

Gandhi Pedia

GANDHIAN STUDIES CENTRE

SRI Y.N.COLLEGE

(Thrice Accredited by NAAC at "A" Grade)



Prof. M. Jagannadha Rao, Vice Chancellor, AKNU, Rajamundry, Unveiling Gandhi Statue



Prof. M. Jagannadha Rao, Vice Chancellor, AKNU, Rajamundry, visited Gandhi Studies Centre



Prof. K. Ram Mohan Rao, Vice Chairman, APSCH inaugurated Three Month Certificate Course



Sri V.V. Lakshminarayana, Former J.D., C.B.I. visited Gandhi Studies Centre



Our college staff members garlanding Gandhiji's statue on his 151st Birth Anniversary



Dr. C. Satyanarayana Rao distributing prizes to winners of the Competitions on Gandhi

Editorial Team:

Dr. A.P.V Appa Rao, Principal
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Dr. P. Venkata Subba Rao, Director, Gandhian Studies Centre
Dr. K .Sushil Paul, HOD, PG English
Sri I.Prabhara Rao, Asst. Professor in M.B.A
Kum. G.Rupanjani, Asst. Professor in M.B.A

TO LOSE
PATIENCE
IS TO LOSE
THE BATTLE.

- MAHATMA GANDHI



THE ART OF LIVING



Gandhian Studies Centre organized a Peace Rally



Sri Pydikondala Manikyala Rao, Ex-Minister of AP, inaugurated a Peace Rally from Ambedkar Centre to Peechupalem



Prasad Thotakura, Founder President, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial of North Texas U.S.A, inaugurated Three Month Certificate Course



Gandhian Studies Centre organized a Peace Rally



Gandhian Studies Centre Students participated in Agricultural Fieldwork i.e., Sramadana



Gandhian Studies Centre organized a program on "Sapling Plantation"



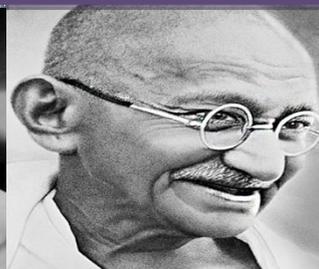
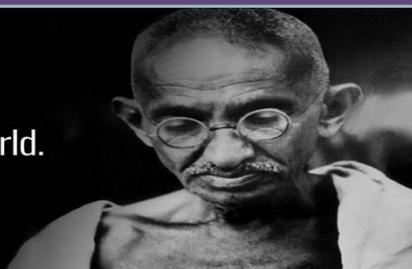
Smt. Medha Patkar, Environmental Protectionist released a news letter on Gandhiji



Ms. Joan Huguenard, Kellogs Universtiy California, U.S.A

In a **gentle** way, you can **shake** the world.

- Mahatma Gandhi



MY RELIGION IS BASED ON TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE.

TRUTH IS MY GOD

NON-VIOLENCE IS THE MEANS OF REALISING HIM.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhiji's Life and Works in Brief

Birth and Parents

Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, at Porbandar. Mohandas or Mohan was youngest of the three sons of Putlibai and Karamchand Gandhi. The latter had been Prime Minister successively in three Kathiawar States. He was straight and true as steel, known for his steadfastness and loyalty. The little house where Gandhi was born is today the "Kirti Mandir".

Early Influences

Putlibai was a traditional Indian woman, devoted to her home and family, deeply religious and austere. These qualities left a deep impression on young Gandhi. Another powerful influence of Gandhi's early life was seeing King Harishchandra, in the play, suffer for, but finally triumph in, his adherence to Truth. The boy Gandhi aspired to do no less.

Schooling

At school, first the primary at Porbandar, and later the Albert High School, Rajkot, Gandhi showed no particular brilliance, played no games, avoided company. He read little beyond text books, but respected his teacher, though, even at his bidding, he would not copy from his neighbour's answers.

