

Indian Political Tradition From Manu To Ambedkar 1st Edition

Political Discourse argues that a post-positivistic, critical theory of politics is needed to understand the ideological distortions which are hidden in discourse about human needs and potentialities. The contributors analyse the modes of critical discourse in the works of major Western and Indian philosophers.

What India's founders derived from Western political traditions is widely understood. Less well-known is how India's own rich knowledge traditions of 2,500 years influenced these men. Vajpeyi furnishes this missing account, showing how five founders turned to classical texts to fashion an original sense of Indian selfhood.

Revisiting the Political Thought of Ancient India: Pre-Kautilyan Arthashastra Tradition rediscovers the political ideas of the original and celebrated schools of thought in ancient India—early Arthashastra and Pre-Kautilyan traditions. This book throws light on hitherto not very well-known aspects of political ideas in ancient India, which flourished during the 5th and 4th centuries before Christ. Kautilya's Arthashastra is a major text on ancient Indian political thought, wherein he cited views of a number of Arthashastra teachers who had written on political science. Unfortunately, their writings are not available today; only their views are found scattered in different texts. This book brings together these views to prepare a coherent account of their political ideas and reconstructs the pre-Kautilyan Arthashastra tradition with the help of available sources.

Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers covers all major Indian political thinkers from the ancient, through medieval to the modern times. Thus, this book provides an overview of the evolution of the Indian political thought through different historical periods, giving an insight into the sociological and political conditions of the times that shaped the Indian political thinking. It does not only talk about the lives and times of the thinkers, but also explores the important themes that formed the basis of their political ideologies. The chapters discuss the contributions of the thinkers and at the same time examine some important themes including the theory of state, civil rights, ideal polity, governance, nationalism, democracy, social issues like gender and caste, swaraj, satyagraha, liberalism, constitutionalism, Marxism, socialism and Gandhism. With a comprehensive coverage of both the thinkers and the themes of the Indian political thought, this book caters to needs of the undergraduate as well as the post graduate courses of all Indian universities. It is valuable also for UGC-NET and civil service examinations.

After exploring the theory and practice of politics in ancient China, ancient India, and modern Europe, Scharfstein argues that the justification for deception and force is inseparable from political life and assesses the chances for a better political future.

The Study Covers Almost All The Outstanding Thinkers On Politics In India And Is Perhaps The First Book Which Provides An Overview Of The Indian Political Thought From Manu To The Present Day.

[POLITICAL THEORY](#)

[The White Umbrella](#)

[Events, Processes and Ideology](#)

[Pre-Kautilyan Arthashastra Tradition](#)

[A History of Indian Political Ideas](#)

[Foreign Policy of India, 7e](#)

[Emergence of the State, Evolution of Kingship, and Inter-state Relations Based on the Saptāṅga Theory of State](#)

[An Interpretation : from Manu to the Present Day](#)

[Amoral Politics](#)

[Indian Political Thought](#)

[The Persistent Truth of Machiavellism](#)

Political theory and political philosophy are generally used inter-changeably, though sometimes a distinction is made between the two. This book on political theory deals with the study of political instructions alongwith the theories of State, Law, Liberty and Equality. In its second edition, the book continues to analyse the key concepts like Authority, Power, Sovereignty, Political obligation, Civil disobedience, Citizenship, Rights, Democracy and Justice. The non-western ideas, including Indian and Chinese, are incorporated to underline cultural plurality and shared values in an enterprise that tries to set universal standards. The book is

designed for the undergraduate and postgraduate students of Political Science. The book will be equally beneficial for the students appearing for the civil services examinations.

Intended as a text for the undergraduate and postgraduate students of Political Science, this compact book brings to fore the political thought of various Indian thinkers over the decades. The book begins with a detailed discussion on the political thought of Manu, the lawgiver, whose classification of the different castes and their duties is highlighted. Then it goes on to give a comprehensive account of such thinkers as Kautilya, the author of Arthashastra, who talks about the four stages of life and the duties of the King; Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the religious reformer; Swami Dayananda Saraswati, the Hindu reformer and advocate of the Vedas, who criticized untouchability and discrimination of women and who set up the Arya Samaj. Besides, the book deals in detail with such thinkers as Swami Vivekananda, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Shri Aurobindo. Further, the book analyzes the political thought of the great Indian leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, whose ideas of Satyagraha, Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Swadeshi, and Swaraj are too well known and who galvanized a whole nation in achieving Independence; Jawaharlal Nehru, the Architect of Modern India and the first Indian Prime Minister whose ideas on socialism, democracy, planning and foreign policy have guided the nation; the indefatigable JP (Jaya Prakash Narayan), the pioneer of socialist movement; and Bhimrao Ambedkar, the Architect of the Indian Constitution – the great social reformer who championed the cause of the scheduled castes, the underprivileged and the marginalized sections of the society. Finally, the book makes an analysis of ideas of other thinkers, namely, Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan, a great advocate of communal harmony, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, an advocate of theocracy; Lala Lajpat Rai, the Lion of Punjab and the propounder of Swaraj; Ram Manohar Lohia, a powerful exponent of socialism; Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, an opponent of absolute non-violence, and Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule, a great social reformer. This text, which compresses the political thought of the great Indian thinkers and leaders, will benefit not only undergraduate and postgraduate students but also aspirants of civil services and any one who wishes to delve deeper into the subject.

