

Social And Political Thought Of Mahatma Gandhi

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The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi - Raghavan Narasimhan Iyer 2000

Iyer elucidates the central concepts in the moral and political thought of Mahatma Gandhi and brings out the subtlety, potency and universal import of Gandhi's political ethic, in theory and in practice.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo - Ananta Kumar Giri 2021-11-15

This book presents the first systematic critical exploration of the philosophical and political thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo, both pioneers of modern Indian thought. Bringing together experts from across the world, the volume examines the thoughts, ideas, actions, lives and experiments of Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo on themes such as radical politics and human agency; ideals of human unity; social practices and citizenship; horizons of sustainable development and climate change; inclusive freedom; conceptions of swaraj; interpretations of texts; Sri Aurobindo's views on Indian culture; integral yoga; transformative leadership; Anthropocene and alternative planetary futures. The book discusses the contemporary legacies and works of the two influential thinkers. It offers insights into historical, philosophical, theoretical, literary and sociological questions that establish the need for transdisciplinary dialogues and the relevance of

their visions towards future evolution. This book will be useful to scholars and researchers of political science, Indian political thought, comparative politics, philosophy, Indian philosophy, sociology, anthropology, modern Indian history, peace studies, cultural studies, religious studies and South Asian studies.

Gandhian Thought and Communication - Biswajit Das 2019-12-31

Gandhian Thought and Communication: Rethinking the Mahatma in the Media Age looks at Gandhian thought and contributions from an interdisciplinary communication perspective. It explores the Mahatma as a public intellectual and communicator. It studies Gandhi's unique communication techniques to connect with the masses and the way he used and appropriated myth, metaphors and symbols to communicate his ideas related to modernity and nationalism. The book examines how Gandhian ideas have been tested and the implications derived. This book also studies the contemporary relevance of Gandhian thought by looking at various popular media representations to open up the possibilities of rethinking and recasting Gandhi in the present context.

The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi - Gopi Nath Dhawan 1957

Gandhi and the Contemporary World -

Sanjeev Kumar 2019-12-20

This book develops a critical understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy and practice in the context of contemporary challenges and engages with some of his key work and ideas. It highlights the relevance of Gandhi's legacy in the quest towards peace-building, equity and global justice. The volume examines diverse facets of Gandhi's holistic view of human life - social, economic and political - for the creation of a just society. Bringing together expert analyses and reflections, the chapters here emphasise the philosophical and practical urgency of Gandhi's thought and action. They explore the significance of his concepts of truth and nonviolence to address moral, spiritual and ethical issues, growing intolerance, conflict and violence, poverty and hunger, and environmental crisis for the present world. The volume serves as a platform for constructive dialogue for academics, researchers, policymakers and students to re-imagine Gandhi and his moral and political principles. It will be of great interest to those in philosophy, political studies, Gandhi studies, history, cultural studies, peace studies and sociology.

Political Theories of Decolonization -

Margaret Kohn 2011-03-16

Political Theories of Decolonization provides an introduction to some of the seminal texts of postcolonial political theory. Many theorists have pointed out that the colonized subject was a divided subject. This book argues that the postcolonial state was a divided state. Providing readers access to texts that add to our understanding of contemporary political life and global political dynamics, it illuminates how many of the central questions of political theory such as land, religion, freedom, law, and sovereignty are imaginatively explored by postcolonial thinkers.

