

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Last Date of Submission of Abstract:
05.11.2024

Abstract Acceptance Mail: 08.11.2024

Last Date of Submission of Full Paper:
15.11.2024

❖ (300 Words, Times New Roman, Font 12, 1.5 Spacing, M S Word Format Only With Name, Designation, Affiliation, E Mail Address And Contact Number).

Send To: hodenglish.kac@gmail.com

Last Date of Registration: 10.11.2024

Registration Details

For UG and PG Students: 500/-

For Faculty and Research Scholars: 1000/-

*Registration Fee Includes Conference Kit, Certificate, Lunch, Tea.

UPI Details: [8763706104@axisb](https://axisb)

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/ex6gys7qaxgnwc8s7>

Venue: Ganesh Conference Hall, KUU Campus

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NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

THE MYRIAD MOTIFS IN INDIAN ENGLISH FICTION (1970-2020): THEORY AND PRAXIS

**22nd and 23rd
November, 2024**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
KHALLIKOTE UNITARY
UNIVERSITY,
BERHAMPUR, ODISHA**

Vasco de Gama made three trips and found a sea route to boost trade with India in the late 15th century. In 1660, it was the East India Company that schemed to interfere in the politics and procedures along with business. But the primary problem was language! In France they spoke French; in Portugal, Portuguese; but in India, it was region specific Bengali, Gujarati, Odia, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Marathi and so on which were incomprehensible to other regions. Hence the British promptly decided to teach English to the 'natives' instead of learning the mottled languages across the landscape.

With Macaulay's Minutes of 1835, English was audaciously forced upon the citizens as the mode of communication and documentation in educational institutions and the judiciary. The English had decided to teach only basic official English to the citizens. Little did they fathom that the first indigenous Indian English Novel *Rajmohan's Wife* would be published by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee by 1865 thus paving the path for a huge canon of a genre called Indian English Writing that has touched the zenith and continues to grow!

More than poetry and drama, the genre widely adopted by Indian English Writers was Fiction. The motifs were myriad from partition to caste to social conventions to women. The Expatriate writers too wrote in English with themes concerning India. The stories are innumerable and have captured the imagination of the writers and readers alike. Indian writers from Toru Dutt onwards have dabbled in Translations too. English language was used as the window for the native literatures to peer into the world.

The world too added to its knowledge base with Indian writing – original as well as translated. Indian English Writers chose the language of their oppressors to write about them and against them. Gradually, more writers adopted English as the language of their expression. English is the language that is also widely used as the language to translate regional literatures. In spite of being a foreign language, there is no denying the fact that English is the language of the 'thought' of millions of Indians now.

Hence, we invite abstracts on the following themes that have inspired and encouraged Indian origin writers from across the world to express themselves in English.

THEMES

- English Fiction Translated from Odia
- Mythology and Folklore
- Postcolonial Identity and Nationalism
- Diaspora and Migration
- Tradition vs. Modernity
- Urbanization and Change
- Trauma, Partition and Cultural Memory
- Gender, Feminism and Intersectionality
- Globalization and Modern Indian Society
- Caste, Class, and Social inequality
- Science Fiction and Dystopia
- Magical Realism and Mythology
- Ecology and Environmental Concerns
- Histories
- Children's Narratives
- Genre Fiction