UGC Sponsored

Two Day National Seminar on

Indian Philosophy: Its Relevance in the 21st Century

18th & 19th January, 2008

Venue

Thorale Bajirao Peshawe Sabhagruha, "Jnanadweepa", Thane College Campus, Chendani Bunder Road, Thane 400 601, (MS), India.

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ii



Chairman's Messsage

I have great pleasure in handing over this book of proceeding of the seminar to you. The college has been organizing National Seminars on various subjects, which help students and teachers, not only to enrich their knowledge, but to broaden their approach to life itself. It makes process of education enjoyable and creative.

The subject chosen for this year's seminar is very relevant today. Indian Philosophical tradition is ancient but not 'old'. It is not speculative and it differs distinctly from Western philosophy on many accounts. It encompasses the whole human existence. It has given birth to massive literature. Indian positive sciences and arts, both fine and performing, are deeply rooted in this tradition.

No wonder it has attracted and inspired many scientist and thinkers of the West. Schrodinger, Openheimer, Heisenberg and David Bohm, all great scientists, who are the architect of modern Western science, have openly appreciated and accepted the debt of Indian philosophical principles in inspiring their thought process. They did not stop at the level of appreciation but posed many awkward questions. David Bohm published his famous book *Wholeness and the Implicit Order* in the year 1980. The book is thought provoking, highly critical of Western Philosophy and appreciative of Easter Philosophy. At one stage he asks boldly:

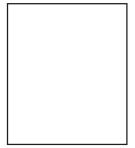
"Why then do we not drop our fragmentary Western approach and adopt these Eastern notions which include not only a self world view that denies division and fragmentation but also techniques of meditation that lead the whole process of mental operation non-verbally to the sort of quite state of orderly and smooth flow needed to end fragmentation both in the actual process of thought and in its content?"

Such examples are numerous.

What was relevant in the 20th century is more relevant today. We Indians need to learn and unlearn more of our rich tradition than West. India is dreaming to lead the world economically. If this dream is to be achieving, we should arise from our amnesia and appreciate the strength of our Philosophical moorings. I am sure the proceedings of this seminar will throw light on many dark corners and we would be richer in knowledge by the end of the day.

Thanking you,

Vijay Bedekar Chairman, Vidya Prasarak Mandal.



From the Principal's desk

India has a rich philosophical heritage right from the Vedic-Upanishadic to the Scholastic period. Commentaries over commentaries were written. Schools and sub-schools of philosophical thought were formed. Sects and subsects took birth as per the need and demands of the time, and the amount of freedom the scholars exercised.

Indian philosophical thought reached its pinnacle during that phase. Scholars from all over the world came to India to learn, understand and take back these scholarly ideas. But, at the same time, there was a need to simplify and re-write Indian philosophy as per the demand of the circumstances, mainly socio-political. For example, Jnaneshwar wrote *Jnaneshwari* and brought *Bhagvadgita* to the common man. Tulsidas wrote *Ramacharitamanas* to simplify Valmiki's *Ramayana* for simple minds. Swami Vivekananda had to give the concept of *Practical Vedanta* for depressed, ignored and illiterate people of India during pre-independence. He converted the abstract, idealistic philosophy of *Advaita Vedanta* into a clear, simple and optimistic form.

Similarly, the confused Indian of the 21st century has so called education, money and status. He is also science and technology friendly. He is not like the pre-independence Indian, or one during the independence struggle. Today, he may not have knowledge or wisdom as such, but he does have a lot of information. He has degree, money, status and freedom-at least political, economic and social. But he is totally confused, stressed, depressed, bombarded by an alien culture. He is alone. He is breaking down and losing faith in the importance of institutions like marriage, family, religion. Today he has everything but he is empty. He is in the midst of a crowd but lonely. He has learnt the means to achieve many things but is confused and therefore misuses those means.

He needs help, direction and vision.

Need for Renaissance

Thus, once again, there is the need to go back to our originals. Rethinking and re-understanding of what our enlightened and visionary thinkers had said. And hence the need for a Renaissance of ancient Indian thought.

Let us go back and see what our ancestors taught. They have thought and discussed most of the problems at indiv.Let us understand and put it in the form of today's language, so that we will be able to re-built and restructure all the institutions which man has started destroying and demolishing.

