



**RASHTRIYA EKTA (NATIONAL UNITY) SEMINAR
NATIONAL INTEGRATION, UNIFICATION
AND SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL :
PROSPECTS TO RUN FOR UNITY**

[A SEMINAR SELECTED BY ICSSR FOR RASHTRIYA EKTA (NATIONAL UNITY) SPECIAL SEMINAR]



8th & 9th August, 2025

Organised By

Department of Political Science,
Research & Publication Cell
and IQAC, Sankardeva Mahavidyalaya

In Collaboration with

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR)

Sankardeva Mahavidyalaya

Reaccredited by NAAC with B+
Pathalipahar, Lakhimpur, Assam, Pin : 784163



INVITATION

Respected Sir/ Madam,

It is our great pleasure to inform you that Department of Political Science, Research & Publication Cell and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of Sankardeva Mahavidyalaya in collaboration with Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is going to organize a two day National Seminar on 8th and 9th August, 2025, on the topic **“National Integration, Unification and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Prospects to Run for Unity.”** We are also please to mention that this seminar has been selected by ICSSR through Rastiya Ekta (National Unity) special seminar competition 2025.

Therefore the organising committee would like to invite research papers from Faculty Members and Scholars from your esteemed institution.

With regards,

Dr. Sonaram Kalita
Principal & Chairman

Dr. Tarun Gogoi
Coordinator

Dr. Nitul Gogoi
Co-Chairman
Coordinator,
Research and Publication Cell

Dr. Bijaya Konwar
Co-Chairman
Coordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell

Co-Coordiators

Dr. Nipan Haloi, Dr. Bhoirab Jyoti Konch, Mr. Jogesh Kalita

National Seminar Organising Committee

Sankardeva Mahavidyalaya
Pathalipahar, Lakhimpur, Assam





THE COLLEGE IN BRIEF

Sankaradeva Mahavidyalaya was established at Pathalipahar under Narayanpur Revenue Circle, in Lakhimpur district of Assam on 5th September, 1982. The people of the greater locality unanimously decided to set up a higher educational institution in the area on the hill top bordering of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. This place also has been merged under tribal sub-plan area with economic backwardness. Considering this bleak aspect and dreaming of a brighter prospect, the local inhabitants felt that this institution will create a new bridge of coordination between the two states, keeping all these view in mind "Pathalipahar Anchalik Unnayan Sewa Samiti" with the cooperation of eminent educationist of Lakhimpur district, organized a general meeting to establish this institution in the pious name of Mahapurush Sankaradeva the trend setter of Assamese nation.

CONCEPT NOTE OF SEMINAR

National Integration, unification and run for unity are synonymous word and glowing tribute to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, also known as the 'Iron Man of India' acknowledging his instrumental role in unifying over 560 princely states in post-independence, a feat that stands as a testament to his indomitable resolve and commitments to a unified India. It was in the hazy twilight of the nineteenth century that there appeared on the political domain of our country by few governors-general of India. The British were politically stagnated, socially dominated and economically crippled with an unfortunate belief that the destinies of the Indian people. Devoid of human emotions, internal and external British policies were mostly guided by imperialistic considerations to make them sun radiant in the Indian sky along with their position in this soil. Amidst the situation Sardar Patel was born in 31st October, 1875 in Gujarat i.e. East Khera district and now new district namely Ananda District at Karamsad village in a cultivator family. A successful lawyer by profession, his life encountered a turning point when Mahatma Gandhi chose him as his deputy commander to lead the Kheda Satyagraha in 1918. Thus, as the leader of a peasants' protest, Vallabhbhai Patel found the trajectory of his life turning towards a path of public service.

Vallabhbhai Patel became increasingly involved with the struggle for independence. It was his role in the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 that elevated him to a new pinnacle of national glory. The peasant movement that became a subject of great discussion across the nation demonstrated the Sardar's organisational capacity and enthusiasm for tireless action. It was here that he earned the title of 'Sardar', the fond epithet by which he continues to be remembered and revered. Sardar Patel went on to become one of the foremost pillars of the national struggle for freedom. In 1931, he was elected President of the Indian National Congress at its Karachi Session. Sardar Patel dominated the Indian political scene from 1917 to 1950 and dedicated himself to the freedom struggle and reorganized the Indian National Congress. With the passing of the Indian Independence Act 1947, the long-cherished dream of freedom was finally at the doorstep. However, massive obstacles lay ahead. At the time of Independence, India consisted of British India and the Princely States. There were 17 British-Indian provinces, and the Princely States- comprising about two fifths of the geographic territory of the country- numbered more than 560. While the Indian Independence Act ceded control of British India to the Indian Government, rulers of the Princely States were given the option to decide whether they wanted to accede to India or Pakistan or neither.

