

INDIA POLITICAL THOUGHT

Sub. Pol. Science

B.A SIX SEMSTER

UNIT-1

The ancient thought of Manu- Manu propagated divine origin of Kingship According to him, it was God, who created an entity called king to save the people of region it is this position held by the king that made people express their obedience to him. Though king appeared in human form yet he possess the qualities of God. Political Thoughts of Manu Manu was one of the most original thinkers of Indian political thought. Most of the commentators on ancient Indian thought are of the view that Manu belongs to fourth century B.C. Manusmriti is a storehouse of information on the social, judicial and political life of that period. Manusmriti or Manava dharmasastra is the oldest and well-known smriti. The Manusmriti is the most authoritative work on Hindu Law and presents the normal form of Hindu society and civilisation. It contains social obligations and duties of various castes of individuals in different stages of life. Manusmriti referred to the sacred character of the laws in the four castes and four orders to the ancient customs and duties of the king. Manu made it clear that it was trayi (Three Vedas) that kept the mind steady and firm. The father of Manu- According to Matsyapurana, Manu is regarded as the first human on Earth. The name Manu is said to be the origin of the Sanskrit word Maanav, which means "human," and refers to his offspring. Manu was the son of Prajapati, also known as Brahma, and Shatarupa. The 1st human Manu- Manu is believed to be the one who led humanity forward, along with Shatarupa and was also the first king of Earth. Shatarupa, his wife, is considered to be the mother of all humans and the daughter of Brahma. The 10 son of Manu- And those sons of Manu that were Brahmanas devoted themselves to the study of the Vedas. And Manu begot ten other children named Ikshvaku, Dhrishta, Narishyanta, Dishta, Nriga, Karusha, Saryati, Nabhaga, Pranshu, Prasadhra and a daughter Ila.

The real name of Manu- Vaivasvata The current universe, is asserted to be ruled by the 7th Manu named Vaivasvata. Vaivasvata was the king of Dravida before the great flood. He was warned of the flood by the Matsya (fish) avatar of Vishnu, and built a boat that carried the Vedas, Manu's family and the seven sages to safety, helped by Matsya.

The main object of Manusmriti-The Manu Smriti tells Hindus about their dharma – that is, the set of obligations imposed on each as a member of one of four social classes and engaged in one of four stages of life (ashramas).

UNIT-2

Political aspects of Islam are derived from the Quran, ḥadīth literature, and sunnah (accounts of the sayings and living habits attributed to the Islamic prophet Muhammad during his lifetime), the history of Islam, and elements of political movements outside Islam. Traditional political concepts in Islam include leadership by elected or selected successors to Muhammad, known as Caliphs in Sunnī Islam and Imams in Shī‘a Islam; the importance of following the Islamic law (sharī‘a); the duty of rulers to seek consultation (shūrā) from their subjects; and the importance of rebuking unjust rulers. A significant change in the Muslim world was the defeat and dissolution of the Ottoman Empire (1908–1922). In the modern era (19th–20th centuries), common Islamic political themes have been resistance to Western imperialism and enforcement of sharī‘a law. through democratic or militant struggle Events such as the defeat of Arab armies in the Six-Day War, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War and the fall of communism as a viable alternative have increased the appeal of Islamic movements such as Islamism, Islamic fundamentalism, and Islamic democracy, especially in the context of the global sectarian divide and conflict between Sunnīs and Shī‘ites, along with the popular dissatisfaction with secularist ruling regimes in the Muslim world. **The Islamic Concept of the State-** The basic idea is that one acknowledges Allah's dominion by defending Islamic law's importance. According to the notion of "mutual consultation," the Muslim community is free to develop any constitutional structure that best meets its needs regarding applying Islamic law. **The four pillars of Islam- The Five Pillars are the core beliefs and practices of Islam:**

Profession of Faith (shahada). The belief that "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the Messenger of God" is central to Islam. ...

- Prayer (salat). = Fasting (sawm).
- Pilgrimage (hajj). = Alms (zakat).

UNIT-3

Many of these theorists are cited by Kautilya (~300 BCE), who is considered to be the putative author of the Arthashastra, a 4th-century BCE treatise on political science, statecraft and kingship. The Arthashastra can be considered to be the earliest surviving work on political philosophy from Ancient India.

