHANDRA ROY**  
FORMER DEAN OF INSTRUCTION  
N.E.R.I.E., SHILONG, N.C.E.R.T., DELHI  
28th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. MANASHEE GOGOI**  
HEAD FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, ASSAM  
29th August, 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. SYBIL THOMAS**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI, M.H.  
30th August, 2020


**Third National Webinar Lecture Series**  
(Advanced Research Methods)

**Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.**

**Programme Schedule , ( Plat form Link - Google Meet. Time 11.30 to 12.30 pm )**

( Phase -5) Date, Day &Time	( Phase - 5) Resource Person	( Phase - 5) Quantitative and Qualitative Data Analysis
17th Aug. 2020 (Monday ) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Dr. Rihunlang Rymbai</b> Faculty of Education (NEHU) Central University, Shilong	Inferential Statistics – Logic of Inferential process, Causes and effect relation, Single Cause and Multiplicity of Causes.
18 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Tuesday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Dr Niradhar Dey</b> The People University, IGNOU, Central University, New Delhi.	Testing Hypotheses – Null or Directional, Qualitative & Statistical Difference and Relationship Testing.
19 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Wednesday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Dr. J N. Baliya</b> Head, Educational Studies Central University, Jammu	Testing Significance of Difference between Mean and other Statistics, t- test.
20 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Thursday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Dr Rajendra Prasad</b> Central Ins. of Education ,DU University of Delhi	ANOVA involving one & two factors and ANCOVA (Simple treatment only)
21 <sup>st</sup> Aug. 2020 (Friday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Mukut Hazarika</b> Professor in Education Dibrugarh University, Assam	Analysis of Variances – Assumptions and Computation of the F- ratio.
24 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Monday ) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Kaushal Kishore</b> Dean & Head, Education Central University, South Bihar.	Non parametric test of Significance-Chi-Square Test, Median Test, Sign Test and Mann Whitney U- test
( Phase -6) Date, Day &Time	( Phase - 6) Resource Person	( Phase - 6) Quantitative and Qualitative Data Analysis
25 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Tuesday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof Prasanta Kumar Acharya,</b> RajivGandhi University Itanagar Central University, Arunachalpradesh	Qualitative data collection- Process-, Interview, Observation, Documents Audio Visual materials
26 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Wednesday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof H.B .Patel ,</b> Dean & Head , Education Central University, Gujarat	Tools for Collecting qualitative data-Observation schedule, Interview schedule and Check List.
27 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2020 (Thursday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof Sandhya Gihar.,</b> Dean & Head, Education Central University, IGNTU, MP	Steps in Quantitative data collection and Validity & Reliability of Quantitative data.
28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2020 (Friday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Subhas Chandra Roy</b> Former Dean of Instructions NERIE, Shilong, NCERT, Delhi	Techniques of Qualitative dada analysis-Content Analysis, Classification, Categorization and Triangulation.
29 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2020 (Saturday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Manashee Gogoi</b> Head, Dept. of Education Dibrugarh University, Assam	Frequency and Percentage Analysis, Trend Analysis and Utilization of Corroborative evidences.
30 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020 (Sunday) 11.30 -12.30pm	<b>Prof. Sybil Thomas</b> Professor in Education University of Mumbai, Maharashtra	Steps in Qualitative data collection and Validity & Reliability of Qualitative data.

  
**Organizer**  
**Prof. Jubraj Khamari**  
 Department of Education  
 Sambalpur University Odisha

  
**Coordinator**  
**Dr. P.C. Tripathy**  
 Department of Education  
 Sambalpur University Odisha

# FOURTH NATIONAL WEBINAR LECTURE SERIES



ORGANIZER  
**PROF. JUBRAJ KHAMARI**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

(Pedagogy of Physical Science)  
Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.  
Programme Schedule, Platform link- Google Meet



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Sambalpur University  
Accredited With Grade-A by MAC (Second Cycle)

## PHASE- 7

( 1st Sept., 2020 to 6th Sept., 2020 ) ( 7th Sept., 2020 to 12th Sept., 2020 )

## PHASE- 8



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. BIJU K**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, TAMILNADU  
1st Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SHABANA**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
KALYAN P.G. COLLEGE, BHILAI  
2nd Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SUMIN PRAKASH**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY, ITANAGAR  
3rd Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**MISS PALLABEE BARAL**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
NORTH ODISHA UNIVERSITY, BARIPADA  
4th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. RIYA TIWARI**  
POST DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW  
ICSSR, NEW DELHI, PT. RSU, RAIPUR  
5th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. M. RAJENDRANATH BABU**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
NU, KOHIMA CAMPUS, NAGALAND  
6th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SANJEET KUMAR TIWARI**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
MATS UNIVERSITY, GULLU, ARANG  
7th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. MARY VINEETHA THOMAS**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, KERALA  
8th & 9th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SANJAY KUMAR DEY**  
READER OF EDUCATION  
CTE, BARIPADA, MAYURBHANJA  
10th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**MR. SUSHANTA KUMAR NAYAK**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY, ITANAGAR  
11th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. DIVYA SHARMA**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
VIPRA COLLEGE, PT. R.S. UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR  
12th Sept., 2020



SECRETARY  
**DR. DEBASIS MAHAPATRA**  
P.G. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

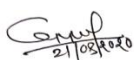
**Fourth National Webinar Lecture Series**

(Pedagogy of Physical Science )

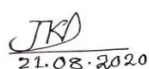
**Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.**

Programme Schedule , [Plat form Link - Google Meet. Time: 02.00 to 03.00 pm](#)

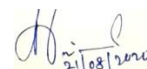
( Phase -7) Date, Day &Time	( Phase - 7) Resource Person	( Phase - 7) Science Education in School Curriculum
1 <sup>st</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Tuesday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Biju K</b> School of Education and Training, Central University of Tamil Nadu.	Evolution of Science as a Discipline and Science as a dynamic body of knowledge
2 <sup>nd</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Wednesday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Shabana</b> Kalyan PG College, Bhilai Hemchand Yadav University, Durg.	Nature & Scope of Science at Elementary level and Importance of Science in daily life
3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Thursday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Sumin Prakash</b> Department of Education Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar	Place of Science in Elementary School Curriculum and Importance of Science at Elementary level.
4 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Friday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Miss Pallabee Baral</b> School of Education North Odisha University, Baripada	Curriculum Reform in Science Education- rationale, objectives, principles, design and materials in Science.
5 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Saturday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Riya Tiwari</b> Post Doctoral Research Fellow, ICSSR, New Delhi, Pt.RSU, Raipur	Curriculum Reform in Science Education- Recent Curriculum Reform at National level (NCF -2005)
6 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Sunday ) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr M. Rajendra Nath Babu</b> Department of Teacher Education NU, Kohima Campus, Nagaland	Curriculum Reform in Science Education- Recent Curriculum Reform at State level (SCF -2007)
( Phase -8) Date, Day &Time	( Phase - 8) Resource Person	( Phase -8) Aims & Objectives of Teaching – Learning Science at Elementary Level
7 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Monday ) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Sanjeet Kumar Tiwari</b> Professor, School of Education MATS University, Gullu, Arang.	Aims & Objectives of Teaching –Learning Science at Elementary Level
8 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Tuesday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Mary Vineetha Thomas</b> Department of Education Central University of Kerala	Bloom’s Taxonomy and its Instrumentation Lecture-1
9 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Wednesday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Mary Vineetha Thomas</b> Department of Education Central University of Kerala	Bloom’s Taxonomy and its Instrumentation Lecture -2
10 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Thursday) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Sanjay Kumar Dey</b> Reader in Education CTE, Baripada, Mayurbhanj.	Bloom’s Taxonomy and its Instrumentation Lecture -3
11 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Friday ) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Mr. Sushant Kumar Nayak</b> Department of Education Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar	Nurturing process skills, Developing scientific attitudes and scientific temper.
12 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Saturday ) 2.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Dr Divya Sharma</b> Faculty of Education, Vipra College Pt. R.S. University, Raipur.	Formulating learning objectives of teaching Science. .

  
21/08/2020

**Secretary**  
**Dr. Debasis Mahapatra**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

  
21.08.2020

**Organizer**  
**Prof. Jubraj Khamari**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

  
21/08/2020

**Coordinator**  
**Dr. P.C. Tripathy**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

# FIFTH NATIONAL WEBINAR LECTURE SERIES



ORGANIZER  
**PROF. JUBRAJ KHAMARI**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

(Pedagogy of Physical Science)  
Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.  
Programme Schedule, Platform link- Google Meet



SECRETARY  
**DR. DEBASIS MAHAPATRA**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

## PHASE-9

( 18th Sept., 2020 to 23rd Sept., 2020 )

## PHASE-10

( 24th Sept., 2020 to 29th Sept., 2020 )



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SUNITA SINGH**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, BHU, VARANASI  
18th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. MD. MUZAMMIL HASSAN**  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY,  
SOUTH BIHAR  
19th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SONALI N. CHANNAWAR**  
M.G. COLLEGE,  
PT. R.S. UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR  
19th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. RAJVIR SINGH**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, HARYANA  
20th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. AJEET KUMAR RAI**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, BHU, VARANASI  
21st Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SWATI SRIVASTAVA**  
PRAGATI COLLEGE,  
PT. R.S. UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR  
22nd Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**MR. RITENDRA ROY**  
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,  
UNIVERSITY CALCUTTA, WB  
22nd Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. GOBIND SINGH**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RAJASTHAN  
23rd Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. SANGEETA YADUVANSHI**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RAJASTHAN  
24th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**MR. SUSHANTA KUMAR NAYAK**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY, ITANAGAR  
25th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**MR. ARNAB SEN**  
DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
NERIE, SHILONG, NCERT, NEW DELHI  
26th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. KALPANA MASKI**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
RIE, BHOPAL, NCERT, NEW DELHI  
27th Sept., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. ANJALI SHARMA**  
DEAN & HEAD OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, RAJASTHAN  
28th Sept., 2020

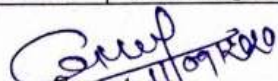


RESOURCE PERSON  
**MR. L. S. CHOUHAN**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
RIE, BHOPAL, NCERT, NEW DELHI  
29th Sept., 2020

**Fifth National Webinar Lecture Series (Pedagogy of Physical Science )  
Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.**

**Programme Schedule , Plat form Link - Google Meet. Time- 2.00 to 3.00 pm**

Date, Day & Time	( Phase - 9) Resource Person	Approaches & Methods of Teaching- Learning Science
18 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Friday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Sunita Singh</b> Faculty of Education, BHU Central University, Varanasi	Discovery –Nature, Purpose, guided discovery strategy in teaching and learning of concepts in science.
19 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Saturday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Md. Mozammil Hassan</b> Dept. of TE, School of Education Central University, South Bihar.	Experimentation-Experimentations within and beyond classroom situation, Processes & Limitations
19 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Saturday) 4.00 to 5.00 pm	<b>Dr. Sonali N. Channawar</b> Principal, MG College, Raipur, CG Pt. RSU, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)	Experimentation-Developing five activities/ experiments in Science and prepare a report.
20 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Sunday ) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Rajvir Singh</b> Department of Education Kurukshetra University , Haryana	Problem Solving-Problem Identification, formulation of hypothesis, collection of data, testing of hypothesis and arriving at solution.
21 <sup>st</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Mon day) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Ajeet Kumar Rai</b> Faculty of Education, BHU Central University, Varanasi	Project- Situation analysis, Selection of the project, Preparation of the Project Proposal, Implementation of the Project , evaluation & reporting.
22 <sup>nd</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Tuesday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Swati Srivastava</b> Dept. of Edn., Pragati College Pt. RSU, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)	Observation-An Approach/method of Teaching – Learning Physical Science with special reference to Types, Process and Recording Observation.
22 <sup>nd</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Tuesday) 4.00 to 5.00 pm	<b>Mr. Ritendra Roy</b> St.Xavier's College University of Calcutta, WB	Observation-An Approach/Method of Teaching & Learning Physical Science with special reference to Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore's Philosophy
23 <sup>rd</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Wednesday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Gobind Singh</b> Department of Education Central University, Rajasthan	Constructivist Approaches-Self Learning, and Peer Learning Strategy, Collaborative strategies and Inquiry
Date, Day & Time	( Phase - 10) Resource Person	Curricular Activities
24 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Thursday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Sangeeta Yaduvanshi</b> Department of Education Central University, Rajasthan	Preparation of Unit Plan & Preparation of Lesson Plan(Traditional, Activity Approach & Constructivist approach)
25 <sup>th</sup> Sept..2020 (Friday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Mr. Sushant Kumar Nayak</b> Department of Education Central University, Itanagar (AP)	Teaching Learning Materials- Preparation, Collection, Procurement and Use of teaching Learning Materials in Science- Chart , graph etc
26 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Saturday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Mr. Arnab Sen</b> Dept of Education in Science NERIE , Shilong, NCERT, Delhi	Learning Activities- Science Laboratory activities, Field Trip, Science Club, Science Seminar and Science Exhibition.
27 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Sunday ) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Kalpana Maski</b> Faculty of Education RIE, Bhopal, NCERT, New Delhi	Using Key Learning Recourses for effectives classroom transaction in learning Physical Science.
28 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Mon day) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Dr. Anjali Sharma</b> Dean & Head Education Central University, Rajasthan	Designing Pedagogical treatment for any topic of Sciences and designing learning activities.
29 <sup>th</sup> Sept.. 2020 (Tuesday) 2.00 to 3.00 pm	<b>Mr. L S Chouhan</b> Faculty of Education RIE, Bhopal, NCERT, New Delhi	Preparation of a Model/ Tool/Device based on any principle of Science using locality available materials

  
**Secretary**

**Dr. Debasis Mahapatra**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

  
**Organizer**

**Prof. Jubraj Khamari**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

  
**Coordinator**

**Dr. P.C. Tripathy**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

# SIXTH NATIONAL WEBINAR LECTURE SERIES

(Advanced Research Methods)

Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.  
Programme Schedule, Platform link- Google Meet



ORGANIZER  
**PROF. JUBRAJ KHAMARI**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA



SECRETARY  
**DR. DEBASIS MAHAPATRA**  
P.G. DEPT. OF EDUCATION  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, ODISHA

## PHASE- 11

( 5th Oct., 2020 to 13th Oct., 2020 )

## PHASE- 12

( 14th Oct., 2020 to 17th Oct., 2020 )



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. JAYADEV SAHOO**  
FORMER DEAN & HEAD, FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY, ITANAGAR  
5th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. G.C. NANDA**  
FORMER PROFESSOR AND SENIOR FELLOW  
ICSSR, NEWDELHI  
6th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. S. MANI**  
PROFESSOR & HEAD OF EPA  
TAMILNADU TEACHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI  
7th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. DULAL MUKHOPADHYA**  
PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION, NSOU  
UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI, WEST BANGAL  
8th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. MITA BANERJEE**  
FORMER VICE CHANCELLOR, WBUTTEPA  
UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, WEST BANGAL  
9th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**DR. A JOHN LAWRENCE**  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
ST. XAVIER COLLEGE, TRIRUNELVELI, TAMILNADU  
10th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. NETRANAND PRADHAN,**  
SF-ICSSR, DELHI, FORMER HEAD FACULTY OF EDU & PSY  
M.S. UNIVERSITY, BARODA, GUJARAT  
12th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. NIROD KUMAR DASH**  
FORMER DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
IGNOU, NEWDELHI, INDIA  
13th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF.(DR.) AMIT KAUTS**  
DEAN DEPT. OF EDU., GNDU, AMRITSAR, PUNJAB  
PC-SOE, PMMMNMTT, MHRD, INDIA  
14th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. ANIL KUMAR K**  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
RIE, MYSORE, NCERT, NEW DELHI  
15th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. UNNI ALIAS MUSTHAFA**  
DEAN SCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, KERALA  
16th Oct., 2020



