

Post-Event Report

Event	Halloween week
Topic	Social media posts on Halloween: Introduction to Halloween, Celebrations, Gothic fiction, Gothic fiction writers, Quiz, Facts and Tiny Tale Competition
Organizer	Encore - The English Literary Society of Department of English, SGND Khalsa College
Date	23rd October 2021 - 1st November 2021
Time	NA
Duration	1 week
Place/Platform	Social Media platforms
Number of Participants	NA
Guest Speaker/Trainer	NA
Welcome Speech	NA
Introduction to the Speaker	NA
Activities	

Activities

Halloween facts posted by Agam Kaur (English Hons., 2nd year)

Sunday Halloween Quiz by Virtika Sehgal (English Hons., 3rd year)

Tiny Tale Writing Competition

Main Ideas

- The posts explored the origins of Halloween; the visually appealing posters discussed Halloween celebrations and their versions in the modern world.
- Monday Post: Halloween themed poster
- Tuesday Post: Introduction to Halloween Its origin and Culture
- Wednesday Post: Halloween celebrations around the world and its legacy
- Thursday Post: Introduction to Gothic fiction: its origin and adaptation in literature
- Friday Post: Edgar Allan Poe and his contribution to Gothic literature
- Saturday Post: movies and book recommendation



Vote of thanks		
Feedback (Share the link of the Google Form & attach the Excel File generated therein)		
NA		
Attendance Sheet (Attach Photocopy)		
NA		
Poster (Attach below)		
Pictures (Attach Five Photos)		
Attach Photocopy of two Certificates		
NA		

Signature:

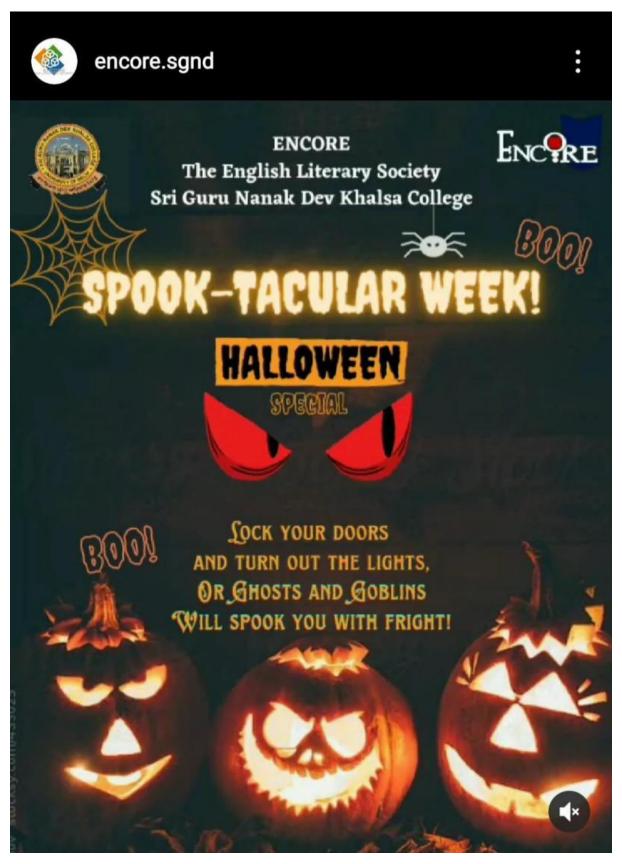
Name: Dr. Abhishek Sharma

(Convenor)

