
A Report

*AN ONLINE SHORT TERM COURSE
ON
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN THE HUMANITIES
26th to 30th May, 2020*



*By
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY
ARUNACHAL PRADESH*

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Acknowledgement

The Department of English would like to express its deep and sincere gratitude to the Honorable Vice Chancellor of Rajiv Gandhi University, **Prof. Saket Kushwaha** for his support and guidance to the Department in organizing A Five Day Online Short Term Course on Research Methodology in Humanities.

The department is also grateful to Pro-VC, Prof. Amitava Mitra for gracing the valedictory ceremony as the Chief Guest

The department also expresses its whole hearted thankfulness to the Registrar, Prof. Tomo Riba for being a constant source of inspiration and having graced the occasion.

Also grateful acknowledgement is being made to the Dean of the Faculty of Languages, Prof. Oken Lego for his encouragement and motivation in making the programme possible.

The department also acknowledges the support and guidance of Dr. David Pertin, Joint Registrar (Academic & Conference).

The department acknowledges its sincerest gratitude to all Resource Persons & all participants from various parts of the country and abroad for having actively participated in the Online Faculty Development Programme from 12th to 16th May, 2020 to make it a success.

Executive Summary.

The Department of English, Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh organized a Five Day Online STC on Research Methodology in the Humanities from 26th to 30th May 2020. The Chief Patron of the STC was Prof. Saket Kushwaha, the Honourable Vice Chancellor of Rajiv Gandhi University and the Patrons were Prof. Amitava Mitra, the Pro Vice-Chancellor, RGU and Prof. Tomo Riba, the Registrar, RGU, respectively. The course aimed at updating and upgrading the knowledge of

the young researchers and teachers from different colleges and universities across India and abroad in the field of research methodologies which constitute the configuring principles of research in the Humanities. The said course investigated different trajectories of research methodologies and their impactful bearing on the cutting edge research in the Humanities. Out of 2600 applications both from India and abroad, only around 120 participants were shortlisted for the course taking due cognizance of the limit of Cisco Webex digital platform for free access. The international participants were primarily from Srilanka, Oman, Saudi Arabia etc. The resource persons for the course were from different prestigious universities in India and abroad. They were Prof. Mundoli Narayanan, IAS, Shimla, Dr. Lalit Khandare, Pacific University, Oregon, USA, Dr. Gaurav J Pathania, Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA, Dr. Anindya Syam Chaudhury, Assam University, Dr. Basil N Diengdoh, Dibrugarh University, Dr. Bhima Charan Nayak, SCS College, Puri, Prof. Bhagabat Nayak, RGU, Dr. D S Gupta, RGU, Dr. Rajkumar Eligedi, Prince Sattan Bin Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia, Prof. Amrit Sen, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, Dr. Milind Pandit, MMS College, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, Dr. Umesh Patra, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari. They spoke and interacted with participants on different areas of research methodology ranging from ethics in research, critical stylistics, research and indigenous paradigms, different approaches and avenues in research, Digital Humanities, ethnography and cultural studies, life writing, ELT, Translation Studies, Postcolonial theories to performance studies. The course was prefixed with e-inaugural and in which Prof. E Suresh Kumar, Honourable Vice Chancellor, EFL University, Hyderabad was the Chief Guest and he shared his views on research in the Humanities and the importance of research methodology. . In the e-inaugural Prof. Saket Kushwaha, the Honourable Vice Chancellor, RGU and Prof. Tomo Riba, the Registrar, RGU, Prof. Oken Lego, the Dean of Faculty of Languages, RGU and Dr. K C Mishra, HoD, English

encouraged the organizing team for exploring and utilizing the digital platforms for learning to happen in the face of empirical difficulties and appreciated the participants for their overwhelming enthusiasm. They also shared their views on the importance of research methodology in research in the Humanities. And in the similar manner Prof. Amitava Mitra, the Honourable Pro Vice Chancellor and Dr. David Pertin, Joint Registrar (Academic and Conference) in the e-valedictory spoke on the significance of digital platforms for teaching and learning and shared their perspectives on research methodology in research in the Humanities. Each participant was given a certificate of participation. For the said course Dr. P N Piraji and Dr. C K Panda were the course coordinators.

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Prof. TOMO RIBA
REGISTRAR
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2. **Dr. David Pertin**
Joint Registrar (Academic & Conferences)
3. **Prof. Bhagabat Nayak**
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Executive Summary:

PART 1: PREFACE

1.1: About the University:

Rajiv Gandhi University (formerly Arunachal University) is the premier institution for higher education in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and has completed twenty five years of its existence. Late Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, laid the foundation stone of the university on 4th February 1984 at Rono Hills, where the present campus is located. Ever since its inception, the university has been trying to achieve excellence and fulfill the objectives as envisaged in the University Act. The University got academic recognition under section 2(f) from the University Grants Commission on 28th March, 1985 and started functioning from 1st April, 1985. It got financial recognition under section 12-B of the UGC on 25th March, 1994. Since then Rajiv Gandhi University then Arunachal University has carved a niche for itself in the educational scenario of the country following its selection as a University with potential for excellence by a high level expert committee

of University Grants Commission from among universities in India. The University was converted into a Central University with effect from 9th April 2007 as per notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

1.2: About the Department:

The Department of English was established on July 1990. Ever since its inception it has carved a niche for itself in the area of literary studies by striking an inimitable balance between the traditional and contemporary components. The M.A. course includes British literature from the age of Chaucer to the post-modern period, literary criticism from Aristotle to Derrida, ELT and several New Literatures. It also encourages scholars to take up new and exciting but locally relevant topics for Ph.D. programme in English. While so far eight scholars have already been awarded Ph.D. degree, two scholars are presently enrolled. In a very short span of time, the Department has made its mark among National and International centres of Literary Studies.

1.3 About the Sponsoring Agency:

Rajiv Gandhi University

1.4: Background: About the Issue:

No research stands independently without methods. Methods are integral part of research. They ensure the critical framework for the event called research to happen. The methods prior to the advent and popularity of critical theories and the methods emanating from critical theories are the ones which have prevailed in the domain of research in Humanities and have contributed significantly to the pursuance of the same. This course therefore makes a comprehensive attempt to investigate the historicity of methods prevalent in research in humanities and their contemporary trajectory. It aims at offering a critical understanding of the importance of methods in research in humanities. It is a humble initiative to make learning happen on the digital platform and not to allow the human will-to-learn to succumb to the red eyes of the ongoing pandemic

1.5 Objectives:

- To discuss the importance of research methodology in humanities
- To discuss different methods which facilitate research in humanities
- To examine the rise of theory in the second half of 20th century providing a wide range of methods for research in humanities
- To investigate the contemporary methods inspired by critical theories and their ideological underpinnings.
- To apply the methods in different areas of research in humanities in relation to the context.

1.6: Expected Outcomes:

- It will help the participants to know the prevalence and execution of different methods in research in humanities
- It would help them pursue better research and effective teaching.
- The course would sharpen their critical insight and research enthusiasm.
- The proposed course will enable the participants to acquaint themselves with various methods, techniques and skills for conducting research in humanities.

1.7: Themes:

- Research Methodology
- Ethics in Research
- Critical stylistics
- Digital humanities
- Ethnography and Cultural Studies
- Research in Life writing
- ELT Research
- Research in Translation
- Performance and Research
- Postcolonialism in Research

1.8 RESOURCE PERSONS:



Prof. MUNDOLI NARAYANAN
Indian Institute of Advance Study, Shimla



Dr. GUARAV J. PATHANIA
Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA



Dr. LALIT KHANDARE
Pacific University, Oregon, USA



Prof. BHAGABAT NAYAK
Dept. of English Rajiv Gandhi University,
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Assam University, Assam



Dr. UMESH PATRA
Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar



Dr. DHRITI SUNDAR GUPTA
Dept. of English, Rajiv Gandhi University
Arunachal Pradesh

1.9: Target Population: One hundred and fifty people

1.10: BUDGET- 12000/- (TWELVE THOUSAND RUPEES ONLY)

PART 2: SESSION WISE DETAILS

2.1 INAUGURAL SESSION:

E-Inaugural Ceremony

Day I (26/05/2020)

E-Inaugural Ceremony of the 5-day Online Short Term Course on Research Methodology in the Humanities organized by the English Department, RGU, was held on 26th May 2020 on the digital platform of Cisco Webex. Hon'ble VC, EFL University, Prof. E Suresh Kumar, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest and Hon'ble VC, RGU, Prof. Saket Kushwaha presided over the e-ceremony. The program was attended by 138 participants both from different parts of India and abroad.

Dr. P Narayan Piraji, Master of the Ceremony, welcomed all to the virtual platform to join the 5-day Online Short Term Course on Research Methodology. "In the time when the world is facing the pandemic, every program is an opportunity in disguise", he said emphasizing on the importance of e-learning. He introduced the Chief Guest and President of the program and wished all the participants to have a fruitful experience over the next 5 days.

Dr. K.C. Mishra, HOD, Dept of English. welcomed the Chief Guest, Hon'ble VC of The English and Foreign Language University, Hyderabad, Prof. E Suresh Kumar and highlighted the contribution of EFL University in the popularization of English Language Teaching Programs all over the world. He also welcomed Hon'ble VC, RGU, Prof. Saket Kushwaha, Pro VC, Prof. Amitava Mitra, Registrar, Prof. Tomo Riba and gave heartfelt thanks for their constant support and guidance towards the program. He invited and welcomed eminent Resource Persons from all over the globe. He welcomed all the participants and assured that the 5-day program would be very fruitful in providing guidance as to how research in the post pandemic phase would be taking newer grounds.

Dr. Chandan Kumar Panda, coordinator of the program, emphasized on the importance of methods in research and highlighted the intent of the course. He hoped that the outcome of the course would acquaint the participants with various methods, techniques and

skills in conducting research in the Humanities and thus help them pursue better research and effective teaching. He introduced the 12 Research Persons both from India and abroad.

Prof. E Suresh Kumar, Hon'ble VC, EFL University, congratulated Hon'ble VC, RGU, Prof. Saket Kushwaha for taking the lead in conducting the program. In the time when most institutes are facing difficulties in running the academic activities, he lauded RGU for taking this initiative. He emphasized on the importance of Ph.D for the pursuance of teaching in the higher education. He shared his views with the participants against negative criticisms and urged instead to focus on one's research, to run that extra mile, to disprove people who criticize. He hoped that these 5-day sessions would be a learning experience for all and wished success to all the participants.

Prof. Saket Kushwaha, Hon'ble VC, RGU in his presidential address showed his leadership as he emphasized on the importance of learning and teaching process even in the time of pandemic. He lauded the Chief Guest on his talk and reiterated on the need for academicians to continue their research in the face of any kind of hurdle. He wished the best to all participants and hoped that this program would create ripple effect among the teachers participating in the program in order to initiate more such programs of their own and reach out to more students.

Prof. Oken Lego, Dean, Faculty of Languages and Prof. Tomo Riba, Registrar, also commended the Department of English in its effort and wished success to all. The program ended with the formal declaration of the opening of the 5-day Short Term Course by Prof. E Suresh Kumar, Hon'ble VC, EFL University.

2.2. TECHNICAL SESSIONS:

DAY: I: 26TH MAY 2020

2.2.1 TECHNICAL SESSION- I: 10.00 am to 12.00 pm

Resource Person: Prof. MUNDOLI NARAYANAN,
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, SHIMLA

Topic: Ethics in Research in the Humanities.