Kasturba and Laxmidas

Marriage with Kasturba, at the age of thirteen, was almost a play. But Gandhi began as a jealous and possessive husband; he wanted to make his illiterate wife an ideal one. The other person he was much attached to was his eldest brother Laxmidas. When their father was no more, it was Laxmidas who helped to educate him and sent him to England for legal studies.

In London

Putlibai let Gandhi go abroad only after he vowed to lead a chaste and simple life. For a while Gandhi was tempted to ape English dress and manners. But soon he returned to simplicity. A vegetarian by tradition he soon became one by conviction, joining and working actively for the London Vegetarian Society. He was called to the Bar in June 1891.

The challenge in South Africa

In 1893, Gandhi went to South Africa to handle a case. But though his legal work was soon over, he remained there for 21 years, fighting for Indian rights and defending indentured labour in low courts against discrimination. In this he was assisted by European staff and associates like Polak and Kallenbach.

Ashram Settlement

In founding and running his Ashram settlement at Phoenix and Tolstoy farm, Gandhi was much influenced by Tolstoy and Ruskin towards leading a simple community life. The third of "the moderns" who impressed Gandhi was Raj Chandra, the Jain philosopher and intellectual.

Service in hour of need

Gandhi combined his opposition to wrong with the compassion for the wrong-doer. During the Boer War and the Zulu Rebellion he helped the Government at the hour of its need, by raising Indian Ambulance and Stretcher-bearer Corps which served close to the line of fire. Gandhi was awarded medals for this service.

The Indian struggle

The Natal India Congress founded by Gandhi in 1894, on lines similar to the Indian National Congress, and later the British Indian Committee in the Transvaal fought against restriction on Indian trade, movement and residence. During the campaign against the 'Black' Registration Act, Gandhi lit a grand bonfire of thousands of the registration certificates.

The Tolstoy Farm

The Passive Resistance Struggle was to be long-drawn-out. Thousands of satyagrahis suffered imprisonment, loss of property, trade. Tolstoy Farm was built by Gandhi on land donated by Kallenbach, as a colony for housing satyagrahis families. They did farming, grew fruit, followed simple crafts and conducted school – all noble experiments in community living.

Gokhale

The Great March: Gokhale visited South Africa in 1892, and studied the Indian problems first-hand. He met government leaders and securing promise of relief counselled Indian moderation. But the government's failure to abolish the 5 poll-tax drove them to despair. In November 1913, Gandhi led the 'Great March' from Natal into the Transvaal, defying law.

The Martyrs

After Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach were arrested and jailed. Woman too courted imprisonment. Later the government released them and set up the Solomon Commission of inquiry. C. F. Andrews and Person visited South Africa and interceded with the Government. Gandhi attended the unveiling of a Memorial for Martyrs like Nagappan and Vilvillamma.

The Mahatma Leaves

The Indian relief passed, Gandhi decided to return to India. After receiving farewell tributes, the Mahatma left South Africa in July 1914. When in England, enroute home, the Great War broke out. Gandhi helped to raise an Indian Volunteer Corps. In December, Gandhi and Kasturba sailed for India.

Voyage home

On the voyage home, Gandhi wondered what was in store for him, he prayed "Lead Kindly Light". Back in India with Kasturba, clad in simple Kathiawadi clothes, Gandhi turned to Gokhale, his "Political Guru", for guidance. He was advised to closely study the scenario, while refraining for making political speeches.

Hero's welcome

The man in South Africa, who had striven valiantly, through satyagraha, for his peoples' honour and human dignity, received a Hero's welcome everywhere. He traveled widely north and south, mostly by third class of the railways. Visiting Shantiniketan to meet Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore was like going on a pilgrimage.

Honoured by all

In Madras Natesan described Gandhi as the embodiment of godliness with the wisdom of the saint and Kasturba as the incarnation of wifely virtue. In May 1915, Gandhi settled down at Kochrab, near Ahmedabad, where he founded the Satyagraha Ashram. Honours came to him, such as, the Kaiser-I-Hind and other medals for his Ambulance Services in war.

