



ICPR SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON

**"TRADITIONAL VALUE : ITS RELEVANCE IN THE ERA OF
GLOBALIZATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NORTH-EAST INDIA"**



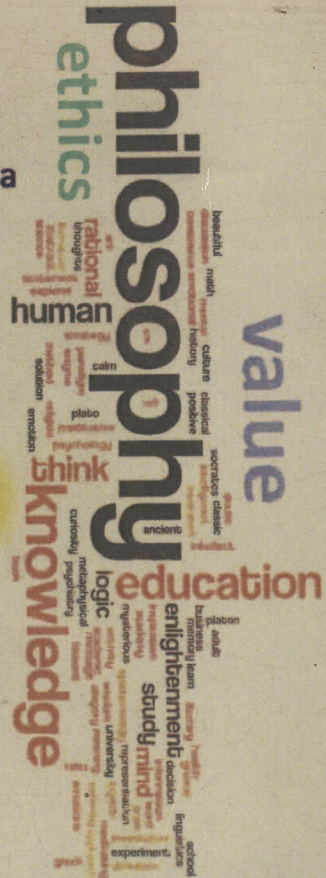
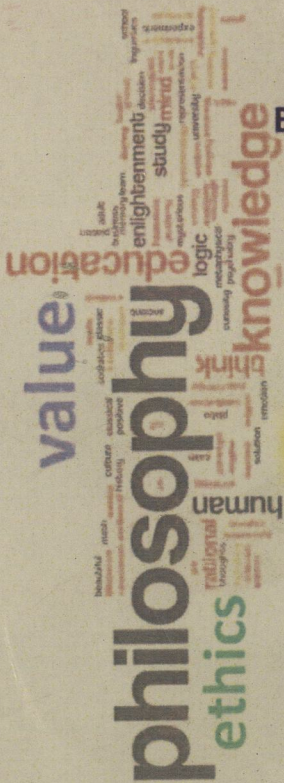
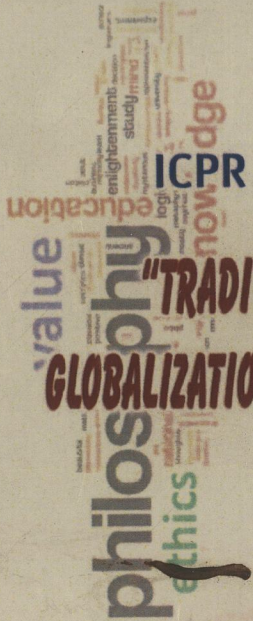
Organised by-

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
B.N. College, Dhubri, Assam, India

9TH & 10TH FEBRUARY, 2018

PROCEEDINGS

Edited by -
Namita Pawegam





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FORWARDING

National Seminar on "Traditional Value: Its relevance in the Era of Globalisation- with special reference to North East India" was held at B.N College, Dhubri, organized by the Department of Philosophy on 9th and 10th of February, 2018 sponsored by the Indian Council of Philosophical Research. The seminar was attended by 88 academicians, research scholars, subject experts and students.

The two days National Seminar was split into five technical sessions where fifteen resourceful papers were presented. The papers were sub-divided into following categories- (1) Traditional and Modern concept of Value, (2) Concept of Value in different tribes of North-East India, (3) Concept of Value in the philosophy of Sankaradeva, (4) Value and environment, (5) Existential concept of Value.

As a follow up action, fifteen numbers of research papers have been incorporated here in the form of proceedings. I hope, this will be a great help for those who intend to address different social issues, which are directly and indirectly related to the concept of value.

I offer my gratitude to the Indian Council of philosophical Research (ICPR) for their kind assistance for holding the seminar and also for publishing the Proceedings of the seminar. My heartfelt thanks to Professor Nilima Sarma for her resourceful keynote address. I am also thankful to Dr. Dhruba Chakraborty, Principal, B.N. College Dhubri and Director of the seminar for his guidance and assistance. I also offer my gratitude to all the Chairpersons, Rapporteurs and Participants for their deliberations. My thank also goes to Prof. Abdul Motleb Mondal, Sri Brajendra Kanta Sarma, Mrs. Rita Borah, Dr. Sushmita Sengupta, Dr. Mausumi Bhattacharjee, Ms. Nirmita Nath, Dr. Poly Bezbaruah, Ms. Namita Pawegam, Ms. Yasmin Nasima Parvin & Mr. Naba Pallab Newar for their kind support and assistance. It would be incomplete if I will not mention about the students of our department who had participated in the seminar with great enthusiasm. I also take the opportunity to thank all those who had contributed directly and indirectly for successful completion of the seminar and publication of this voluminous edition.

Thank you.

Mrs. Nabanita Devi.

Convenor,

National Seminar Organising Committee
B.N. College, Dhubri, Assam

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KEY NOTE ADDRESS

TRADITIONAL VALUE: IT'S RELEVANCE IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO N.E. INDIA

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Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam

I

Values, whether traditional or modern are incorrigibly related to human consciousness. It is also associated with man's cognitive judgment. Historically human civilization is growing through evaluations. Value is associated with existence. The two cannot be treated as two disjunct. The concept of value is more human centred. It is observed that there is no consensus regarding the meaning of value. Philosophically value is understood as the very essence of a thing and it has both intrinsic and extrinsic nature.

The word 'globalization' is a multi-connotative term. It may be understood in the economic, scientific or technological sense. With the advent of information technology, the vast world has been converted into a global village. "Globalization in the real sense should mean widening and globalization of the self, having the consciousness of self-sameness everywhere. It is looking at the entire reality in the same way in which we look at ourselves."

In India, traditionally the problem of value cannot be sharply distinguished from Philosophy. In fact value is an important component of Philosophy in India. "The value problem is so vital and engaging to the Indian mind, that instead of forming an appendix or after-thought as in the Philosophy of the west in general, it has exercised and marshaled all its thought-energies so as to make them converge to its development into being the central problem of life and Philosophy." Philosophy or Darsana means 'Seeing the truth' and this truth is to be applied to the problems of life. Truth as a cognitive value is viewed in India from various standpoints. In fact, Indian Philosophy whether modern or ancient cannot be divorced from the concept of Value.

Naturalism upholds the reduction of values to facts whereas intuitionism observes values to be distinct from facts, and are knowable only through intuition. Man, by means of his various sense points to the logical distinction between value and facts and gradually overcome the dichotomy of fact and value. In relation to human affairs, scientific facts are bound to be inter-twined with values. Ecological, educational, economic, ethics and social values may be appraised scientifically to a certain extent. Thus values and valuation are gradually percolated to domain of facts. This has already been ascertained by both subjective and objective idealism, pragmatism and some branches of realism.