

Report on the Two Day National Seminar



Perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi 27th to 28th September, 2019



Organised By:
Department of Social Work,
Department Sociology, and
International Centre for Gandhian and Peace Studies, Department of History
Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU), Rono Hills, Doimukh - 791112,
Arunachal Pradesh, (INDIA)
October, 2019



Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to a whole lot of individuals and stakeholders who have been supportive in this endeavour organising the Two Days National Seminar on Perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi. At the outset, we acknowledge the encouragement, guidance and support rendered by the Prof. Saket Kushwaha, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of Rajiv Gandhi University and Chief Patron of the Seminar for organising the said seminar to celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, who gave shape and character to India's freedom struggle and demonstrated the power of non-violence, by precipitating the disintegration of the mightiest empire in the world at that time. Our deepest gratitude and thankfulness to Prof. Tomo Riba, Registrar, RGU and patron of the Seminar and advisory committee members, Prof. A Mitra Director, IQAC, Prof. S K Singh, Dean, Academic Affairs, Prof. Tana Showren, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Prof. Sarah Hilaly, Prof. S K Nayak, Head, Department of Economic, Dr. P K Nayak, Deputy Coordinator, International Centre for Gandhian and Peace Studies, Department of History, RGU for their constant cooperation and support from time to time. We are greatly indebted to all the esteemed Resource Persons and Paper Presenters for sharing their wisdom in the seminar. We also thank all the participants, faculty members, NDRF personnel, students and all the important stakeholders who contributed directly and indirectly in organising the seminar successfully. Last but not least, we would also like to acknowledge the contribution of Ph.D, Research Scholars, Poona Baja and Kholie Yajek, Department of Social Work for documentation on both the days of seminar.

Prof. S N Singh
Convenor

Mr. Bikash Bage
Joint Convenor

Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh
Joint Convenor and Organising Secretary



**Report on the Two Day National Seminar
Perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi**

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1. PREFACE

Mahatma Gandhi remains a critical reference point to exhibit plurality of ideas not only in the context of India, during the Indian freedom struggle and post-independence period, but in the entire world which increasingly faces today a near possibility of a nuclear holocaust threatening the entire mankind. The efforts to transform the culture of war and violence into culture of peace and non-violence have so far not succeeded. There is increasing realisation that peace is not merely an absence of violence but is intimately linked with issues of justice as reflected in the several struggles for justice waged in different parts of the world. The challenge is to transform violent struggles into non-violent ones aimed at stirring and mobilising society into a wider dialogue on the fundamental and ethical issues. This debate has to be converted into a critical mass so as to sensitise the educators, academicians, activist- members of the civil society, policy makers and students at all levels. Mahatma Gandhi through his ideas and ideals changed the very meaning of 'peace' and 'non-violence'. He revolutionised these concepts and practically demonstrated their use on a massive scale. No wonder, he is rightfully acknowledged as one of the precursors on the techniques of conflict resolution. For him, non-violence was an article of faith and his adherence to it was based on principles rather than opportunism or cost benefit considerations. In this regard, a two day National on the theme 'Perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi' was organized from September 27th - 28th, 2019 to mark the 150th birth anniversary of Gandhi Ji. The seminar focused several sub-themes such as Freedom, Non-violence, Society, Polity, Religion, Culture, Gender, Universal Brotherhood, Environment, Peace, Language, Education, Conflict Resolution, Village Cottage Industries, and Untouchability on discourses, thoughts and practices of Mahatma Gandhi, besides symposia and panel discussions involving eminent scholars who have dedicated themselves in studying and nurturing the ideas, ideals and dreams of Mahatma Gandhiji



2. FIRST DAY

2.1. Inaugural Session

The Inaugural session was presided by the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of RGU, Prof. Saket Kushwaha who encouraged the young student community to imbibe the values and principles of Gandhiji in every moment of their life and practice non-violence in order to attain sustainable goals. Prof. Kushwaha emphasized on 'non violence' known as the most powerful tool of Gandhiji. He spoke on how Gandhiji's non violence has influenced him and how he chose to implement it in his personal and professional life. Professor Kushwaha said that by getting inspired by Gandhiji's life, he does not believe in giving punishment to others when someone fails to do his task because force to him is only temporary. It can only bring temporary change. He further added that change should come from within with self realization and acceptance to bring long term effect. He wants everyone to be involved and commit to their responsibilities with self change to bring





desired change and achieve goals. The lessons of 'Non Violence' given by Gandhiji could guide us in our daily lives. By punishing other or with fear, change cannot be brought for good. It should rather come from within an individual and be a self initiated action towards change. This change should be a result of self realization, acceptance for change and long term effectively for force is only temporary.