Let us begin by trying to understand what was meant when the Indian visionaries said:

- 1. Aa no bhadra kratavo yantra vishvatah (Let all noble thoughts AmZm^9mH\$Vdm) ÝVv(dœV...& come to us from every side)
- 2. Nishkama karma Attachment-free action)
 H\$_\O\{\nabla}\nabla\nab

4. Yoga

{Mind{in/ZanV..k} (Control of one's mind and nature)

5. *Purushartha* (Aims of life)

6. Rna (Debts)

7. *Ashramdharma* (Stages of life)

8. *Ahimsa* (Non-violence)

Adhqmna_my_... Non-violence is the highest dharma

9. Yatra naryastu pujyante ramante tatra devataha

`Ì Zm` fVınn\(\hat{A}\) \(\hat{V}\) \(\hat

10. Ekam sat vipra bahudha vadanti (The Ultimate is only one (but)

EH§ qV²{dàm~hì/m. dXpÝV ¼ People call him as many

11. Aham brahmasmi (I am Brahman)

Ah§~∉npñ_ &

12. Tat twam asi (You are that)

VÎd_{g\k}

13. Moksa, Nirvana, Kaivalya

kmZmXd VwH\$de`_2\kappa (Liberation is only due to knowledge)

14. Sarvamukti (Liberation of all)

15. Sat-Cit-Ananda

16. *Vasudhaiva kutumbakam* (The whole world is one family)

dgw/d HQQa-H\$_2W&

17. Sarvadharma samabhava (All religions are equal)

gd_g_^md...\\

18 . Sarveapi sukhina santu, sarve santu niramaya, sarve bhadrani pashyantu, ma kashchidapnuyat.

(May everyone be happy, may everyone be healthy, may everyone see good, may nobody attain sorrow!)

Questions

- 1. Are there only cliches to be mouthed on suitable occasions to glorify the Indian traditions? Or
- 2. Are they really pathways to follow, if suitably reinterpreted to suit the modern times?
- 3. Can they offer valid solutions for personal and social problems of the Indian of the 21st century?

There is a need for rethinking and revisiting these, and related, Indian philosophical concepts of ancient times to answer these questions.

Hence this seminar.



Prof. P.R. Bhat

Message

This seminar increases our self-awareness about our own activity and this awareness helps us produce creative philosophy. A creative work helps us to relate ourselves meaningfully with our tradition and with our neighbours.

I wish the seminar all success.

VPM's Joshi-bedekar College of Arts and Commerce, Thane.

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Programme for the National Seminar on Indian Philosophy: It's Relevance In The 21st Century

	Friday	18th January 2008	
9.00 am to 9.45 am Inaugural Session	Registration & Breakfast Chairperson: Shri. S. V. Karandikar		
9.45 to 9.55 a.m. 9.55 to 10.15 a.m.		amp, Prayer song and Inauguration of Seminar	
9.55 to 10.15 a.m.	Welcome Address by Prin. Dr. (Mrs.) S. A. Singh		
10.15 to 11.00 a.m.	Key-note Address by Dr. R. Balasubramanian		
11.00 to 11.05 a.m.	Vote of Thanks Prof. (Mrs.) R. S. Rane		
	Tea		
		Chairperson: Dr. R. Balasubramanian	
11.15 to 11.45 p.m.	Prof. S. Panneerselvam	Hermeneutical Reading of Indian Philosophy	
11.50 to 12.20 p.m.	Dr. (Mrs.) Gauri Mahulikar Dr. P. R. Bhat	Indian Philosophy: The Master-Key to Global Harmony	
12.25 to 12.55 p.m.	Dr. P. R. Bhat	Indian Philosophy: A Plea for doing Creative Philosophy	
SESSION II			
		Chairperson: Prof. S. Panneerselvam	
		Co-chairperson: Prof. (Mrs.) S. A. Naik	
1.00 to 1.20 p.m.	Dr. Kokila Shah	Relevance of Non-Violence in the Modern World with special reference to Jainism	
1.20 to 1.40 p.m.	Mrs. Asawari Bapat	Ahimsa: The foremost duty of a king	
1.40 to 2.00 p.m.	Dr. Kamini Gogri	Indian Philosophy in 21st Century - Jaina View	
2.15 to 2.45 p.m.	Lunch		
SESSION III			
		Chairperson: Dr. P. R. Bhat	
		Co-chairperson: Dr. Kokila Shah	
2.45 to 3.05 pm	Dr. R. S. Khalkar	The Ashramavyavastha in Ancient India (With special reference to Mahabharata)	
3.05 to 3.25 pm	Ms. Sneha Sharma	Purusharthas - Aims of Life	
3.25 to 3.45 pm	Prof. Sangeeta Pande	The theory of purushartha with reference to Kathopanishad	
3.45 to 4.05 pm	Prof. P. Seshadri	Purusharthas as an Answer to Existential Crises Tea	
4.05 to 4.15 p.m.		ica	
SESSION IV			
		Chairperson: Dr. (Mrs.) Gauri Mahulikar Co-chairperson: Prof. (Mrs.) S. H. Doshi	
4.15 to 4.35 p.m.	Dr. Uma Shankar	Yatra naryastu pujyante ramamnte tatra devataha - Where women are worshipped there the Gods reside	
4.35 to 4.55 p.m.	Mrs. Nutan Madiwal	Contemporary relevance of the Yoga sutras to human life	
4.55 to 5.15 p.m.	Dr. Sharmila Virkar	Gita Rahasya - A Fusion Philosophy?	