Prof. Mundoli Narayanan initiated his presentation by addressing upon one's need to consider the way in which we practice our research and to how far they actually size up to the canons of ethical and moral behavior. The ethics in Humanities as far as research is concerned, has not been well defined as it has been in Science and Social Science disciplines. Unlike the field of Science and Social Science, concerned primarily with the collection of objective data through the twin processes of observation and experimentation, and clear concepts regarding the protection of the identities of the research subject, Humanities involves a plethora of disciplines which are radically different from one another. There are more differences than similarities.

The speaker defined Humanities as a study of human cultures, of human history and its diverse manifestations in terms of ideas, languages, texts, cultural products, events of the past and present, monuments, belief system, ways of life. Basically, it looks into what it is that makes human beings, human beings in terms of our practices, imaginative life and expressions. Various disciplines that comes within the large rubric of Humanities includes Philosophy, History, Literary Studies, Linguistics, Religion, Cultural Studies, Arts, Education etc. The sub-areas and sub-disciplines within it makes it a complex field. Every disciplines tends have different approaches and different objectives of research. Hence, the ethical considerations (an effort to bring some kind of commonalities) to these disciplines are approached through three different paradigms/perspectives namely the "Integrity of Purpose", "Integrity of Method" and "Social Responsibility and Sensitivity". The purpose of research as stated by the speaker should be a contribution to knowledge and to a better understanding of humanity. The purpose of all humanities research should ultimately be directed towards the establishment of justice and equality. The method is usually carried out through the modes of analysis, interpretation and critique. The integrity of method requires an intellectual honesty in the process of research. To be sympathetic to a text or a cultural product which has a particular kind of social inclination, one requires one's personal research response to that work or text itself. For instance, we can actually stop plagiarism by creating a cultural research where it is strongly condemned and rejected. Plagiarism inhibits a researcher's ability to come up with an authentic work. Hence, there is a fail in the production of an original and a creative conclusion.

The factor of responsibility rested with the researcher's need to take into account the self-awareness that his/her findings will go into the knowledge system of the society. So, one should be careful about his/her findings. It is also necessary to maintain sensitivity to the changing ideas and concepts of justice and good human behavior. The languages and methods of expressions should invariably reflect the political and social notions of that society at that particular point of time. The language should provide the possible representations to all communities, gender, race, castes etc. The ethics of expression should be socially sensitive and socially responsible.

In conclusion, Prof. Mundoli Narayanan highlighted on the fact that research in Humanities should do justice to the fundamental principles of Humanities. He also emphasized constantly upon a researcher's need to acknowledge, credit and cite. The session came to its close with an interactive session between the resource person and the participants.

2.2.2 TECHNICAL SESSION- II: 2.30pm to 4.30pm

Resource person: **Dr. ANINDYA SYAM CHOUDHURY**
ASSAM UNIVERSITY, ASSAM

Topic: Critical Stylistics in Humanities Research

Dr. Anindya Shyam Choudhury gave his lecture on Critical Stylistics and its potential in humanistic research. During his lecture he tried to initiate a few ideas which can be dealt into further research using critical stylistics especially on language and media studies. He tried to define what stylistics could be and map the trajectory of what is known as traditional /formalist stylistics and how it led to the emergence of functionalist stylistics. During the lecture he also discussed the intervention of theory and how it has led to the branching of stylistics into various sub domains. He also tried to trace the history of stylistics from ancient rhetorician and tried to show how the roots of modern stylistics can be traced to the formalist tradition. In this regard he referred to the book *Style in Language* by T. A. Sebeok; which became the stepping stones for the growth of modern stylistics. He also referred to the works of Halliday whose works on Functional Stylistics led to a paradigm shift from "text in itself" to "text in context". Such a shift provided scope to issues of race, gender, sexuality, caste, class, etc. into stylistics. According to him, Critical Stylistics (CS) developed in

reaction to the rise of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). He also referred to Jeffries "Critical Stylistics" published in *The Routledge Handbook of Stylistics*. He explained that the main tools of Critical stylistics are known as textual-conceptual functions. These functions are name and describing, representing actions/events/states, equating and contrasting, exemplifying and enumerating, prioritising, implying and assuming, negating, hypothesising, presenting others' speech and thoughts. Dr. Choudhury explained these functions in detailed with the provision of examples and was of the opinion that these textual-conceptual functions are manifested in our daily linguistic discourse which means textual world is constructed. The researchers on their part can analyse properly with the mentioned tools in the stylistics approach.

Later he even referred to the PM of India and the lockdown situation relating it to critical stylistics. He said that information given by the government is or is not packed with evaluative phrases pointing towards their ideological underpinnings. The session ended with the discussions over the queries put up by the participants and then Dr. D.S.G gave vote of thanks to the resource person.

DAY: 2: 27TH MAY 2020

2.2.3 TECHNICAL SESSION- III: 10.00 am to 11.30 pm

Resource Person: DR. LALIT KHANDARE
PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, OREGON, USA

Topic: Researching from Indigenous Paradigm

Dr. Lalit began his lecture on the protocol that is to be considered before one venture into the research from indigenous paradigm. This protocol includes the acknowledgement of the land of aboriginals, acknowledgement of the elders in the community and other concerned members. He also said that a comprehension of tribal knowledge systems and tribal epistemology are also essential components of indigenous research. Dr. Lalit also said that each of us has a culturally based worldview and so we should try avoiding

presumptions before coming to any conclusion. He then explained the three important methods; Quantitative, Qualitative and the Mixed and their characteristics. The speaker said that Quantitative method is also known as Deductive Reasoning, where researcher first verifies a theory then tests hypotheses and defines and operationalizes variables derived from the theory and finally observes variables using an instrument to obtain scores. Similarly, he explained the Qualitative method in Inductive Reasoning way. In addition to this, he talked about the other important methods such as Case study method, Ground Theory, referring to the book called *The Discovery of Grounded Theory (1967)* by Glaser and Strauss. He explained that the Grounded Theory is an approach for developing theory that is “grounded in data systematically gathered and analysed” (Strauss and Corbin, 1994). Dr. Lalit clarified the meaning of terminologies like Ontology, Epistemology and Methodology; ontology, he said is a belief in the nature of reality. Our way of being, what we believe is real in the world. Epistemology is how we think about that reality and Methodology is all about how we are going to use our way thinking to gain more knowledge about our reality. Further, the speaker talked about the Axiology (a set of morals or asset of ethics) and the limitations of dominant research methodologies; the tendency to ignore the role of imperialism, colonization and globalization in the construction of knowledge. He discussed the Relational Axiology from North America, Canada and African’s perspectives.

He later discussed about the various indigenous research methods which includes research design, role of the research, data collection, features and ethical considerations. Finally, he gave the framework of Indigenous Research. Thus, the third session of the course summed up with the discussions over the queries and doubts put up by the participants.

2.2.4 TECHNICAL SESSION IV: 11.30 pm to 1.00pm

Resource Person: Dr. Bhima Charan Nayak

Topic: Literary Research: Avenues and Approaches

The resource person begins his lecture questioning what literary research is. He suggests that research has to be objective.

Literary research sets lights on human condition. Literature is reflection of human beings. He highlights several points describing

literary research is research on literature, it is research on the author, the producer of literature. It is also on the literary work of art, its nature, essence, structure, design or form. He suggests the objectives of literary research. The domain of literature offers an emotional as well as intellectual trajectory of human conditions. He suggests different scholarly quotes including Joseph Stalin, Attick and Fenstermaker. Dr. Nayak elaborated about the Avenues of Literary Research. The entire gamut of literary research can broadly be divided into four principal fields (1) the world, (2) the author, (3) text/work of literary art, and (4) the critic inclusive of readers and researchers. He also offers his lecture on the Approaches to Literary Research, and divides it into two types: extrinsic and intrinsic. The extrinsic approaches concentrate primarily on the source, the influence, the background, the matrix, the general ethos or milieu of literature. The intrinsic approaches concentrate on the text or the work of art. He concludes his lecture suggesting why one should adopt any or several of these approaches. As a matter of fact, these approaches are like windows. They offer a perspective, a point-of-view, and an angle of vision to the viewer. Literary art always holds key to wide vistas of interpretation; by its propensity, literary research is embedded in wide avenues and ensures infinite approaches.

DAY: 2: 27TH MAY 2020

2.2.5 TECHNICAL SESSION V: 2.30 AM TO 4.30 PM

RESOURCE PERSON: DR. BASIL N DARLONG DIENGDOH,
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, ASSAM.

Topic: CONTEXTUALISING THE DIGITAL HUMANITIES: PARTNERSHIP AND PARTISANSHIP LIE AHEAD.

The speaker begins his discussion on digital humanities (DH) in an arena of Interdisciplinary Research, which is in and around our country from at least 2010. The speaker quotes Mathew G. Kirschenbaum that digital humanities “is a wide-ranging “free floating signifier”, which include many aspect such as *Digital Engagement* that includes online modes of teaching, online modes of

communication, use of ICT/ multimedia/ audio-visual component and so on. On the other hand, *Digital scholarly practices* include open access journals, MOOCs, pedagogy etc. Above all, *Digital methodologies* include encoding of texts, archiving of visual and aural *culture*, the synthesizing of music, tools and web resources. The speaker mention about concordance, which is an alphabetical list of words in a book with an immediate context, some computer- assisted ways of preserving text, in essence, the encoding of textual features. The speaker talks about Roberto A. Busa and his team, who undertook the work of archival and computational processing of Thomas Aquinas' works. The processing entails encoding of books to machine readable formats and suggests open and equitable access to resources, Google books, non-commercial open content alliances, project Gutenberg, journal/research papers, indexable, scholarly infrastructure, systematic knowledge management and engineering within the field.

In 1980s and 90s, the world saw the emergence of democratization of technology and that through graphical interfaces and hypertext. W. McCarty tried and succeeded in holding the first electronic seminar in 1987. But he was indebted to the erstwhile works in the field by the pioneers like Busa. Citing many examples of today's electronic archives, the speaker says that digitization and digitalization walk hand in hand. He talks about the Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India, which took the initiative to digitally archive the historic visual and artistic culture of the country. Some such are the archive of Google Arts and Culture and MIAP (Moving Image Archiving and Preservation). On the other hand, some others in the field of literature are- Modern Poetry in Translation, Born Magazine, Rossetti Archive, NINES and ELO etc. All these archival resources create some computational metadata for the preservation of "physical artifacts (written, painted, carved or otherwise created)". They may re-represent and manipulate the texts to unravel the properties and traits which were not evident when the artifact was in its original or native form. Digital Humanities thus, in a way, involved with data mining and text visualization.

The speaker talks about Mallet, another archive that analyses large volume of unlabelled and uncategorised texts such as Facebook posts and so on. This also helps us analyse the ideological underpinnings that language possesses. It can be a useful tool for comparative literature. Again, topic modelling is something associated with the study of the corpus of the text. It is highly encouraged since it has a great role in plagiarism detection. The speaker throws light on lemmatisation, a system that shows how a particular word can be used in the indexed version. Identification of particular usage of words, frequency of vocabulary is a function it is associated with.

Thus through different media and mediators, humanities is digitalised. It is partnership between humanities and digitalization; on the other hand, it is partisanship as it adheres to quantitative research works and divorce quality. Like anything having both positive and negative sides, it too has certain negative aspects. For example, it may unveil the politics associated with research. Besides, it has no standard norms and tools for value judgement of the text.

