Thank you very much for reading Gandhi In His Time And Ours The Global Legacy Of His Ideas. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have search numerous times for their chosen books like this Gandhi In His Time And Ours The Global Legacy Of His Ideas, but end up in harmful downloads. Rather than reading a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they juggled with some infectious virus inside their desktop computer.

Gandhi In His Time And Ours The Global Legacy Of His Ideas is available in our book collection an online access to it is set as public so you can download it instantly. Our books collection spans in multiple locations, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one.

Merely said, the Gandhi In His Time And Ours The Global Legacy Of His Ideas is universally compatible with any devices to read.
his best-selling biographies of Lenin and Schweitzer, Robert Payne’s life brings Gandhi alive as a rounded personality. Beginning with the moving story of a shy, awkward boy from a provincial Indian city who married at Thirteen, then was separated from his bride for years while he read law in London, the book describes Gandhi’s life as a successful barrister in South Africa who turned his back on wealth to defend Indian settlers against discrimination and persecution. Robert Payne superbly describes Gandhi’s daring marches to aid the oppressed; his fasts and imprisonments; his historic achievements at international congresses and conferences in India and England where, clad only in shawl and loincloth, he met with prime ministers and viceroys and won their respect as he fought for the dignity and freedom of his people. “I would place Robert Payne’s book on the level of a great novel by Tolstoy, swiftly moving, panoramic, writ on the canvas of destiny and of close historical characterization,” writes Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, former private secretary of Rabindranath Tagore, who knew Gandhi personally and worked with him. “It is one of the great biographies. No finer account of Gandhi’s life and death has been written.”

Gandhi in Political Theory—Dr Anuradha Veenwalla 2014-10-28

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 Bhagavad Gita According to Gandhi—Mahatma Gandhi 2010-06-15

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. From the Trade Paperback edition.

Gandhi at First Sight—Thomas Weber 2015-01-05

‘Meeting the Mahatma’ was a special moment for most of the people who captured it later in memorable prose. Gandhi at First Sight is a collection of such heartfelt moments of people from Sarojini Naidu to Katherine Mayo and from Romain Rolland to Charlie Chaplin, of an experience that was profound and sometimes even life-changing. ‘In Gandhi at First Sight, Tom Weber has executed a simple yet brilliant concept with a masterly touch, an impressive understanding of the varied individuals whose first impressions of Gandhi he has included, and an enriching introduction.’ —Rajmohan Gandhi ‘Weber... shows with an astonishing array of first meeting accounts precisely how Gandhi forged relationships from the beginning by making indelible initial impressions. This book... brings us incomparably closer to comprehending Gandhi’s extraordinary personal power.’ —Dennis Dalton, Columbia University, New York ‘Thomas Weber brings to life the memories of meetings. These firstperson, autobiographical accounts provide glimpses of the private world of friendship, of being a disciple and a pathfinder.’ —Tridip Suhrud, Director, Sabarmati Ashram Preservation Memorial Trust ‘With Gandhi gone two-thirds of a century, we have been in danger of losing touch with a man who was the most intriguing figure of his time. Now, however, we have these unique accounts of encounters with him that allow Gandhi to reach across the decades with a message that endures through time.’ —Charles DiSalvo, West Virginia University, West Virginia

Gandhi After Gandhi—Marzia Casolari 2021-12-31

Writing about Gandhi without being obvious is always difficult. Numerous books and articles are published every year, especially across the anniversaries of his birth and death. The judicious scholar believes that writing something new on this iconic figure is almost impossible. However, in the difficult times when this book was conceived, at the peak of what presumably can be considered as the worst humanitarian disaster of the 21st century, the Gandhian legacy has become more topical than ever. Gandhi’s thought and experience regarding laws and economy, and his views on secularism or on the tremendous effects of the colonial rule in India and beyond provide the opportunity to reflect on consistently manipulated constitutions and violated human rights, on the crisis of secularism and the demand of a sustainable, environment friendly economy. This book aims not only to offer new insights into Gandhi’s experience and legacy but also to prove how Gandhian values are relevant to the present and can provide explanations and solutions for present challenges. Gandhi After Gandhi will appeal to researchers and students alike interested in Indian culture and political thinking and Indian history since independence.

Commerce with the Universe—Gaurav Desai 2013-09-24

Reading the life narratives and literary texts of South Asians writing in East Africa, Gaurav Desai builds a new history of Africa’s encounter with slavery, colonialism, migration, nationalism, development, and globalization. Rather than approach literature and culture from a nation-centered perspective, Desai connects the medieval trade routes of the Islamicate empire, the early independence movements galvanized in part by Gandhi’s southern African experiences, the invention of new ethnic nationalisms, and the rise of plural, multiethnic nations to the fertile exchange taking place across the Indian Ocean.