Saturday 19th January 2008				
9.30 to 10.15 am	Justice B. N. Srikrishna	Ethics and Law: Areas of Connects and Disconnects		
SYMPOSIUM				
		Chairperson: Justice B. N. Srikrishna		
10.30 to 12.30 pm		Texts, Tradition & Methods of Indian Philosophy		
	Speakers:	Dr. R. Balasubramanian		
		Dr. S. Panneerselvam		
		Dr. S. E. Bhelkey		
		Dr. P. R. Bhat		
12.30 to 1.00 pm	Discussion			
SESSIONI				
		Chairperson: Dr. S E. Bhelkey Co-chairperson: Dr. Uma Shankar		
1.00 to 1.20 pm	Dr. Mariano Iturbe	The importance of Self- Knowledge and Knowledge of		
		the Self: An Analysis from the view-point of Ramanuja		
1.20 to 1.40 pm	Prof. (Mrs.) Namita Nimbalkar	Satyagraha as the Gandhian solution to Resolve Conflict		
1.40 to 2.00 pm	Dr. Tabassum Sheikh	Influence of Indian Philosophy on Mahatma Gandhi's Struggle for a Secular India		
2.00 to 2.30 pm		Lunch Break		
SESSION II				
		Chairperson: Prof. P. Seshadri Co-chairperson: Prof. (Ms.) C.B. Kore		
2.45 to 3.05 p.m.	Mrs. Devaki Kutty	Business at its Pinnacle		
3.05 to 3.25 p.m.	Dr. M. S. Kurhade	No One Religion Holds The Keys of Heaven		
3.25 to 3.45 p.m.	Mrs. Sunita K. K.	Modern Trends in Environmental Jurisprudence: Ethics & Practices		
SESSION III				
4.15 pm onwards				
Concluding Session				
	Felicitation of the speakers at the Pre-conference workshops			
	Chairperson's Remarks Delegates' Comments	Prin. Dr. (Mrs.) Shakuntala A. Singh		
	Vote of Thanks	Prof. (Mrs.) R. S. Rane		

CONTENTS

Papers read at the UGC sponsored two day National Seminar on

Indian Philosophy: Its Relevance in the 21st Century

1.	The Task of An Indian Philosopher Today
2.	Ethics and Law – Areas of Connects and Disconnects
3.	A Hermeneutical Reading of Indian Philosophy
4.	Re-looking Indian Philosophy for the 21 st Century
5.	Relevance of Non-violence In The Modern World with Special Reference To Jainism 10 Dr. Kokila H. Shah
6.	Purusharthas as an Answer to Existential Crises
7.	Yatra naryastu poojyante ramante tatra devataha :
8.	The Asramavyavastha in Ancient India
9.	No One Religion Holds the Keys of Heaven
10.	"The Importance of Self-Knowledge and Knowledge of the Self
11.	Influence of Indian Philosophy on Gandhi's struggle for Secular India
12.	The Theory of Purusartha with reference to Kathopnisad
13.	Gita Rahasya – A Fusion Philosophy?
14.	Satyagraha as the Gandhian solution to Resolve Conflict
15.	Contemporary Relevance of the Yoga Sutras To Human Life
<i>16</i> .	Ahimsa: The foremost duty a king

17.	Indian Philosophy in 21st Century- Jaina View
18.	Purusharthas-Aims of Life
19.	Business At Its Pinnacle
20.	Environmental Jurisprudence in India: Philosophy and Practice
	Abstracts of papers read at the pre-conference workshops
1.	Fundamental Doctrines of Isavasyopanisad:
2.	Relevance of Indian Philosophy in Modern Management
3.	g(LìnZKZ nK) HKHmì`na AaqdX Xe2 Hmà^md93 Bnn A{Zb Tzlio
4.	YOGA – Yoga Chitta Vritti Nirodhah
5	~Õ VËdkmZmVm ^maVr` g{dYmZmda à^md94 àm Xm_nnKa_nno
6.	Indian Concept of Ahimsa and Its Relevance in 21st Century
7.	Nishkam Karma
8.	Yama and Niyama – The Moral Injunctions
9.	Ecofeminism
10.	"gỷ P\$mÍV {Ì nnR≯ '{Zambm' H\$ H\$mì`m _ AÛĮV XeØ"99 àm H\$L O`I r qgh
11.	A Comparative Overview of the Upanishads and Humanist Psychology
12.	Gandhian Ideology : A Study of Mulk Raj Anand's 'Untouchable