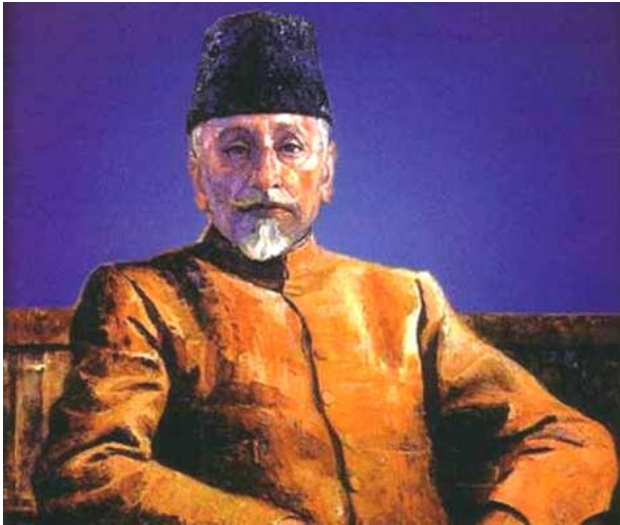




Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India

**Two days National Seminar
on
Post Independent Cultural Leadership of
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**



22nd – 23rd June 2019

Organised by:

SALVATION, Delhi

International Humanitarian Development Agency Incorporated in Delhi

Under Society Registration Act 1860

Sponsored by: Ministry of Culture, Govt. Of India

ABOUT ORGANISER

Salvation is a non-governmental, non-profit voluntary and charitable organization with its registered office in the New Delhi and its centre of activities are Delhi and rural areas of the state of Bihar, India. It was registered on 30th December, 2005, as an Educational, Social and Cultural society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 with Government of NCT of Delhi. Our organisation has charitable status U/S 12A (Income Tax Act), It has Income Tax Exemption U/S 80G. it is also registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) and Portal on government of India, Niti Ayog. Committed young social workers, Human Rights Activists, Career Counsellors, Volunteers and eminent Scholars have been actively associated with Salvation for last several years.

The society mainly focuses on the deprived children, orphans and women, person with disabilities, unemployed and minorities. Salvation is specially committed to ceaselessly working towards raising literacy level in its overall bid to safeguard the interests of the illiterates and down-trodden people by helping them realize their potential.

The organisation has been actively engaged in dealing with social, cultural and educational issues such as poverty alleviation, rural development, community health, creating awareness about HIV and AIDS related issues. The society offers scholarships to students belonging to weaker section of the society, minorities and OBCs. Despite of fund restraint, we contribute to our potential towards employment generation, formal and non-Formal Education, development of youth, women, children and the welfare of the minorities. Women constitute a large percentage of the deprived and exploited section of Indian society. The organization give importance to programmes related to women empowerment. Also our organization organise state and national seminar on cultural, social and Educational issues.

SEMINAR SECRETARIATE:

Patron

Dr. Mohd. Anzar Alam
Gen. Secretary, SALVATION
Director, Salvation Public School

Seminar Secretary

Vikram Kumar
Lecturer, SCERT, DELHI

Organising Secretary

Aamna Ahmed, Lecturer, SCERT Delhi
Bushra Ashraf, Joint Secretary, SALVATION

ABOUT SEMINAR

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is an icon of Indian Politics as well as Indian Culture. He is popularly called as Azad. He was born in Makka on 11th November 1888 in wealthy Islamic family and left for his heavenly abode on 22 February in Delhi. He was a poet, philosopher, writer, educationists, politician and Architect of the Indian Education System and Indian culture too. He was accomplished scholar in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English, Hindi, Bengali and a prolific debater, but we are yet to study and understand him properly and thoroughly.

He was the founder of Indian Council of Culture Relation, Sahitya Akadmi, Sangeet Natak Akadmi, University Grants Commission, Indian Institute of Technology and so many organization, In 1992 he was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. We celebrate his birthday as "National Education Day" across India. So, Salvation, Village:-Dema, Post:-Madanpur, Distt.-:Sitamarhi (Bihar) Pincod:843325 wishes to organize a two days National Seminar on him.