Prof. Mool Chand Sharma, the former member of the Law Commission of India, and currently the Professor Emeritus of BML Munjal University graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. In his passionate address, he shared many incidences and occasions in Gandhi's life which revealed his self-sacrificing nature that is contradictory to other revolutionary means to attain peace. He stressed on Gandhi's values of non-violence, self-sacrifice and following the direction of truth as the core aspects to be adapted by his followers. Professor Sharma with his analysis explained prominent nature of Gandhiji's freedom struggle and his methods. He spoke on Gandhiji's 'self sacrifice' in our freedom struggle and in his entire life. He pointed out that Gandhiji did not sit in palace unlike many and let others shed their blood. He was very much the part of mass and led them as their leaders. He was fully involved. Gandhiji believed and practiced self sacrifice. He was always in forefront and one amongst the mass who led the crowd. He believed in '**Antyodya to Sarvodya**' which is relevant and followed today in Government policies as well. Gandhiji is definitely not just a present but is the future as well. Gandhiji was a very bright man. Why did he choose '**Salt Satyagraha**' of all? He chose salt because salt is basic to all men, women, children rich or poor after air and water. Therefore all sections of the society could relate with the 'Salt Satyagraha' and participation was large. Satyagraha literally meant request for truth if we break the word.



The convener of the seminar, Prof. S.N. Singh in his introduction to the seminar, emphasized that Gandhi still remains a critical point of reference, representing plurality of ideas not only in India but across the globe, where he transformed the culture of war to a culture of peace and non-violence. Prof. Tana Showren, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences referred to Gandhi as a person and promoted Swachh Bharat and the indigenous way of villages being self-sufficient. Prof. Sarah Hilaly, Head, Department of History spoke on Gandhiji's connection to northeast and the many visits he has made to the region. Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh, Head, Department of Social Work, welcomed the gathering and Mr. Bikash Bage, Head, Department of Sociology proposed the vote of thanks. The seminar was jointly organized by the Departments of Social Work, Sociology and the International Centre for Gandhian and Peace Studies, Department of History of the University.

2.2. First Plenary Session

First Plenary session was chaired by Prof. Tana Showren, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences and accompanied by Shri Umesh Kumar Thapliyal, Commandant, 12 BN NDRF. Prof. Mool Chand Sharma could not attend this session therefore; Shri Bharat Mahodaya was the only speaker in this session.

1) Shri Bharat Mahodaya

Of many leaders, Mahatma Gandhiji is often referred even today. His philosophy, thoughts and ideologies are still inspiring and relevant. We had great rulers, emperors in our country but none of their ideologies have been so inspiring in present context but Gandhiji's ideologies still continue to inspire and guide us. Gandhiji said, "Do as I did" for he practiced what he said and never said, "Do as I say." **Vinobha Bhave** was inspired by Gandhiji and chose to stay in Sabarmati Ashram because he was inspired by Gandhiji's commitment to his



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words. He never deviated from his teachings / preachings. Gandhiji often said that whenever there is a contrast between any two of his statements, then reject the old one and to accept the recent one. He regarded himself also as an ordinary man who is constantly learning and growing and capable of error. The speaker shared his experience and mentioned that he had read on many great personalities but none inspired him like Gandhiji. He was inspired by Gandhiji's simplicity, for he could relate himself with him. His life stories inspired him so much that he chose to quit his profession as an engineer and pursued study and career on Gandhian Philosophy. Gandhiji's life had answers to many of his questions and gave him clarity on his dilemmas. Gandhiji's inspiring life is the light of his spiritual journey and reason for his contentment in life. Today he is a follower of Gandhiji's teachings. The speaker also inspired the gathering when he mentioned that he and his wife, they themselves weave their khadi and all their possible clothes are made of khadi woven by them. Now that they put effort on making their clothes, they started giving them more value and took





proper care of them. It was inspiring to learn how he imbibed Gandhiji's teachings in his real life. **Martin Luther King** also mentioned that either choose to follow Gandhiji or regret. Such is his persona. He further added that it is not just about choosing between violence and non-violence but is a choice between non violence and non existence. Gandhiji's teachings and his life itself has a message for all of us. Many of the answers to the questions in our life can be found in his teachings and his life. Bapu with his universal appeal, an ocean of compassion, wisdom, knowledge, courage, determination and strength was relevant yesterday, is relevant today and will remain so and continue to guide us through our lives.

