

Gandhi Research Paper

A Book that Transformed America "Friendship is first, Friendship last. But it is equally impossible to forget our Friends, and to make them answer to our ideal."- Civil Disobedience, Henry David Thoreau Civil Disobedience was Thoreau's first published book and continues to transform American discourse. It is unusual for its symbolism and structure, its criticism of Christian institutions, and its many-layered storytelling. This Xist Classics edition has been professionally formatted for e-readers with a linked table of contents. This eBook also contains a bonus book club leadership guide and discussion questions. We hope you'll share this book with your friends, neighbors and colleagues and can't wait to hear what you have to say about it. Xist Publishing is a digital-first publisher. Xist Publishing creates books for the touchscreen generation and is dedicated to helping everyone develop a lifetime love of reading, no matter what form it takes.

Activist Mahatma Gandhi is best remembered as the freedom fighter who brought the concepts of passive resistance and civil

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disobedience to the world's attention in his quest for Indian independence from British rule. In the volume *Indian Home Rule*, Gandhi sets forth a compelling series of arguments against British colonialism in India, giving voice to the viewpoints that fueled his decades-long campaign.

A moving portrait of a remarkable American who made India home *The Woman Beside Gandhi* is a biography of Kasturba, wife of the Mahatma. Though there are countless references to her in the voluminous works by and about Gandhi, Kasturba remains virtually unknown. And yet it was she who stood up to him, was his teacher in non-violent resistance and the compassionate mainstay of his austere demanding ashrams. And yet again it was Kasturba, appointed by Gandhi to be the leader of women's resistance, who by her own example, her speeches and her tireless rounds of towns and villages, motivated women by the thousands to make rapid, radical changes in their restricted personal lives and participate in mass civil disobedience for freedom. Seeing Kasturba go fearlessly to prison in South Africa and several times in India, so inspired and empowered women, that they too went to prison, fighting for their cause. The touching stories

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of these unknown, unheralded women are here in this book, filling an important vacuum in the world of letters especially as it pertains to women's emancipation. Three trips to India, meetings with over 200 people who knew Kasturba in person, and a great deal of research through books and places unvisited by other scholars, has gone into the writing of this ground-breaking biography. Sita Kapadia takes the reader with Kasturba, the child bride, and her boy husband from small towns to three continents, through ashrams and prisons. Combining diligent research with engaging interviews in a free-flowing and vibrant narrative, Kapadia shows how bravely and selflessly Kasturba lived her life, unlike anyone else's in the annals of human history. Gandhian scholar Dennis Dalton calls it a unique and superlative biography.

I'm Glad My Mom Died

Stretcher-Bearer of Empire

Gandhi as Disciple and Mentor

The Biography of Satyanand Stokes

A Flaw in Human Judgment

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This volume shows how Gandhi's thought and action-oriented approach are significant, relevant, and urgently needed for addressing major contemporary problems and concerns, including issues of violence and nonviolence, war and peace, religious conflict and dialogue, terrorism, ethics, civil disobedience, injustice, modernism and postmodernism, oppression and exploitation, and environmental destruction.

Appropriate for general readers and Gandhi specialists, this volume will be of interest for those in philosophy, religion, political science, history, cultural studies, peace studies, and many other fields.

Buddhist Jaina Gandhian era Previous Question Papers NET JRF UGC CBSE Net Jrf previous year solved papers, net jrf paper 1 and paper 2, net jrf paper – I and paper-II, teaching and research aptitude paper -1, paper – I, net jrf exam guide manual books, net jrf previous year questions mcq

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.

When Gandhi as a young lawyer in South Africa began fashioning the tenets of his political philosophy, he was absorbed by a seemingly unrelated enterprise: creating a newspaper, Indian Opinion. In Gandhi ' s Printing Press Isabel Hofmeyr provides an account of how this footnote to a career shaped the man who would become the world-changing Mahatma.