The Essential Gandhi - Mahatma Gandhi

2002-11-12

Mohandas K. Gandhi, called Mahatma ("great soul"), was the father of modern India, but his influence has spread well beyond the subcontinent and is as important today as it was in the first part of the twentieth century and during this nation's own civil rights movement. Taken from Gandhi's writings throughout his life, The Essential Gandhi introduces us to his

thoughts on politics, spirituality, poverty, suffering, love, non-violence, civil disobedience, and his own life. The pieces collected here, with explanatory head notes by Gandhi biographer Louis Fischer, offer the clearest, most thorough portrait of one of the greatest spiritual leaders the world has known. "Gandhi was inevitable. If humanity is to progress, Gandhi is inescapable. . . . We may ignore him at our own risk." -Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. With a new Preface drawn from the writings of Eknath Easwaran In the annals of spirituality certain books stand out both for their historical importance and for their continued relevance. The Vintage Spiritual Classics series offers the greatest of these works in authoritative new editions, with specially commissioned essays by noted contemporary commentators. Filled with eloquence and fresh insight, encouragement and solace, Vintage Spiritual Classics are incomparable resources for all readers who seek a more substantive understanding of mankind's relation to the divine.

Tracing Gandhi - Samir Banerjee 2019-07-18

This book traces the journey of Mahatma Gandhi, from being a simple and truth-seeking human being, a satyarthi, to a committed, conscious and social human being, a satyagrahi. It specifically looks at this critical transformation during the time Gandhi was in South Africa. The central argument of the book is that Gandhi evolved from being a satyarthi to a satyagrahi in South Africa. Subsequently in India, he consolidated his orientation with an emphasis on praxis, by developing his ideas as instruments for social and individual struggles. Marked by a series of events, this period was an intense quest of self-realization and understanding, and shows his journey from being Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to being Mahatma Gandhi. The book discusses various elements of Gandhian thought and praxis - morality, wisdom, non-violence, truth, social justice, dharma, trusteeship, education, sarvodaya, Hind Swaraj, swadeshi, and social service - and interprets the relevance of Gandhi's thought in the modern world by highlighting its unique significance for social transformation and change. Lucid and accessible, the book will be useful to scholars and researchers of Gandhi studies, Indian political thought, modern Indian history, and

political studies.

History of Political Thought - R.S. Chaurasia
2003

History Of Political Thought Covers Detailed Study Of Socialism And Democratic Socialism With All Its Forms Such As Fabian Socialism And Symbilcalism. Communism Based On Marxist Thinking Has Been Re-Interpereted, Moulded And Amended By Lenin And Stalin In Russia And By Mao-Tse-Tung In China. Ideas Of These Thinkers Have Been Presented In This Book In A Very Simple And Lucid Language. Impact Of Anarchism, Fascism And Pluralism In Russia, Italy And Germany And Britain, Including Its Colonial Empire, Has Been Very Well Explained. Opinions Of Modern Thinkers Like Harold Laski, G.D.H. Cole And Bertrand Russell About New Political Traditions In The West Have Also Been Given In Brief. After Independence, Due To Great Impact Of Indian Political Thought All Over The World Including Indian Polity And Its People, Ideas Of Mahatma Gandhi, Sarvodaya And Of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Have Been Described In This Book In A Comprehensive Manner. The Book Deals With Conflicting Political Ideas But Author Has Made An Attempt To Describe These Ideas With Objective Outlook In Easiest Possible Manner, In Order To Make It Useful To Students As Well As To Common Reader.

Democracy to Come - Fred Dallmayr
2017-04-19

In this book Fred Dallmayr lays the groundwork for a new understanding of democracy. He argues that democracy is not a stable system anchored in a manifest authority (like monarchy), but is sustained by the recessed and purely potential rule of the "people". Hence, democracy has to constantly reinvent itself, resembling theologically a *creatio continua*. Like one of Calder's mobiles, democracy for him involves three basic elements that must be balanced constantly: the people, political leaders, and policy goals. Where this balance is disrupted, democracy derails into populism, Bonapartism, or messianism. Given this need for balance, democratic politics is basically a "relational praxis." In our globalizing age, democracy cannot be confined domestically. Dallmayr rejects the idea that it can be autocratically imposed abroad through forced

regime change, or that the dominant Western model can simply be transferred elsewhere. In this respect, he challenges the equation of democracy with the pursuit of individual or collective self-interest, insisting that other, more ethical conceptions are possible and that different societies should nurture democracy with their own cultural resources. Providing examples, he discusses efforts to build democracy in the Middle East, China, and India (respectively with Islamic, Confucian and Hindu resources). In the end, Dallmayr's hope is for a "democracy to come", that is, a cosmopolitan community governed not by hegemonic force but by the spirit of equality and mutual respect.

