

**Minutes of the Research Workshop
On
Globalisation, Democracy, Gender and Citizenship
By**

Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group (CRG)

In collaboration with

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

5-6 March 2010

Venue: Hotel Sojourn, Kolkata.

Women and Borders in South Asia

Date: 6 March 2010

Session V

The session began with Paula Banerjee's paper entitled Bengal Borderland Revisited: Chronicles from Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda. Bhaskar Chakraborty, Department of History, University of Calcutta was the discussant and the session was chaired by Bharati Ray, Former Professor, Department of History, University of Calcutta.

Paula Banerjee's paper dealt with the Bengal-Bangladesh borderland with special reference to Nadia, Malda and Murshidabad. At the very outset she argued that borderland studies, particularly in the context of South Asia are a fairly recent phenomenon. In her introduction she referred to three major publications on borderland including her own book entitled Borders, Histories, Existences: Gender and Beyond. Beside, other three publications include The Marginal Nation: Transborder Migration From Bangladesh to West Bengal written by Ranabir Samaddar, The Bengal Borderland: Beyond State and Nation in South Asia by Willem Van Schendel and Bengal Divided by Joya Chatterji.

While accepting the essentials of historical analysis as argued by Joya, Paula in her book tried to push the arguments made by Samaddar and Van Schendel in her book. She suggested that borderlands are often sites of exclusion/inclusion in the context of South Asia. This is because there the national will to exclude and include is played out. She analysed how state constructs borders and try to make them static. This stasis is disturbed by bordered existences of women, migrant workers, trafficked bodies, victims of HIV/AIDS, whose survival is carried out within a milieu of endemic violence. The tussle in the borderlands is often on the question of who controls.

Against this backdrop, in her paper she wanted to address the notion of flows and how that impacts on notions of security. With every election and every census borders become an issue. The concern remains over undocumented migrants and whether their arrival threatens the nation form? She tried to address the notions of increasing violence in the borders, fencing as a marker of such violence, women and the evolution of their relationship to the border etc. but in this instance her intention was limited. She

wanted to confine her research within the study of the Bengal-Bangladesh borderlands in the three districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda. Instead of meta-narratives she came back to the question of micro politics and wanted to see whether present day flows have any relation to past histories or not. Even while accepting the validity of the notions of “cultural studies” she felt that there is still merit in historical analysis on the basis of facts and figures.

As discussant Bhaskar Chakrabarty argued that question on the crisis of identity- a major reason behind the border dispute was relevant even before the partition of 1947. The inner line problem in Assam in 1920s, the crisis on Kandi (a princely state of Murshidabad in colonial times), the conflict between the Muslim league and the top leaders of Assam on the division between Assam and Sylhet were few examples of those disputes. Moreover, the normal flow of population with the change of the river channel also caused some disputes. While highlighting the main points of the paper Chakrabarty suggested to include these historical evidences in her paper to make her research valuable for the study on the history of borderland. Then the floor was open for discussion.

Session VI

The second session of the day started with discussion on two papers entitled Women Voices on Borders by Anuradha Bhasin Jamwal and Borderlands and Borderlines: Renegotiating Boundaries through a Gender Lens in Jammu and Kashmir by Sumona Das Gupta. These two papers were introduced and discussed by Rekha Choudhary, Jammu University. The session was chaired by Sanjukta Bhattacharjee, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University.

Anuradha in her paper highlighted on Women as the major victims of warfare. One of the most obvious examples of specific victimhood of women in armed conflict, she argued, is their vulnerability to sexual assault and rape. Rape and sexual abuse is nothing new in the history of warfare. Marauding armies have through different periods of history, around the globe, taken advantage of women in the course of military conquests. What is new is the role of media. Instant reporting from the field has resulted in rapid sensitisation of public opinion, greatly reducing the time lapse between the perpetration of such tragedies and their responses to them. However, in the case of borders, lack of access and no reportage make the consequent sensitisation elusive.

