



**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya**  
( A central university ) Bilaspur, C.G

**Department of Political Science**  
**National seminar**

On:

"Social philosophy of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and Pandit  
Deendayal Upadhyay in the present perspective of India"

"भारत के वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर और पंडित दीनदयाल  
उपाध्याय का सामाजिक दर्शन"

Sponsored by  
**Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi**



September 19th 2024

**Report Proceeding On:**



**One Day National Seminar**  
**Conducted by Department of Political Science**



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### **Inaugural session:**

Welcome speech by Prof. Shailendra Kumar, Dean Student Welfare,GGV

### **Convener's Speech:**

Prof. R.K. Pradhan, Dean Social Science and Head of the Department of Political Science, GGV

### **Keynote Speech:**

Mr. Kishor Makwana, Chief Guest of Honor  
Chairman, National Commission of Schedule Caste, New Delhi

### **Speech by University Dignitaries:**

Prof. Alok Kumar Chakrawal, Honourable Vice Chancellor GGV,  
Prof. Nilambari Dave, Former Vice Chancellor Saurashtra University  
Prof. Bharti Ahirware, OSD development section GGV.

### **Vote of Thanks:**

Prof. A.S. Randive, Registrar GGV

**Tea Break (12:00 to 12:30 pm)**

**Plenary session: (12:30 pm to 14:00)**

Venue: Hall – 01, Rajat Jayanti sabhagar

Chair: Prof.R.K. Pradhan, Dean social science & head of the department of political science,GGV

### **Plenary members:**

Prof. Pravin Kumar Mishra, Department of History, GGV

Prof. Pratibha J. Mishra Department of Social Work, GGV

Prof. Gyan Ranjan Swain, Department of Political Science, GMU, Sambalpur, Odisha

*Technical Session: 01 (14:30 pm to 16:30 pm) – Offline*  
*Venue: Hall – 01, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagar GGV*  
*Chair: Dr. Sashmita Patel, Head Department of Social Work, GGV*

*Technical session:02 (14:30 pm to 16:30 pm) – Offline*  
*Venue: IQAC Building GGV*  
*Chair: Prof. Rajkumar Nagwanshi, Head Department of Economics, GGV*

*Technical Session: 03 (14:30 pm to 16:30pm) – online*  
*Venue: hall – 02, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagar, GGV*  
*Chair: Prof. Seema Pandey, Head History Department, GGV*

**High tea break (16:30-17:00 )**

**Valedictory Session (17:00 pm to 18:30 pm)**

Hall – 01, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagar, GGV

**Dignitaries:**

Prof. Alok Kumar Chakrawal, Honourable Vice Chancellor, GGV

Prof. Abhay S. Ranadive, Registrar, GGV

Prof. R. K. Pradhan, Dean Social Science and Head of the Department of Political Science, GGV

Prof. Gyanranjan Swain, Department of Political Science, GMU, Sambalpur, Odisha

Prof. Shailendra Kumar, Dean Student Welfare, GGV

Prof. Bharti Ahirware, OSD Development Section, GGV

**Valedictory Report and Vote of Thanks:**

Dr Amit Kumar Gupta, Department of Political Science, GGV

## Inauguration Session:

One-day National Seminar on the “Social Philosophy of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya in Contemporary India” was held at Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (GGV), Bilaspur, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The seminar focused on exploring the contributions of Ambedkar and Upadhyaya to social justice, equality, and national development, and how their philosophies continue to resonate in modern-day India.



*Photo: Theme based Rangoli by the Seminar's Rangoli team*



The seminar commenced with an inaugural ceremony at 10:00 a.m. in Rajat Jayanti Sabhagaar (Auditorium, GGV), attended by a distinguished array of guests. The session was presided over by Prof. Alok Kumar Chakrawal, Vice-Chancellor GGV, and featured Shri Kishor Makwana, Chairman of the National Commission on Scheduled Castes, as the Chief Guest. Prof. Nilambari Dave, former Vice-Chancellor of Saurashtra University, graced the occasion as the Guest of Honor. The event was convened by Prof. Ram Krushna Pradhan, Head of the Department of Political Science, GGV, and supported by other dignitaries, including Prof. Shailendra Kumar, Dean of Student Welfare, GGV, Prof. Abhay S. Ranadive, Registrar, GGV and Prof. Bharti Ahirwar, OSD Development Section, GGV.

