

Department of Studies and Research in English: Publication Details (2013-2018)

Dr N S Gundur

Professor

1. "GS Amur's *Transgressions: Studies in Indian Literatures in English*", a review article in *Atlantis (International Refereed Journal of the Spanish Association for Anglo-American Studies, Spain)*. 35. 02, Dec 2013 (239-244) ISSN 0210-6124

The present article is a review of G S Amur's *Transgressions: Studies in Indian Literatures in English*. While placing Amur's work in the Kannada critical tradition and in Indian writing in English, the article explores *Transgression* as an exemplary work of an English teacher of a particular era. While introducing the different sections of the book, this article examines the contours of Indian writing in English and the contribution of G S Amur to Indian literature.

2. "G S Amur avara Spider and the Web (Bendre Kavitegala Anuvad) Odina Sandarbhadalli 'Anvada Samvad'" in *Loka Jnana: Research Journal of Cultural Studies in Kannada*. 01:03, September-December 2013. (30-40) ISSN 2321-001X

This is an attempt to reflect on the problems of translation in Kannada Literary and Cultural Studies. While examining G S Amur's translation of Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre's poems, the article raises several important questions about translation, transcreation and the history of translation in Kannada context.

3. "The Role of Extra-textual Knowledge as a Background Research Method in Textual Analysis" in *IATEFL's Literature, Media and Cultural Studies SIG Newsletter*. 44. Dec.2014. (21-24) ISSN 1814-6495

This article builds an argument that the extra-textual knowledge plays an important role in the textual analysis. As part of the philological tradition, now it acts as an effective tool for research in the Humanities. The article demonstrates this point with the help of two poems by Thom Gunn.

4. "Towards a Postcolonial Pedagogy" in *Indian Journal of Applied Linguistics*. 40, 1-2, Jan-Dec 2014. (197-206) ISSN 0379-0037

The main aim of the paper is to build an argument for teaching English for knowledge use as against teaching English for social use or for employability. If the goal of higher education in India is really to deal with higher learning, we need to assign a suitable goal for teaching English at the tertiary level – teaching English for higher learning. If we can agree with this goal of teaching English for higher learning, then we need to seriously think about what skills to be given priority to achieve that goal. My argument is that teaching of advanced reading and writing skills are to be prioritized.

5. "Lekhaka-Kartru Parikalpane kuritu Michel Foucault na Olanotagalu" (Translation and Explanation of Foucault's "What is an Author"? into Kannada) in *Lokajana : Research Journal of Cultural Studies in Kannada*. 2015. Vol 1, no 3, p 30-40, ISSN-2321-001X.

Although it is a translation of Michel Foucault's celebrated essay 'What is an Author?', the article explains and examines the notion of author against the backdrop of European intellectual tradition. In this respect, this article goes beyond the act of translation and tries to create a model of translation as explanation for the non-western reader.

6. “Wreaths of Laurels” in *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2015. Vol. 45. Nov, 07. (68-69)ISSN: 0012-9976

Writers and artists are returning their awards, bestowed upon them in recognition of their individual talent, for the public cause. The instances of recent attacks on thinkers, scholars and ordinary men either for their thoughts or for their food habits have led them to forego the awards. Speech and food, beyond doubt, have recently become the target of certain dominant groups in our country, and the symbolic protest of writers is certainly in defence of the freedom of choice—free speech and the choice of one’s own food culture among others. The article examines this phenomenon as a contemporary problem.

7. “Umberto Eco” in *Aruhu Kuruhu: Kannada Quarterly* 29. 2016. April-June. (49-53) ISSN: 2347-5048.

This article is a tribute to Umberto Eco, an Italian novelist and literary theorist. While giving an account of Eco’s works, the article places him in the proper context of European intellectual tradition.