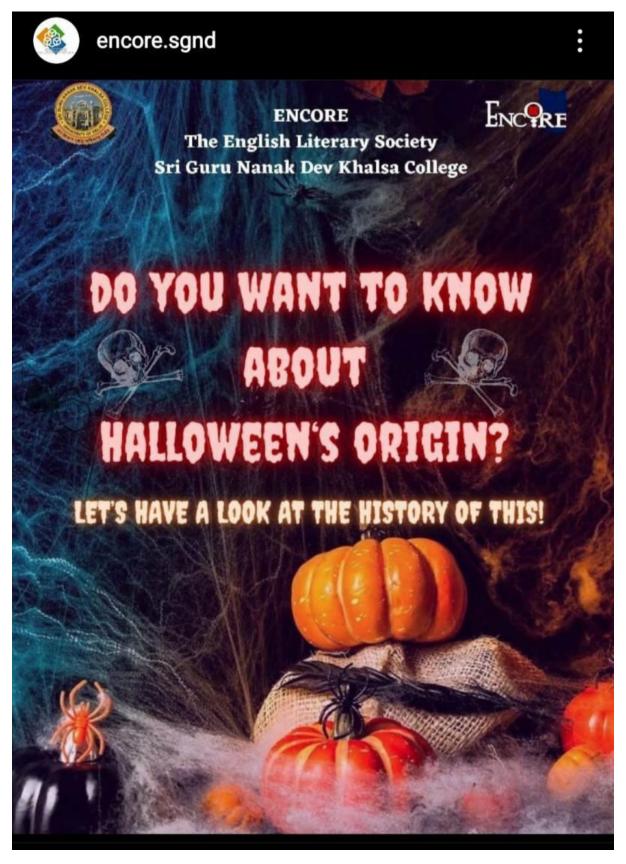




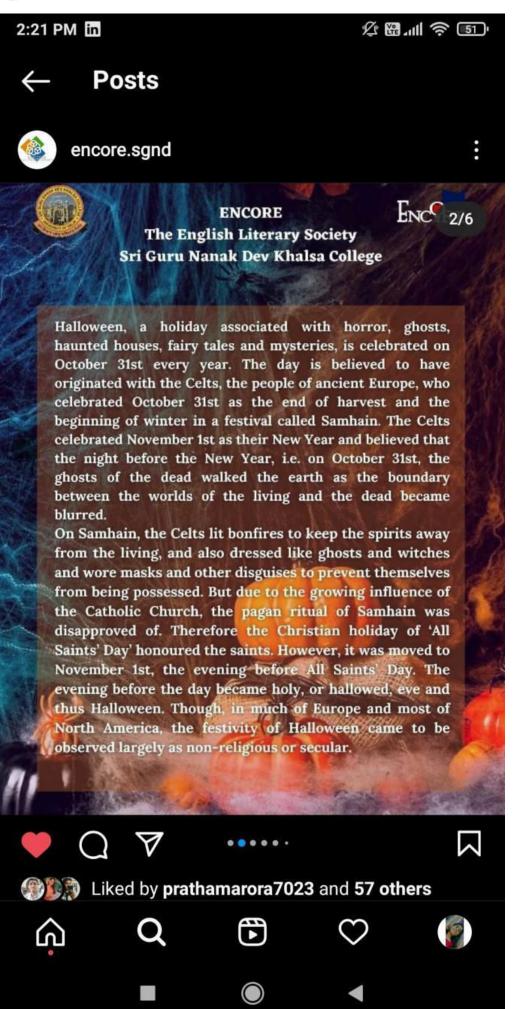




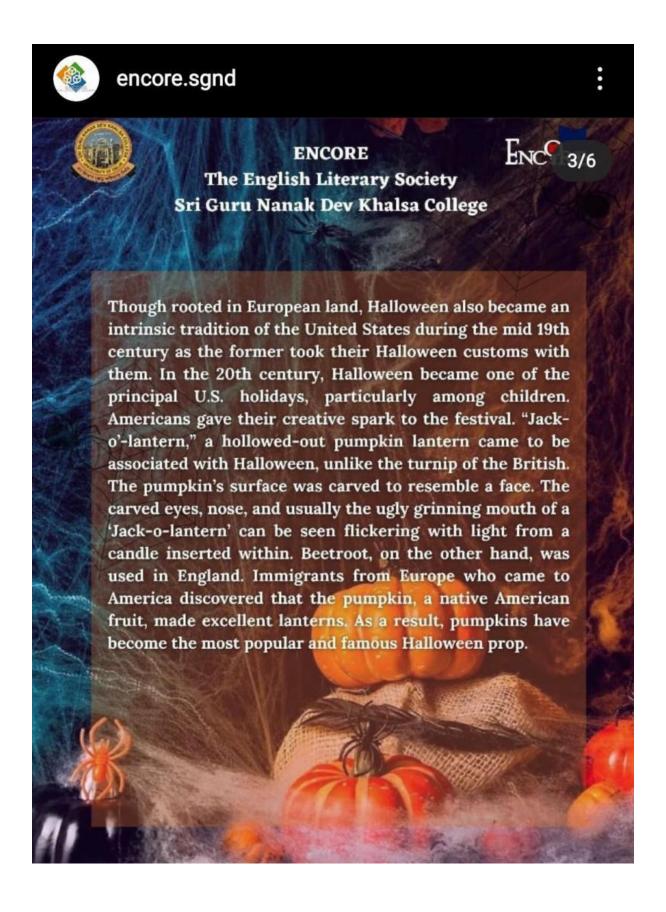




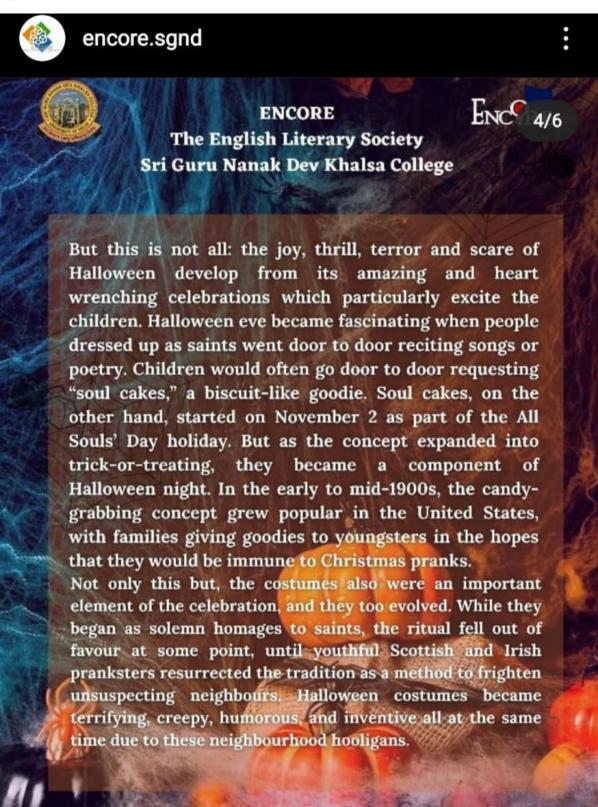




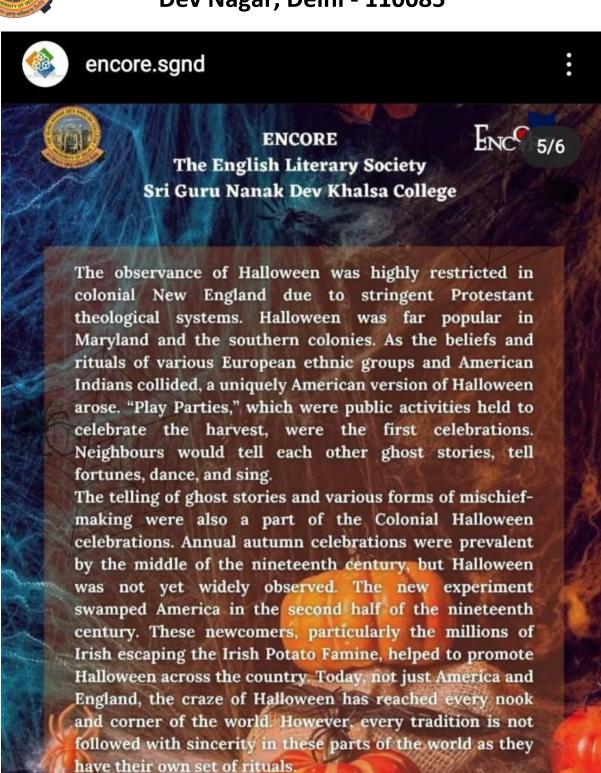




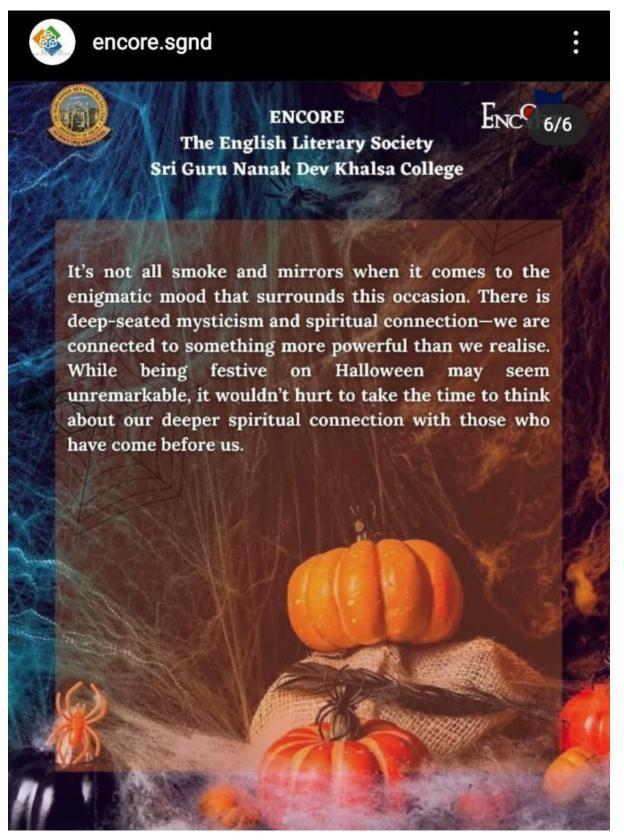




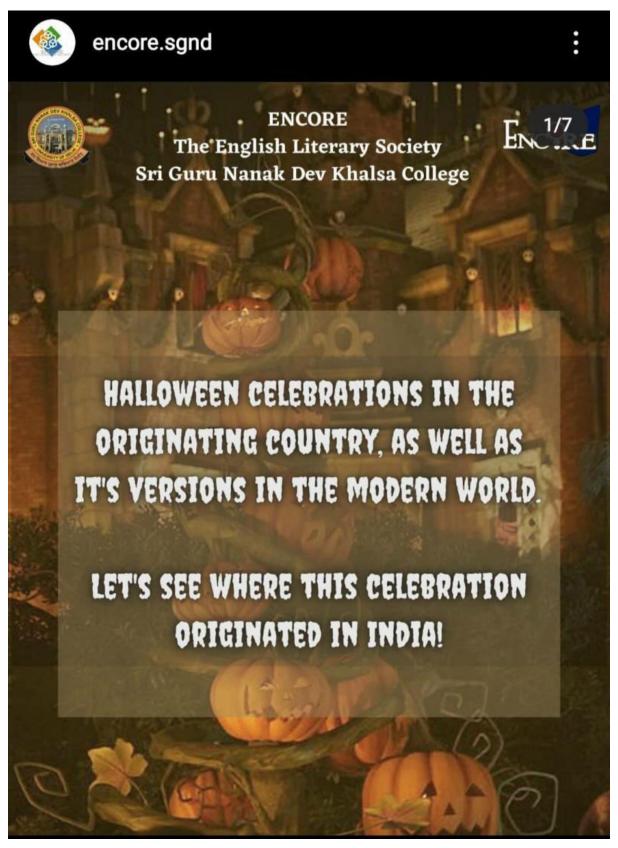




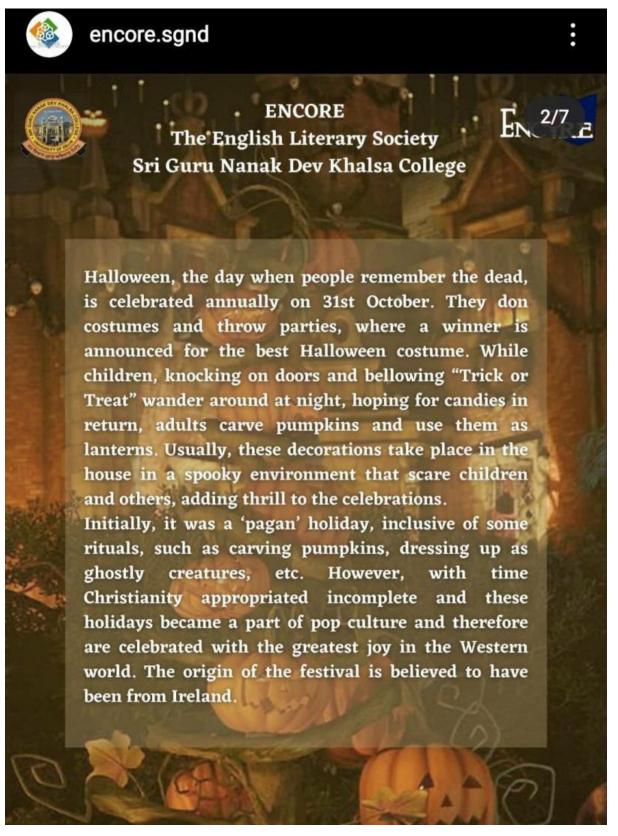




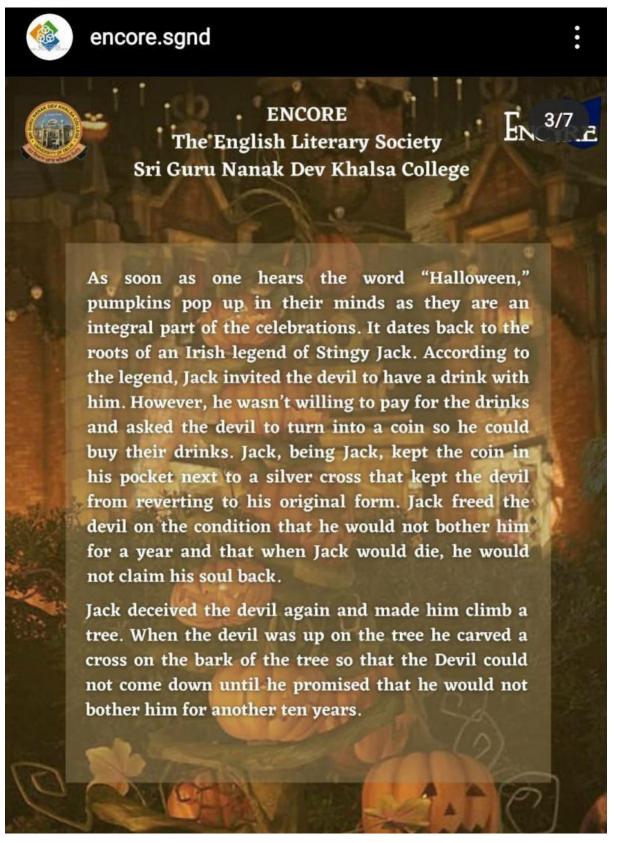




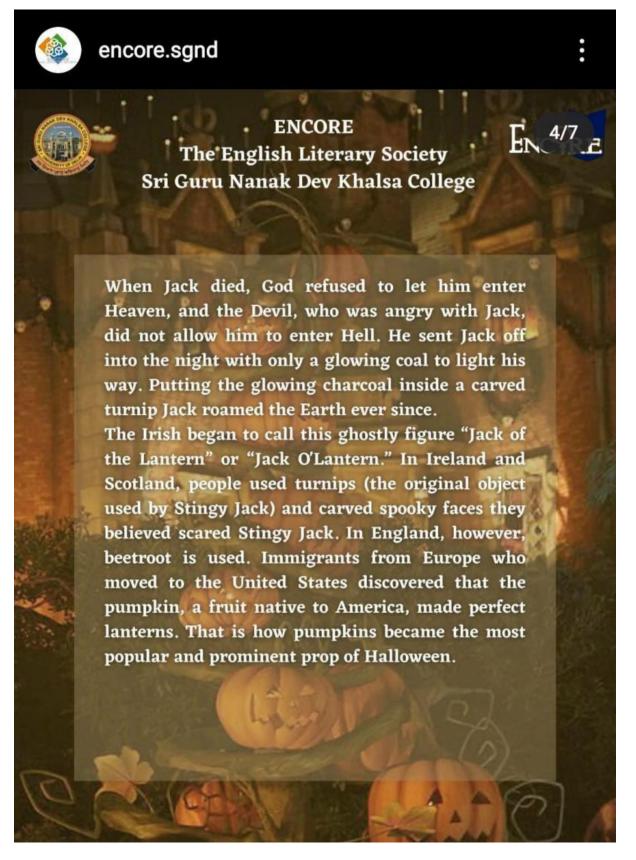




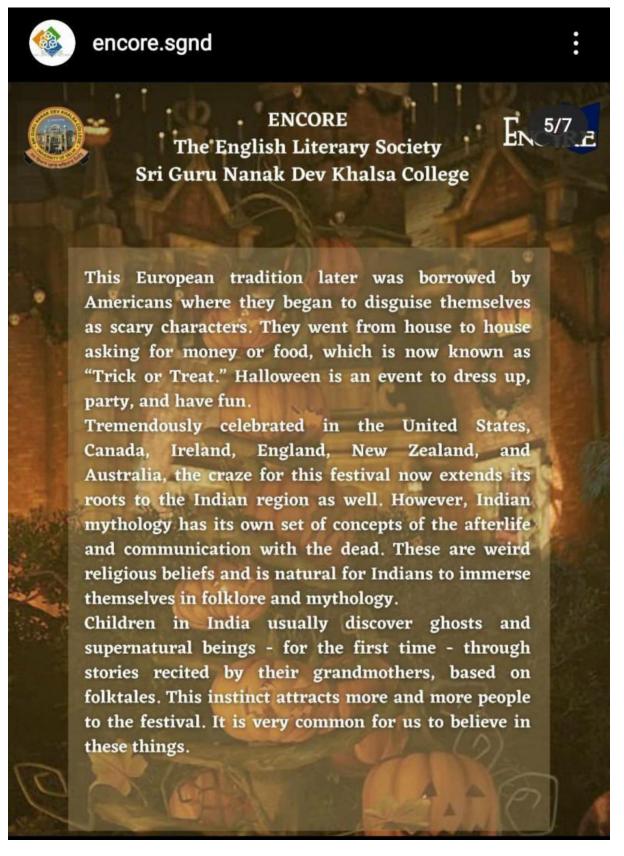




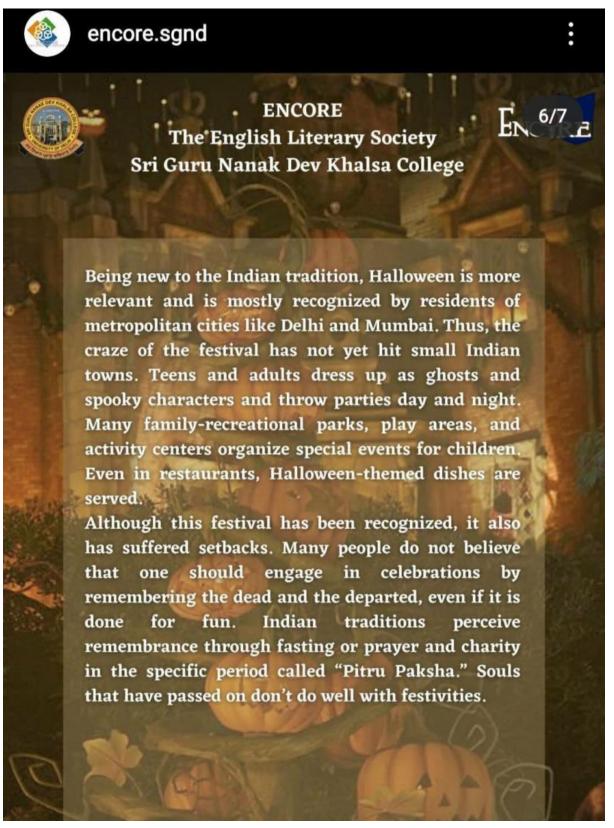




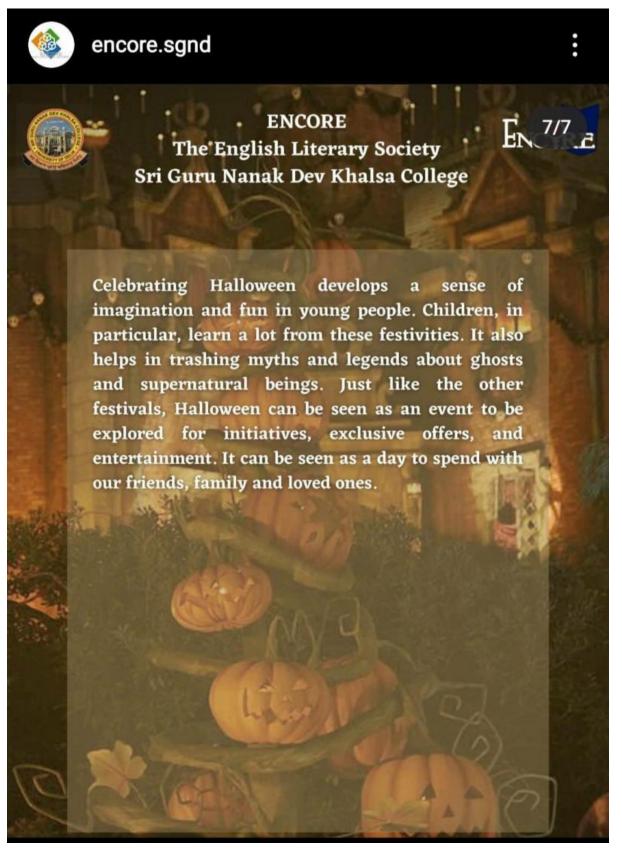




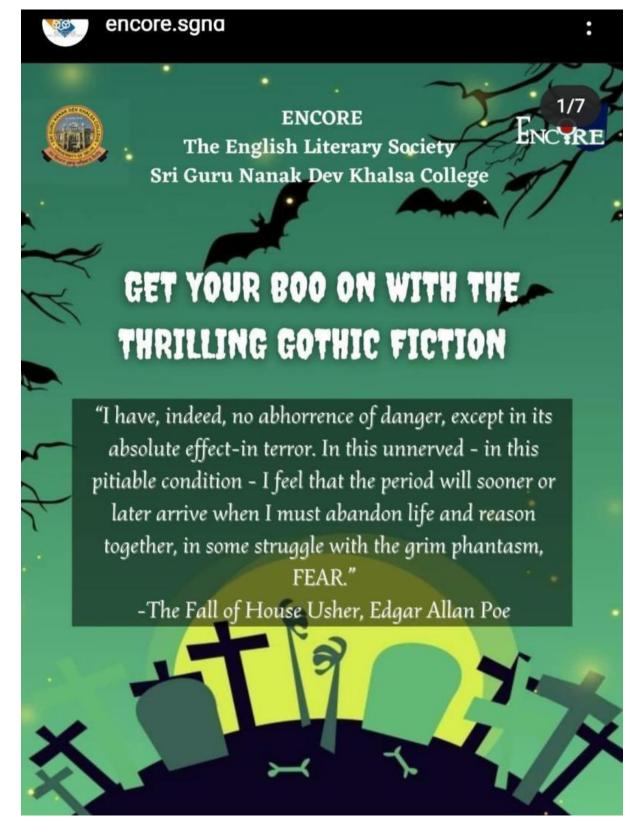




