

Thoughts And Ideas Of Gandhi Nehru Tagore And Ambedkar

Mahatma Gandhi is ranked amongst the ten most influential persons of the 20th century. Apart from the revolutionary ideas of satyagraha and non-violence Gandhiji expressed his very definitive ideas on a wide range of themes - from politics and religion to sex-education and parenting. Many of his ideas which were then rejected and ridiculed are today being enthusiastically adopted and practised. Dip into this Inspiring Thoughts and discover for yourself the multi-dimensional genius of the man who became Mahatma

An analysis of Gandhi's accomplishments as a politician and civil rights advocate reveals his conflicted ideologies and feelings about his place in history, offering insight into his philosophies, social campaigns, and private disappointments.

Gandhi and Philosophy presents a breakthrough in philosophy by foregrounding modern and scientific elements in Gandhi's thought, animating the dazzling materialist concepts in his writings and opening philosophy to the new frontier of nihilism. This scintillating work breaks with the history of Gandhi scholarship, removing him from the postcolonial and Hindu-nationalist axis and disclosing him to be the enemy that the philosopher dreads and needs. Naming the congealing systematicity of Gandhi's thoughts with the Kantian term hypophysics, Mohan and Dittewell develop his ideas through a process of reason that awakens the possibilities of concepts beyond the territorial determination of philosophical traditions. The creation of the new method of criticalisation - the augmentation of critique - brings Gandhi's system to its exterior and release. It shows the points of intersection and infiltration between Gandhian concepts and such issues as will, truth, violence, law, anarchy, value, politics and metaphysics and compels us to imagine Gandhi's thought anew.

Pax Gandhiana

The New Choices

Non-Violent Resistance

Life and Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi As Told in His Own Words

Selected Thoughts of Indira Gandhi

A Book of Quotes

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 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, arthh, kām tathā moksha. These 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, dhāma, stands a-part one of the great contribution of Gandhi was to introduce dhāma 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, the loose their valve 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.

Gandhi's ideas are as meaningful today as they were during his long and inspiring life. His enlightening thoughts and beliefs, especially on violence and the atomic bomb, reveal his eloquent foresight about our contemporary world. The words of one of the greatest men of the twentieth century, chosen by the award-winning director Richard Attenborough from Gandhi's letters, speeches, and published writings, explore the prophet's timeless thoughts on daily life, cooperation, nonviolence, faith, and peace. This bestselling volume includes an introduction by Attenborough and an afterword by Time magazine Senior Foreign Correspondent Johanna McGeary that places Gandhi's life and work in the historical context of the twentieth century. This book and the film Gandhi were the result of producer/director Richard Attenborough's long commitment to keeping alive the flame of Gandhi's spiritual achievement and the wisdom of his actions and his words. They are the wisdom and words of peace. Also included are twenty striking historical photographs, specially selected from the archives at the National Gandhi Museum in New Delhi, that capture the important personal, political, and spiritual aspects of Gandhi's career.

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.

Philosophical Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo

His Relevance for Our Times

Thoughts & Ideas of Gandhi, Nehru, Tagore & Ambedkar

Gandhi: A Very Short Introduction

Rethinking the Mahatma in the Media Age

In the pantheon of freedom fighters, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi has pride of place. His fame and influence extend far beyond India and are nowhere more significant than in South Africa. "India gave us a Mohandas, we gave them a Mahatma," goes a popular South African refrain. Contemporary South African leaders, including Mandela, have consistently lauded him as being part of the epic battle to defeat the racist white regime. The South African Gandhi focuses on Gandhi's first leadership experiences and the complicated man they reveal—a man who actually supported the British Empire. Ashwin Desai and Goolam Vahed unveil a man who, throughout his stay on African soil, stayed true to Empire while showing a disdain for Africans. For Gandhi, whites and Indians were bonded by an Aryan bloodline that had no place for the African. Gandhi's racism was matched by his class prejudice towards the Indian indentured. He persistently claimed that they were ignorant and needed his leadership, and he wrote their resistances and compromises in surviving a brutal labor regime out of history. The South African Gandhi writes the indentured and working class back into history. The authors show that Gandhi never missed an opportunity to show his loyalty to Empire, with a particular penchant for war as a means to do so. He served as an Empire stretcher-bearer in the Boer War while the British occupied South Africa, he demanded guns in the aftermath of the Bhambatha Rebellion, and he toured the villages of India during the First World War as recruiter for the Imperial army. This meticulously researched book punctures the dominant narrative of Gandhi and uncovers an ambiguous figure whose time on African soil was marked by a desire to seek the integration of Indians, minus many basic rights, into the white body politic while simultaneously excluding Africans from his moral compass and political ideals.