8. “Thruuthiya Lingiya Thuditha haagu aa Samudayada Sambhrama” in *Samaahita*. 2016.01: 04. July-August. (89-96)

The Kannada film industry has given us an intellectually stimulating and artistically successful film in *Naanu Avanalla, Avalu* (I am not He, but She) directed by B S Lingadevaru. The movie, based on *I am Vidya*, an autobiographical work by a transgender Smile Vidya, narrates the trauma of the protagonist in the struggle to change his gender. The article examines the life of a third gender as ‘Aesthetics of Existence’.

9. "The Problem of Speech: Public Sphere, Reflective Cognition and Liberal Arts Education" in *LITTCRIT: A Literary Half-yearly*. 82, Dec 2016: Vol 42, No.02. (46-51)ISSN: 0970-8049.

The present problem of speech in the public sphere truly reflects, beyond the question of tolerance and intolerance, our inability to receive 'speech-acts' in a proper way. It is time to examine the cognitive structures of our society. One way of dealing with this problem is to educate our youths in liberal arts education. While reflecting on the way the problem of speech was dealt with in the past, the present article examines contemporary social media as a public sphere and suggests how reflective cognition and liberal arts education help us find new ways of dealing with the problem.

10. "Patra Brehad Kaala Mugidilla" in *Hosathu: Kannada Monthly*. May 2016. (55-57) ISSN: 2319-7307

The article while reviewing a book that documents the letter correspondence between a teacher and a student reflects on the culture of writing letters. As a social practice the letter writing is not simple a personal act, it serves as a documentation of the spirit of an era.

11. "Misreading Speech" in *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2016. Vol. 09. Feb, 27. (95-96) ISSN: 0012-9976

Another Quit India Movement, it seems, has now started in the country—of course, with a difference. It appears, more or less, to be a parody of the 1942 movement. Gandhi's call to Quit India had a proper ethical object while the present one wholly lacks it. This is, no doubt, a repetition of history, albeit in a ridiculous fashion. The article examines the way speech is being received in the public domain.

12. "A Celebration of Identity" in *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2016. Vol. 05. Jan, 30. (101-102)ISSN: 0012-9976

Amidst its prolonged crises, such as the issue of dubbing and its failure to produce commercially as successful films as its other south Indian film industries are producing, the Kannada film industry has given us an intellectually stimulating and artistically successful film in *Naanu Avanalla, Avalu* (I am not He, but She) directed by B S Lingadevaru. The movie, based on *I am Vidya*, an autobiographical work by a transgender Smile Vidya, narrates the trauma of the protagonist in the struggle to change his gender.

13. "Shakespeare Lives" in *Economic and Political Weekly* 2016. Vol. 29. July, 16. (165-166) ISSN: 0012-9976

Four hundred years have passed since Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616. But he continues to live through his works and himself as a living phenomenon. Ever year thousands of books and articles are written about him and he remains the much-written about author; hence, he is the most living of all. He is the most living amidst us because he has not remained simply as a dramatist, but he has lived up to as a phenomenon that can be metamorphosed into anything that creative minds want to transform as the time demands.

14. "Words, Actions and Truth: Philosophy of Language in Shakespeare's Plays" in *The Journal of English Language Teaching* 2016.Vol.56: 04 July-Aug. (10-13).ISSN 0973-5208

A certain kind of critical enquiry into Shakespeare's plays, from Johnsonian criticism to the recent David Crystal's linguistic criticism, hails the way Shakespeare handles language in his plays as his unique artistic achievement. However, in the celebration of Shakespeare's linguistic-artistic triumph what has generally been overlooked is his deeper insights about the role language plays in human affairs. While making a sharp distinction between Shakespeare's use of language and Shakespeare's understanding of human language, the present

article focuses on the latter; it tries to argue that we can reconstruct Shakespeare's philosophy of language through the reading of some of his plays.

15. "Do We Need Speakers of English or Readers of English? An Outline of a Work in Progress" in *Communication Studies and Language Pedagogy*. 2016. VOL. 2, NO. 1-2, JAN-DEC (135-142).