[The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi](#) - Raghavan Iyer 1973

Mahatma Gandhi - Dennis Dalton 2012-02-21
Dennis Dalton's classic account of Gandhi's political and intellectual development focuses on the leader's two signal triumphs: the civil disobedience movement (or salt satyagraha) of 1930 and the Calcutta fast of 1947. Dalton clearly demonstrates how Gandhi's lifelong career in national politics gave him the opportunity to develop and refine his ideals. He then concludes with a comparison of Gandhi's methods and the strategies of Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X, drawing a fascinating juxtaposition that enriches the biography of all three figures and asserts Gandhi's relevance to the study of race and political leadership in America. Dalton situates Gandhi within the "clash of civilizations" debate, identifying the implications of his work on continuing nonviolent protests. He also extensively reviews Gandhian studies and adds a detailed chronology of events in Gandhi's life.

Conquest of Violence - Joan Valerie Bondurant
2020-09-01

When Mahatma Gandhi died in 1948 by an assassin's bullet, the most potent legacy he left to the world was the technique of satyagraha (literally, holding on to the Truth). His "experiments with Truth" were far from complete at the time of his death, but he had developed a new technique for effecting social and political change through the constructive conduct of conflict: Gandhian satyagraha had become eminently more than "passive

resistance" or "civil disobedience." By relating what Gandhi said to what he did and by examining instances of satyagraha led by others, this book abstracts from the Indian experiments those essential elements that constitute the Gandhian technique. It explores, in terms familiar to the Western reader, its distinguishing characteristics and its far-reaching implications for social and political philosophy.

Understanding Gandhi - Jayshree Mehta
2011-02-14

Understanding Gandhi is a collection of interviews conducted by Fred J. Blum (1914-1990), of six of Mahatma Gandhi's closest associates—J.B. Kriplani, Raihana Tyabji, Dada Dharmadhikari, Sushila Nayar, Jhaver Patel and Sucheta Kripalani. The interviewees reflect on Gandhi's ideas in the light of changes that took place in India after Independence. The book provides glimpses of Gandhi's ideas and working relationship with his colleagues who came from a wide range of backgrounds, professions and geographical regions. It also brings out the thoughts of Gandhi and his followers on several important issues such as Satyagraha, non-violence, Brahmacharya, spirituality, and fasting. This blend of an intimate knowledge of Gandhi and the reflective hindsight gives the book a unique vantage point that promotes a holistic understanding of Gandhian thought and philosophy.

Gandhi: Selected Political Writings - Mahatma Gandhi 1996-01-01

Based on the complete edition of his works, this new volume presents Gandhi's most important political writings arranged around the two central themes of his political teachings: satyagraha (the power of non-violence) and swaraj (freedom). Dennis Dalton's general Introduction and headnotes highlight the life of Gandhi, set the readings in historical context, and provide insight into the conceptual framework of Gandhi's political theory. Included are bibliography, glossary, and index.

Gandhi after 9/11 - Douglas Allen 2018-12-20
9/11 marked the beginning of a century that is defined by widespread violence. Every other day seems to be a furthering of the already catastrophic present towards a more disastrous tomorrow. With climate change looming over us, frequent economic instability, religious wars,

and relentless political mayhem, life for what we have made of it seems more and more unsustainable. Douglas Allen insists that we look to Gandhi, if only selectively and creatively, in order to move towards a nonviolent and sustainable future. Is a Gandhi-informed swaraj technology, valuable but humanly limited, possible? What would a Gandhian world—a more egalitarian, interconnected, decentralized—of globalization look like? Focusing on key themes in Gandhi's thinking such as violence and nonviolence, absolute truth and relative truth, ethical and spiritual living, and his critique of modernity, the book compels us to rethink our positions today.