RESOURCE PERSON  
**PROF. B. N. PANDA**  
PROFESSOR & DEAN OF RESEARCH  
RIE, BBSR, NCERT, NEW DELHI  
17th Oct., 2020



**Sixth National Webinar Lecture Series**

**(Advanced Research Methods)**

**Department of Education, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.**

**Programme Schedule , Plat form Link - Google Meet. Time: 11.30 to 12.30 PM**

<b>( Phase -11) Date, Day &amp;Time</b>	<b>( Phase - 11) Resource Person</b>	<b>( Phase - 11) Writing of Research Report and Synthesizing Research</b>
5 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Monday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. Jayadev Sahoo</b> Former Dean & Head, Faculty of Edn. Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar.	Writing Research Report-Types of Reports-empirical Studies, literature Reviews, Theoretical Articles
6 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Tues day 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. G. C. Nanda</b> Former Professor and Senior Fellow ICSSR, New Delhi	Writing Research Report-Types of Reports-Case Studies and Other Types. Manuscript Structure and content.
7 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Wednesday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. S. Mani, Professor &amp; Head</b> Dept. of EPA, Tamilnadu Teacher Education University, Chennai-600097	Mechanism of Reporting- Organization-Chapter / Section, Length, Heading and sub heading and Seriation
8 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Thursday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. Dulal Mukhopadhyaya</b> Professor of Education, NSOU University of Kalyani, West Bengal	Writing Style-Continuity in Presentation of idea, Economy of expression , Precision and Clarity, Linguistic devices ,
9 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Fri day 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. Mita Banerjee</b> University of Calcutta , West Bangal Former Vice Chancellor, WBUTTEPA	Crediting Sources-Importance. Direct quotations, online materials, Citing references in text
10 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Saturday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Dr A John Lawrence</b> St. Xavier College of Education Trirunelveli, Tamilnadu 627002	Style of Writing Bibliography and Reference-APA Publication Styles
12 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Monday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. N. Pradhan, SF-ICSSR, Delhi</b> Former Head Faculty of Edu. & Psy . M.S.University,Baroda,GJ India	Ethical Consideration in Quantitative Research-Accuracy, creditability, confidentiality, transferency, honesty, etc
13 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Tues day 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. Nirod Kumar Dash</b> Former Director, School of Education. IGNOU, New Delhi, India	Ethical Consideration in Qualitative Research-Accuracy, creditability, confidentiality, transferency, honesty, etc
<b>( Phase -12) Date, Day &amp;Time</b>	<b>( Phase - 12) Resource Person</b>	<b>( Phase - 12)Writing of Research Report and Synthesizing Research</b>
14 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Wednesday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof.(Dr.) Amit Kauts</b> Dean, Dept. Edu, GNDU,Amritsar, Punjab PC-SOE,PMMMNMTT, MHRD, India	Preparation of research proposal with an Experimental Design Stating the appropriate quantitative Analysis.
15 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Thursday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof. Anil Kumar K</b> Department of Education RIE, Mysore, NCERT, Delhi	Preparation of Seminar Paper on non experimental research design in education.
16 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Friday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof.Md. Unni Alias Musthafa</b> Dean, School of Education Central University of Kerala, India	Preparation of a paper comparing relative advantages and limitation of quantitative data analysis.
17 <sup>th</sup> October 2020 Saturday 11.30 - 12.30 PM	<b>Prof B N. Panda</b> Professor & Dean of Research RIE, BBSR, NCERT , New Delhi	Preparation of report conducting of content analysis on any selected educational article.

  
Secretary

**Dr. Debasis Mahapatra**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

  
Organizer

**Prof. Jubraj Khamari**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.

  
Coordinator

**Dr. P.C. Tripathy**  
Department of Education  
Sambalpur University, Odisha.



**Abstracts**

**NATIONAL SEMINAR**  
on  
**'NARRATING PARTITION :  
HISTORY, MEMORY, TRAUMA'**

19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2020

**P.G. DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY**

## **National Seminar on Narrating Partition: History, Memory, Trauma (19-20 February 2020)**

### **Concept Note**

Partition literature is an imaginative and affective response to a series of blood-bath, displacement, dispossession and death of about 10 to 12 million people that resulted from the birth of two post-independence nations, India and Pakistan in the West and East. The magnitude of unparalleled horror of human cruelty and suffering accompanying India's independence is a conundrum that is represented and explored by literature.

Public and political histories of the partition explaining its causes as well as narrating its consequences have been written aplenty. Literature, however, involves the study of imaginative (literary), autobiographical and oral history of partition as experienced by men and women and their communities at the physical and psychic levels. The divide carves an otherwise culturally and emotionally integrated people inhabiting the subcontinent, notwithstanding their religious, linguistic and ethnic diversity, into nations at odds with one another.

The traumatic memory of violence and displacement as well as a terrible sense of alienation suffered by the people, ethical issues of guilt, justice and a sense of right and wrong and above all gendered inflexions of communal violence suffered by women because of biological and social reasons become the staple of partition narratives. Further, do some kinds of partitions have other templates, not necessarily relating to the creation of India and the two Pakistans? How to theorize them?

Therefore Partition literature offers a problematic with ramifications such as the following that can engage us critically.

1. Body as a site of communal and national politics
2. Migrancy, homelessness, statelessness
3. Framing memories: trauma and archiving
4. Partition and postmemory
5. Partition, communal violence and woman
6. Bio-politics and the post-partition nation-state

The above list can be much longer, with new issues to be addressed in the seminar as topics theoretically, and with the help of literary narratives. Since the seminar wants to explore new frontiers of partition narratives, efforts should be made to study relatively new and neglected narratives of various genres (novels, short-stories, poetry, memoirs, diary entries, letters, films, transcribed oral narratives and so on) and especially those from the North-east.

## Programme Schedule

**Wednesday, February 19**

**09.00 am - 10.00 am**

Venue: P.G. Department of English, Sambalpur University

**Registration**

**10.00 am – 10.30 am**

Inaugural Session

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

Chair: Vice Chancellor

**10.30 am – 10.45am**

Tea

**10.45 am – 11.45 am**

**First Session**

**Keynote Address:** Prof. Himadri Lahiri

Chair: Prof. Ashok Kumar Mohapatra

**Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics**

**11.45 am – 12.45 pm**

**Second Session – A**

Chair: Prof. Himadri Lahiri

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**Chandralekha Panda:** “Nighat M. Gandhi’s *Alternative Realities*: Partition as Oral History”

**Ramani Naik:** “Pseudo- Secularism in Post- Partitioned India: A Critical Study of Khuswant Singh’s *The End of India*”

**Sridatta Nirjharinee:** “Partition and Material Memory: A Critical Reading of Aanchal Malhotra’s *Remnants of Separation*”

**Second Session – B**

Chair: Prof. E. Raja Rao

Venue: Hall – II, P.G. Department of English

**Anshuman Mitra:** “Seeking Possible Explanations for the Partition of India and the Consequent Violence outside Partition Literature”

**Pradip Kumar Panda:** “Partition Scenario- Another form of British Exploitation”

**N. Suman Shelly:** “Examining Female Claustrophobic Experience in Attia Hosain’s *Sunlight on a Broken Column*”

**12.45 pm – 01.45 pm**

**Third Session - A**

Chair: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mukherjee

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**Javaid Ahmad Mir:** “Partition and Migration”

**Saroja Mandal:** “Partition Leads to Social Dislocation: Post-Partition Decadence in Attia Hussain’s *Sunlight on the Broken Column*”

**Madhusmita Sukla:** “Issue of Homelessness, Violence, and Migration: A study of Bhisham Sahni’s selected writings”

**Third Session - B**

Chair: Dr.Panchanan Mishra

Venue: Hall – II, P.G. Department of English

**Chinmayee Nanda:** “An Exploration of female characters in select short stories of Saddat Hasan Manto”

**Snehasis Maiti Rajib Das:** “The Dynamics of Woman Abduction, Recovery and Thereafter: Partition Trauma Reconsidered in Rajinder Singh Bedi’s “Lajwanti” and Amrita Pritam’s *Pinjar*”

**Rashmita Kullu:** “Found to be Continuity of Madness: A review on “Memories of Madness: stories of 1947”

**01.45 pm – 02.30**

Lunch

**02.30 – 03. 45**

**Fourth Session – A**

Chair: Professor Sabita Tripathy

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**Swarnamayee Purohit:** “Pedagogy, History and Partition Literature in Classroom”

**Anuradha Mishra:** “Agha Shahid Ali’s Kashmir: The Controversial Child of Partition”

**Nibedita Patel:** “A Lost Paradise: Kashmir in *Shalimar the Clown*”

**Sushree Lipsa Mishra:** “Partition, a conspiracy on innocence”

**Fourth Session – B**

Chair: Kalidas Misra

Venue: Hall – II, P.G. Department of English

**Pretty Priyam:** “What would have made *Lajwanti* a ‘good’ wife? Is the answer unsettling?”

**Rajendra Rana:** “Lajwanti: A Study of Women Abduction”

**Seemantika Das Dubey:** “Women during Partition with special reference to *Lajwanti* by Rajinder Singh Bedi”

**Bidya Singh and Prasanta Kumar Padhi:** “Love in the time of Partition: A critical study of Vikram Seth’s *A Suitable Boy*”

**03.45 pm - 04.00 pm**

Tea

**04.00 pm – 05.00pm**

**Fifth Session – A**

Chair: Dr.Kamdeba Sahu

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**Deepica Elizabeth Lakra:** “Relocation Homeland and Motifs of Partition”

**Pruthwiraj Padhan:** “Reflection of statelessness and hope of existence in postcolonial India with references to *Sea of Poppies* by Amitav Ghosh”

**Pramod Kumar Jal:** “The Fault Zone(s) of a Land”

**Fifth Session – B**

Chair: Dr.Aloka Patel

Venue: Hall – II, P.G. Department of English

**Sasikanta Mohanty:** “The Issue of Homelessness, Women Victimization and Trauma: A Study of Saadat Hasan Manto’s Select Stories”

**Mahesh Chandra Dash:** “Situating the Subjugation of Subalterns: A Reading of Bhisham Sahni’s *Tamas*”

**Anwesha Tripathy:** Statelessness in Manto's *Toba Tek Singh*

## Thursday, February 20

9.30 am – 11. 00 am

### Sixth Session – A

Chair: Prof. Ashok Kumar Mohapatra

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**Anjali Tripathy:** “Women, Memory and the Partition: A Study of Shauna Singh Baldwin’s *What the Body Remembers*”

**P. Muralidhar Sharma:** “Shifting Topographies: The Female Performing Body in Partition Narratives”

**Chaitali Choudhury:** “Gandhi’s Body and the Creation of National Border”

**Pallavi Panda:** “Writing Body, History and Nation with Reference to Jyotirmoyee Devi’s *The River Churning*”

**Sonam Debta:** “Displaced and Entrapped Body: A Reading of *Pinjar: The Skeleton*”

### Sixth Session – B

Chair: Dr. Sisir Kumar Swain

Venue: Hall – II, P.G. Department of English

**Ramesh Chandra Pradhani:** “Search for Freedom & Identity in Amitav Ghosh’s Novel *The Shadow Lines*”

**Swagatika Dash:** “Women as Prey”

**Banishree Behera:** “Living through and for the patriarch; A study of women’s status in the society in Joseph Conrad’s *Heart of Darkness* and Amrita Pritam’s *Pinjar*”

**Manzoor Ahmad Rather and Anupama Deshraj:** “Perennial Consciousness of Women during the Partition of India”

**Situprakash Rath:** “Partition, Communal Violence and Woman”

10.45 am – 11.00 am

Tea

**11.00 am – 12.15 pm**

**Seventh Session**

**Plenary Talks**

Chair: Prof. Kalida Misra

Speakers

Prof. Angshuman Kar

Prof. E. Raja Rao

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mukherjee

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**12.15 pm – 1.30 pm**

**Eighth Session A**

Chair: Dr. Aloka Patel

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**Ashapura Dash:** “Narrating Partition in Autobiography: A Study of Nayantara Sahgal’s *From Fear Set Free*”

**Rosy Barik:** “Kaleidoscopic picture of Partition through the K S Duggal’s “Alien Heart”

**Chandramani and M. Aishvarya:** “Heart-rending Realism of Partition: Traumatic Experiences of Puro (*Pinjar*) and Lenny (*Ice Candy Man*)”

**Purnima Mayee Dash:** “Impact of partition, post-memory & communal violence portrayed in ‘The Shadow Lines’”

Eighth Session: B

Chair: Dr. Nanda Kishore Mishra

**Venue: Hall – II, P.G. Department of English**

**Saloman Kumar:** “Atrocity and Trauma in Select Partition Stories of Saadat Hassan Manto”

**Sasmita Kallo:** “Partition, Postmemory and Question of Spirituality in Nandita Das’s Movie *Manto*”

**Sachin Kullu:** “Impacts of Politics in Human Psyche in Saadat Hasan Manto’s *Toba Tek Singh*”

**Ajit Kumar Dash:** “Insecurity and Communal Trauma of the victims of partition in Mahesh Dattani’s *Final Solutions*”

**01.30 pm – 2.15 pm**

**Lunch**



**02.15 pm – 3.30 pm**

Ninth Session A

Chair: Dr. Angshuman Kar

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

**Ankita Panda:** “Sociology of Fear in Public Space in Gulzaar’s Raavi Paar and Other Short Stories”

**Swetlana Tirkey:** “Conflicted and disparate ideas of identity: A Reading of Rita Chowdhury *The Chinatown Days* and Temsula Ao's *These Hills Called Home: Stories from a Warzone*”

**Chandana Sahu:** “Ubiquitous cries of women in Muslim community: *The Women’s Courtyard* by Khadija Mastur”

**Pratiksha Dansana:** “Identity Crisis in Partition Literature”

**03.30 pm – 04.00 pm**

Tenth Session

Valedictory Session

Venue: Seminar Hall, P.G. Department of Economics

## Abstracts

**Aakanksha Pathak**

**Framing memories Of Trauma and archiving in the novel “The Collector’s Wife” by Mitra Phukan**

The political turmoil in the north-eastern state has been one of the intriguing topics in the partition novels written by the great Indian writers. North-eastern Indian literature and its tales have abounded in the novels of these writers. The portrayal of India and its dynamic socio-political aspects has been a common theme in the literary texts. There are various underrepresented facts of the north-eastern state which has been given importance and is highlighted vigorously. Mitra Phukan’s book “The Collector’s Wife” has successfully delineated the troubled political situation and the prevailing instability in the small town of Assam called Parbaturi. The tremendous situation of the place is depicted with the help of major character Rukmini Bezboruah. The heightened political climate of the north-eastern region in particular and the disruptions associated with it is illustrated in this novel. The strong political awareness and the political instability in the region are juxtaposed with the personal aspects and conveyed to the readers. The setting of the novel adds to the purpose of the writer in acknowledging the readers of the political explorations of the place. Mitra Phukan has unveiled the political violence dominating its existence in the north-eastern region to its readers. A realistic situation with the trace of twin thread of social-political experiences makes the novel a page-turner. This paper analyses this novel from the narrative of partition and showcases the excellence of Mitra Phukan in transforming the complex and unwieldy event.

**Keywords-** North eastern state, political turmoil and instability, partition narrative, trauma, archiving.

**Ajit Kumar Dash****Insecurity and Communal Trauma of the victims of partition in Mahesh Dattani's *Final Solutions***

Partition brings a lot of memories to the nations and the inhabitants, but these memories sometimes give birth to a place of insecurity among our own brothers. That's where the real communal tension starts. That communalism divides the minds into religious cults and that results the hatred and prejudice among them. The sense of insecurity in Mahesh Dattani's play *Final Solutions* brings out the communal division and the communal trauma in the minds of its characters. *Final Solutions* articulates the humanistic concerns of communism during post-partition India. The play centred on the worst incident of Ayodhya disputes. It revolves around one Hindu family where two Muslim boys are taking refuge in that house in order to hide from the mob. The character Hardika, although the most mature and eldest mind in the family, cannot accept the presence of two Muslim boys in her home because of the traumatic incident she had experienced during the partition of India of 1947. How the communal and traumatic disharmony of the two communities influence memories of the partition, how it influences their lives generation wise after the partition, how these anti-social riots create a huge difference in the minds of endurers, how the communal violence creates the spiritual losses of the partition victims; these are the several points my paper will be discussing.

