Mode of presentation:
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Guidelines for Author:
- Abstracts not exceeding 300 words and full papers not exceeding 5,000 words typed on MS Word format with title, name of author(s), complete address, telephone number and e-mail of the author should reach the Director of the seminar by an e-mail attachment and the hard copy by 15th January, 2015 and full paper by 15th February, 2015 to the Programme Co-ordinator, Gandhian Studies Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam-530 003. Contact Numbers: 09849237813, 09441663874.
- A committee will review the abstracts submitted and acceptance will be communicated to the authors subsequently.
- The selected papers will be published in an edited volume.
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Registration Fee:
- For Academicians and others Rs. 500/-, for Research Scholars Rs. 300/- and Students Rs. 200/-. The participants have to pay the registration fee and obtain a receipt.

Travel and Accommodation:
- Third A/c fare will be given to out-station participants whose papers are accepted for presentation. Moderate accommodation and local hospitality will be provided to outstation participants. In case of multi-authors, only one author will be paid travel charges.

Prof. A.B.S.V. Ranga Rao
Seminar Director
Co-ordinator, Gandhian Studies Centre
Andhra University

Dr. Challa Ramakrishna
Joint-Director
Dept. of Journalism and Mass Communication
Andhra University

GANDHIAN STUDIES CENTRE
(Centre funded by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi)
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam -530 003
The press is called the fourth estate. It is definitely a power but to misuse that power is criminal. I am a journalist myself and would appeal to fellow journalists to realize their responsibility and to carry on their work with no idea other than that of upholding the truth. (Gandhi, Harijan, April 27, 1947)

Dear colleague

The Gandhian Studies Centre of Andhra University, Visakhapatnam since its inception has been making persistent efforts to contribute to the corpus of literature on Gandhi. With its proven track, it has distinguished itself among other such centres. As part of its schedule, it is organizing a National seminar on “Gandhi, Ethics and Journalism” on 20 – 21 March 2015 in Visakhapatnam. You are requested to participate in it. The aim of the seminar is to offer critical and thoughtful insights into Gandhi Ethics and Journalism. Your participation in it by way of presenting a scholarly and analytical paper would augur well for the discourse on Gandhi’s contribution to Journalism and relevance of Gandhian Journalistic ethics to the present day journalism which is becoming more commercial

Prof. A.B.S.V. Ranga Rao
Director

Dr. Challa Ramakrishna
Joint-Director

THEME OF THE SEMINAR

Mohan das Karamchand Gandhi was an effective communicator and was brave and fluent with his words. Gandhi, through his journals and newspapers he edited and ran (Indian opinion, the Young India, the Navajivan and the Harijan), not only did share his views, but, in the process, laid down a set of morals for journalists to follow the same until his last. While operating the newspapers, his aim was to educate the people so that they could know the significance of independence; political, economic and social - and actively take part in freeing humanity from the bondage it was in. His purpose, as a journalist, was the service of society. Gandhi also showed that if the purpose of journalism is pure, the journalists don’t need to rely on markets and only then media can serve and enjoy the freedom as well as its sanctity. Thus, Gandhi, while favoring press freedom, advised the press to observe self-restraint. Gandhian Journalism emphasized on four different criteria of news namely, culture, probity in public life, peace, and development. Gandhi emphasized on them because of his personal experience derived from his philosophy of non-violence, self-reliance, self-rule and truth force (Satyagraha).

In India, the press is dominated by certain news-values in the post-Independence era. Of course, every press system in the world can adopt different set of news-values keeping in view the country’s priorities or the newspaper’s readership profile. Since commercialization has set in, the focus of the media goes to the contents that draw the interest of the readers. Evidently, the Indian media is known for its large reporting of political news, scandal and sensationalism. Political news is given a major place in all forms of media, irrespective of language. The profession is changing and it can be said that at present scenario most of the media organizations are becoming ‘social entertainers’. The various challenges of ethical practices in India are primarily because of market forces. In this context this seminar is an attempt to understand the importance of Mahatma Gandhi’s approach to journalism and its relevance in the present society.

Themes

- Gandhi and Ethics
- Media and Social Change – Gandhi’s Contribution
- Gandhian model of Journalism in the present day competitive world
- Gandhi’s Contribution to Journalism
- Gandhi and the management of newspapers
- Journalistic Ethics in the context of Globalization.
- Ethical Practices of journalism in Post Independent India
- Gandhi and Peace Journalism
- Relevance of Gandhian Journalism
- Gandhi and Development Journalism
- Gandhi as an editor and publisher of Indian Opinion, Young India and Harijan
- Role of Stakeholders in the management of media (Print and Electronic)
- Women and Media
- Emerging Trends in Journalism

Call for papers:

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