

Gandhi In Political Theory Truth Law And Experiment

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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.

All Men are Brothers - Mahatma Gandhi 1980-01-01

Includes selections from Gandhi's writings and speeches which express his thoughts, beliefs, and techniques>

Unconditional Equality - Ajay Skaria 2016-02-08

Unconditional Equality examines Mahatma Gandhi's critique of liberal ideas of freedom and equality and his own practice of a freedom and equality organized around religion. It reconceives satyagraha (passive resistance) as a politics that strives for the absolute equality of all beings. Liberal traditions usually affirm an abstract equality centered on some form of autonomy, the Kantian term for the everyday sovereignty that rational beings exercise by granting themselves universal law. But for Gandhi, such equality is an "equality of sword"—profoundly violent not only because it excludes those presumed to lack reason (such as animals or the colonized) but also because those included lose the power to love (which requires the surrender of autonomy or, more broadly, sovereignty). Gandhi professes instead a politics organized around dharma, or religion. For him, there can be "no politics without religion." This religion involves self-surrender, a freely offered surrender of autonomy and everyday sovereignty. For Gandhi, the "religion that stays

in all religions” is satyagraha—the agraha (insistence) on or of satya (being or truth). Ajay Skaria argues that, conceptually, satyagraha insists on equality without exception of all humans, animals, and things. This cannot be understood in terms of sovereignty: it must be an equality of the minor.

Gandhi - Bhikhu C. Parekh 1997

Gandhi's life and thought had enormous impact. Here is a balanced introduction to one of the most revered men in history. Written with extensive access to Gandhi's writings in Indian languages, which most commentators have little or no access, Bhikhu Parekh outlines both Gandhi's major philosophical insights as well as the limitations of his thought.

The Essential Gandhi - Mahatma Gandhi 1983

Gandhi's thoughts on such topics as civil disobedience, non-violence, liberty, socialism and communism, and how to enjoy jail.

Gandhi's Concept of Truth and Justice - Cherian Gudalur 1999

Gandhi's Experiments with Truth - Richard L. Johnson 2006

This comprehensive Gandhi reader provides an essential new reference for scholars and students of his life and thought. It is the only text available that presents Gandhi's own writings, including excerpts from three of his books--An Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth, Satyagraha in South Africa, Hind Swaraj (Indian Home Rule)-a major pamphlet, Constructive Programme: Its Meaning and Place, and many journal articles and letters along with a biographical sketch of his life in historical context and recent essays by highly regarded scholars. The writers of these essays--hailing from the United States, Canada, Great Britain and India, with academic credentials in several different disciplines--examine his nonviolent campaigns, his development of programs to unify India, and his impact on the world in the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first. Gandhi's Experiments with Truth provides an unparalleled range of scholarly material and perspectives on this enduring philosopher, peace activist, and spiritual guide.

Justice, Responsibility and Reconciliation in the Wake of Conflict -

Alice MacLachlan 2012-12-04

What are the moral obligations of participants and bystanders during—and in the wake of –a conflict? How have theoretical understandings of justice, peace and responsibility changed in the face of contemporary realities of war? Drawing on the work of leading scholars in the fields of philosophy, political theory, international law, religious studies and peace studies, the collection significantly advances current literature on war, justice and post-conflict reconciliation. Contributors address some of the most pressing issues of international and civil conflict, including the tension between attributing individual and collective responsibility for the wrongs of war, the trade-offs made between the search for truth and demands for justice, and the conceptual intricacies of coming to understand just what is meant by ‘peace’ and ‘conflict.’ Individual essays also address concrete topics including the international criminal court, reparations, truces, political apologies, truth commissions and criminal trials, with an eye to contemporary examples from conflicts in the Middle East, Africa and North and South America.

An Autobiography - Mahatma Gandhi 1957

In his classic autobiography Gandhi recounts the story of his life and how he developed his concept of active nonviolent resistance, which propelled the Indian struggle for independence and countless other nonviolent struggles of the twentieth century.

Social and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi - Bidyut

Chakrabarty 2006-01-16

During his campaign against racism in South Africa, and his involvement in the Congress-led nationalist struggle against British colonial rule in India, Mahatma Gandhi developed a new form of political struggle based on the idea of satyagraha, or non-violent protest. He ushered in a new era of nationalism in India by articulating the nationalist protest in the language of non-violence, or ahimsa, that galvanized the masses into action. Focusing on the principles of satyagraha and non-violence, and their evolution in the context of anti-imperial movements organized by Gandhi, this fascinating book looks at how these precepts underwent

changes reflecting the ideological beliefs of the participants. Assessing Gandhi and his ideology, the text centres on the ways in which Gandhi took into account the views of other leading personalities of the era whilst articulating his theory of action. Concentrating on Gandhi's writings in Harijan, the weekly newspaper he founded, this volume provides a unique contextualized study of an iconic man's social and political ideas.