**Key words:** Communal Trauma, Post- Partition Memory, Religious Masks, Communal Violence

**Ajit Kumar Kullu****W.H. Auden's "Partition" as History**

W.H. Auden writes "Partition," in 1966, almost two decades after the actual partition of India. It is argued that the poem captures the act of partition as detailed as a book of history. It primarily talks about Cyril Radcliff whose job was to decide boundaries between two would be independent peoples, who seemed to be irreconcilable because of their "different diets and incompatible Gods." All acts of partitions are ruthless and so are their consequences. It is interesting to note how the world had been responding to the cause, course and the cost of partition. Auden writes about India's partition from the perspective of a poet and not that of a historian even though we get so much of a historical overview of the tragedy and the limitations of a cold clinical approach to handle the complexities of the issues involved.

**Ajit Kumar Mukherjee****The Traumatic Divide: The Literature on the Partition of Bengal**

Bengal partition is no way different from the Punjab partition, but it has not been subject matter of many writers either in Bengal or other parts of India. There was an influx of refugees from East Bengal who have been provided with shelter by the govt. of India in different parts of the country.

The paper shall make an attempt to find out the cause of the absence of great work of art on Bengal Partition theme. Further what is available, and how far they have been able to narrate the sufferings of the destitute will be a point of discussion in the paper. The paper will deal with two Bengali novels: Bimal Mitra's "Ekak Dasak Shatak" and Joytirmayee Devi's "The River Churning" (Epar Ganga, Opar Ganga) and a film "Meghe Dhaka Tara". Of course, the paper will also discuss Amitabh Ghosh's "The Circle of Reason", "Shadow Line" and "Hungry Tide."

**Anjali Tripathy****Women, Memory and the Partition: A Study of Shauna Singh Baldwin's *What the Body Remembers***

It is common knowledge that violence was perpetrated on female body in a major way during the partition of India into India and Pakistan and the resultant suffering and trauma of women have been recuperated in fiction and memoir both by female as well male writers. In this paper I would not address the different forms of violence women were subjected to; rather I would focus on the effect of violence on female body and psyche in Shauna Singh Baldwin's partition novel *What the Body Remembers*. My objective is to discuss the novel as a literature of trauma and explore in it the possibilities of self-reclamation through remembering that is in turn inherent in remembering. I seek to explain how re-remembering is a narrative strategy of playing out and piecing together different versions of the same event of 'trauma'. I will also pay special attention to such texts as Toni Morrison's *Beloved* (1987) which deploy woman's body as an archival site of collective memory, 'rememory' and resistance in embattled postcolonial situations against the power of the state and other economic and political structures.

**Ankita Panda**

### **Sociology of Fear in Public Space in Gulzar's Raavi Paar And Other Short Stories**

Partition gave the darkest moments in the history of the subcontinent, when millions lost their lives, homes, and their sense of self and community. It was an event that turned friends into foes, everyday people into refugees and created divisions along religious lines that were cut so deep that the effects are still being felt today. Partition not only designates the rupture of the nation but also stands for the rupture in people's lives. Partition as has been recorded by the political history did not happen once. It has happened many times and is still continuing in the form of riots, strikes, terrorism, various forms of exclusions and discrimination. They generate a similar kind of fear. They act as constant reminders not only of what happened but what could happen again literally at any moment. These environmental clues keep people worried and afraid about their living space and their safety within it. A feeling that the community is changing for the worse may produce not only a generalized anxiety but a specific fear of crime. The Partition has left behind a legacy of narrowness and bitterness, the stereotyping, the memories and the sharp division of community.

The Partition has influenced the works of an entire generation of writers and continues to do so. Gulzar, who himself, has witnessed Partition first-hand knows how deeper this so called "geographical partition" has affected the individual psyche. It is a theme that he has gone back to again and again in his writings. This paper focuses on some stories from Gulzar's famous short story collection *Raavi Paar and Other Stories*. It deals with Partition as a recurring psychological event that produces fear of the other. In a world perceived to be scary, unpredictable, and chaotic, dichotomies such as good versus evil, us versus them become intensified as we go on heightened alert and assume possible dangerous intentions on the part of the others.

**Anshuman Mitra**

### **Seeking Possible Explanations for the Partition of India and the Consequent Violence outside Partition Literature**

The demand for a separate state for the Muslims continuously gained momentum until it resulted in the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan in August 1947. A lot has been written about this monumental event, its causes, its aftermath and the impact of it all on the victims but are there supplementary explanations to be found about partition and the consequent violence outside the genre of Partition Literature? I think, yes. In this paper, I try to do exactly that by taking into consideration certain elements

from Pankaj Mishra's *Butter Chicken in Ludhiana* which is a travel narrative and Mahesh Dattani's *Final Solutions* which is a play dealing with communal riots, and relating them with a number of partition texts. This might also explain why the hatred that was seen during and after partition has not died out with time.

**Anupama Deshraj**

### Partition Writings –Then and Now

Partition has influenced the writers of different backgrounds greatly. Partition literature is new in the way in which the writers have unfolded the events or effects of Partition in their writing. Fictionalized characters give the readers what history cannot. Great writers like Khuswant Singh's *Train to Pakistan*, Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar*, Bhimshan Shani's *Tamas*, Bapsi sidhwas's *cracking India*, sadat Manto's short stories, *Azadi Adhi Raat Mai*. All these writers have written about the pain, agony, anguish, violence, exploitation of women through fictionalized characters making them so real that readers believe that they really exists. Even after 72 years of Partition writers are writing about Partition through travelogue, memoirs and fiction ( on both sides of the border).

As an event of shattering consequence, the Partition of India remains significant today. While Partition sounds smooth on paper, the reality was horrific. More than eight million people migrated and one million died in the process. The forced migration, violence between Hindus and Muslims, and mass widowhood were unprecedented and well-documented. What was less obvious but equally real was that millions of people had to realign their identities, uncertain about who they thought they were. The rending of the social and emotional fabric that took place in 1947 is still far from mended. The Two Nation theory has failed to bring any long term result. Communal violence is still felt by the people. Every writer and poet on both sides have experienced that the Partition created more problems than solving any.

The narrative can be seen to be changing from the time immediately after Partition to the present day. But one can still find a common strain running through the narratives, of then and now- the suffering of women. The event of Partition riots mirror's the crisis, oppression and suppression of women. The life of women existed in odds, feelings of struggle, mass massacre and bloodshed. It was the women who suffered alone. The Pain and Pathos of women in "**Pinjar**", "**Train to Pakistan**", "**Tamas**" and "**Cracking India**". Partition has etched unhealed wounds physically and mentally on women. With the lapse of time the psychological, physical and mental Pain of Women from both the communities have lessened or increased is yet to be evaluated.

The new narratives written by the second generation about their parents, grandparents suffering gives new dimension and light to women who suffered the most all alone in the society. **Remnants of a separation** by Aanchal Mahotra, **Understanding gender** by kamala Bhasin, and **Divided by Partition United by Resilience** by Mallika Ahluwali are some of the new narratives written by women from a new perspective. Thus this paper intends to study the effects of Partition especially on women.

**Keywords:** Partition, memoirs, travelogue, violence, agony, anguish, pain, and narratives.

**Anuradha Mishra**

### Agha Shahid Ali's Kashmir: The Controversial Child of Partition

The event of liberation of our country was marked by the greatest nightmare of Indian history called 'the partition'. The partition of the Indian subcontinent based on religion led to the formation of two new countries India and Pakistan and caused the greatest migration in the history of the world which drew to a closure in 1948 with millions of people being uprooted and dead. As partition related violence of mass

murders, rapes, and the cruelest execution of hatred raged across both the countries, Kashmir being a Muslim majority state was manipulated and forced by Pakistani government to join it. Since then Kashmir has been a disputed land between India and Pakistan. In the Late 1980s, decades of conflicting interest of India and Pakistan led to violent unrest in the valley when the Muslim majority of Kashmir called for *Azadi*. This violent self-assertion of the major religious sect of the valley acted against the Hindus of the valley namely the Pandits, who had to flee the valley in the 1990s as the cruel acts of murders and rapes during the partition were repeated. This was answered by the nation-state apparatus by deploying large number of military and paramilitary forces, making the once paradise a heavily guarded piece of land. Caught between this nationalistic desire of India and Pakistan, Kashmir lost its sovereignty, its peace, its beauty and became another site of religious hatred and sectarian violence.

Agha shahid Ali's poetry is an invitation to visit this "country without a post office" in the hope that the silence will be broken and the world will hear the laments of his homeland torn apart by communal violence and state violence. Ali uses memory to recreate his homeland, the Kashmir he knew and grew up in, which becomes more of an imaginary land, a memoryscape. This paper will attempt to look at the disputed land of Kashmir through Ali's poetry that covers the limitless suffering of the people of Kashmir, violence of the partition of India and its consequences, the pangs in exile, and the nostalgic memory of homeland.

### Anwasha Tripathy

#### Statelessness in Manto's *Toba Tek Singh*

In one of the most famous short stories written about the Indian Partition, Sadat Hassan Manto verbalises the psychological agony felt by hundreds of thousands of people who were rendered homeless overnight in 1947. The utter hysteria caused by the sudden demarcation of boundaries that did not exist before was especially palpable in belts near the Indo-Pak border. The human mind tends to rationalise inconsistencies - these freshly forged borders were arbitrary in the human mind, but they were physically reinforced by the state. Those of sound mental health recognised this ridiculousness but were also too compliant to question it. Toba Tek Singh's characters being mentally unsound, however, do not hold back from questioning this abrupt change of nationality, and in their naivety pose rather profound questions. The narration does not comment on or make light of their queries and conclusions, instead, is imbued with a tone of understanding empathy for these poor people. Bishan Singh's quest to find out whether Toba Tek Singh is in India or Pakistan also re-establishes the human need to desperately identify with something. His refusal to go to either of the two countries in the climax represents Manto's own indignant resolve before he finally left for Pakistan.

### Ashapura Dash

#### Narrating Partition in Autobiography: A Study of Nayantara Sahgal's from *Fear Set Free*

The Partition of British-India marks the end of colonialism and the beginning of postcolonialism in South Asia. The writers of Partition literature can be denoted as 'postcolonial writers'. Although majority of Partition writers are men, several woman writers have also written about it. Nayantara Sahgal is one of them, who narrates the partition quite aptly in her second book of autobiography *From Fear Set Free* (1962).

Being born in a politically active family, Sahgal's writings can be read as testimony of nation building, documents of freedom movement and records of Indian political development. In her life narratives her personal theme is very artistically and dexterously woven into the political theme of the nation. She was witness to the devastation and suffering of the partition. She blames the partition for taking a wrong decision in her personal life, her own marriage. Due to the partition many businessmen from

Lahore came to Delhi and stayed there as refugees. Sahgal developed an affair with one of them and decided to marry. But, these businessmen were having completely different lifestyles than the original inhabitants of India. This was the source of incompatibility in her marital life. She links her post-marital life with post-independence period of India. As her marriage brought independence along with separation from near ones so also in case of India, independence came at the cost of partition, separation from own people.

Sahgal narrates the problems cropped up during partition in the newly-formed countries – the problems of refugees, communal violence, supplying food to the citizens etc. As the country was divided into two based on religious beliefs, everywhere communal violence erupted. It was a painful situation for the well-wishers of India. Mahatma Gandhi went for a fast to stabilise the situation. Though he was successful in his fast but he lost his life. He sacrificed his life for maintaining harmony in the country. Sahgal points at the Hindu-Muslim divide as the sole cause of his death. Thus, as a closest observer, Sahgal narrates one after another all the events associated with the partition.

**KEY WORDS:** devastation, suffering, separation, refugees, communal violence

### **Banishree Behera**

#### **Living through and for the patriarch: A study of women's status in the society in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness and Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar***

Heart of Darkness was written when women were regarded as inferior sex. In this novel they played their role without any power. The peripheral status of women in the novel is simply another example of European male power. The voiceless and powerless female characters in the novel echo the place of women in the society and in a man's life. Most of the female characters are unnamed and few named characters have hardly to say anything in the novel.

This proposed study tries to explore Conrad's attitude towards women which is certainly typically Victorian. He openly admits "women must be beautiful, sophisticated, chaste, tender, dignified, 'angel in the house': but must be confined to illusion never trying to grasp the reality and self realization". The first women character portrayed by Conrad is Marlow's aunt, where she is seen solving Marlow's problem by getting a job through her influence.

Conrad through Marlow proudly states that "I tried the woman. I Charlie Marlow set the woman to work, to get a job". She believes a colonial enterprise is something like an emissary of light, something like a lower sort of apostle.

Other unnamed characters are the Greek fate sisters as mere symbols as they have no role to play other than knitting, perhaps the dark destiny of Marlow and others. The readers and Marlow next encounters the black native girl, Kurtz's consort. Conrad again represents the two leading female characters as Kurtz's mistress and Kurt's intended where as the two male lead characters are named.

Marlow describes her as "She was savage and superb wild-eyed and magnificent' which is attraction at the same time repulsion, just ones feeling for wilderness."

On the other hand, Partition of India in 1947 was a seismic event. India a region of myriad languages and religions, the biggest being Islam and Hinduism- was separated under the pretext of easing religious tensions. A massive exodus began, with Indian Muslims heading west to the newly created Pakistan and Indian Hindus heading in the opposite direction. All sides lost ancestral lands, roots and possessions, but the greatest was the bloodletting that took place throughout the population exchange. Violence against women being a major part of it as history has witnessed physical, sexual and psychological violence striking epidemic women worldwide.

The proposed study also tries to explore gender biased violence during the partition by examining Amrita Pritam's novel Pinjar. Through the protagonist Purro, this novel conveys the message that Pinjar is a Story of continuous wounds of patriarchy and partition, and how it turns people into skeleton. Purro eventually threatens the fate of women worldwide, not only in India or Pakistan. This paper is an effort to highlight the agony that accompany processes of a gendered identity formation during partition. This paper also brings out how age old family conflicts, communities and nations ruthlessly play out on bodies and identities of women.

**Bidya Singh and Prasanta Kumar Padhi**

**Love in the time of Partition: A critical study of Vikram Seth's *A Suitable Boy***

Happy endings are an integral part of almost every story. The stories may be formed out of different institutions like love, marriage, family and ethics, which are being profoundly discussed in his works. Complexities of human relationship is being virtualized and delineated by the adaptations in the modern artefacts. Vikram Seth is a visionary who made the modern man to think differently and to have new perspective over the partition literatures. He is awarded with several titles such as Padma Shri, Sahitya Academy Award, Pravasi Bharatiya Samman, WH Smith Literary Award and Crossword Book Award for his literary master piece *A Suitable Boy* (1993). His work portrays an Indian canon, which vividly describes the beauty of the post-independence period. His other noted works are 'The Frog and the Nightingale' (1994), *Mapping* (1980), *An Equal Music* (1999), *Two Lives* (2005), *The Golden Gate* (1986). His novel explores the idea of love and marriage at the time of Partition. Finding a suitable match was way too difficult and the stability which one seeks unfolds the multifaceted nature of the society. Seth in his book *A Suitable Boy* explores the problems and the tension that builds in between the three families- Meheras, Kapoors and Khans. Meanwhile Seth's depiction of the love between Lata and Kabir, adds a spice to the whole story. The main objective of the paper is to discuss about the post-independent social and economical atmosphere with respect to the love and insecurities that is wildly celebrated in Seth's works. That will also helps in the study of gender and sexual indeterminacy.

