

# Higher Education & Research Society

An Education Society Registered under Government of India's Societies Registration Act 1860 (Maha/651/2013/Thane) &

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NL 6/5/13, Sector-10, Nerul, Navi Mumbai, India- 400 706

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LITERATURE, CULTURE & WORLD PEACE

23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> September 2016



[www.herso.org](http://www.herso.org)

[www.litsight.com](http://www.litsight.com)

### *VENUE*

**Dnyansagar Institute of Management & Research**

SKP Campus, Near Pune-Mumbai Highway,

Baner-Balewadi, Pune

## About Us

Higher Education and Research Society is a Mumbai based international learned society concerned with the advancement and understanding of higher education, especially through the insights, perspectives and knowledge offered by the systematic research and scholarship. The Society aims to be the leading international organisation in the field to support and disseminate research and education. We commit sustainable development and focus on the solutions to spread the scientific attitude in academicians and citizens, practical and solution-based approach to higher education in general; introduction of applied education, social inequality, awareness of literature and language, climate change and many more...

The Society intends to play a role of a catalyst to enable researchers in different regions and disciplines to exchange information, share discussions on professional and theoretical issues, and initiate and co-ordinate research. Purely committed to the cause of academics in a 'top-down pattern', the prime goal of the society is to encourage and foster research by providing a platform to showcase the innate research aptitude of the academician. Promoting academic research and scholarship into Language and Literature, Humanities, Basic Sciences, Technology and Management streams, the society is determined to bring about a scholarly get-together of the intellectuals.

The society has to its credit three mega international conferences held at Pune and Nagpur with 400 plus delegates each time, a workshop and many MoUs with Research Centers. For the future conferences the Society invites applications from reputed institutions as 'Venue Partners' in India.

## Concept Note

Renowned American polymath Benjamin Franklin once mused over the idea that there was never a good war or a bad peace. War fever has often plagued the world at the phantom call of some question of vital interest and honour. The tools of war are very expensive, but the world rarely begrudges Mars his due. Those nations spoil for war most who afford it least. War is imposed onto some nations, while some engage in territorial conflicts just as a preemptive action. World is hoisting itself by own petard due to the Nuclear armament of the majority of nations. Suzerainty is the sole asset that no nation likes to compromise with. Irish patriot Daniel O'Connell said that 'no man can be grateful at the cost of his honour, no woman can be grateful at the cost of her chastity and no nation can be grateful at the cost of its liberty'. The world is a cluster of nations espousing distinct ideologies. One cannot bludgeon people in accepting ideas. Hegel's dialectic of master and slave casts its uncanny shadows on the paradigm of the international politics as well.

Lenin says "History suggests that peace is a breathing space of war", stating the inevitability of wars. In the post-World War II era an armed truce between the United States and the Soviet Union, with flare-ups of real and deadly wars, revolutions, insurrections and civil wars in various parts of the globe, created four decades of arms races, huge military budgets, global military alliances, vast expenditures on foreign aid to bribe third world despots, violations of civil liberties and mis-directions of private sector resources in the name of war-preparedness. Such policies of global social engineering in the name of good works can only lead to an arrogance of power, anti-democratic international elitism and a vast expenditure of life and money in the name of making the world 'peaceful' in the eyes of some nations. Some nations' fetish for 'international policing' has rocked the boat of world peace. Inequalities in the distribution of wealth or

resources trigger desires among the disenfranchised nation to grab it by force. Some countries have become 'Soft Powers' that attract and co-opt rather than coerce. Such non-coercive Soft powers shape the preferences of others through appeal and attraction. They wield their power through culture, political values, and foreign policies.