The main aim of the paper is to build an argument for teaching English at the undergraduate level for knowledge use as against teaching English for social use or for employability. If the goal of higher education in India is really to deal with higher learning, we need to assign a suitable goal for teaching English at the tertiary level – teaching English for higher learning. If we can agree with this goal of teaching English for higher learning, then we need to seriously think about what skills to be given priority to achieve that goal. My argument is that teaching of advanced reading and writing skills are to be prioritized.

17. *Vartamanada Itihasakar: Michel Foucault* (A Critical Introduction to Michel Foucault in Kannada) Bengaluru: Kuvempu Bhasha Bharathi, 2016. ISBN 978-93-81979-80-8

This book is an attempt to introduce the critical thought of Michel Foucault, French philosopher, to the Kannada reader. It discusses Foucault's major research into madness, prison, medical gaze, power/knowledge, free speech, literature among others. The last chapter discusses the relevance of Foucault's thought for the non-western academia.

Dr. Shivalingaswamy H K
Professor

1. "Self-invention of the Subaltern (A Study of Dharampal's The Beautiful Tree)" (p.224-229) in *Asian Resonance* Vol II, Issue IV, October 2013. (ISSN: 0976-8602)

Dharampal's observations in "The Beautiful Tree" do find the required impetus in similar observations made by a host of historians that has blamed Imperialism for tearing the once united India by keeping the Hindus and the Muslims apart, eventually disrupting the bonds of centuries. Here the historians are specific about the Partition and the causal factors for it. According to this perspective, the Partition of the Indian subcontinent was the logical conclusion of the „divide and rule“ policy of the British. Undoubtedly, they had hypocritically pitted the Hindus against the Muslims in India. In fact, this was a political strategy of the British: Everything about human history is rooted in the earth, which has meant that we must think about habitation, but it has also meant that people have planned to have more territory and therefore must do something about its indigenous residents. At some very basic level, imperialism means thinking about, settling on, controlling land that you do not possess, that is distant, that is lived on and owned by others. For all kinds of reasons it attracts some people and often involves untold misery for others. (Said, 1994: 5)

2. "Happiness & Sufferance – A Buddhist Perspective" (p.49-51) in *Shrinkhala* (Vol I, Issue IV, December 2013, ISSN: (2321-290X)

Assume a hypothetical situation when someone is asked as to what their ultimate goal in life happens to be. Almost inevitably, an endless list of things like health, long life, wealth, success, good friends, companions, children and grandchildren and so on will follow. Further, they will definitely say, 'You know, I just want to be happy.' It is this wish that has kept most of humankind surging ahead for millions and millions of years. Despite the anxious wish, quite ironically, happiness has been elusive and is a very difficult faculty to possess. It's difficult because we are yet to figure out a clear

idea of what true happiness really is. We habitually venture out our own ideas regarding what happiness is onto our everyday existence. This is followed by our efforts to make ensure that our life meets those very criteria.

3. "Movie Literacy in Higher Learning" (p.35-40) in Journal Of Literature in English , (Vol VI, Issue XI – XII), Jan-Dec 2013. (ISSN: 0976-8262)

The paper, in the course of asserting the importance of movie literacy, recounts the words of George Lucas, the renowned Hollywood filmmaker, that if students aren't taught the screen language, they are almost as illiterate as if they passé out of college without being able to read or write. In fact, as educators we are faced with a situation to discover new core competencies for the 21st century learning to get the students ready to face the uncertain future. The importance of movie literacy is a highly predominant area accommodated in the purview of pedagogy today. In this regard the paper addresses the following issues by exemplifying some select movies by National Award winning director Girish Kasaravalli:

- Screen Language for higher learning in the face of contemporary culture.
 - Possible pedagogical alignments to integrate movie literacy into classroom.
 - Betterment in the interpretation of the humanist tradition through the visual media.
4. "Animal Narratives and the Issue of Human Identity" (p.248-251) in the International Journal Periodic Research Vol III, Issue I, August 2014 (ISSN: 2231-0045)