The thinkers of modern India:

Five important features which will perhaps give us some aid in understanding modern India:

1. Its diversity.
2. A land of minorities.
3. Its future depends on the interaction between two worlds
4. The depth of culture.
5. In the cities and rural India, poverty, spirituality and modernity mix and coexist.

The greatest thinkers in India- Learn from the most far-sighted luminaries, such as Mahavira, Gargi, Adi Shankara, Kabir, the Buddha, Vivekananda and Guru Nanak, along with Sri Aurobindo, Rammohan Roy, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, and get to know how the most brilliant and influential Indian ideas were born.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy reform movement - Raja Ram Mohan Roy FRAS (22 May 1772 – 27 September 1833) was an Indian reformer who was one of the founders of the Brahma Sabha in 1828, the precursor of the Brahma Samaj, a social-religious reform movement in the Indian subcontinent. He was given the title of **Raja** by Akbar II, the Mughal emperor. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration, education and religion. He was known for his efforts to abolish the practices of sati and child marriage. Roy is considered to be the "Father of Indian Renaissance" by many historians. In 2004, Roy was ranked number 10 in BBC's poll of the Greatest Bengali of All Time

On August 20, 1828, Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Brahma Samaj, which later became the Brahma Samaj, an organization and a movement with the objectives of promoting monotheism, criticizing idol worshiping; opposing wide spread Brahmanism and uplifting the pitiful condition of women etc. the movement started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 called as.. Raja Rammohan Roy: He founded Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta in 1815 to propagate monotheism and reforms in Hindu society. The Atmiya Sabha was named Brahma samaj and finally Brahma Samaj in 1828. In August 1828 Roy formed the Brahma Samaj (Society of Brahma), a Hindu reformist sect that utilized Unitarian and other liberal Christian elements in its beliefs. The Brahma Samaj was to play an important part, later in the century, as a Hindu movement of reform.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a brilliant debater, as indicated by his name, Abul Kalam, which literally means "Lord of dialogue" He adopted the pen name Azad as a mark of his mental emancipation from a narrow view of religion and life. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was born on November 11, 1888 in Mecca. Azad was born on 11 November 1888 in Mecca, then a part of the Ottoman Empire, now a part of Saudi Arabia. His real name was Sayyid Ghulam Muhiyuddin Ahmed bin Khairuddin Al Hussaini, but he eventually became known as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.^[6] Azad's forefathers had come to India from Herat. His father was a Muslim scholar who lived in Delhi with his maternal grandfather, as his father had died at a very young age.^[7] During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, he left India and settled in Mecca. His father Muhammad Khairuddin bin Ahmed Al Hussaini wrote twelve books, had thousands of disciples, and claimed noble ancestry,^[8] while his mother was Sheikha Alia bint Mohammad, the daughter of Sheikh Mohammad bin Zaher AlWatri, himself a reputed scholar from Medina who had a reputation that extended even outside of Arabia. He was a central figure in setting up India's higher education regulator, the University Grants Commission in 1953. Maulana Azad was also one of the co-founders of Jamia Milia Islamia Univers.

Swami Vivekananda- Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) was one of the most distinguished spiritual leaders of India who took the ancient Indian message of Vedanta to the West and at the same time called upon Indians to serve God in man. He was not a prophet aloof from the miseries of the world. As a patriot-saint, he exhorted Indians to serve India by especially working for the economically backward sections of society. Thus, he has left behind a dual legacy of spiritual awakening and national revival. Swami Vivekananda was born as Narendranath Dutta in Calcutta on January 12, 1863. His parents were Bhuvaneshwari Devi and Vishwanath Dutta, an attorney-at-law at the Calcutta High Court. In 1881, as a young student at Scottish Church College, Calcutta, he first met the great saint and mystic, Sri Ramakrishna (1836-1886). Young Naren was seeking God, and whichever holy man he met, Naren asked if he had seen God. The answer in most cases was in the negative. But, when he asked Sri Ramakrishna the same question, the latter affirmed that he had seen God, just as clearly as he saw him, or probably even better. He added that there were means to realise God and if Naren followed them, he too would do the same. It was the authenticity in this promise of direct experience of God that appealed to the intensely rational Narendranath, and he was equally moved to see the all-encompassing love of the saint. Eventually, Narendranath accepted Sri Ramakrishna as his spiritual master Swami Vivekananda. He introduced Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world and is credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the world stage during the late 19th century.