**Keywords:** post-independence, love, marriage, stability, insecurities, indeterminacy

**Braja Kishore Sahoo**

**Bapsi Sidhwa's 'Ice-Candy Man' -As A Novel of Partition**

The aim of my research paper is to study the postcolonial perspectives on Partition in Bapsi Sidhwa's novel, *Ice-Candy- Man* through the eyes of a child-narrator belonging to the Parsi diaspora in colonial Lahore, Pakistan. Bapsi Sidhwa describes the traumatic tale of Partition days when the lofty ideal of nationalism was suddenly bartered away for communal thinking resulting in unprecedented devastation, political absurdities and deranged social sensibilities. The novel has a younger heroine Lenny who goes through a process of maturation during the book. In the end, she is no longer a small child starting to collect her first memories, but a girl on the threshold of puberty, The paper discusses how the text portrays partition's role in not only destroying the subcontinent's communal life, but also in the reconstruction of multiple identities. By highlighting the plight of abducted woman, the novel can also be interpreted as a gender narrative of displacement and dispossession caused by the dismemberment of the subcontinent.

**Chaitali Choudhury**

**Gandhi's Body and the Creation of National Border**

Following Jinnah's clarion call of "Direct Action," as communal violence affected different parts of India, from early November 1946 to 2 March 1947, M.K Gandhi spent his days in and around violence-stricken

Noakhali. At the fag end of his life—during and after “vivisection” of India—Gandhi performed *brahmacharya*-experiment-turned-*mahayajna* by sleeping naked first with his private physician Sushila Nayyar and finally with his nineteen-year-old grand-niece Manu Gandhi to test his self-control and firmness in addressing people while preaching nonviolence and communal harmony. Gandhi bore the scars of mass mayhem and brutal slaughter, and brooded over trauma of this bloodbath, despair of displacement and agony of loss—material and moral. But “the father of the nation,” unable to accept the inevitability of the partition, visualized these political events and national issues concerning independence and partition as “flaws” and “unfitness” of his inner self. Consequently, he took recourse to his highest form of *brahmacharya* with a view to stabilize the nation-at-distress and to prevent India’s “vivisection.” In last months of 1946 *brahmacharya*—abstinence from sex—was culminated into a symbolic order of the highest sense of purity. The ideal state of *brahmacharya*, Gandhi identified with the perfect state of the eunuch where male and female sensibilities merge together in ascetic purity, annihilating gender-binary and libidinal desire, and generating moral and spiritual power. Gandhi thus sought to move beyond his male sexual psyche and embrace the identity of a “pure” eunuch, scripting his aspired nation on this body. His body was purified and made sacred and so was the nation. Thus eunuchism was sought to become his sacred political weapon to restore peace and avert the impending partition.

Vacillating with a series of dichotomies—lust / love, desire / devotion, impurity / purity, and impotency and potency—Gandhi perceived his body as the microcosm of the nation and his sexuality as a metaphor for demonic forces leading to the individual or collective degradation. Consequently, his body became a political spectacle of India’s Partition in 1947, and his *brahmacharya-mahayajna* with Manu in Noakhali was envisaged as a symbolic castration of his sexuality. With this symbolic act, Gandhi staged the outer violence on his mental landscape, and the inner self-control was deemed to corroborate the outer control. Gandhi’s pursuit of the eunuch body scripted the whole contours of partition-politics prevailing all over India from 1946 until his tragic assassination in 1948. Gandhi’s aspired that eunuch body embodied the past, the present and an overshadowed future of India—the inner domain of spiritual cultural and the political tension. His naked body in cultivating eunuchism sought to visiblize India’s “pure” culture where people irrespective of caste, creed, class, religion, sex and gender merge. This paper, on the backdrop of issues such as Gandhi and Partition-Politics, explores Gandhi’s engagements with partition. It seeks to explore how his physicality constitutes the language of his aspired nation and how Gandhi forms its symbolic moral border which is always threatened with ‘penetrations’. It also discusses how his body becomes a focal site of memory and hence history of struggles, negotiations and traumas of the partition.

**Key Words:** Partition Politics, Gandhi and the Question of National Borders, Sexualities

**Chandana Sahu**

**Ubiquitous cries of Women in Muslim community: *The Women’s Courtyard* by Khadija Mastur**

Set against the backdrop of freedom movement of 1940s, *The Women’s Courtyard* projects the clustered experiences of women’s dilemma. Originally published in the year 1962 as *Aangan*, it was first translated into English by Neelam Hussain in 2001 as *The Inner Courtyard* and later it was retranslated into English by Daisy Rockwell in 2018 with the title *The Women’s Courtyard*. Khadija Mastur was an acclaimed literary figure in Urdu literature who was received the Adamjee Award for *Aangan*. Daisy Rockwell’s retranslation of this book unveils the work to English readers as well as sets different bars as compare to its previous translation and encapsulates a feminist tract that questions love, marriage and the need for happy ending. The narrative encompasses the saga of four generations revolving around births, marriages, suicides, imprisonments, sexual assault, divorce and taking in Gandhi’s leadership of the national movement, the rise of the Muslim league, and the birth of Pakistan. It too delivers a longing for the pre-eminent past and suffocation of the present havoc. The domestic focus of the narrative is packed with constraints of



patriarchal norms. Alia, the protagonist of the novel, is constantly illusioned and disillusioned. She not only rejects her mother's amoral cynicism but also the romantic idealism of her sister, Tehmina. She seeks independence, and acquires it through education. Confined within the four walls of house, this narrative discusses the psyche of women and their struggle to crawl into the mainstream. My paper will critically interrogate the social and political structure so as to study the inner turmoil of the individual fractioned with the outer condition of the novel. It further brings to light, questions such as: Does domestic confinement and the 'Purdah' in a muslim household means an apolitical identity? What are the ways in which the confinements of the social space disable women from taking part in the broader political narrative?

**Keywords:** Independence, Communalism, Trauma, Memory, Patriarchy, Social Structure, Cultural Division, Oppression.

### Chandralekha Panda

#### Nighat M. Gandhi's *Alternative Realities*: Partition as Oral History

The paper aims to draw attention to the multi-layered meaning and the various templates in which partition can be read, especially by women writers and women narrators. The paper will be discussed based on *Alternative Realities* by Nighat M. Gandhi published in the year 2013 and will also make a comparison with other similar texts such as *The Other Side of Silence* by Urvashi Butalia published in the year 1998. The texts essentially are compilation of life experiences told by women, the paper will explore the labyrinths of perspectives through which these are received. The paper will also delve into the themes of gender and identity and the angst of nostalgia and remembering, that mostly predominates in these narrations. On a broader scale, the paper aims to discuss the emancipation that the people (mostly women) seek through the act of narrating and their search for someone who would listen to them. In the process of narration, these women try to reestablish their identity- the one that they long for in the present that is not fractured by violence and societal pressures from their past. The paper will further address the notion of memory in narration and the complexity resulting from the feeling of uprootedness that still causes anxiety in 21<sup>st</sup> century where the definition of identity itself is being constantly challenged and redefined.

### Chandramani and M. Aishvarya

#### Heart-rending Realism of Partition: Traumatic Experiences of Puro (*Pinjar*) and Lenny (*Ice Candy Man*)

Since time immemorial, many horrifying (and especially gruesome) events have established abysmal and eternal scars in the hearts of people throughout the world. One such ghastly event that took the world by storm can be witnessed in the Indian literature. This inhuman episode is remembered in Indian history as 'the partition of two nations namely India and Pakistan' in 1947. The description of this inevitable historical event can be found in pieces in most of the Indian writings. India's stand on the traumatic memory of violence and displacement can be also be perceived from its projection in various historical bollywood movies. Several Indian partition novels and memoirs: Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* (1938), R. K. Narayan's *Waiting for Mahatma* (1956), Kamala Markandaya's *Some Inner Fury* (1955), Bapsi Sidhwa's *Ice Candy Man* (1988), Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* (1980) and *Shame* (1983), Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan* (1956), Attia Hosain's *Sunlight on a Broken Column* (1961), Bhisham Sahni's *Tamas* (1974), Rahi Masoom Reza's *A Village Divided* (1966), Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar* (1950) and several others are based on different interpretation and milieu. Many writings received much critical acclaim for its scope and bold

projection of the inside story. These partition novels are not discussed as a medium of amusement rather they are examined as sagas of compassionate innocence. In this paper, an attempt will be made to compare the women experience of Amrita Pritam's *Puro (Pinjar)* and Bapsi Sidhwa's *Lenny (Ice Candy Man)* who were the epitome of violence against women and ultimate surrender to existential fate. Women protagonists in the paper are shown as experiencing multi-faceted trauma during the unsettling and devastating days of partition. In short, they reveal their trauma of partition through their memories. The characters in the novels portrayed the profound torture, displacement, dehumanisation, hopelessness and uncertainty. Thus, in this paper, I endeavour to analyse the turmoils of times, its impact and intensity of the partition on the masses of both India and Pakistan. The paper also tries to highlight that narrative records of the partition commotion have provided ample scope to bring back the ruthless recollections of the division of the two nation.

**Keywords:** brutality, partition, traumatic memory, displacement, sagas, commotion, ruthless.

### Chinmayee Nanda

#### An Exploration of the female protagonists in select short stories of Saddat Hasan Manto

My paper focuses on the plight of women during the partition and their confrontation as reflected in the select short stories of Saddat Hasan Manto. The portraiture is quite candid and has elements of realism. Most of the female characters are undergoing a severe traumatic experience due to partition yet their unconventional encounter with each given situation is something unusual taking into consideration, the contemporary society. These stories reflect his incessant trial to comply with the catastrophic event in the life of a large multitude. The fabrication and his conduct towards the women characters is transformed into a complex and at times an ambivalent one. His portrayal of suffering during 1947 is a reflection of women enduring the frightful state of crime, their rescue and retrieval against men's bestiality without surrendering even in a wretched state. His characters seem to be quite assertive, non-compliant even in a socially marginalized circumstance, as opposed to the prevailing, conventional and male-dominated community.

**Keywords:** Feminism, partition, patriarchy, plight of women, gender roles

### Deepica Elizabeth Lakra

#### Relocation Homeland and Motifs of Partition

Ideally, literatures presented the cultural narratives but over time film has rapidly taken over the task of emblematic representation of identity. Films, specifically dealing with the events of India's Partition has emerged as a reading of memory and traumatic experience of migrants to a new land. The portrayal of migrants in the film especially the horrendous events encountered by women characters, symbolically present the lived experience of the mass also depicting the death of humanity under the scheme of Partition. These diasporic experiences of the displaced character from the films, explores the sense of statelessness and longing via episodic flashback of 'homeland'. Calling homeland as 'Desh' in most of these films has the same passionate feeling, which resurfaces in the melodramatic cinematic images. These images are rather violent in the jingoistic present. The earliest film *Chinnamul* (Uprooted, 1950) by Nema Ghosh, on partition presents realistic images of the displaced, nostalgia and lawlessness in a newly formed Nation- is intense and yet mild in its language. Whereas, present day film as *Pinjar* (2003) by Chandraprakash Dwivedi, and few scenes from *Bhag Milkha Bhag* (2013) by Rakesh Omprakash Mehra are violent, provoking communal violence and religious conflicts. This paper aims to discuss migrancy, homelessness and

statelessness through women character from the film mentioned and few others. It would be explored through mise-en-scène and the diasporic elements in the films.

**Key Words:** Desh, Migration, Refugee, Stateless, Nation-state, Mise-en-scène, Melodrama.

### **E. Raja Rao**

#### **‘Metaphor of Madness’ and Beyond: An Analysis of ‘Violence’ in Saros Cowasjee and K S Duggal’s *Orphans of the Storm***

This paper will make an attempt to show the darker side of man’s self which becomes very much prominent in such critical situations like the partition of India, a historic moment when the country was divided into two nations, India and Pakistan. Struck by the petty factional interests, both Hindus and Muslims were found indulging in the most heinous activities of genocide, abduction, rape, loot and destruction of property. These stories which emerge out of this bleak situation shook the very foundations of humanity, so much so Alok Bhalla, the author of a story collection, namely *Stories about the Partition of India*, reflects that the stories of partition have been anthologized “not in order to exorcise the past, but in the hope of initiating an ethical inquiry into the history of my age and place.” During the partition times, through a streak of vengeance, Man has suddenly become an “odious vermin.” He loses his rationality and is caught in a religious frenzy. He wreaks a holocaust in a once-pleasant Hindu-Muslim world. In the collection of stories, called *Orphans of the Storm* (1995) by Saros Cowasjee and K S Duggal, there are many stories which speak of man’s evil capacity to indulge in violence. According to a notable critic, overnight men were caught in a frenzy of brutal killing, abduction of women for “raping” them and making them destitute, bringing untold miseries on the innocent men and women, which could be aptly comprehended by the phrase, “Metaphor of Madness.” As mentioned in “Kali Raat” by Aziz Ahmad, the partition of India, immersed in a bloody bath, was symbolized by the personification of “Walpurgis night” which declares itself as “the black stresses of the Indian beloved,” “the magical night,” “the night of parting, of separation.” Such ghastly acts of killing and abduction, however, do not sum up the inter-racial relationship during the partition period. Many an incident has been marked by a silver lining of mutual respect, benignity and reciprocity. To say that human goodness has come to a naught during the partition period is wrong. Narendra Nath Mishra’s story “The Four Poster” and Khwaja Ahmad Abbas’s “A Debt to Pay” are bright examples of subtle nuances of human feelings towards the Other, a fact which many writers have lost sight of. Though both the protagonists of different faiths, one Muslim and the other Hindu, planned initially to kill the other, the soft qualities come out of both of them and they could stand as best models of humanity for the future generation.

### **Javaid Ahmad Mir**

#### **Partition and Migration**

The political ramification of Partition left India divided but it has left the psyche of millions affected by it. Several decades later, this horrific historical event still has the power to rouse strong feelings of alienation, creates the ‘other’ among neighbours and drive the communities apart. The outcome of Partition led to stress and strain among infinite number of humans and butchery of these innocent men, women and children. The bulk migration confirms massive violence, awfulness, heinous crimes, murder, abduction and rapes. The Women were the ill sufferer who had to face the music of religious and cultural persecution. Torture, humiliation, abduction, molestation and rapes were the order of the day. Ironically, women became the victims of the violence with their society while their neighbours became their enemy. The migration and exodus from north, east and west left people in shock and grief as they did not expect it. The killing of men, women, children, rape of the loved ones in front of the eyes of the family members, abduction, torture were the order of the day. Finding the lost ones in refugee camps, living there without any hope of a new

future. This paper highlights the suffering of the general masses during migration that took place across the borders. This will be illustrated through the novels, short stories, memoirs and narratives recorded.

**Keywords:**-Abduction, Molestation, Violence, Torture, Migration, Exodus, Partition.

### **Madhusmita Sukla**

#### **Issue of Homelessness, Violence, Migration: A detail study on Bhisham Sahni's selected writings**

The Partition and Independence of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 is considered to be the single most traumatic experience, a calamity that forever changed the shapes of the country and the lives of the people. The Partition is a much debated issue in the history of South Asia. One will never know how many people died in the riots which accompanied it, but it is now acknowledged that an estimated one million people died. Around twelve million people had to relocate themselves across the newly drawn boundaries, the magnitude of which remains unprecedented in recorded history. The Partition related violence and the subsequent uprooting caused unimaginable human suffering and misery, which has become a memory now. Many people have become homeless and they also left their own state. From that time to till now all people have been experiencing this partition as a customary tradition like no people would have that freedom to come across the strict line (border of nation). The partition of India and its Independence, introduces the Hindu Indians and the Muslim Pakistanis, however some of them have been staying opposite sides forcibly, which really mournful. Some writers expand delicately the human's plight and suffering of departing from their family and state unwillingly. This study focuses on various aspects of the Partition experiences. It outlines the main political developments that led to analyse the causes of the rise of communalism and how syncretism had to bow down to its forces; the bodily and psychological violence men and women faced; and the slavery, dislocation and resettlement of the migrants. It also deals with the role memory, history and literature play that invokes Partition in the most unexpected of times and places even sixty-six years after independence, leading to a rent in the secular fabric of the country. A study of these novels can perhaps prevent us from repeating the mistakes of the past and also reinforce secular values. In an attempt to understand the violence and terrific experience of partition, some novels have been chosen. They are Bhisham Sahni's 'Tamas', 'Pali' and 'Amritsar aa geya'.

