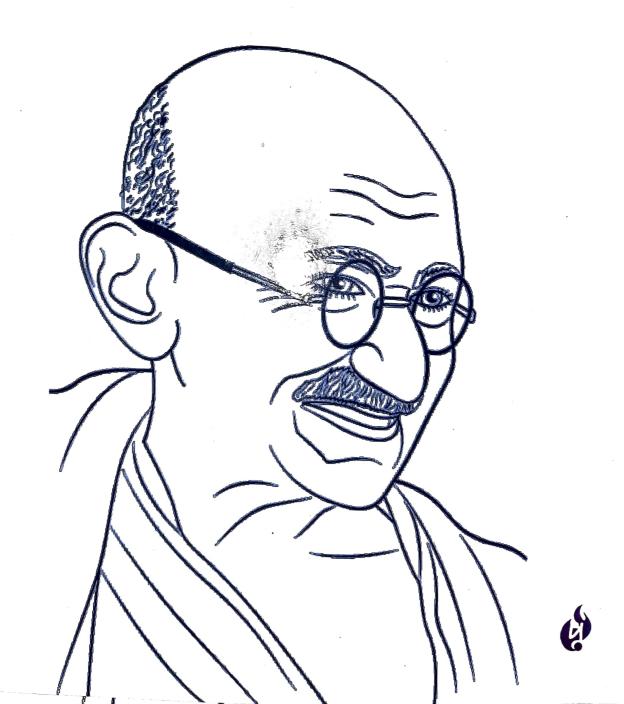
GANDHIAN IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES

Editor Bapukan Saikia



Gandhian Thoughts and Anthropology of Nirmal Kumar Bose

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Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi more commonly known as Mahatma Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, at Porbandar, in the present day Indian state of Gujarat. Gandhiji came to be known as Mahatma (great soul) for the courageous, selfless, and non-violent methodologies that characterized the way he lived as well as his attempt instilling reform betterment of his fellow citizens and the world. His father Karamchand Gandhi was the dewan (chief minister) of Porbandar and his deeply religious mother Putlibai Gandhi was a devoted practitioner of Vaishnavism, an acetic religion governed by tenets of self-discipline and non-violence. At the age of 19, Mahatma Gandhi left home to study Law in London at the Inner Temple, one of the city's four law colleges. Upon returning to India in mid-1891, he set up a law practice in Bombay, but met with little success. He has accepted a position with an Indian firm that sent him to its office in South Africa along with his wife and their children, Gandhi remained in South Africa nearly 20 years. In India he is generally regarded as Bapu means father, Jati Pita and Rastra Pita. He was the pioneer of non-violent social protest and direct action in the form Satyagraha. He led the

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