

Important Dates

- Abstract Submission - **Dec 30, 2022**
- Full Paper Submission- **Jan 15, 2023**

Instructions to Authors

- The Paper should have an abstract of not more than 300 words and the length of the full paper including tables, diagrams, illustrations and references should be between 4500 to 5000 words.
- The paper should comprise of a title page. Illustrating the title of the paper, the theme and sub theme under which the paper falls.
- The full paper should be in English or Hindi, typed in MS word in Times New Roman/ Kurtidev010, with font size 12 and the spacing for the text should be 1.5
- Referencing Style MLA/APA
- Paper should be submitted in both PDF and Word files via email- jcrp.jvbi@gmail.com

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/xwBeBqNKfq8uZ4xK9>

Registration Fee:

1. Delegate- Rs.700/-
2. Research Scholars/Students-Rs. 500/-

Mode of Payment:

1. Demand Draft/Multicity Cheque in favour of "Jain Vishva Bharati Institute"
2. Bank Transfer/RTGS in favour of Jain Vishva Bharati Institute
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How to Reach

Ladnun is connected with Delhi, Jammu, Jodhpur and Mumbai by Train. Some of the nearby railway stations are Ratanghar City (65 kms), Nagaur (90 kms), Degana (90 kms), Kuchaman City (100 kms), Jaipur (225 kms), and Ajmer (180 kms). Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner are well connected by road.

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NATIONAL SEMINAR on FORGOTTEN HISTORY OF JAIN FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

Feb. 03-04, 2023



Sponsored by
**INDIAN COUNCIL OF
HISTORICAL RESEARCH**
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Organized by
Department of Jainology and Comparative
Religion & Philosophy
JAIN VISHVA BHARATI INSTITUTE
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Jain Vishva Bharati Institute

Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, established at Ladnun, Rajasthan (India) 25 years ago, is devoted to Jainology, holistic education and training in Non-Violence. It provides higher education to students together with inculcation of spiritual and moral values in them through various courses under both domains, regular and distant education. There are 7 Departments with defined goals of academics. Besides teaching programmes, university pursues quality research, which lead to the award of Doctor Degree. Based on recent evaluations, the university has been categorized as an 'A' grade university by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and re-accredited with an 'A' grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NACC). Recently JVBI is awarded to be the "Best Deemed University in Rajasthan".

ICHR

The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It was established by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, Govt. of India (now, Ministry of Education) on 27th March 1972 on the recommendation of a Working Group set up by the Government of India in December 1971. ICHR was registered under Societies Registration Act (Act xxi of 1860) being an Act for registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies in India. The primary aim and objective of the Indian Council of Historical Research is to promote and give directions to historical research and to encourage and foster objective and scientific writing of history. The importance of giving a proper direction to historical research and of encouraging and fostering objective and scientific writing of history is being increasingly recognized in the country. The subject gains not only from the point of view of national integration but also from that of the need to inculcate a healthy respect for our cultural heritage without encouraging a blind acceptance of superstition, obscurantism and revivalism. It is equally important to promote application of historical method to the study of the social sciences and the humanities, so that an inter-disciplinary approach is achieved in an understanding of these subjects. The development and adoption of new historical methods have a bearing not only for the study of history but in improving and updating techniques and methods of social sciences and humanities as a whole. Indian Council of Historical Research would help in achieving these objectives and in enunciating and implementing a national policy for historical research.

Focal Theme of the seminar

India has been called the golden bird since ancient times, which is an indicator of prosperity and abundant

natural wealth. Because of this prosperity, foreign invaders came here, and they looted this country several times. The 'East India Company' expanded itself in such a way that it subdued most of India. There were many small efforts for independence, but in 1857, there was an organized revolution.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed in his autobiography 'My Experiments with Truth' that "when I started going abroad, my mother was not ready to send me because she feared that going abroad I would start eating meat, drinking alcohol, and consuming adultery. Everyone was defeated after explaining to the mother. It was a formidable problem. Then a Jain monk came and made me promise to renounce all these three things, then only the mother ordered me to go. Jain monks had so much influence". According to Gandhiji, among the three people who had an impact on his life, Shrimad Rajchandra was prominent. Shrimad Rajchandra was a Jain, a Shatavadhani and used to trade in diamonds and jewels in Bombay. When Gandhiji was inclined toward Christianity, he asked 33 questions to Shrimad Rajchandra. Satisfied with the answers of Shrimad Rajchandra, Gandhiji settled in his own religion with comfort and conviction.

A well-known face of the mutiny of 1857 is Maharani Laxmibai, but hardly anyone knows Amar Shaheed Amar Chand Bhanthia, the treasurer of Gwalior King, who helped Lakshmibai by opening the treasury to the financially struggling crown. Everyone knows about the martyrs like Amar Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar, Udhham Singh etc. and revolutionaries like Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, and Vinayak Damodar in the independence of India, but martyrs like Moti Chandra Shah, Udaychand Jain, Sabulal Jain and thousands of revolutionaries like Arjun Lal Sethi are lesser-known by the people. The related history is yet to be presented before the common people of this great country. Punjab Kesari Lal Lajpat Rai's grandmother was a Jain and she did not eat food without feeding any sadhu. During Gandhi's Dandi Yatra, Sarla Devi Sarabhai, a Jain, led women to the fronts of that journey.

Although Jainism preaches non-violence in all forms, whenever there was a fire in honour of the nation, Jain religious people never remained behind. In the revolt of 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar's friends Lala Hukumchand Jain, Hansi and his nephew Fakirchand Jain were hanged in front of their own Kothi by the British as they opposed their rule vivaciously.

While discharging their duties, Jain Shrivaks played a leading role in the socio-economic upliftment and awakening of political consciousness of the nation, while participating actively in various phases of freedom struggle, asahyog andolan, savinay avagya andolan

and Bharat chhodo Andolan, etc. Some of the social brethren fought in the front line, went to jail, martyred, while some remained behind the scenes to mobilize resources, give protection, and make a chain of contact.

Jain writers, magazines and social leadership played a leading role in increasing the freedom movement, creating an environment of hatred towards foreigners, strengthening the unity and integrity of India and awakening the national self-respect, but because of the lack of proper documentation and its dissemination, this historical contribution could not find a place in the most popular books of history.

Thematic Split-up/ Sub-themes: Topics to be covered in this seminar would be as follows :

- The sacrifices of prominent Jain Kings/ Queens for their motherland.
- Prominent Jain Ministers, Commanders, Treasurers, and Diwans of history.
- Contribution of Jains in the freedom revolution of 1857.
- Contribution of Jains in the freedom revolution of 1947 (Asahyog andolan, savinay avagya andolan and Bharat chhodo Andolan etc.).
- Prominent Jain fighters from different states of India like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc.
- Contribution of Jain newspapers and magazines in getting independence for India.

Expected Outcomes:

- The outcomes of the seminar will reflect on the purposes, goals, motives, and assumptions historians bring with them in regard to the study of Jain freedom fighters.
- Will understand historical theory and method and be able to identify and explain major trends and issues in Jain historiography.
- Understand, synthesize, and analyze the major themes and debates in the historiography of Jain freedom fighters in the struggle for Independence in India.
- Gain an understanding of advanced research methodologies in the field, including theory, interdisciplinary approaches, and the analysis of available primary sources.

Call for Papers

Full papers with a short abstract are invited on any of the above sub-themes suggested above. Participants are requested to mail their abstract on jcrp.jvbi@gmail.com latest by Dec 30, 2022. Acceptance of the abstract/papers would be confirmed through email. The author should mention title of the paper, author names, designation, affiliating institutions, mailing address, contact no. & e-mail ID.