The Common Cause - Leela Gandhi 2014-03-19
Europeans and Americans tend to hold the opinion that democracy is a uniquely Western inheritance, but in *The Common Cause*, Leela Gandhi recovers stories of an alternate version, describing a transnational history of democracy in the first half of the twentieth century through the lens of ethics in the broad sense of disciplined self-fashioning. Gandhi identifies a shared culture of perfectionism across imperialism, fascism, and liberalism—an ethic that excluded the ordinary and unexceptional. But, she also illuminates an ethic of moral imperfectionism, a set of anticolonial, antifascist practices devoted to ordinariness and abnegation that ranged from doomed mutinies in the Indian military to Mahatma Gandhi's spiritual discipline. Reframing the way we think about some of the most consequential political events of the era, Gandhi presents moral imperfectionism as the lost tradition of global democratic thought and offers it to us as a key to democracy's future. In doing so, she defends democracy as a shared art of living on the other side of perfection and mounts a postcolonial appeal for an ethics of becoming common.

Gandhi's Dharma - Koneru Ramakrishna Rao
2017-09-25

When asked about his message to the world, the Mahatma famously said, 'My life is my message.' In him there was no room for contradiction between thought and action. His life in its totality is a series of experiments to convert dharma, moral principles, into karma, practices in action. Gandhi believed that development is a dialectical process stemming from the antinomy

of two aspects latent within every individual—the brute and the divine. While the former represents instinct-driven behaviour, the latter is one's true self, which is altruistic. Gandhi described this process in different fields, most of which are relevant even today. Gandhi's Dharma is an overview of Mahatma Gandhi—his person, philosophy, and practices. The author asserts that the basic principles governing Gandhi's thoughts—satya, ahimsa, and sarvodaya—are not relics of the past. Nor are his thoughts an obsolete list of rules. Gandhi's ideas are dynamic principles perpetually in the making, perfectly adaptable to contemporary life.

Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi - Buddhadeva Bhattacharyya 1969

Indian Political Thinkers - N. Jayapalan 2000
For A Proper Understanding Of Indian Political Scene As We Find It Today, A Thorough Study Of The Prominent Political Thinkers Is Very Essential. The Book Depicts A Beautiful Picture Of The Indian Political Thinkers, Their Career, Political Life And Political Thoughts. It Studies Many Great Leaders From Raja Ram Mohan Roy To Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. The Introduction Provides The Readers A Peep Into The Manner In Which The Indian Political Ideas Were Adopted From Time To Time By The Political Leaders. Impact Of These Ideas On The Political Action Of The People, Particularly, During The Ram Mohan Roy, Gandhi And Nehru Era Has Been Specially Emphasised. Chapter 12 Lays Overwhelming Stress On The Political Thought Of Mahatma Gandhi. His Ideas Are Always The Guiding Principles Of The People Of The World, In General, And The People Of India, In Particular, For All Ages I.E., Past, Present And Future. Chapters 17 To 20 Deal With The Political, Social And Economic Ideas Of The Socialist And The Communist Leaders Of India In An Excellent Manner. The Book Would Be Of Great Value For The Students As Well As The Teachers. Even Laymen Would Enjoy Reading The Book Because Of Its Simple Style.
Social and Political Thought of Gandhi - Jayantanuja Bandyopadhyaya 1969