**Keywords:** Partition, Homelessness, Statelessness, Violence, Displacement

### **Mahesh Chandra Dash**

#### **Situating the Subjugation of Subalterns: A Reading of Bhisham Sahni's Tamas**

The partition of Indian subcontinent in 1947 into two nations along religious lines covers those catastrophic moments in history that are deeply lacerated into the traumatic memories of many survivors even today. The communal violence during and after this historic blunder had tremendous far-reaching social and political implications. In this context, Bhisham Sahni's *Tamas* that attempts to prefigure the pain of partition in the form of the plight of the underprivileged amidst communal frenzy makes an interesting reading. The term *subaltern* that gained currency in the writings of Antonio Gramsci, the Italian Marxist leader, refers to common people who as Concise Oxford Dictionary puts it, are "of inferior rank". The ideologues of subaltern studies who point at the elitist bias of the writers of Indian history have tried to recast it by giving focus to the point of view of these people of subordinated ranks. Consequent upon this, the case of subalterns who have been given adequate representations in partition literature is open for reevaluation and reinterpretation. This paper aims at situating the subjugation of the subalterns depicted in Bhisham Sahni's *Tamas* in social, economic and political perspectives in addition to showing how their marginalization affects an upheaval in human relationships as well as social fabric in the context of exploitative and dehumanizing power of communalism.

**Key Words:** Partition, Subalterns, Subjugation, Marginalization, Communalism

**Manzoor Ahmad Rather**

### **Perennial Consciousness of Women during the Partition of India**

The partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 not only reflects communal thinking of Hindus and Muslims, but also, reflects how political decisions dominates and structures the process of human thoughts, peace, economy, psychology and above all a human life. Partition on the land lead to partition of wishes, hopes and lives of migrated people. Sadness, fears, brutality during partition has pulled writers to reveal through stories and novels. Common woman might have encountered atrocities the most, as she was deprived of facilities and priorities. They were used as easy mode of showing power and hatred over other religion. She left behind her home, happiness, and sailed through uncertainty, fear, pain and traumas. Still today, memories of partition haunt her. Past shadows, fears, pathos of her femininity along with hopes of harmony in her life still roll in form of tears, which reflect realities of her life during partition. Wrinkles around her eyes, shaking hands, bend of her posture does not obstacle in running through the memory lane of shadows of partition. Present paper attempts to portrait the pathos and fears of common woman during partition based on the interviews of migrated families conducted in Delhi region in 2019 by scholar. The families which settled in Delhi region, still remember the social and religious hatred experienced during partition. Women on one hand left behind their culture, food, language, rituals and on the other, experienced consequences of partition in the form of various atrocities. Present paper deals with the real experiences of common women during partition put in form of stories and narrations.

**Key words:** Partition of India, Memories of Pain and pathos of common women.

**N. Suman Shelly**

### **Examining Female Claustrophobic Experience in Attia Hosain's *Sunlight on a Broken Column***

Attia Hosain's *Sunlight on a Broken Column* originally published in 1961 gives a broad perspective of the pre-partition and the post-partition times. It is a herculean task to categorize the novel under one single theme. It is aesthetically very rich and therefore, there is several literary packing within the novel to be unpacked. Journeying from 1932 to nearly 1952, which is a very volatile period in Indian sub-continent, the novel thoroughly discusses the major socio-political changes ranging from Partition to self as its backdrop.

The time was very crucial as it witnessed the negotiations between power and pressure. Therefore, the nation as well as the individual struggled in every front such as psychological, social, national, etc. The fight for freedom with multiple overtones captivated the psyche of every single native. While the political authorities were trying their best to secure their spaces, there was another segment of the society which was remained isolated and unattended. It is the women who never directly involved themselves in the nationalist struggle of independence and were deprived of their freedom, rights and recognition. It opened the door for numerous households and women started to question the patriarchal domination and double standards within the society. Coming out of the threshold was then, just a dream.

*Sunlight on a Broken Column* discusses several events and characters as it amalgamates numerous sub-stories without overshadowing one another. As an era of chaos and confusion, this particular novel brings about a number of issues such as identity crisis, freedom, question of shame, cultural values associated with women and their violations, most interestingly, the politics behind their violation and the repercussions and many more. The difference between personal and social position created conflict in mind. In an atmosphere of nationalist struggle, the novel portrays the glimpse of changes and personal fight which an influential Muslim family faces through the lens of an adolescent female family member, Laila. Hosain tactfully

objects the subjective, individualistic rebellion of an aristocratic woman to the strictures of the society which alternately permits and prohibits her limited freedom. Autonomy, is, as such, only partial, and achieved by eventual compromise; but this is not primarily a feminist bildungsroman. Laila is Hosain's mirror-image; a witness to her time and to the division of her family and her nation. Therefore, *Sunlight on a Broken Column* is the moving Chronicle of a period and of a city, Lucknow, in its entire tarnished and decaying splendor with female claustrophobic experience as the focal point.

**Keywords:** Oppression, Marginalisation, Feudalism, Patriarchy, colonialism, Independence, Women question, Religion

**Nibedita Patel**

### **A Lost Paradise: Kashmir in *Shalimar the Clown***

Kashmir, region of the northwestern Indian subcontinent, has been the subject of dispute between India and Pakistan since the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947. Hari Singh, the maharaja of Kashmir, initially believed to maintain the independence of Kashmir, but, caught up in a train of events he signed an Instrument of Accession to the Indian union in October 1947. This was the signal for intervention both by Pakistan, which considered the state to be a natural extension of Pakistan, and by India. Immediately after partition, there began one of the greatest migrations in human history, as millions of Muslims trekked to West and East Pakistan (the latter now known as Bangladesh) while millions of Hindus and Sikhs headed in the opposite direction. Many hundreds of thousands never made it. Across the Indian subcontinent, communities that had coexisted for almost a millennium attacked each other.

In my paper I intend to identify and explore the issues of post partition Kashmir as reflected in Salman Rushdie's novel *Shalimar The Clown* (2005). Rushdie certainly had this historical context in mind in writing his ninth novel *Shalimar The Clown*. In the novel it is 1947 when Rushdie takes us to the Kashmiri village of Pachigam, a village of players who perform the traditional entertainments known as bhand pathers, or clown stories. Rushdie describes the harmonious and tolerant society of pre-partition Kashmir, in which Hindu, Muslim, Jewish and Sikh families lived together, ate together and intermarried, evoking this harmony through a host of literary and cultural allusions, descriptions of food, art and history. It is only in Kashmir, with its tradition of Kashmiriyat, that a muslim tightrope walker(Shalimar) can fall in love with a pandit girl called Bhoomi. These images of peaceful coexistence later lead to images of bloody and brutal destruction of this society and its individual members. And the destruction of this paradise is the story of Rushdie's novel *Shalimar The Clown*.

**P. Muralidhar Sharma**

### **Shifting Topographies: The Female Performing Body in Partition Narratives**

This paper is an attempt to read the trope of the female performing body in partition narratives in order to arrive at a more critically nuanced understanding of the trauma of partition. Through an exploration of novels, short fiction, and memoirs of courtesans, the paper is interested in examining how the courtesan positioned herself in the shifting topographies of post-partition. The ruthless violence and bloodbath of the partition left little scope for the courtesan's arts to flourish in their former glory. Haunted by the memory of an irretrievable, bygone age, rooted firmly in the precariousness of the present, and anticipating a hopeless future, the courtesan's establishment or *kotha* becomes the centre for staging the brutality of the partition and a means of interrogating it.

More importantly, narratives of partition comment obliquely on the very possibility of talking about the erudite *tawaif* and her poetic culture, which once represented the zenith of Muslim cultural consciousness.

These narratives trace the emergence of radically new registers for the figuration of the dispossessed *tawaif*, who was forced by penury to resort to the flesh trade. The focus in these narratives shifts from the elegance and erudition of the courtesan's way of life to the mundane-ness and banality of the prostituted woman, who derives no sense of rapture from either her musical or sexual experiences.

Through a reading of Musharraf Ali Ferooqi's novel *Between Clay and Dust*, Malka Pukhraj's memoir *Song Sung True* and the short fiction of Kishan Chander and Saadat Hasan Manto, the paper studies how experiences of violence often translate into schizophrenic sexual activity and exploitation, leading to greater and less manifest forms of trauma. The courtesan's exploited, diseased, and dismembered body that is at the receiving end of this violence, raises important questions about the failure of the massive project of nation formation.

### **Pallavi Panda**

#### **Writing Body, History and Nation with Reference to Jyotirmoyee Devi's *The River Churning***

Jyotirmoyee Devi's *Epar Ganga Opar Ganga (The River Churning)* was originally published in Bengali in 1967 as *Itihasey Streeparva* in the reputed Bengali periodical, *Prabhasi*. It got published in a book form a year later in 1968. She was born in 1894, was married off at the age of ten, and was widowed at an early age of twenty-six. Her experience embedded within such socio-cultural context helped her master a keen critique of the constructed nature of gender, and of the systematic oppression of women. Her essays, poetry, novels, short stories largely talk on subjects ranging from women's histories, their education and gainful employment, the condition of untouchables, to Partition. Set against the backdrop of pre-Partition and Partition violence, *The River Churning*, revolves around the story of a Hindu-Bengali girl, Sutara Dutta. In the wake of the first of the pre-Partition communal riots in Nuakhali, Sutara loses her parents and her sister. As a result of the brutal attack on her, and possible rape she lies unconscious but is rescued by their closest neighbour- a Muslim family. The physical trauma takes the shape of a psychological one when she gets ostracized by her own community, for she has been living with a family of 'the other' religious community for nearly seven months. The novel takes Sutara as a representative of women victims in the riot to show how they are oppressed by patriarchy twice- in the form of their bodies that are violated by the other community in the game of nation building, and in the form of marginalization within their own community as a result of hypocritical obsession over a woman's sexual purity. Along with the theme of partition the novel presents deeply rooted cultural beliefs in the caste system, failure of writing a true history, building of invisible walls between the two communities as an aftermath following the bloodshed. This paper aims to find answers to certain questions like how the novel establishes a female narrative in an attempt to write own history of the women who were the silent victims during the Partition. It also looks into the relation between the bodies of the women and the nation, and what could be the possible reasons for violating these 'bodies' as a consequence of the larger picture of unrest during the nation-building.

**Keywords:** Women, Body, History, Nation, Oppression

### **Pradip Kumar Panda**

#### **Partition Scenario- Another form of British Exploitation**

The trauma of partition gives a vivid account of loss and love that occurred between the native inhabitants of Pakistan and India. The nations were demarcated in haste by Cyril Radcliffe; the big issues of histories and belongingness were settled so immediately. The big cause of the nations was a long drawn history to be cut short by the Britishers in 1947. The writers such as Agha Shahid Ali, W H Auden and others could reflect the terror of bloodshed, loss of nationhood and forced belongingness to another nation by the decisions taken by the British appointees; the change of scenes incurred violence and the poets could

express in letters of blood loss of one's race, people and partners that were one's own to be forgotten forever. The discord between Hindus and Muslims was a fiddle to be played by the Britishers at the eleventh hour. Prior to it, Mulk Raj Anand had indicated the inhuman exploitation upon the coolies and plantation workers by the British colonizers. The partition poems and novels express the plight of migrants in another nation where the scene of humanity came to be red in tooth and claw. The trend of exploitation took a different turn where the Britishers left India divided in conflicts, confusions and communal hiatus, rugged and high tensions.

It is a reflection of the memory of bloodshed and violence; certain memories were compelled to be forgotten at the cost of accepting the new ones that were not one's own. The sweet memories of the beloved had repercussions on the migrants in a new country but it was of no cause in a new land. The Poem, *The Dawn of Freedom*, August 1947 by Faiz Ahmad Faiz reminds of an unexpected turn after freedom. Freedom expected to be enjoyed was cursed with new bondage, new alliance and a nostalgic pain of one's own race and belongingness, vividly portrayed by Amitabh Ghosh's *The Shadow Lines* featuring death of near and dears in communal riots. Khushwant Singh's *A Train to Pakistan* symbolises the plight of the migrants in a juncture of Hindu-Muslim disunity. The partition poems and novels reflect another form of exploitation suffered by the inhabitants even in the absence of the British demigods. The British hegemony is similarly reflected by Mulk Raj Anand before independence and by V. S. Naipaul in the context of Indian migrants in the Caribbean Islands. The tragedy of partition was a connivance of British design, an English stratagem.

### **Pramod Kumar Jal**

#### **The Fault Zone(s) of a Land**

This paper attempts to present the trauma of communal violence, displacement, death, etc. by taking the novel *Ice-Candy-Man* by Bapsi Sidhwa. The alternate name of the novel is *Cracking India* which can be interpreted as the separation of a land due to a crack on it. As in geography, the fault zone brings a gap and separates a land from one another, the novel *Cracking India* also describes the partition of a land and becoming two, i. e., India and Pakistan. The fault zones are communal violence, politics, etc. In other words, it is human nature that brought the disaster and death among people. The dark side of human nature (fault zone) brings the result of human suffering and cruelty. With the help of this novel, I would like to show the other side of human nature as fault zone and human being as a land.

**Key words:** trauma, communal violence, displacement, death, fault zone, cracking, politics, etc.

### **Pratiksha Dansana**

#### **Identity Crisis in Partition Literature**

Identity Crisis is a problematic trauma under a set of circumstances in which one has lost something to show one's identity in society within the community and in a country. An identity remains at stake. It was the historical Indian Independence Act 1947 when India was partitioned resultant into problems like emigration and identity crisis which find a characteristic place in partition literature. The authors who have witnessed such cultural alienation reflected in their writings. They have undergone living in a land where they find themselves isolated from other, suffer alienation accept their unsettled existence as a kind of exile. Such kinds of sufferings of immigrations are common in partition.

Following the Independence of India and bifurcation of the nation into two regions gave way to the theme of partition and alienation. During this period a new genre of writers emerged in the field of Indian English Literature and their writings mostly reflect the above theme. Numerous fictional works like "Basti", "Azadi", "Shadows of Times", "Midnight's Children", "Sunlight on a Broken Column", and many more



portray the plight of partition and crisis of individual identity. The partition has been perturbation, dissolution and distress among the people of both the Hindu and Muslim Communities.

In my present paper I intend to highlight on the crisis of identity in partition literature with textual reference.

“Lajwanti” by Rajinder Singh Bedi in the wake of the India-Pakistan Partition-specifically, the abduction of women on either side of the border. In the midst of all this pain, anguish, separation and large-scale identity crisis displaced people began attacking the “enemies”- through thefts, violence and abductions etc. are the case with the protagonist Sunder Lal and his wife Lajwanti, who is sexually assaulted. Intizar Hussain has painted the darker side of partition in his novel “Basti”. Partition forced the family of Zakir to feel alienated in one hand and the people of his own community taught him a new identity-Muhajir on the other hand.

Similarly, Saleem the exponent of “Midnight’s Children” by Salman Rushdie is a Muslim in a Hindu India. His identity is multifaceted and he cannot claim one part of it over the other. He states, “Despite my Muslim background, I am enough of a Bomboyite to be well up in Hindu Stories and actually I am very fond of the image of trunk nosed, flap-eared Ganesh.