One of the most important tenets of Postcolonial criticism is to reject the concept of universalism. The argument here is that the moment universal signification is claimed for a work, it may be immediately assumed that the white, Eurocentric norms and practices are being promoted by a sleight of hand to this elevated status. On the other hand all others are correspondingly relegated to subsidiary, marginalized roles. It is well documented that the origin of postcolonial criticism maybe traced to Frantz Fanon`s Wretched of the Earth, which vociferously voiced „cultural resistance“ to

France's African empire. For Fanon the first step for the colonized people in finding a voice and an identity was to reclaim their own past. This paper intends to engage with the colonialist representations of the animals that have tended to equate them with natives in the context of racial and gender identity. The paper would like to suggest that in postcolonial and ethnic writing the case is somewhat different since the animal is understood as a trope that can be used in self-representation. Nevertheless, while postcolonial texts may seem to draw from mythology and folklore and provide the animal with meanings which Euro-American readers may be unfamiliar with, the use of the animal is always embedded in issues of human identity.

5. "Teaching Grammar as a Pedagogic Reform" in the International E-Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Ideas & Ideologies (i&i) (ISSN: 2320-7744)

This paper primarily notices the conspicuous dichotomy between teachers; those that are literature oriented and those towards language. A serious observation of this divide certainly originates a serious contemplation. If there were to be such consistent inclination to either language or literature, there ought to be an equally plausible reason. One such reason could be that the lovers of literature parrot the same reason that there is aestheticism in literature. This is interestingly corroborated as follows: We read literature to find the beauty of words of great writers. Literature teaches us the truth about our lives. We learn good values from literature like Shakespeare. (Stanford 1996: 2) On the other hand, those that subscribe to teaching only Grammar may find refuge in their argument that grammar is more important to acquire a second language and the reasons given would be varied both in kind and content. The paper examines the latter view first before dwelling upon the former and attempts to pay attention to the grid of the main theme.

6. "Representation Of Masses In Indian Fiction: A Response" (p. 84-88) in the International Research Journal of English Studies Literati, Vol XV. 2014, (ISSN: 0973-1474)

The hypothesis of the current article is that there has been a conspicuous tendency in IWE writers to prefer people who might be interesting only as individuals. The paradox here is that they do not appeal to the reader as being typically representative of a class of people; that is the characters are not representative of the mass. That is, books reflecting the masses below the poverty line seem to be lacking in number. The highest one would see in the works of today is may be a protagonist looking at the deplorable situation from outside. In fact, it is rarity to have a story narrated by a person belonging to such strata who would be literally suffering the problems.

7. "African American Experience In Slave Narratives – A Brief Survey" (p.119-126) in International Journal Of English Language, Literature & Humanities (IJELH) Vol II, Issue II, June 2014. (ISSN: 2321-7065)

The Paper focuses on the fact that much before African American literature was established as an academic discipline, early twentieth century literary critics founded a field that over a period of time came to be called "the American Renaissance" – a phrase first used by the well-known American scholar F. O. Matthiessen in his book *American Renaissance: Art and Expression in the Age of Emerson and Whitman*. These American Renaissance scholars mainly focused on white male writers usually from the North writing before the Civil War (1961 – 1865). Nevertheless, Maurice S Lee points out that this demographic predilection of the American Renaissance scholars began to gradually diminish towards the end of the twentieth century, though the 1850s remained the locus of critical attention (102) and that African American literature started gaining increasing recognition.

8. “Kuvempu mattu Anantamoortiyavara Sahityadalli Vichara Krantige Aahwana” (ISBN: 978-93-82694-50-2) in the edited book titled “Aadhunaka Sahityadalli Alakshitha Lokada Sankatana”

The paper argues that the marginalised sections in the human societies are not created naturally. These sections do take birth as a result of the hegemonic dominance of certain other sections. The paper observes that generally it is the blacks, Dalits and women who have invariably been deprived of dignity and respect. In this respect, the paper examines the works of Kuvempu and U R Anantamoorti and brings out such aspects as those which reflect upon the causes behind the subalternized state of the women and Dalits in India and eventually call for revolution in cognitive application of people to the world to which they are exposed.