The ceremony began with the lighting of the lamp, a traditional act symbolizing knowledge and enlightenment, followed by a heartfelt musical tribute to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar by GGV's own cultural band, 'Tarang'. The song, self-composed and performed by the band, celebrated Ambedkar's contributions to social justice and equality. Prof. Shailendra Kumar, Dean of Student Welfare, delivered the welcome address, expressing gratitude to all attendees and dignitaries. He set the tone for the seminar, emphasizing the importance of academic dialogues around the social philosophies of India's visionary leaders.



*Photo: Lamp lighting Ceremony*



*Photo: Felicitation of Guest of Honour and keynote speaker*

The seminar's convenor, Prof. Ram Krushna Pradhan, then took the stage to provide a detailed explanation of the seminar's theme and its relevance. He elaborated on the significance of indigenous Indian philosophy in contemporary social justice and how Ambedkar and Upadhyaya's ideas form two powerful pillars of this intellectual legacy. Prof. Pradhan stressed that both figures, despite their differences, shared a deep commitment to creating an equitable society, with Ambedkar advocating for the upliftment of marginalized communities and Upadhyaya promoting Integral Humanism as a framework for national unity and development.

The highlight of the inauguration was the keynote address by Shri Kishor Makwana, an eminent scholar and the Chairman of the National Commission on Scheduled Castes. A prolific author, Shri Makwana has penned 11 books on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and is widely regarded as a leading figure in the promotion of awareness regarding marginalized communities. In his speech, Shri Makwana provided an in-depth understanding on Ambedkar and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's historical, educational and philosophical journeys, focusing on their shared vision of empowering the underprivileged. He reflected on Dr. Ambedkar's groundbreaking efforts in shaping India's Constitution and his relentless fight for social justice, while also emphasizing Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's concept of Antyodaya (upliftment of the last person) and Integral Humanism, which aimed at creating a harmonious society where economic, social, and spiritual needs are balanced. Shri Makwana's speech explored how both leaders' philosophies continue to influence and run parallel in India's quest for equality and justice. He praised Dr. Ambedkar for his contribution to creating a more inclusive India by advocating for the rights of the marginalized, and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya for fostering unity and prosperity through self-reliance and indigenous thought. Shri Makwana concluded by urging attendees to draw inspiration from these towering figures to address contemporary issues of inequality and injustice in India.

The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Alok Kumar Chakrawal, in his address, spoke passionately about the relevance of Ambedkar and Upadhyaya in today's rapidly changing world. He highlighted how their philosophies offer enduring solutions to contemporary problems, particularly in areas such as social justice, governance, and education. Hence, elaborated on the justification for the seminar of how this theme and title needs an in-depth scholarly reflection. Prof. Chakrawal urged the audience to "embrace Ambedkar and Upadhyaya in

every small step of your life, your institution, and your community.” He argued that by practicing their teachings in everyday actions, one could create a ripple effect that would benefit national development as a whole.

Prof.Chakrawal also reflected on the importance of institutions like GGV in promoting the ideas of these two visionaries, encouraging scholars and students to carry forward their legacies. He stressed that Ambedkar’s dedication to constitutionalism and Upadhyaya’s focus on national unity and humanism are essential guiding lights for shaping a prosperous and inclusive India. Following the chief guest and Vice-Chancellor’s speech, Prof. Bharti Ahirwar offered her reflections on the philosophical synergies between Ambedkar and Upadhyaya. She emphasized that while their approaches to social justice differed, their underlying goal was the upliftment of society’s most vulnerable. Prof. Ahirwar highlighted the need to integrate their teachings into modern social policies and national governance.

The inauguration session concluded with a vote of thanks by Prof. Abhay S. Ranadive, Registrar GGV, who expressed gratitude to the Chief Guest, Guest of Honor, and all other dignitaries and participants. The session also witnessed the ceremonial release of the seminar’s souvenir, which is the compilation of research abstracts, and reflections from various scholars on the theme of the seminar. Seminar was brought to its gracious end with the felicitation of souvenir to all the guests present and auditorium saw its grace with audience standing in nation’s pride singing National anthem.