UNIT - I Political Theory 1. Political Theory : Nature and Significance, 2 .Traditions, Methods and Approaches, 3 .Origin and Development of State, 4. Concept of Power, 5. Authority, 6. Sovereignty : Monism and Pluralism, 7. Justice, 8. Equality, 9. Rights, 10. Liberty, UNIT - II Indian Political Thought 1. Sources of Indian Political Thought, 2. Kautilya : Saptang and Mandal Theory, 3. Raja Rammohan Roy and Indian Renaissance, 4. Swami Vivekanand, 5. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 6. Mahatma Gandhi, 7 .Manvendra Nath Roy, 8. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, 9. Vinoba Bhave, 10. Ram Manohar Lohia.

This book presents the changing contours of India s position in the global economy. The first section deals with India s defensive posture in the nineties vis-à-vis the Multinational Companies. The resistance to speedy opening up of the economy has enabled Indian businesses to become globally competitive. The second section deals with the challenges before Indian in the begging of the 21st millennium as she is increasingly recognized as a world power. The earlier defensive posture has to be change into an offensive posture now with India aiming to break the economies of the rich countries. This can be done, for example, withdrawing forex reserves from US T-Bills. The third section deals with the challenges before India in establishing a just world order. The question in how to break the inherent injustice in the world economy where 20 percent of the people of rich countries are consuming 80 percent of the resources. India should not tie its wagon to the engine of rich countries and try to gain form injustice of the present world order. Instead, India must take the lead in confronting the injustice perpetrated by the rich countries, organize the developing countries and establish a world economy based on justice.

Indian Political Tradition: From Manu To Ambedkar Provides A Lucid Summary Of Sixteen Indian Political Thinkers Representing Different Political Traditions Of Different Phases Broadly Two Ancient And Modern, Beginning With The Period Of Renaissance. These Include Two Ancient Thinkers Manu And Kautilya No Medieval Seer And The Rest Covering Modern Thinkers Like Rja Rammohan Roy, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Swami Vivekananda, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Madhusudan Das, Aurobindo Ghosh, Mahatma Gandhi, Gopabandhu Das, Jawaharlal Nehru, Manavendranath Roy, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jayaprakash Narayan And Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. The Choice Of Thinkers And Political Traditions Has Been Both Representative And Appropriate To Different Phases Of Indian History. They Highlight The Seminal Role And Importance Of The Overall Indian Heritage And The Specific Political Culture And Tradition. Every Chapter Includes A Biographical Sketch, Seminal Concepts And Contributions Of Each Thinker From A Comparative Perspective And Ends With A Critical Appraisal, A List Of Relevant References Has Also Been Given. The Book Will Suit The Needs Of All Categories Of Readers Graduate And Post-Graduate Students Of Universities, Those Preparing For Various Competitive Examinations, Teachers, Scholars And The General Readers.

The Significance Of Political Thought Cannot Be Overemphasized. The Task Of Understanding The Deeper Implications Of The Present Situation And The Future Planning Can Be Assisted By A Careful Study Of Political Thought Of The Ages. The Study Of Political Thought In The Historical Perspective Leads To Mature Thinking And Enables The Political Leaders To Solve Contemporary Problems In A Better Way. The Political Thought Of Modern World Is Based On Western Political Thought. It Is Always Preferred To Begin The Study Of Political Thought With The Western Thinkers, Better Say Greeks, Because Unlike Their Eastern Counterpart, Their Speculations Are Exclusively Contained In Independent Treatises And Do Not Form Part Of Literature Which Was Predominantly Religious And Ethical. Accordingly, The Present Volume Begins With Homer And Includes In Its Study The Prominent Thinkers Of The West Of All Ages Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hume, Burke To Name But A Few. Analytic In Presentation, The Present Book Is Concise And Easily Comprehensible. Since Its Matter Has Been Drawn From Authentic Originals And The Books Of Eminent Western Authors Have Been Referred To, The Book Aptly Caters With The Academic Needs Of Students Of Political Science. It Provides A Bibliography And Also A List Of Questions Set At Various University Examinations, Aiming At Facilitating The Preparation For Examination. While The Teachers Will Find This Book An Ideal Reference Book, The General Readers Will Find It Highly Informative.

