Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Reassessment Of His Ideas And Ideologies

Study on the life and work of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945, nationalist and statesman from India.
Contributed articles on the life and works of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945, Indian statesman and nationalist.
This intellectual history of twentieth-century Indian nationalist thought examines the relationship between three key figures of modern Indian history and the influence their ideas had in the shaping of society and politics in independent India. As leaders of the anti-imperialist struggle, Gandhi, Bose and Nehru not only devised various strategies to overthrow colonial rule, but also grappled with vital issues—democracy, federalism, secularism, social justice, gender equality, modernity, national identity and international relations—regarding the future of India. They responded to the challenge of the ‘modernizing’ mission of the West by going through a process of self-scrutiny, introspection and reform. At the same time, they had to formulate programmes within the constraints of political consensus to advance their respective visions of a modern, progressive and independent India. In this fresh and insightful analysis, Reba Som contrasts and juxtaposes the thoughts and responses of the three leaders to changing political and social conditions—from Gandhi’s faith in local self-governance and village-centric institutions to Nehru’s liberal values of secularism, equity and democracy and his belief in a planned economy to Bose’s struggle to project India’s concerns on the international stage. She draws chiefly on their own writings and speeches to show the evolution of their thinking in all its ambivalence, complexity and contradiction. In the process, she also offers a reassessment of Bose, often seen as a challenger to Gandhi, and emphasizes that Gandhi and Bose, despite fundamental ideological and political differences, shared much in common in temperament, foundational values and beliefs, and styles of functioning than perhaps even they themselves acknowledged. In showing how the intellectual and political legacy of Gandhi, Bose and Nehru contributed to the making of the modern Indian mind, Reba Som’s book becomes as much an examination of our present as it is an analysis of India’s fight against colonial rule and the struggle to define the country’s post-independence identity as a socialist secular democratic republic.
This book discusses the ideological and historical relevance of the term ‘Eurasia’ as a concept in the global geopolitical and ethno-cultural discourse. It focuses on the contested meanings attached to the idea and traces its historical evolution and interpretations. The volume examines the contours and characteristics of power politics in the Eurasian landscape by exploring the dynamics of the contending and competing interests that have come to occupy the region, particularly in the aftermath of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. It further examines the multiple narratives that define the socio-political realities of the region and also the policies of the state actors involved, by reflecting upon the multifaceted dimensions of the Eurasian issues. These include nation building strategies, identity, ethnic conflicts, security, democratization, globalization, international migration, climate change and energy extraction. The geopolitical and civilizational aspects of Eurasianism, in which Russia occupies a pivotal geo-political place creates both opportunities and anxieties for other stakeholders in the region. The book also holistically analyses the developmental dimensions of the post-Soviet space and ‘Eurasianism’ as a concept and political practice in domestic, regional and global affairs. The book also analyses the developmental dimensions of the post-Soviet space and ‘Eurasianism’ as a concept and political practice in domestic, regional and global affairs. From the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 to the winning of independence in 1947, this book traces the complex and often troubled
relationship between anti-imperialist campaigners in Britain and in India. Nicholas Owen traces the efforts of British Radicals and socialists to identify forms of anti-imperialism in India which fitted comfortably with their existing beliefs and their sense of how authentic progressive movements were supposed to work. On the other side of the relationship, he charts the trajectory of the Indian National Congress, as it shifted from appeals couched in language familiar to British progressives to the less familiar vocabulary and techniques of Mahatma Gandhi. The new Gandhian methods of self-reliance had unwelcome implications for the work that the British supporters of Congress had traditionally undertaken, leading to the collapse of their main organisation, and the precipitation of anti-imperialist work into the turbulent cross-currents of left-wing British politics. Metropolitan anti-imperialism became largely a function of other commitments, whether communist, theosophical, pacifist, socialist or anti-fascist. Revealing the strengths and weaknesses of these connections, The British Left and India looks at the ultimate failure to create the durable alliance between anti-imperialists which the British Empire's governors had always feared. Drawing on a wide range of newly available archival material in Britain and India, including the records of campaigning organizations, political parties, the British government and the imperial security services, this book is a powerful account of the diverse and fragmented world of British metropolitan anti-imperialism.

The word लोक means public and मन्या means accepted. लोकमन्या means a person who has been accepted by people. In his context it means accepted by people as their leader. लोकमन्या Keshav Bal Gangadhar Tilak was recognized by the British as the Father of the Indian National Movement because of activities that stirred feelings of nationalism in the hearts of every Indian. Though his ideals often differed from Mahatma Gandhi, his views regarding crucial matters were sometimes accepted many times by Gandhiji. A revolutionary and social reformer in the true sense of the word, he was a freedom fighter who elicited esteem from all, even his enemies. His indomitable spirit was appreciated by people. He voiced his opinions in speeches and through the newspaper, and everyone especially the British feared his speeches as well as editorials for they provoked Indians to fight for freedom. The British tried to put a ban on them, but did they succeed? The book observes Tilak’s multifaceted personality through the eyes of people. It is a beneficial book for students, scholars and historians alike.