She argued that, the victimisation started when the borders were carved out in 1947-48, when people living in fairly peaceful areas suddenly found themselves on the fringes of nowhere, close to places that had become simply lines drawn on a map for everybody else in South Asia. The brunt was borne not simply by women living on the borders; the prolonged trauma is also shared by women living away from the borders but affected in many ways by the sudden carving of new boundaries, dislocation and its multiple consequences. For majority population of India and Pakistan, the traumatic memories of partition have become historical narratives but in J&K because of the disputed nature of its borders, these memories are a festering sore, which continues to bleed and makes people to suffer in the form of displacements, dispossession on account of border skirmishes between the hostile neighbours. She claimed that, weird border contours on the maps of J&K have intensified the militarisation of borders on

both sides thus adding to the insecurity among the border population in general and women in particular.

A continuum of tragedy and victimisation has followed till date due to constant hostility and wars that have adversely affected the border people in many ways. In her paper she gave examples of great onslaughts witnessed in 1965, 1971 and post insurgency after 1989. Through narratives she argued in her paper that, violence and victimhood at the borders does not stop at the borders.

Rekha initiated the discussion on Anuradha's paper by saying that it is an exhaustive paper. She argued that the borders of J&K are not yet settled. The Line of Control and the Partition of 1947 are not an ended phenomenon in J&K. She pointed out that Anuradha's paper mainly dealt with LOC and international conflict by telling two stories- a story of divided families and a story of women's vulnerability. According to Rekha Chowdhary the initiative which was taken by Anuradha was great, but the identity issues of women were not clearly defined. Anuradha never talked of psychological effects of borders, or "mind borders". The sexual violence which was often perpetrated by the security forces is a regular issue in the border area. The women are the silent victims of the border.

The floor was open then for further discussion. Sanjay Chaturvedi spoke of "borders as homeland", of geo-strategic plane and of high and low politics. He discussed the ways in which geo-political fear arises on the border. He further stressed cartography and the imagined geography of borders which are always in the process of negotiation and re-negotiation. Paula Banerjee pointed out that it is not necessary to think that the women are sub-national figures. She wanted to consider the "mother-front". Sarit Bhowmik wondered – how the militants could find shelter from the Gujjars in J&K. Vijaylaxmi Brara stressed on the right of self-determination of the border people. Madhuresh Kumar talked about politicization of society and participatory politics in J&K.

At the very outset Sumona identified the term borders not just as physical boundaries represented by de facto and de jure cartographic lines that separate the sovereign writ of one state from another, but also as other 'fault-lines' generated or accentuated by a conflict. Acknowledging borders as lines that separate and delimit spaces, in her paper she went beyond 'cartographic anxieties' and physical landscapes to 'non cartographic anxieties' -borders that are etched on mindscapes – lines that separate 'us' from 'them.' In doing so she recognized that there can be an overlap between these two sets of anxieties and that where they intersect fault-lines come into even sharper relief. In her research she wanted to portray how these border-lines are mediated by gender. Gender is more usefully used not just as a descriptive category but as an analytical tool that is as much about men and masculinity as it is about women and femininity. A gender perspective consequently explores how men and women's roles are constructed in society and gender sensitive conflict analysis will look at ways in which gender roles, gender identities, gender ideologies and gendered power structures may be altered in the course of a protracted conflict. Informed by this, the paper explores some of the fault-lines/borderlines in the iconography of the contemporary conflict in Jammu and Kashmir using gender as a cross cutting variable rather than as a separate issue.

Rekha Chowdhury initiated the discussion on her paper. She pointed out the key concepts of the paper and appreciated it as the author went beyond physical border in the study of borderlands. The rural-urban divide in connection with the impacts of border is an interesting study to be taken into account. Middle class people were able to shift to safer places and started to lead almost a normal life whereas heat was felt by the rural people. According to discussant this aspect needs elaboration. She also shared the idea of 'home' of Kashmiri Pundits as the author took up the concept in the context of conflict. The concept of 'home' changes during conflict. How the personal becomes political is another important point of consideration. The discussant mentioned the grief of the parents of disappearing sons in this context. Some issues demand importance in the paper. They are various other kinds of borderlands and vulnerabilities, the sharp identity politics particularly keeping in consideration the lack of women coalition as well as human voices, the issue of Amarnath agitation in terms of religious, regional and national issue and different situations of the role of Army in defending borders.