Charlie Chaplin and His Times—Kenneth Schuyler Lynn 1997

A full-scale portrait of Charlie Chaplin discusses the life and times of a comedic genius whose roles masked a complex, sometimes tragic and turbulent personal life. 20,000 first printing.

Gandhi-Demi 2001-09-01

Presents the story of the great leader who succeeded in bringing about social and political change in India through nonviolent means.

Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World—Sean Chabot

Describes the life and teachings of the man who led India’s struggle for freedom and was assassinated in 1948.

Transnational Roots of the Civil Rights Movement—Sean Chabot

2011-12-16

This book explores collective learning in the Gandhian repertoire’s transnational diffusion from the Indian independence movement to the American civil rights movement. Instead of focusing primarily on interpersonal linkages or causal mechanisms, it highlights how decades of translation and experimentation by various actors enabled full implementation. It also shows that transnational diffusion was not a linear and predictable process, but underwent numerous twists and turns. It is relevant for contemporary scholars as well as
activists.

_Gandhi and Rajchandra_—Uma Majmudar 2020-08-15

Most people around the world know Mahatma Gandhi, but only a few know about "Shrimad Rajchandra"—the key faith-figure behind the "making of the Mahatma." This book introduces and explores the teachings of the figure Gandhi himself acknowledged as his foremost spiritual mentor, exemplary guide, and refuge in spiritual crisis. -- Sulekhi C. Jain, author of _An Ahimsa Crisis You Decide India and the Quest for One World—M. Bhagavan 2013-09-27_

India and the Quest for One World revolutionizes the history of human rights, with dramatic impact on some of the most contentious debates of our time, by capturing the exceptional efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus to counter the divisions of the Cold War with an uplifting new vision of justice built on the principle of "unity in diversity."

_Great Soul—Joseph Lelyveld 2011_

In this ambitious, original study, Pulitzer Prize-winner Lelyveld sets out to measure Gandhi's accomplishments as a politician and an advocate for the downtrodden—against Gandhi's own expectations and in light of his complex, conflicted feelings about his place in Indian history.

_Jesus in the Tide of Time—John Ferguson 2021-12-01_

First published in 1990, _Jesus in the Tide of Time_ considers the historical Jesus and studies the ways in which he has subsequently been regarded by different people in different cultures. The book examines the political, social, economic and religious background to Jesus' life. It also looks at what is known about Jesus as a historical personality, and considers the uses of symbolic figures by the early Christians to represent him. It highlights the attitude towards the person of Jesus as an indicator of the culture of the particular period and place throughout history, and questions whether different cultures, periods and individuals manufacture Jesus in their own image. Jesus in the Tide of Time will appeal to those with an interest in the history of Christianity, religious history, and social history.

_People of the Century—CBS News 1999_

Profiles one hundred of the most influential political leaders, artists, scientists, intellectuals, tycoons, and heroes of the twentieth century

_Mahatma Gandhi and His Myths—Mark Shepard 2017-04-25_

"All my actions have their source in my inalienable love of humankind." — Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi is one of the least understood figures of all time— even among his admirers. In this Annual Gandhi Lecture for the International Association of Gandhian Studies, Mark Shepard tackles some persistently wrong-headed views of Gandhi, offering us a more accurate picture of the man and his nonviolence. """"""""""""""""""""""/Mark Shepard is the author of "'Mahatma Gandhi and His Myths," "The Community of the Ark," and "Gandhi Today," called by the American Library Association's Booklist "a masterpiece of committed reporting." His writings on social alternatives have appeared in over 30 publications in the United States, Canada, England, Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, and India. """"""""""""""""""""""/SAMPLE I suspect that most of the myths and misconceptions surrounding Gandhi have to do with nonviolence. For instance, it's surprising how many people still have the idea that nonviolent action is passive. It's important for us to be clear about this: There is nothing passive about Gandhian nonviolent action. I'm afraid Gandhi himself helped create this confusion by referring to his method at first as "passive resistance," because it was in some ways like

_techniques bearing that label. But he soon changed his mind and rejected the term. Gandhi's nonviolent action was not an evasive strategy nor a defensive one. Gandhi was always on the offensive. He believed in confronting his opponents aggressively, in such a way that they could not avoid dealing with him. But wasn't Gandhi's nonviolent action designed to avoid violence? Yes and no. Gandhi steadfastly avoided violence toward his opponents. He did not avoid violence toward himself or his followers. Gandhi said that the nonviolent activist, like any soldier, had to be ready to die for the cause. And in fact, during India's struggle for independence, hundreds of Indians were killed by the British. The difference was that the nonviolent activist, while willing to die, was never willing to kill. Gandhi pointed out three possible responses to oppression and injustice. One he described as the coward's way: to accept the wrong or run away from it. The second option was to stand and fight by force of arms. Gandhi said this was better than acceptance or running away. But the third way, he said, was best of all and required the most courage: to stand and fight solely by nonviolent means.