S.N. Kiran

Assistant Professor

2013-2014

1. *Tracing the History of Indigenous Education: Dharampal's The Beautiful Tree (1983)*. Tracing the History of Indigenous Education: Dharampal's The Beautiful Tree (1983) Tumkur University, Tumkur.2013.

The paper examines Dharampal's *The Beautiful Tree: Indigenous Indian Education in the Eighteenth Century (1983)* to explore the history of indigenous education in India during the 18th century as documented in various surveys conducted by the British officials. The author submits that though the Indian historical knowledge is largely a result of the accounts left by the Europeans, the archival evidences prove the statement of M. K. Gandhi that indigenous education in India is destroyed by the Europeans due to ill-conceived policies introduced during the Colonial period.

2. *Imaginary Lines and Refugees: Trauma in the Select Short Stories of Saadat Hasan Manto*. Critical Space: Glocal Institute for Language and Cultural Studies, Islampur. ISSN: 23193689.

The paper attempts to bring out the nature of trauma and suffering of a new class of citizens called 'Refugees' with reference to the select short stories of Saadat Hasan Manto which focus on the hypocrisy and absurdity of human nature leading to violence during the Partition. His popular short stories reveal the ironies of life through the traumatic experiences of the people while Manto adheres to a higher degree of realism to mirror the miseries of the people irrespective of religious identities.

3. *Newspaper in the Language Classrooms: An Open Workbook for Learners. Innovative Methods and Techniques in ELT*. Ed. Dr. Vaibhav Sabnis. Shanthi Prakashan Ahmedabad. ISBN 9789350701799.

The paper argues that newspaper is the easy, portable and attractive learning material in the language classrooms to overcome the challenges of the learners in the acquisition of a Second language. The objective of the paper is to make the learning process effective and easier. Further, the paper finds that unlike textbooks, which continue to have the same content for many years, newspapers report on the issues in a variety of forms every day, newspapers contain catchy and funny headlines and brief passages, which attract the attention of the language learners. Thus, a newspaper can act as a workbook in language acquisition and Content Based Instruction.

4. *Understanding Literature: A Reading of R. J. Rees's English Literature: Literary Findings: A Quarterly International Journal of English Literature*. The Editor, Literary Findings. Erode. ISSN 22782311.

The paper brings out the aspects of literature as discussed in *R J Rees's English Literature: An Introduction for Foreign Readers* (1982). The book has

been one of the popular books in India for the students of English Literature. The author introduces different genres of English literature to the readers and outlines the history of each genre in a lucid manner. The author also underlines the contributions of important writers in each genre, and briefly appreciates the merits of the works. He quotes from poems and highlights the arguments of critics and raises few seminal questions for the readers to probe.

5. *Dharampal's The Beautiful Tree: An Assessment of Indigenous Education in the Colonial Context*. Labyrinth. Vol.4/No. 04-October 2013 Dr. Lata Mishra . Govt. KRG Autonomous PG College, Gwalior. ISSN 09760814.

The paper brings out the arguments in Shri Dharampal's *The Beautiful Tree*. The author argues that the objectives of English education guided by the European was narcissistic and rejects the Colonial understanding of the indigenous education in India. Further, the author argues that the failure of the indigenous education system is the fallout of the imprudent Colonial policies and misunderstanding of the Indian society. The author asserts the relevance of indigenous education in India in the Colonial Context.

6. *Ideologies in Literature: Politics of Faith in Mahesh Dattani's Final Solutions (1992)*. Labyrinth. Vol.5/No.01- January 2014 Dr. Lata Mishra. Govt. KRG Autonomous PG College, Gwalior. ISSN 09760814.