2.3. First Technical Session - Mahatma Gandhi: Literature, Society, Environment

The session was chaired by the *Prof. Amitav Mitra, Director, IQAC, RGU*. In this session five papers were presented of which important points have detailed below:

1) Dr. P K Nayak: Deconstructing Mahatma in Gandhi

The speaker highlighted the great personality of Gandhiji and his ways of conducting himself and with others, but at the same time put forth various criticisms against Gandhiji as well. He highlighted the ability of Gandhiji to see other's pain, his vision in involving not only urban educated classes but also the rural masses, poor, women and others. He rose above casteism and appealed for brotherhood as one nation at the time of high prevalence of caste based discrimination. And his methods such as 'Satyagraha' and 'Non- Violence' were unique as methods of freedom struggle for any nation. But he was determined and pursued it and was successful. He was a visionary leader with future considerations always made in his every action. And in particular his 'Salt



Satyagraha' as salt was associated with all strata of a society and therefore had mass involvement. But Gandhiji also faced criticism on various account. Gandhiji was criticized by few for coining the term 'Dalit' for few think that the term has left the segregation still going. People criticized him when he wanted to explore with his sexuality and in order to experience the truth. He was so involved in his service towards his nation and fellow men that he could not commit to his personal life. He sacrificed his personal life for greater cause of humanity. Therefore Gandhiji was also often criticized by his own son and wife.

2) Dr. S S Das; Untouchability: The Little Done and the Vast Undone

His top focus along with non- violence was on common men. He believed in 'Antyodya to Sarvodya' which is relevant and followed today. He had ability to see and feel others pain and problem. Gandhiji stood for dalit when caste issues dominantly prevailed. He called them Harijan. He was very much against prevailing caste system. He asked people to rise above the caste practice and practice brotherhood as a nation and above all to keep the light of humanity burning. He stood for downtrodden and often associated with them in several occasions. He said life is not just being alive or taking breathe but is about living in a true sense. As mentioned earlier, Gandhiji is also criticized by few for coining the term 'Dalit' for few think that the term has left the segregation still going.

3) Ms. Doyir Ete: Response and reaction to Gandhi and his thoughts in the selected works of Esther David

The speaker mentioned about selected works of **Esther David** in English literature. Esther David belonged to Indian Jews Committee. One of his work is 'By **Sabarmati**' which is a collection of short stories. This is one of his literatures with Gandhian values. These are stories of care, truth, non violence.



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The stories are woven around the river Sabarmati and have values mentioned by Gandhiji. The speaker also mentioned about another book by Esther David where the protagonist is a man with the enormous wings. This book was written after the Godhra violence. The man with the wide, gigantic wings had all the persona of Gandhiji who heals the people from their problems and then vanishes. In both the books, the author mentions about values of Gandhiji and created a literary figure with personality similar to Gandhiji embodying his values in his imaginative ways. The literature brings Gandhiji back to life and shows the authors desire to have him back in life.

4) **Dr. Chandan Panda; *Gandhi and his imagination of a syncretic social system.***

The speaker spoke about Gandhiji's imagination of a synchronised system. A social system where society is syncretic with multiplicity and co existence. He dreamt of a nation with brotherhood, harmony, tolerance with vibrancies of diversity where people live with their multiple culture and religion while



respecting others as well. In today's age of aggressive nationalism and fascism, Gandhiji's vision is the way forward for the world peace. He encouraged human bonding and to rise above irrationality. He said, "Civilization is that mode of conduct which points out to man the path of duty. Performance of duty and observance of morality are convertible terms." He also said, "It is swaraj when we learn to rule ourselves." By this he meant we should learn to rule ourselves and check ourselves rather than defending oneself even in times of mistakes. These quotes are taken from '*Hind Swaraj*'.

5) *Majuma Sonowal & Shailendra Pratap Singh: Mahatma Gandhi's View on Environment.*

We could also see another shade of Gandhiji as one of the early environmentalist in vision and practice. He believed that our mother earth has enough to feed our need but not our greed. Gandhiji cannot be described in a single word either only as a reformer, an economist, but was also an environmentalist. He always emphasized on importance of nature and the need to protect and preserve it. It was not that he was against the development but he was aware that nature cannot withstand human greed in long run.