_Caricaturing Culture in India—Ritu Gairola Khanduri 2014-10-02_

A highly original study of newspaper cartoons throughout India's history and culture, and their significance for the world today.

_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 struggles against racism and imperialism, his attitude to religion and the partiton 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.

_Gandhi—G. Ramachandran 1971_

_Violent Fraternity—Shruti Kapila 2021-11-02_

A groundbreaking history of the political ideas that made modern India. Violent Fraternity is a major history of the political thought that laid the foundations of modern India. Taking readers from the dawn of the twentieth century to the independence of India and formation of Pakistan in 1947, the book is a testament to the power of ideas to drive historical transformation. Shruti Kapila sheds new light on leading figures such as M. K. Gandhi, Muhammad Iqbal, B. R. Ambedkar, and Vinayak Savarkar, the founder of Hindutva, showing how they were innovative political thinkers as well as influential political actors. She also examines lesser-known figures who contributed to the making of a new canon of political thought, such as B. G. Tilak, considered by Lenin to be the "fountainhead of revolution in Asia," and Sardar Patel, India's first deputy prime minister. Kapila argues that it was in India that modern political languages were remade through a revolution that defied fidelity to any exclusive ideology. The book shows how the foundational questions of politics were addressed in the shadow of imperialism to create both a sovereign India and the world's first avowedly Muslim nation, Pakistan. Fraternity was lost only to be found again in violence as the Indian age signaled the emergence of intimate enmity. A compelling work of scholarship, Violent Fraternity demonstrates why India, with its breathtaking scale and diversity, redefined the nature of political violence for the modern global era.

_Lead, Kindly Light—Vincent Sheean 2019-01-13_

In this book, the author of _Personal History_, Vincent Sheean, demonstrates that Gandhi's life, work and teaching were for the whole world as well as for India. It is suggested that the terrifying weapon of non-violence, having freed India, might be about to free the world. Though this book is in one sense an attempt to reveal the meaning of Mahatma Gandhi's power and life and teaching, it is, in a more important sense, the author's eloquent testament of belief in Gandhi's mission. Vincent Sheean went to India to ask Gandhi many questions. It was a quest brought on by the failure of every other human institution to supply hope for the future. What he learned
there, from Gandhi and others, is of immense, immediate importance to all men everywhere and to the future of humanity. Thoughtful men have begun to see that the only weapon even more awesome than the atom bomb, the only weapon able to contend with it on anything like equal terms, is the irresistible weapon of non-violence conceived by Mahatma Gandhi. Here is the record of its first great success, the story of how it was created, and a clear, sympathetic explanation of the philosophy that brought it into being, indeed made it inevitable. Here, also, are chapters on the background of Hindu philosophy, on Gandhi’s own beliefs and how he applied them, on Gandhi’s progress from an obscure lawyer in South Africa to his position as India’s leader and deliverer and the greatest force for peace at the present time, on the author’s own meetings with Gandhi, the assassination and funeral, both of which he witnessed, and a final chapter of the author’s conclusions on Gandhi’s meaning to the future of world peace in this atomic age. The title of the book comes from Gandhi’s favourite hymn, which was always sung on solemn occasions, including the funeral march to the Ganges.

The Politics and Reception of Rabindranath Tagore’s Drama-Arnab Bhattacharya 2014-12-05