Political Discourse

[Politics, Kingship and Poetry in Medieval South India](#)

[Sovereignty and Sacred Law in Ancient India](#)

[The Ideas of Sovereignty and State in Indian Political Thought](#)

[Religion and Politics in Burma](#)

[IDEAS AND CONCEPTS](#)

[THE IDEAS OF MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS ON WOMEN](#)

[Taxation and Revenue Collection in Ancient India](#)

[Western Political Thought](#)

[Themes and Traditions](#)

[Political Science](#)

This textbook offers a lucid and comprehensive account of pre-modern Indian thought and traditions. The book will serve as a helpful reference for undergraduate and post-graduate students of Political Science, Sociology, History and Social Work. This book can also be useful for UGC NET and Civil Service Aspirants. It aims to unravel the ideas and thoughts of ancient and medieval thinkers and various intellectual traditions of the Indian sub-continent. The book departs from the conventional approach and carries a context-driven conceptualization of major strands of pre-modern Indian thought. Further, it provides a roadmap to orient the students to the main themes and traditions of Indian socio-political thought. Ancient and Medieval Indian Thought will help the reader to understand the basic concepts of Indian political thought and develop a critical understanding of the major themes and issues such as community, state, kingship, culture and religion as perceived by different thinkers. This multi-authored volume has been designed as a core and invaluable resource for the students, researchers and teachers of political science, sociology and history, and will also be useful for the scholars of other sub-fields of social sciences. Key Features: - Concise and well-balanced coverage of thoughts, ideas and traditions from multi-disciplinary perspective - Extensive summary and glossary terms at the end of each chapter to help the readers recapitulate better - Thought-provoking review questions and suggestions for further reading to enrich the teaching-learning experience

In contrast to the existing literature on the subject, this book carries a context-driven conceptualization of the major strands of political thought that emerged in India in the past two centuries. It focuses on India's peculiar socio-political processes under colonialism that influenced the evolution of such thoughts. The distinguishing feature of this book is its linking of the text of Indian political thought with the context. In doing so, it challenges the ethno-centric interpretation of nationalism that despite its roots in western Enlightenment, evolved differently because of the context in which it was articulated.

This is the first book to study taxation and revenue collection through a detailed analysis of public finance and financial administration in four major Indian texts, namely Mahabharata, Manusmriti, Shukranitisar and Arthashastra, as philosophers trained in the Indian classic tradition and scholars working on ancient Indian wisdom mostly prefer a more abstract approach. India has a long tradition of at least two millennia of active philosophizing in the fields of logic, ethics, epistemology and metaphysics, though many in the West feel hesitant in according it the title "philosophy" in their sense of the word. Furthermore, few in India have taken it beyond philosophy towards active knowledge. This book re-visits and re-interprets the contexts of these texts with logic and objectivity to bring the pearls of knowledge found within into the present day, showing that Sanskrit is still the lingua franca of intellectual dialogue in India.

This Book Is An Attempt To Fill Up The Gap By Providing Missing Links Between The Past And Present In Indian Studies For Establishing India'S Identity In The Field Of Political Knowledge.

This authoritative work on India's foreign policy rests on the fundamental values of international relations that India has cherished. Efforts have been made to analyze these values and to evaluate to what extent these have been implemented and to what extent these have been effective.

Focusing on politics and society in India, this book explores new areas enmeshed in the complex social, economic and political processes in the country. Linking the structural characteristics with the broader sociological context, the book emphasizes the strong influence of sociological issues on politics, such as social milieu shaping and the articulation of the political in day-to-day events. Political events are connected with the ever-changing social, economic and political processes in order to provide an analytical framework to explain 'peculiarities' of Indian politics. Bidyut Chakrabarty argues that three major ideological influences of colonialism, nationalism and democracy have provided the foundational values of Indian politics. Structured thematically and chronologically, this work is a useful resource for students of political science, sociology and South Asian studies.

