

- Swadeshi as an economic tool to counter British economic policy
- The concept of Swaraj: Tilak, Gandhi and Annie Besant
- Swaraj and Education
- Social Reforms and Tilak
- Home rule and Tilak
- Tilak and Gita Rahasya
- A Comparative analysis of Swadeshi of Tilak and the concept of Atmanirbhar Bharat

IMPORTANT DATE

Date of seminar

11 & 12 Nov. 2022 (Friday & Saturday)

Last Date for Abstract Submission

30th Oct. 2022

Acceptance Notification

02nd Nov. 2022

Last Date for Full Paper Submission

07th Nov. 2022

ACCOMMODATION

Out station participants are requested to intimate in advance if they need an accommodation.

REGISTRATION

UG & PG Students : Rs. 200/-

Research Scholars: Rs. 500/-

Faculty & Delegates: Rs. 800/-

Registration & Paper Presentation Online & Offline

Both more : 800/-



REGISTRATION LINK

<https://forms.gle/AjgGnBknxPo2G4kG6>

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Research papers accompanied by an abstract 300 words may be sent to email: seminarkcpgc@gmail.com The length of full paper should not exceed 3000 words. All the accepted papers will publish in the form of seminar proceedings.

Font style for Hindi-Krutidev-10 (Single space), English-Time New Roman-12 (Single Space). Referencing stype should be in APA format.

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National Seminar

on
The Rise of Indian Nationalism and the role of Tilak
(11th and 12th November 2022)

Sponsored by:

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
(Ministry of Education), New Delhi



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THE RISE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM AND THE ROLE OF TILAK

Tilak is rightly regarded as the first & foremost nationalist leader, who lit the fire of patriotism and Nationalism in the heart of common people. He was again the first and foremost leader, who understood the significance of mass action and associated the masses with Indian National Congress, which was hitherto an elitist organization. Nationalism is commonly believed to be an emotional feeling of common heritage, history and sense of belongingness and of course a common struggle against a common enemy. According to Britishers, India may be a country in the geographical sense of the term but it was never a Nation and it cannot assume the form of a Nation because of its diversity and disunity. British kept humiliating India by declaring Indians to a white man's burden because of lacking culture, literature and Civilization. They are unfit to rule themselves. It was against this backdrop that we can understand the significance of Tilak's words, "Swaraj is my birth-right & I shall have it". These simple yet powerful words aroused a sleeping Nation to action, and making Indian aware of their plight under an imperialist rule. Tilak devoted himself to debunk the false narrations of Britishers first by his deep and through knowledge of Indian history, mythology and culture. Tilak was a man of renaissance and like his predecessors in the west, he too drew the substance and sustenance for his thoughts from the vital ideas of the past emanating from Vedas and Vedantas. He wanted to bring to the forefront the message of Vedas like Maharshi Dayananda Sarasvati. He considered Ramayana and Mahabharata as true National scriptures, inspiring every nook and corner of India. The Troika of Gita, Ramayana & Mahabharata constitute the real personality of an idea of India and Indian Nationalism. They together provide spiritual energy to all people of India irrespective of their caste and region and place of birth. According to him "the recovery of healthy and vital traditions of our ancient culture was essential to form a true Nationalist desire. It was on the very belief that he organized Ganpati and Shivaji festivals. According to Tilak India is and has always been a nation, due to its common

glorious history, culture and civilization. Tilak wanted to build the edifice of Indian Nationalism on the solid foundations of Swaraj, Swadeshi and Shiksha. Being a selfless Rishi he submerged himself to the task of educating young Indians by establishing the Poona New English School, apart from the Deccan Educational Society and Fergusson College.

The policy of Swadeshi by Tilak almost paralyzed the British finances in India during Swadeshi Movement. Lokmanya was the vocal subscriber of the 'Drain- theory'. In order to encourage the indigenous institutions, he helped establish the Samarth Vidyalaya. By the sheer force of his character, fearlessness and renunciation, he infused the spirit of assertiveness and patriotism among the people of India. His appeal is timeless.

He worked throughout his life to awaken the people of India. He was one of the earliest nationalist leaders, who recognized the role of independent press in the rise of nationalism. Through his papers 'Kesari' in Marathi and the 'Maratha' in English, he blunted the colonial propaganda. He did not believe in the absolute non-violence of Buddhist and Jainism.

न श्रेयः सततं तेजो न नित्यं श्रेयसी क्षमा ।
इति तात विज्ञानीहि द्वयमेतदसंशयम् ॥

Being an authority of Vedas and Gita, he believed in the efficacy of righteous war.

तस्मादुत्तिष्ठ कौन्तेय युद्धाय कृतनिश्चयः ॥

Tilak was imbedded to the cultural and civilizational values of India and he wanted to build the solid foundations of Nationalism by incorporating these everlasting values. Therefore, it was essential to revitalize and revive them to build a strong new India. The new generations of Indians have to be aware of the great valor of our forefathers like Rana Pratap, Shivaji and Peshwa Bajirao, who fought the foreigners to reclaim the lost Swaraj. For Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swaraj was not merely a kind of home-rule or self-rule, but rather it was fundamental condition of human freedom, equality and dignity. It was in fact our 'swadharmā' or our fundamental duty to achieve it.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Kalicharan P. G. College, Lucknow is one of the esteemed institutions of learning and is situated on the holy bank of river Gomti in Chowk area of West-Lucknow. The college is aided and Accredited. This institution is being run by Kalicharan Vidyalaya Endowment Trust, Lucknow which was constituted in 1912. The college offers UG and PG courses in Arts and Commerce & Science streams.

ABOUT LUCKNOW

Lucknow, the capital city of Uttar Pradesh, is situated near holy banks of river Gomti. Lucknow is believed to be established by the Legendary Warrior Prince Lord Lakshman the younger brother of Lord Ram as "Lakhanpur". In medieval period it was re-established by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. It reached its peak during the Wajid Ali Shah rule.

Lucknow is famous for many things such as Chikan-kaari & many delicious foods. It is also referred to as "City of Nawabs." Lucknow has an elegant and rare architectural design, which distinguishes it from the other cities. It includes Rumi Darwaza, Bada Imambara, Chhattar Mazil, Konehswar Mandir & Chandrika Devi Mandir etc. The Janeshwar Mishra park is the largest park of North India.

THEME

The rise of Indian Nationalism and the role of Tilak

SUB THEMES

- Tilak as political strategist
- Tilak as political Guru of Gandhi
- The concept of Swaraj: Dayanand & Tilak, A comparison
- Tilak as Philosopher
- Tilak as Journalist
- Tilak as Indologist
- Tilak as Educator
- Division of Bengal and the role of Tilak
- Tilak and Swadeshi moment