Champaran Satyagraha

Outward trappings meant little to Gandhi. At Banaras he blamed the Princes for their love of finery. At Allahabad he declared material progress as of little worth without morality. Gandhi's first 'Satyagraha Test' in India came in Champaran, Bihar, in 1917 and it led to inquiry into the evil Indigo system and help to end it.

Sabarmati Ashram

When in 1917 plague broke out at Kochrab, Gandhi moved his Ashram to Sabarmati. Hriday Kunj became his abode; Kasturba lived in a separate Kutir, bound by her husband's vow of brahmacharya. Close at hand were the grounds where Gandhi gathered Ashram inmates, morning and evening, for prayer.

Satyagraha again

Lokmanya Tilak dominated Indian politics at this time. But, in 1918, Gandhi emerged into National Leadership through Satyagraha – for remission of land revenue in famine-stricken Kheda district; also the Ahmedabad Mills-hands' strike, during which he fasted, lest strikers weaken. At prayer meetings under a tree, he called for discipline and concern for duties, not merely rights.

Bitter Fruit

The end of the Great War brought India no freedom, only more repression. Gandhi called for country-wide hartal to protest against the Rowlatt Act of 1919. In mosques and on beaches he preached Satyagraha; pacified rioters at Bombay and Ahmedabad; but Jallianwala in Punjab was to witness an unprecedented and cold blooded massacre.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

People massed in thousands, to protest against the Government's repressive policy, at Jallianwala Bagh. Determined to "Make an example of them", the Government ordered troops to fire on the unarmed crowd. Hundreds died. Martial law and a reign of terror followed. Deeply shocked Gandhi returned his war decorations, decided to non-cooperate with a government that was evil.

Non-Cooperation is Born

The Indian National Congress at Calcutta approved of non-cooperation: boycott of law-courts, government educational institutions and foreign goods. Gandhi saw it as the only alternative to violence for redress of the Khilafats and the Punjab wrongs. The founding of Gujarat Vidyapith in November 1920 was a symbol of the national re-awakening.

Swaraj Fund and Swadeshi

"Swaraj in one year" was Gandhi's slogan. Leaders of many shades came together, as at Madras, but few trusted Swaraj could come so quickly. The people rising to Gandhi's Call, raised a 10 million rupee memorial fund for Tilak who died on August 1, 1920. A year later a spectacular bonfire of foreign cloth ushered in the era of Swadeshi.

From Yerawada to Belgaum

1922 saw an eclipse: following violence at Chauri Chaura, Gandhi suspended non-cooperation. Arrested for seditious writings for Young India and tried on March 18, he was sentenced to six years, but an operation of appendicitis brought early release from Yerawada Prison. 1924 was to see him once again at the helm at a Belgaum Congress.

'Unity' Fast

In September 1924, Gandhi imposed on himself a 21 days fast to end Hindu-Muslim tension, an act of religion which taught him to love all equally. It restored peace in the riot-ridden country, brought all leaders together, led to some cleansing of hearts. It resulted in a communal truce.

Deshbandhu's Death

1925 was a year of calamity: Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Swarajist leader, died in June at Darjeeling where Gandhi had just spent some days with him. It had brought nearer, the Mahatma who preached non-cooperation, and Deshbandhu who gave fight to the Government

to the councils. Disconsolate at his death, Gandhi wrote a touching obituary in the glow of the funeral pyre.

On many fronts

1925-28 provided two landmarks of Gandhi's leadership; Vaikom Satyagraha for giving untouchables use of temple roads, and the founding of All-India Spinner's Association. For the rest, the stage was occupied by Lajpat Rai, martyred during the Simon Commission boycott, hero of the Bardoli Satyagraha, Motilal Nehru, author of the Constitution Report, and Jawaharlal, champion of the "Complete Independence" Resolution at the Calcutta Congress.