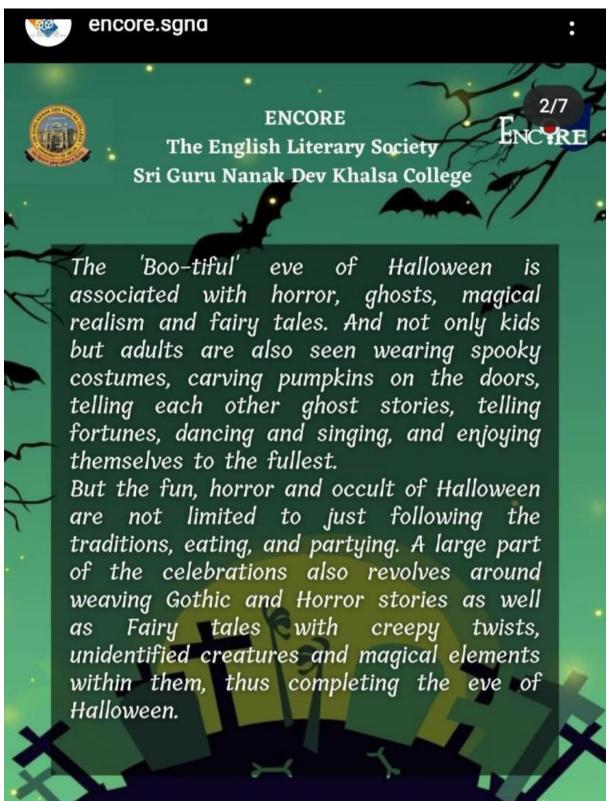
















Though these stories woven around Halloween are solely for entertainment, literature takes the business of Gothic fiction, horror and magical realism with much more seriousness. Elements such as extravagance, superstition, fancy, and wildness, which were initially viewed negatively, became associated with a more expansive and imaginative potential for aesthetic production in the 18th century, which can then be referred to as 'Gothic Fiction.'

If one has to dive deep into the historical connection between Gothic fiction and Halloween, it is apparent that both