The speaker concludes giving certain commendable examples of the Humanities Digitalisation initiatives: Larry Friedlander's Shakespeare project, Perseus project, Blake archive etc. He draws our attention to Giorgio Agamben's the "Technological Barbarism" which works as a leading light for the present generation since it states that the whole world is virtualised and we cannot remain unaffected.

2.2.6 DAY-3 TECHNICAL SESSION VI: 09.00 am to 11.30 am

2.2.6.1 LECTURE- 1

RESOURCE PERSON: DR. GAURAV J. PATHANIA
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON DC, USA

Topic: Ethnography and Cultural Studies: A Critical Intervention

Respected resource person Dr. Gaurav J Pathania begins his lecture with Ethnography and Cultural Studies. He states that culture is the basic element of Ethnography. He discusses the characteristics of Ethnographic Research. It includes cultural themes, culture sharing groups, shared patterns of behavior, language and beliefs, fieldwork: emic, etic and negotiation and so on. Ethnographic research processes initially i) selecting the site, ii) collecting the data, iii) recording the collected data, iv) analyzing the data, v) writing the ethnography, and finally asking the research questions. He discusses about participant observation stating the question is it different from the qualitative method. The way an ethnographer collects data, how is it that it is different from other ways of collecting

data. He cites Coleridge statement that: “Man ought to be weight not counted”. Ethnography is the study of everyday life. To define culture he cites Raymond Williams how according to him, culture is the whole way of life. Ethnography initially emerged in the Indian context, but the Indian scholars did not pay heed to it to pursue on the ethnic tribal people. Foreign scholars imbibed the exotic cultures of the tribal styles. Ethnography decodes and recodes different viewpoints. Ethnography is a combination of inter-disciplined phenomena. Auto-ethnography is a qualitative research method. It allows researcher to draw their own experiences. Researchers have the ability to use whatever quote he likes and leave the other. He gives the example of Farnaz Fassihi, a journalist during the Iraq War who published her ethnographic data from 2002-2006 and used Holistic ethnography. He states about Digital Ethnography which deals with big data.

2.2.6.2 TECHNICAL SESSION VII: 02.00 pm to 04.00 am

RESOURCE PERSON: **PROF. BHAGABAT NAYAK**
 RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY

Topic: INTRODUCING RESEARCH METHODS IN LIFE WRITING

The speaker began with commenting that life writing as a literary genre is always neglected and research in this field is not preferred. When all other genres were already mature, life writing as an area of research was just a toddler. It is a large literary genre that includes, in its scope, biographies, autobiographies, diary entries, memoirs, letters, personal accounts, interviews, lectures, audio clips, oral history, testimony, dream analysis and so on. Research in this promising field flourished only after the World War II when new interest and craze in biographies and memoirs increased. It is noticeable that life writing as a genre started with St. Augustine’s Autobiography. This is nothing other than memory transcription.

The speaker talked about the people who are engaged in life writing. They are none but those who think their life to be full of lessons to be learnt by the coming generations; those who think that they can be followed for their ideologies and actions. They always have some justifications that their life and works are worth remembering and of greater use. The life writers have some ideological class for which they happen to be subjects of research. The researcher needs to study the ideological class that the writer belongs to, contestations and hegemonic connotations. Since they are written on some select events or memories, an ideological class is in the pipeline. The social, political, economic and cultural influences are there that mould the ideological class of the writer. Both microhistorical and macrohistorical occurrences are concerns of life writing research. So basically research in life writing is an interdisciplinary activity that entails three aspects- context, phenomena and emotion. Context incorporates historical and geographical elements, phenomenon incorporates the trends that were prevalent and emotion that engages the writer's mind-study, emotions and sentiments.

Life writing has various types. They are- thematic, religious, intellectual, creative and fictional. While studying all these types certain research problems may arise. For example, what influences the author while writing, what the ground realities are, what the causes that are responsible for a particular kind of writing, whether the author has revealed his secrets, conspiracies, alliances or not. When a research is initiated taking any one of these research problems, the researcher faces certain obstacles like lack of homogeneity amongst the data sources, lack of a particular social construct that could be applied for a standard analysis, and so on. Certain theoretical outlooks like New Historicism, Sociological criticism, Marxist criticism, phenomenology, Ethnomethodological criticism, race/gender/identity theories, epistemological criticism, Psychoanalysis, Feminist theory can be applied to the research of Life writing. Maintaining his personal and the social ethics, the researcher can conduct his study that may bear both visible and invisible benefits. These benefits are possessions not only of literature, but also of other disciplines. Therefore, research in life writing should be encouraged for having wholesome results to both social sciences and humanities.

DAY- 4: 29TH MAY 2020 (FRIDAY)

2.2.7 TECHNICAL SESSION- VIII: 10.00 am to 12.00 pm

Resource Person: DR. DHRITI SUNDAR GUPTA
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY

Topic: INTRODUCTION TO ELT RESEARCH METHODS: DESIGN AND THE DATA

Dr. D S Gupta began his presentation by enlightening the participants with an introduction to the field of ELT (English Language Teaching). Then he laid out the nature, scope, importance and value of research in ELT. He defined ELT as the practice, activity and industry of teaching English as a foreign, second or other language. With the change in situation and context, ELT continues to evolve to better the learning experience of the learners. The pioneers in the field of ELT were named some of which included scholars such as Harold E Palmer, Michael P West and A. S. Hornby. Michael West's *Bilingualism*, a report on the teaching of English in Bengal, proved to be a very significant document in the field of research in ELT. Different methods of his findings on readings were incorporated into this report.

The domain of ELT observes a lot of abbreviations and acronyms. A significant domain in ELT is the Methodology. A method known as Eclectic method is considered to be the best of all the methods, that seems to be relevant and effective for the classroom. Materials, another domain of research in ELT, may be produced by oneself or can be a readymade published materials. The researchers can look into the effectiveness, quality, level of the materials. Evaluation is yet another important component of the ELT curriculum. It has shifted its purpose of evaluation from assessment of evaluation of learning to the assessment of evaluation for learning. It tries to explore the kind of teaching and evaluation practices that are followed in the schools and colleges. It also looks into the validity of tests such as the CBSE, Net exams etc. Learners, Teachers, Policy makers and Parents are the stakeholders in the process of ELT. The policy makers do guide the syllabus and objectives of the curriculum. When one designs an ELT syllabus, the

expectations of the parents are also taken into consideration. A learner's attitude, aptitude, individual differences, age and their level of anxiety have an impact on the teaching of English. Hence, they are very much the part of the research framework.

Different associations and organizations are engaged in the promotion of ELT. IATEFL has 16 different special interest groups of these organizations which are interested in promotion and research in ELT.

Certain qualities while evaluating a text book includes concepts of Rationale, Familiarity, Availability, Visual Appeal, Authenticity, Contextualization and Communication, Cultural Bias, Stimulus, Overall value for money etc.

Further, the technical details of research design and data in ELT were discussed. "A research design is a set of instructions for data collection and analysis". He mentioned 4 research designs, Survey Research Design, Experimental Design, Case Study Design and Action Research. Survey Research Design includes the Non-probability (convenience, purposeful, snowball.) and Probability sampling (simple random, systematic random, stratified, cluster groups of strata). Experimental research design is borrowed from the basic sciences and is used in all psychological and educational research. A research which teachers engage in their day to day classroom teaching is Action Research. It is usually an informal kind of research. It is used to address or improve the situation they are currently in.

2.2.8 TECHNICAL SESSION-IX: 2.30 pm to 4.30 pm

Resource person: **DR. RAJKUMAR ELIGEDI**
PRINCE SATTAN BIN ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY, SAUDI ARABIA

Topic: Mapping the Research in Translation Studies

The resource person begins his lecture stating that if translation is not possible than travelling is not possible. Translation always focuses on the structure of the text. Translation means transfer of meaning from one to another. In the early 1950's translation as a branch of study significantly emerged. It seems as an art. Martin Luther the translation theorist comments that the study of translation

begins through comparative literature. Translation studies are an inter-disciplinary area. Some critics argue that text is more important for translation. Dr. Eligedi in his session discusses that a translator always needs to follow certain ethics. He describes that texts are product oriented. Translation of a text can be time restricted. He discusses about the gender approach in translation studies. Often the translator's role is ignored. The resource person states that the translator plays the most important role in translating a text. He concludes his lecture stating that translator's role is of utmost importance in translating a text. Translation in history is often linked to gender. The question of ethics, migration and race occurs. Translation cannot happen without ideology. Translation studies is of significant importance as it bears the historical developments, goals, objectives and practices.

DAY- 5: 30TH MAY 2020 (SATURDAY)

2.2.9 TECHNICAL SESSION-IX: 10.00 am to 12.00 pm

Resource Person: PROF. AMRIT SEN

VISVA-BHARATI SHANTINIKETAN

Topic: NEW APPROACHES TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NOVEL: SOME CRITICAL STRATEGIES IN RESEARCH

In this day and age when the whole world is succumbing to the fears of COVID-19, Prof. Amrit Sen provided a very interesting lecture on what history has to teach mankind in a crisis-laden situation of today. Contextualizing the Great Plague/Black Death using Daniel Defoe's *Journal of the Plague Year 1722*, he showed how critical approaches could be applied to the Eighteenth Century novels to pose questions of trauma and its representation; containment and negotiation; memory and post memory; politics of marginality; narrative form and the rise of novel and ultimately, how relevant are these questions to the present context.

Prof. Sen made a very fascinating parallel between the Great Plague and COVID-19 pandemic. The great paradox of our modernity is that it lies within the Plague – it gave freedom to the slaves in terms of economy and mobility after the plague as the feudal system

collapsed; as Foucauldian theory of power suggests, it saw the rise of the modern state power in all its complexity for the first time whether it was containment, uninterrupted control of the borders, or implementing disciplinary projects and people willingly surrendered to this power, to the segregation for the containment of the disease. It is akin to the present context of lockdown and quarantine; and the frighteningly pervasive govt. invasion into everything sacrosanct to an individual, for example, in the form of the Aarogya Setu App. Similarly, just as the Enlightenment period during the Plague saw the collapse of religion and take over of science, he posed a question if this could be the great moment of modernity where reason becomes the new religion. In terms of literature, this was the period then literature became integrated in following govt. policies in that it advocated the containment of unruliness, plea for surveillance, rejection of conspiracy theories, anger against quacks and entered into the debate of how and when the quarantine should be lifted so trade and commerce could carry on – questions which are very contemporary even today.

Prof. Sen drew an interesting link between traumatic experiences, memory, postmemory and narrative drawing on the pandemics as social trauma and how the image of crypt then and now is of great significance leading us to question our behavior as community and how we face our fears and anxieties as a group. Historically, any epidemic pushes the marginalized to the fringes of alienation for blame makes it that which is incomprehensible comprehensive.

Urgent historical realities demand newer narrative techniques. In the literary context, the Plague gave rise to newer forms of narratives. It saw the replication of paradox of containment and excess as if it were replicating the very structure of Plague itself. The dialectic between history and fiction, private and public became blurred, as history became deep structures of novels. In the present context, drawing from the theory of Factual Fiction by Lennard J. Davis, Prof. Sen explored the concept of fake news in the Postmodern narrative in this Post truth era – how the creation of false truth and reaction to it brings about the inception of novels. Thus, history comes full circle.

The session ended with an intriguing and engaging Q&A session, in which the participants and the Research Person delved deeper into the subject matter of agency and subjectivity in Foucault's theory of power; how trauma destabilizes the assumed superstructures of society, the question of migrant labourers and humanity in the present times; the aftermath of the COVID-19 in terms of internationalism and nationalism interaction; and the fate of post COVID literature.