In the response, the author expressed her difficulty in writing between complex cartographic and non - cartographic issues of border. Regarding the rural-urban divide she mentioned the lack of documentation imposing hindrance to further study. She also shared that sometimes romanticisation of 'home' is taking place the study of 'home' during conflict.

Then, the floor was open to general discussion.

Suggestion was offered to incorporate more maps in the paper as map and particularly mapping is an important issue in the study of border. Further it was decided that the notion of victimization needs to be worked out in the paper.

Question was raised regarding the roles of ethnic factions especially the role of Gujjars in this context. One clarification came that a major issue of loss of livelihood for Muslims in Kashmir valley is related with the issue of Amarnath agitation. Some intervening discussion on the issue of Amarnath agitation took place. Fundamentalist response from valley and Jammu transformed the issue into a more complex one though religious identity is not the predominant marker in ethnic politics. Fear of demographic change is also associated with the Amarnath agitation.

Regarding borderland study, some important observations were made. Precisely, borderland studies are west dominated approaches and reframing of borderland into homelands is an interesting issue. Borders reintroduce masculine, patriarchal practice and geo-politics of fear.

The floor sensed an urgency to initiate a comprehensive and elaborate research on Jammu & Kashmir particularly keeping in consideration the partition of 1947, not settled border with the issues of PoK and LoC and impacts as well as claims on women. Women didn't generate the conflict but how they are coping with that is a subject to be explored.

At the end of this session Sanjukta Bhattacharya, the chair of the session summarized the entire discussion

Session VII

In the first half of Session VII Vijaylaxmi Brara introduced the paper on Melting the Barbed Wire: Engendering the Lives along the Border by Anjuman Ara Begum. This session was chaired by Sanjukta Bhattachaya.

Anjuman's paper intended to explore the different gendered impacts of constructing fencing at the border and building narratives of the women in the borderlands; focusing on those who are specific victims of fencing as fencing forced many women to lose their land resources. Fencing construction along the borderlands is constantly resisted by the local population who claimed they would lose farmlands as it extends beyond the zero line. In borders of West Garo Hills restriction over women's mobility is much enhanced by the presence of heavy deployment of Border Security Force (BSF). Life in borderlands of West Garo Hills is not free from violence. The research will represent women's understanding of fencing along the border and its consequences through first hand perspectives and narratives of borderliners of West Garo hills.

As the discussant Vijaylaxmi found a serious problem in the methodology of the work. The arguments were confusing, and the case studies needed more analysis. While the floor was open for general discussion Samir Das emphasized several points to enrich the study. These points were as follows:

- The definition of official border.
- The understanding of the people of West Garo Hills about border.
- Inter-sectoriality of borders.
- Women's emancipatory process on the border.

In the second half of session VII Bodhisattva Kar introduced the papers entitled Sanitized Society and Dangerous interlopers: Women of a Border Town: Moreh by Chitra Ahanthem and Sanitized Society and Dangerous interlopers: Burmese Migration into Mizoram through the Legal Lens by Sahana Basavapatna, The session was chaired by Samir Kumar Das.

Chitra Ahanthem's paper focused exclusively on the plight of women, in the border town of Moreh. In her study through the narratives of women living in the border town of Moreh on the Indo-Myanmar border she intended to examine the contradiction, paradox, difference and conflict of power and domination in contemporary global capitalism and the nation state, especially as manifested in local level practices. The everyday life stories of these women reflect not only their identity as women but how these realities are shaped by their location near a porous international border-town Moreh were the border not only divides the lives of "women" but plays a crucial role in joining them in their labouring lives as women continue to cross borders takes on multiple roles as traders/ sex workers. Women not only negotiate with the "borders" through crossing as a "labouring subject" but also negotiate at a socio-cultural level on a day to day basis through shifting identities produced by "borders". This study examined the relationship between women who stay in Moreh during daytime, crossing over from the Myanmar border as traders/sex workers and women of Moreh. The lives of

women in Moreh indicate the multiple realities faced by women living at a border area with a history of protracted conflict.