Wheel of Time

And so the Wheel of time turned on. Gandhi's use of the bicycle- a rare performance in order to be punctual at a meeting indicated the lengths he was ready to go. And his constant companion, the Spinning Wheel, remained with him wherever he went, an instrument which spun the destiny of the country and symbolised his identification with the poor.

Salt Satyagraha

1929-30: "The Year of Grace". Gandhi was gathering his forces for onslaught on the citadel of authority. The "Salt Satyagraha" was not merely a protest against taxing the poor man's diet, or a disobedience of the salt laws. In Gandhi's eyes it was a "battle of right against might". While the world wondered, the "Dandi March" became the "first shot" in this unique fight.

Dandi March

Small though the chosen band, its 200-Mile March to the sea recalled the other "Great March" of 1913 Gandhi had led in South Africa. He had sent Viceroy Irwin an "Ultimatum" before embarking on Civil Disobedience. On "bended knees" he had asked "for bread and received a stone instead". On the night of May 5, 1930, they stole up to him like thieves in the night and arrested him.

Truce and Release

India was afire. Satyagraha, strikes, picketing, boycott of foreign goods and no-tax campaigns were the order of the day. Lakhs were jailed. Thousands suffered loss of limb, hundreds died on lathi charges, firing. Sapru, Jaykar helped to bring about a truce. Gandhi was released on June 25, 1931. While resting in Bombay, he took counsels with his associates, he wanted peace but with honour.

The Nehrus

Drawn into the political struggle, largely under Gandhi's influence, Motilal and Jawaharlal occupied the centre of the stage. At Allahabad they had presided over and addressed meetings attended by leaders like Kripalani, Tandon, Malaviya. When in February 1931, Motilal died, Gandhi felt "Widowed", and said, "What I have lost is loss for ever". Jawaharlal was a rich legacy.

Karachi Mandate

The Congress met at Karachi in March, adopted a resolution moved by Jawaharlal and seconded by Badshah Khan endorsing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. It reaffirmed the goal of "Poorna Swaraj", authorised Gandhi to represent it at the Second Round Table Conference in London. Congress also extolled the bravery of Bhagat Singh and his associates who were martyrs in the country's struggle for freedom.

Way Clear for Round Table Conference (RTC)

Official implementation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was partial. There was repression in the Frontier Province, tension in U.P. Gandhi stood by the pledge to honour the truce and acquainted Viceroy Willingdon at Simla with official branches. After a second settlement, in August, Gandhi saw the way clear for the Round Table Conference; at Bombay the nation bade him speed on August 29.

In Quest of Freedom

Malaviya, Sarojini Naidu, Madhav and Pyarelal-his secretary, Miraben and son Devdas accompanied Gandhi. On board S.S. Rajputana he was in high spirits, chatted with other passengers, made friends and played with children, held prayer meetings, spoke, examined the ship's instruments, dozed on the sunlit deck, and most of the time plied the spinning wheel.

Friends Every Where

At Suez, Port side, Gandhi received Egypt's greetings, met Indian deputations, talked to journalists. At Marseilles he met European friends, like Deenbandhu C. F. Andrews. Arriving in London on September 12, Gandhi and party proceeded to the East End, the quarter of the poor coal miners and factory hands, lived in their midst at Kingsley Hall, managed by Muriel Lester, his English hostess.

Meeting the people

Scotland Yard had provided two top detectives to guard him, but he needed none. Wherever Mahatma went, children and women, simple folk and sophisticated gentry flocked round him, as when Charles Chaplin, the famous comedian, called. And it is on record that it was Gandhi who made him laugh.

Talking to Leaders

Gandhi met many groups of intellectuals, social workers and students, addressed many meetings. He visited coal miners cottages, East-end children celebrated his birthday with candles and cakes, leaders of all shades of thought – social, political, religious – discussed India with him; for instance, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson.

Welcome in Lancashire

Gandhi visited the Cotton Mills District in Lancashire, hard hit by foreign cloth boycott. Looms were idle, chimneys unsmoking, men unemployed, women miserable. But when he talked to them, explained the plight of India's peasants, they understood him and even cheered him. And he took time off to attend the Dairy Animal show at Islington and to pat the prize-winning goats.