Resource Person: DR. UMESH PATRA
Rajiv Gandhi University

Topic: TO 'BE' OR TO 'DO': RESEARCH ON PERFORMANCE

The speaker begins with a question that how acting will fit in research methodologies, and why one would take acting? According to him every acting or performance is contextualized and metaphorically presence of social, political, cultural meanings. According to him performance is an act which is the result of practice and preparation, and everyone is acting from the moment they are born on this world, he gives the example of Shakespeare's, "Seven stage" from the play "As You Like it" where Shakespeare has present the different role of the human beings. The speaker was of the view that even our gender role is on the basis of performance, where man and woman have to behave accordingly to the norms of the society, their clothes is different, their social-role are different and vocabulary is also different which is called a genderless. The speaker again raises question that what is our "natural self", what is the true essence can be of "me", according to the speaker the position of Hamlet is in better place because the Hamlet has the option to be or not to be, than the laymen. Nevertheless, the speaker state that "I am the sum total of what I do" which according to him we are what we do.

The speaker quite extensively spoke about performance, that even our expression of sadness, sympathy is an act of performance. The speaker had also mention about Odia quotes of which one of them is "Jatha Manava Tatha Madhava", which according to him God is beyond our conception, but in attempt to describe it through our imagination, in the form of objects which according to is a mere attribution not real, the speaker again question that even what we do might be mere attribution not real. The speaker states that performance requires show, appearance, there is no performance if there is no spectator. The speaker also talked about performing arts regarding Natyashastra by Bharata Muni, and also focused on Aristotle spectacle. The speaker than again discussed about the various aspect of the performance, according to him an ethnographer researcher going to learn about the culture of remote area far

away from the modern life and generalizing the typical culture that exist on that place is kind of biased. According to him an urban life has its own ritual, performance, he gave the example of marriage where in the modern society the photographer plays a significant role as much as the priest, which also a kind of ritual in the modern society. The speaker than spoke about protest as performance, where it is also a kind of acting to show agitation by presenting symbolic message through mass gathering, different types clothes, to show dissatisfaction. The speaker gave the example of Gandhi's Dandi March, which he choose a far place and decided to walk, and his walking and breaking of salt became a symbolic message for the British imperialism as well as for the Indians. The speaker than spoke about avant-grade art which challenge the tendencies of specificity, he gave the example of Tik-Tok is an app which provide a platform to everyone for performance, earlier the performing art such as drama was limited to certain section, but the modern technologies came as avant-garde to challenge that centrality of the art in performance.

2.2.11 TECHNICAL SESSION- XI: 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Resource Person: **DR. MILIND PANDIT**
MSS COLLEGE, DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR, MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
AURANGBAD, MAHARASHTRA

Topic: THE POSTCOLONIAL THEORY: INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

Dr. Milind Pandit questioned the historiography and over emphasis on western influence. He asked why only western theories? When there are numerous instances of Indian texts on theories; such as *Stripurushtulna (1882)* by Tarabai Shinde as feminist writing. Indian theorists like The Buddha, Kabira, Mahatma Phule, and Dr. Ambedkar etc. already dealt with the concepts of Deconstruction, Existentialism yet the western influence has overpowered them. He explained why this is so by giving the definitions of Colonisation and Colonialism in relation to Postcolonial Theory. Dr. Milind raised a question on the genealogy and nomenclature of European theorists. In his words, he asked “why is the case that we apply this concept of Postcolonialism to the times after the British left this country?” (Milind Pandit 2011, 44-63). He then named some of the postcolonial theorists and scholars; Frantz fanon; Edward Said; Jean Paul Sarte; Bill Ashcroft, Kwame Nkurmah; Albert Memmi; Gayatri Spivak; Robert Young; Homi K Bhabha;

Haddour Azzedine etc. and also some of the postcolonial terms such as Epistemic violence, Neocolonialism, Cocacolonialism, Colonization, Cecolonization, Beyondness, Marginalization, Lumpenproletariat, Liminalisation, Subliminal, Hybridity etc. Dr. Milind also discussed how the meaning of subaltern terminology evolved from 'lower-rank officer' to 'marginalised group'. In Indian academy, Dalits, Jews, LGBTQ, Muslims, Parsis etc. come under subaltern context. He also discussed Gayatri Spivak's *Can the subaltern Speak?* and its theoretical bases; Marxism, Foucault, Deleuze, Felix Guattari. The main argument of the text according to him was that 'the intellectuals must attempt to disclose and know the discourse of society's other' (264), 'the leftiest intellectuals do not represent the subaltern properly' (269), 'postcolonial intellectuals systematically unlearn female privilege; this mutes the female subject'. However, it was argued that the problem was not with the female articulation but with the 'failure of interpretation'.

The speaker also discussed the writings of Mahashweta Devi (1926-2016); *Breast Stories, The Glory of Sri Sri Ganesh, Mother of Dusk and dawn and Rudali* and said that the presentation of untouchables and tribals is ambivalent in these works. While summing up his lecture Dr. Milind said that the postcolonial theory is a European- American Construct and even the Subaltern Theory does not wholly suffice the need of marginalized group in Indian context. He was of the opinion that the Subaltern Theory is the 'brainchild of Antonio Gramsci', the text *Can the Subaltern Speak?* is Eurocentric essay, and also the postcolonial homily is a hybridity of discussions. Thus, as a whole the concept of Postcolonial Theory, he said is a matter of desideratum. The session ended with the clarification of doubts put up by the participants.

2.2.12 VALEDICTORY SESSION

Dr. Prachand Narayan Piraji, facilitated the valedictory session of online Short Term Course (STC) on Research Methodology in the Humanities from 26th to 30th May 2020. He welcomed and expressed his sincere gratitude to all the resource persons from India and abroad, and also participants. He was also thankful to the different resource persons who had participated and presented unique research methods and tools which enriched all participants and opened new avenues and opportunities in the field of research.

Head. Dept. Of English (R.G.U) Dr. K C Mishra invited and welcomed all the distinguished research persons, chief guest Pro Vice-Chancellor (R.G.U) Prof. Amitava Mitra, Joint Registrar(Academic & Conference) (R.G.U) Dr. David Pertin and all the participants. He expressed his sincere thanks to all the mentioned distinguished personalities whose constant enthusiastic support economically and morally which act as a catalyst for the grand memorable success of the online STC.

The following participant voluntarily expressed their gratitude:

Dr. Zankar Rajesh Dattaray expressed his thanks to the dept. Of English (R.G.U) for organizing online STP programme and accepting him as a participant. He was equally thankful to the resource persons from India and abroad for making him know different fields of research.

Dr. Beena S Nair was thankful to the coordinators for successfully completing the STC. She highlighted the fact of maintaining sensitivity and necessary restraint towards social issues which normally provoke reaction in order to make the programme a successful one.

Dilip Bhise, thanked the entire team for the success of the programme. He expressed that it was a great experience and a fruitful programme that enriched his intellect. He also expressed his gratitude to the participants who raised relevant questions, which engaged the resource persons in making the critical response to those questions. .

Dr. Veena Sharma extended her heartfelt gratitude to the dept. of English for organizing this online STC programme, which according to her a worth attending one, which informed her with many aspects of research.

Dr. Milind Pandit thanked dept. of English, for the honour providing him a platform to participate as a resource person in the online STC.

Dr. C k Panda gave a brief report of the five days online STC, which continued from 26th to 30th May 2020. He expressed gratefulness to the Honourable Vice-Chancellor Prof. Saket Kushwaha, who immediately accepted and provided the necessary support for the online STC, he was thankful to Joint Registrar (Academic and Conference) Dr. David Pertin, for his enthusiastic support, he was

equally thankful to the Pro Vice- Chancellor Prof. Amitava Mitra, Dean Faculty of Languages Prof. Oken Lego. He also spoke about the whole process regarding the selection of participants, gender representation and representation of all states etc towards conducting the online STC. Dr. Panda also expressed his gratitude to the participants for their punctuality and patience towards making the STC a success.

Dr. David Pertin, Joint Registrar (Academic and Conference) expressed his satisfaction over the success of the course. He mentioned that learning knows no barrier and this online STC organised by the English Department of English is an epitome of it. Though there were technical bottlenecks here and there, the department coursed through them and made the programme a successful one.

Prof. Amitava Mitra, the honourable Pro Vice-Chancellor, congratulated the Department of English for the success of the online STC.. He also shared his views on research in the Humanities which according to him is all about originality, sincerity, passion, for the betterment of society.

The e-vaedictory came to a closure with vote of thank given by Dr. P N Piraji.

The

PART 3: MAJOR TAKEAWAYS

3.1- ACADEMIC CONTEXT

3.1- Academic Context:

The course witnessed intense deliberation on various aspects of research methodology as critical terms operating both on critical discourse and in everyday parlance. The relevance of research was also defined through various frameworks, across different trajectories. It was also noted that pitted alongside the concerns of research on indigenous culture, language, digital humanities, concerns have also been raised about areas such as research in performing arts, translations etc. Prominent scholars from premiere

institutions presented their lectures, trying to provide an insight into the array of what research is and how it should be done in various genres of literary theories and texts. Ethics was also taken as a very important subject to be dealt with during the STC.

3.2 – RESEARCH CONTEXT

Research Methodologies provide the research methods for research in the Humanities. This Course undertook a rigorous attempt to investigate and examine different methodologies in practice in the field of the Humanities in order to make the young researchers update themselves of the different existing and new tools of research. It facilitated the research enthusiasm among the participants.

3.3- POLICY IMPLICATIONS

In the higher education policy formation towards socially sensitive and community cohesive research, the courses such as STC are extremely beneficial. Through these courses the critical methods latest in the field may be circulated and more importantly need for social ethics in research and pedagogy may be communicated. These courses if undertaken across India would help the policy makers to promote the ideas of social cohesion, gender sensitivity, humanitarianism and the need for amity and cooperation towards a syncretic nation building and cohesive nationalism.