*Photo: Release of the seminar’s souvenir*



## High Tea Followed by-

### Plenary Session – Hall No. 1, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagaar (Auditorium GGV)

**Chair-**Prof. Ram Krushna Pradhan, Dean Social Science and Head of the Department of Political Science, GGV

#### Panellist-

1. Professor Pravin Kumar Mishra, Department of History, GGV
2. Professor Pratibha J Mishra, Department of Social Work, GGV
3. Professor Gyan Ranjan Swain, GMU, Odisha



*Photo: Panellist at the Plenary session*

The plenary session held at Hall-1 of GGV featured three prominent speakers who delved into the educational and social philosophies of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. Professor Pravin Kumar Mishra from the Department of History initiated the session by discussing the visions of these two leaders, particularly focusing on their perspectives on education. He emphasized that while Ambedkar viewed education as a tool for social emancipation, especially for marginalized groups, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's philosophy of *Integral Humanism* stressed holistic development grounded in Indian cultural values. Professor Mishra underscored the relevance of both thinkers' ideas today, highlighting how their educational models promote both individual and societal growth. He concluded by reflecting on solitude as a philosophy of humanity, urging the audience to see it beyond mere humanism.

Professor Pratibha J Mishra from the Department of Social Work followed, posing a reflective question on the contemporary relevance of Ambedkar and Upadhyay's thoughts. She noted that society has drifted from its foundational values, citing the Nirbhaya case, the Kolkata rape case, and the increasing divorce rates as evidence of this moral decline. Drawing from personal experiences, she argued that embracing the values of both leaders could help address these societal issues, particularly the erosion of respect for women and the weakening of family structures. Her speech ended with a call to adopt the teachings of Ambedkar and Upadhyay in everyday life for a more just and harmonious society.



Professor Gyan Ranjan Swain from the Department of Political Science presented a comparative analysis of the two thinkers' perspectives on social justice. He highlighted that Ambedkar's constitutional approach centered on individual rights and justice, whereas Upadhyay's *Integral Humanism* prioritized societal well-being, drawing inspiration from Vedic traditions. Despite their different backgrounds and influences—Ambedkar from a Western-educated urban setting and Upadhyay from a rural one—Professor Swain argued that both thinkers aimed at societal upliftment, albeit through different means. He concluded by pointing out the need for more research on Upadhyay's work, which has received comparatively less attention than Ambedkar's. The session offered a rich exploration of their ideologies and their significance in addressing modern social challenges.



*Photo : Q/A session, Plenary Session*

### **Lunch Break- (14:00-14:30)**

*Technical session :1 (14:30 PM to 4:30 PM)*

*Venue: Hall – 01, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagar (Auditorium GGV)*

*Chair- Dr. Sashmita Patel, Head of department Social Work, GGV*



**T**he event started by anchor Divya Jaiswal welcoming the Chair professor Sashmita Patel from Social Work Department followed by Felicitation ceremony by Dr.Amit Kumar Gupta Associate professor Department of Political Science GGV. Miss Divya then acknowledged the audience with the theme of the session followed by presentations by the scholars of different departments and universities.

*Photo: Felicitation of Chair*

### **Presentations: -**

**Mr. Praveen Kumar, Department of Commerce, GGV**

***Title: “Education and Empowerment: Contemporary relevance of the thoughts of Ambedkar.”***

Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar’s research paper discusses the interconnectedness of education and empowerment, emphasizing their complementary roles in social change. He argues that education fosters social and economic rationality, ensuring social equality and promoting overall societal development.



*Photo: Presenter*

**Miss Soochi Pathak, PhD. Scholar, Department of Political science, GGV**

***Title “Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay: Integral Humanism ”***

The speaker discussed Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay’s Integral Humanism philosophy, which emphasizes harmonious development of individuals and society by balancing material and spiritual values. Upadhyay believed society is prior to the nation and that “Dharma” should guide actions.

**Mr. Harsh Raj, Department of political Science, GGV**

***Title “Epistemology of Dindayal Upadhyay integral humanism - An analysis”***

Integral humanism advocates for a holistic approach to development, focusing on individual and societal well-being. It promotes decentralized governance, local autonomy, and self-reliance, reflecting India’s socio-political scenario. Upadhyay emphasizes global harmony and humanity as the foremost dharam for every society.

**Miss Binata Mahato, Department of Education, GGV**

***Title “Reflection of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay integral humanism in tribal life of Mahali”***

The paper discusses the Impact of Dindayal Upadhyay’s philosophy on the Mahali tribe, a tribal community originating from Santhal. Mahali, known as Artisans, use bamboo products for daily life and contribute to sustainable development. They live in small villages, showcasing Upadhyay’s ideals in the Indian social structure.