Sardar Patel stepped in to ensure the accession of the princely states and integrate them into the Union of India. On 25 June 1947, the States Department was formed under Sardar Patel. VP Menon was appointed its secretary. These two individuals made a formidable team whose tact and diplomacy made it possible to overcome apparently insurmountable hurdles. Patel began the process of integration of princely states into Indian dominion on August 6, 1947 and successfully completed it by the virtue of his political maturity and persuasive skills. Sardar's indomitable spirit and relentless efforts made it possible to integrate hundreds of remarkably diverse states to form the modern nation-state of India. Patel successfully integrated these states into the Indian Union through a combination of diplomacy, persuasion, and, when necessary, coercion, ensuring India's territorial integrity. After Independence, he managed sensitive portfolios such as Home and the States. Following the Partition, he restructured the bureaucracy and integrated the princely States. Patel laid the foundation of political democracy by being an important member in the drafting of the Indian Constitution. He played a crucial role in establishing a unified administrative structure for independent India, including the creation of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), which he referred to as the country's 'steel frame'. Thus, he emerged an astute leader and a sagacious statesman acknowledged as the Iron Man and a founder of modern India. Patel advocated for the concept of India as a unified nation, emphasising the need for unity despite its diversity. To honour his contribution towards nation building process, the Government of India in 2014 introduced National Unity Day (Rashtriya Ekta Diwas) on the day of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birth anniversary i.e. 31st October. This day highlights the importance of national unity and integrity, celebrating the diverse cultural fabric of India while honouring Patel's contributions to the nation. To honour his legacy, the "Statue of Unity," a towering statue of Patel, was erected in Kevadia, Gujarat in 31st October, 2018. Sardar Patel's leadership during the tumultuous period of India's independence provides invaluable lessons for leaders in today's world. His ability to unify a diverse and complex nation through vision, decisiveness, inclusivity, and effective communication is a testament to his enduring legacy. As we navigate the challenges of the 21st century, these leadership lessons from the Iron Man continue to inspire and guide leaders in all spheres of life.

Though, India become free from colonial rule in 15th August, 1947, it is now near about 78 years, the national problem could not be solved for emerging the distinct identity in social evolution and political disintegration. If such trend remains it will definitely not only hamper the national unity and integrity but also destroy the basic structure of civil society. Many academicians, intellectual and politicians have stressed the need for a fresh look at the constitution of Indian to look for solutions of such conflicts through youth organization. So we can expect more argument and more details in favour of such integration and unification.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SEMINAR

1. To discuss Patel's contributions to nation-building process and his commitment to upholding democratic values of India as a unified nation.
2. To evaluate Patel's role in shaping the foundations of a diverse and harmonious nation after independence.
3. To discuss leadership lessons from Sadar Vallabhbhai Patel that continues to inspire and guide leaders in all spheres of life.
4. To discuss Sardar Patel's vision of a United India after Independence.
5. To analyse the relevance of Sardar patel's ideas in contemporary India and Its implication in inclusive governance & development.

THEMES AND SUB-THEMES OF THE SEMINAR

- i) The Legacy of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in India's nation building process.
- ii) Contribution of Sardar Patel in Indian freedom struggle and modern India.
- iii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Unification of India, Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy.
- iv) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Life and Legacy.
- v) Unity, Cultural diversity and Nation Building: Sardar Patel's Vision of Modern India.
- vi) Patel's legacy and the importance of national unity.
- vii) From Nation-Building to Team Building: Lessons from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Focus and Unity.
- viii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's role in the unification of India.
- ix) Patel's role in the integration of princely states.
- x) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rashtriya Ekta and Inclusive Governance.
- xi) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Peace, Unity, Progress, Role of Education etc.
- xii) Celebrating India's Unity in Diversity: Perspective from Northeast India.
- xiii) Any other relevant topic.



Inaugurator

Prof. Arup Jyoti Choudhury
Vice-Chancellor
Madhabdev University.



