The relationship between history and literature provides interesting food for thought. As independent disciplines in their own right, both literature and history have their separate identities and domains, still there are many points at which they converge. In fact they are inter-related in such a way that both impact each other in different ways. For instance, there have been many momentous events in history which have produced immortal works in literature, such as the war between Rama and Ravana, or the war between Kauravas and Pandavas, on which epics like the Ramayana, the Mahabharati and the Ramcharitmanas are based. In Europe the Trojan War led to the creation of epics like the Iliad and the Odyssey. The two World Wars too have spawned a whole lot of literature worldwide in different genres of poetry, drama and novel etc. Similarly there have been literary works which have shaped important events in history by igniting public mind through their powerful ideas: which worked as a trigger for important movements like the French Revolution. In the medieval India the great warrior Maharana Pratap changed his decision of accepting the subordination of mighty Mughal ruler Akbar after hearing a heroic poem. In this sense literature can be termed as a shaping force of history while historical events too shape and impact the literature of their times.

However, history and literature have points of divergence also. Whereas literature is basically a reflection of human emotions, sentiments and thoughts, history is a record of facts and events. In literature there is a mingling of reality and fiction, or some times it could even be pure fiction and imagination, but in history, there is only faithful recording of facts and events. In history there is emphasis on objectivity whereas in a literary work there is a lot of scope for subjectivity also.

Famous historical events and famous figures of history have been fertile grounds for creative writers which have yielded them a rich harvest of literary works. Shakespeare has written several plays based on historical figures like Julius Caesar, King John, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Henry VIII, Richard II, Richard III and so on, in which he has mingled fiction with history. In India also, right from the ancient times through the medieval period till the modern times, many literary works based on famous figures like Rani Laxmi Bai, Chhatrapati Shivaji, Mahatma Gandhi or on important historical events such as India’s freedom struggle and the subsequent trauma of partition were produced by authors across the country in different regional languages through the long and rich tradition of narrating history through literature.

Thus, there are several intersectional points in the matrix of history and literature which offer a wide scope for interdisciplinary studies, research and deliberation among scholars. This Conference would focus on these aspects.

**Objective of the Conference**

The aim of the conference is to provide a platform to scholars, researchers and academicians in the field of history and literature to discuss and debate, share and disseminate their knowledge, research inputs and invaluable ideas in the interdisciplinary field of history and literature.

### Sub Themes

The sub themes of this Conference include, but are not limited to, the following areas

- History and Literature : The Interface
- Indian Epic Tradition from the Perspective of History
- Narration of History and European Epic Tradition
- Historical Literature
- Revisiting History in the Subaltern Discourse
- Portrayal of Indian Freedom Struggle in Literature
- Historians as Literary Writers : Aspects of Style and Technique
- Depiction of History in Vedic Literature
- Historical and Literary Adaptations in Films
- Sangam Literature
- Medieval History and Persian Literature
- New Historicism in Literature

### Call for Papers

Kindly submit your Abstract (250-300 Words) latest by 10th March 2019. For Hindi use KrutiDev010 font and for English, Times New Roman 12 font size. Kindly mail your Abstract to any of the mail Id of Organizing Committee members given on the cover page of this Brochure.

### Registration Fee

Faculty Members ------------------Rs 800/
Research Scholars------------------ Rs 300/

*Registration fee can be deposited through Cheque/demand draft drawn in favor of Principal, SGR(PG) College, Payable at Dehradun or through cash.*
About the College

SGRR PG College was established in 1960 by the great educational visionary Brahmaleen Shri Mahant Indiresh Charan Dass Ji. The college is one of the premier institutions for higher education in Uttarakhand. It imparts quality education to a wide spectrum of students. At present, students from more than 22 states are getting education in the college at nominal cost. The college is at the apex of SGRR Education Mission which since 1952 has been providing quality education under the aegis of Darbar Shri Guru Ram Rai Sahib. In 2011, the college was selected for the coveted CPE (College with Potential for Excellence) Status by UGC and was again awarded CPE status (Second Cycle). The college is also a Centre of National Testing Service (NTS), Women's Studies Centre, Uttarakhand Open University, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). Regional Directorate of Uttarakhand Open University has its office at the college.

About Dehradun

Dehradun, also spelled Dehra Dun, is the interim capital of Uttarakhand. Located in the Garhwal region, it lies 236 kilometres north of India's capital New Delhi and 168 kilometres from Chandigarh. It is one of the "Counter Magnets" of the National Capital Region (NCR) being developed as an alternative centre of growth to help ease the migration and population explosion in the Delhi metropolitan area and to establish a smart city at Dehradun. During the days of British Raj, the official name of the town was Dehra. It is near the Himalayan foothills. At its core is the 6-sided Ghanta Ghar (Clock Tower). To the southwest is Paltan Bazaar, a busy shopping area. Just east is the Sikh temple Gurdwara Nanaksar, topped with ornate white and golden domes. In Clement Town to the city’s southwest, Mindrolling Monastery is a Tibetan Buddhist center with shrine rooms in its Great Stupa.