The traces the dominance of communal ideologies in literature with specific reference to the play. Ideologies determine the nature of art, literature and culture, which are the markers of identity of a community. Though the presence of too many ideologies in a society results in the creation of a syncretic cultures, the custodians of the ideology engage in conflicts and acts of violence. Thus ideologies determine the nature of literatures to be promoted and literatures to be restricted. An attempt to comprehend and compare the ideologies has resulted in the emergence of

Comparative Literatures. Mahesh Dattani (1958) in his play *Final Solutions* (1992) relates the mistrust among the Hindus and the Muslims in the Post-Partition period in India. The Masked Chorus in the play, voices the anxieties and anguish of the two communities in the communal context. However, with the sense of a guilt for the deeds in the past, the inheritors of the sorrows of Partition explore the possibilities for reconciliation.

2015-2016

7. The Voice of Liberation in Baby Kamble's *The Prison We Broke* (2008). *Mirroring Frames. Indian Literature: A Feministic Perspective* Dr.Kavita S Kusugal. Belagavi ISBN-9789382406327

The paper attempts to bring out the significance of Baby Kamble's *The Prisons We Broke* (2008) in documenting the suffering and the voice of liberation of the Mahar women in the backdrop of a patriarchal society. The author rejects cultural and patriarchal hegemonies and asserts the humanistic values cherished in the community. The author records the history of the community in terms of observations, experiences and understanding of the community through the prism of a Mahar woman in the later part of the 20th century. Secondly, it is in the rejection of the Brahminical practices and the portrayal of the life of the Mahars, the subaltern history is documented. Hence, the author terms the work as an autobiography of the community rather than the autobiography of an individual.

8. Trauma in Damodar Mauzo's *Tsunami Simon* (2010). *Genres in Indian English Novel*. Vol.01. P Kannan. Thematics Publications Pvt Ltd, Latur. ISBN-9789383192953

The paper unravels the impact of the disasters on an individual's psyche and illumine the moral, ethical and philosophical dimensions of natural and human disasters and contributes to Trauma Studies. An individual's personal trauma caused by displacement and homelessness, might conceive trauma as a space, as an opportunity to make behavioral changes that support psychological and emotional growth.

2017-2018

9. *Literary Cartography: Reflections on the Portrayal of the City in the Modern Indian Poetry. Cultural Studies Today:*

The Registrar, Tumkur University, Tumkur. ISBN: 9789382694465.

The paper explores the creative responses of the select Modern Indian poets to the urban space through the portrayal of the cities. The paper argues that by portraying the cities, the poets draw the map of the city which compliments the geographical locations and the social milieu thereby contributing to the emergence of literary cartography. Thus, the modern Indian poetry is interrogated as an outcome of the geo-critical thought and experience.

Ms. Monbinder Kaur

Assistant Professor

1. "Victorian Gender Construction and Charles Dickens' Novels" in *Proceedings of the National Conference on Charles Dickens and Victorian England: What the*

Dickens? 2013, Organized by St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. Page no 25-30. ISBN 978-93-5087-949-8.

Abstract- The paper tries to address the issues related to women in the Victorian period, their problems and their sufferings and how the novelist deals with the situation. Whenever an “unchaste” woman appears in the Victorian literature, her purpose is rarely to serve as a warning to all. The term “fallen” carry the inference of original sin and of the sins of humanity in general. The theme of “fallen woman” became a key feature of Victorian literature. Thinkers, writers, social activist regarded economic deprivation as a major cause of prostitution. Writers like Dickens and others linked prostitution with the rapid mechanization of modern life, portraying prostitutes as human commodities consumed and then thrown away like refuse.

2. “Globalisation and the Future of English Language Teaching” in *Expanding Words, Shrinking Worlds: Globalisation and English*, 2014, Jain Vishva Bharti Institute, Ladnun, Rajasthan, Pg 93-100. ISBN: 978-93-83634-10-1.

Abstract- The paper tries to address the known challenge of globalisation with respect to the area of English language teaching and, more particularly, teaching English to speakers of foreign languages. It is reasoned that some of the main concerns involved are the growing role of technology and communication in modern societies and the approaching conflict between local communities and the decision-making bodies. The paper includes a debate on the notion of English as an international language and the question of ‘ownership’ of such a language.