PART 4: ANNEXURES

4.1 ANNEXURE 1: PROGRAMME SCHEDULE:

RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY

(A Central University Established in 2007 by an Act of Parliament of India)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

AN ONLINE SHORT TERM COURSE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN HUMANITIES
FROM 26th TO 30th MAY, 2020

AGENDA OF THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Date: 26. 05.2020

Master of Ceremony:

Dr. Prachand Narayan Piraji

10.00 am to 10.05 am:

Welcome Address by the Head, Dept. of English Dr. K C Mishra

10.05 am to 10.10 am:

Speaking on the intent of the course by the Coordinator

Dr. C K Panda

10.10 am to 10.15 am:

Address by the Dean, Faculty of Languages, RGU, Prof. Oken Lego

10.15 am to 10.20 am:

Address by the Registrar, RGU, Prof. Tomo Riba

10.20 am to 10.25 am:

Introducing the Chief Guest by Dr. Doyir Ete

10.25 am to 10.30 am:

Address by the Chief Guest, the **Honorable VC**,

EFL University, Hyderabad, Prof. E Suresh Kumar
10.30 am to 10.35 am: Presidential Address by the **Honorable VC,**
Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh,
Prof. Saket Kushwaha

10.35 am to 10.40 am: Vote of Thanks by Dr Miazi Hazam

INAUGURAL LECTURE

Introducing the Speaker **by Dr. D S Gupta**

10.40am to 12 noon. Lecture by **Prof. Mundoli Narayanan**
Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla.
Topic: **“Ethics in Research in the Humanities”**

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

26. 05. 2020 (Tuesday)	10am to 12noon	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
	Prof. Mundoli Narayanan Topic: “Ethics in Research in the Humanities”	Dr. Anindya Syam Choudhury Topic: Critical Stylistics in Humanities Research
27.05.2020 Wednesday)	10am to 12.30 pm	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
	Dr. Lalit khandare Topic: “Researching from Indigenous Paradigm” Dr. Bhima Charan Nayak Topic: Literary Research: Avenues and Approaches	Dr. Basil N Diengdoh Topic: Contextualizing the Digital Humanities: Partnerships and Partisanship Lie Ahead
28.05.2020 (Thursday)	9am to 11.30am	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

	<p>Dr. Gaurav J Pathania</p> <p>Topic: Ethnography and Cultural Studies: A Critical Intervention</p>	<p>Prof. Bhagabat Nayak</p> <p>Introducing Research Methods in Life Writing</p>
29.05.2020 (Friday)	10am to 12noon	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
	<p>Dr. D S Gupta</p> <p>Topic: Introduction to ELT Research Methods: Design and Data</p>	<p>Dr. Rajkumar Eligedi</p> <p>Topic: Mapping the Research in Translation Studies</p>
30.05.2020 (Saturday)	10am to 12noon	2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
	<p>Prof. Amrit Sen</p> <p>Topic: New Approaches to the Eighteenth Century Novel: Some Critical Strategies in Research</p> <p>Dr. Umesh Patra</p> <p>Topic: To 'be' or to 'do': Research on Performance</p>	<p>Dr. Milind Pandit</p> <p>Topic: The Postcolonial Theory: Interpretation and Application Dr. Umesh Patra</p>

TOTAL**135**

SL. No.	NAME:	GENDER	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE/ INSTITUTE:	STATE /COUNTRY
1	Shrestha Bharadwaj	Female	PhD Reseach Scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Ashutosh Biswal	Male	PhD Scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Abani Doley	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh
4	Hage Lily	Female	Research Scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Nang wishakha Namchoom	Female	Assistant professor	English	Binni Yanga Govt.Women's College, lekhi, Naharlagun	Arunachal Pradesh
6	MS. JANGO SONAM	Female	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	ENGLISH	BINNI YANGA GOVERNMENT WOMEN'S COLLEGE LEKHI, NAHARLAGUN, ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Arunachal Pradesh
7	Dr.satya prakash paul	Male	Assistant Professor	Hindi	Rajiv gandhi university itanagar	Arunachal pradesh
8	BIKASH MEPO	Male	M.PHIL Englisg	English	Rajiv Gandhi university	Arunanchal pradesh
9	Kime Mamung	Female	Assistant Professor in English	English	Govt College Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh
10	Gorik ete	Female	Assistant professor	Hindi	Govt college seppa	Arunachal Pradesh
11	Doyir Ete	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
12	Tage Pugang	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Government Model College, Seppa	Arunachal Pradesh
13	Junu Elapra	Female	Assistant professor	English	Saint Claret College, Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh
14	Dr Subhashis	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Government College Seppa(C-	Arunachal Pradesh

	Banerjee				16303)	
15	Landi Pussang Tama	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Government College, Seppa	Arunachal Pradesh
16	Jombi Bagra	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Government College Doimukh	Arunachal Pradesh
17	Hanna Ngomdir	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Binni Yanga Govt women's College	Arunachal Pradesh
18	Rita Gupta	Female	Research Scholar	Hindi	Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh	Arunachal Pradesh
19	Sangeeta Magar	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Saint Claret College, Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh
20	DR. VISHWAJEET KUMAR MISHRA	Male	Assistant Professor	Hindi	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
21	Mikta Mansai	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Indira Gandhi Govt. College, Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
22	Tarun Mene	Male	Assistant professor	Arunachal Institute of Tribal Studies	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
23	Weri Pulu	Female	M. Phil Research Scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
24	Saurav Mitra	Male	Research Scholar (Dept of English, RGU)	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
25	Chatung Lowang	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Wangcha Rajkumar Govt college	Arunachal Pradesh
26	Dr Doge Ngomdir	Female	Assistant Professor	Hindi	Donyipolo Government college Kamki	Arunachal Pradesh
27	Tenzin Yeegha	Female	Assistant professor	English	Dorjee Khandu Govt. College. Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh
28	Morjum Loyi	Female	Assistant professor	Hindi	Binni Yanga Govt women's college Lekhi	Arunachal Pradesh
29	Reammy Mega	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Dorjee Khandu Govt College,	Arunachal Pradesh

					Tawang	
30	Subhendu Manna	Male	Guest Assistant Professor	Fine Arts & Music	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
31	Dr. Doi Ette	Female	Assistant Professor	Department of English	Himalayan University	Arunachal Pradesh
32	Ruth Michichi	Female	Ph.D scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi university	Arunachal Pradesh
33	Manoj Sardar Baviskar	Male	Guest Assistant Professor	Fine Arts and Music	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
34	Amitava Adhikari	Male	Guest Assistant Professor	Fine Arts and Music	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
35	Trigunatita Bandyopadhyay	Male	Visiting Faculty	Fine arts and music	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
36	Doirangsi Kri	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Rajiv Gandhi University, Indira Gandhi Government College, Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
37	Anku Nani	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Govt. Model College,Basar	ARUNACHAL PRADESH
38	Nasi Koje	Female	Phd scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi Central University Rono Hills Doimukh	Arunachal Pradesh
39	Miazi Hazam	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
40	Dr. Dhriti Sundar Gupta	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
41	Jamu Meto	Male	Asst. Professor	English	T.T.Govt.College, Nyapin	Arunachal Pradesh
42	Rime taipodia tadar	Female	Assistant professor	English	Govt.college ,doimukh,arunachal pradesh	Arunachal pradesh
43	Nguri Shanti	Female	Assistant Professor	Hindi	Govt College Doimukh	Arunachal Pradesh
44	Pupy Rigia	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Govt college Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh

45	Dr. Abhishek Kumar Yadav	Male	Assistant Professor	Hindi	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
46	Michi Nunya	Female	M.Phil scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
47	Tenzin Lhamo Minto	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Government College, Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh
48	Gumpi Nguso	Female	Hindi Officer	Hindi cell	Rajiv Gandhi university	Arunachal pradesh
49	Asha Singh	Female	Research Scholar	Hindi	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
50	Yitu Murtem	Female	Assistant professor	English	Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
51	Samsom Mossang	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Don Bosco College Jollang Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
52	Gyati Asha	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Government College Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh
53	NGANE KAYI	Female	Assistant professor	Hindi	Govt. Model College Basar	Arunachal Pradesh
54	Gumjum Loyi	Female	Assistant professor	Hindi	Government Model College Basar	Arunachal Pradesh
55	Vinod Gopalrao Kirdak	Male	Assistant Professor	English	JBSPM's Arts and Science College, Patoda Tal.Patoda Dist.Beed	Maharashtra
56	SACHIN BHUMBE	Male	Assistant Ptofessor	English	SPN Doshi Women's College, Ghatkopar(w), Mumbai	Maharashtra
57	Mr Zankar Rajesh Dattatray	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Savitibai Phule Pune University	Maharashtra
58	Kaledhonkar Inamdar Vaishnavi Dayanand	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Savitribai Phule Pune University	Maharashtra
59	Dr neelu Raghuvanshi	Female	Associate professor	English	Government mahakoshal arts and commerce autonomous college	Madhya pradesh
60	Bijendra Nath Das	Male	Research Scholar	English and OELs	Dr. HariSingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Madhya Pradesh
61	Dr. Meena Edith Keller	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Government Mahakoshal Arts and	Madhya Pradesh

					Commerce Autonomous College	
62	Dr. Wahaj Unnisa Warda	Female	Lecturer	English Language and Literature	Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University	Al Kharj
63	Venugopal Koppada	Male	Lecturer	English	Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University	Riyadh Province
64	Bala Swamy Chatta	Male	Lecturer	English	Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University	Al Kharj
65	Hamdi Hassan Abdelkarim Ahmad	Male	Assistant professor	English	English Department, College of Humanities and Social Science Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University	Alkharj, KSA
66	kodhandaraman	Male	Lecturer	English	Ibra college of technology	sharqiya region
67	Sasidhar B	Male	Lecturer	English	Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University	Riyadh
68	V. Padmaja Udaya Purnima	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Gayatri Vidya Parishad College for Degree and P. G. Courses (A)	Andhra Pradesh
69	Shaik Mohammad Shafiullah	Male	Asst Professor in English	English	PVKN Govt college (Autonomous), Chittoor (AP)	Andhra pradesh
70	E Hanna Salathya	Female	Research Scholar	English	Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswavidyalayam	Andhra Pradesh
71	Dr. Devidutta Das	Female	Assistant Professor	English	BVRITHyderabad College of Engineering for Women	Telangana
72	Dr. Kottacheruvu Nagendra	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Telangana
73	Kavitha Kondaparthi	Female	Asst. Professor	English	Kakatiya University	Telangana
74	KANTHARAJA K P	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Government Engineering College, Huvina Hadagali-583219.	Karnataka

75	Pooja P Halyal	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Rani Channamma University Belagavi	Karnataka
76	Dr. Chand Basha M	Male	Assistant Professor of English	English	V S K UNIVERSITY, Postgraduate Centre, Koppal	Karnataka
77	Chinmoypritam Muduli	Male	Assistant Professor	English and other Foreign Languages / French	SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	Tamil Nadu
78	Saraswathi A	Female	Research Scholar	English	Thiagarajar College	Tamil Nadu
79	SARANYA S	Female	Assistant Professor - contract ended (as on some months ago)	English	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
80	Dr Beena S Nair	Female	Asst Professor(Sr Grade)& Vice-Chairperson	English	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham Deemed to be University	Kerala
81	Appu Jacob John	Male	Asst Professor	English	CMS College (Autonomous), Kottayam-1	Kerala
82	Paul Jacob	Male	Assistant Professor	English Language and Literature	St. Aloysius College,Edathua, Alappuzha.	Kerala
83	Pulak Bora	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Kaziranga University	Assam
84	MS. JAHNABI NATH	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Behali	Assam
85						
86	Uttam Boruah	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Behali	Assam
87	sandip tikait	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Saltora Netaji Centenary College, saltora , Bankura, (W.B.)	West Bengal
88	Sweachha Rai	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Trinity B.Ed College	West Bengal

89	abhishek das	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Alipurduar Mahila Mahavidyalaya	West Bengal
90	Leiyangam Shangrei	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Don Bosco College, Maram	Manipur
91	David Jiangamlung Kamei	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Tamenglong College, Manipur University	Manipur
92	Mohd Sajid Ansari	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Gulab Singh Hindu PG College Chandpur Siau Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
93	Dr. Jyoti Yadav	Female	Assistant Professor	English	MKR Govt Degree College, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
94	HIMANSHU KUMAR	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Hansraj College, University of Delhi	Delhi
95	Dr Surender Singh	Male	Assistant Professor of English	English	Govt College, Birohar (Jhajjar)	Haryana
96	Dr Usha Kumari	Female	Assistant Professor	English	C H L Govt. College Chhara, Jhajjar	Haryana
97	Dr. Veena Sharma,	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Government College Jukhala, District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
98	Jatinder Kumar	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Chander Dhar Guleri Govt Degree College Haripur Guler Distt Kangra Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
99	Dr. Gopal Chandra Nayak	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Regional Institute of English	Chandigarh
100	Amit Narula	Male	ASSISTANT professor	English	Dav college chandigarh	Chandigarh
101	Sumandeep Kaur	Female	Fellow,	English	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
102	Arifur Rahman Choudhury	Male	M.Phil Scholar	English, Modern European and Other Foreign Languages	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand	UTTARAKHAND