This book presents a comprehensive account of the socio-political thought of prominent modern Indian thinkers. It offers a clear understanding of the basic concepts and their contributions on contemporary issues. Key features: Explores the nature, scope, relevance, context, and theoretical approaches of modern Indian thought and overviews its development through an in-depth study of the lives and ideas of major thinkers. Examines critical themes such as nationalism, swaraj, democracy and state, liberalism, revolution, socialism, constitutionalism, secularism, satyagraha, swadeshi, nationbuilding, humanism, ethics in politics,
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democratic decentralisation, religion and politics, social transformation and
emancipation, and social and gender justice under sections on liberal-reformist,
moderate-Gandhian, and leftist-socialist thought. Brings together insightful
essays on Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Day?nanda
Saraswati, Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Pandita Ramabai, Periyar E. V.
Ramasamy, Jyotirao Govindrao Phule, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Dadabhai Naoroji,
Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra
Bose, Ram Manohar Lohia, Babu Jagjivan Ram, Vinoba Bhave, Acharya
Narendra Deva, Manabendra Nath Roy, and Jayaprakash Narayan. Traces
different perspectives on the way India’s composite cultures, traditions, and
conditions influenced the evolution of their thought and legacy. With its
accessible style, this book will be useful to teachers, students, and scholars of
political science, modern Indian political thought, modern Indian history, and
political philosophy. It will also interest those associated with exclusion studies,
political sociology, sociology, and South Asian studies.
Contributed articles; published by organizers of the Netaji Subhas Mela on the
occasion of the Mela at Suisa, West Bengal, from January 17-23, 2004;
organized by Netaji Subhas Ashram and the Indian National Army to
commemorate the 107th birth anniversary of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945;
articles chiefly on the political life of the nationalist and revolutionary.
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the foremost leaders of the Indian Freedom
Movement. He formed the Indian National Army to fight the British in India. This concise
biography presents in a simple and lucid style an authentic account of the life and
struggle of the great leader.
Singapore fell to Japan on 15 February 1942. Within days, the Japanese had
massacred thousands of Chinese civilians, and taken prisoner more than 100,000
British, Australian and Indian soldiers. A resistance movement formed in Malaya’s
jungle-covered mountains, but the vast majority could do little other than resign
themselves to life under Japanese rule. The Occupation would last three and a half
years, until the return of the British in September 1945. How is this period
remembered? And how have individuals, communities, and states shaped and
reshaped memories in the postwar era? The book response to these questions,
presenting answers that use the words of Chinese, Malays, Indians, Eurasians, British
and Australians who personally experienced the war years. The authors guide readers
through many forms of memory: from the soaring pillars of Singapore’s Civilian War
Memorial, to traditional Chinese cemeteries in Malaysia; and from families left bereft by
Japanese massacres, to the young women who flocked to the Japanese-sponsored
Indian National Army, dreaming of a march on Delhi. This volume provides a forum for
previously marginalized and self-censored voices, using the stories they relate to reflect
on the nature of conflict and memory. They also offer a deeper understanding of the
searing transit from wartime occupation to post-war decolonization and the moulding of
postcolonial states and identities.
Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945, Indian statesman.
This book is an historical account of India’s relations with Singapore, which have
reached a new peak today. It highlights several turning points in that relationship: the
role of Bengal in Sir Stamford Raffles's decision to set up a base in Singapore; the contribution of Indian labour to the construction of Singapore; the Singapore Mutiny of 1915; Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's arrival in wartime Singapore and the revitalization of the Indian National Army; independent Singapore's early relations with India; the dramatic breakthrough in ties created by India's Look East policy following the end of the Cold War; and the arrival of global Indians in Singapore.

There Is A Detailed Analysis Of The Organisation Of The Freedom Struggle By Bose Outside The Frontiers Of India. Bose Was Always Much Misunderstood And Was The Object Of Calumny And Malignited Criticism. An Attempts Has Been Made In This Book To Present The Ideas, Ideologies And The Programme Of Action Of Bose In Their Proper Perspective.

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Publisher

Broad in scope, this interdisciplinary collection of original scholarship on historical film features essays that explore the many facets of this expanding field and provide a platform for promising avenues of research. Offers a unique collection of cutting edge research that questions the intention behind and influence of historical film Essays range in scope from inclusive broad-ranging subjects such as political contexts, to focused assessments of individual films and auteurs Prefaced with an introductory survey of the field by its two distinguished editors Features interdisciplinary contributions from scholars in the fields of History, Film Studies, Anthropology, and Cultural and Literary Studies

"This book deserves admiration. Forty-four highly qualified specialists have collaborated in an attempt to delineate the principle interpretive problems and controversies in modern Japanese history." --Journal of the American Oriental Society

On the various aspects of contemporary India.

On the life and achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945, Indian nationalist and freedom fighter.

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