



Two Days



International Conference and
55th Annual Conference

Institute of Historical Studies, Kolkata -2025

On 18th & 19th March 2025

General Theme:

“Heritage, Tourism and Industry in India:
Exploring New Dimensions in History Writing”

Local Theme:

“New Social Movements”

Organized by

In collaboration with Dept. of History,
Kazi Nazrul University, B.B. College,
Deshbandhu Mahavidyalaya and
Kazi Nazrul Islam Mahavidyalaya,
Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman

Payment Details:

<https://rzp.io/rzp/pGZD4JAV>

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/EEcJr4IzZXaTJ9mn9>

Venue: Seminar Hall, Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol

Concept Note:

“Heritage, Tourism and Industry in India: Exploring New Dimensions in History Writing”

In this conference, heritage and tourism will be brought together from industrial regions in India. The ecological feature adds to the development of Industrial heritage and tourism of a particular region. This Industrial heritage and tourism of a particular place is facilitated by the State only when the ecological resources of that region are capitalised. As a result, industrial heritage is the result of an ecology-based economy. This is indeed poor environmentalism as resources are constantly made non-available for the growth of region and its communities, but it is utilised by state to develop. To fill this economic deficiency, tourism in that particular place needs to develop. This tourism should be industrial tourism which witnesses the growth of industrial structures and the processes involved in the transformation of ecological resources into economic resources. The industrial heritage tourism (or industrial tourism) thus in this process can acquire increasing importance as it adds to the cultural identity of a place which covers a number of industrial heritage destinations. In fact, industrial heritage can be considered as a source of profitable differentiation for a particular place. An industrial place's past and present use of resources can generate distinctive and memorable histories. These resources are part of the culture of that particular place because of its availability, a feature that the particular locality gets benefitted from the usage of that industrial resource. A number of successful places around the globe demonstrate the benefits and popularity of that industrial place through the lens of resource usages and exploitation and, where people are poorly informed about the industrial past, resources and the processes involved, industrial heritage and tourism can offer great opportunity to arouse their curiosity and they should be encouraged to visit Industrial places.

Development of Community Heritage.

Capacity building for local communities who try to get themselves with existing industries. Developing industrial heritage-based tourism products, social entrepreneurship in heritage tourism, and Community-led heritage interpretation should be developed.

Development of Industrial Product Heritage

Because they are widely available, ecological products are popular in many regions. This led to the development of a kind of Industrial product heritage. As a result of the availability of ecological sources in that particular place, industries and the region enjoy greater popularity.

Minimising visitor impact in Archaeological Heritage sites.

Growth and popularisation of Industrial heritage would surely absorb a major chunk of tourists visiting regularly the archaeological heritage sites. In fact, industrial heritage tourism fills up the vacuum of dearth of archaeological heritage in industrial places.

Growth of Industrial Heritage Laws

Industrial heritage legislation and regulations, Industrial heritage management plans and industrial site protection, and public-private partnerships in industrial heritage tourism.

Themes:

Heritage:

- Heritage and Restoration
- Heritage and Environment

Industry:

- Industry and Health
- Industry and environment
- Industrialization & Health Hazards
- Eco-tourism

Tourism:

- Heritage Tourism
- Heritage and Tourism
- Industrial Tourism
- Tourism, culture, & economy
- Tourism and Environment
- Industrialism Tourism

Tribal:

- Tribal and ecology
- Tribal and environment
- Tribal and culture
- Tribal Identity crisis



Local Theme - New Social Movements

New social movements are movements which emerged in Europe and the USA in mid-1960s and have subsequently spread all over the world, and which differ from the conventional, traditional old social movements. The old social movements, like the movements of the industrial working class and the peasants, are based mainly on economic issues. Trade union movement and peasant movements are class movements based on economic demands, i.e., against economic exploitation of the capitalists and landlords. New social movements, on the other hand, are non-class movements, such as human rights movements, feminist movements and environmental movements, that is, movements against violation of human rights, against patriarchy and against ecological degradation respectively. Anti-racist movements and anti-war movements, including anti-nuclear movements, are also examples of non-class new social movements. In Western Europe the pacifist (anti-war) movement has emerged with the environmental movement and gave birth to the Greenpeace movement. Issues such as violation of human rights, patriarchy, environmental destruction, etc. are not problems of any particular class, but of all classes in society. Many historians, sociologists and political scientists are of the opinion that for a radical transformation of an exploitative society to an egalitarian society an alliance of new and old social movements is a necessity.

Sub Theme:

Environment Movement, Gender Movement, Human Right Movement

Call for Abstracts

General Information:

The Organizing Committee invites all interested academicians & researchers to submit their abstracts for 55th ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Please fill in the form and send the abstract to the Convener/Co-Convener and to the Institute at institute.h.s@gmail.com or ihsconference56@gmail.com

Abstract Submission

- All abstracts must be submitted in English.
- Number of words: maximum 350, excluding titles, authors and affiliations.
- Plain text should be used without any special characters.
- Keywords (Max. 5 keywords).

Category	Registration Fee
Faculty Members (with accommodation)	Rs. 3500/-
Faculty Members (Without accommodation)	Rs. 1500/-
Research Scholars (With accommodation)	Rs. 2500/-
Research Scholars (Without accommodation)	Rs. 1000/-
Independent Scholar (Without accommodation)	Rs. 800/-

Important Dates:

Abstract Submission Open- 28-02-25

Deadline for abstract submission- 11th March 2025

Notification of Acceptance for abstract – 13th March 2025

Pay directly to Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol (Host).

A copy of an institutional ID proof is required for Research Scholar.

Kindly note that the Registration Fee is non-refundable.

Payment Details:

<https://rzp.io/rzp/pGZD4JAV>

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/EEcJr4IzZXaTJ9mn9>

Location

The University is located at Nazrul Road, Kalla Bypass More, within the Asansol city area. The University is about 34 km away from the Kazi Nazrul Islam Airport, Andal; 2.5 km from Asansol Railway Station and 3.3 km from the City Bus Stand. In addition, a large number of bus services from various parts of neighboring states have their station at Volvo Bus Stand in Chelidanga, which is 4.5 km away from the campus.



How to reach Asansol

Asansol is well connected by all the major means of transport – air, rail and road.

How to reach Asansol by Air: Asansol is well served by the Kazi Nazrul Islam Domestic Airport, Andal to the major cities of India like Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

How to reach Asansol by Rail: The Asansol Railway Station is an important junction of the Eastern Railway and is located on the prestigious Howrah – Delhi main line. The station is the 8th busiest railway station in India in terms of train frequency and commuting. It is well connected with all the major cities of India.

How to reach Asansol by Road: Asansol is well connected with a good road network of the eastern region and connected through National Highway 19. The distance between Asansol and Kolkata is 210 km, and between Dhanbad and Asansol is 70 km.

Organizing Committee:

Patron-Dr. Chandan Koner (Registrar, KNU)

Chairperson-Dr. Pradip Kumer Das (HOD, Department of History, KNU)

Convenor- Dr. Maidul Rahaman, Assistant Professor of History

Co-Convenor- Dr. Priyanka Guha Roy, Assistant Professor of History

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- Prof. Amitava Chatterjee, Professor, Dept. of History
- Dr. Tirthankar Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Dept. of History
- Dr. Santanu Banerjee, Assistant Professor, Dept. of English
- Dr. Saifuzzaman, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Pol. Science
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- Dr. Amitava Basu, Principal, B. B. College
- Dr. Matilal Sen, Principal, Kazi Nazrul Islam Mahavidyalaya

Please contact if you have queries

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