

**Media Coordinator's Office
Jamia Millia Islamia**

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Press Release

**Rights of all minorities need to be protected; peace and non-violence is the need of the hour says
Rajmohan Gandhi at Jamia Millia Islamia on the occasion of the institution of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
Annual Memorial lecture**

Shri Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi said that of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan would remain relevant as long as there is need for peace and non-violence in the society. He was speaking at a function organised to announce the institution of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Annual Memorial lecture series at Jamia Millia Islamia.

Prof Talat Ahmad, Vice Chancellor, JMI presiding over the function said the university would hold a memorial lecture on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on 21st February every year from next year. The university is proud to relive and work on the legacy of a man who not only fought for India's freedom but was a devoted social reformer.

Prof. Ahmad also unveiled a portrait of Ghaffar Khan with Mahatma Gandhi in the Library of the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy which has instituted the annual memorial lecture.

An exhibition on the life and times of Ghaffar Khan for which the Centre has collaborated with the Nehru Museum and Memorial Library was also opened by the VC-JMI.

Rajmohan Gandhi, author of *Ghaffar Khan: Nonviolent Badshah of the Pakhtuns* said that it was not only the responsibility of society to reclaim the legacy of Bharat Ratna Badshah Khan who was much loved in the entire subcontinent but also to recapture his teachings of peace and non-violence.

Shri Gandhi recalling the "deep spiritual and intellectual unity" between Badshah Khan and Gandhiji said that Frontier Gandhi had on one of his many visits to India, predicted that there will always be Hindu-Muslim unity.

Talking about minorities, Rajmohan Gandhi said that their rights should be a matter of concern not only in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh but in other parts of the world too and that all nations must work to safeguard and protect their minorities.

He said that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had spent more than 27 years in jail--- of which 15 years were for India's freedom struggle and 12 years fighting for Pakhtun autonomy in Pakistan. He was much loved in the entire region, something that could be gauged from the fact that Badshah Khan's funeral procession was "the grandest pageant in history" with thousand marching from the Khyber Pass to be a part of it.

Badshah Khan was a true Muslim who maintained that he had derived his non-violence from the Holy Quran, Rajmohan Gandhi further added. Frontier Gandhi had advised Indian Muslims to be non-retaliatory, he recalled.

Rajmohan Gandhi said that Frontier Gandhi linked non-violence to patience and was fully aware of the dangers of extremism.

He recalled Badshah Khan's address to the Indian Parliament in which he told the members that India was collecting revenues from liquor taxes and duties but had forgotten Buddha and Gandhi in their own land.

Dr. Rahul Ramagundam, Officiating Director of the Centre welcomed the guests which included Prof Mohd Shafiq, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Prof. Sabiha Hussain, Director, Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women's Studies, faculty members and students

Prof. Saima Saeed

Hony. Deputy Media Coordinator

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Attachment: **Pictures**

for Women's Studies

Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy
Jamia Millia Islamia
announces institution of its Annual Memorial Lecture after
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan



with introductory talk by
Rajmohan Gandhi

Poster for the annual memorial lecture at the podium, featuring the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and details of the event.

NO SMOKING CAMPUS
BAGGING - EXPULSION
OUT OF
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

Panel of speakers seated at a table covered with a white cloth, including Talat Ahmad and Rajmohan Gandhi.





छः वर्ष बाद सीमांत प्रांत में बादशाह खां Badshah Khan in the N.-W.F.P. after six years

After his release on 1 August 1936, Badshah Khan joined Gandhiji in his new Ashram at Wardha. The formation of Congress Ministry in the N.-W.F.P. led to the lifting of ban on Abdul Ghaflar Khan's entry into the N.-W.F.P. in August 1937. He was given a hero's welcome on his visit to his province after six years' exile on 25 August 1937. On the advice of Gandhiji, he launched a vigorous propaganda for constructive activities in the N.-W.F.P.



Thank God, I am once again with you to share your joys. But the real joy has yet to come, and our happiness is meaningless until we have achieved our goal of independence. Our struggle for freedom has reached a stage that calls for still greater sacrifices from us. As for my part, let me tell you once again that I will continue to struggle for liberty until we have shaken off the foreign yoke and set up a true people's government in this country.

Badshah Khan's address at Peshawar on entering the province, August 1937
D.G. Tendulkar, Abdul Ghaflar Khan, Feroz in a Bath, 1947

LIFT BAN ON "FRONTIER GANDHI"
Peshawar Municipality Appeal To Frontier Govt.

सर्वो गंधी बन्ने चाहते
बन्ने ही के चाहते होंगे जो देश



सीमांत प्रांत में सीमांत गांधी का प्रवेश निषिद्ध Frontier Gandhi banished from the Frontier

Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan was released on 27 August 1934 but was prohibited from entering the N.-W.F.P. and Punjab. Government turned out to be a blessing in disguise for Abdul Ghaflar. He was invited by Gandhiji to stay with him in his Ashram. He was also able to meet some other leaders of the national movement. In Patna, he met Rajendra Prasad and presided over the Khasi Conference in Guwa on 20 August 1934. He went with Gandhiji to the 48th Session of the Congress at Bombay in October 1934. He was given a rousing reception in his honour. The site for the Congress session was named 'Abdul Ghaflar Nagar'. During his stay in Bombay, he spoke at many places. On 27 October 1934, he spoke about the story of Chaudhri Khudagar at a meeting of Indian Christian Association at Nagpur for which he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on 15 December 1934. He was kept in Sabarmati, Sardiya and Almorat Jails.

"RED SHIRT" LEADER
Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan

सीमांत गांधी

सीमांत प्रांत में सविनय अवज्ञा Civil Disobedience in the N.-W.F.P.

Abdul Ghaflar Khan returned from his meetings in the N.W.F.P. during the period of the civil disobedience movement. He was arrested on 22 March 1931, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. He was released on 22 December 1931. He was again arrested on 22 December 1931 and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. He was released on 22 December 1931.

FRONTIER GANDHI