103	Gazala Khan	Female	Research Scholar	English	Kumaun University, Nainital	Uttarakhand
104	Dr. Arun Singh	Male	Assistant Professor	English	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Rajasthan
105	Kshamata Chaudhary	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Vardhman Mahaveer Open University, Kota	Rajasthan
106	Dilip Bhise	Male	Research Scholar	English	G D Geonka	Gujarat
107	HEENABEN PREMJIBHAI BABARIYA	Female	Research scholar	English	Saurashtra University Rajkot	Gujarat
108	Surbhi Malhotra	Female	Research Scholar	English	Banasthali Vidyapith	Jammu
109	DR. CHETNA GUPTA	Female	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	ENGLISH	GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, KATHUA	JAMMU & KASHMIR
110	PITABASH PATRA	Male	LECTURER	ENGLISH	RIMULI COLLEGE	ODISHA
111	HARAMOHAN NAYAK	Male	LECTURER	ENGLISH	K.S.U.B. COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY	Orissa
112	Manish Kumar	Male	Research Scholar	English	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Punjab
113	Dr. Anita Abro	Female	Asstt. Professor	English	DAV University, Jalandhar	Panjab
114	Dr Manpreet K. Sodhi	Female	Assistant professor	English	University college, Miranpur. Distt Patiala	Punjab
115	MARXIA OLI SIGO	Male	Assistant Professor	Humanities	National Institute of Technology Sikkim	Sikkim
116	Chandoba Narsing Balande	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Mahatma Gandhi Central University Bihar	BIHAR
117	Dr. Arpana Kumari	Female	Asst. Prof.	English	B. R. A. B. U. Muzaffarpur	Bihar

118	Karthika V P	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Government College, Daman	Daman &Diu
119	Dr. Aparna Das	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Maharaja Bir Bikram College	Tripura
120	Mousumi Basfore	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Government Degree College Teliamura	Tripura
121	Auswyn Winter Japang	Male	Guest Faculty	English	The English and Foreign Languages University	Meghalaya
122	Yanpolumi M Sangma	Female	Ph. D Scholar	English	Annamalai University	Meghalaya
123	Rashmi	Female	Assistant Professor	English	Jharkhand Rai University Ranchi	Jharkhand
124	Santosh Eknath Dhanedhar	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Sarvajanik Arts and Commerce College, Visarwadi	Maharashtra
125	DR. RAJESH VINAYAKRAO DANDGE	Male	Assistant Professor	English	KARMAVEER BHAURAO PATIL COLLEGE URUN-ISLAMPUR	Maharashtra
126	Zakade parmeshwar Vinayak	Male	Assistant professor	English	Shrimant Babasaheb Deshmukh Mahavidyalaya Atpadi Dist Sangli Maharashtra	Maharashtra
127	SHRABANI PANDA	Female	LECTURER	ENGLISH	ANCHALIKA MAHAVIDYALAYA, GADIA (NORTH ODISHA UNIVERSITY)	ODISHA
128	Dr. Shakti Shankar Dandapat	Male	Assistant Professor	English	North Orissa University, Baripada	Odisha
129	Bijaya Kumar Sahoo	Male	Lecturer	English	O.P.S Mohavidyalaya, Dhenkanal, Odisha	Odisha
130	Dr. Atul Prakash Budholia	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Dayanand Vedic College, Orai (Jalaun, U.P.)	Uttar Pradesh
131	Dr.Sawan Kumar Singh	Male	Assistant Professor	Foreign Languages (French)	Aligarh Muslim University	Uttar Pradesh

132	Anshuman Bora	Male	Assistant Professor	English	Debraj Roy College, Golaghat	Assam
133	Sukanya Chakravarty	Female	MPhil research scholar	English	Rajiv Gandhi University	Assam
134	Sourav Upadhyaya	Male	PhD Research Scholar	English	Mizoram University	Assam
135	Narang Rija	Female	Lecturer	Humanities	Government Polytechnic Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh

ANNEXURE 3: PHOTOGRAPHS

INAUGURAL SESSION

**CHIEF GUEST Prof. E Suresh Kumar
PROF. E SURESH KUMAR**



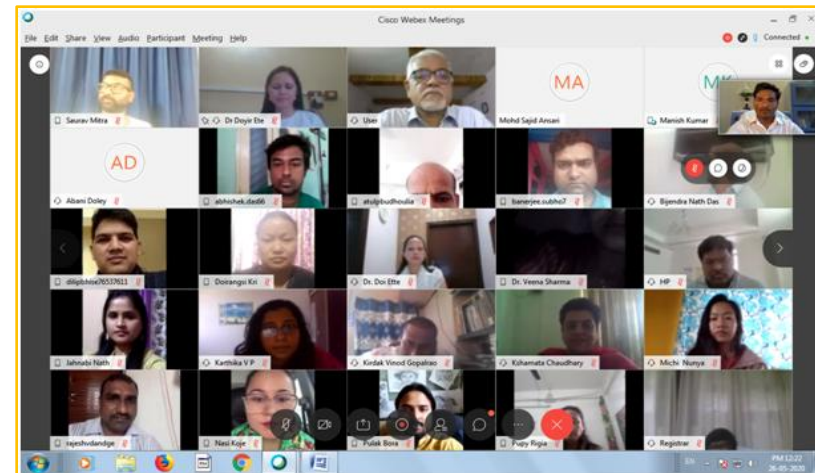
HON'BLE VC, EFL UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD

