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CALL FOR PAPERS

National Seminar

on

India's Freedom Movement and Untold Stories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Organised by

Department of International Relations
Central University of Jharkhand

Co-sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Science Research
New Delhi

28th – 29th April 2022

Central University of Jharkhand
Cheri-Manatu, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta
Head, DIR

Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Biswas
Convener

Central University of Jharkhand

The Central University of Jharkhand was established in 2009 by the Government of India through The Central Universities Act 1st of March, 2009. The vision of the University is to create a world class university in every aspect, be it research, teaching, administration or co-curricular activities, to produce world class students ready to excel in every chosen field with honour and uprightness. The objectives and scopes of the University are to: disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in various disciplines, such as Humanities, Social Sciences and Science & Technology; promote innovations in teaching-learning process and inter-disciplinary studies and research; educate and train manpower for the development of the country; establish linkages with industries for the promotion of science and technology and pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people, their intellectual, academic and cultural developments.

The present campus of the University is located at Brambe, a 25 km drive from Ranchi City. It is a beautiful campus of green trees and rolling grounds of around 45 acres. Ranchi is the capital of Indian state Jharkhand located in the southern part of Chota Nagpur plateau. It is called the "City of Waterfalls." Temperature ranges from 20°C - 37°C in the summer and 6°C - 22°C in winter.

Department of International Relations

The Department of International Relations was offering 5 Years Integrated M.A since its inception of 2012. But since the Academic Year of 2017 the Department offers two years Master's Programme in Politics and International Relations. The Department also offers Ph.D

full-time programme. The establishment of the Department of International Relations provides a new institutional focus at Central University of Jharkhand for teaching and research on politics in all its dimensions; international and comparative, theoretical and empirical, abstract and practical. The Department offers two years Master's course on Political Science with specialisation on International Relations. The subject discusses the long and distinctive tradition in the study of politics and international relations, with particular emphasis on historical, legal, economic and philosophical approaches to the study of national and international politics.

The curriculum has been very carefully designed which caters to the needs of the students in the present context. Both the core areas of Political Science and International Relations have been incorporated in the curriculum. This Department has endeavored to include sufficient amount of literature and modules from different regions of the globe. The engagement with politics and dynamics of international relations in area-studies such as Far-East, Africa, Middle East and Latin America shall be one of the major priorities of the Department which shall enable to a very comprehensive understanding of the nuances of the subject.

The faculties of the Department along with students are known to have been the key contributors both in organizing and participating in various academic and cultural events held at the University. The faculty has represented the Department at both international and national seminars / conferences. Thus, the Department is a forward looking organization which endeavours to make its mark in academic circles at the national level and abroad and contribute meaningfully towards enriching the discipline of International Relations.

Theme of the Seminar

The beautiful and mystic islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Cellular Jail, in particular, played a pivotal role in the Indian nationalist movement. Despite being located far from the Indian mainland, the significant role of the A & N Islands in the Indian freedom struggle can't be undermined. Andaman and Nicobar Islands occupied an intimate association in the history of India's Freedom Movement. From ancient times to modern history, its unique geographical location played an important role in human history. It has believed that the name Andaman was derived from the Hanuman (God of Monkey). Although, in the 9th century, the Chola Empire used these Islands as his naval base which help his expeditions towards the Indonesia region. In the 18th century, these Islands were once again discovered by the naval officer of East India Company which was used for the trade route between India and Myanmar. After the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, the British administration made several reforms in their policies and they were convinced that to weaken the Indian nationalist movement a dedicated penal colony was required. That's why in 1857 under the Chairmanship of Dr. F. Mouat, the A & N islands were selected for the penal settlement. Although the initial motive was to colonise the native tribal population and use them as labour, however, the colonial administration had never accepted these prisoners as revolutionaries but identified them as criminal convicts. Furthermore, the prisoners who took part in various revolts were secluded from the ordinary offenders. This was mainly done to limit the political rights of the revolutionaries and to delegitimize the independence movement of India. For instance, they used Andaman for the settlement of convicts including Moplas, some tribes from Central and United Provinces, refugees from East while East Pakistan, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. During that time, the Andaman Islands were known in mainland India as "Kalapani" which means

black water due to their horrible living condition and geographical features.

One of the important islands was indicated in the history of India's Independence in Andaman that was known as Viper Islands because this Island witnessed as horrific torture. Historically, a jail was made by the British in this island for the prisoners, where several freedom fighters kept in the Viper Island, such name was Maharaja of Jagannath Puri, Brij Kishor Deo, Ahmedullah and many others who sacrifice their life on this island. It has also been noted in history, Sher Ali was one of the brave freedom fighters who was hanged to death at this Viper Island in 1873 because he assassinated Lord Mayo, then the Viceroy of India. After Cellular Jail was constructed in 1906, Viper Island's jail was abandoned.

The agonizing story of the freedom fighter was beginning after the first war of Independence in 1857, the construction of Cellular Jail was one of the projects carried out by the Britisher. Based on the recommendation by the Lyall-Lethbridge Commission in the 1890s, the building of Cellular Jail for prison began in 1896 and was completed in 1906. It has 696 cells, one for each individual prisoner. Each cell was 13.5 feet by 7 feet and featured a front door with iron grating. Each cell had a 3 by 1 foot ventilator that was approximately 10 feet high from the entrance.