The impact of Vivekananda- Vivekananda's universal message of peace, tolerance, and the unity of all religions continues to resonate with people from diverse backgrounds and spiritual traditions. His teachings have paved the way for interfaith dialogue and the recognition of the commonalities shared by all religious and spiritual paths.

UNIT-4

M.K. GANDHI- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (ISO: *Mōhanadāsa Karamacānda Gāmdh* 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist and political ethicist who employed nonviolent resistance to

lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific **Mahātmā** (from Sanskrit 'great-souled, venerable'), first applied to him in South Africa in 1914, is now used throughout the world.

Born and raised in a Hindu family in coastal Gujarat, Gandhi trained in the law at the Inner Temple in London and was called to the bar in June 1891, at the age of 22. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, Gandhi moved to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit. He went on to live in South Africa for 21 years. There, Gandhi raised a family and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights. In 1915, aged 45, he returned to India and soon set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against discrimination and excessive land-tax.

10 facts about Gandhi- 10 interesting facts about Mahatma Gandhi;

1. His name wasn't Mahatma. ...
2. He got married at thirteen. ...
3. He was in London at the time of Jack the Ripper. ...
4. He suffered from stage fright. ...
5. He first became a civil rights activist in South Africa. ...
6. He helped the British Empire. ...
7. He carefully cultivated his image. ...
8. He was pals with Tolstoy.
9. He never won the Nobel Peace Prize
10. Gandhi was shot by a fellow Hindu.

The general background of MK Gandhi- Gandhi's father was a local government official working under the suzerainty of the British Raj, and his mother was a religious devotee who—like the rest of the family—practiced in the Vaishnavist tradition of Hinduism. Gandhi married his wife, Kasturba, when he was 13, and together they had five children.

Mahatma Gandhi famous work- He served as a lawyer, politician, and activist in the struggle for social justice and for India's independence from British rule. Gandhi is internationally esteemed for his doctrine of nonviolent protest (satyagraha) to achieve political and social progress.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi was a major political and spiritual leader of India who led the country in the non-cooperation movement in 1922 and Salt march in 1930 and later in Quit India movement in 1942 during its struggle for independence.

All the movements led by Mahatma Gandhi focused on fighting against colonial rule while following the principles of non-violence.

- Champaran Movement (1917) ... Non-cooperation Movement (1920) ...
- Kheda Movement (1918) ... Civil-Disobedience Movement (1930) ...
- Khilafat Movement (1920) ... Quit India Movement (1942)

Jawaharlal Nehru- 14 November 1889 – 27 May 1964) was an Indian anti-colonial nationalist, statesman, secular humanist, social democrat,^[2] and author who was a central figure in India during the middle of the 20th century. Nehru was a principal leader of the Indian nationalist movement in the 1930s and 1940s. Upon India's independence in 1947, he served as the country's first prime minister for 16 years.^[3] Nehru promoted parliamentary democracy, secularism, and science and technology during the 1950s, powerfully influencing India's arc as a modern nation. In international affairs, he steered India clear of the two blocs of the Cold War. A well-regarded author, his books written in prison, such as Letters from a Father to His Daughter (1929), An Autobiography (1936) and The Discovery of India (1946), have been read around the world. **The importance of Jawaharlal Nehru-** Upon India's independence in 1947, he served as the country's first prime minister for 16 years. Nehru promoted parliamentary democracy, secularism, and science and technology during the 1950s, powerfully influencing India's arc as a modern nation. Jawaharlal Nehru was imprisoned nine times during the freedom struggle and was in jail for 3259 days.

