

Registration Form

National Seminar

On

Contribution of Folk Traditions to Indian Culture (March, 17-18, 2018)

Name of Participant (In Block Letters):

Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.

Designation.....

Department.....

Address.....

Contact No.....

Email ID.....

Paper Title.....

Presentation:- Oral/PPT.....

Accommodation Required: Yes/No.....

Fee Detail:-

DD No..... Date.....

Amount.....

Bank Name.....

Branch.....

- Registration fee 800/-
- Registration fee must be paid in the form of a DD in favour of Registrar, Jiwaji University Gwalior. Registration form along with fee is to be sent at the following address:
Dr. Shantidev Sisodia, Organising, secretary
Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Jiwaji University, Gwalior-474011,
Mobile No. 9425742232
- Please mention your Name, Address and Contact No. on back side of DD.
- Photocopy of this form may also be used.

Signature
(Full Name)

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National Seminar on

"Contribution of Folk Traditions to Indian Culture"

March 17-18, 2018



Organised by
**SOS in Ancient Indian History,
Culture & Archeology
Jiwaji University
Gwalior (M.P.)**

Contribution of Folk Traditions to Indian Culture (March 17-18, 2018)

Sub Themes

1. History of Folk Traditions of India
2. Indian Culture and Its Links with Folk Traditions
3. Folk History of Different Regions
4. Folk Heroes of India
5. Folk Art of India
6. Culture and Heritage
7. Traditional Games of India
8. Folktales of Different Regions of India
9. Jatak Tales and Buddhism
10. Folk Dance of Different States and Regions
11. Modern Technology as a Threat to Indian Folk Tradition
12. Role of Folk Traditions to Attract Tourism in India
13. The Tribal Folk Culture in India
14. Amalgamation of Diverse Folk Cultures in India
15. Folk Traditions and Its Relationship with Different Religions
16. Indian Folklorists
17. Importance of Different Folk Traditions in Social Sciences
18. Rural Tourism and Heritage
19. Tradition of Temple Architecture and Iconography

India is a country where diversity of different religions exists but most of the traditions that occur are same of all the religious faiths and all the people love those traditions and learn to live together with love and affection. All the religious faiths have their own unique traditions too but people of all faiths respect the traditions of other faiths. The common traditions of all the religious faiths keeps them unite and fills the other gaps and the beauty of these traditions is that they makes us aware of our own past and other important things of society. However, folklore as currently understood goes beyond religious or supernatural beliefs and practices, and compasses the entire body of social tradition whose chief vehicle of transmission is oral or outside institutional channels. These folk traditions of our country have preserved our culture and saved it from mixing with modern world trends. Globalization has almost affected all the traditions and cultures of most countries of the world and many traditions and cultures of the different nations lost their value, but our country has preserved all the valuable and distinct traditions and we have proud on them. These folk traditions make our country beautiful and attractive and people from round the globe came here to experience the same. Being a diverse country, we have many cultures and traditions and those are different from one region to another while some traditions are same in the whole country. Folklore is a body of expressive culture, including tales, music, dance, legends, oral history, proverbs, jokes, popular beliefs, customs, and so forth within a particular population comprising the traditions (including the oral traditions) of that culture, subculture, or group. The subcontinent of India contains such a diversity of ethnic, linguistic and religious groups that it is difficult to generalize widely about its folklore. India has 24 officially-recognized languages, and an essential 1,200 languages in all, including many that do not have written scripts. Each of these has its own subculture, local customs, and oral traditions.

Most Indian folklore heroes are frequently defied and worshiped in their communities. Collections of Indian folktales have circulated in written form throughout Indo-European world for centuries and have inspired numerous translations and derivatives. India has a rich tradition of folk painting and the decorative arts which is appreciated and enjoyed all over the world today. Some several popular modern board games, including Chess, Parcheesi and Snakes and Ladders, originated in India. India possesses a large body of heroic ballads and epic poetry preserved in oral tradition, both in Sanskrit and the various vernacular languages of India. One such oral epic, telling the story of Pabuj, has been collected by Dr. John Smit from Rajasthan; it is a long poem in Rajasthani language, traditionally told by professional story tellers, known as Bhopas, who deliver it in front of a tapestry that depicts the character of the story, and functions as a portable temple, accompanied by a ravanhattho fiddle. The title character was the historic figure, a Rajput prince, who has been defied in Rajasthan.

The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the two greatest and most widely read epics of India. Other noteworthy collections of Indian traditional stories include the Panchatantra, a collection of traditional narratives made by Vishnu Sharma in the second century BC. The Hitopadesha of Narayana is a collection of anthropomorphic fables, animal fables, in Sanskrit, compiled in the ninth century.