Loss of home is loss of self. People struggle in finding an identity when they are forced to leave their native land. Partition literature plays a vital role which enables to place the inner sufferings of people. The crisis of identity of both the Hindus and the Muslims has been narrated in a number of texts.

**Keywords:** Partition literature, identity crisis, unsettled existence, isolation, alienation, trauma

### Pretty Priyam

#### What would have made *Lajwanti* a ‘good’ wife? Is the answer unsettling?

Partition had a huge impact on the lives of millions of people. While several of them were forced to leave their native places and move to the other side, women became the worst victims of the communal riots. *Lajwanti* by Rajinder Singh Bedi is set in the wake of the Partition of India that caused homelessness and a sense of terror throughout the country. My topic deals with partition not just as a political happening but also as a terrifying event that had a massive negative impact on the interpersonal relationships of the victims. Lajo’s abduction and her return changes the nature of her relationship with her husband. This paper deals with certain things that can be inferred from this, things that can make one uncomfortable.

### Pruthwiraj Padhan

#### Reflection of statelessness and hope of existence in postcolonial India with references to *Seas of Poppies* by Amitav Ghosh

The paper is an attempt to highlight the Statelessness with the hope of existence in postcolonial India with reference to brain's child of Amitav Ghosh: *Seas of poppies*. It reflect the Indian people flying like a straw by the fate and struggling for existence during the first opium war . Marginalized section of society expelled both identity and belongingness throughout the novel having no fixity. Ecological factor represented in the novel also bring statelessness of nature by the destruction of ecosystem of Ganges valley through cultivation of opium which affected not only human being but also other animals . Men pretended to be the master of Environment and keen to destroy the ecology but it is an one way traffic, nature also play us in disguise . Statelessness of women is another factor of the novel representing the protagonist Deeti as struggling for existence throughout the novel and exploited by the society. Sati system, rape of her with family connivance and another female character pauletee’s seduction by Mr Burnham also represent the women as sexual tool in patriarchal society.

**Key words:** Marginalized, existence, Ecology, sati system, seduction

**PurnimaMayee Dash**

**Impact of partition, post-memory & communal violence portrayed in 'The Shadow Lines'**

'The Shadow Lines' of Amitav Ghosh is a genre of partition novel in Indian English fiction. It is mainly concerned with the partition of India & Bengal, narrating a story of three generations. The story intertwined two different families, one Indian and the other English, questioning the boundaries between peoples of different geographical settings in which they inhabit. The story thus shifts from London to Calcutta and Dhaka. The anonymous narrator recounts in flashback the people & places, as Tridib, the protagonist of the novel had described to him. Thamma, the narrator's grandmother born and brought up in Dhaka, has a vast memory and nostalgic feeling for that place, who presently lives in Calcutta. She goes to that native place accompanied by Tridib & May Price (an upper class English lady) to visit Jethamoshia, the elder brother of her late husband, who lives there with a Muslim rickshaw-puller, Khalil & his family. Thamma persuades Jethamoshia to go to Calcutta with them, who denies questioning the very ideology of nationalism. But on the way they are surrounded by a mob & become prey of a communal violence where Jethamoshia, Khalil and Tridib are killed. Thamma, May Price & her son Robi who escaped, are haunted by the horrors of gruesome killing of their dear ones. Thus 'The Shadow Lines' refers to the blurred lines between nations, lands & families as well as within one's own self-identity.

**Rashmita kullu**

**Found to be Continuity of Madness: A review on "Memories of Madness: stories of 1947"**

Memories of Madness: Stories of 1947 book is compilation of Khushwant Singh "Train to Pakistan", Bhisham Sahni's "Tamas" and short stories by Saadat Hasan Manto. All stories are related during the riots of Partition of India in 1947. The modern generation should read such stories to understand the politics of rioting and the gruesome bloodshed which happened at that time. Death of innocents cannot be justified like a village elder in Train to Pakistan says, "Only people who have committed crimes should be punished." This paper will be focusing on the basis of religious rites. In the communal riots that followed, hundreds of thousands were killed and millions rendered homeless. And the tragic legacy of Partition haunts the subcontinent even today. This book brings together works by three leading writers who witnessed the insanity of those days and tells as about the time when Hindu, Muslims and Sikhs who co-existed peacefully for generation, were torn apart due to the decisions of some politicians and leaders. This gruesome chapter in Indian history has to be read by all Indian.

**Keyword:** Partition, religious rites, riots, generation.

**Rajendra Rana**

**'Lajwanti: A Study of Women Abduction'**

My paper is on Rajinder Singh Bedi's Lajwanti which explores the theme of India's partition of 1947 that following communal violence, identity crisis and oppression of women. Over eight million people have crossed the newly created borders while half a million lost their lives. The cost of partition had to be borne mostly by women. The protagonist of the story Lajwanti is shown to have been abducted in communal violence. The stark emotional landscape of the partition violence is chillingly captured in the remarkable story. Lajwanti, being a woman she was doubly marginalized --- a woman as marginalized at home and also dislocated, suppressed physically and mentally at the time of partition. Through the protagonist the narratives create social awareness narrating the unarticulated sufferings of many Lajwantis under India's partition of 1947.

**Key-Words:** partition, communal violence, women abduction, marginalized.

**Snehasis Maiti & Rajib Das**

**The Dynamics of Woman Abduction, Recovery and Thereafter: Partition-Trauma Reconsidered in Rajinder Singh Bedi's "Lajwanti" and Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar***

The 'enormous human cost' paid off for India's partition from the perspective of the victimization of women in particular could be seen from the prism of feminine body as the site of coercion, shame-honour binary, the changing dimensions of the abductor/abducted in different geo-political scenarios and from the unseen nexus of the state representatives and rescuers engaged in their recovery process. Drawing on all these issues, this paper shall primarily focus on **Rajinder Singh Bedi's** partition story "**Lajwanti**" and **Amrita Pritam's** novel *Pinjar*. Bedi's story Lajwanti is concerned with the recovery of woman from 'other' side and post-recovery rehabilitation. **Pritam's** novel, also adapted into film, narrates the peripheral condition and anguished heart of **Puro**, the protagonist, in the patriarchal society - from her abduction by **Rashid** for some family feud in the pre-partition period to her dilemma in the tumultuous time of partition when she sees the 'partitioning madness' as well as the traumatic condition of the abducted woman. The myriad aspects of women abduction have been seen in the case of **Lajo**, the wife of Puro's brother, who was abducted by a frenzied mob, while she was coming along the caravan marching towards Indian border. Some uncomfortable issues will come out from this paper -what kind of unknown perils had the women fallen prey to in course of their evacuation from India to Pakistan and Pakistan to India vice versa? What happened to them in the post -evacuation period? How did the 'psychosomatic blow' affect them critically?

**Keywords:** Partition, state intervention, psychosomatic disorder, trauma, ethnic cleansing

**Ramani Naik**

**"Pseudo- Secularism in Post- Partitioned India: A Critical Study of Khuswant Singh's *The End of India*"**

The present paper seeks to examine and analyse whether "Secularism" as a great ideal could have been established as a law in Indian constitution in Post- Partitioned India. Although there were many reasons responsible for partition of the Indian subcontinent, but it is said that the main reason was due to continuous religious hostility between Hindus ( the first majority community) and Muslims ( the second majority community). However, the concept of "secularism", so far as its evolution and practice is concerned, is proved as failure in the contest of Indian democracy in spite of some secular provisions in the constitution and the reason may be due to the lack of implantation of the basic idea of the term i.e separation of State (politics) from religious institution( temple, mosque and church etc.) . As a result both state govt. and central govt. are interfering directly and publicly in religious matters and sponsoring acute communal problems like demolition of Babri mosque, Gujarat riot, Anti- sikh riot, and the recent Citizenship Amendment Act etc. Khuswant Singh very analytically deal with these problems in his book *The End of India* and indicates that Indian form of secularism is pseudo- secularism and advocates for western form of secularism.

**Key Words:** secularism, Partition, constitution of India, Pseudo-secularism

**Ramesh Chandra Pradhani**

**Search For Freedom & Identity in Amitav Ghosh's Novel "The Shadow Lines"**

Amitav Ghosh, one of the Jnanapitha Awardees, is a distinguished novelist in the firmament of the History of Indian English Literature in general and fiction in particular. His second novel "The Shadow lines",

Sahitya Academy winning master piece deals with various postcolonial elements and conspicuous themes such as, 'youth and maturity', 'memory, storytelling and reality', 'freedom and identity', 'social standing and pride', history and politics, 'borders, violence and political unrest' and so on. The main objective of this paper is to focus on the search for freedom and Identity and to make an attempt to examine how the novel "The Shadow Lines" not only just narrates some of the historical events like the Freedom Movement in Bengal, the Second World War, the Partition of India in 1947, the Communal Riots in Bangladesh and India but also centers on the relationship between freedom and how people try to achieve that freedom. In this novel Ghosh strives to seek to parse out the meanings of different kinds of freedom and how one's perception of freedom influences their identity. Further he also suggests the Idea of freedom is enough to drive someone even if freedom is ultimately unreachable.

**Key Words:** partition, freedom, identity, fiction

**Rosy Barik**

### **A Kaleidoscopic Picture of Partition through K.S. Duggal's *Alien Heart***

The Partition of Indian sub-continent into India and Pakistan in 1947 is one of the most traumatic events which continue to haunt and torment people on both sides of the border to this day. It affected millions of people as they were rendered homeless during the violence that accompanied the political division of the homeland and were forced to flee to an unfamiliar environment. It has also generated lots of responses from writers, novelists, politicians, creative writers and historians who testify to the trauma of partition, and the responses are still relevant to our times as they throw different perspectives on the events.

In my paper, I intend to focus on a classic Punjabi novel *Maan Pardesi* written by K.S. Duggal which has been translated into English by Jai Ratan as *Alien Heart* in 1982.

Duggal himself was an eye witness and had suffered the traumas of partition and in fact, his book *Maan Pardesi* is a way of coming to terms with the trauma of partition.

**Sachin Kullu**

### **Impacts of Politics in Human Psyche in Saadat Hasan Manto's *Toba Tek Singh***

During post-partition the migration policy was made in the name of religion by both the governments, that of India and Pakistan. This led to the identity crisis and one's dilemma of which nation he belonged to. The Muslims died chanting the slogan 'Pakistan Zindabad' and Hindu and Sikhs died chanting the voice of their liberation and demanding separation state on the basis of their religious principles. It delineates very realistically the picture of partition and its immediate effects upon the human psyche. Saadat Hasan Manto's *Toba Tek Singh* exposes not only the idea of trauma of the Indian partition violence but it also highlights the importance of universal moral values and human values. Manto is presenting his idea through the role of the protagonist Bishan Singh. Bishan represents Toba Tek Singh and Toba Tek Singh represents Bishan Singh and at the same time Toba Tek Singh represents no man's land from where he is expressing idea. My paper shall attempt to critically analyze the story as a political satire and criticize the political regimes of both India and Pakistan which divided the nation both religiously and geographically. India being a secular country still how can divide or put territory on the basis of religion? How has the territory of religion made one feel of nowhere psychologically?

**Keywords:** Partition, Religion, Political Satire, Morality, Post-Partition Dilemma.

**Saloman Kumar**

**Atrocity and Trauma in Select Partition Stories of Saadat Hassan Manto**

Saadat Hassan Manto, the renowned Urdu short story writer, is known for using psychoanalysis while disrobing the human behavior in connection with forbidden issues. Arguably one of the best short story tellers of the 20th century, and one of the most controversial as well, Manto brilliantly chronicles the collective madness that prevailed, during and after the partition of India in 1947. Stories such as Khol Do (Open it), Toba Tek Singh and The Dog of Tithwal map the poignant saga of the wrath of partition towards common people. This paper aims at locating the trauma and atrocity in the psyche of the victims and offers deep insights into the tragic and unsavory realities of life that are engendered and endangered by partition.

**Key Words:** Partition, Atrocity, Trauma, Psychoanalysis

**Saroja Mandal**

**Partition Leads to Social Dislocation: Post-Partition Decadence in Attia Hosain's *Sunlight on a Broken Column***

'Partition' is the division of land usually to cater to the nationalistic feelings of people with different social, political and cultural ideologies. The partition is composed of a variety of people, possessing various religions, practicing diverse rites, speaking different languages and having manifold cultures from times immemorial. But here various questions arise, 'Is Partition just a simple drawing borders in the map and declaring two pieces of land as two different nations on the basis of religion or language?', 'What about the people who have been inhabiting those places for ages? The partition of India was the route of separating the subcontinent into two parts namely a Muslim dominating northern state of Pakistan and Hindu predominating southern part of Republic India. Both the countries had to pay high price of partition in the form of riots, rapes, murders, looting, and migration. Partition creates social and cultural dislocation of people on both sides of the border. This paper intends to critically examine Attia Hosain's novel *Sunlight on a Broken Column* on the light of the Muslim perspective on the partition. It depicts the ugly acts of communal violence which show how the fight of the Indians against British rule turned into the fight among themselves. This paper expresses a feeling of guilt and sorrow because the original impulse for the partition came from the Muslims. So, the aim of this paper is to evaluate the novel on the grounds of dislocation of social structures caused by partition and to examine how it is unique in its response to the holocaust – Muslim perspective of the tragedy.

**Keywords:** - disparity, trauma, malady, communal violence, dislocation, holocaust

**Sasikanta Mohanty**

**The Issue of Homelessness, Women Victimization and Trauma: A Study of Saadat Hasan Manto's Select Stories**

Though India got its independence in 1947 it could not celebrate its freedom wholeheartedly. The aftermaths were horrific as millions of people became homeless, women were raped, public and private properties were vandalized. The decolonization, however, took place simultaneously with the country's partition into an inclusively Hindu India and an exclusively Muslim Pakistan. Independence and partition,

as twins, came out of the womb of India's struggle for freedom from the colonial rule. Creative writers have captured the human plights of partition far more effectively and minutely than historians, as it is evident in the works of Saadat Hasan Manto, the Indo-Pakistani writer. Except the death and destruction, the event left an everlasting psychological wound and trauma in the mind and heart of the people of the two nations. Partition created a huge displacement and migration of human being that history had ever recorded. People, those migrated from one nation to another leaving behind their parental land experienced a rare sense of homelessness and the sense of belongingness as their existence was always questioned in the respective nations. Saadat Hasan Manto, the greatest Urdu writer, had himself experienced the partition trauma as he was born in India, but after partition he had to move to newly formed an exclusively Muslim nation, Pakistan. He was a witness to many violent incidents occurred during the period. Therefore the incidents were expressed more minutely and more lively than any other writers of the period. This paper aims at studying the question of homelessness, women victim and partition trauma in the short stories, "Toba Tek Singh", "Dog of Titwal", "Open It" and "Cold Meat" by Saadat Hasan Manto.

Keywords: Partition, Migration, Trauma, Homelessness, Displacement

### **Sasmita Kallo**

#### **Partition, Postmemory and Question of Spirituality in Nandita Das's Movie "Manto"**

Director Nandita Das's "Manto", a biopic of author and playwright Saadat Hasan Manto, released in September 20, 2018 which is set in 1940s, in the years just before India's partition and Manto's life in Mumbai, then Bombay and Lahore. Saadat Hasan Manto's (1912-1955) short stories during the devastating partition of the Indian subcontinent where his defining works shows many variables to the literature. . The movie shows the deep effects not only on the writer's life and experiences, his relationships with his wife and children, the relationship with the society, but also the each and every person of that time.

As the story starts we see a cheerful writer who has many good friends in Bombay, India and it ends with the traumatic partition as we can feel the pain and restlessness in the inner and outer behavior of the same person as he lives in Lahore, Pakistan after the partition. "Manto" is an impactful movie. "Manto" represents the society which is full of domestic chaos and it raises the emotional and painful life of many families alongwith Manto's. How does Nandita Das portray Events, Relationships and the QUESTION OF SPIRITUALITY in her movie and through the Partition is the significance of the paper.