Foreign Affairs Research Papers Available

Gandhi and the Middle East

Mocktime Publication

Noise

An Anthology of His Writings on His Life, Work, and Ideas

Indian Political Theory

Comprising of 14 chapters, Gandhi, the Communicator deals with Gandhian ideals based on the author's study of the Mahatma at the Gandhi Museum, Rajkot in Gujarat. The chapters are named after truth, celibacy, control of the palate, ahimsa, removal of untouchability, non-possession (aparigraha), abhay (fearlessness), asteya (non-stealing), zaat-mehnat (bread labour), equality of religions (sarva dharm sambhaav or tolerance) and swadeshi. Gandhiji was inspired by four main thinkers – Leo Tolstoy on whose name he even named one of his farms, John Ruskin, Henry David Thoreau and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

This book engages a multidisciplinary approach to understand Gandhi in addressing specific contemporary societal issues. The issues highlighted in the book through thirteen distinct, yet interrelated, themes offer solutions to the societal challenges through the prism of Gandhian thought process. This edited book explores how ideas Gandhi expressed over a century ago can be applied today to issues from the UN's Sustainable Development Goals to peaceful resolution of conflicts. In particular, it looks at the contemporary societies' critical issues and offers solutions through the prism of Gandhian ideas. Written in an accessible style, this book reintroduces Gandhi to today's audiences in relevant terms.

A collection of words and inspiration by Mahatma Gandhi, one of the 20th Century's most preeminent humanitarians. Featuring an introduction by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Hind Swaraj is Mahatma Gandhi's fundamental work. It is a key to understanding not only his life and thought but also the politics of South Asia in the first half of the

twentieth century. For the first time this volume presents the 1910 text of Hind Swaraj and includes Gandhi's own Preface and Foreword (not found in other editions) and annotations by the editor. In his Introduction, Anthony Parel sets the work in its historical and political contexts. He analyses the significance of Gandhi's experiences in England and South Africa, and examines the intellectual cross-currents from East and West that affected the formation of the mind and character of one of the twentieth century's truly outstanding figures. The second part of the volume contains some of Gandhi's other writings, including his correspondence with Tolstoy, Nehru and others. Short bibliographical synopses of prominent figures mentioned in the text and a chronology of important events are also included as aids to the reader.

Buddhist Jaina Gandhian era Previous Question Papers NET JRF

An American in Gandhi's India

Laying the Groundwork for Svaraj

Gandhi, the Communicator

Economic Ethics and Chinese Culture

Gandhi in the Twenty First Century

Traces in candid detail the gradual evolution of Gandhi's personality. It is a fascinating portrayal of young Indian's growth from an ordinary lawyer in search of a good means of livelihood to an uncommon man of action

His life and ideals remain an inspiration across the world

but in reality, it was the complexity of his character that made Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi such a fascinating subject. Yet, much of the finer details of his life and intellectual growth has been obscured by the greatness of his achievements. To bring them all together in this illustrated biography is to bring alive one of the most revered figures in modern Indian history and in a way that is a departure from earlier works. Gandhi: An Illustrated Biography is an intimate study into the evolution of a mischievous, fun-loving boy, into the Mahatma. From his schooling and early marriage in Kathiawar to his first brushes with the grandeur of London; from his chance employment for a legal case in South Africa to a train ride in Pietermaritzburg that led to his first fight for equality; from a relatively unsuccessful lawyer to a globally celebrated crusader for human rights - Gandhi was that rare rebel who redefined the meaning of mass resistance for generations to come. This book is the result of intensive research and tracks Gandhi's life through photographs sourced from across the world. The chronological

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text and accompanying photographs bring out his unique complexities - his failures and successes, the intimate relations he shared with his contemporaries and the difficult one he shared with his own family. This book is a labour of love and an attempt to portray Gandhi's methods and his message for a new generation of readers.