2.4. Second Plenary Session

The session was chaired by the Tamo Mibang, Former VC, RGU. In this session, there were two speakers namely Dr. Naresh Dadich and Dr. Pawan Sharma. Important points of their presentations are detailed below:

1) *Dr. Naresh Dadich*

The speaker expressed that Gandhiji cannot be described in a single word as reformer, economist, environmentalist etc but way beyond these. His way of working and involving the mass was commendable. He was always one amongst the mass. He made them aware and provided them his leadership to achieve their goals. He was a master in organizing people and making them aware and realise. He encouraged people to help the needy, poor, to help the poor farmers in rural area and contribute in changing their lives. He was more concerned about socio- economic prospects and philosophy than political. He was a failed lawyer but master of petitioner in presenting his ideas. He was criticized for





talking about village when he himself had lived in South Africa and without having lived in a village. But he never lost his temper and hated adversaries. He never craved for prestige or status. His motto was service to nation and mankind. He experimented truth and never cared for prestige issue or criticism. He even went ahead to experience with sexuality as he wanted to experiment with truth and treat both men and women with equal comfort. He never joined politics after independence inspite of his popularity. He said that his real work starts after the independence of India. Politics was secondary to him. On account that he was a social reformer focused on socio- economic condition and to achieve this, he knew that political freedom was required. He believed that to be the leader of mass he should be one amongst them. He practiced empathy than sympathy. And he often said that his books can be burned for his life is his message.

2) Dr. Pawan Sharma

On women issues though Gandhiji never carried out any large scale mass movement but he always had concerns about women and their issues. The issue was always imbibed in his overall struggle The reality of Indian women in India is that they are twined in patriarchal dominance. Women are unable to do much at par with men. The primary needs of women to self determine and to have authority on self is undermined. Gandhiji asked people to rise above focus on purity and chastity of women. In this regard he said, "It is easy to swim in the water of tradition but it is a sin to sink in it." Gandhiji believed in the upliftment of self, no one will come to our rescue if we don't first rescue ourselves. He also agreed on divorce if women wanted so. He encouraged them to work for public service. He discouraged sati, dowry and child marriage. And on prostitution, he did not blame on women completely but said that it was a result of men's lust. He appealed women to leave prostitution and reintegrate by joining khadi



movement and earn although the amount may be less. He said that the mindsets of men towards women need to change. He also realized the importance of women for freedom struggle. And encouraged their participation for he believed in women's capacity and power.

3. SECOND DAY

3.1. Second Technical Session - Mahatma Gandhi: Ideas

This session was chaired by Prof. S K Singh, Dean, Academic Affairs, RGU. In this session there were six paper presenters.

The first presenter of this session was Dr. K.C Mishra. He presented on the topic *An Answer to Nagging Questions Haunting India* by. He tried to bring out the criticism about Gandhian principles and philosophies in Indian context. His paper was more or less focused on Sarvodaya and Hind Swaraj.

The second presenter, Dr. Nawaz Khan presented on the topic *Peace Journalism and Conflict Resolution: The Mahatma Gandhi Way*. His paper was based on journalism practiced by Gandhi before and after Independence and how Gandhi was involved in the pace of journalism even in those days. He also spoke about Gandhi's journals and how he used journalism as a weapon of Satyagraha and Gandhi's journalism of Sarvodaya.

The third paper presenter was Mr. TokoTakar. He presented on the topic *Gandhian Concept of Satyagraha and its relevance in contemporary World*. His paper focused on how Gandhi practiced Satyagraha and what are his connection with the practice of Satyagraha in contemporary world and sharing his experience in both side.



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The fourth presenter, Mr. Uttam Boruah presented on the topic *Buber and Gandhi on the Jewish Problem in Hitler's Germany*. Through his presentation he tried to depict the problems of Jewish in India and how Gandhi was linked with Jewish community and what letter Gandhi wrote in Harijan in order to adopt Satyagraha.

The fifth presenter, Mr. Nangram Nana presented on the topic *Gandhi and Non-Violence*. He tried to analyse Gandhi's practice of non-violence and Ahimsa and through which one could attain peace, prosperity and harmony and how Gandhi applied these principles in his daily life and what does it really implicates in day-to-day life even in this present century.