Quest for System - Dr Surendra Verma
2018-08-20

Preface ----- Gandhi never tried to give us a systematic philosophy of his own, but he drank deep from the fountain of Indian thought, and endeavoured to follow the masters of Indian Philosophy. In the formation and development of his basic ideas Gandhi is very much influenced by Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. Besides, it should also be remembered that he was also familiar with the best that Europe and America have produced. He quotes Thoreau, admires Mazzini and reads Carpenter. Ruskin helps in giving shape to Gandhi's social and political ideas. Gandhi never claims any originality he is a follower of great monistic and idealistic traditions. The key concepts of Gandhian thought are truth and non-violence. Truth is the ultimate goal to achieve, and non-violence is the means to achieve it. The two are inseparable. Truth can be realized only the non-violent way and there is no dichotomy between the end and the means. Truth for Gandhi is the ultimate law of "everything and every being." However there is a distinction between Absolute Truth and relative truths. Though the only Reality is the Absolute Truth, relative truths are not unrealities. They are partial, temporal truths. They are the "fleeting glimpses of Truth." As long as one has not realized the Absolute truth the relative truths must meanwhile be one's "shield and buckler." Gandhi realized the power of truth and called it Satyagraha. Satyagraha is "soul force pure and simple." It is the force implied in truth, it is also force which is born of truth and love or, say, non-violence. Gandhi used this concept of Satyagraha as a technique to fight social injustice. Gandhi's attitude is utterly practical. He found injustice everywhere in the society. He pondered over the issue of injustice and tried to find a way out. He suggested non-violent resistance to injustice as the only practical and human way to fight against the socio-political wrong. Non-violent resistance is not 'non-resistance'. It rather commands us to 'do' something against evil; it does not recommend toleration. "It means pitting one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant." Satyagraha is a type of warfare in which the so-called 'enemy' is not regarded as enemy but is regarded as a 'possible friend' with whom one can be at peace. Gandhi's concept of peace is not only dynamic but is also positive. It is not

merely a state of 'no-war' it presupposes a pattern of cooperation and integration between the parties. Gandhi emphasises love, friendliness and charity as necessary components in the anatomy of peace. Where there is peace there is complete absence of violence. Cooperation and friendliness are the integral parts of real peace. Gandhian concern for values is well-known and the values cherished by Gandhi are all ingrained in the philosophical tradition of India. In India we speak of dharma, artha, kāma tathā moksha. These are objects of interest. There are moral interests, economic and political interests, and psychological interests. All these interests are ultimately directed towards moksha, which is the ultimate goal of man. Gandhi recognizes moksha as the ultimate goal, but his interest was mainly in common man and his socio-political activities. Desires of man and his socio-political interests are not values in themselves. They become valuable only when they are morally pursued. Thus moral category, dharma, stands apart. One of the great contributions of Gandhi was to introduce dharma in socio-political affairs. Gandhi says, "politics bereft of religion are absolute dirt even to be shunned." Our desires and socio-economic and political activities, if morally are not correct, lose their value and become 'dis-value'. Gandhi never tried to systematize his philosophical thoughts. Hence is the quest for system. It is a humble attempt to systematize his thoughts in the papers which are collected in this book.

Social and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi - Bidyut Chakrabarty 2006

This book examines the Gandhian precepts of satyagraha or non-violent protest and non-violence and the evolution of these precepts in the context of anti-imperial movements, organized by Gandhi.

Confluence of Thought - Bidyut Chakrabarty 2013-08-15

"The literature on Gandhi and Martin Luther King is vast, and scholars often speak of the two leaders when discussing theories of non-violence. Yet, no attempt has yet been made to understand the way in which Gandhi and King's socio-political ideas converge in terms of their origins, development and application. In *Confluence of Thought*, Bidyut Chakrabarty argues that there is a confluence of thought

between Gandhi and King's concerns for humanity and advocacy of non-violence, despite their different historical and socio-economic contexts. He says that these two figures are perhaps the best modern historical examples of individuals who combined religion with the political to produce a dynamic social ideology. Gandhi saw service to humanity as the path to 'self-actualization' and thus spiritually most fulfilling; similarly, King pursued religion-driven social action. Chakrabarty looks particularly at the way in which each deployed religious and political language to draw the widest possible membership to their social movements. While Chakrabarty points out that neither thinker was able to fulfill his chosen mission, both suffering death by assassination, he positions the two as the premier modern influences on theories of non-violence today"--