Discussion on Chitra Ahanthem's paper was initiated by Bodhisattva Kar. He pointed out the paralegal circuits that operate in a border region. The circuit puts on sale not only locally produced goods, but also drugs etc. Chitra located the question of women who are caught as victims as well as agents in this context. The paper brings out a very interesting question of the HIV map in the region, which should be further developed. HIV here represents a disease from which sanitized society must be protected. It was suggested that HIV AIDS should be studied more as a border disease. Moreover, due to Moreh's strategic location, it will be interesting to study the patterns of Naga-Kuki clashes with respect to control over the resources Moreh offers, legally or in a paralegal way. The look east policy of the Government of India could become an interesting background for understanding the problem. The look east policy has transformed Moreh from being a heartland for the indigenous peoples to a place largely inhabited by the mainstream population of India. It was commented that, talking of gender, one does not refer necessarily to the empirical women. There is a lot of invisibilization which is a byproduct and later a facilitating ground for the plethora of transactions and businesses that characterize the border zones. The struggle over state space is necessarily also a struggle over the body space. The control over property still continues to be the central question in negotiating women's rights and identity and as such differences like being a Naga woman, or being a Kuki woman or Meitei woman fades out considerably. There has been a growing impoverishment of women in the north east over the last two decades. Graphing of economic and occupational profile of the women over the same timeframe could be an interesting reference work for understanding the condition of women. It was pointed out that Moreh is conceptually a rich place with huge number of poor people. There are two borders that figure: the border which demarcates one's own land, negotiated continuously by the indigenous peoples like the Nagas and the Kukis, and the international border with Burma. Attention was also drawn to the similarity between a border town and a so called tourist town, where again women are caught in similar situations.

Sahana in her paper sought to comprehend from a legal perspective the experiences of Burmese women who in migrating across international borders, to follow Roxanne Lynn Doty, problematise democracy, identity and citizenship. She explored the theme from two perspectives— first how the legal frame and secondly how cultural, political ties of Mizoram itself affect the Burmese migrants to India. A host of factors led to the migration of the people from the Chin state to Mizoram. The Indo- Burma border thus becomes extremely significant for continuing migration and cross border terrorism. The research seeks to focus on the experiences of women crossing these borders and the response of both the state and the Central governments. It is through the legal frame that she seeks to analyse how women who have been forced to migrate negotiate the complex social, political and economic web of relationships of being branded as a foreigner and in many cases illegal. The law being rooted in the patriarchal mindset is inadequate in perceiving and responding to women's needs. She seeks to establish how Mizoram through its restrictions of foreigners becomes another example of how it seeks to sanitize society.

However, Bodhisattva Kar, as discussant suggested that, Sahana should look a little more closely at the case of Chin refugees, considering the issue at a more transitive level. More than purely a struggle for

ethnic and cultural rights, the case represents a control over circuits of legal and paralegal trade and other transactions. Within the problematique, gender is not yet another site of difference but it is an inseparable constitutive element of the conflict itself. And here, trade and other transactions figure as processes where the element of gender plays a role. Further, he said that, there are a lot of other arguments about the Chin situation. One should refer to Subir Bhaumik's thesis of national security in order to have an all rounded understanding of the situation.

It is to be mentioned here, that much more discussion was there on Chitra's paper.

Session VIII

In this session the papers entitled Women and Borders: The Indo-Bangladesh Border in West Bengal: Voices from the Borderlands by Aditi Bhaduri and Narrated Time: Constructed Space - Remembering the Communal Violence of 1950 in Hooghly by Anasua Basu Ray Chaudhury were introduced by Subhoranjan Dasgupta, IDSK, University of Calcutta. The session was chaired by Pradip Kumar Bose, Calcutta Research Group.