Keynote Speaker

Prof. Chandan Kr. Sarma
HoD, Department of History
Dibrugarh University.

INVITED RESOURCE PERSONS

- **Prof. Dibyajyoti Mahanta**, Chairperson, Regional Committee of the Eastern Region of the National Council for Teacher Education of India
- **Dr. Nameirakpam Bijen Meetei**, Professor, HoD, Department of Political Science, Manipur University
- **Dr. Khirapad Dutta**, Registrar, Madhabdev University, Narayanpur.
- **Dr. Vikas Tripathi**, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Gauhati University.
- **Dr. Partha Pratim Borah**, Associate Professor, HoD, Department of Sociology, Birangana Sati Sadhani Rajyik Vishwavidyalaya
- **Dr. Barasa Deka**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Gauhati University
- **Dr. Pranjal Protim Barua**, Asstt. Professor, Dept. of English, Gauhati University & Coordinator, Regional SAMARTH Support and Coordination Center.
- **Dr. Ranjan Kalita**, Principal, Rangapara College
- **Dr. Limpon Bora**, Academic Registrar, Madhabdev University.
- **Dr. Arup Kumar Nath**, HoD, Asstt. Professor, Dept. of Linguistics and Language Technology Tezpur University
- **Dr. Kaustubh Kumar Deka**, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Dibrugarh University
- **Dr. Chuchengfa Gogoi**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, North Lakhimpur University
- **Dr. Dhritiman Sarma**, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Anthropology, Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Mr. Ankur Jyoti Bhuyan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACT AND FULL PAPER

1. The abstract (500 words) and Poster Intent should be submitted to the Google form link: <https://forms.gle/vkR46GrWJHG5Lyii7> or send an email to sardarpatelseminarsdm@gmail.com
2. Once the Abstract is accepted, the word limit of the full-length original paper should be **5000-7000** words.
3. The full paper must accompany an abstract (**strictly between 200-300 words**) and 4-5 keywords.
4. The full paper should have a title page containing the paper title, name(s) of the author(s), affiliation, e-mail address and mobile no. of the corresponding author.
5. The main document should be double-spaced, with one-inch margins on all sides, and the pages should be numbered consecutively.
6. The paper should follow Times New Roman, 12-point font, line spacing 1.5 and should be submitted in a Word document.
7. The paper should follow the APA (American Psychological Association) 7th edition referencing style.
8. All submissions must be the author's original and unpublished work. Plagiarism reports of more than 10% will attract immediate disqualification. Use of generative AI can lead to rejection of the paper.
9. Submissions not adhering to the guidelines will not be considered.
11. Poster must be displayed only in A2 Size Chart paper.

College Students are eligible for Poster Presentation

SCOPE FOR PUBLICATION

1. ICSSR will publish a few selected papers based on the peer review by an expert peer-review committee.
2. **Timely submitted papers will be published in an edited ISBN Book on the day of Seminar.**
3. The seminar organiser will also publish the selected papers in reputed Peer-reviewed journal and a ISBN publication from international publishers.
4. Best Paper Awards and Best Poster for College Students Category.

REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. Registration Fee for College (UG/PG) **Participants: INR 100; PhD Scholars: INR 400; Think Tank Researchers: INR 500; Faculty: INR 700**
2. All participants/authors who register for the event will get a Participation Certificate. Any one of the authors can present the paper, however, only those author(s) will be awarded the certificate of presentation who has registered for the event.
3. At least one of the authors needs to present their paper on the day of the event.
4. All the registered participants will receive a certificate.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Sankardeva Mahavidyalaya is located at Pathalipahar in the District of Lakhimpur, Assam. The College is connected via Roadways and Railways from all the parts of the State.