Futile Quest

And in the midst of all his social calls, Gandhi attended to his main business, the Round Table Conference. He pleaded fervently with the British leaders to give his country freedom, to avoid parting of ways. But they did not listen to him and he left Britain's shores empty-handed. On the way home at Villeneuve in Switzerland Gandhi met Romain Rolland, the French savant.

Fresh Ordeal

1932: Returning to India, Gandhiji saw Willingdon's Ordinance Raj everywhere: close associates and colleagues were arrested. Soon he himself was taken to Yeravda Prison. In September he fasted against the Communal violence lying under the mango tree. He stirred the Hindu conscience, that led to the Yeravda Pact. On a second fast, in May 1933, for Harijan work, he was released.

From Sabarmati to Segaoon

In July 1933, after the solemn last prayer, Gandhi disbanded the Sabarmati Ashram. In September he moved to Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha. Henceforth, the morning walks were on Wardha's plains. In November, he commenced his country-wide Harijan tour, starting from Nagpur, for rousing the masses to a sense of their duty in regard to the abolition of untouchability.

Tireless pilgrimage

The story of Gandhiji is the story of his tireless pilgrimage throughout the length and breadth of the country for the emancipation of the dumb, downtrodden masses. The tour of 1934 had, for its aim, the upliftment of the "untouchable" whom he called the "Hari Jans" or the children of god.

The Blot of Untouchability

Gandhiji addressed meetings, spoke to people everywhere of the blot of untouchability and the Hindu duty to remove it. When Bihar was devastated by the earthquake in January in 1934, he rushed there to organize relief, but he considered disaster God's punishment for the sin of the Hindus.

Retirement from Congress

In October 1934, at the Bombay Congress he parted company. He differed from Congress in the interpretation of the goal: Poorna Swaraj. For, his was much more than independence. Means mattered as much as ends. The Congress Session paved the way for the setting up the All-India Village Industrious Association.

Constructive work

Village work, Swadeshi claimed most of Gandhiji's time and attention. Jarnalal Bajaj, J. C. Kumarappa were among those who teamed up with him. He addressed constructive workers from different parts of the country, showed keen interest in such basic things as compost-making, vital for rebuilding the village economy.

Work and Prayer

Harijan upliftment dominated Gandhiji's mind; he held counsel with trusted social workers such as Thakkar Bapa. At the same time, he combined with thought and deed the act of prayer, leading the tallest of his associates to mass prayers in the Bhangi or Harijan colony. Meanwhile, the Government of India Act of 1935 was on the anvil.

Plague Relief

Relief to the plague-stricken had always a special appeal for Gandhiji whether in South Africa or in India. In 1935, Borsad and other Gujarat Villages suffered an epidemic. With Morarji Desai, Sardar Patel and other trusted lieutenants, Gandhiji toured them, stressed on sanitation, and educated the people in the riddance of rats.