THEME

Post Independent Cultural Leadership of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

SUB THEMES:

- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on Education and Culture in Post Independent India
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Indian Council of Cultural relation
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sahitya Academy
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sangeet Natak Academy
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: An architect of the modern Indian Education system
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Establishment of IITs and the University Grants Commission.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Right to Education
- Reflecting the Educational Philosophy of Maulana Abul Kalam
- Maulana Azad's Early Experimentation with Madarsa Education
- Policy Processes in Higher Education
- Contradictions and Governance of Indian Higher Education
- The mass communicator – through journals and print media communications
- India Wins Freedom and Ghubar-e-Khatir (Sallies of Mind)
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad – The Builder of Modern India
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The Odd Secularist
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Non-Cooperation Movement
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad- Quit India Movement
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Partition of India
- Beginning of the end of the British Raj: Friendship and faith with Gandhi, Nehru and Patel
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Indian National Congress
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Indian Nationalist Movement
- Formative years and understanding the Indian pluralistic society and regional diversity
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad -Liberalism; right-winged; Egalitarian
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad : violation of the salt laws as part of Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha

GUIDELINES FOR THE PAPER CONTRIBUTORS:

The delegates are invited to submit original research papers/articles on themes and sub-themes of seminar.

The paper should be as per the standard format (times New Roman, 12 point, 1.5 line pacing, fully justified) and should be about 3000-4000 words in length including an abstract (about 300 words) and 4-5 keywords.

The front page of paper should contain the title of paper, author's name and organisation/institution, address and contact details.

APA citation style is to be used for references.

The papers will undergo a blind review process and will be evaluated on different parameters such as originally, relevance, applicability and contribution to findings.

A soft copy of full paper should be submitted only through the email.

All correspondence will be addresses to the first author.

The TA will be provided to the outstation paper presenter.

A limited number of participants can be registered on the first come first serve basis (subject to acceptance of paper)

Important Dates:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Last date for Abstract | 15 th May 2019 |
| Last date for full paper submission | 20 th May 2019 |
| Date of Seminar | 22 nd – 23 rd June 2019 |
| Venue of seminar | A.N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna(Bihar). |

Registration Fee:

Rs. 1000/- for Teacher, Professors, Lecturers, etc.

Rs. 700/- for Research scholars

Rs. 500/- for students

Abstracts and paper should be sent on:

markiv2020@gmail.com

| salvation.org@gmail.com

Enquiries/ clarifications:

Vikram Kumar : 8010914148

Dr. Mohd. Anzar Alam : 9810453862 / 9540300508

PATNA

Patna was founded in 490 BCE by the king of Magadha. Ancient Patna, known as Pataliputra, was the capital of the Magadh Empire under the Haryanka, Nanda, Mauryan, Shunga, Gupta and Pala empires.

The modern city of Patna is situated on the southern bank of river Ganges. The city is approximately 35 kilometres (22 mi) in length and 16 to 18 kilometres (9.9 to 11.2 mi) wide. In June 2009, the World Bank ranked Patna second in India (after Delhi) for ease of starting a business. Patna is located about 100 km south of national East – West Highway corridor. The NH 30, NH 31 and NH 2 passes through the city. The Ashok Rajpath, Patna-Danapur Road, Bailey Road, Harding Road and Kankarbagh old bypass Road are the major corridors.

Air: Patna Airport (official name Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan International Airport, Patna) is classified as a restricted international airport.

Rail: The Patna Junction railway station is the main railway station of the city, and one of the busiest railway stations in India. Patna lies in between New Delhi and Kolkata on Howrah–Delhi main line. The city has four additional major railway stations: Rajendra Nagar Terminal (adjacent to Kankarbagh), Patliputra Junction (near Bailey road), Danapur and Patna Sahib (in Patna City area)

Road: The city is served by several major road highways and state highways, including National Highways 19, 30, 31, and 83. Asia's longest river bridge, the Mahatma Gandhi Setu (built 1982), is located in Patna and connects the city to Hajipur across the Ganga. Patna is 1,015 kilometres (631 mi) East from Delhi, 1,802 kilometres (1,120 mi) North East from Mumbai, 1,527 kilometres (949 mi) North from Hyderabad and 556 kilometres (345 mi) North West from Kolkata. Luxury bus service between Patna and several neighbouring cities is provided by the Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation and the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.