Aditi Bhaduri in her paper identified that one of the most difficult international borders to be manned and secured is the Indo-Bangladesh border. Both closed and porous, it defies all established political norms and security measures. The border region between India and Bangladesh is densely populated and a region of endemic poverty and social imbalance. Yet borders also unite and bridge divides, provide passages and transits. She argued that, the result is a steady movement of people and goods across the border, both legal and illegal. Hence, the borderland is a site of multiple forms of violence as well as contestations. Women form a particularly vulnerable group as they often cross the border in search of livelihood, security, or are simply trafficked, and become victims of multiple forms of violence. Yet, they are not only victims. Thousands of narratives unfold daily in the borderlands between India and Bangladesh and there are multiple realities of life here. Too often discourses are either only rights based or only security based. The reality is far more complex and the lived experience is that women inhabiting these areas engage in manifold negotiations with numerous agencies. Hence, while the security forces are sometimes feared and disliked, they are also often needed. While Bangladesh is an extended neighbourhood, where members of extended families of villagers in the Indian side live, its people are also often disdained.

Against this backdrop, her paper tried to put forth a complete picture of the 'everydayness' of life as it is lived and experienced by women living in these borderlands. She conducted the interviews with women living in villages of Jayantipur, Hatkhola, Petrapole, Shutiya, as well as with women serving sentence in correctional facilities in Kolkata. The interviews were adhoc ones, so though a questionnaire was prepared, it often had to be ignored in order to retain the spontaneity of the narrative. The narratives are of varied length and details, because these were not planned interviews, but rather spontaneous unplanned conversations. She retained the first person voice to let the women tell their stories themselves.

While Anasua in her paper started by saying that borders are not just lines in the landscape the borders, inert elements, shaping the societies and cultures that they enclose, the pre-given ground on which

events take place. Borders denote a spatial dimension of social relationships that are continually being configured and, in this process, the meaning of borders is produced, reconstructed, strengthened or weakened. The notion of borders in today's world is a testimony to the importance of territoriality with the creation of the 'other'. The imagery of borders has become a popular metaphor in the study of socio-spatial development in post-Partition societies.

In this study, she attempted to unravel the stories of three Muslim women of Hooghly, the otherwise calm and quiet place during the turbulent years of Partition. In order to pay much attention to the social history of Partition, her study intended to capture the lives and experiences of the people who lived through that 'partitioned time', of the way in which the events accompanying the partition were constructed in their minds, of the identities or uncertainties that Partition created or re-enforced. The main purpose of the study was to enquire on how women negotiated borders – borders of sect, community, patriarchy, and of conflicts not only in their own land but also in an alien land away from their homeland. She liked to analyze the self-representation of the Muslims once displaced, inhabitants of that place. She focused on their narratives of victimhood, which tend to be framed in rhetoric of Hindu-Muslim difference. She argued that their memories may be subjective in nature, but their selective memories could help us to understand how the displaced women negotiate. In this article we shall attempt to deal with the inner process of 'line making' and 'line negotiating' based on the narratives of those women, who have shaped their memories of displacements with the gendered specific experiences as "returnees".

Subhoranjan Dasgupta remarked that the Partition of 1947 was not only a line drawn on the soil but a line which had been drawn across the heart of the people of a same country. Unlike most other research works done on the movement from West Pakistan or Bangladesh to India, this paper concentrates on the movement from India to Bangladesh. This was an unusual incident in the history of post partition era. Therefore the study of the incident of violence of Hooghly in March 1950 was one of the unique studies because there was not any evidence on the post partition violence except the documents collected from the Hooghly Imambarah. The paper explores the difference between the partitions of Bengal & Punjab. The post partition violence & refugee influx of the Punjab (or western) border was a onetime affair that happened in 1947. But in the Bengal (or eastern) border the incident of violence and refugee influx were continued up to 1970s. The case studies of this paper narrated the story of violence on the Muslim minorities, who were attacked by their religious brothers, the Sunnis. Three women interviewed have told how the Hindu refugees who came to the Chinsurah area of Hooghly were also involved in this incident. The paper documents displacement as a durable incident.