3. “Interpreting the Image of Women as an Integral part of Buddhist Art” in *Buddhism at Work in India; Literature, Culture, History & Philosophy*. 2014, Pg – 68-80. ISBN: 978-93-244-0364-3

Abstract- This is an attempt to reflect on the representation of female in the Buddhist art forms. To see how women were portrayed in different forms like motherhood, sensuous women, the image of Shakti, women as nature, etc.

4. "Fantasia and Self Exploration: A Reading of Kamala Das's Selected Poems" in *Female Fantasia in Indian English Poetry*, 2015, Vital publication, Jaipur. Pg-109-115. ISBN: 978-93-81169-48-3

Abstract- This paper tries to explore the idea of fantasy, desire in female writers and especially in the poetry of Kamala Das. What role does fantasy or psychoanalytical play in her creativity

5. Multimedia in Classroom. Proceedings of the 8th International and 44th Annual ELTAI Conference Organized by SRM University, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Naidu, 18-20 July 2013.

Abstract-In an educational organization technology can range from scribble on the blackboard to multimedia web-based presentations being projected via a digital projector. There exists a vast array of computer-based technologies that can be utilized by teachers. This study examine the range to which university teachers can implement multimedia aided instruction in English language teaching and the interacting variables that will contribute to the teacher's use of technology in the classroom.

This paper aims to study to what extent lecturers use multimedia in EFL/ESL in classrooms in relation to the theoretical foundations of constructivism along with Rogers' theory of 'diffusion of innovations' and adopter categories technology in English language classrooms in tertiary educational institution. Apart from the above mentioned aspects, this paper will try to evaluate the variables like age, gender, teaching experience, formal computer professional learning and/ or

professional learning, technical support, etc. which supports or inhabit the use of multimedia in the EFL/ESL classroom.

6. The Role of ICT in Advancing Growth in Higher Education. Two-Day National Conference on Towards an Inclusive Higher Education in India: Access, Equity and Quality. St. Claret College Bangalore. 7th & 8th November 2013

Abstract- There has been a remarkable growth with the introduction of ICT in India and changes in every sphere of life and particularly in the field of education. This innovative digital technology has become inevitable and vital and it promises radical profits for both the present and future. It also brings with it certain challenges which need to be addressed holistically in effective ways in order to keep pace in today's fast changing knowledge society and ensure robust system. The challenge for India lies in strengthening the ICT infrastructure in rural areas, particularly in terms of internet penetration and electrification.

This paper takes an overview of the present state of ICT in India and discusses the core issues relating to planning and implementation in Higher Education system. This is also an attempt to develop a research based paper describing the following issues:

- The different trends occurring in ICT in higher education
- The roles of ICT in education in India and
- Suggestion of long term theories about use of ICT in education to inspire future research.

7. "Blurring Borders/Blurring Bodies: Diaspora and Womanhood" A book chapter published in *Exploring Gender in the Literature of the Indian Diaspora*. Ed. By

Sadhya Rao Mehta. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2015. p.68-87. ISBN 978-1-4438-6877-8.

Abstract-Hybridity often brings a perception of borderless existence which simplifies the process of crossing national boundaries of language and culture. This crossing is commonly accompanied by personal and familial clashes, disputes, proclaimed or rejected experiences. Diaspora is both a physical condition of dislocation and a postmodern intellectual notion expressing an existential loss. Important to diaspora is the way in which gender identities are formed, with women negotiating traditional expectations and contemporary realities of the adopted land by blurring external borders through a systematic blurring of physical bodies, to carve out a new identity of their own. Diaspora means a rendezvous with diversity which may be of cultures, languages, histories, people, places or times. This paper is an attempt to detect the burdens created by the shifting roles of diaspora, especially for women and the way in which they are expressed in the literature and society of the Indian diaspora. This chapter traces the ways in which diasporic literature handles these issues by analysing the works of four diasporic writers: Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Bharati Mukherjee, Kiran Desai and Bapsi Sidhwa. By focusing on the ways in which female characters are projected on the literary canvass by Indian writers of the diaspora, this study aims to examine the central concerns of womanhood that affect and influence the feminist narrative.