Gandhi on Non-Violence - Mahatma Gandhi 2007-11-17

An essential compendium for understanding Gandhi's profound legacy. "One has to speak out and stand up for one's convictions. Inaction at a time of conflagration is inexcusable."—Mahatma Gandhi The basic principles of Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence (Ahimsa) and non-violent action (Satyagraha) were chosen by Thomas Merton for this volume in 1965. In his challenging Introduction, "Gandhi and the One-Eyed Giant," Merton emphasizes the importance of action rather than mere pacifism as a central component of non-violence, and illustrates how the foundations of Gandhi's universal truths are linked to traditional Hindu Dharma, the Greek philosophers, and the teachings of Christ and Thomas Aquinas. Educated as a Westerner in South Africa, it was Gandhi's desire to set aside the caste system as well as his political struggles in India which led him to discover the dynamic power of non-cooperation. But, non-violence for Gandhi "was not simply a political tactic," as Merton observes: "the spirit of non-violence sprang from an inner realization of spiritual unity in himself." Gandhi's politics of spiritual integrity have influenced generations of people around the world, as well as civil rights leaders from Martin Luther King, Jr. and Steve Biko to Václav Havel and Aung San Suu Kyi. Mark Kurlansky has written an insightful preface for this edition that touches upon the history of non-violence and reflects the core of Gandhi's spiritual and ethical doctrine in the context of current global conflicts.

Gandhi's Thought and Liberal Democracy - Sanjay Lal 2019-03-13

This work explores issues in Gandhi scholarship, political theory, and religion. By applying core aspects of Gandhian philosophy to the present age it shows a harmony between commonly taken to be disparate aspects

of social life that should interest anyone concerned about the future prospects for liberalism.

Truth Seekers - Cortright, David 2020-02-19

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

The Bhagavad Gita According to Gandhi - Mahatma Gandhi 2009-05-19
The Bhagavad Gita, also called The Song of the Lord, is a 700-line section of a much longer Sanskrit war epic, the Mahabharata, about the legendary conflict between two branches of an Indian ruling family. Framed as a conversation between Krishna, an incarnation of the god Vishnu, and a general of one of the armies, the Gita is written in powerful poetic language meant to be chanted. Equally treasured as a guide to action, a devotional scripture, a philosophical text, and inspirational reading, it remains one of the world's most influential, widely read spiritual books. The Bhagavad Gita According to Gandhi is based on talks given by Gandhi between February and November 1926 at the Satyagraha Ashram in Ahmedabad, India. During this time—a period when Gandhi had withdrawn from mass political activity—he devoted much of his time and energy to translating the Gita from Sanskrit into his native Gujarati. As a result, he met with his followers almost daily, after morning prayer sessions, to discuss the Gita's contents and meaning as it unfolded before him. This book is the transcription of those daily sessions.

Gandhi's Body - Joseph Alter 2000

Alter concludes that a distinction cannot be made among Gandhi's concern with health, his faith in nonviolence, and his sociopolitical agenda."--BOOK JACKET.

Gandhi in Political Theory - Anuradha Veeravalli 2014

Principles of Political Science - Kapur, Anup Chand

For Graduate and Post Graduate Students of Indian Universities and also useful for competitive examinations.

Gandhi: 'Hind Swaraj' and Other Writings - Mahatma Gandhi 1997-01-28
Mahatma Gandhi's fundamental work - a key to understanding both his life and thought, and South Asian politics in the twentieth century.

Gandhi and Philosophy - Shaj Mohan 2018-12-13

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 Dwivedi 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.

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 Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi - Mahatma Gandhi 1991
A balanced selection of Gandhi's writings, taken from his letters, articles, and books, representing the complete cross-section of his thought.

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.

Gandhian Thoughts - Dr. Rajender Attri

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The Essential Gandhi - Mahatma Gandhi 2012-02-15

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.

Perspectives On Philosophy, Metaphysics and Polit. - Raghuvver Singh 2014-01-01

The present work is a collection of essays/articles, mainly on political theory written by Professor Raghuvver Singh, who was an eminent scholar of political philosophy, well-known in India and abroad. A highly original thinker and a mighty stalwart of classical political thought, his articles cover a wide range of topics, such as, metaphysics, philosophy, modern values, methodologies, social justice, dilemmas, causality and, ancient and modern political thinkers. Written in a critical mode, his articles are new and innovative, exposing the weakness and drawbacks of some of the accepted notion of political theory. His articles are of high standards and undoubtedly, a significant contribution to political philosophy. The present work of Raghuvver Singh is meant to acquaint

the scholars and researchers of political science with the most controversial, yet most intense and interesting themes in the realm of political theory. Indeed, the work is meant to arouse and to stimulate curiosity among the scientists to know, to debate and to discuss- the truth and falsity-of Raghuvveer Singh's philosophic ideas, opinions, and theorems.

