

150 Years of Celebrating The Mahatma



National Seminar

on

Mahatma Gandhi's Vision : Relevance and Challenges in Contemporary World

21st - 22nd December, 2018

Organized by

**Social Sciences Research Centre &
Department of Lifelong Learning
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur-302004**



About the Seminar

Mahatma Gandhi took an integrated view of life, and tried to weave insights, derived from different disciplines, into a single unified approach. More than ever before, Gandhiji's teachings are valid today, when people are trying to find solutions to the rampant greed, widespread violence, and runaway consumptive style of living. Various aphorism pronounced by Gandhiji, such as "Each of us must be the change we wish to see in this world"; "An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind"; "The Future depends on what we do in the present"; "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed"; and "Truth alone will endure, all the rest will be swept away before the tide of time" etc., are still very relevant in contemporary scenario.

Gandhi does not need revalidation for industrial and postindustrial societies as their compulsions are pushing them into pursuing, wittingly or unwittingly some of the Gandhian responses to the challenges facing them. If immediate revalidation of Gandhi is necessary, it is for the poor developing world which in getting more and more enmeshed into situations of dependency, poverty and retarded development. The structure of the world development models prepared for the next few decades and the issues that emerge from those models are not all directly appropriate for the two-thirds of the humanity. Growth versus no growth, technological optimism versus pessimism, resource discovery and depletion, population, etc., are issues which emerge from their model.

The kind of questions Gandhi asked decades ago are the ones which both the underdeveloped and post-industrial societies caught up in a deep upsurge of confusion and disillusionment are going through. He anticipated the threats to humanity that emanate from technological determinism, the plundering of nature, to assuage the greed created by consumerism and vulgar hedonism, structural violence, alienation, etc. Since the late sixties, violence in the form of individual and group terrorism has come to acquire some legitimacy. However Gandhi condemned terrorism and questioned the doctrine that it can ever lead to achievement of any worthwhile goal. Terrorism is counter-productive and self-destructive. According to him volitional violence diminishes man. On the other, non-violence in practice helps the limited individual to extend its limit itself and break down walls between the self and others to be the basis of group actions, human system and international institutions.

In this context the main thrust of this Seminar is to assess the relevance of Gandhian vision in contemporary world and also what are the challenges before Gandhian philosophy, whether the Gandhian framework is a direct and irrefutable answer to the challenges faced by the third world countries. Their poverty and illiteracy, exploitation and superstition, ethnic, tribal, religious or caste conflicts, the callousness of their ruling elites, authoritarian structures and inhuman tortures of political opponents development of models of dependency, etc., can be addressed by Gandhian vision or not.

Sub-themes

- Gandhian vision of reconstruction of rural economy.
- Gandhian vision of non-violent adherence to truth.
- Gandhian vision of social equality.
- Gandhian vision of universal welfare of all.
- Gandhian conception of education.
- Gandhian conception of health and sanitation.
- Gandhian vision of gender equality.
- Gandhian vision on trusteeship.
- Gandhian vision on environment.
- Gandhian values and terrorism.
- Gandhian vision on communal harmony and national integration.

The University of Rajasthan

University of Rajasthan holds the distinction of being the oldest institution of higher learning in Rajasthan. It was established as University of Rajputana on 8th of January, 1947, and renamed as the University of Rajasthan in 1956. today it has UG and PG Colleges affiliated to it. The University is a hub of Higher Education in Rajasthan and attracts students from all over Rajasthan and other parts of India. The University has been awarded with 'A' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), accorded UPE status under XI Plan and as per DST evaluation, has been sanctioned the prestigious. Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE) Program.

The Social Sciences Research Centre (SSRC)

Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Rajasthan was established on 11 Oct. 1975 by Prof. Iqbal Narain, an eminent social scientist. The main objective of the centre is to import greater scientific vigour to research activities and promote interdisciplinary perspective particularly in the realm of Social Sciences. Interdisciplinary collaboration involves exchange of information among related disciplines in the belief that such exchanges enrich a discipline's understanding of the phenomena understanding. As an important institution of conducting research, we plan to develop it as research resource centre to provide basic information regarding carrying out scientific interdisciplinary research.

The Jaipur City

Jaipur the capital city of Rajasthan, founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II on 18th November 1727, is a city with a fine blend of tradition and modernity. It is rich in history and culture where the past comes alive in magnificent forts and palaces. With splendid fortresses, majestic palaces, tranquil temples and beautiful havelis; Jaipur is an ideal tourist destination. Other than these captivating attractions, Jaipur is home to exquisite handicrafts which add life and colour to this Pink City's uniqueness. The women's movements and initiatives reflected in Jaipur from grassroots.

Call for Papers: Submission of Abstracts and Full Papers :

Abstracts and full papers are invited on any of the above theme areas or other related areas. The abstract should not exceed 300 words, should be typed in 1.5 line spacing leaving 1" margin on all sides on A-4 paper. Three to five keywords should be given below the abstract in italics. The font should be Times New Roman in size 12. The abstract should be sent through email (ssrcuorjpr@gmail.com) in MS Word format.

Registration fee before 21st December :

Teachers	-	1000/-
Research Scholar	-	800/-
Students	-	600/-

(On spot registration is available with late fee of Rs. 100/-)

Payment Mode of Registration Fee is through NEFT in Account No. 674701091478, IFSC Code- ICIC0006747, Branch Name- ICICI Bank, University Campus, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur.

- Registration fee include only the conference kit, access to conference sessions and lunch for two days of seminar.
- Registration fee not include the accommodation facilities. Therefore participants have to manage accommodation facility on their own.

Important Dates :

Deadline for abstract submission	-	15th December, 2018
Deadline for full paper submission	-	18th December, 2018

:: Venue ::

Department of Life Long Learning,
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

For Details Contact :

Office:- 9828926955



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on

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REGISTRATION FORM

Registration No

Dated:

1. Name
2. Designation
3. University/College/Institution.....
4. Are you presenting a Paper? Yes () No ()
5. Title of the paper :
6. Mobile No. Email Id

Kit Issue []

Signature of the Delegate

REGISTRATION RECEIPT

REGISTRATION NO. & NAME :

Registration fee before 21st December :

Teachers - 1000/-
PDF/Res. Scholars - 800/- Kit Issue []
Students - 600/-

NEFT CASH

(On spot registration is available with late fee of Rs. 100/-)

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Payment Mode of Cash: The Registration Form & Fee may be deposited at the following office:
Room No. 114, Social Sciences Research Centre, (SSRC) University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Dated-

Signature Office