**Dr Vikas Rajpopat, Department of journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**

***Title “Education as empowerment in the film Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar (2000)”***

The paper discusses the film Babasaheb Ambedkar (2000), which portrays education as a key tool for social change. It highlights Ambedkar’s journey of overcoming social and economic barriers to pursue higher education, challenging the oppressive caste system, and advocating for constitutional reforms. The film highlights Ambedkar’s transformation from a victim to a national leader.



**Praveen Kumar  
Chaubey, Journalism and Mass  
Communication, GGV**  
*Title “An analysis of the Rural  
centric Programs of Pandit  
Deendayal Upadhyay and their  
Relevance in current scenario”*

Mr. Praveen discussed Upadhyay’s belief in village development as the key to national development, emphasizing the welfare of Antyodaya, the last in man-made social hierarchies. He also discussed,

*Photo: Presenter*

Upadhyay’s decentralization system, agricultural development in villages, and how the government uses Upadhyay’s ideals to distribute values in society.

**Mr. Rajkamal Patel, PhD. Scholar, Department of Political Science, GGV**  
*Title “Ambedkar vision of India: cosmopolitanism and Bhartiyata”*

Mr. Rajkamal’s paper highlights Ambedkar’s views on contemporary social hierarchy and how his vision helped society change. Ambedkar’s ideals of equality, fraternity, justice, and social change led to Affirmative Action, focusing on the welfare of people and upliftment of scheduled caste and communities. This relevance is still relevant today.

**Mr Nishant Tiwari, Journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**  
*Title “From Print to Digital: the transition of Dr Ambedkar's thoughts to the medium of audio in the context of life and thoughts of Dr BR Ambedkar podcast”*

Mr. Tiwari’s paper presentation highlights the shift in Ambedkar’s ideas’ dissemination in the modern era, with podcasts making his philosophies more accessible and highlighting his relevance in equality and human rights discussions, enabling global outreach.

**Miss Kaushalya Kumbuj, Sant Gahira Guru Vishwavidyalaya, GGV**  
*Title “Criticism of caste System - Ambedkar’s Analysis”*

Miss Kaushalya discussed Ambedkar’s critique of the caste system, highlighting the introduction of the rigid caste system by MANU and his book MANUSMRITI. She emphasized the sub division of labour, leading to inequalities in India, as one cannot move between castes and further strengthens the caste system.



**Mr Nirmal Bag, PhD. scholar, Department of Political Science, GGV**

***Title “Transcending Dualities: Deendayal Upadhyay's integration of timeless values with contemporary Progress”***

The paper presented by the speaker explains why India has never experienced an individual revolution like the French Revolution, citing Upadhyay's holistic approach and community welfare as the foundation. Despite modernity overpowering spirituality, India still values these principles in contemporary life.

**Mr. Rahul Tiwari, PhD. Scholar Department of Political Science, GGV**

***Title “Integral Humanism: A Holistic approach to societal harmony and contemporary development”***

Mr. Tiwari discussed how Vedanta Philosophy influenced Upadhyay towards Integral Humanism, a holistic approach for social development, critiquing Western capitalism and communism for ignoring spiritual values and individuality.

**Miss Uma Yadav, PhD. Scholar Department of Political Science Department, GGV**

***Title “Ambedkar's vision on federalism”***

Miss Uma presented Ambedkar's views on national development, emphasizing the need for center and state partnerships. She criticized local government for its potential to multiply illogical virtues and emphasized the importance of individual units for social change.

**Mr Augustmuni Mishra, Journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**

***Title “Representation of Dr Ambedkar's anti-caste ideology and human rights: an exploratory study of X handle- The Dalit Voice”***

The Dalit Voice's paper explores Dr B.R. Ambedkar's anti-caste ideology and human rights advocacy on social media platforms like X. The study analyses how Dalit activists use digital media to spread Ambedkar's messages of equality and social justice.

**Mr. Parish Joshi, Journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**

***Title Title “Photography as a tool of social change examination Dr BR Ambedkar Public imagery in Indian media”***

Mr. Joshi's creative poster successfully simplified and highlighted Ambedkar's philosophies, making them easy to understand for a broader audience. By using visuals and accessible language, it helped spread Ambedkar's ideas of social justice and equality, even to those with limited formal education.

