

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Miss. Poonam Sharma, Sh. Kalyan Singh Charan
Miss. ChitraDadheech Dr. Kamlesh
Sh. Rajesh Sheoran

Venue : Seminar Hall (Room No. 13), SKDL Govt. Girls College, Ratangarh (Churu)

Registration Fee

Early Bird – Rs. 1500 Spot registration – Rs. 2000 Research Scholars/Students – Rs. 1000

Registration fee will be used for conference/ seminar kit, refreshment, lunch and accommodation. The fee can be sent through D.D. in favour of Miss. Chitra Dadheech (Member of Organizing Committee) or can be electronically transferred in the following Bank Account Details:

A/C Holder Name :	Miss. ChitraDadheech
Bank Name :	Oriental Bank of Commerce
Branch Address :	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Gandhi Chawk, Sujangarh
S/B A/C No.	01922041000742
IFSC Code :	ORBC 0100192
MICR Code :	331022100

About the Town

Ratangarh, a town in the Churu district, is situated in the north-east part of Rajasthan where desertic conditions prevail. It is located in the eastern part of the 'Thar' Desert at a latitude of 28.08 north and longitude 74.6 east at an average elevation of 312 meters from the mean sea level. The climate is hot and arid with a large variation in the temperature. The maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are above 49° C in summer and below 0° C in winter. Ratangarh is well-known for grand havelis with exquisite frescoes and old cenotaphs with historical aura. Recently the town has made its mark in the sphere of handicraft work. Ratangarh is a town of historical significance. Its initial name was Kolhasar as it was founded by Chieftain Kolha, descendant of

KansupalKaswan in the 11th century. Later in the year 1803 its name was changed to Ratangarh by the then Maharaja of the Bikaner state after the name of his son Ratansingh.

Rail Road Connections - Ratangarh is well connected both by rail and road to almost all major cities. It is an important railway junction on the Bikaner- Delhi broadgauge Railway. Ratangarh is situated on NH No- 11(Agra -Bikaner) and mega highway No 07 (Kishangarh- Hanumangarh)

About the Institution

SmtKeshrideviLohia Govt. Girls' College, Ratangarh was established in July 1997 to pave the way for propagating higher education among girls. Shri Navrang Rai Lohia , a native businessman , donated to the state government an amount of Rs Thirty lakh required to meet the expenses of the college during the first three years , and at the same time undertook the gigantic task of getting the college building constructed to honour the wishes of his wife, SmtKeshrideviLohia. It was the firm belief of Smt Keshridevi Lohia that the path of woman empowerment and advancement passes through the corridors of higher education. The foundation stone of the college building was laid on February 17, 1997, and the fully furnished college building was inaugurated by Sh.Harishankar Bhabhra, Deputy Chief Minister, Govt of Rajasthan on April 2, 1998.

Affiliated to MGS University, the college is located on the outskirts of the town near the cow-caring centre at the Churu road. Located fittingly far away from the din and madding crowd of the town, the college can claim credit for noise-free, pollution-free environment. The college is conveniently accessible through all major routes in the town and well connected with the bus stop and the railway station. Auto rickshaws are available on hire. The state government upgraded the college to post graduation level in the subject of Home Science from the session 2016-17 and in Hindi from the Session 2017-18. In the current session total enrolment of the girls in the college has gone up to Thirteen hundred.

Kindly inform us about your arrival well in advance to ensure your comfortable stay.



Rajasthan Association for Studies in English (RASE)

XV Annual Conference on

Embracing the 'Other': Exploring New Literatures



Saturday 22nd and Sunday 23rd December, 2018

Organized by :

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
SKDL Govt. Girls College,
Ratangarh (Churu)

Email ID – girlscollegeratangarh@gmail.com
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Concept Note

New Literatures in English, used always in plural, refers to that body of literature which has been traditionally treated as literature of the 'other'. These 'other' are the people who live in the erstwhile colonies of the then British Empire and used the language of their colonial rulers to fight back and create their own histories and narratives using that language. It is the literature of the people of countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, Oceania, and some other countries like Canada where a large number of people learnt English to meet the challenges of their lives and then used it to voice their feelings through writing in English. New English literatures, is a body of literary writings that reacts to the discourse of colonization. It often involves writings that deal with issues of de-colonization or the political and cultural independence of people formerly subjugated to colonial rule. It is also a literary critique to texts that carry racist or colonial undertones.