Study of folklore was strengthened by two streams (sicis): one is Finnish folklorist LauriHonko and another is Peter J. Claus of American folklore. These two folklorists conducted their field work on Epic of Siri and led the Indian folklorists to the new folklore study. The Central Institute of Indian Languages has played a major role in promoting folklore studies in India to explore another reality of Indian culture.

Indian folklorists during the last thirty years have substantially contributed to the study of folklore. DevendraSatyarthi, Krishna DevUpadhyaya, Prafulla Dutta Goswami, KunjaBihar Dash, AshutoshBhattacharya and many more senior folklorists have contributed for the study of folklore. But it is during the 1970s that some folklorists studied in US universities and trained up themselves with the modern theories and methods of folklore research and set a new trend of folklore study in India. Especially, South Indian universities advocated for folklore as a discipline in the universities and hundreds of scholars trained up on folklore. A.K. Ramanujan was the noted folklorist to analyse folklore from Indian context.

Recently scholars such as ChitrasenPasayat, M. D. Muthukumaraswamy, VivekRai, Jawaharal Handoo, Birendranath Dutta, P. C. Pattansik, B. Reddy, SadhanaNalthani, P. Subachary, Molly Kaushal, ShyamSundar Mahapatra, Bhabagrahi Mishra and many new folklorists have contributed in their respective field for shaping folklore study as a strong discipline in representing the people's memory and people's voice. Recently the National Folklore Support Center in Chennai has taken the initiative to promote folklore in public domain and bridging the gap of academic domain and community domain. The main motive of this seminar is to make students aware about the importance of different traditions that exist in our country and this platform provided to research scholars and students will help them to understand different ideas and will help them to express their point of view regarding the same.

Invitation

The Seminar's organizing committee with immense pleasure invites you to participate in National Seminar on "Contribution of Folk Traditions to Indian Culture" on March 17-18, 2018 at Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Jiwaji University, Gwalior. The event will consist of Lecture, Panel discussion and paper presentation etc.

About Jiwaji University

Jiwaji University, Gwalior now is NAAC Accredited "A" Grade University that came into existence on May 23, 1964. Late Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the then president of India, laid the foundation stone on 11th December 1964 in sprawling campus at Naukha Parade ground. The motto of the university is embedded in its logo "Vidyaya Prapyate Tejah". The territorial jurisdiction of the university is spread over the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur Kalan, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna and Ashoknagar. In the beginning, the university had 25 affiliated colleges but today over 400 government, aided and private colleges are under its jurisdiction.

About Gwalior

Gwalior is a historical city and there are several world famous tourist monuments like Gwalior Fort, Chaturbhuj Temple, Teel Temple, Batesara (Temple Valley), Naresara, Suhaniya (Capital of Kacchaghats), Padhwai, Mitawali (Yogini Temple), Surwaya (Sarswati Pattan), Shivpuri, Datia, Bhind, Behat (Birth place of Tansen), Gous Tomb etc. with good travel links from here. The organizers are trying to ensure your visit and stay at Gwalior a rewarding experience. We are certain your participation will contribute in achieving the objectives of the event.

About Department

School of Studies in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology was established in 1969 under the leadership of Prof. R. N. Tignath. Afterwards Prof. B. B. Lal and Prof. S. D. Sharma lead the department. Prof. R. N. Misra remained as head for a very long time and developed the department in many fold. The department conducted archaeological excavations at Guptahwar, Jaderua, Soora and latest excaction at Kosan (Ater, Dist. Bhind) nearby Gwalior. At present this department is running various courses, like M.A. and M.Phil, P.G. Many Students of this department are highly placed in the universities and colleges, departments of archaeology all over India, Archaeological Survey of India, National Museums, other Govt. departments and in Private sector.

Call for Papers

Original research papers (not exceeding 3000 words) in Hindi or English are invited on themes of Seminar and related issues. Papers must have a 500 words to be send on any one of the following e-mail addresses: lalishkumar8@gmail.com, jusisodia@gmail.com, khandaydavood@gmail.com. Abstract must be accompanied by author's full details: Name and title, mailing address, e-mail address etc. Last date of receipt of abstracts along with registration form is March 10, 2018. Confirmation concerning the status of the abstract will be sent by e-mail. After being reviewed by the committee. The official language of Seminar shall be English/Hindi. A Souvenir and abstracts book of contributed papers may be published on the occasion.