

Dear scholars and researchers, we are inviting good quality papers for presentations and for publications. You are requested to send your entries in typed format in New Times Roman font size 12 in English. Those Who are sending their paper in Hindi or Marathi languages are requested to convert their file in to PDF file so that we can be read on any computer machines. Deadline for sending full paper will be 12th March, 2018 up to 6.00pm. on this email: anilbankar@idol.mu.ac.in and santoshrathod14@gmail.com

NOTE

Peer Review Committee will be scrutinizing all invited papers, only recommended papers will be accepted for the final publications in the book with ISBN No by reputed publishers.

Registration Fees:

Registration Fees Rs. 500/- (for all participants)

Accommodations Charges Rs. 500/-

NOTE

Limited Accommodations is available. We are able to provide accommodations for only the outstation participants, subject to confirmation and acceptance of their research papers and their own request on or before 10th March, 2018.

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INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE AND OPEN LEARNING

University of Mumbai

And

NCERT, NEW DELHI



**JOINTLY ORGANIZES
A
NATIONAL SEMINAR**

ON

**REVISITING THE INDIAN FREEDOM
STRUGGLE
AND
THE RESISTANCE OF SUBALTERN
GROUPS**

**23rd March
&
24th March
2018**

VENUE

**Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Bhavan,
DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND POLITICS
UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI**

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

The University of Mumbai is one of the oldest and premier Universities in India, established on 18th July, 1857. It is one amongst the first three universities in India, including Calcutta and Madras. University of Mumbai has been awarded with Potential for Excellence Award by the UGC. There are 783 affiliated colleges, 2 Model Colleges, 6 campuses, 105 research Institutes and 57 departments with an enrolment of 750,000 students.

THE INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE AND OPEN LEARNING (IDOL)

The University of Mumbai Started its correspondence courses on 24th March, 1971. It was known as "Directorate of Correspondence Course." In the year 1985 it was upgrade as "Directorate of Distance Education" which was further in 1993 upgraded as "Institute of Distance Education (IDE)". In the academic year 2008-09 it has been renamed as "Institute of Distance and Open Learning." (IDOL) Ours is the 7th dual mode university in the country. The IDOL is a member of international association such as ICDE and AAOU.

The IDOL Started with 845 students, a number which has grown to over 1,00,000 as the Institute enters into 46 years. Aiming to offer opportunities to learner's who would not have access to conventional teaching methods on account of social or economic grounds, the profile of student's ranges from professional men and women, to the unemployed and deprived sections of the society. In spite of these many film actors, actress and celebrities and professionals are taking benefits of higher education through distance education. Now the IDOL is running 19 programmes and 33 courses including IT, Computer Science, Nautical Technology, and MCA Courses. IDOL students are doing well by topping the merit list of the University and have bagged Gold Medal in M.A. Hindi, Sociology, Economics and Marathi etc.

The MOOCs course of university of Mumbai, IDOL on Communication Technologies in Education is becoming the most popular in the UGC SWAYAM portal available at www.swayam.gov.in.

The IDOL is also conducting various co- curricular and extension activities during the academic year. Seminars, workshops and conferences on various themes and issues of Higher Education in general & ODL in particular are the part of our academic calendar.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (NCERT)

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is an autonomous organization set up in 1961 by the Government of India to assist and advise the Central and State Governments on policies and programmes for qualitative improvement in school education. The major objectives of the NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc. organize pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, the NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, the NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education.

The NCERT also interacts and works in collaboration with the international organizations, visiting foreign delegations and offers various training facilities to educational personnel from developing countries.

CONCEPT NOTE OF THE SEMINAR

It is a great pleasure to organize two day seminar for brainstorming and reviewing our freedom struggle movement. The establishment of British power in India was a prolonged process of piecemeal conquest, consolidation & colonization of the economy and society. This process produced discontent, resentment and resistance at every stage.

It's now high time to remember the bravery, valour and patriotism of our ancestors and how they came together to fight against injustice and atrocities from the colonial rule and annexation policy of British East India company. The historians and intellectuals have recognized the history of the freedom struggle movement from the Revolt of 1857. The Revolt of 1857 was the most dramatic instance of traditional Indian's struggle against foreign rule. But it was no sudden occurrence. It was the culmination of a century long tradition of fierce popular resistance to British domination.

The civil rebellions began as British rule was established in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the other areas as it was incorporated into colonial rule. There was hardly a year without armed opposition or a decade without a major armed rebellion in one part of the country. There were more than forty major rebellions apart from hundreds of minor ones registered their resistance against colonial rule during 1757 to 1857. But in a recent research the first date of the freedom movement went 35 years back to 1817. The American scholar and writer Joss Whedon quoted that the Paika Mutiny in Odisha was the first organized mutiny before 1857. He mentioned that "half of writing history is hiding the truth," Therefore, the fire of the freedom struggle was enkindled at Khurda. The rebellion broke out in March, 1817 when nearly 400 Kandhas of Ghumusar in Ganjam marched towards Khurda protesting against the British while the Paikas, Daleis and Dalbeheras of Khurda joined them immediately.

The rebels under the leadership of military chief of King of Khurda Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mahapatra burnt many government buildings forcing the officials to flee. A British Commander was killed during a fight at Gangpada. Khurda King Mukund Dev (II) joined the Paikas to revolt against the British rule. As the rebellion was widespread, it was beyond the power of the British authorities to control it. So martial law was proclaimed in Khurda. Despite this, the rebellion spread like wildfire to Gop, Tiran, Kanika and Kujang but it was quelled down. Buxi Jagabandhu tried to stir up the insurrection in the Baleswar district as he was in touch with the Bhonsle king of Nagpur but all proved abortive. Paika was the organized rebellion against the colonial rule. The popular resistance against colonial rules was took into three forms: Civil rebellions, tribal uprisings and peasant movements.

Hence, an honest effort is being directed through this proposed seminar to engage the discerning minds from the Indians to have an impartial and objective understanding of the historical, sociological, political, economic significance that emanate from this great movement. Thus, a serious brainstorming exercise is honestly expected in this seminar.

SUB THEMES

1. Paika Rebellion 2. Tribal Uprisings 3. Participations of Depressed Classes in the Freedom Struggle Movement 4. Women's participation in the Freedom Movement 5. Participation of Farmers and Workers in the Freedom Struggle Movement.