**Mr. Shivang Das, Journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**

***Title “B.R. Ambedkar's Views through cartoons and Posters”***

Unnati Syama Sundar's book, No Laughing Matter: The Ambedkar Cartoons, 1932-1956, explores the historical injustices faced by Dr B.R. Ambedkar, a Dalit rights champion, by upper-caste elites and the media, which trivialized his fight against caste oppression and reinforced social hierarchies.

**Mr. Arun Naik, PhD. Scholar department of Political Science GGV**

***Title “BR Ambedkar and the quest for Social Justice: a constitutional perspective”*** Mr. Naik's paper discusses Dr B.R. Ambedkar's vision for social justice in India, enshrined in the Constitution. Ambedkar aimed to eliminate caste, religion, and gender inequalities, introducing provisions like equality before the law and affirmative action.



**Photo: presenter**

**Mr. Shubham kumar, GGV**

***Title “How Education is the catalyst for social change and empowerment”***

He talked about the idea of Ambedkar advocating the idea Education for all irrespective of caste biases as Education is the only power that can build rationality, by education he meant knowledge and the more knowledge the more is the development of rational thinking which will serve for eradication of ill mindsets and narrow mindedness and can bring every individual of the society under same roof and giving them equal opportunities to excel in the field they want to and bringing about social change gradually.

**Mr. Ravindra , Department of Political Science, GGV**

***Title “The role of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar for the empowerment and development of Scheduled Castes”***

In the paper presented by Mr. Ravindra he laid down the contributions of Ambedkar in Fighting for rights of scheduled castes, he mentioned the Mahad Satyagraha and many events that marked Ambedkar as social revolutionist

**Mr. Pankaj Kumar Gupta, GGV**

***Title “B.R. Ambedkar's social philosophy and contemplation”***

He focused on Ambedkar's social philosophy centered on achieving equality, social justice, and the eradication of caste-based discrimination. He advocated for the education and empowerment of marginalized communities, critiqued the oppressive Hindu caste system, and worked to promote political and economic reforms for the upliftment of the oppressed.

**Miss. Arta Barik, GM University Sambalpur**

***Title “Education as tool of empowerment: The legacy of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar”***

Miss Arta in her paper explained how Ambedkar thought that education raises rational thinking in humans and brings social reforms and acts as catalyst for development of Ideas of equality overpowering the narrow mindsets.

**Mr.Naved Akhtar Khan, Phd scholar department of political science, GGV**

***Title “Ambedkar view in the caste system and the need for caste consensus in contemporary India”***

Mr. Naved in his paper dealt with the views of Ambedkar who viewed the caste system as a deeply oppressive social structure that perpetuated inequality and discrimination, particularly against Dalits. He believed that the annihilation of caste was essential for true social justice and equality in India. In contemporary India, there is a need for caste consensus to address ongoing caste-based inequalities and foster unity, ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens.



Photo: Presenter

**Miss Rani Gupta, Phd Scholar Department of Political Science,GGV**

***Title “Impact on Poverty and caste in Indian Politics”***

In her paper she highlighted that Political parties frequently mobilize support through caste-based alliances and promises of economic upliftment, reinforcing caste divisions while addressing poverty. Despite all the efforts of Ambedkar bringing affirmative actions and related provisions , India continues to be in clutches of Poverty and discrimination and political parties use them for vote bank politics.

**Mr.Bijay Behra, Department of Political Science, GGV**

***Title “ Converging goals, Diverging Paths: Ambedkar’s and Upadhyay’s Philosophies of social and national development”***

Mr.Bijay’s paper findings were, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Deendayal Upadhyay both sought social and national development but through diverging philosophies. Ambedkar focused on eradicating caste-based inequalities and empowering marginalized communities through constitutional democracy, social justice, and equality. In contrast, Upadhyay’s philosophy of "Integral Humanism" emphasized cultural unity, spiritual nationalism, and the organic development of society, stressing harmony over caste divisions without dismantling them.



While both aimed for a just society, Ambedkar prioritized social revolution, whereas Upadhyay advocated for national cohesion rooted in traditional values.

**Mr. Pyagyan Sahu, Department of Journalism and Mass communication**

***Title “ Philosophy of Ambedkar with reference to Muknayak and Magazines”***

In his paper Mr Sahu laid emphasis on how Dr. B.R. Ambedkar used Muknayak (1920) and other magazines as platforms to articulate his philosophy of social justice, caste eradication, and the upliftment of Dalits. Through these publications, he criticized the caste system, exposed social inequalities, and advocated for the rights of marginalized communities. Ambedkar's writings in these magazines emphasized education, political participation, and social reform as essential tools for empowerment.