Although, in the first decades of the twentieth century, India's revolutionary battle for independence had acquired significant traction. As result, political leaders began to raise public awareness of the country's struggle under foreign rule, culminating in a tremendous intellectual awakening and political awareness among Bengalis. Many revolutionary organizations were founded in the Indian subcontinent to overturn British colonial authority, and many

of them openly preached violence. As a result, a huge number of revolutionaries from Bengal and other parts of the Indian subcontinent were deported to the Cellular Jail to serve their life in dangerous sentences. Such one of the case needs to be highlighted that Barindra Kumar Ghose, Ullaskar Dutt and others convicted in the "Alipore Conspiracy Case" were first to be sent in the Cellular Jail in Andaman. Followed other political prisoners were also involved in the various cases, who deported to the Cellular Jail in Andaman such as Nasik Conspiracy Case, Lahore Conspiracy Case (which also known as Ghaddar party revolutionaries), Banaras Conspiracy Case, Chittagong Armoury Case, Dacca Conspiracy Case, Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case, Gaya Conspiracy Case and Burma Conspiracy Case, etc. Apart from that, Wahabi rebels, Mopllah agitators of Malabar Coast, Rampa revolutionaries of Andhra, Manipur freedom fighters, Tharwardy peasants of Burma were also deported to the Andaman.

In which, some of the popular names have always remembered in the history of the freedom struggle in Andaman such as Ganesh Savarkar, Upendra Nath Banerjee, Hem Chandra Das, Ullaskar Dutta, Indubushan Roy, Bibhuti Bushan Sarkar, Prithvi Singh Azad, Pulin Das, Hrishikesh Kanjilal, Sudhin Kumar Sarkar, Abinash Chandra Bhattacharji & Birendra Chandra Sen, Motilal Verma, Babu Ram Hari, Pandit Permanand, Ladha Ram, Bhai Parmanand, Indu Bhushan Roy, Trailokyanath Chakravarthy, Gurumukh Singh and among others.

Whereas, Veer Savarkar was one of them who wrote in his work "The Indian War of Independence, 1857" as an important moment in India's struggle against British colonialist rule. Veer Savarkar eventual deported double life imprisonment sentences to be served

at the horrific place at Cellular Jail, which becomes known as his one of the darkest chapters.

On 29th December 1943, Indian National Army supreme commander, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose visited Andaman Islands. During his visit, it was the first time the tricolour national flag unfurled on Indian soil by the Netaji on 30th December 1943 at the Gymkhana Ground in the Andaman Islands. However, during Second World War, Japanese forces attacked the Ross Islands and Chatham and occupied the Andaman Islands from British rule. At that time, the Andaman Islands had also witnessed unprecedented torture made by the Japanese imperial forces. But in October 1945, the British once again occupied these islands from the Japanese imperial force.

Hence, a lot of freedom fighters sacrificed their valuable life in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the sake of India's freedom against the British colonial rule. However, after India's independence in 1947, Cellular Jail was dedicated as a National Memorial on 11th February 1979. Nevertheless, in the modern history of India, contribution of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India's freedom movement has become a forgotten past for the young generation. However, these Islands represent glorious chapters in the history of India's freedom movement and will inspire whole generations and future generations to come.

The political discourse of A&N islands is based on nationalism and anti-colonialism. Therefore, Political insubordination against the British oppressors in the A&N islands has influenced the anti-colonial foundation of post-colonial India. For example, the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme launched by the Indian government in 1972 and many more subsequent policies rejuvenated

the image of these islands as a symbol of the Indian freedom movement.

In the light of the above discussion, the proposed National Seminar would like to deliberate and discuss the role and the significance of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India's freedom struggle and how this region plays a detrimental role in the nationalist transformation of public space. Therefore to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive independent India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements we proposed to organise a National Seminar.

Sub-Themes

1. History of Viper Islands during India's Freedom Struggle
2. Penal Settlement
3. Battle of Aberdeen
4. Danish Colony and the Nicobar Islands
5. Freedom Struggle during Japanese Rule in Andaman
6. Life of Prisoners in Cellular Jail
7. Veer Savarkar and his Life in Cellular Jail
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the Andaman Islands
9. Life of Other Freedom Fighters in Cellular Jail
10. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Symbol of Unity and Diversity
11. Post-1942 Settlements
12. Life, Culture and Tradition of Indigenous People in the Islands
13. Post-colonial Migration and Nationhood

Note: The above sub-themes are only indicative. Authors may opt other topics also relevant to the main theme of the Seminar.

Paper Submission

Participants willing to present paper are requested to follow the schedule and guidelines given below:

Submission of Abstract	200-250 words	17th April 2022
Intimation of Acceptance of Abstract	----	18th April 2022
Full Paper	4500-6000	26th April 2022
Email	bibhuti.biswas@cuja.ac.in	

Registration Fee:*

Students (outside) : Rs.500/-
Out Station Participants : Rs.1,000/-

*No TA/DA will be given to the out station participants selected for presentation. Bank account will be provided later to pay Registration fee through email.

Note: Keeping in view of Covid-19, Seminar shall be organised in blended mode.



Chief Patron	Prof. Kshiti Bhusan Das , Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, Jharkhand
Patron	Prof. Manoj Kumar , Dean Academic Affairs, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi
Seminar Director	Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta , Head, Department of International Relations & Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi
Convener	Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Biswas , Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi
Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. Aparna, Assistant Professor, DIR, CUJ2. Dr. Subhash Kumar Baitha, Assistant Professor, DIR, CUJ3. Dr. Rajashree Padhi, Assistant Professor, DIR, CUJ4. Dr. Nitesh Bhatia, Assistant Professor, DBA, CUJ5. Dr. Konchok Tashi, Assistant Professor, DFEL, CUJ6. Ms. Arpana Raj, Assistant Professor, DFEL, CUJ7. Md. Mubarak Ali, DPS&PA