



ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು

ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿ ಐಯರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಕುಲಂ 3ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಮೈಸೂರು

152^{ನೇ} ಗಾಂಧಿ ಜಯಂತಿ

02.10.2021ನೇ ಶನಿವಾರ, ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10.30 ಘಂಟೆಗೆ

ಸ್ಥಳ: ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕಾಂಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್, ವಿ.ವಿ.ಸಿ.ಇ ಆವರಣ

ಪ್ರವಚನಕಾರರು

ಶ್ರೀ ತೋಂಟದಾರ್ಯ

ಮಾಜಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಮೈಸೂರು

ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ
ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು,
ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು,
ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕೇತರರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೃಂದ.

ಉಪಹಾರ:
ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9.15 ಘಂಟೆಗೆ



REPORT ON CELEBRATION OF GANDHI JAYATHI

2021-22

On **2nd October 2021** Gandhi Jayanthi was celebrated at Sports Complex, VVCE, Mysuru. Sri Thontadarya, Former member, Vidhana Parishad was the Chief Guest.

The programme began with the prayer rendered by the group of faculty members from KP School.

Chief Guest Sri Thontadarya began his speech by greeting everyone with the Gandhi Jayanthi celebration. He said that world wide Gandhi Jayanthi is remembered as birth day of Gandhi and even Sri Lal Bhadur shastri too. He was an iconic personality and is always remembered by everyone for his service to our nation.



Addressing Gandhiji as Rashtra pita he said that he had gone through the autobiography “My Experiments with truth” which depicts Gandhiji’s life experiences and his work towards freedom movement. The autobiography seeks to explain the experiential roots of Gandhi’s activist vocation. The beginning of the autobiography traces Gandhi’s childhood and young adult life

in Rajkot and Porbandar. Gandhi recalls eating meat, a practice he later renounced, and relates that he had a rather hedonistic lifestyle in general. He admits to stealing and drinking excessively – all actions from which he now aspires to redeem himself. He explores some of his first favorite books, including the plays *Harishchandra* and *Shravana Pitrabhakti Nataka*. The latter play, in which the central figure Shravana realizes a deep respect for his parents, moved Gandhi to do the same. Gandhi married when he was only thirteen, and expresses deep regret for it, calling it “preposterously early” and fully denouncing its moral basis. Another of Gandhi’s most formative experiences was the early death of his father, Karamchand Gandhi. His later activist work was heavily informed by his early losses and mistakes. Gandhi concludes that his life’s good work, so far, has resulted from the gradual taming of his destructive passions. He states that the desire for power, which begets ignorance, greed, and violence, exists within every human being. In his view, even more pernicious than the impulse for outright physical war are these “subtler” products of the desire to control people. He argues that the only way to find salvation is to reject these impulses, embrace a virtuous and spiritual life, and actively work to create a more tolerant and just world.

In his final “Farewell” section, Gandhi writes that he never imagined these writings would transform into an autobiography. He hopes that his readers will look past the genre ascribed to his work and utilize his experience to generate insights into their own pasts and conceptions of truth. This idea of truth as an ever-evolving process of developing a mindset about the world, rather than the study of a static object, is central to Gandhi’s autobiography.



Further with these observations on the book he said that today's youth should follow his steps especially in setting goals and building their confidence. He also narrated Gandhi's academic and professional career.

Advising the audience on setting goals he said "an action becomes a habit, habit to a character and character reaches destiny". In this process Gandhi's life is the best example though he faced lot of hurdles and pitfalls. He made no difference between his private life and public life and in this regard the autobiography narrates his life fought against all odds.

The programme concluded with the vote of thanks proposed by the faculty member of VVCE, Mysuru.