**Mr. Pranay Gautam, Department of Journalism and Mass communication.**

***Title “Portrayal of Upadhyay's views in Indian newspapers and magazines”***

Findings of the paper : Deendayal Upadhyay's views, especially **Integral Humanism**, are frequently highlighted in Indian newspapers and magazines, focusing on **self-reliance**, **cultural values**, and social harmony. His critique of Western materialism and balanced development approach is often linked to modern **BJP ideology** and India's political thought.



*Photo: Concluding Speech by Dr. Sashmita Patel*

*Technical Session – 02 (14:30pm to 16:00 pm)*

*Venue: Hall – 02, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagar, GGV*

*Chair – Prof. Rajkumar Nagwanshi, Head of the Department, Economics GGV*

The program was started by Akash Tawar, a faculty of political science department. In which he described the theme of the seminar to the people and participants who are present there. Dr Amit Kumar Gupta, associate professor in the political science department was also present there.



*Photo: Dr.Rajkumar Nagwanshi*

A total of 11 people presented their research paper, the details of which are follows:

**Vaibhav Singh Thakur, Department of Pharmacy, GGV**

***Title “Integral Humanism, a holistic framework for sustainable development in the modern era”***

Vaibhav's presentation on Integral humanism emphasizes holistic individual development, 'Antyodaya', and its key aspects include economic decentralization, social harmony, technology-value balance, and the integration of Eastern and Western philosophy. This blend offers a mixed view of lifestyle.

**Ruchika Dhruwey, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**

***Title “Understanding Babasaheb Ambedkar’s media influence: insights from print publications and interviews”***

The presentation explores how Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts influenced media coverage, particularly in newspapers like Mooknayak and Janta, which focused on Dalits and Adivasis. The study reveals that Ambedkar's ideologies significantly influenced events like the Salt Satyagraha and Mahar movement.

**Nilima Sahu, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**

***Title “The presentation of social justice in traditional Gond art and the graphic novel ‘Bhimayan’”***

The speaker discussed the influence of traditional Gond art on social justice, highlighting its free-hand nature and the influence of the graphical novel 'Bhimayan' on Babasaheb Ambedkar's life experiences. The study concluded that Gond art and the novel have a significant impact on social justice.

**Pankaj Chandra, Department of Political Science, Atal Bihari Vajpayee University, Bilaspur**

***Title “ The relevance of the thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay on the present scenario of India”***

The speaker discussed Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay's concept of integral humanism, which emphasizes holistic development and rural development for success and prosperity. The study aimed to understand the relevance of Ambedkar's and Upadhyay's ideas in the current Indian scenario, concluding that their ideologies are omnipresent and fundamental virtues of society.

**Dr Pramod Kumar Gupta, Department of Political Science, GGV**

***Title “Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay: Integral humanism and rural-based development.”***

The study aimed to understand the interrelationship between integral humanism and rural-based development, emphasizing the importance of societal analysis and individual growth. Pt. Upadhyay, a holistic thinker, emphasized family-based industries and temples as social centers. Realizing one may lead to the other.



Photo: Presenter and the audience

**Aparna Nirmalkar Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, GGV**

***Title “Dr.B.R. Ambedkar: social justice and equality. ”***

The study explores Dr. Ambedkar's life experiences and their impact on his views on social justice and equality. It highlights the caste struggle and Ambedkar's early efforts for equality, emphasizing the importance of individual value in society.

**Shivani Pandey and Vinay Raj, Department of History, GGV**

***Title “ Dr BR Ambedkar: criticism of the caste system.”***



The study critiqued India's caste system, highlighting its role in social and political inequality and hindering nation development. Dr. BR Ambedkar's ideas were analyzed, concluding that Ambedkar's thoughts are still relevant in the current situation.

**Kalpana Priya, Department of Department of Education, GGV**

***Title "Exploring Dr BR Ambedkar's perspectives on indigenous knowledge system."***

The study aimed to understand Dr. BR Ambedkar's views on indigenous knowledge systems, focusing on the caste system and its role in social evil and democracy. Dr. Ambedkar advocated for the annihilation of caste and its oppressive prevalence, aiming to dismantle it.

