

National Webinar on ‘Remembering Mahatma: Redefining the Nation’:

A National Webinar on ‘Remembering Mahatma: Redefining the Nation’ was organized by the Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University (SKBU), Purulia in collaboration with Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Barrackpore on October 1, 2021.

The Webinar was inaugurated by the virtual presence of Professor (Dr.) Dipak Kumar Kar, Honourable Vice-Chancellor of SKBU and Professor (Dr.) Narugopal Dey, Dean, Faculty of Arts of SKBU. At the beginning of the Webinar Professor Gouri Sankar Nag, Professor, Department of Political Science, SKBU delivered the Welcome Address. The Honourable Vice-Chancellor of SKBU and Professor Dey delivered their inaugural speeches at the inaugural session of the Webinar. Professor Dhananjay Joshi, Professor, Department of Education, GGSIP University, Professor Nirban Basu, Former Gandhi Chair Professor of University of Calcutta, Professor Rajkumar Modak, Professor of Department of Philosophy of SKBU and Dr. Pratik Ghosh, Director-Secretary of Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Barrackpore were present as the Main Speakers to deliver their virtual lectures in this Webinar. The Webinar was conducted by Professor Gouri Sankar Nag.

**REMEMBERING MAHATMA :
REDEFINING THE NATION**

National Webinar
By
Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University
In Collaboration with
Gandhi Museum

Prof. (Dr.) Dipak Kumar Kar
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor,
SKBU

Dr. Nachiketa Bandyopadhyay
Registrar, SKBU

Prof. (Dr.) Narugopal Dey, Dean
Faculty of Arts, SKBU

Prof. Dhananjay Joshi
Department of Education, GGSIP University

Prof. (Dr.) Nirban Basu
Former Gandhi Chair Professor,
University of Calcutta

Prof. (Dr.) Rajkumar Modak
Department of Philosophy, SKBU

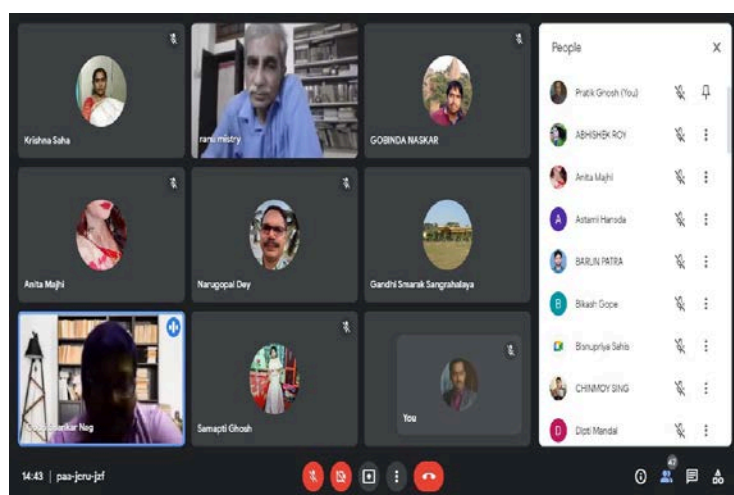
Dr. Pratik Ghosh
Director-Secretary, Gandhi Memorial Museum,
Barrackpore

Google Meet

Date & Time
1st October 2021
01:30 PM


Members of the
organizing committee

- Prof. G.S. Nag
- Sri. Gobinda Naskar
- Dr. Laxmiram Gope



Pratik Ghosh is presenting

Concepts and Ideals of Gandhian Principles:



- A deep respect for mother nature, compelling an economic system based on the preservation of the natural environment.
- The practice of comprehensive self-reliance by individuals, villages, regions and the nation.
- The minimize of competition and exploitation in almost all the sectors and instead, the encouragement of co-operation.
- Production on the basis of need rather than greed, eradication of poverty.
- Recognition of the dignity of labour and the grater purity of rural life.
- Absence of oppression on the basis of race caste, class, language, gender or religion.

3:47 PM | paa-jru-jzf

Pratik Ghosh is presenting

Successful Events of Gandhian Way of Non-Violent Resistance against the brute force of the colonialism in 21st Century

- Social Reform and Civil Rights Movement of Martin Luther King in the USA.
- Anti-apartheid Resistance of South Africa under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.
- Anti-communist Movement of *Solidarity* in Poland in the late seventies – early eighties : Poland became the first democratic country in the former Eastern Bloc of the communist countries.
- All over India small and meaningful efforts are being undertaken by well-meaning and well intentioned institutions.
- Strengthening of Panchayati Raj institutions and empowering people to voice their grievances and involve them in developmental activities and in the planning process itself have been gaining ground.

Needs of Our Nation
An honest introspection to find out where we have gone wrong and what could be done to stem the rot before it further eats into the vitals

4:04 PM | paa-jru-jzf

Pratik Ghosh is presenting

Modern Day Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy of Decentralization in Democracy

Gandhiji wanted political power to be distributed among the villages in India. He preferred the term 'Swaraj' to describe what he called true democracy. That democracy based upon freedom. He calls *Panchayathi Raj* or *Village Swaraj*.

According to Gandhiji –

Decentralization of Political Power is the basic requirement for the success of true democracy and it is based on villages in which voluntary co-operation is to be in the condition of dignified and peaceful existence.

Modern Relevance –

The relevancy of Gandhian Democracy is clear from the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments of Indian constitution that is related only with rural administration of India. One significant provision of these amendments is decentralization of power upto the rural level. It has already been implemented in India in 1992.


4:00 PM | paa-jru-jzf

Pratik Ghosh is presenting

Existence of A Healthy and Harmonized Society

Its members imbibe some moral and ethical values which can ensure **Mutual aid and Co-operation**

POSSIBLE
Only when the people internalize ethical and moral values in their lives and actually practice them in their day-to-day lives




For the reconstruction of society, its social, economic, political and religious institutions, value systems and tradition which breed violence should be removed and replaced by new ones

3:39 PM | paa-jru-jzf

Pratik Ghosh is presenting

GLOBAL PEACE

The absence of any type of military threat from outside the sovereign territory of a state. It denotes cooperation and understanding among all nations across the globe so that people enjoy a happy life and derive all advantages from modern science



WORLD PEACE
is inclusive in nature which incorporates human security in terms of health, education and economy along with environmental and military security

3:40 PM | paa-jru-jzf