Katja Sarkowsky and Frank Schulze-Engler maintain that the New Literatures in English are not that new altogether. They have emerged from a process of colonization that transformed large tracts of the world from the late fifteenth century onwards, and some of them can trace their beginnings to the nineteenth or even late eighteenth century, when English, Irish or Scottish settlers in the Caribbean, Canada or South Africa first began to create an 'overseas literature,' and enslaved or colonized people first began to reflect on their current situation and future perspectives utilizing the medium of what was then 'the colonizer's tongue.' Katja Sarkowsky and Frank Schulze-Engler further state that other literatures in English are indeed new, sometimes startlingly so: as distinct literary fields, West African literature in English emerged in the 1950s, East African literature in English in the 1960s, indigenous writing in Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the 1970s, and Black and Asian British Literature in the 1980s. There may be different opinions about the dates as not many histories have so far been written about these new voices in English Literature. In the present times people belonging to these countries have emerged as powerful players in the affairs of the world. More than that, their literature written in English

has also been recognized as a powerful voice that can neither be ignored nor wished away.

It is true that New Literatures emerged as an aftermath of Colonial rule but the kind of literature that was produced swiftly flitted away from the shadow of the past to engage itself with bigger questions of the contemporary geo-politics. The east-west question was shelved to develop a new discourse on the north-south divide and narratives of dominance and exploitation in these regions. The ideas of creolization, hybridization, globalization, Global Englishes: Colonial Legacies, Multiculturalism, Diaspora and New Diversity became important ideas with which New Literatures engage. In both research and teaching, transnational and Transcultural Exchange Processes and developments (historical and contemporary) are foregrounded rather than specific national literatures. Accordingly, issues of cultural plurality and hybridity, as well as literary negotiations of colonization and decolonization, migration, Diaspora, and social inequality are central lines of inquiry and research. Critical studies in New Literatures are therefore practiced as transcultural and comparative analyses of texts from a broad variety of national and cultural contexts; literature, with its specific aesthetic forms, is understood as part of larger cultural and societal constellations, and connections to other forms of cultural productions (e.g. film, photography, painting) are frequently included.

Learned research papers are invited on some of the topic of the conference. Some themes and areas are stated below for the convenience of the delegates. However, they may choose any other theme related to the topic for writing their papers.

- a. African Fiction
- b. African Poetry
- c. African Non-fiction Prose
- d. Asian Literature in English
- e. Australian Literature in English
- f. Caribbean Literature
- g. Canadian Literature
- h. New Literatures and Indigeneity
- i. Racial Prejudices and Cross cultural migration
- j. The Language of resistance
- k. Multiculturalism in New Literature

- l. Globalization and Nationalism
- m. Cultural homogenization versus ethnic assertion
- n. Changing contours of Diaspora Literature
- o. Voices of Minority and the marginalized
- p. Selfhood versus membership of a society
- q. New Literature: Style, Narration and Techniques
- r. **Desert in Literature - Special Session**

Research Papers following MLA handbook VIII edition guidelines typed in Times New Roman font size 12 may be sent to the Organizing Secretary Dr. Sumer Singh, HOD, English, Govt. College, Ratangarh, Churu at the email ID -rasecon2018@gmail.com

IMPORTANT DATES

Submission

1. Submission of Abstract - 30th November, 2018
2. Submission of full paper - 15th December, 2018

Membership of Association -

Delegates intending to participate in the conference are welcome to become the members of Rajasthan Association for Studies in English. Life members are provided the journal free of cost.

1. Life Member - Rs. 2000
2. Annual Member - Rs. 200

Membership fee may be sent through a demand draft in the name of Rajasthan Association for Studies in English payable at Udaipur and should be sent to Prof. Mukta Sharma, Treasurer, Department of English, M.V.Shramjeevi College, Town Hall Road, Udaipur (Raj.) 313001

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

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