UNIT-5

Jyotiba Phule- Jyotirao Govindrao Phule (11 April 1827 – 28 November 1890) was an Indian social activist, businessman, anti-caste social reformer and writer from Maharashtra. His work extended to many fields, including eradication of untouchability and the caste system and for his efforts in educating women and oppressed caste people He and his wife, Savitribai Phule, were pioneers of women's education in India. Phule started his first school for girls in 1848 in Pune at Tatyasaheb Bhide's residence or Bhidewada. He, along with his followers, formed the Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of

Truth Seekers) to attain equal rights for people from lower castes. People from all religions and castes could become a part of this association which worked for the upliftment of the oppressed classes. Phule is regarded as an important figure in the social reform movement in Maharashtra. The honorific Mahātmā (Sanskrit: "great-souled", "venerable"), was first applied to him in 1888 at a special program honoring him in Mumbai.

Jyotiba Phule Published work- Phule's akhandas were organically linked to the abhangs of Marathi Varkari saint Tukaram. Among his notable published works are:

1. **Tritiya Ratna, 1855.**
2. Powada : Chatrapati Shivajiraje Bhosle Yancha,
3. Powada: Vidyakhatyatil Brahman Pantoji, June 1869.
4. Gulamgiri, 1873.
5. Satsar Ank 1, June 1885
6. Gramjoshya sambhandi jahir kabhar, (1886).
7. Satyashodhak Samajokt Mangalashதாகasah Sarva Puja-vidhi, 1887.
8. Sarvajanic Satya Dharma Poostak, April 1889.
9. Sarvajanic Satya Dharmapustak, 1891
10. Akhandadi Kavyarachana
11. Asprushyanchi Kaifiyat.
12. **13 .Brahmananche Kasab, 1869**
- 14.[English: Life Of Shivaji, In Poetical Metre], June 1869
15. Manav Mahammand (Muhammad) (Abhang)
16. Shetkarayacha Aasud (Cultivator's Whipcord), July 1881
17. Satsar Ank 2 June 1885
18. Ishara, October 1885
19. Gramjoshya sambhandi jahir kabhar, (1886)
20. Sarvajanic Satya Dharmapustak, 1891

AHILYABAI HOLKAR- Rani Ahilyabai was a great pioneer and builder of Hindu temples. She built hundreds of temples and Dharmashalas throughout India. Ahilyabai was born on 31 May 1725 in the village of Chaundi, in the present-day Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra. Her father, Mankoji Rao Shinde, was the Patil of the village.

The great works of Ahilyabai Holkar-

Construction of 9 temples including those of Shri Tarakeshwar, Shri Gangaji, Ahilya Dwarkeshwar, Gautameshwar; (re)construction of Ghats including Manikarnika Ghat, Dashashwamedh Ghat, Janana Ghat, Ahilya Ghat, Shitala Ghat; construction of Uttarkashi Dharmashala, Rameshwar Panchkoshi Dharmashala, Kapila Dhara. She built hundreds of temples, more than 30 dharmashalas and garibkhanas, numerous ghats and wells, all for the welfare of people. Ahilyabai Holkar's 28-year-reign, during the 18th century, is still cited as a model of benevolent and effective government. Work is done whenever a force moves something over a distance. You can calculate the energy transferred, or work done, by multiplying the force by the distance moved in the direction of the force.

B. R. Ambedkar- Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956) was an Indian jurist, economist, social reformer and political leader who headed the committee drafting the Constitution of India from the Constituent Assembly debates, served as Law and Justice minister in the first cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru, and inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement after renouncing Hinduism.

After graduating from Elphinstone College, University of Bombay, Ambedkar studied economics at Columbia University and the London School of Economics, receiving doctorates in 1927 and 1923, respectively, and was among a handful of Indian students to have done so at either institution in the 1920s.^[1] He also trained in the law at Gray's Inn, London. In his early career, he was an economist, professor, and lawyer. His later life was marked by his political activities; he became involved in campaigning and negotiations for partition, publishing journals, advocating political rights and social freedom for Dalits, and contributing to the establishment of the state of India. In 1956, he converted to Buddhism, initiating mass conversions of Dalits.^[2]

In 1990, the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, was posthumously conferred on Ambedkar. Ambedkar was trained as an economist, and was a professional economist until 1921, when he became a political leader. He wrote three books on economics:

- Administration and Finance of the East India Company
- The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India
- The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution.