Body of Mind

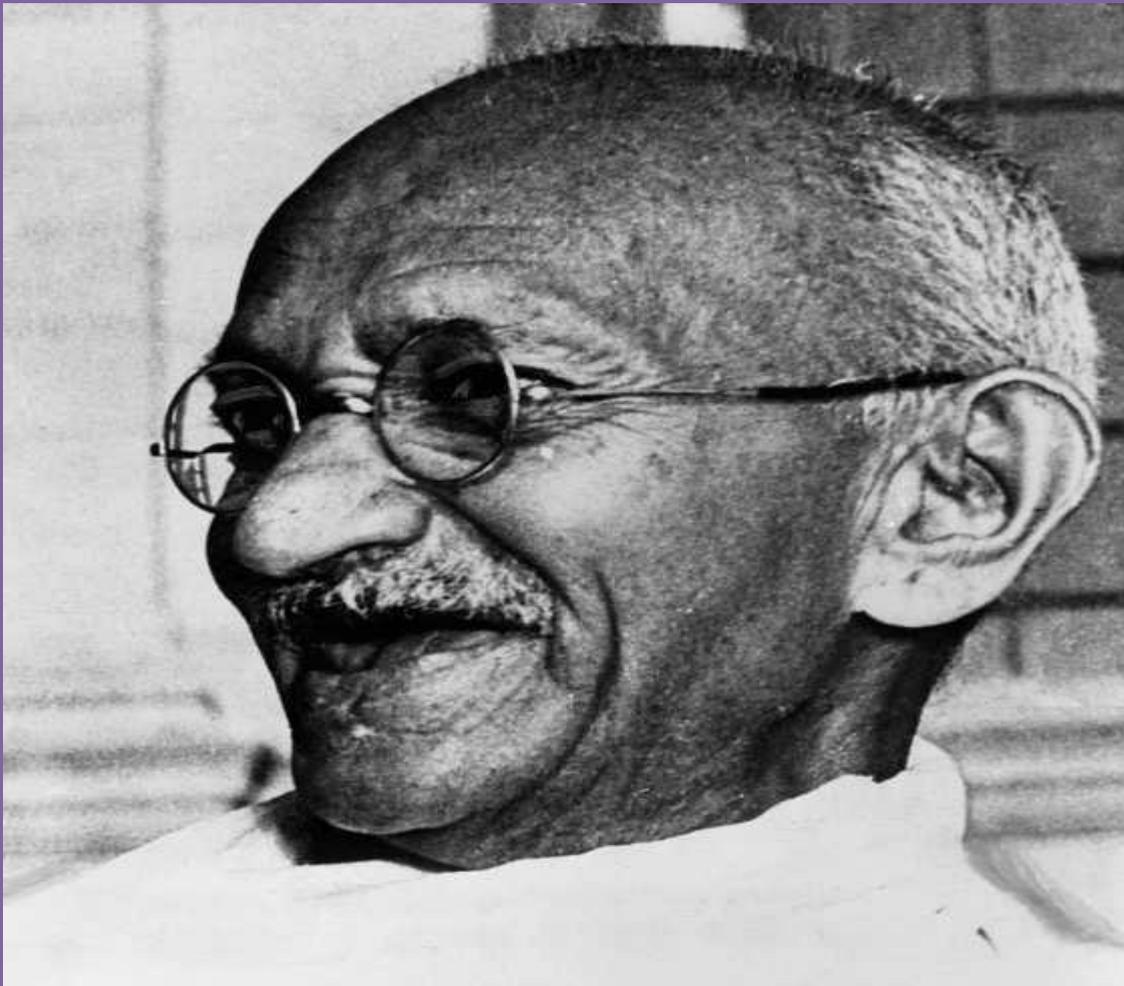
In his dynamic programme for the reconstruction of rural India, Gandhiji had the support of intellectuals like Nehru and Azad. While, in 1936, he presided over the Literary Conference at Nagpur and extolled the virtues of literature, he lost no opportunity to stress the dignity of labour, setting an example himself.

“The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.”

MAHATMA GANDHI



“The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.”



“Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.”

Gandhian Studies Centre, Sri Y.N.College

The Gandhian Studies Centre has been sanctioned by the UGC to our college in 2006-07, under the X Plan and has been renewed up to XII plan (2017). Ours is the first private aided and affiliated college in Andhra Pradesh to have the unique opportunity of having this prestigious Centre. It is a prestigious Centre of our college with a view to perpetuate the ideas and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. The main objective of this Centre is to promote, organise and undertake the study of life and thought of Mahatma Gandhi and for the study and dissemination of Gandhian thought, to promote activities both for younger generation and for the more matured Gandhian Activists and Workers and Scholars, and to translate the same into social life for the benefit of the nation.