Inside India - Halidé Edib 2008-11-26

First published in 1937, this book presents the author's personal account of India. The author, a Turkish writer and novelist, visited the region in 1935 and gained insights into the history and sociology of the country. Based on her experiences, Halidé Edib documents significant contemporary events which shaped the history of India at the time, including the Hindu-Muslim separatism and the freedom movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. Her work is by far the most eloquent account of Indian society and politics in the 1930s. Here she details her travel to several regions such as Aligarh, Lahore, Calcutta, Peshawar, Lucknow, Bombay, and Hyderabad, as well as her meetings with many people from different walks of life. She takes a look at Indian nationalism, identifies its strengths and weaknesses, describes its encounters with colonialism, and analyses the rising tide of Muslim nationalism. With scholarly finesse, she reveals the Indian personality of Muslims in India and shows a favourable disposition towards the perspective of the Congress Muslims.

Pax Gandhiana - Anthony J Parel 2018-01-02

Notwithstanding his contributions to religion, nonviolence, civil rights, and civil disobedience, among other areas, Gandhi's most significant contribution is that as a political philosopher. While he is not often treated as such, Gandhi was, as Anthony J. Parel argues, a political

philosopher sui generis, both in his philosophical method of constant self-criticism and his framework of philosophical analysis. Gandhi wrote daily on politics, but he did so as an activist; political philosophy was to him not just a way of understanding truths of political phenomena but was directly related to understanding those truths in action. If realized in action these truths would give rise to new political institutions, which in turn would create a corresponding peaceful political and social order. Parel dubs this order Pax Gandhiana. The main contention of Pax Gandhiana is that peace cannot be achieved by politics alone. Peace requires the confluence of the canonical ends of life: politics and economics (artha), ethics (dharma), forms of pleasure (kama), and the pursuit of spiritual transcendence (moksha). Modern political philosophy isolates politics from the other three ends, but Gandhi's originality, according to Parel, lies in the way that he brings all four together. In fact Gandhi's political philosophy is relevant not only to India but also to the rest of the world: it is a new type of sovereignty that harmonizes the interest of individual states with the community of states. Arguing against scholars who dispute a theoretical unity in Gandhi's writings, Parel suggests that Gandhi is the preeminent non-western political philosopher, and in this book he seeks to identify the conceptual framework of Gandhi's political philosophy, the Pax Gandhiana.

Between Ethics and Politics - Eva Pförtl
2016-03-16

Is it possible to build an authentically democratic system in politics without concrete ethical foundations? Addressing this question in the wake of the contemporary crisis in democracy worldwide, the volume re-evaluates Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's key thoughts. It foregrounds their relevance to the ongoing struggles that attempt to reconcile the apparently dissimilar orientations of politics and ethics. Collecting fresh interdisciplinary researches, the book provides insights into Gandhi's complex — and occasionally turbulent — intellectual and political relationships with influential figures of Indian society and politics, whether critics such as B. R. Ambedkar and friends like Rabindranath Tagore and Jawaharlal

Nehru. It also presents an informed political biography of Gandhi, encapsulating the salient details of his long trajectory as a unique mass mobilizer, socio-political activist and ideologue — from his days in South Africa to his death in independent India. This book will immensely interest scholars and students of political theory, philosophy, ethics, history, and Gandhian studies.