of them have many features in common. Both Gothic fiction and Halloween are of European descent, with the former originating from 'Barbarian' superstitious beliefs and practises, natural wildness, melodies and romances.





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When the summer days finished, the festivity of Halloween evolved from 'pagan' celebrations of pastoral and agricultural festivals devoted to warding off the spirits and forces of darkness and decay, as well as the glory of the dead. Thus, both have their roots in social rituals and norms committed to the supernatural or the realm of the dead.

Enlightenment beliefs praising the virtue of logic mid-eighteenth the developed in emphasising scientific inquiry and reason, as well as a critical examination of established institutions, practises, and morals. This marked a departure from a previous social order based on faith and conviction. The three most common and important tropes in this genre, 'terror' in both a psychological and physical sense, the supernatural, includes ghosts, curses, and haunted houses, and 'architecture,' which includes castles, dungeons, secret passages, cathedrals, crypts, and graveyards, emerged as a reaction to the Enlightenment,





Praising the pleasures of extreme emotion, and the unknown, and evoking excitement and uncertainty. As a result of which the Gothic was given a new push.

The employment of horror is the most common subject of Gothic fiction. Horror, death, monsters, and figures like vampires, ghosts, skeletons, witches, and demons are all heavily featured, along with psychological and physical dread, the supernatural, mystery, ghosts, haunted Gothic architecture, castles, abbeys, houses. darkness, decay, doubles, lunacy, secrets, and generational curses. From wild ghostly landscapes to damsels in distress, violent and erotic supernatural fantasies and to uncanny phenomena, Gothic Fiction celebrates the dead. Thereby, death and the afterlife become themes of Gothic literature.

This style of writing however is also a genre of fiction that mixes themes of horror with romance, through nature worship and natural imagery.





Apart from that, Gothic literature (particularly novels and stories with settings like the dark, eerie graveyard, the haunted castle, and the lone mansion on the hill) was influenced by the unique vision of the sublime. Books frequently featured such locations and were labelled Gothic, since their imaginative inspiration was drawn from mediaeval architecture and ruins. Throughout history, images like these have piqued the interest of readers.

Horace Walpole's hugely successful Castle of Otranto started the trend in England (1765). Ann Radcliffe, whose Mysteries of Udolpho (1794) and Italian (1797) are among the best instances of the type, was his most devout devotee. Following the publication of Horace Walpole's "The Castle of Otranto: A Gothic Story," Gothic literature flourished in Europe, America, and a few other nations, notably France. Its scary and daring stories set in dark and ominous locales were popular in the nineteenth century.