B.R. Ambedkar Works- The Education Department, Government of Maharashtra (Mumbai) published the collection of Ambedkar's writings and speeches in different volumes. The list of Ambedkar's works include the following:

- Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development and 11 Other Essays
- The Annihilation of Caste, (1936)
- Ambedkar in the Bombay Legislature, with the Simon Commission and at the Round Table Conferences, (1927–1939)
- Philosophy of Hinduism; India and the Pre-requisites of Communism; Revolution and Counter-revolution; Buddha or Karl Marx
- Riddles in Hinduism.
- Essays on Untouchables and Untouchability

- The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India
- The Untouchables Who Were They And Why They Became Untouchables.
- Who Were the Shudras?(1946)
- Pakistan or The Partition of India (1945), also published as Thoughts on Pakistan (1941).
- What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables; Mr. Gandhi and the Emancipation of the Untouchables.
- Ambedkar as member of the Governor General's Executive Council, 1942–46
- The Buddha and his Dhamma
- Unpublished Writings; Ancient Indian Commerce; Notes on laws; Waiting for a Visa; Miscellaneous notes, etc.
- Ambedkar as the principal architect of the Constitution of India
- (2 parts) Dr. Ambedkar and The Hindu Code Bill
- Ambedkar as Free India's First Law Minister and Member of Opposition in Indian Parliament (1947–1956)
- The Pali Dictionary and The Pali Grammar
- Ambedkar and his Egalitarian Revolution – Struggle for Human Rights. Events starting from March 1927 to 17 November 1956 in the chronological order;
- Ambedkar and his Egalitarian Revolution – Socio-political and religious activities. Events starting from November 1929 to 8 May 1956 in the chronological order. + Ambedkar and his Egalitarian Revolution – Speeches. (Events starting from 1 January to 20 November 1956 in the chronological order.)

• **UNIT-6**

Dadabhai Naoroji- The economic ideas of Dadabhai Naoroji- Drain theory-Dada Bhai Naoroji is famous as an economist for drain theory. He states that consequences of foreign domination was the drain of wealth of India to England, and high cost of British administration had disastrous effect on Indian economy. Adam Smith was an 18th-century philosopher renowned as the father of modern economics, and a major proponent of laissez-faire (non-interference from government) economic policies. Naoroji explained that Indians would either be British subjects or their slaves, depending on how willing Britain was to give India control over the institutions that Britain presently operated. By giving these institutions to India it would allow India to govern itself and as a result all revenue would stay in India. Dadabhai Naoroji pointed out that, the economic drain is the main cause of the impoverishment of India. According to him, it had a direct loss of wealth and physical transfer of national produce. It also led to the loss of employment and income that would have been generated within India.

The role of Dadabhai Naoroji in nationalism- Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917) was among the leading nationalist leaders who aroused the feeling of economic nationalism and propagated for it. The most instrumental in this regard had been the theory of drain.

Chaudhary Charan Singh (23 December 1902 – 29 May 1987) was an Indian politician and a freedom fighter who served as the 5th Prime Minister of India from 1979 to 1980 and the 3rd Deputy Prime Minister of India from January 1979 to July 1979. He served as 5th Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh as a member of Bhartiya Kranti Dal. Charan Singh is known for his land and agricultural reform initiatives. He is widely regarded as the "Champion of farmers" after his life has been dedicated to advocating for the wellbeing and rights of farmers.^[1] He is the first leader outside the Indian National Congress who formed government in the northern India and became 5th chief minister of Uttar Pradesh.

First term as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (1967–1968)

Second term as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (1970)

Minister of Home Affairs (1977–1978)

Chaudhary Charan Singh Award for Excellence in Journalism in Agricultural Research and Development honours journalists who have significantly contributed to the field through their work in print or electronic media. Established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the award includes a cash prize of ₹1,00,000. It recognises articles, stories, and reports published in Hindi or English that have advanced agricultural research and development in India over the preceding three years. The award is presented annually on the ICAR Foundation Day, 16 July.^{[63][64]}

- Kisan Ghat in New Delhi
- Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- Chaudhary Charan Singh College of Law in Saifai, Uttar Pradesh
- Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University in Hisar, Haryana
- Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University Sports Complex
- Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport metro station
- Chaudhary Charan Singh Post Graduate College
- Chaudhary Charan Singh University in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
- Chaudhary Charan Singh Statue in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

C.C. Singh in economics- The so-called carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects are technically feasible but have not been well established from an economic efficiency perspective. This chapter uses economic theory to describe the costs, benefits, and economically efficient level of CCS provision. That is, the skills of creative, social, and practical imagining are more important to producing a high quantity of new ideas than knowledge, experience, and motivation.