The last but not the least, the sixth presenter of the second technical session was Mr. Akash Ranjan. He presented on the topic *Gandhiji's Sarvodaya Darshan and Education*. His paper was more focused on educational philosophy being





taught and practice by Gandhi and his fellow mates. He also mentioned about metaphysical Sarvodaya and Gandhi's Moksha and curriculum for education and how it help in the field of education. He also said that, the most famous person in India was Gandhi because wherever he go in the world the letters addressed to him used to reach him. The second session was ended by discussion, question & answer to the paper presenters along with observations made by the chair.

3.2. Third Technical Session - Mahatma Gandhi: Education, Economy, and Gender

After the second technical session got over, it was followed by third technical session of the day. The session was chaired by Prof. P K Panigrahi, Head, Department of Political Science, Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh. In this session there were six paper presenters

The first presenter of the third technical session was Dr. P.K Barik. He





presented on the topic *M.K Gandhi and his philosophic ideas on Education* where the presenter spoke about Gandhian Philosophies in the field of education and how the educators apply it in their teachings in educating children and students.

The second paper on the topic *Gandhi's Educational Philosophy* was presented by Dr. Anga Padu and Mr. Narendra Singh. The paper was based on getting education to achieve salvation and detachment of worldly knowledge.

Third presenter was Mr. S.K Nayak. He presented on the topic *Gandhiji's Basic Education System: A True Scheme of Experiential Learning*. He mentioned about free and compulsory education scheme of government of India. He also spoke about the 3Hs and experiment through learning and the basic values about education which involve self-relevance, primary education, social service etc.

The forth presenter of the session was Dr. V.K Yadav. He presented on the topic *Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy and Ideology on Indian Economy in Contemporary India*. He presented worth mentioning facts about Indian economy. His objective of the study was to review the Gandhian Philosophy. Through his presentation, he tried to picture out the structure of Indian economy as per Gandhian Ideology and decentralization of economic setup in India.

The fifth presenter of the session was Ms. Jumi Ete. She presented on the topic *A Gandhian Perspective on Women Empowerment*. In her paper she highlighted about the philosophical values by Gandhi in empowering women in every social activity and how Gandhi represented women in social context in Indian society and other activities.



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The last presenter of this session was Dr. Shiv Shankar, who presented on the *Dialogue and Dharma by Gandhi*. In his presentation, he spell out some of Gandhi's dialogue and spoke about Gandhi's moral ethics and values in one's life where ethics lies in duty, religion and belief in Atma. He concluded his presentation by saying that try to consecrate religion rather than Institution. The third session was ended by discussion, question & answer to the paper presenters along with the observations made by the chair.

3.3. Panel Discussion - Gandhian Idea of New Order

Before valedictory session panel discussion on Gandhian Idea of New Order was held. The session was chaired by Prof. H S Yadav, Director, NERIST and the participants were Prof. Satish Chaturvedi, Smt. Kusum Borah Mokashi, and Prof. Chandan Kumar Sharma. They discussed about the Gandhian Ideas in new order and how they practice and apply that idea in practical manner of approach in the particular field. They also discussed about Gandhi's life, philosophy, principles and history in universal context. At last without taking much time the



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participants concluded their discussion and urged the participants to spend few hours on reading Gandhi's novels and short stories like; My Experiments with Truth and Hind Swaraj

3.4. Valedictory Session

Valedictory session of the two day national seminar was concluded on 28th September, 2019. The Chief Guest of the valedictory was Prof. Tamo Mibang, Former Vice-Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh. He congratulated the organizing committee for organizing the seminar on Gandhian perspectives. He reflected upon the Gandhian Ideologies and its importance in the day to day life. He also awarded certificates to the paper presenters. The Joint Convenor and Organising Secretary, Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh read the seminar report whereas Conevenor of the seminar highlighted the contribution made by the organizing committee. The Head,





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Department of History also spoke about the seminar. Mr. Bikash Bage, joint convenor, proposed the vote of thanks to guests, paper presenters, participants and volunteers for their active participation and contribution. The valedictory programme was concluded with National Anthem. Though, the two days national seminar on the theme **perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi** was organized by the University after very long interval but was a great learning experience for all with sharing of knowledge and interactions. Moreover, it was a successful and fruitful event.



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Annexure



Appendix - 1: Organizing Committee

Patrons:

Prof. Saket Kushwaha

Chief Patron

Vice-Chancellor,

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Pradesh, INDIA.