Nandita Das slowly and carefully uncovers multiple layers of the conflict to show that apart from being a territorial dispute, historicity, morality and leadership it is also about the spiritual aspects that have been neglected so far. Stories of the trauma and betrayal faced by the people of both the countries have been told, the events retraced and analysis offered. And yet most of the long standing disputes in India's post-independence history remain unsettled. It is not only about the state but also about the voice that yearns to be home again. Das's script is rich with details which offers a glimpse of why Manto was, and continuous to be a realstar for writers till date.

**Seemantika Das Dubey:**

#### **Women during Partition: Special reference to LAJWANTI by Rajinder Singh Bedi**

With the line drawn between two independent dominion state in the year 1947, the partition of India and Pakistan displaced around 13-14 million people. With the end of the colonial rule, this part of the sub continent saw a big unrest amongst the people affecting almost everyone associated. The unprecedented ass

migration and the inhuman violence has been one of the most painful chapters of world history. Though it affected everyone irrespective of the gender, the women were the worst affected by it.

Literature plays an important role to express the emotional and physical suffering of the women during and after the partition. The Partition stories written by various writers gave an opportunity for the women to be seen and heard. The story I am referring to is *LAJWANTI* by Rajinder Singh Bedi. Set during the partition time when allegiance to one's country was based on religion. People were forced to migrate to the other side of the border who had been living in the 'wrong side' of the line. The enmity grew between the two different nations with large-scale thefts, murders, rape, violence, and abduction. *LAJWANTI*, the wife of Sunderlal, was abducted. After her stay in Pakistan, she was brought back to India, to her home, to her husband, she could not be rehabilitated back in the hearts and her painful story draws the attention of all the readers. *LAJWANTI* is a small little plant also known as Touch me not which shies away withers away when touched.

A lot of things unfold which speak about the condition of the women during the partition. The final paper will have a clear picture of the helplessness of the women, their pain, suffering and untold story especially during Partition.

### Situprakash Rath

#### Partition, Communal Violence and Woman

In August, 1947, when, after three hundred years in India, the British finally left, the subcontinent was partitioned into two independent nation states: Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan. Immediately, there began one of the greatest migrations in human history, as millions of Muslims trekked to West and East Pakistan (the latter now known as Bangladesh) while millions of Hindus and Sikhs headed in the opposite direction. Across the Indian subcontinent, communities that had coexisted for almost a millennium attacked each other in a terrifying outbreak of sectarian violence, with Hindus and Sikhs on one side and Muslims on the other—a mutual genocide as unexpected as it was unprecedented. In Punjab and Bengal provinces abutting India's borders with West and East Pakistan, respectively—the carnage was especially intense, with massacres, arson, forced conversions, mass abductions, and savage sexual violence. Some seventy-five thousand women were raped, and many of them were then disfigured or dismembered. This paper focuses on the issue of communal riots and the issues of violence against women as a consequence of the Partition of India in 1947 in accordance to the novel "PINJAR" written by Amrita Pritam. The violence against women by males during this period is well documented, with women also being complicit in these attacks. *Pinjar* is a [1950 Punjabi](#) novel written by noted poet and novelist [Amrita Pritam](#). It is the story of a Hindu girl, Puro, abducted by a Muslim man, Rashid; Puro's parents refuse to accept the defiled girl when she manages to escape from Rashid's home. *Pinjar* is widely considered one of the outstanding works of Indian fiction set during the period of the [Partition of India](#).

### Sonam Debta

#### Displaced and Entrapped Body: A Reading of *Pinjar: The Skeleton*

*Pinjar* is a partition novel by renowned woman novelist Amrita Pritam in the year 1950 which has been translated into English as *The Skeleton* by Khuswant Singh. It has also been made into a successful and critically acclaimed film by the same name *Pinjar* in the year 2003 which won the National Award for best film conferred by Indian Government.

The study examines how women in the novel are used as assets may that be for religious fights or for controversies between families for generations. The best example of women being used as commodities is the character of a mad woman Pagli who dies in childbirth but no one knows who the father is. The study projects both the vulnerability of a woman and also her heroism in such adverse situations as partition. The protagonist of the novel Puro is seen bearing her consequences as she is abducted but it is heroic in her part when she herself becomes the reason for the miscarriage of the child of her abductor Rashid, when she saves her sister-in-law Lajo from a similar situation as her own, when she takes care of Pagli and also accepts her bastard child in the novel, when she leaves her home for the safety and better future of her parents and sisters sacrificing herself. The study also projects the dignity of a woman in whatever situation she is through Puro when she denies to go back to her family and goes with her husband Rashid who helps her in all her struggles except for her abduction. She and her brother Trilok are the major two characters who stand against patriarchy.

The study also includes the point of empathy and sacrifice on the part of Rashid who jeopardises his own life to correct his mistake and to do what is right despite being a Muslim which puts him in a position against his own group of people. He is a man who makes amends to his mistake and is not a victim of male ego.

The study also justifies the title of the book *Pinjar* by analysing how the body of a woman is used for contest and treated only as a skeleton without life and soul. The paper also gives a compact parallel picture between the novel *Pinjar* and *Ramayana* where the characters are the same but there is a dynamic change in their roles.

**Key words:** Religion, love, sexual oppression, violence, motherhood, insanity, women education, gender inequality, patriarchy, identity crisis

**Sridatta Nirjharinee**

#### **Partition and Material Memory: A Critical Reading of Aanchal Malhotra's *Remnants of Separation***

Partition takes us seventy three years back to the past where the biggest ever mass migration occurred in India. The undivided India was divided into India and Pakistan on the basis of religion and it is still engraved in the minds of the people and the effects are still seen around us. The people who have not faced the trauma have read about it in history books which I believe is just one side of the whole traumatic event, but then people started writing about Partition and involved people who have actually faced it in real life. People who were silent about their traumatic experiences during Partition were heard by the help of these writers. One such writer is Aanchal Malhotra who has given a different approach to Partition by focussing on the objects which were carried across the border during Partition and the stories which revolve around these objects. These objects become the storehouse of memories which were pushed back to a corner. Aanchal Malhotra's *Remnants of Separation* is a book on "material memory" which is a museum in itself. She has taken a different and unique approach to the event. Aanchal Malhotra has compiled the interviews of various first-hand and second-hand accounts of Partition and the primary and secondary sources that correspond to the details of this interview. This paper will discuss the various aspects of material memory in Aanchal Malhotra's *Remnants of Separation* and how these materials archived history and experiences of people in them.

**Sushree Lipsa Mishra**

#### **Partition, a conspiracy on innocence**



Partition is a very simple word to hear, but to understand it clearly we have to ask those who lost their blood, bone, present and future without any personal motive or gain. Who wanted and achieved success were the so called great men of the society. They could taste this fruit of partition in the name of religion, caste and creed. The prestige of the commons was raped. The children's eyes were shot before they could see the world. Humanity is seized in the name of religion. The outrage of partition even did not spare the domestics. Today after seventy-three years the common people are still paying its price. My paper covers a number of texts that would look into the socio-political issues during the then India and throws light on the lives of a few fictional characters who had to face the outcomes of the bitter Partition.

**Subhendu Sekhar Padhi**

**Partition Induced Displacement: Trauma of the Old Generation settled in Malkangiri Alien to the Experience of the New**

End of Colonialism, redrawing of national boundaries and partitioned territories – they all serve as a convenient frame of reference for narrating the South Asian experience in the direction of nation in making and nation-building. Traditions and institutions have by and large survived the test of time. However, the borders have not been able to stop demographic shifts across the nations. Movement of people and influx of refugees in to this country under different circumstances and contingencies have made 'the Wonder that was India' a curious mix of South Asia in miniature. Memories of Partition are like a millstone round the neck. Chronicling a human predicament is thus a difficult enterprise. Speaking about the people who were the worst victims of Partition, the stigma and traumatic experience of statelessness, homelessness, loss of kins, movement from one transit camp to another like cattle herd could not be fully comprehended and explained by any attempt at quantification.

Rehabilitation in inhospitable terrains amidst hither to unknown communities and people unleashed invariably a host of problems. Under the Centrally sponsored *Dandakaranya* Project, 432.20 square Kms of forests were cleared in *Malkangiri* region of Orissa to settle the Bangladeshi refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan. Most of those refugees who migrated around 1960-70 to India considered the process of rehabilitation and resettlement as a sort of exile (*nirbasan*) that downgraded them to the status of forest-dwellers (*vanwasi*) for ever, far away from their place of origin. Many early settlers fancied and romanticised the idea of return to their original home land (*Sonar Bangla*).

Living contiguously for over three decades have, however, led to decrease in social distance between the native tribal and the refugee east-Bengali communities as well as corresponding erosion of negative stereotypes. Moreover, social fermentation and social amalgamation within the ranks of the local Bengali population have matured the refugee-settlers, identified mostly as *Namashudras*, into a self-conscious ethnic group of significance with the urge and motivation to do better in a virgin land. The intercommunity interaction over the years between the native *Koya* tribal inhabitants and the new settlers may be explained with reference to the standard ethnic parameter of 'insider' and 'outsider'. The settlers have preserved with them the culture and ethos of their original homeland, as showcased during their community celebrations and festivals. However, in the same way as the youth in the country today miss connectivity with the mission and sacrifices related to the Freedom Movement, the memories and imageries of Partition are feeble and fading and found to be distinctly alien to the immediate experience of the second and third generation of the settlers. Notwithstanding occasional reverberation about issues of settlement and Citizenship and detection of infiltrators, the new descendants of the refugee-settlers have left behind them the distant memories of Partition while striving to surge ahead and script their own life story in the adopted home land.

Neighbourhood interaction between communities living in proximity for years contributes towards social exchange, bonhomie and acculturation of sorts. There are occasions when the native tribal *Koyas* are peeved

by the settlers' ancestry and presence in this soil, when mutual prejudices and simmering tension over encroachment of tribal fallow land and such land that traditionally belonged to the original tribal inhabitants as well as the perception that most benefits and privileges in the locality are being cornered by the settlers, foment sporadic clashes between the two communities. The settler ascendancy and visible dominance in the local power structure is a matter of concern, though reservation of seats for the tribal in the *Panchayat* institutions provides them effective Constitutional protection. In the said context outlined, distant memories and narratives of the Past are of peripheral significance, as the Present is in creation and an ecologically sustainable basis for development of the region and communities needs to be part of an extended discourse.

**Key Words:** *Dandakaranya, Ethnic, Homeland, Namashudras, Refugee-Settlers, Rehabilitation, Stereotypes*

### Swagatika Dash

#### Women as Prey

India didn't take the sigh of relief after being unchained by the British Government rather the country paid the high cost of it in the form of partition. An aimless marking, mankind was divided, millions were displaced, a nation was torn overnight. Pages of history fail to represent the detailed enormity of the tragedy of partition. Statistics failed to provide the exact account, how women must have felt while drowning themselves in the well lest they be abducted and abused by men of other community. Women remained the worst sufferers of this lethal incident in the history of India. Jashodhara Bagchi says "A women's body is a pawn even in the game of nation building". Boulding says, "Woman is considered as property and her sexuality is the most prized possession of patriarch." During the time of collective violence, ethnic conflict and civil war, women become the target of attack not as women but as the property of patriarch or as the icon of community honour. Defilement of a woman's body was considered to be the greatest dishonour that a family had to endure and it has become the norm of the victors that they tend to celebrate their triumphs on the bodies of women while crossing all the limits of humanism.

**Key words:** - History, Partition, Patriarch

### Swarnamayee Purohit

#### Pedagogy, History and Partition Literature in Classroom

Why is the history of Partition relevant today? Why should the Partition literature be taught in undergraduate classrooms? Is it only for the sake of teaching literature in a literature classroom or for the sake of making students aware of a national event in a sensitive way? How is teaching 'partition' in a history classroom and in a literature classroom different? How is teaching a historical text and a literary text different? As the traumatic memory of violence and displacement as well as a terrible sense of alienation suffered by the people, ethical issues of guilt, justice and a sense of right and wrong and above all gendered inflexions of communal violence suffered by women because of biological and social reasons form the staple of partition narratives, teaching of them in the classroom may expose students towards those evil consequences of partition and create a national consciousness.

The teaching of Partition literature in an English classroom necessarily involves an interdisciplinary approach. The Partition has had a huge impact on an entire generation of Indians, and it would be difficult to teach any text set during the period without bringing in obvious references to history, geography, politics, sociology and even psychology.

The students in Odisha may not understand the plights related to partition as they don't have direct experience of it. In a largely North Indian milieu, lot of students have at least one grandparent or great

grandparent who has a personal partition story. In that case while teaching the text, class discussions can move beyond the macro politics of formation of nation(s) to individual life stories, of history from above and below. But here in other parts of India, pedagogy involving partition literature in classroom is a difficult one.

In dealing with Partition, the teacher has to bring in an interdisciplinary approach and Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan* or Manto's 'Toba Tek Singh' is often evoked. The text gives a detailed historical and cultural account so that even a person unfamiliar with the Partition would be able to understand the text. It cannot be treated solely in terms of its literary aesthetics.

It is true that all literature is a product of its age. With this in mind, it is of utmost importance that teachers of English literature contextualise the literary text within its historical, social and political milieu.

Thus, by analyzing the partition texts prescribed in the CBCS English honours course, my paper can analyse the effectiveness of teaching partition in a history classroom or that of teaching it in a literature classroom.

**Swetlana Tirkey**

**Conflicted and disparate ideas of identity: A Reading of Rita Chowdhury's *The Chinatown Days* and Temsula Ao's *These Hills Called Home: Stories from a Warzone***

In this paper, I would like to discuss how the nation creates the idea of identity and why the nation has full autonomy over (some of) the body. I will evaluate Rita Chowdhury's *The Chinatown Days* and Temsula Ao's *These Hills Called Home: Stories from a Warzone* in the context of Lyotard's concept of *differend*. The term *differend* implies the inability to resolve the conflict between two denominations as the opinion of one of these denominations is labelled as pointless. Both Chowdhury and Ao through their discourse narrate the voice of these bodies of the other side which went unspoken for.

Since "man is by nature a political animal" he is always a subject to it. The relation between the two binaries i.e. body and politics is based on the power structure which is prejudiced. The nation sponsored persecution against the prejudiced is not the only horrifying aspect but, how the nation tries to erase these prejudiced narratives as fiction. The individual and the state, violence and political ethos are recurrent motifs in north-eastern Indian literature. Thus, this paper will explore the aforementioned ideas by taking instances from the works mentioned above.

**Keywords:** Individual, politics, *differend*

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# A Two-Day National Webinar On

## Social Responsibility during the time of Global Pandemic in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Organised by

P.G. Department of Sociology, Sambalpur University

JyotiVihar, Burla, Odisha

in collaboration with

Indian Sociological Society (ISS), New Delhi



2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2020 From 10:00 AM to 1:30 PM

### About the Webinar:

The world is now struggling with the global outbreak Covid-19 which was first reported during December 2019 and it has been declared as a pandemic by World Health organization (WHO). It is needless to mention that COVID-19 has by now, become a global catastrophe and engulfed many countries with its destructive impacts. The swift and global spread of Covid-19 has exposed the failures of institutional mechanisms and governance around the world including the supposedly 'developed' ones. The pandemic has significantly influenced all domains of social, economic, political, cultural and health landscapes of the entire globe; India is of no exception. Situation in India is a matter of deep concern due to high density of population. Keeping in view the magnitude of these pandemic, collective efforts from different sectors like civil society organisations and social work professionals, health sectors, educational institutions and academicians, corporate houses and other philanthropic organisations, mass media, frontline workers, common citizens both in private and public sphere, governance at macro and micro level, international partners and others is the need of the hour. Their efforts need to be acknowledged and will no doubt help us coping with the crisis and its immediate aftermath. Against this backdrop the two-day Webinar aims to analyse the responsibility of different sectors and stakeholders in dealing with this tough time and to offer solution to the local as well as to the global community. Following sub-themes are just suggestive but can be more encompassing.