Nearly Railway Stations : Tipling- 3Kms, Harmoti- 6 Kms

Bus Stoppage : Pathalipahar- 0Kms, Banderdewa Check Post- 2Kms

Nearest Airport : Lilabari- 50 Kms, Hollongi - 59 Kms

IMPORTANT DATES

Seminar Date	: 8 th – 9 th August, 2025
Last date of Abstract Submission	: 20 th June, 2025
Intimation of acceptance of Abstract	: 25 th June, 2025
Last date for Submission of full paper	: 16 th July, 2025

QUERIES AND CLARIFICATIONS

All queries must be directed to the following persons:

Email id : sardarpatelseminarsdm@gmail.com

1. **Dr. Tarun Gogoi** (8920287249, tarungogoi.jnu@gmail.com)
2. **Dr. Nipan Haloi** (8638499456)
3. **Dr. Bhoirab Jyoti Konch** (9577162219)
4. **Mr. Jogesh Kalita** (7086534023)

SEMINAR ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Advisors	: Mr. Birendra Nath Bhagawati Dr. Rakesh Sharma Mr. Gojendra Deori Mr. Utpal Saikia
Chairman	: Dr. Sonaram Kalita
Co-Chairman	: Dr. Nitul Gogoi Dr. Bijaya Konwar
Coordinator	: Dr. Tarun Gogoi
Co-Coordiators	: Dr. Nipan Haloi Dr. Bhoirab Jyoti Konch Mr. Jogesh Kalita
Members	: Mr. Tankeswar Dutta Mr. Brojen Saikia Mr. Probin Borah Mr. Probin Kakoti Mrs. Swapna Das Mr. Rajib Pegu Mr. Mogolsing Bey Miss Preetirekha Bhuyan Dr. Madhurjya Phukan Miss Jusmita Konwar Dr. Tejaswita Duarah

ACCOUNT DETAILS

Bank Name	: State Bank of India
Branch Name	: Banderdewa Branch
Name of the A/C	: SANKARDEVA MAHAVIDYALAYA ICSSR
Account Number	: 43993946208
IFSCode	: SBIN0015338

PAYMENT



QR Code
for Payment

REGISTRATION

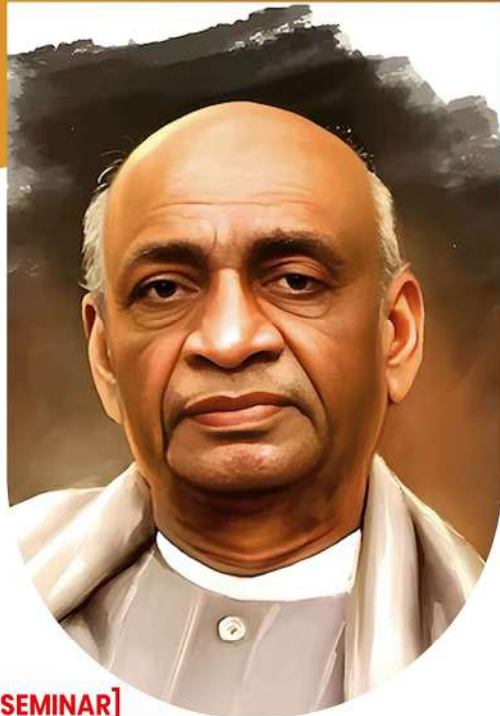


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CALL FOR PAPERS

Rashtriya Ekta (National Unity) Seminar **NATIONAL INTEGRATION, UNIFICATION AND SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL : PROSPECTS TO RUN FOR UNITY**

[A SEMINAR SELECTED BY ICSSR FOR RASHTRIYA EKTA (NATIONAL UNITY) SPECIAL SEMINAR]

THEMES

- ▶ *Sardar Patel & India's nation building process.*
- ▶ *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Life and Legacy.*
- ▶ *Patel's Vision of Modern India.*
- ▶ *Patel's role in the unification of India.*
- ▶ *Rashtriya Ekta and Inclusive Governance.*
- ▶ *Celebrating India's Unity in Diversity: Perspective from Northeast India.*

REGISTRATION

Participants	: INR 100
PhD Scholars	: INR 400
Think Tank Researchers	: INR 500
Faculty	: INR 700

IMPORTANT DATES

20 th June, 2025	Abstract Submission Deadline
25 th June, 2025	Acceptance Notification
16 th July, 2025	Final Paper Submission

OTHER DETAILS

Selected papers in ICSSR Volumes & ISBN Publication
Best Paper & Best Poster Award

Organised By

Department of Political Science, Research & Publication Cell and
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Sankaradeva Mahavidyalaya

In Collaboration with

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

To Know More Dr. Tarun Gogoi (8920287249)

Contact : sardarpatelseminarsdm@gmail.com || Website : www.sdm.org.in

SEMINAR DATE

**8 – 9
August
2025**

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Registration



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