While highlighting key concepts of the paper Subhoranjan as the discussant pointed out that the researcher used the micro-history as a tool. Though, according to the discussant, to what extent micro-history should be taken into account is an issue of consideration. There is always a possibility of exaggeration. He described this methodology as the 'reconstruction of the past'. He also put stress on the point of double displacement of the Shia population, primarily from Hugli by Hindu refugees and again, vulnerabilities faced from the Sunni Population in Bangladesh.

The author, in response, defended it as an archival work mentioning the necessity of collecting memories.

Then, the floor was open for general discussion. Discourse was going on the issue of methodology. Taking up memories as an account has been appreciated as it might not be a part of nationalist history rather a part of subjugated knowledge through Foucauldian analysis. Though, a cautionary approach should be taken up as collective amnesia and selected forgetting or selected retrieval of memory may result in dilution. Overwhelming agency of selected retrieval that is what to forget and what to remember should be deconstructed and disaggregated. In this context, the role of counter memory is also important.

Ranabir Samaddar suggested that it would be an interesting work if the researcher would study Shia formation in Hugli and role of Imambara exclusively instead of taking only memories

The importance of official history, the dilemma regarding sample size and sample choosing criterion and necessity of cross checking should also be taken into account.

The author, defending her approach, mentioned the existence of very small number of people from the 'time' concerned and consequently the small sample size and her method of cross checking from several contemporary newspaper reports (e.g. The Statesman, The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ananda Bazar Patrika) in between January and March, 1950.

Decisions taken

- Submission of Papers: 31 May 2010
Word Limit: 8000-10000 words

- For Journals
Word Limit: 3000-5000 words

Reference Style: Chicago Manual Style (See Annexure 2)

- Publication Plan: The articles received will be reviewed and will be published in two formats books and journals.

- Following the proceedings in the consultative workshops in Kolkata and Bhubaneswar where it was agreed upon that the researchers should present a directory of the sources used for the respective papers; the list of documents and photocopies of select documents along with the revised essay should reach CRG by 31 May 2010. The list and documents will be added to the CRG archives open to use for all researchers.

Annexure 1
Programme Schedule

Research Workshop
On
Globalisation, Democracy, Gender and Citizenship
By

Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group (CRG)

In collaboration with

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Date: 5-6 March 2010

Venue: Hotel The Sojourn, Kolkata

All sessions will begin with the discussant introducing the respective papers with their comments. This will be followed by general discussion in which the authors of the papers will also join.

5 March 2010

9.30 – 9.40am Welcome Remarks by Samir Kumar Das, Calcutta Research Group and University of Calcutta

Introduction to the Programme by Ranabir Samaddar, Calcutta Research Group

Chair: Bhupinder S Brar, Punjab University

9.40-11.00am **Session I**

(i) Spectacles of Emancipation: Liberalism, Governmentality and the Cul-de-sac of Social Jurisprudence in India by Oishik Sircar, O.P. Global Law School, Delhi

Discussant: Samir Kumar Das.

(ii) Rights, Globalisation and Rule of Law by Ashok Agrwaal, Lawyer and Jurist

Discussant: Bhupinder S Brar, Punjab University

Chair: Virginius Xaxa, University of Delhi

11.00-11.30am **Tea Break**

11.30-1.00pm

Session II

(iii) Forest Rights Act and Polemics of Correcting Historical Injustices by Madhuresh Kumar, National Alliance of Peoples Movement, New Delhi.

Discussant: Virginus Xaxa.

(iv) An Enquiry into the Functionality of Local Institutions through a Study of the Common Property Resources: The Question of Sustainability of Rights in a Globalized Economy by Suha Priyadarshini Chakraborty, Calcutta Research Group.

Discussant: Sanjay Chaturvedi, Punjab University

Chair: Sharit K. Bhowmik, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

1.00-2.00pm

Lunch Break

2.00–3.30pm

Session III

(v) Access to Information and Sustainability of Rights in a Globalising India by Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury, Calcutta Research Group & Rabindra Bharati University.