This is the first volume to focus specifically on Rabindranath Tagore’s dramatic literature, visiting translations and adaptations of Tagore’s drama, and cross-cultural encounters in his works. As Asia’s first Nobel Laureate, Tagore’s highly original plays occupy a central position in the Indian theatrescape. Tagore experimented with dance, music, drama, and plays, exploring concepts of environment, education, gender and women, postcolonial encounters, romantic idealism, and universalism. Tagore’s drama plays a generous host to experiments with new performance modes, like the writing and staging of an all-women play on stage for the first time, or the use of cross-cultural styles such as Manipuri dance, Thai craft in stage design, or the Baul singing styles. This book is an exciting re-exploration of Tagore’s plays, visiting issues such as his contribution to Indian drama, drama and environment, feminist readings, postcolonial engagements, cross-cultural encounters, romanticism, and universality. Tagore’s drama plays a generous host to experiments with new performance modes, like the writing and staging of an all-women play on stage for the first time, or the use of cross-cultural styles such as Manipuri dance, Thai craft in stage design, or the Baul singing styles. This book is an exciting re-exploration of Tagore’s plays, visiting issues such as his contribution to Indian drama, drama and environment, feminist readings, postcolonial engagements, cross-cultural encounters, romanticism, and universality. Tagore’s drama plays a generous host to experiments with new performance modes, like the writing and staging of an all-women play on stage for the first time, or the use of cross-cultural styles such as Manipuri dance, Thai craft in stage design, or the Baul singing styles. This book is an exciting re-exploration of Tagore’s plays, visiting issues such as his contribution to Indian drama, drama and environment, feminist readings, postcolonial engagements, cross-cultural encounters, romanticism, and universality. Tagore’s drama plays a generous host to experiments with new performance modes, like the writing and staging of an all-women play on stage for the first time, or the use of cross-cultural styles such as Manipuri dance, Thai craft in stage design, or the Baul singing styles. This book is an exciting re-exploration of Tagore’s plays, visiting issues such as his contribution to Indian drama, drama and environment, feminist readings, postcolonial engagements, cross-cultural encounters, romanticism, and universality.


Addresses the question of whether nonviolent defense can be an effective strategy against military violence. Drawing from the strategic theory of Carl von Clausewitz, the nonviolence of Mahatma Gandhi, and recent human needs and conflict theory, Burrowes develops a new strategic theory of nonviolent defense.

Mohandas Gandhi-Anne M. Todd 2013

The Assassins-Jan Young

The Handbook of Global Interventions in Communication Theory-Yoshitaka Mike 2022-03-11

Moving beyond the U.S.-Eurocentric paradigm of communication theory, this handbook broadens the intellectual horizons of the discipline by highlighting underrepresented, especially non-Western, theorists and theories, and identifies key issues and challenges for future scholarship. Showcasing diverse perspectives, the handbook facilitates active engagement in different cultural traditions and theoretical orientations that are global in scope but local in effect. It begins by exploring past efforts to diversify the field, continuing on to examine theoretical concepts, models, and principles rooted in local cumulative wisdom. It does not limit itself to the mass-interpersonal communication divide, but rather seeks to frame theory as global and inclusive in scope. The book is intended for communication researchers and advanced students, with relevance to scholars with an interest in theory within information science, library science, social and cross-cultural psychology, multicultural education, social justice and social ethics, international relations, development studies, and political science.

The Routledge Handbook of Vegan Studies-Laure Wright 2021-03-31

This wide-ranging volume explores the tension between the dietary practice of veganism and the manifestation, construction, and representation of a vegan identity in today’s society. Emerging in the early 21st century, vegan studies is distinct from more familiar conceptions of “animal studies,” an umbrella term for a three-pronged field that gained prominence in the late 1990s and early 2000s, consisting of critical animal studies, human animal studies, and posthumanism. While veganism is a consideration of these modes of inquiry, it is a decidedly different entity, an ethical delineator that for many scholars marks a complicated boundary between theoretical pursuit and lived experience. The Routledge Handbook of Vegan Studies is the must-have reference for the important topics, problems, and key debates in the subject area and is the first of its kind. Comprising over 30 chapters by a team of international contributors, this handbook is divided into five parts: History of vegan studies Vegan studies in the disciplines Theoretical intersections Contemporary media entanglements Veganism around the world These sections contextualize veganism beyond its status as a dietary choice, situating veganism within broader social, ethical, legal, theoretical, and artistic discourses. This book will be essential reading for students and researchers of vegan studies, animal studies, and environmental ethics.

Gandhi-David Arnold 2014-06-17

Gandhi’s is an extraordinary and compelling story. Few individuals in history have made so great a mark upon their times. And yet Gandhi never held high political office, commanded no armies and was not even a compelling orator. His ‘power’ therefore makes a particularly fascinating subject for investigation. David Arnold explains how and why the shy student and affluent lawyer became one of the most powerful anti-colonial figures Western empires in Asia ever faced and why he aroused such intense affection, loyalty (and at times much bitter hatred) among Indians and Westerners alike. Attaching as much influence to the idea and image of Gandhi as to the man himself, Arnold sees Gandhi not just as a Hindu saint but as a colonial subject, whose attitudes and experiences expressed much that was common to countless others in India and elsewhere who sought to grapple with the overwhelming power and cultural authority of the West. A vivid and highly readable introduction to Gandhi’s life and times, Arnold’s book opens up fascinating insights into one of the twentieth century’s most remarkable men.