**PRESIDENT OF THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY
PROF. SAKET KUSHWAHA**

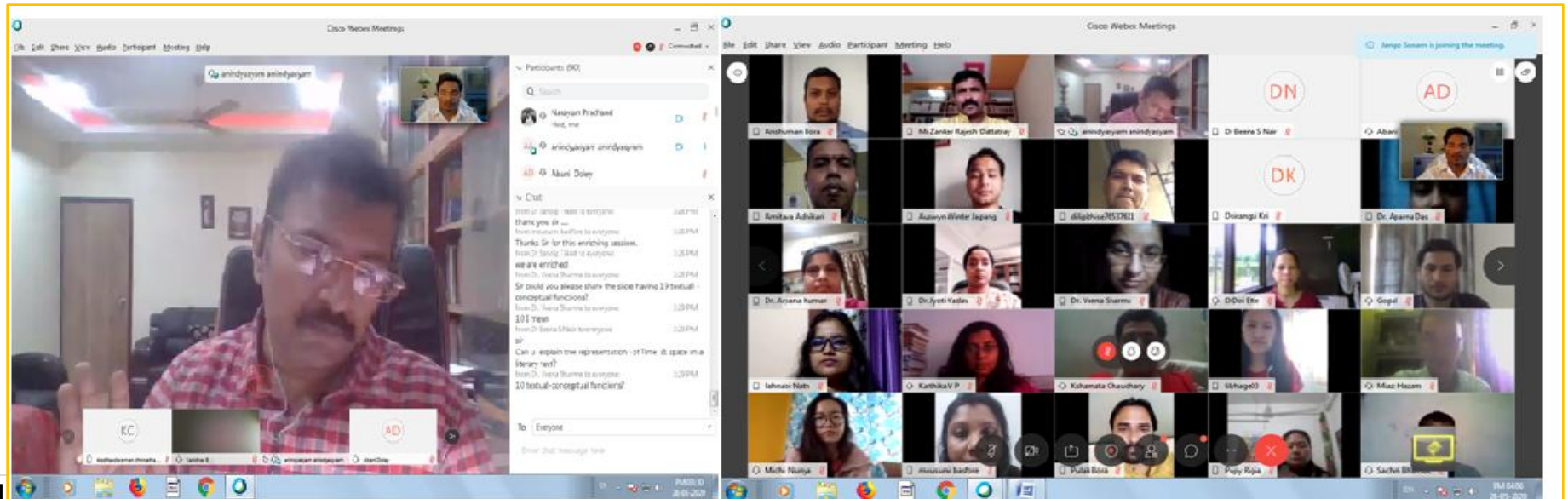


HON'BLE VC, RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY, AP

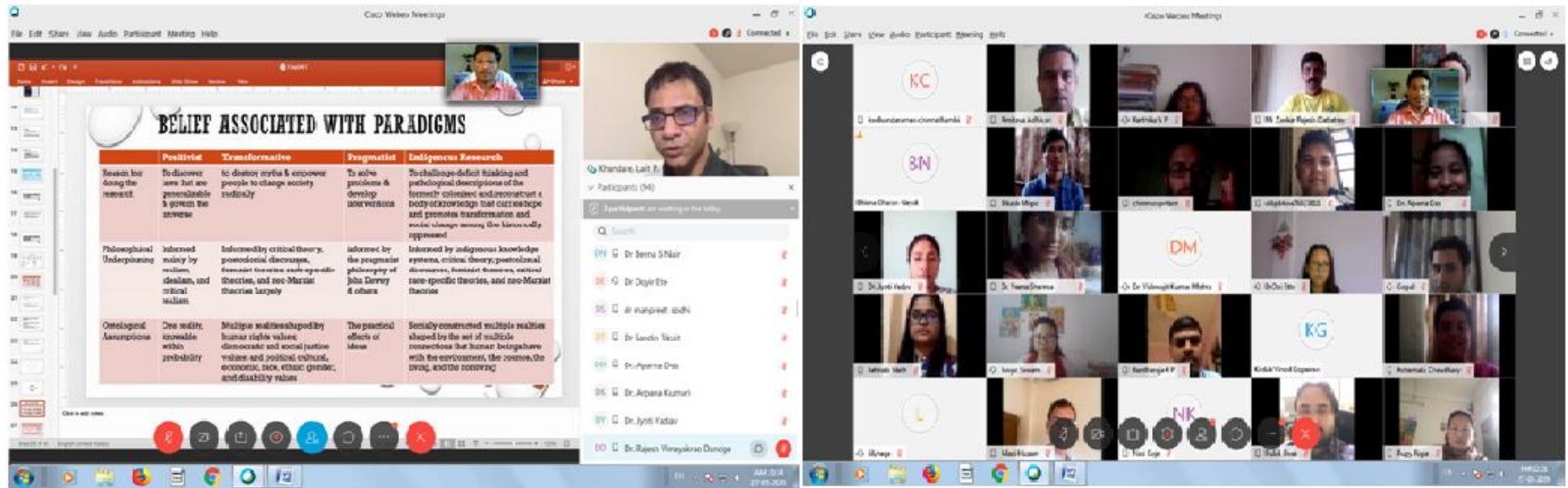
INAUGURAL LECTURE PROF. MUNDOLI NARAYANAN



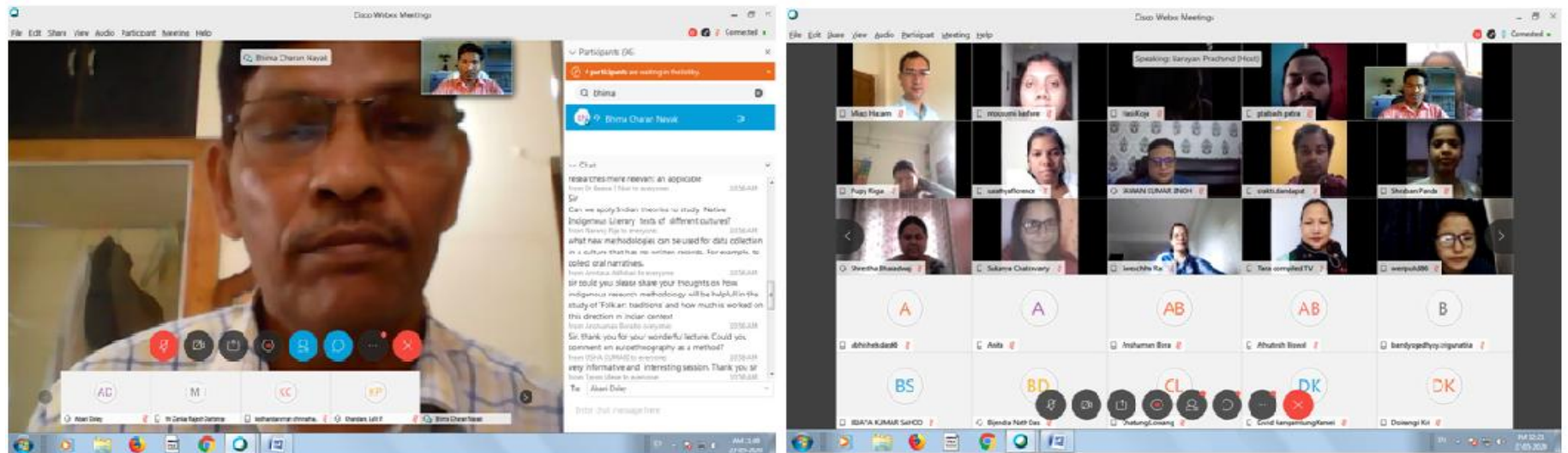
ANINDYASHYAM CHAUDHURI



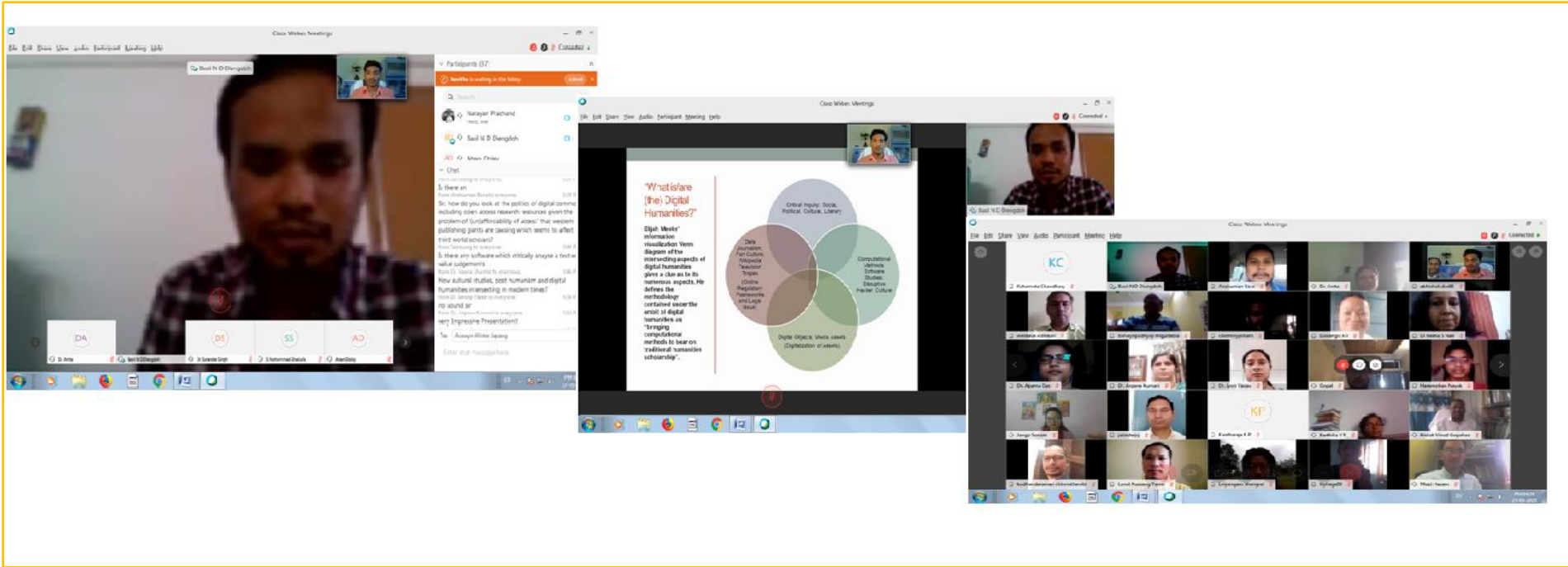
DR. LALIT KHANDARE



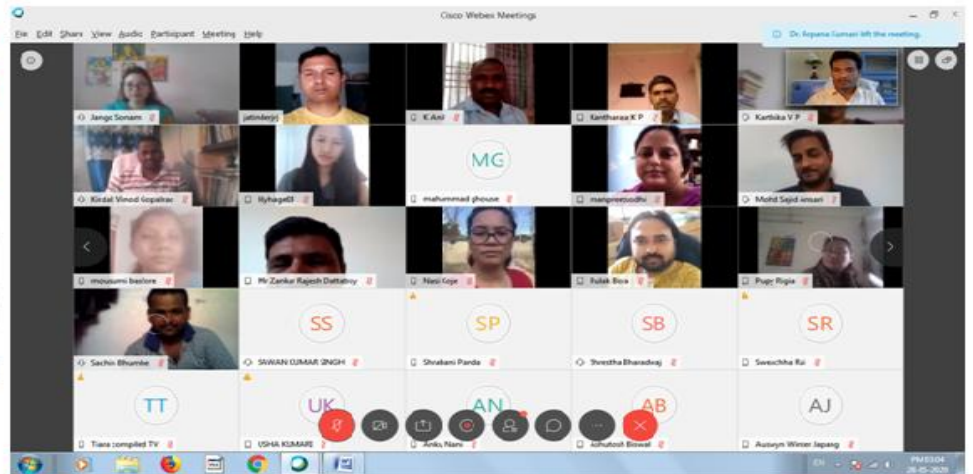
DR. BHIMACHARAN NAYAK



DR. BASIL N. DIENGDOUGH



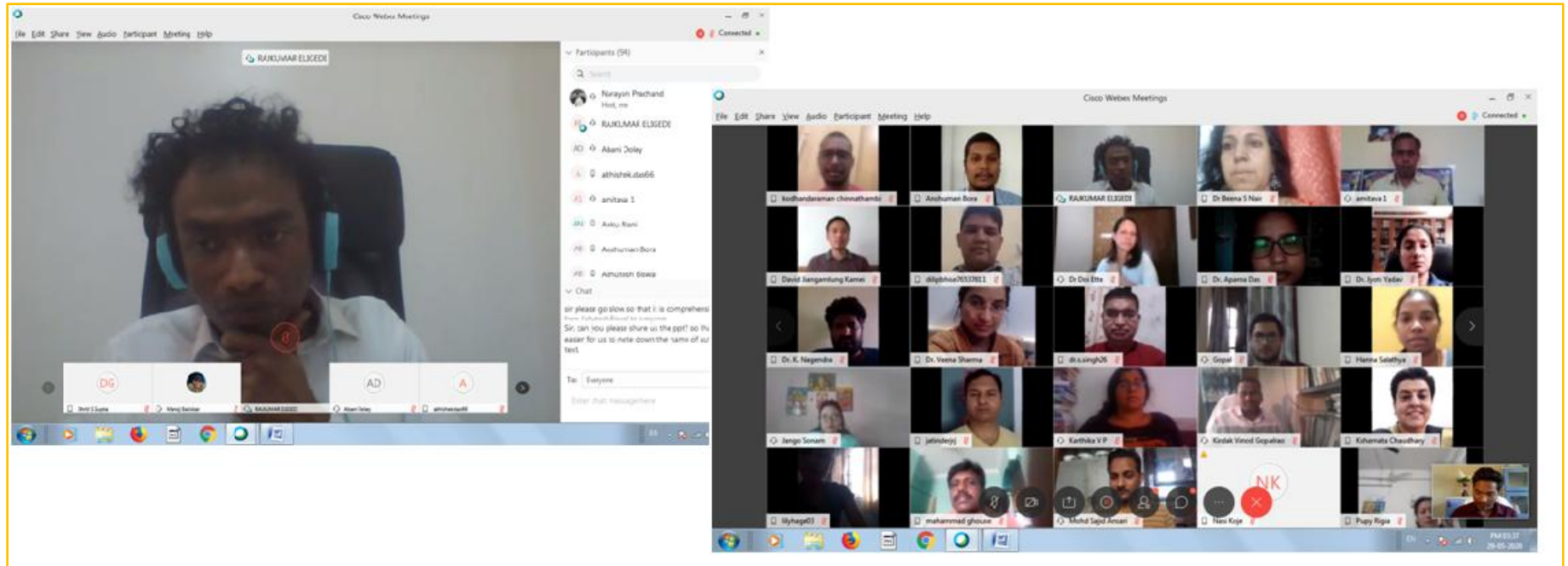
PROF. BAGABAT NAYAK



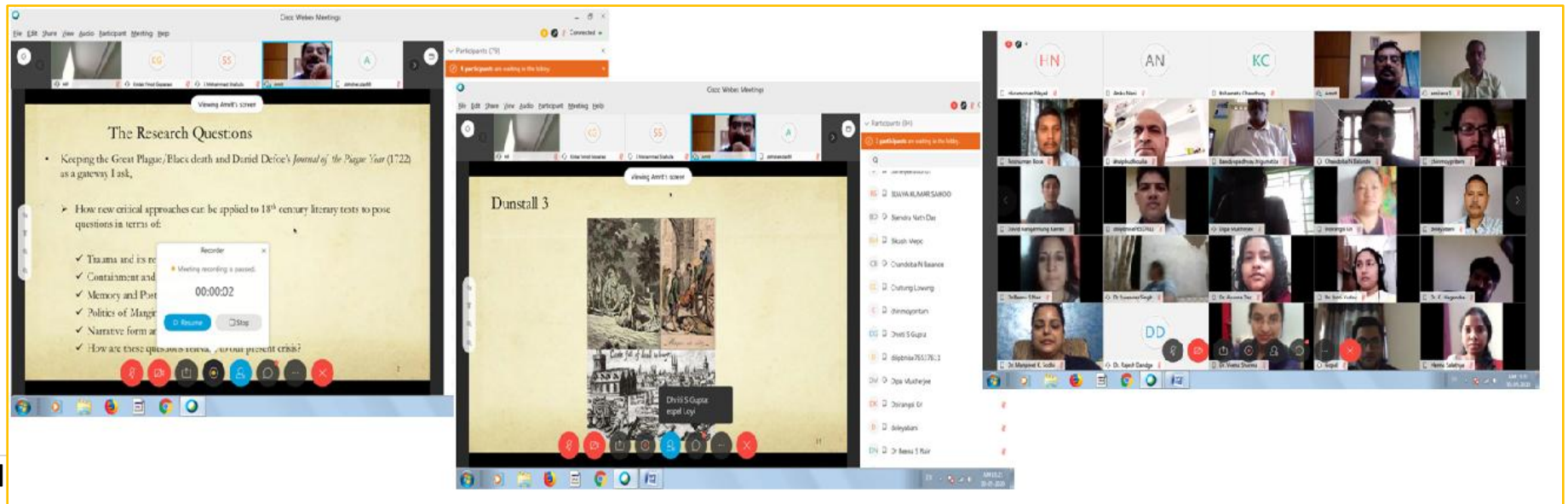
DR. GAURAV J. PATHANIA

DR. DHRTI SUNDAR GUPTA

DR. RAJKUMAR ELIGEDI



PROF. AMRIT SEN



DR. UMESH PATRA

What is Abhinaya?