All Men Are Brothers, which was first published in 1958, is a compelling and unique collection of Mahatma Gandhi's most trenchant writings on nonviolence, especially in the context of a post-nuclear world. This compendium, which reads like a traditional book—"Gandhi without tears"—is drawn from a wide range of his reflections on world peace. In his own words: "It is not that I am incapable of anger, but I succeed on almost all occasions to keep my feelings under control. Such a struggle leaves one stronger for it. The more I work at this, the more I feel delight in my life, the delight in the scheme of the universe. It gives me a peace and a meaning of the mysteries of nature that I have no power to describe."

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.

All Men Are Brothers

His Life and Message for the World

Inspiring Thoughts Of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhian Thought and Communication

English-Spanish Mahatma Gandhi Quotes - The Best Way to Expand Spanish Vocabulary Thoughtfully

Life and Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi as told in His Own Words

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.

Assembled with skill and sensitivity by social activist Homer A. Jack, this selection of brief and incisive quotations range from religion and theology, personal and social ethics, service, and international and political affairs, to the family, education, culture, Indian problems, and Gandhi's most original concept, satyagraha — group nonviolent direct action.

'...this book is a gem.' Joy Huntley, Perspectives '...highly recommended, exceptionally insightful.' Robert N.Minor, Journal of Church and State '...Bhikhu Parekh's book will easily rank as one of the most outstanding contributions to the study of Gandhi. It is absorbingly interesting, sophisticated and subtle in its argument yet easy to read.' Times Higher Education Supplement '...a deft and sympathetic portrayal of Gandhi's ideas...' New Statesman.

His Thoughts, Life and Ideas

The Mind of Mahatma Gandhi

The Roots and the Relevance of the Political Economy of the Mahatma

Christianity Not as a Mystic Religion But as a New Theory of Life

Gandhi

Gandhi's Dharma

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.

Examining Mahatma Gandhi through an unconventional lens, this book is an original and thought-provoking contribution to Gandhian literature. A refreshing take on the Mahatma's economic philosophy, Economist Gandhi tells us why we need to look at him as an unlikely management guru and an original thinker who enriched the discourse around market capitalism. The book explains Gandhi's positive approach towards business: even though he greatly reduced his individual wants, he was against poverty and wanted every Indian to enjoy a materially comfortable life. Economist Gandhi is probably the first book on Gandhi that claims that he was not against business and capitalists. It not only provides insights into a hidden facet of Gandhi's personality-his thoughts on economics and capitalism-but also enlightens the reader about some of Gandhi's views on religion, ethics, human nature, education and society. The book unveils a Gandhi who is brilliant, daring and, most importantly, distinctive.

This Book Gives A Lucid Account Of The Indian Renaissance And Its Influence On Gandhi. It Discusses At Length The Key Concept Of Ahimsa Explicating Its Meaning And Expounding Gandhi'S Understanding And Interpretation Of The Term.

Great Soul

His Life, Work, and Ideas : an Anthology

Indian Home Rule

Gandhi and Philosophy

The South African Gandhi

Glorious Thoughts of Gandhi

“The Kingdom of God is Within You”Christianity Not as a Mystic Religion But as a New Theory of Life

*Nonviolence, his contribution 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 *qui 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.*

English-Spanish Mahatma Gandhi Quotes will help to expand your Spanish vocabulary in pleasant and meaningful way due to the best thoughts and valuable ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. To facilitate the learning process, words are accompanied by a practical transcription that transmits Spanish sounds.

Inspiring Thoughts

A Day Book of Thoughts from Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhian Thoughts

Thoughts and Ideas of Rajiv Gandhi

“The Kingdom of God is Within You”

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948) was one of the few men in history to fight simultaneously on moral, religious, political, social, economic, and cultural fronts. His life and thought has had an enormous impact on the Indian nation, and he continues to be widely revered – known before and after his death by assassination as Mahatma, the Great Soul.

DIVINE explanation of civil disobedience shows how great pacifist used non-violent philosophy to lead India to independence. Self-discipline, fasting, social boycotts, strikes, other techniques. /div

Top 60 Spanish Mahatma Gandhi Quotes - The Best Way to Expand Spanish Vocabulary Thoughtfully

The Philosophical Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi and His Critics

Economist Gandhi

The Words of Gandhi

All Men are Brothers

The Kingdom of God Is Within You, is a non-fiction book written by Leo Tolstoy. A philosophical treatise, the book was first published in Germany in 1894 after being banned in his home country of Russia. It is the culmination of thirty years of Tolstoy's thinking, and lays out a new organization for society based on a literal Christian interpretation.The Kingdom of God is Within You is a key text for Tolstoyan, nonviolent resistance, and Christian anarchist movements.

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