The Good Boatman-Rajmohan Gandhi 1997

A new and illuminating portrait of one of the greatest figures of the twentieth century. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi has been the subject of over a dozen well-regarded biographies, yet key aspects of the man still prove elusive. In this book, Rajmohan Gandhi, a grandson of Mahatma Gandhi and an acclaimed biographer and scholar, attempts to understand the phenomenon that was Gandhi. This he does by examining in detail dominant and varied themes of Gandhi’s life: his unsuccessful bid to keep India united, his attitude towards caste and untouchability; his relationship with those whose empire he challenged; his controversial experiments with chastity; his views on God, truth and non-violence; and his selection of heirs to empire he challenged; his controversial experiments with chastity; his views on God, truth and non-violence; and his selection of heirs to lead a new-born nation. For a generation growing up on images of a simplified Father of the Nation and apostle of non-violence frozen in statues or reduced to a few predictable strokes of an artist’s pen, this biography offers a rewarding insight into the man, his victories and his defeats.

Insight into Gandhi’s Non-Violent Non-co-operation Movement-B.R. Dubey 2020-12-09

The freedom struggles the world over aiming at liberty from the foreign yoke have been political in nature and the changes in social institutions, if any, were only incidental having not been originally designed or at best post independence script. In sharp contrast stands the ‘Non-violent Non-co-operation movement’, launched by Mahatma Gandhi for Swaraj built on the foundation of social reforms - HinduMuslim-Unity, removal of untouchability, empowerment of women, Swadeshi and adherence to non-violence as a policy.
Phraseology of the 'Nonco-operation movement', in itself gives the philosophy, purpose and content of the movement. However, without a serious study of the movement the vital point missed by the people in understanding the movement is that non-co-operation with the government (British Raj) presupposed co-operation within ourselves - the freedom fighters regardless of religion, caste or creed. This entailed the evolution of the Constructive Programme - the programme of action for strengthening and sustaining the movement. Attempt has been made in the study to understand how Gandhi succeeded in a short period in bringing much needed solidarity for the movement and Swaraj in the Indian society divided by religion and internal caste conflicts in the majority Hindu community. Gandhi era means 1919-1948 because he launched the movement in 1919, which made Mr. Gandhi - Mahatma Gandhi, and 1948, when he fell to an assailant's bullet and was called the Father of the Nation. Way back in 1917 he prophetically said that 'Only if I die for India shall I know that I was fit to live'. Gandhi era means Gandhi and Gandhi alone in this period. A comprehensive study of the entire period was not possible for an old man of 83 years in a short period. Therefore, the period chosen for this study is 1919-1922 which is the most momentous period of the freedom struggle as also the initial period of the movement to ascertain probability of its success. For this purpose, this objective driven book has been divided in two parts. While the second part deals with the movement in chronological order from the data sieved from the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi to show that the movement was not only the brainchild of Gandhi but its course and eventual suspension was also decided by him, the second part is more in the nature of analysis for the serious and general readers alike to appreciate objectively the greatness of the leader.

Gandhi’s Battlefield Choice - Francis G. Hutchins 2017-12-06

This much anticipated volume compares and contrasts Gandhi’s non-violent leadership during World War II to the military leadership of Arjuna in the war that prompted the Bhagavad Gita dialogue, the Sanskrit text that guided Gandhi’s actions throughout his life. Early in his career as leader of India’s campaign to end British rule, Gandhi resisted terrorist interpretations of the Gita and described the Gita as depicting a metaphorical battle between good and evil impulses within every human heart. Then when India was drawn into a world war not unlike that in which Arjuna reluctantly led his troops into combat, Gandhi embraced his role as battlefield commander of the millions he had trained to be non-violent warriors. Never abandoning his dedication to non-violence, Gandhi stressed to his recruits that they should act as non-violently as possible but should not passively accept injustice. Remaining true to the Bhagavad Gita while responding to urgent hazards affecting all Indians, Gandhi himself became a wartime battlefield commander leading millions in the climactic Quit India conflict that ended British rule. The volume provides an overview of Gandhi’s entire career as leader of the Indian Nationalist Movement, clarifies Gandhi’s approach to acting non-violently when surrounded by violence, and affirms Gandhi’s enduring importance as a source of inspiration around the world. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Mahatma Gandhi and Comparative Religion - K. L. Seshagiri Rao 1990