Function, feelings, convictions

Angika

Natya

Mimamsa

Posture, Gait, stride, walk, movements

Costumes, Convey, Stage decorations

Verse, dialogues, monologues, script

Study of Protests

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

Martin Luther King Jr.

Songs
Poetry Recitation
Marches
Sit-ins, Gheraos

Tik-Tok Videos: The Digital Avant-Garde

- Deconstruction of art as an institution
- Denunciation of the author-creator-god
- Democratic platform for one and all
- Mimico-Performances for the Digital Age
- Art as Montage, Art as Kitsch

A: Any
B: Body
C: Can
A: Act

DR. MILIND PANDIT

The Question of Nomenclature

Western Influence

Postcolonial, Subaltern, Proletariat, Diaspora, Class Conflict, Script (Bhabha, Spivak), Trauma, Demonstration, Ghore

Why Western only?

Essentialism, Textual Silence, Sriprakash (2006), Sansone de Beaurain, The Second Sex, (1991)

The British: Evelyn, Mahama, Elina, Dr. Ambedkar, Dadasaheb, Educationalists, Feminism

Education: Western: What about Nihada and Enka?

History: The Question of Integrity, One Sided, Whose are the subaltern? (Jha & Bhatnagar), Desiquando, F. Koh, a.s. Boutiers (Cultures and Care) Colonization of Shivaji, Vedant Mfkar

The Subaltern Theory

Definition: Subaltern

- (a) an officer in the British army below the rank of captain, especially a second lieutenant; 2. (adj.) of lower status (RHDEL 1434).
- Subaltern is a term that commonly refers to persons who are socially, politically, and geographically outside of the hegemonic power structure. (Web 22.04.2010)
- Term, [subaltern] taken from the work of Antonio Gramsci and used initially to define proletarian and other working-class groups, subaltern is employed in postcolonial studies after Gayatri Spivak to address dominated and marginalized groups. (Wolfreys, et al 2005: 80)

Mahashweta Devi (1926-2016)

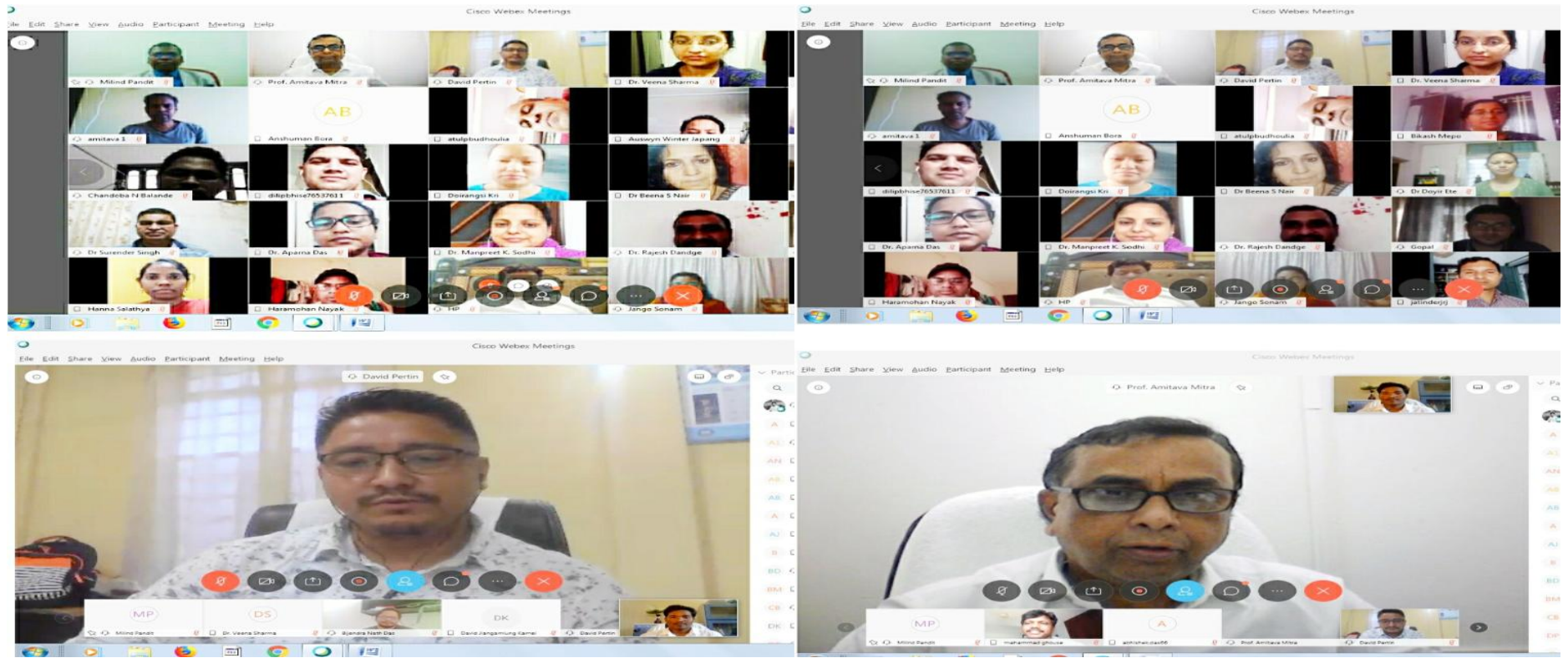
Presentation of untouchables and tribals: Ambivalent

Not a single mention offered to Mahatma Phule, Dr. Ambedkar and Rajshi Shahu

Vindication of violence:

[...] For I believe in anger, in justified violence, and so peel the mask off the face of the India which is projected by the Government, to expose its naked brutality, savagery, and caste and class exploitation; and place this India, a hydra-headed monster, before a people's court, the people being the oppressed millions (Biner Soli, introduction 2).

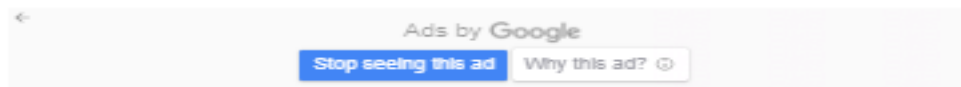
VALIDATORY



ANNEXURE 4: MEDIA COVERAGE



STATE NEWS READERS FORUM EDITORIAL RING SIDE VIEW MONDAY MUSING SPARK EPAPER



State News

RGU begins 'online STC on research methodology in Humanities'

May 27, 2020



RONO HILLS, May 26: The Rajiv Gandhi University's (RGU) department of English began its five-day 'Online STC on research methodology in Humanities' on Tuesday. In the e-inaugural ceremony, RGU Vice Chancellor Prof Saket Kushwaha spoke on the importance of quality research and online learning, and on the necessity of continuity of learning at the teeth of the pandemic. EFL University, Hyderabad Vice Chancellor Prof E Suresh Kumar emphasized on the relevance of research methodology courses for research in the Humanities and encouraged the organizers to explore avenues of online learning. Prof Mundoli Narayanan from IIAS, Shimla spoke on 'Ethics in Research in the Humanities'. Resource persons from USA, India and Saudi Arabia also participated in the e-inaugural session, which had over a hundred participants from across India. Six international participants also enrolled for the course. The course coordinators are Dr PN Piraji and Dr CK Panda from the RGU's English department.

CALL THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS WITH ALL QUERIES RELATED TO COVID-19:
1. 24x7 state control room: 104/0360-2292777/75/74
2. State task force control room at DHS: 0360-2350407
3. MoHFW, GoI 24x7 control room: +91-11-23978046

Citizens willing to contribute to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund may donate to the following Account Number: **A/c No - 10940061389, State Bank of India, Secretariat Branch, Itanagar.**

Poll
Should the Indian Air Force be permitted to establish its proposed armament practice range in Lali Ane?



An online short term course on 'Research Methodology in Humanities' got under at Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) in Arunachal Pradesh organized by the university's department of English. The five-day course would end on May 30th, 2020.

Addressing the participants on the inaugural session, Prof. E Suresh Kumar, the vice-chancellor of English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad emphasized on the relevance of research methodology courses for research in humanities. He also encouraged the organizers to explore avenues of online learning. RGU vice-chancellor Professor Saket Kushwaha spoke on the importance of quality research and stressed on the necessity of continuous learning during the pandemic.

Professor Mundoli Narayanan from IIAS, Shimla spoke on 'Ethics in Research in the Humanities' while resource persons from USA, India and Saudi Arabia also participated in the e-inaugural session.

RGU joint registrar, Dr David Pertin informed that this is the first online 'short term' course and the fourth online course organized in a row by the RGU during the ongoing pandemic.

He further informed that, more than 100 participants from across India and six from abroad have enrolled for the course which is being coordinated by Dr P N Piraji and Dr C K Panda from the varsity's department of English.

RGU online STC on research methodology

RONO HILLS, May 30: The five-day online short term course (STC) on research methodology in Humanities, which was organized by the Department of English, Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU), concluded here on Saturday evening.

In the e-vaedictory ceremony, RGU Pro-Vice Chancellor Prof. Amitava Mitra spoke on the importance of learning research methods in Humanities and shared his words of appreciation and encouragement with the participants and the organizers.

RGU Joint Registrar (Academic & Conferences) Dr. David Pertin appreciated the efforts of the department for coming up with such programme in the greater interest of the academic community. He spoke on the unceasing human-will-to-learn at the time of pandemic. He also appreciated the effort of the organizers for maintaining the gender ratio while finalizing the final list of participants from 2605 odd registered applicants to attend the course.

Apart from the host university, teachers and research scholars from across



the country and abroad, like Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and the USA participated in the STC and shared their views and gave feedbacks.

Prof. Mundoli Narayanan from Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Shimla, Dr. Guarav J Pathania, Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA, Dr. Lalit Khandare, Pacific University, Oregon, USA, Prof. Amrit Sen, Visva-Bharati Shantiniketan, Prof. Bhagabat Nayak, RGU, Dr. Milind Pandit, MMS College, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, Dr. Jayati Chatterjee, The English &

Foreign Languages University, Shillong Campus, Meghalaya, Dr. Rajkumar Eligedi, Prince Sattan Bin Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia, Dr. Bhima Charan Nayak, SCS College, Puri, Dr. Anindya Shyam Chaudhuri, Assam University, Dr. Basil N. Diengdoh, Dibrugarh University, Assam, Dr. Umesh Patra, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar and Dr. DS Gupta from RGU were the resource persons of the course.

Head of the English department Dr. KC Mishra, and course coordinators Dr. PN Piraji and Dr CK Panda also spoke, according to a RGU release.

CHIEF GUEST & GUIDING LIGHT



COORDINATORS & ORGANISING TEAM



**PROF. OKEN LEGO,
DEAN FACULTY OF LANGUAGES**



**DR. K C MISHRA,
HEAD, DEPT. OF ENGLISH**

COORDINATORS



DR. PRACHAND NARAYAN PIRAJI



PROF. BHAGBAT NAYAK



DR. MIAZI HAZAM



DR. CHANDAN KUMAR PANDA



DR. DOYIR ETE



DR. DHRITI. S. GUPTA

ORGANIZING TEAM

END