Prof. Tomo Riba

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Prof. S K Singh

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Appendix – 2: Programme Schedule

First Day: 27th September, 2019 (Friday)

Registration: 9.00 am to 9.30 am

Inaugural Session: 9.30 am to 11.00 am

Tea Break: 11.00 am to 11.30 am

First Plenary Session;
(11.30 am to 1.00 pm)

Chairperson

Prof. Saket Kushwaha
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, RGU

Speakers

1. Prof. Mool Chand Sharma
2. Shri Bharat Mahodaya

Lunch Break: 1.00 pm to 1.45 pm

First Technical Session - Mahatma Gandhi;
Literature, Society, Environment
(1.45 pm to 3.15 pm)

Chairperson

Prof. Amitav Mitra
Director, IQAC, RGU

Presenters/ Paper Title

1. Dr. P K Nayak: Deconstructing Mahatma in Gandhi
2. Dr. S S Das: Untouchability: The Little Done and the Vast Undone
3. Ms. Doyir Ete: Response and Reaction to Gandhi and his Thoughts in the Selected Works of Esther David
4. Dr. Chandan Panda: Gandhi and his imagination of a syncretic social ecosystem
5. Majuma Sonowal & Shailendra Pratap Singh: Mahatma Gandhi's View On Environment

Tea Break: 3.15 pm to 3.30 pm

Second Plenary Session;
(3.30 pm to 5.00 pm)

Chairperson

Prof. Tamo Mibang
Former VC, RGU

Speakers

1. Prof. Naresh Dadhich
2. Dr. Pawan Sharma

Second Day: 28th September, 2019 (Saturday)

Second Technical Session - Mahatma Gandhi; Ideas
(10.00 am to 11.00 am)

Chairperson

Prof. S K Singh
Dean, Academic Affairs, RGU

Presenters/ Paper Title

1. Dr. K C Mishra: Gandhi - An Answer To Nagging Questions Haunting India
2. Dr. Nawaz Khan: Peace Journalism and Conflict Resolution : The Mahatma Gandhi Way
3. Mr. Toko Takar: Gandhian Concept of Satyagraha and its relevance in contemporary world
4. Mr. Uttam Boruah: Buber and Gandhi on the Jewish Problem in Hitler's Germany
5. Mr. Nangram Nana: Gandhi and Non-Violence
6. Mr. Akash Ranjan: Gandhi's Sarvodaya Darshan and Education

Tea Break: 11.00 am to 11.15 am

Third Technical Session - Mahatma Gandhi;
Education, Economy, and Gender
(11.15 am to 12.15 pm)

Chairperson

Prof. P K Panigrahi
Head, Dept. of Political Science, RGU

Presenters/ Paper Title

1. Dr. P K Barik: M.K. Gandhi and his Philosophic ideas on Education
2. Dr. Anga Padu & Mr. Narendra Singh: Gandhi's Educational Philosophy
3. Mr. S K Nayak: Gandhi's Basic Education System: A True Scheme of Experiential Learning
4. Dr. V K Yadav: Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy and Ideology on India Economy in Contemporary India
5. Ms. Jumi Ete: A Gandhian Perspective On Women Empowerment
6. Dr. Shiv Shankar: Dialogue and Dharma by Gandhi

Panel Discussion: Gandhian Idea of New Order
(12.30 pm to 1.30 pm)

Chairperson

Prof. H S Yadav
Director, NERIST

Discussants

1. Prof. Satish Chaturvedi,
2. Prof. Kusum Borah Mokashi
3. Prof. Chandan Kumar Sharma

Lunch Break: 1.30 pm to 2.30 pm

Valedictory Session: 2.30 pm to 3.30 pm



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Appendix - 3: Photo Gallery





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Saturday 28 September 2019

ARUNACHAL

The People's Daily

Published from Naharlagun

FRONT

3

Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi at Rajiv Gandhi University

RONO HILLS, Sept 27: The 150th birth anniversary of Gandhi was observed at Rajiv Gandhi University by organizing a two day National Seminar from today on the theme 'Perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi.'

The Inaugural session was presided by the Vice-Chancellor of RGU, Prof. Saket Kushwaha who encouraged the young student community to imbibe the values and principles of Gandhiji in every moment of their life and practice non-violence in order to attain sustainable goals.

Prof. Mool Chand Sharma, the former member of the Law Commission of India, and currently the Professor Emeritus of BML Munjal University graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. In his passionate address, he shared many incidences and occasions in Gandhi's life which revealed his self-sacrificing nature that is contradictory to other revolutionary means to attain peace. He stressed on Gandhi's values of non-violence, self-sacrifice and following the direction of truth as the

core aspects to be adapted by his followers.