League of Nations, forcefully propounded by former American President-Woodrow Wilson was seen as the first hope for global peace and security. This hope was frustrated by two World wars and this necessitated a stronger organization. Out of the ashes of Second World War arose the United Nations. UN, in its charter envisions to "save next generations from the horrors of war," and defines peacekeeping as "an operation involving military personnel, but without enforcement of powers, established by the United Nations to help maintain or restore international peace and security in areas of conflict." The UN policy of internationalism and regionalization proved to be fatally counterproductive. Internationalism is a political movement that advocates a greater economic and political cooperation among nations. Internationalism seeks to reconcile national interest with the interests of the larger peoples, sometimes at the expense of nationalism. Irredentism and territorial ambitions, so common in contemporary politics are the unhappy results of the nationalist credo and the industrialists need for the raw material. Nationalism is essential passion to build a nation and strengthen it but it runs wild and turns greedy, imperialistic and sends ripples through peace process. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam had addressed the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, during the golden jubilee of the European Union. The speech would be an impassioned plea to all humanity with words that would resonate for ages: "Where there is righteousness in the heart, there is beauty in the character. When there is beauty in the character, there is harmony in the home. When there is harmony in the home, there is order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there is peace in the world."

Rather skeptical viewpoint about world peace is posited by Niccolò Machiavelli. "In peace one is despoiled by the mercenaries, in war by one's enemies." According to this view the external peace is entailed by internal turbulence. Internal capitalist noose gets itself tightened once the nation's external peace is guaranteed. Despite of leaving no political stone unturned, maintenance of world peace has proved to be a wild goose' chase. This is the site where the issue of peace making process through cultural intercourse arises. Peace is not an absence of war, it is a virtue, a state of mind, a disposition for benevolence, confidence, justice. Peace is not the absence of conflict, but the presence of creative alternatives for responding to conflict, alternatives to passive or aggressive responses, alternatives to violence. Writers are seen as cultural cross-border ambassadors or the agents of peace. Literary fraternities from all nations, if divorced from political obligations can play a pivotal role in ensuring a global peace.

Writers like Rabindranath Tagore are seen as spiritual ambassadors of India. Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln are venerated universal icons who sent the message of spiritual unity through their ideas, work, deeds. Literary Internationalism evokes spiritual unity among all human beings of the world, transcending the barriers of race, nationalism, religion and caste.

Literature means something that is written for refreshing, enlightening and inspiring the mind. It records the thoughts and feelings of great minds. It attracts in two ways-through its matter and through its manner. The matter must be such that those who read it are interested in some way. The manner must be such as will be pleasing to the reader and adds to his fund of knowledge. Literature truly possesses a mysterious power and has universal appeal. One can read a book by a writer of a different time, a different country, a different race, a different language, and a different culture and can still

encounter a sensation that is one's very own. Literature is made out of the lore of life. There are relations and interrelation between men who live in the society. If literature expresses social sympathies, naturally it is bound to exercise some positive influence on our mind and attitude. Society reacts to literature in a living way. An inspiring poem creates general influence on society. It rouses our feelings and enthusiasm for welfare. Shelley has called poets the unacknowledged legislators of mankind. The function of a legislator is to lay down the law, a settled course of action that men may follow. Poetry and literature generally do this in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Novels are known to have changed the direction of the human mind and set in motion movements that have altered our ways of life. Literature epitomizes Aristotelian poetic truth and teaches through poetic justice. It uses the tools of satire, burlesque, allegory, parody to expose the social evils.

The influence of literature on society is felt directly or indirectly. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin was directly responsible for a movement against slavery in literature and life in USA of those days. Dickensonian novels had an indirect influence in creating in society a feeling for regulating and removing social wrongs, calling for necessary reforms. Sarat Chandra's novels have gone a long way in breaking conservatism as regards women in Indian society. Bhagavad Geeta, written in India, had swept people like Aldous Huxley, Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Carl Jung off their feet. Ruskin's Unto This Last had deep impact on Mahatma Gandhi's life. Machiavellian Prince shaped the iron traits in Indira Gandhi. Robert Frost's 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening' inspired first Indian Prime minister Pandit Neharu. Literature reaches out to its admirers, obliterating the geographical boundaries. Indo-Pak uneven political ties couldn't dither Indian Urdu writer Ismat Chughtai's works to be appreciated in Pakistan. The collective and parallel literary study of the issues plaguing the countries can actually bust the myth of cultural supremacy as claimed by some national in the world. The study will detect the common paradigmatic structure of widely different social and cultural forms that ultimately reflect the basic characteristics of human mind. This literary awareness of the commonness of the issues in diverse cultural set up will give way to pluralist mindset and will gradually dismantle the cultural monism in each country. It is against the background delineated above, the Conference purports to discuss in-depth on the given topic.