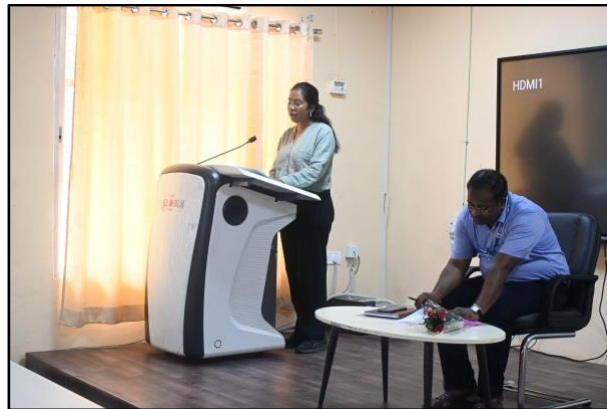


Photo: Presenter

**Dr Pyarelal Adile,**

***Title "Contribution of Dr Ambedkar in social harmony: A study"***

The study aimed to understand Dr. Ambedkar's role in promoting social harmony in post-independence India. It emphasized equality both socially and legally, and suggested instilling Ambedkar's philosophy in Indian society. The author proposed making 14 April, Ambedkar's birthday, world knowledge day, and offering scholarships in his name. The study concluded that Ambedkar's life exemplified the quest for social harmony.

**Bhoomeshwar Singh Rathore, Department of History, GGV**

***Title "Religious and caste identity in the modern India"***

The study analysed government reports and graphics to understand the relevance of caste and religious identity in Indian society. It suggested that caste identity initially disintegrated societies, but later integrated marginalized communities due to insecurity and fear of oppression. Dalit politics and patriotism were found to be interrelated.

**Akash Tawar (Ad hoc faculty), Department Political Science, GGV**

***Title "The role of Dr. Ambedkar's political thought in shaping electoral narratives on social justice and economic equity."***

The study aimed to understand Babasaheb's role in shaping electoral narratives on social justice and economic equity, drawing from Ambedkar's work on casteism. It suggested caste is a political position used for political gains, and proposed a socialist view of administration.

In the last part of the session, prof. Nagwanshi made some comments on the presentations of the speakers. He shared informative things on this subject and also gave information about many measures for future research work. After that, prof. Amit Gupta thanked him by giving him a memento and with this the session ended.

*Technical Session: 03 (14:30 pm to 16:30pm) – online*

*Venue: hall – 02, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagar, GGV*

*Chair: Prof. Seema Pandey, Head History Department, GGV*



*Photo: Online session chaired by Dr. Seema Pandey*

The presentations:-

**DR. Nikita Gadani, Assistant Professor, Indus University**

***Title “Unlocking potential through Education: Dr B.R. Ambedkar’s vision”***

Dr Nikita discussed the importance of education in unlocking hidden potential and focusing on primary education, as B.R Ambedkar emphasized. Education can benefit individuals and society, uplifting downtrodden classes for social, economic, and political uplift, ultimately producing excellent citizens for the nation.

**Harekrushna Pradhan, Doctoral Scholar, Dept. of J & MC, Fakir Mohan University, Vyasa Vihar, Odisha**

***Title “Dr B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision of Social Justice: A critical study of Caste Abolition in Modern India”***

Mr. Pradhan highlighted social justice as a balancing wheel between the haves and have-nots. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, influenced by Rousseau, championed equality and enshrined reservation principles for SCs/STs to improve their education, economics, and social status. He aimed to demolish caste discrimination through the enactment of the Constitution.

**Nisha Girish Bhai Paramar, PhD Research Scholar, School of International studies and Diaspora; Gujarat University**

***Title “ Dr B.R. Ambedkar vision of Federalism and its relevance in current Indian state-centre relations.”***

Mr. Nisha presented the draft constitution of India, led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which divided power between the union and state governments. Ambedkar aimed for a strong center and federation, akin to the USA, to represent India’s diversity and address administration issues. This hybrid model demonstrates the pluralistic nature of Indian politics.



*Photo: Online Presenters*

**Arunima Agrawal, Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (MP) and Neha Malviya, Research Scholar, Sociology and Social Work Department, Dr Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.**

***Title “ Impact Assessment of DAY NRLM on Women Empowerment in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh.”***

The presentation discusses the DAY-NRLM initiative, also known as Aajeevika Mission, which empowers rural women through self-reliance and livelihood assistance. Women in SHGs improve their economic, social, and psychological conditions, but face challenges like loan delays and price issues. Proper planning and monitoring are needed for women’s inclusion.