The convener of the seminar, Prof. S.N. Singh in his introduction to the seminar, emphasized that Gandhi still remains a critical point of reference, representing plurality of ideas not only in India but across the globe, where he transformed the culture of war to a culture of peace and non-violence. Prof. Tana Showren, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences referred to Gandhi as a person and promoted Swachh Bharat and the
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Seminar on Mahatma...



indigenous way of villages being self-sufficient. Prof. Sarah Hilaly, Head, Department of History spoke on Gandhiji's connection to northeast and the many visits he has made to the region.

The seminar is jointly organized by the Departments of Social Work, Sociology and the International Centre for Gandhian and Peace Studies, Department of History of the university. Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh, HoD of Social Work Department welcomed the gathering and Mr. Bikash Bage, the HoD of sociology department proposed the vote of thanks. Panel discussions and technical sessions involving eminent scholars, academicians and practitioners who have dedicated their time and efforts in following the ideals of Gandhi shall be part of the two days deliberation. First Plenary Session had Bharat Mahodaya from the Institute of Gandhian Studies who had given up his engineering profession to become a follower and teacher of Gandhi inspired the young participants to address the structural injustice in our society and focus on their actions to bring about change. The seminar will conclude tomorrow.



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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2019

Nat'l seminar on Mahatma Gandhi held

VC advises students to follow Gandhi's teachings

RONO HILLS, Sep 28: Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) here organized a two-day national seminar from 27 September on the theme 'Perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi', in the run-up to the 150 birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation.

Participating in the first day of the seminar, RGU Vice Chancellor Prof Saket Kushwaha advised the students to follow the teachings of Gandhi "in every moment of their life, and practice nonviolence."

Former law commission member, Prof Mool Chand Sharma, highlighted Gandhi's values of non-violence and self-sacrifice, and following the direction of truth.

Eminent scholars and academicians from different

parts of the country took part in two plenary sessions, three technical sessions and a panel discussion on the key theme.

Prominent speakers included Wardha (Maharashtra)-based Institute of Gandhian Studies director Bharat Mahodaya, former VC of Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University Prof Naresh Dadhich, former secretary to the law commission of India Dr Pawan Sharma, Prof Satish Chaturvedi from the University of Rajasthan, Tezpur University's Social Work HoD Prof Chandan Panda, and representative of Guwahati (Assam)-based Kasturba Gandhi Rashtriya Smarak Trust, Borah Mokashi.

The valedictory function was attended by Prof Tamo Mibang, who spoke about the relevance of the Gandhian philosophy in the contemporary times.

The seminar's convener, Prof SN Singh, said "Gandhi still remains a critical point of reference, representing plurality of ideas not only in India but across the globe, where he transformed the culture of war to a culture of peace and non-violence."

Social Sciences Dean Prof Tana Showren and History HoD Prof Sarah Hilaly dwelt on Gandhi's life, works and vision.

The seminar was jointly organized by RGU's social work, sociology and history departments.



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FRONT

The People's Daily

Seminar on 'Perspectives of Mahatma Gandhi' at RGU concludes

RONO HILLS, Sept 28: The two day National Seminar (September 27th – 28th, 2019) on the theme 'Perspectives on Mahatma Gandhi,' concluded at RGU campus today.

The valedictory programme was graced by Prof. Tamo Mibang as Chief Guest where he emphasized on the Gandhian relevance in the contemporary time. The convener of the seminar, Prof. S.N. Singh emphasized that Gandhi still remains a critical point of reference, representing plurality of ideas not only in India but across the globe, where he transformed the culture of war to a culture of peace and non-violence.

Prof. Tana Showren, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences referred to Gandhi as a person and promoted Swachh Bharat and the indigenous way of villages being self-sufficient. Prof. Sarah Hilaly,

Head, Department of History spoke on Gandhiji's connection to northeast and the many visits he has made to the region.

The seminar was jointly organized by the Departments of Social Work, Sociology and the International Centre for Gandhian and Peace Studies, Department of History of the University. Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh, HoD of Social Work Department and Joint Convener cum Organising Secretary of the seminar welcomed the gathering.

Bikash Bage, the HoD of sociology department and Joint Convener of the seminar proposed the vote of thanks.