How does CCS help the economy- Investment in carbon capture and storage (CCS) can provide several economic benefits, such as creating and sustaining high-value jobs; supporting economic growth through new, lower-carbon industries and innovation; and potentially enabling infrastructure reuse

UNIT. 7

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar- Marathi pronunciation: 28 May 1883 – 26 February 1966) was an Indian politician, activist and writer. Savarkar developed the Hindu nationalist political ideology of Hindutva while confined at Ratnagiri in 1922. He was a leading figure in the Hindu Mahasabha. The prefix "Veer" (meaning 'brave') has been applied to his name by his followers.

Savarkar began his political activities as a high school student and continued to do so at Fergusson College in Pune. He and his brother founded a secret society called Abhinav Bharat Society. When he went to the United Kingdom for his law studies, he involved himself with organizations such as India House and the Free India Society. He also published books advocating complete Indian independence by revolutionary means. One of the books he published called *The Indian War of Independence* about the Indian Rebellion of 1857 was banned by the British colonial authorities

The salient features of Savarkar's Hindu nationalism. Savarkar's main argument in his book Hindutva was that the Aryans who settled in India at the dawn of history already formed a nation later embodied in the Hindus. Their Hindutva, according to him, rested on three pillars : geographical unity, racial features and a common culture. the contribution of Savarkar to nationalistic historiography. He looked at the revolt of 1857 as the First War of Independence and wrote the 'book 'The Indian War of Independence, 1857'. 2. His book gave inspiration to Nationalistic historiography which helped in triggering independence movement of the Indian people against the British.

The political ideas of Veer Savarkar- He was a leading figure of the Hindu Mahasabha, a political organisation in India. Savarkar endorsed the idea of India as a Hindu Rashtra and popularized the term 'Hindutva' (previously coined by Chandranath Basu) to create a collective 'Hindu' identity as an essence of Bharat.

The work done by Savarkar- One of Savarkar's notable contributions was that he introduced blank verse metre Vainayak into Marathi poetry. He also launched the movement for the purification of the Marathi language. Towards the later years of his life, Savarkar's health deteriorated fast and he was confined to bed. Savarkar also sent bomb manuals off to India. Savarkar advocated a war for independence and in 1909 his work *The Indian War of Independence* was published, but it was immediately banned by the British government. The militancy of Savarkar left him and Gandhi at odds when Gandhi visited the House in October 1906.

UNIT-8

Rabindranath Tagore- Rabindranath Tagore was born on May 7, 1861, in Calcutta.

He was the youngest son and nine out of thirteen children.

He did not enjoy schooling and was mostly found procrastinating and pondering for hours. ...

He never disowned poor people and believed that everyone should be shown respect regardless of who they were. The Indian civilization of his imagination was essentially rural in character in contrast to the city-based modern civilization of the West. Its survival over millenia despite numberless assaults was evidence of its viability and moral validity. Civilization cannot merely be a growing totality of happenings that by chance have assumed a particular shape and tendency which we consider to be excellent. It must be the expression of some guiding moral force which we have evolved in our society for the object of attaining perfection. the ideas of society and culture of Rabindranath Tagore. Tagore believed in a society where each individual had a right to live as a free person. The sense of freedom and absence of ritualism and symbolism permits us, in Tagore's own philosophy, to look at the world freed from the shackles of social mores and norms, political processes and religions. The theory of Rabindranath Tagore. Tagore proposed that the child should be exposed to joyful creative teaching techniques in a free, universal, and open-ended knowledge system in which she or he explores all creative mediums. He encouraged students to be creative and express themselves through art forms such as music, dance, drama, and painting.

[Rabindranath Tagore 5 points.](#)

Rabindranath Tagore was an outstanding poet, philosopher, playwright, dramatist, composer, social reformer and a talented painter. He completed his higher education in England. He began writing poems and short stories from a tender age and wrote dramatic pieces such as Valmiki Pratibha.