Great Soul - Joseph Lelyveld 2012-04-03

A highly original, stirring book on Mahatma Gandhi that deepens our sense of his achievements and disappointments—his success in seizing India's imagination and shaping its independence struggle as a mass movement, his recognition late in life that few of his followers paid more than lip service to his ambitious goals of social justice for the country's minorities, outcasts, and rural poor. Pulitzer Prize-winner Joseph Lelyveld shows in vivid, unmatched detail how Gandhi's sense of mission, social values, and philosophy of nonviolent resistance were shaped on another subcontinent—during two decades in South Africa—and then tested by an India that quickly learned to revere him as a Mahatma, or "Great Soul," while following him only a small part of the way to the social transformation he envisioned. The man himself emerges as one of history's most remarkable self-creations, a prosperous lawyer who became an ascetic in a loincloth wholly dedicated to political and social action. Lelyveld leads us step-by-step through the heroic—and tragic—last months of this selfless leader's long campaign when his nonviolent efforts culminated in the partition of India, the creation of Pakistan, and a bloodbath of ethnic cleansing that ended only with his own assassination. India and its politicians were ready to place Gandhi on a pedestal as "Father of the Nation" but were less inclined to embrace his teachings. Muslim support, crucial in his rise to leadership, soon waned, and the oppressed untouchables—for whom Gandhi spoke to Hindus as a whole—produced their own leaders. Here is a vital, brilliant reconsideration of Gandhi's extraordinary struggles on two continents, of his fierce but, finally, unfulfilled hopes, and of his ever-evolving legacy, which more than six decades after his death still ensures his place as India's social conscience—and not just India's.

The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi: Civilization, politics, and religion - Mahatma Gandhi 1986

The first in a series of three, this volume brings together the seminal writings of Mahatma Gandhi in an accessible form. Gandhi's books were few and inconclusive, but throughout his life he wrote innumerable articles and kept an enormous correspondence. The Collected Works of Gandhi run to ninety volumes. The editor of this series has selected the most important of Gandhi's writings on morality, politics, religion, non-violent resistance, and a host of other topics, all of which illuminate the life and thought of the great man.

The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi - Raghavan Iyer 1973

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT - K. S. PADHY
2011-07-30

Intended as a text for the undergraduate and postgraduate students of Political Science, this compact book brings to fore the political thought of various Indian thinkers over the decades. The book begins with a detailed discussion on the political thought of Manu, the lawgiver, whose classification of the different castes and their duties is highlighted. Then it goes on to give a comprehensive account of such thinkers as Kautilya, the author of Arthashastra, who talks about the four stages of life and the duties of the King; Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the religious reformer; Swami Dayananda Saraswati, the Hindu reformer and advocate of the Vedas, who criticized untouchability and discrimination of women and who set up the Arya Samaj. Besides, the book deals in detail with such thinkers as Swami Vivekananda, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Shri Aurobindo. Further, the book analyzes the political thought of the great Indian leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, whose ideas of Satyagraha, Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Swadeshi, and Swaraj are too well known and who galvanized a whole nation in achieving Independence; Jawaharlal Nehru, the Architect of Modern India and the first Indian Prime Minister whose ideas on socialism, democracy, planning and foreign policy have guided the nation; the indefatigable JP (Jaya Prakash Narayan), the pioneer of socialist movement;

and Bhimrao Ambedkar, the Architect of the Indian Constitution — the great social reformer who championed the cause of the scheduled castes, the underprivileged and the marginalized sections of the society. Finally, the book makes an analysis of ideas of other thinkers, namely, Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan, a great advocate of communal harmony, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, an advocate of theocracy; Lala Lajpat Rai, the Lion of Punjab and the propounder of Swaraj; Ram Manohar Lohia, a powerful exponent of socialism; Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, an opponent of absolute non-violence, and Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule, a great social reformer. This text, which compresses the political thought of the great Indian thinkers and leaders, will benefit not only undergraduate and postgraduate students but also aspirants of civil services and any one who wishes to delve deeper into the subject.

Gandhi and His Critics - B.R. Nanda
1998-04-01

The book explores the evolution of Gandhi's ideas, his attitudes toward religion, the racial problem, the caste system, his conflict with the British, his approach to Muslim separatism and the division of India, his attitude toward social and economic change, his doctrine of nonviolence, and other key issues.