This conference is expected to serve an interdisciplinary platform for the academically intellectual discussions focusing the central themes of the conference. Research papers are invited from wide array of the disciplines for the mega academic event. Interested experts, scholars, and researchers are invited to participate in the Conference with a paper which has bearing on any of the themes or related themes outlined in the Concept Note.

### Sub Themes

- ☞ Peace Studies
- ☞ Peace Polemics
- ☞ Philosophy of Peace
- ☞ War and Peace
- ☞ War Literature
- ☞ Role of Literature/s in Promoting Peace
- ☞ Environment and Peace
- ☞ Space and Peace
- ☞ Democracy and Peace
- ☞ Immigration/Migration and Peace
- ☞ Literature and Humanitarianism
- ☞ Literature and Cultural History
- ☞ Conflict Resolution and Disarmament
- ☞ Literature and Human Rights

- ☞ Philosophy and Ethics
- ☞ Communalism and Sectarianism
- ☞ Cultural Integration and Fragmentation
- ☞ Spirituality and Literature
- ☞ Gandhism and Literature
- ☞ Non-violence and Peace
- ☞ Buddhism and Literature
- ☞ International Law and its Execution
- ☞ Globalization and Peace
- ☞ Trench Poetry and Beat Poets
- ☞ Existentialist Stance in Literature
- ☞ Absurdity and Literature
- ☞ Inequality and Justice
- ☞ Literature of Protest and Peace
- ☞ Literatures of Gender Apartheids
- ☞ Literature and Ideology
- ☞ Globalization and Geopolitical Polarization
- ☞ Religion of War /Religion on War
- ☞ Ethnic Studies
- ☞ Literary Social Paradigm
- ☞ Literatures of Underrepresented
- ☞ Gender Trouble in Literature
- ☞ Nihilist and Jingoist Sentiment in Literature.
- ☞ Literature and Nationalism
- ☞ Regionalization and Internationalization
- ☞ Literature and Utilitarianism
- ☞ World Literature and New Literatures
- ☞ Ethnocentrism in Literature
- ☞ Literature and Class/ Caste / Race
- ☞ Rising Soft Powers in World Politics
- ☞ Subnationalism and Supranationalism
- ☞ Literature and Multiculturalism
- ☞ Terrorism and Literature
- ☞ Fundamentalism and Peace
- ☞ Xenophobia in Literature
- ☞ Agrarianism and Literature
- ☞ Regionalism and Regional Literature
- ☞ Rhetoric and Techno-culture
- ☞ Literature and Digital Divide
- ☞ Literature and Social Media
- ☞ Technology and Peace
- ☞ International Relations: Literary Depictions
- ☞ Cyber War and Science Fiction
- ☞ Globalization, Media and Peace
- ☞ Domestic Peace
- ☞ Education / Teaching for Peace
- ☞ Youth for Peace

**ANY OTHER TOPIC(S) RELEVANT TO THE THEME OF THE CONFERENCE**

### About Pune

Nestled on the leeward side of the Sahyadri Mountain range, Pune is the ninth largest city in India and the second largest metropolis in Maharashtra. Rajgad in Pune District was the capital city of the emperor Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of Maratha Empire. Pune also known as cultural capital of Maharashtra reflects a blend of tradition and modernity.

Popularly known as the “Oxford of the East” or “Capital of Learning”, Pune has a large number of educational institutes that attract students from across the globe. While it has been a corporate stopover, the city has its mix of potpourri and culture which makes for interesting sightseeing within the city and in adjoining areas. Some of the important sightseeing are the historical Aga Khan Palace reflecting the footprints of Indian freedom struggle, the memorial of the Maratha noble Sardar Shri Mahadji Shinde, the founder of Scindhia dynasty of Gwalior at Shinde Chhatri, a famous Market Tulshi Baug, Sir Jamshedji constructed Bund Garden, Purandar Fort- the birth place of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Sinhgad Fort- a mark of Maratha victories provides a trekking experience engulfed in a historical ambience. The nearby hill stations for its breathtaking scenic beauty at Lonawala and Lavasa cities are remarkable. This city is a citadel of

social reformers and spiritual gurus and their presence could be felt on the beautiful campus of Osho Ashram, a picturesque hill of Parvati and temple of goddess Parvati, grand Shrimant Dagadusheth Halwai Ganesh Temple, Samadhi of Saint Dnyaneshwar at Alandi, marks of indivisible preaching in the form of divine poetry of Saint Tukaram at Dehu and his Gatha Temple. The city is particularly well known for being the trail blazer of women education across the whole country with Savitribai Phule being the first Indian lady teacher. Pune is very well connected by air, rail and road. The nearest Airport is Lohegaon, Pune; the second nearest Airport is Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai. City Buses ply from bus stations at Shivaji Nagar, Pune Station and Swargate to the venue.