### Sub-themes of the Webinar:

Sub-themes of the Webinar are; responsibility of civil society organisations and social work professionals, health sectors, educational institutions and academicians, corporate houses and other philanthropic organisations, mass media, frontline workers, common citizens both in private and public sphere, governance at macro and micro level and international partners.

### About Sambalpur University:

The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Odisha Legislature on 10th December, 1966 for establishment of a University in Western Odisha. The University was inaugurated on 4th January, 1967 by Honorable Chancellor A.N.Khosla. The institution provides Postgraduate education in twenty-seven subjects through twenty postgraduate departments along with research programmes. Being carved out of the Department of Social Anthropology, the Department of Sociology started working as an independent entity in 1991. The department is not only imparting updated model course curriculum in the classroom but also make the student learn in the community through extensive fieldwork. There is a constant effort to reach out to the community and larger society by grooming the students through field work, undertaking research projects, organizing seminars, workshops and action programs in collaboration with government, NGOs and corporate sectors.

### About Indian Sociological Society (ISS):

The Indian Sociological Society (ISS) was set up in Bombay with the initiative of Prof. G. S. Ghurye, a well-known Sociologist worked at University of Bombay. The organisation was registered in December 1951 under the Societies Registration Act and Prof. Ghurye was the founder President. Prof. J. V. Ferreira followed by Prof. K. M. Kapadia was the Secretaries. Prof. Ghurye served as President of the organisation from 1951 to 1966. The Society started a Journal named as 'Sociological Bulletin' from March 1952 which is currently regarded as one of the leading social science Journals in India. The ISS periodically conducts seminars, workshops and conferences in different Universities/ institutions situated at diverse areas of the country.



**Prof. Deepak Ku. Behera**  
Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University  
Chief Patron



**Prof. Paramjit Singh Judge**  
President, Indian Sociological Society  
Chief Guest



**Prof. R. Indira**  
Ex President, Indian Sociological Society  
Guest of Honour



**Prof. Jagan Karade**  
Secretary, Indian Sociological Society  
Guest of Honour



**Prof. Tattwamasi Paltasingh**  
Prof. & Head, Sociology, S.U.  
Convener



**Prof. Bipin Jojo**  
Professor, CSJG, TISS, Mumbai  
Eminent Speaker



**Prof. Bibhuti Bhusan Malik**  
Professor of Sociology, BBAU, Lucknow  
Eminent Speaker



**Dr. Saswat Chandra Pujari**  
Asst. Professor, Sociology, S.U.  
Co-Convener

### Organising Committee Members

**Mr. Jayadev Satapathy**  
PhD Scholar and SRF (UGC)

**Mr. Prakash Bhue**  
PhD Scholar and OURIIP Fellow

**Ms. Krishna Pradhan**  
PhD Scholar

**Mr. Surendra Kalet**  
NFSC Fellow

### Registration Details:

Interested participants (Faculties, research scholars, students from academics of Universities/Colleges/Institutes and industry personnel) can register for the National Webinar in the Google form. The webinar series will be conducted through 'Google Meet' platform. The Google Meet link for the talk will be sent to the registered emails before the Webinar starts. No registration fee is required for this Webinar.

### Contact:

**Convener:** Dr. Tattwamasi Paltasingh, E-mail: [tpaltasingh@gmail.com](mailto:tpaltasingh@gmail.com) / [hodsoc@suniv.ac.in](mailto:hodsoc@suniv.ac.in) **Co-convener:** Dr. Saswat Chandra Pujari, E-mail: [saswat.samaya@gmail.com](mailto:saswat.samaya@gmail.com)

## SEMINAR COMMITTEES

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P.G. Department of Statistics  
Sambalpur University

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Dr. Monalisha Pattnaik  
& Students of the Dept. of Statistics

### ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATION

Dr. Monalisha Pattnaik  
Seminar Director  
surasia2020@gmail.com  
Mob: 8895436436, 9439502272, 6371137634

## REGISTRATION FORM

Name: -----

Designation: -----

Official Address: -----  
-----

Email ID: -----

Mobile No.: -----

Details of Payment

Demand Draft No.: -----

Dated: -----Amount-----

Drawee Bank: -----

Date:

Place:

Signature

Interested participants may send the filled in  
Registration Form by post or email to the  
Seminar Director (surasia2020@gmail.com) on  
or before 02.03.2020.



## NATIONAL SEMINAR ON RECENT ADVANCES IN STATISTICS & ITS APPLICATIONS (RASIA-2020) 12th March 2020



Organized by:

P.G. DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS  
SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY  
Jyotivihar, Burla, Sambalpur  
Odisha, Pin-768019  
Web: <http://www.suniv.ac.in>

## THE UNIVERSITY

The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Orissa Legislature on 10th December, 1966 and the University started functioning from 1st January, 1967. The Post Graduate Departments of Sambalpur University offer P.G. Diploma, MA, MSc., M.Phil., Ph.D., and D.Litt./D.Sc. Degrees. All the Departments are actively involved in research and well equipped for research facilities for NET/JRF/GATE students. Many P.G. Departments have been recognized as Centers of Excellence and have been receiving special grants for conducting cutting edge research. The Central Library of the University holds a large collection of Books, Journals, Theses, and Reference documents along with access to e-resources from INFLIBNET. The University has received 'Think Odisha Leadership Awards-2013' from the honourable Chief Minister of Odisha for its remarkable contribution to the betterment of the State. The University is accredited with 'A-Grade' by UGC (NAAC).

## THE DEPARTMENT

The P.G. Department of Statistics was established in the year 1976 with a view to cater the needs in Western Odisha and it has achieved excellence in teaching and research with Prof. Jitendriya Sarangi as its first Professor. The Department imparts a two-year MA/MSc. in Statistics, one-year M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programmes in Statistics as regular courses. The Department offers specialization in Stochastic Process, Queuing Theory, Operations Research, Applied Statistics, Bio-Statistics, Advanced Time Series Analysis, SQC & Reliability and Data Mining. In the past the Department has completed many UGC & DST funded research projects. The faculty members have published good number of research articles in peer reviewed journals with National and International repute. The alumni of

this Department have been serving in maximum national level institutions in the country and abroad as well. The Course Curriculum has been updated as per the requirements of the Industry, Health, Finance, Corporate Sectors etc. Many eminent statisticians/academicians of the country such as Prof. B.L.S. Prakash Rao, Prof. K.B. Sinha, Prof. K.R. Parthasarathi, Prof. S.G. Mohanty, Prof. B.K. Sinha, Prof. G.M. Saha, Prof. B.V. Rao and Prof. S.B. Rao are invited to the department as Visiting Fellows to deliver the lectures.

## THE SEMINAR

One Day National Seminar on '**RECENT ADVANCES IN STATISTICS & ITS APPLICATIONS**' (**RASIA-2020**) is on **12th March, 2020** having great priority to the thrust areas but not limiting to the following topics for Research Scholars, Post-Doctoral Fellows, Industry Delegates and Academicians:

- Big Data Analytics
- Business Intelligence
- Data Science
- Bio Medical Informatics
- Statistical Genomics
- Bio Statistics
- Data Mining
- Econometrics
- Survival Analysis
- Financial Statistics
- Official Statistics
- Multivariate Analysis
- Data Envelopment Analysis
- Regression Analysis
- Statistical Soft Computing
- Reliability Theory
- Stochastic Modelling
- Bayesian Inference
- Operations Research
- ANN
- Sampling Techniques
- Decision Theory
- Geo & Spatial Statistics
- Statistical Quality Control
- Time Series Analysis
- Designs of Experiment
- Machine Learning
- Probability & Distribution

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers on the above theme are invited in prescribed format for Presentation in the Seminar. The authors are requested to submit abstracts of the papers in about 500 words with word format in Times New Roman, 12 font size and 1.5 line spacing to [surasia2020@gmail.com](mailto:surasia2020@gmail.com). Abstracts should be submitted within the deadlines and abstracts received beyond this date cannot be published in the 'Book of Abstracts'. Selected full papers may be included in the Edited Volume Book to be published by International Publisher of repute.

**Submission Date of Abstracts on or before: 25.02.2020**

**Acceptance of Abstracts: 28.02.2020**

**Full Paper and PPT (5 to 10 Slides) Submission &**

**Registration: 02.03.2020**

## REGISTRATION

Registration fee for participation

<b>Industry delegates or Academicians</b>	<b>700/-</b>
<b>Research Scholars</b>	<b>500/-</b>
<b>Students</b>	<b>300/-</b>

•The fee covers seminar kit, hospitality during the seminar & certificate

•The Registration Fee may be in the shape of Demand Draft in favour of "**National Seminar on RASIA-2020**" payable at **UCO Bank, Katapali Branch(Code-0710) & must be sent to the Seminar Director, Department of Statistics, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur - 768019, Odisha, on or before 02.03.2020.**



## Registration Procedure

The participants from recognized Universities, Engineering colleges, researcher from industry and government departments can download the registration form available in the SUIIT website <https://www.suiit.ac.in>. The registration form is given overleaf also.

Complete scan copy of registration form should be sent to us through email : [nsmdl2020@suiit.ac.in](mailto:nsmdl2020@suiit.ac.in) on or before 8th March 2020.

### Important Dates:

Last date of registration : 8th March 2020

Date of Seminar : 13-14 March, 2020

### Registration Details:

Category	Registration Fee
Industry/ R&D Organization	Rs. 1500/-
Academician / Research Scholars	Rs. 1000/-
Students	Rs. 500/-



### Chief Patron

Prof. Deepak Kumar Behera  
Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University (SU)

### Patron

Prof. A. K. Das Mohapatra  
Chairman P.G. Council, SU

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### Convener

Dr. Sudarson Jena, HOD, CSE&A, SUIIT

### Co-Convener

Dr. Sibarama Panigrahi, Asst. Prof., SUIIT

### Organizing Secretary

Mr. Pradyumna Kumar Ratha, Asst. Prof., SUIIT

### Organizing Committee

Mr. Atul Nag, Mr Kalyan Das, Mrs. Sushree S. Pradhan,  
Mr Debashreet Das, Mr. Tushar Kanta Samal, Mr. Arabind  
Dash, Mrs. Prangnya P. Sahoo, Mrs. Sushma Rath

### Contact

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## SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SUIIT)

(A Constituent Autonomous Unit of Sambalpur University)

### NATIONAL SEMINAR ON MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING March 13-14, 2020



### Organized By

Department of Computer Science  
Engineering and Applications  
SUIIT, Sambalpur University  
Jyoti Vihar, Burla, Odisha, 768019

Ph: 9937714415 / 7377302566

Email: [nsmdl2020@suiit.ac.in](mailto:nsmdl2020@suiit.ac.in)

Visit us at: [www.suiit.ac.in](http://www.suiit.ac.in)

## About SUIIT

Sambalpur University Institute of Information Technology (SUIIT) is functioning successfully since 2010 as an autonomous constituent unit of Sambalpur University in the line of IITs to impart training and to have quality research programme relating to Information Technology and allied subjects. SUIIT is situated four kms away from famous Hirakud Dam in a beautiful natural surroundings of river, lakes and mountains. The institute provides a quality education experience to students in a diverse learning environment — from class rooms and laboratories to play grounds to campus hostels, all the facilities and amenities are created to meet world class standards and students from several states are cherishing their dreams. SUIIT is situated approximately 12 kms from Sambalpur railway station (Khetrajpur), approximately 15 kms from Ainthapali Bus Stand, Sambalpur. It is an hour drive from the Jharsuguda Airport.

## About the Department

The Department of Computer Science Engineering & Applications, SUIIT, Burla was established in 2010. The department offers B.Tech, M.Tech, MCA, MSc, M.Phil & Ph.D Programmes. The aim of the Department is to combine active research with quality education. It has a highly qualified team and to its credit an excellent track record in terms of student academic performance over the years. The Department conducts various courses to keep pace with dynamics of change by teaming up with various reputed institutions and industries.

## Who-Can-Attend

Enthusiastic Students, Researchers, Academicians, Entrepreneurs, Industry participants and R&D Organizations.

## About the Seminar

Machine learning is a subfield of computer science, and is a type of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that provides machines with the ability to learn without explicit programming. The Seminar creates an excellent opportunity to discuss and exchange new ideas of technological advancements in Machine Learning and Deep Learning. It also aims to bring together leading academicians, researchers, industry experts to a common platform to share their experiences and research in all aspects in the above mentioned areas and provides inter-disciplinary forum for all participants to present and discuss the recent innovations, trends, practical challenges the industry face.

### Sub-Themes

Major thrust of the seminar will be on the current research trends in applications of various machine learning and deep learning techniques such as:

- 1.Introduction to Machine Learning and Deep learning
- 2.Classification, Clustering and Regression
- 3.Support Vector Machine and Decision Tree
- 4.Dimensionality Reduction
- 5.Artificial Neural Network (ANN)
- 6.Recurrent Neural Network and Deep Neural Network
- 7.Convolutional Neural Network
- 8.Reinforcement Learning

### Resource Persons

The faculties of the CSE and inter disciplinary departments who have the expertise in using Machine Learning and Deep Learning for different Applications, will form the core faculty of the Seminar. Eminent faculties from IITs, NITs, Industries and Other premier institutes in the country are the external

## Registration Form

Name:.....

Designation:.....

Organization/University:.....

Address for Correspondence: .....

.....

Phone No.: .....

Email:.....

Accommodation Required: (Yes/No):.....

(Limited number of rooms are available in the institute hostel on chargeable and sharing basis. The participants interested in availing accommodation facility must inform the co-convenor well in advance. For more details check the institute website.)

### Payment Details:

DD No.:..... Dated: .....

Amount: ..... Bank Name:.....

Registration fee includes Kit, Lunch, Tea and Snacks. Payment should be made through a demand draft drawn on any bank in favor of “Seminar, Dept of CSE&A” payable at Burla.

### For online:

Bank Name : SBI A/C No: 39156288741 Branch : Jyoti Vihar, Burla,  
A/c Name : “Seminar, Dept of CSE&A” MICR : 768002011  
IFSC Code : SBIN0006672

Place:.....

Date:..... Signature of Applicant



**SUIIT**

**SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY**

**INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur, Pin – 768019, ☎: 0663 2113254**

**www.suiit.ac.in, admin.office@suiit.ac.in, director@suiit.ac.in**


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**Notice No.: 123/SUIIT**

**Date: 19/02/2020**

This is for the information to all the students and faculties that Innovation Club, SUIIT is organizing a workshop on “Design and Simulation of Microstrip Patch Antennas” facilitated by Mr. Satyadeep Das, Assistant Professor, School of Electronics Engineering, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar-751024 on 25/02/2020 at 2.30 PM onwards. All students and faculties are invited to attend the event.

  
Director,  
SUIIT 19/2/2020



**SUIIT**  
**SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY**  
**INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**  
Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur, Pin – 768019, ☎: 0663 2113254  
www.suiit.ac.in, admin.office@suiit.ac.in, director@suiit.ac.in

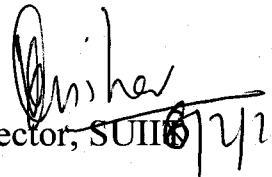
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**Notice No.: 85 /SUIIT**

**Date: 06/02/2020**

This is for the information to all the students and faculties that Innovation Club, SUIIT is organizing a workshop on “Solar Technology Applications and Innovation” facilitated by Mr. Amit Nanda, Business Head- Solar (Sattattva Sustainable Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Burla) on 8/02/2020 at 3 PM onwards in CR1, SUIIT. All students and faculties are invited to attend the event. Classes will remain suspended after 03.00 P.M. on 08.02.2020.

  
Director, SUIIT 07/2/2020