8. Writings for the Land and the People: *Critical Perspectives on Indira Goswami's Novels in Women's Writings from North-East India*, Pg No.118, 2016. ISBN 978-93-83403-11-0

Abstract- This paper is an attempt to critically assess few novels of Indira Goswami, a famous Assamese writer. How the writer deals with the issue of power politics and portrays the concept of marginalisation.

9. "Storytelling, Myth and Memory: Ethnic Solidarity in Temsula Ao's Songs" in *Interdisciplinary Journal of Literature and Language, A Refereed Bi-annual Journal Devoted to World literature and Culture*, Vol. 4 No.1 July-December 2017. (Peer Reviewed bi-annual print journal in English) UGC Serial No 44613. Special Issue on- Intersection of Poetry and Philosophy. PG 149- 165. ISSN 2278-9170

ABSTRACT- Temsula Ao in her poems reflects on the changing cultural landscape and the Ao-Naga's politics of identity in relation to traditional culture. Naga myths and mysteries and nature are of special interest to her. She by going back to history, myth, memory and is trying to re-establish the identity of her tribe. Temsula Ao uses her poems with a motive to revive and vindicate a culture under threat of being lost forever. The paper looks at the traditions of the Ao-Naga culture in her poetry as a means of invoking the past as a 'collective cultural memory' and making meaning of it in the modern age for the individual listener.

10. "Games and Play as dramatic device in *Silence! The Court is in Session* and in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*" in *Studies in Vijaya Tendulkar's Silence! The Court is in Session*, Kolkata, 2017 pg 112. ISBN: 978-93-5225-084-4

Abstract:

This paper is a study of the use of different dramatic modes like games and play, play within the play in Vijaya Tendulkar's *Silence! The Court is in Session* and in Edward Albee's plays *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* Edward Albee is a versatile writer who does not fit in to the watertight compartments of absurd drama. He is known to blend together realism, expressionism, and absurdism in his plays. He oscillates between the different dramatic modes. Albee's plays touches upon the socio-historical-political - cultural module of the then American society.

11. "Portrayal of Widows in Indira Goswami's *Shadow of Dark God and the Sin*" in *Text Context and Contestations: Articulation of Gender Identity*, 2017 pg- 93-102. ISBN: 978-81-931746-3-0

Abstract- The paper looks at plight of widows who were plagued by paranoia, doubts, existential questions to which there appear to be no ready answers. Often 'dumped' into the holy cities like Varanasi, Mathura and Brindavan, the widows are forced to eke out their living, live in isolation, struggle with economic insecurity and protect themselves from the human-wolves, as also, suppress their longing of emotional companionship. The control and subordination of women in the name of tradition, as depicted in Indira Goswami's *Shadow of Dark God and the Sin*. This paper deals with the issue of widowhood and how widows were exploited in the religion in holy places of India.

12. "Challenging the Paradigms of Social and Sexual Death in Mamoni Raisom Goswami's *Shadow of Dark God and the Sin*" in *Apperception, Journal of the Department of English*, Vol VIII, June 2015-June 2016, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan. 2017. Pg – 26-35. ISSN – 2321-1261

Abstract- The present paper attempts to examine the condition of Indian women of contemporary time within Brahmanical patriarchy, i.e., the control and subordination of women in the name of tradition, as depicted in Mamoni Raisom Goswami's *Shadow of Dark God and the Sin*.

13. "Ethnicity and Ethno-nationalism in the Region and Literature of North-East India" in the Proceedings of the National Conference on *Cultural Studies Today*, organized by the Department of Studies and Research in English, Tumkur University on 25th Nov 2017. ISBN: 978-93-82694-46-5