Discussant: Pradeep Bhargava, GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad

(vi) Globalisation and Right to Information: The Indian Scenario by Sibaji Pratim Basu, Shree Chaitanya College, Habra

Discussant: Dipankar Sinha, University of Kolkata

Chair: T.C.A. Anant, University of Delhi

3.30-4.00pm

Tea Break

4.00-5.30pm

Session IV

(vii) Labour Out-flow and Labour Rights: A Case-Study of West Bengal by Swati Ghosh, Rabindra Bharati University

Discussant: Sharit K. Bhowmik, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

(viii) Negotiating Rights within Falta Special Economic Zone by Ishita Dey, Calcutta Research Group.

Discussant: T.C.A. Anant.

Chair: Samita Sen, Jadavpur University

6 March 2010

9.00- 10.00am

Session V

(ix) Further Studies on Bengal Borderlands by Paula Banerjee, Calcutta Research Group & University of Calcutta

Discussant: Bhaskar Chakraborty, University of Calcutta

Chair: Bharati Ray, University of Calcutta

10.00 -10.30 am

Tea Break

10.30- 12.00 PM

Session VI

(x) Women Voices on Borders (J&K) by Anuradha Bhasin Jamwal, The Kashmir Times

(xi) Borderlands and Borderlines: Renegotiating Boundaries through a Gender Lens in Jammu and Kashmir by Sumona Das Gupta, Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace (WISCOMP), Delhi

Discussant: Rekha Chowdhary, Jammu University

Chair: Sanjukta Bhattacharya, Jadavpur University

12.00-1.00pm

Session VII

(xii) Melting the Barbed Wire: Engendering the Lives Along the Border... by Anjuman Ara Begum, Gauhati University.

Discussant: N. Vijaylakshmi Brara, Manipur University

1.00 – 2.00pm

Lunch

2.00-3.30 pm

(Continued)

(xiii) Women of a Border Town: Moreh by Chitra Ahanthem, Imphal Free Press

(xiv) Burmese Migration into Mizoram through the Legal Lens by Sahana Basavapatna, Independent Legal Researcher

Discussant: Bodhisattva Kar, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata

Chair: Samir Kumar Das.

3.30-4.30pm

Session: VIII

(xv) Women and Borders: The Indo-Bangladesh Border by Aditi Bhaduri ,
Independent Journalist

(xvi) Narrated Time: Constructed Space by Anasua Basu Ray Chaudhury,
Calcutta Research Group

Discussant: Subhoranjan Dasgupta, IDSK, University of Calcutta

Chair: Pradip Kumar Bose, Calcutta Research Group

Tea (to be served during the session)

4.30-5.00pm

Concluding session

Discussion of the future plan by Paula Banerjee and Sabyasachi Basu Ray
Chaudhury

Chair: Ranabir Samaddar

Vote of Thanks

Annexure 2

Chicago Manual Style

The more concise author-date system has long been used by those in the physical, natural, and social sciences. In this system, sources are briefly cited in the text, usually in parentheses, by author's last name and date of publication. The short citations are amplified in a list of references, where full bibliographic information is provided.

Below are some common examples of materials cited in both styles. Each example is given first in humanities style (a note [N], followed by a bibliographic entry [B]) and then in author-date style (an in-text citation [T], followed by a reference-list entry [R]). For numerous specific examples, see chapters 16 and 17 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition.

Online sources that are analogous to print sources (such as articles published in online journals, magazines, or newspapers) should be cited similarly to their print counterparts but with the addition of a URL. Some publishers or disciplines may also require an access date. For online or other electronic sources that do not have a direct print counterpart (such as an institutional Web site or a Weblog), give as much information as you can in addition to the URL. The following examples include some of the most common types of electronic sources.