The Way to God - Mahatma Gandhi 2009-03-17

Mahatma Gandhi became famous as the leader of the Indian independence movement, but he called himself "a man of God disguised as a politician." The Way to God demonstrates his enduring significance as a spiritual leader whose ideas offer insight and solace to seekers of every practice and persuasion. Collecting many of his most significant writings, the book explores the deep religious roots of Gandhi's worldly accomplishments and reveals—in his own words—his intellectual, moral, and spiritual approaches to the divine. First published in India in 1971, the book is based on Gandhi's lifetime experiments with truth and reveals the heart of his teachings. Gandhi's aphoristic power, his ability to sum up complex ideas in a few authoritative strokes, shines through these pages. Individual chapters cover such topics as moral discipline, spiritual practice, spiritual experience, and much more. Gandhi's guiding principles of selflessness, humility, service, active yet nonviolent resistance, and vegetarianism make his writings as timely today as when these writings first appeared. A foreword by Gandhi's grandson Arun and an introduction by Michael Nagler add useful context.

Mahatma Gandhi - Mahatma Gandhi 2020-10

On the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi we are pleased to release his autobiography 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth'. When Gandhi started writing his autobiography riots broke out in Bombay. Then due to some series of events Gandhi ji was imprisoned and sent to Yeravda jail. He continued writing his autobiography in Yeravda jail and thereafter. The autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi is very inspirational. After reading it we come to know how a young fearful boy transformed into a strong and powerful man.

The Palgrave Handbook of Global Approaches to Peace - Aigul

Kulnazarova 2018-12-19

With existing literature focusing largely on Western perspectives of peace and their applications, a global understanding of peace is much needed. Spurred by more recent debates and discourses that criticize the dominant realist and liberal approaches for crises in contemporary state- and peace-building, the contributors to this handbook emphasize not only the need to solve this eternal conundrum of humanity, but also demand—with the rise of increasingly more violent conflicts in international relations—the development of a global interpretive framework for peace and security. To this end, the present handbook examines conceptual, institutional and normative interpretive approaches for making, building and promoting peace in the context of roles played by state and non-state actors within local, national, regional, and global units of analysis.

Indian Political Thought - Urmila Sharma 2001

The Book Covers University Syllabi In Political Science In The Papers Of Hindu Polity, Indian Political Thought And Modern Indian Political Thought Etc. Divided Into Three Parts The Ancient, The Modern And The Contemporary, This Book Analyses Indian Political Thought From Manu To M.N. Roy. In Order To Keep It Brief And Precise Only Selected Thinkers Have Been Included While Those Of Only Historical Importance Have Been Left Out. The Method Followed Is Construction Through Criticism So That Besides Knowing The Thought Of Eminent Indian Political Thinkers, The Reader May Develop An Insight Into Political Processes, Their Causes And Consequences. While Matter Has Been Drawn From Authentic Sources, It Has Been Narrated In Simple Language. A Balanced Holistic Approach Has Been Maintained In Controversial Matters. The Authors Have Left No Stone Unturned To Make This Book An Ideal Textbook For Students And Reference Book For Teachers.

Vows and Observances - Mahatma Gandhi 1999

These observances on truth, love, work, and poverty are as relevant today as when Gandhi wrote them between 1916 and 1932 for the religious community he founded.

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, kama tatha 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.

Gandhi and Liberalism - Vinit Haksar 2017-07-20

One of the main themes running through Gandhi's life and work was the battle against evil. This book offers a fascinating reconstruction of Gandhi and the doctrine of Ahimsa or non-violence. Gandhi's moral perfectionism is contrasted with other forms of perfectionism, but the book stresses that Gandhi also offered a doctrine of the second best. Following Gandhi, the author argues that outward violence with compassion is intrinsically not as good as non-violence with compassion, but it is a second best that is sometimes a necessary evil in an imperfect world. The book provides an illuminating analysis of coercion, non-cooperation, civil disobedience and necessary evil, comparing Gandhi's ideas with that of some of the leading western moral, legal and political

philosophers. Further, some of his important ideas are shown to have relevance for the working of the Indian Constitution. This book will be essential for scholars and researchers in moral, legal and political philosophy, Gandhi studies, political science and South Asian studies.

Non-Violent Resistance - M. K. Gandhi 2001-05-29

This volume focuses on Gandhi's vision of Satyagraha, whereby one appeals to reason and conscience and puts an end to evil by converting the evil-doer. The book begins with an explanation of Satyagraha and proceeds with detailed discussions of the self-training and courage necessary for Satyagraha.