We are extensively working for the said cause by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Photo Exhibitions, Orientation Programmes, Guest Lectures Thought and Ideology, Certificate Courses on Gandhian Philosophy, etc. The Centre has been offering a Three Month Certificate Course to inmates of Central Jail, Rajahmundry, since 2007, upon completion of which the prisoners are given a 'Remission of Imprisonment' by way of 15 days of advanced release. The Centre is also offering a 3 Months Certificate Course on Gandhian Philosophy to the students of our College and the neighboring colleges in East and West Godavari Districts. The Centre had published News Letters, Leaflets and Books on Gandhiji.

The Centre had been conducting Literary Competitions and Cultural Activities on Mahatma Gandhi, activities such as Essay Writing, Drawing, Elocution, Quiz (including Online during the Corona Pandemic), Fancy Dress Competitions, for the School, Intermediate, Undergraduate, B.Ed., and Postgraduate Students. So also Awareness programmes and social service activities like Peace Rallies, Swatch Bharat, Gandhi Sudarshana Chakra, Asana, etc. Former Ministers like Sri Pydikondala Manikyala Rao, Freedom Fighters and Gandhians have been associating with the Centre's Activities from time to time. Occasions, some of the programmes of the Centre were Telecast in Etv Bharat, EtvAndhra Pradesh & NCN City Cable, etc. Edutainment Activities too, like playing Videos, Movies and Slide Shows by Power Point Presentation on Gandhi and historical places related to his life are being done. So also Environmental Protection Awareness programmes and activities are regularly conducted.

The Centre has been working together with Sarvodaya of West Godavari, Lions Club of Narsapur, NSS Units of our College to reach out to more people and wider public. Training Programmes such as on "Awareness of Indian History and Polity & Mahatma Gandhi"

are organised once in a while in association with UG Depts. of History & Politics, such as a Three-Day Training Programme organised under RUSA 2.0 Scheme. The Centre had eminent Visitors and Scholars like Vice Chancellors, Professors, even from foreign countries, like Prof. Michael Naglar, California U.S.A., Ms. Joan Huguenard, California, U.S.A and Prof. Mark Lindley, Stanford, U.S.A.

The Centre has been conducting programmes on other occasions of National importance like, Birth and Death Anniversaries of Gandhi, Ambedkar, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Maulana Abdul Kalam, Alluri Seetharamaraju, Abdul Kalam, etc., Prisoner's Welfare Day" is celebrated every year. in the Sub-Jail of Narsapur. UNO Day, National Youth Day, National Education, Day, etc. Fruits are distributed on days like Gandhi Jayanthi to prisoners in Narsapur Sub-Jail and patients in Narsapur Government Hospital. To motivate students towards agriculture Agricultural visits to fields were also organised and students participate enthusiastically in the agricultural field work, with regard to *Srama dana* and as for vocational interest. Sibling Plantation Programmes are also conducted regularly.



Dr. C. Satyanarayan Rao, Addressing the gathering in Three Day Program on Awareness of Indian History, Polity and Mahatma Gandhi



The Student winners of various Schools participated in the District Level Drawing Competition held by GSC



Sri R.V. Subba Rao, Rtd. Scientist, BARC, addressing the Prisoners at Sub Jail, Narsapur



Dr. C. Satyanarayana Rao distributing prizes winners of the Competitions on Gandhi



Gandhian Studies centre organized a program on Swatch Bharat



Gandhian Studies Centre organized a Peace Rally



Dr. C. Satyanaraya Rao, Sec & Correspondent, addressing the gathering



Sri GVK Rama Rao, Vice President of Sri Y.N.College inaugurated Three Month Certificate Course



Dr. C. Satyanaraya Rao, Sec & Correspondent, responding to the media on the occasion of Gandhian Sudarshana Chakra Programme



Gandhi Sudarshana Chakra Program Conducted by Gandhian Studies Centre



Dr. SK. Suleman, General Manager, EDCIL, New Delhi & Sri A. Krishna Reddy, Manager, APSSDC, visited Gandhian Photo Gallery



Gandhian Studies Centre and Students Paid tribute in the way of Gandhi Aasana