Book

One author

T:

(Doniger 1999, 65)

R:

Doniger, Wendy. 1999. *Splitting the difference*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Two authors

T:

(Cowlshaw and Dunbar 2000, 104–7)

R:

Cowlshaw, Guy, and Robin Dunbar. 2000. *Primate conservation biology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Four or more authors

T:

(Laumann et al. 1994, 262)

R:

Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels. 1994. *The social organization of sexuality: Sexual practices in the United States*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author

T:

(Lattimore 1951, 91–92)

R:

Lattimore, Richmond, trans. 1951. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author

T:

(Bonney 1995, 22)

R:

Bonney, Yves. 1995. *New and selected poems*. Ed. John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Chapter or other part of a book

T:

(Wiese 2006, 101–2)

R:

Wiese, Andrew. 2006. "The house I live in": Race, class, and African American suburban dreams in the postwar United States. In *The new suburban history*, ed. Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue, 99–119. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources)

T:

(Cicero 1986, 35)

R:

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. Handbook on canvassing for the consulship. In Rome: Late republic and principate, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of University of Chicago readings in western civilization, ed. John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book

.

T:

(Rieger 1982, xx–xxi)

R:

Rieger, James. 1982. Introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, xi–xxxvii. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Book published electronically

If a book is available in more than one format, you should cite the version you consulted, but you may also list the other formats, as in the second example below. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

T:

(Kurland and Lerner 1987)

R:

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Journal article

Article in a print journal

T:

(Smith 1998, 639)

R:

Smith, John Maynard. 1998. The origin of altruism. *Nature* 393: 639–40.

Article in an online journal

If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the fourth example below.

T:

(Hlatky et al. 2002)

R:

Hlatky, Mark A., Derek Boothroyd, Eric Vittinghoff, Penny Sharp, and Mary A. Whooley. 2002. Quality-of-life and depressive symptoms in postmenopausal women after receiving hormone therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (February 6), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo> (accessed January 7, 2004).

Popular magazine article

T:

(Martin 2002, 84)

R:

Martin, Steve. 2002. Sports-interview shocker. *New Yorker*, May 6.

Newspaper article

Newspaper articles may be cited in running text (“As William Niederkorn noted in a *New York Times* article on June 20, 2002, . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.

T:

(Niederkorn 2002)

R:

Niederkorn, William S. 2002. A scholar recants on his “Shakespeare” discovery. *New York Times*, June 20, Arts section, Midwest edition.

Book review

T:

(Gorman 2002, 16)

R:

Gorman, James. 2002. Endangered species. Review of *The last American man*, by Elizabeth Gilbert. *New York Times Book Review*, June 2.

Thesis or dissertation

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T:

(Amundin 1991, 22–29, 35)

R:

Amundin, M. 1991. Click repetition rate patterns in communicative sounds from the harbour porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*. PhD diss., Stockholm University.

Paper presented at a meeting or conference

T:

(Doyle 2002)

R:

Doyle, Brian. 2002. Howling like dogs: Metaphorical language in Psalm 59. Paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, June 19–22, in Berlin, Germany.

Web site

Web sites may be cited in running text (“On its Web site, the Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees states . . .”) instead of in an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the second example below.

T:

(Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees)

R:

Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees. Evanston Public Library strategic plan, 2000–2010: A decade of outreach. Evanston Public Library.<http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html>.

Weblog entry or comment

Weblog entries or comments may be cited in running text (“In a comment posted to the Becker-Posner Blog on March 6, 2006, Peter Pearson noted . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are

commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

T:

(Peter Pearson, The Becker-Posner Blog, comment posted March 6, 2006)

R:

Becker-Posner blog, The. <http://www.becker-posner-blog.com/>.

E-mail message

E-mail messages may be cited in running text (“In an e-mail message to the author on October 31, 2005, John Doe revealed . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are rarely listed in a bibliography or reference list. The following example shows the more formal version of a note.

N:

2. John Doe, e-mail message to author, October 31, 2005.

Item in online database

Journal articles published in online databases should be cited as shown above, under “Article in an online journal.” If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

T:

(Pliny the Elder, Perseus Digital Library)

R:

Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/>.