Inside Young Minds - A Cog Publication Anthology, Janhabi B Dutta, Varuni Sampat, Yukta Jaiswal, Shveni Kanwar, Muskaan Hooda, Divya Dalal, Mahima Arora, Nishtha Setia

Inside young minds is an anthology of short stories that will take your breath away. It is sum total of the incredible creativity of eight young authors (Janhabi B Dutta, Varuni Sampat, Yukta Jaiswal, Shveni Kanwar, Muskaan Hooda, Divya Dalal, Mahima Arora, Nishtha Setia). In this fast-paced world, it is vital to slow down and think about life. How incredible this world is. It is no less than a miracle. Another miracle is that you can leave your busy schedule and see things from another person's eyes. It is like your soul leaving your body temporarily, and entering into another body. Reading books is one of the ways to understand and enter another world, one concocted by the mind of the author. When you read a book, you perceive things from the author's perspective. Since this is an anthology, you can take a look inside multiple minds in a single book. The authors of this book have described their views of this world. From experiences to fantasies, that our young minds have, has been attempted to portray in this book. This book will connect to your heart and become a part of it. All the co-authors in this book have explained their opinions and imaginations through their stories. Fiction or Non-fiction, these stories are a part of our thinking. A lot of creative freedom has been given to them by The Cog Publication to express as they felt. Just like people use their strengths in doing what they like, we used our strengths in writing. Our major strengths are our creative imagination and

mindset. Each story in this book contains a different perspective and a different concept. Each author has put their minds and souls into writing their hearts out in these stories. This book can't be categorized under one genre; it contains a lot of elements like supernatural, thriller, psychological, romance, crime, wit, humour and many more.

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.

The Essential Writings - Mahatma Gandhi 2008-04-17

Drawn from the full range of Gandhi's published work--books, articles, broadcasts, interviews, letters--this superb selection illuminates his thinking on religion and spirituality, on society and its problems, on politics and British rule, and on non-violence and civil disobedience.

Gandhi on Non-Violence - Mahatma Gandhi 1965

Contains selected texts from the writings of Mahatma Gandhi in which he expressed his philosophy of non-violence and non-violent action, and

includes an introductory essay by editor Thomas Merton.

The Global Gandhi - Ramin Jahanbegloo 2018-05-11

This book is a comparative study of Gandhi's philosophy and analyzes his relevance to modern political thought. It traces the intellectual origins of Gandhi's nonviolence as well as his engagement with Western thinkers - ancient as well as his contemporaries. The author discusses Gandhi's exchanges with eminent thinkers like Tolstoy and Thoreau, and looks at his vision of pluralism, democracy, and violence through the lens of philosophers like Hannah Arendt, Isaiah Berlin, and Cornelius Castoriadis. Further, it explores Gandhi's association with Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Khilafat Movement. Finally, the book examines Gandhian thought in the light of his global followers like Martin Luther King Jr and Nelson Mandela. An invaluable resource for the contemporary mind, this book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of politics, political thought, Gandhi studies, and philosophy.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Autobiography - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi 2019-09-16

"My purpose," Mahatma Gandhi writes of this book, "is to describe experiments in the science of Satyagraha, not to say how good I am." Satyagraha, Gandhi's nonviolent protest movement (satya = true, agraha = firmness), came to stand, like its creator, as a moral principle and a rallying cry; the principle was truth and the cry freedom. The life of Gandhi has given fire and fiber to freedom fighters and to the untouchables of the world: hagiographers and patriots have capitalized

on Mahatma myths. Yet Gandhi writes: "Often the title [Mahatma, Great Soul] has deeply pained me. . . . But I should certainly like to narrate my experiments in the spiritual field which are known only to myself, and from which I have derived such power as I possess for working in the political field." Clearly, Gandhi never renounced the world; he was neither pacifist nor cult guru. Who was Gandhi? In the midst of resurging interest in the man who freed India, inspired the American Civil Rights Movement, and is revered, respected, and misunderstood all over the world, the time is proper to listen to Gandhi himself -- in his own words, his own "confessions," his autobiography. Gandhi made scrupulous truth-telling a religion and his Autobiography inevitably reminds one of other saints who have suffered and burned for their lapses. His simply narrated account of boyhood in Gujarat, marriage at age 13, legal studies in England, and growing desire for purity and reform has the force of a man extreme in all things. He details his gradual conversion to vegetarianism and ahimsa (non-violence) and the state of celibacy (brahmacharya, self-restraint) that became one of his more arduous spiritual trials. In the political realm he outlines the beginning of Satyagraha in South Africa and India, with accounts of the first Indian fasts and protests, his initial errors and misgivings, his jailings, and continued cordial dealings with the British overlords. Gandhi was a fascinating, complex man, a brilliant leader and guide, a seeker of truth who died for his beliefs but had no use for martyrdom or sainthood. His story, the path to his vision of Satyagraha and human dignity, is a critical work of the twentieth century, and timeless in its courage and inspiration.