**Raj Gohel, Senior Research Fellow, School of International Studies and Diaspora**

***Title “Dr B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision and the contemporary social landscape: Addressing modern challenges”***

Mr. Raj's presentation highlighted Ambedkar's support for human rights and equality, advocating against social evils like untouchability and advocating for women and workers' rights. He stressed the need for a society based on equality and fraternity, land redistribution, tenancy reforms, and empowering the rural poor.

**Mirza Mosin Beg Guljar Beg, Research Scholar, Milind College of Arts, Sambhajinagar**  
***Title " Criticism of caste system (Dr B.R. Ambedkar)"***

Mirza's research explores the link between caste and untouchability, highlighting how the system condemns large groups to degradation and natural slavery, hindering brotherhood and national unity. Untouchability is a rare phenomenon in Hindu society, limiting social progress and expressing the fullest expression of caste.

**Vikas Singh Chauhan, Student, Hindu College Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh**  
***Title "Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Ji's Integral Humanism Philosophy and its Relevance"***

Mr. Vikas highlighted Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's concept of Integral Humanism, which emphasizes the importance of tyag, tapasya, seva, and balidaan in building a political, social, and economic model that respects diversity and does not adopt a one-size-fits-all approach, making it an ideal model for India.

**Debendra Kumar Pradhan M.A in Political Science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh**  
***Title "Reimagining Rural India: Deendayal Upadhyaya's Vision of Holistic Village."***

Mr. Debendra, a student from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya's Department of Political Science, believes that the next phase of progress in India lies in the villages. He emphasizes the need for a new focus on rural planning to overcome unhealthy urbanization and poverty. Despite urbanization, rural populations still face misery due to exploitation by moneylenders, caste, and lack of opportunities.

**Ambuj Kumar Shrivastava and Pravinya Shrivastava**  
***Title "Philosophical approach of Ambedkar and relevance in contemporary period"***

Mr. Shrivastava emphasized Ambedkar's philosophical approach, emphasizing the relationship between individuals and society. He believed that eliminating economic and social inequalities is crucial for democracy's true form. Ambedkar believed that India's backwardness is due to delayed land-system changes and that democratic socialism can increase economic efficiency and productivity.



## Valedictory session: Hall No. 1, Rajat Jayanti Sabhagaar (Auditorium GGV)

The one-day seminar on the Social Philosophy of Ambedkar and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay was a significant gathering that highlighted the enduring impact of these two influential thinkers on Indian political thought and social values. The event was graced by Honourable Vice Chancellor Alok Chakrawal and other distinguished guests, who emphasized the relevance of Ambedkar's and Upadhyay's philosophies in addressing contemporary societal challenges. The keynote address and the valedictory report provided valuable insights into how their ideas continue to shape India's socio-political landscape, particularly in promoting equality and justice.

The valedictory session of the event was marked by insightful speeches and reflections on the proceedings. The session began with a closing address by the Vice-Chancellor, who emphasized the importance of integrating the teachings of Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. He highlighted how much significance integral humanism holds in our every small step leading its way to making humans out of us. Professor Gyan Ranjan Swain provided a comparative analysis of Ambedkar and Upadhyay's visions, highlighting their distinct but complementary approaches to social justice and community development. Prof. Bharti Ahirware, OSD development Section gave a vote of thanks on the university's successful conducting of the seminar and all those who made it a success by highlighting upon the technical know-hows of how seminar was put to its shape. Convenor R.K. Pradhan concluded the speeches by thanking all participants and reflecting on the overall success of the event. The proceedings and key highlights of the sessions were then presented by Dr Amit Kumar Gupta, who offered a comprehensive and detailed overview of the seminar. Dr Gupta presented report like proceedings on the whole day of seminar and key takeaways, ensuring details and core messages of the event were effectively captured as highlights.



*Photo : welcoming dignitaries for the valedictory session*



Photo: Address by Vice Chancellor Alok Chakrawal



Photo: Valedictory Report by Dr.Amit Gupta

The seminar culminated in a prize distribution ceremony, recognizing scholars for their research contributions, which underscored the importance of academic discourse in furthering the legacies of Ambedkar and Upadhyay. Attendees left with a renewed understanding of how the principles advocated by these thinkers have created a strong framework for affirmative action and social advancement in India. Ultimately, the event served as a reminder of the vital role that education and dialogue play in fostering a more inclusive and equitable society, reflecting the ongoing relevance of their work in today's world.



*Photo: Prize Distribution*

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