The major tourist / pilgrimage destinations within the approximate peripheral area of 200 k.m. from Pune include the Hill Station- Mahabaleshwar, Vipassana Research Institute of Igatpuri, Tryambkeshwar, Panchwati (Nashik); Shirdi; Mahalaxmi, Jyotiba, Panhalgad Fort (Kolhapur); Raigad Fort, Harihareshwar, Dive Agar Beach (Raigad); Ajanta and Ellora; Gateway of India, Haji Ali, Siddhi Vinayak, Essel World, Adlab Imagica (Mumbai) and major beaches of Konkan.

### Submission of Abstracts

The participants may send ABSTRACTS of their standard research papers to [sudhirnikam@gmail.com](mailto:sudhirnikam@gmail.com) conforming to the “Submission Guidelines” uploaded on [www.herso.org](http://www.herso.org) OR [www.litsight.com](http://www.litsight.com).

“Registration Form” may be downloaded from the same websites. The details regarding selection will be communicated within two days from the date of submission of abstract. The registration process has to be completed within three working days from the date of selection of the abstract.

The complete research paper for presentation may be submitted on the conference day at the registration counter.

#### ❖ Address for Correspondence

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### Registration Fees

Registration fees should be paid through NEFT/Online Payment within “three working days” as per the guidelines mentioned in the “SELECTION MAIL.”

#### Registration up to 10<sup>th</sup> July 2016

INR 2000/- (without accommodation)

INR 3000/- (with accommodation)

#### Registration after 10<sup>th</sup> July 2016

INR 2500/- (without accommodation)

INR 3500/- (with accommodation)

- ❖ **SPOT REGISTRATION** does not include accommodation. However, spot registration with accommodation is permissible to ‘foreign delegates only’, subject to availability and obtaining prior permission.
- ❖ ‘Moderate’ accommodation on sharing basis will be provided for outstation delegates during conference days (23rd & 24th). The stay before the conference day will be charged separately. Since limited number of rooms are available, delegates are requested to register well in advance. The rooms will be allocated on first-come-first-serve-basis.
- ❖ Registration fees covers Conference Kit, Breakfast, Tea and Lunch during conference days.
- ❖ Maharashtrian Vegetarian food will be served during conference days.
- ❖ A co-presenter or an accompanying person will have to make separate registration.
- ❖ No T.A./ D.A. is paid to the Delegates.

### Mode of Payment

Registration fees should be paid through NEFT/online payment only as per the guidelines mentioned in the “SELECTION MAIL.”

### Publication

The Registered Delegates are entitled to get their research paper published online in the **Journal of Higher Education & Research Society: A Refereed International** (ISSN 2349-0209) Oct16/April17 issue “subject to approval” by the reviewers.

- ✓ The “**Selection Mail**” following submission of ABSTRACT contains all the detailed guidelines regarding publication. The authors need to strictly follow them.
- ✓ The approved submissions to be presented in this conference or some other relevant paper should be mailed ‘separately’ ONLY AS PER THE GUIDELINES MENTIONED IN THE “SELECTION MAIL.”
- ✓ The only email for publication related communication is [hersomumbai@gmail.com](mailto:hersomumbai@gmail.com)
- ✓ The final decision regarding publication of the article resides with the Convener / Organizing Secretary.

**Dr Madhavi Nikam**  
(Convener)

**Dr Sudhir Nikam**  
(Organising Secretary)

### BEST COMPLIMENTS

Literary Insight: A Refereed  
International Journal  
(ISSN 0975-6248)  
Annual Print Journal since 2010 (January)  
Contact:- [litsight@gmail.com](mailto:litsight@gmail.com)

Contemporary Discourse: A Peer  
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