[Indian Political Tradition](#)

[Ancient and Medieval Indian Thought](#)

[The Laws of Manu](#)

[Radical Equality](#)

[Democratic Politics and Governance in India](#)

[Righteous Republic](#)

[The History of the Arthashastra](#)

[INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT](#)

[Modern Indian Political Thought](#)

[Indian Political Thought from Manu to Gandhi](#)

[Foundations of Indian Political Thought](#)

Modern Indian studies have recently become a site for new, creative, and thought-provoking debates extending over a broad canvas of crucial issues. As a result of socio-political transformations, certain concepts—such as ahimsa, caste, darshan, and race—have taken on different meanings. Bringing together ideas, issues, and debates salient to modern Indian studies, this volume charts the social, cultural, political, and economic processes at work in the Indian subcontinent. Authored by internationally recognized

experts, this volume comprises over one hundred individual entries on concepts central to their respective fields of specialization, highlighting crucial issues and debates in a lucid and concise manner. Each concept is accompanied by a critical analysis of its trajectory and a succinct discussion of its significance in the academic arena as well as in the public sphere. Enhancing the shared framework of understanding about the Indian subcontinent, Key Concepts in Modern Indian Studies will provide the reader with insights into vital debates about the region, underscoring the compelling issues emanating from colonialism and postcolonialism.

Indian Political Tradition From Manu to Ambedkar

Professor G.P. Singh Tries To Crystallize The Political Thought-Processes Accompanying The Evolution Of State In The Bygone Centuries. He Dwells On The Time-Honoured Components Of The Saptanga Theory And Their Role In Supporting The State.

By analyzing the Artha??stra's early history, Mark McClish overturns prevailing beliefs that ancient India was governed by religion, not politics.

B.R. Ambedkar, the architect of India's constitution, and M.K. Gandhi, the Indian nationalist, two figures whose thought and legacies have most strongly shaped the contours of Indian democracy, are typically considered antagonists who held irreconcilable views on empire, politics, and society. As such, they are rarely studied together. This book reassesses their complex relationship, focusing on their shared commitment to equality and justice, which for them was inseparable from anticolonial struggles for sovereignty. Both men inherited the concept of equality from Western humanism, but their ideas mark a radical turn in humanist conceptions of politics. This study recovers the philosophical foundations of their thought in Indian and Western traditions, religious and secular alike. Attending to moments of difficulty in their conceptions of justice and their languages of nonviolence, it probes the nature of risk that radical democracy's desire for inclusion opens within modern political thought. In excavating Ambedkar and Gandhi's intellectual kinship, Radical Equality allows them to shed light on each other, even as it places them within a global constellation of moral and political visions. The story of their struggle against inequality, violence, and empire thus transcends national boundaries and unfolds within a universal history of citizenship and dissent.

The interaction of Buddhism and politics in the Theravada Buddhist countries since their independence is considered. Burmese attempts to relate Buddhism to the ideologies of nationalism, democracy, and socialism are analyzed. Originally published in 1965. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

[Text and Context](#)

[From Manu to Ambedkar](#)

[Indian Political Thought from Ranade to Bhave](#)

[Political Thought in Ancient India](#)

[Key Concepts in Modern Indian Studies](#)

[Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought](#)

[Foundations of Indian Polity](#)

[Guide to Reference Materials in Political Science](#)

[Revisiting the Political Thought of Ancient India](#)

[Globalisation and Indian Economy](#)

A fundamental re-imagining of the politics of pre-modern India through a revisionist reading of the dynastic history of the Cholas.

This book is a pioneering attempt to understand the prehistory of Hinduism in South Asia. Exploring religious processes in the Deccan region between the eleventh and twelfth century with class relations as its point of focus, it throws new light on the making of religious communities, monastic institutions, legends, lineages, and the ethics t

In the light of this prehistory, a compelling framework is suggested for a revision of existing perspectives on the making of Hinduism in the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. The book undertakes to identify the basic structures of the classical Indian political theory and to consolidate the belief that India could very legitimately claim to be one of the oldest traditions of political thought in the world. The book relies on primary Sanskrit sources like the Vedas, Dharmasutras, Dharmashastras, the two Epics, Manusmriti and the Arthashastra.

Gandhi and Nehru helped create a myth of nonviolence in ancient India that obscures a troubled, complex heritage: a long struggle to reconcile the ethics of nonviolence with the need to use violence to rule. Upinder Singh documents the tension between violence and nonviolence in ancient Indian political thought and practice, 600 BCE to 600 CE.

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.

[Political Violence in Ancient India](#)

[Reflections on Mahabharata, Manusmriti, Arthashastra and Shukranitisar](#)

[The Nationalist Movement](#)

[Indian Politics and Society since Independence](#)

[Moonset on Sunrise Mountain](#)

[Themes and Thinkers](#)

[Ambedkar, Gandhi, and the Risk of Democracy](#)

[A Selective Bibliography](#)

[Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers](#)

[A Prehistory of Hinduism](#)