Gandhi in Political Theory - Anuradha Veeravalli
2016-04-15

Can Gandhi be considered a systematic thinker? While the significance of Gandhi's thought and life to our times is undeniable it is widely assumed that he did not serve any discipline and cannot be considered a systematic thinker. Despite an overwhelming body of scholarship and literature on his life and thought the presuppositions of Gandhi's experiments, the systematic nature of his intervention in modern political theory and his method have not previously received sustained attention. Addressing this lacuna, the book contends that Gandhi's critique of modern civilization, the presuppositions of post-Enlightenment political theory and their epistemological and metaphysical foundations is both comprehensive and systematic. Gandhi's experiments with truth in the political arena during the Indian Independence movement are studied from the point of view of his conscious engagement with

method and theory rather than merely as a personal creed, spiritual position or moral commitment. The author shows how Gandhi's experiments are illustrative of his theoretical position, and how they form the basis of his opposition to the foundations of modern western political theory and the presuppositions of the modern nation state besides envisioning the foundations of an alternative modernity for India, and by its example, for the world.

Confluence of Thought - Bidyut Chakrabarty
2013-07-10

While much has been written about the Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., never before has anyone compared the social and political origins and evolution of their thoughts on non-violence. In this path-breaking work, Bidyut Chakrabarty argues that there is a confluence between Gandhi and King's concerns for humanity and advocacy of non-violence, despite the very different historical, economic and cultural circumstances against which they developed their ideas. At the same time, he demonstrates that both thinkers were truly shaped by their historical moments, evolving their approaches to non-violence to best advance their respective struggles for freedom. Gandhi and King were perhaps the most influential individuals in modern history to combine religious and political thought into successful and dynamic social ideologies. Gandhi emphasized service to humanity while King, who was greatly influenced by Gandhi, pursued religion-driven social action. Chakrabarty looks particularly at the way in which each strategically used religious and political language to build momentum and attract followers to their movements. The result is a compelling and historically entrenched view of two of the most important figures of the twentieth century and a thoughtful meditation on the common threads that flow through the larger and enduring nonviolence movement.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica - 2020-12-15
This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or

annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

The Cambridge Companion to Gandhi - Judith M. Brown 2011-02-21

Even today, six decades after his assassination in January 1948, Mahatma Gandhi is still revered as the father of the Indian nation. His intellectual and moral legacy, and the example of his life and politics, serve as an inspiration to human rights and peace movements, political activists and students. This book, comprised of essays by renowned experts in the fields of Indian history and philosophy, traces Gandhi's extraordinary story. The first part of the book explores his transformation from a small-town lawyer during his early life in South Africa into a skilled political activist and leader of civil resistance in India. The second part is devoted to Gandhi's key writings and his thinking on a broad range of topics, including religion, conflict, politics and social relations. The final part reflects on Gandhi's image and on his legacy in India, the West, and beyond.

Gandhi as a Political Strategist - Gene Sharp
1979

Mahatma Gandhi - Dilip G. Diwakar 2019

Indian Home Rule - Mahatma Gandhi 2014-05-01
Activist Mahatma Gandhi is best remembered as the freedom fighter who brought the concepts of passive resistance and civil disobedience to the world's attention in his quest for Indian independence from British rule. In the volume *Indian Home Rule*, Gandhi sets forth a compelling series of arguments against British colonialism in India, giving voice to the viewpoints that fueled his decades-long campaign.

In Search of Gandhi - B.R. Nanda 2004-09-08
The twenty nine essays in this book are insightful and sympathetic analyses of various facets of Gandhi's multidimensional personality. They cover his formative years, his struggle against racism and imperialism, his attitude to religion and the partition of India, his public life, and the relevance of his political economic thought in the twenty-first century. This book will be of interest to political scientists, historians, followers of Gandhi, and an informed general audience.