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preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

In the pantheon of freedom fighters, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi has pride of place. His fame and influence extend far beyond India and are nowhere more significant than in South Africa. "India gave us a Mohandas, we gave them a Mahatma," goes a popular South African refrain. Contemporary South African leaders, including Mandela, have consistently lauded him as being part of the epic battle to defeat the racist white regime. The South African Gandhi focuses on Gandhi's first leadership experiences and the complicated man they reveal—a man who actually supported the British Empire.

Ashwin Desai and Goolam Vahed unveil a man who, throughout his stay on African soil, stayed true to Empire while showing a disdain for Africans. For Gandhi, whites and Indians were bonded by an Aryan bloodline that had no place for the African. Gandhi's racism was matched by his class prejudice towards the Indian indentured. He persistently claimed that they were ignorant and needed his leadership,

and he wrote their resistances and compromises in surviving a brutal labor regime out of history. The South African Gandhi writes the indentured and working class back into history. The authors show that Gandhi never missed an opportunity to show his loyalty to Empire, with a particular penchant for war as a means to do so. He served as an Empire stretcher-bearer in the Boer War while the British occupied South Africa, he demanded guns in the aftermath of the Bhambatha Rebellion, and he toured the villages of India during the First World War as recruiter for the Imperial army. This meticulously researched book punctures the dominant narrative of Gandhi and uncovers an ambiguous figure whose time on African soil was marked by a desire to seek the integration of Indians, minus many basic rights, into the white body politic while simultaneously excluding Africans from his moral compass and political ideals.

The Words and Inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi and the World Order

Gandhi and the Present Global Crisis

Peace

Ideas and Relevance

Contemporary Society

This book examines what Gandhian thought contributes to the conceptualisation of wisdom and its application in the 21st Century. It draws together leading international researchers and practitioners to combine an in-depth understanding of Gandhi's philosophy with the latest research from psychology and allied social sciences. Beginning with an overview of wisdom in the domain of scientific research and as it is understood in our everyday life, the book's editors further call attention to key cross cultural issues limiting its current scope. Amongst the topics explored are Gandhi's silence, fasting, vows, self-efficacy, self-control, and more, illustrating what he offers not only to the study of wisdom within psychology, but across a broad range of disciplines and professional enterprises. It is invaluable to students and scholars of Gandhian studies, the psychology of wisdom, management and peace psychology; as well to readers with a general interest in

the application of Gandhi's wisdom today.

A heartbreaking and hilarious memoir by iCarly and Sam & Cat star Jennette McCurdy about her struggles as a former child actor—including eating disorders, addiction, and a complicated relationship with her overbearing mother—and how she retook control of her life. Jennette McCurdy was six years old when she had her first acting audition. Her mother's dream was for her only daughter to become a star, and Jennette would do anything to make her mother happy. So she went along with what Mom called "calorie restriction," eating little and weighing herself five times a day. She endured extensive at-home makeovers while Mom chided, "Your eyelashes are invisible, okay? You think Dakota Fanning doesn't tint hers?" She was even showered by Mom until age sixteen while sharing her diaries, email, and all her income. In I'm Glad My Mom Died, Jennette recounts all this in unflinching detail—just as she chronicles what happens when the dream finally comes true. Cast in a new Nickelodeon series called iCarly, she is thrust into fame. Though Mom is ecstatic, emailing fan club

moderators and getting on a first-name basis with the paparazzi (“Hi Gale!”), Jennette is riddled with anxiety, shame, and self-loathing, which manifest into eating disorders, addiction, and a series of unhealthy relationships. These issues only get worse when, soon after taking the lead in the iCarly spinoff Sam & Cat alongside Ariana Grande, her mother dies of cancer. Finally, after discovering therapy and quitting acting, Jennette embarks on recovery and decides for the first time in her life what she really wants. Told with refreshing candor and dark humor, I’m Glad My Mom Died is an inspiring story of resilience, independence, and the joy of shampooing your own hair.

Teaching Religion and Violence is designed to help instructors to equip students to think critically about religious violence, particularly in the multicultural classroom.

At present, a nativist turn in Indian political theory can be observed. There is a general assumption that the indigenous thought to which researchers are supposed to be (re)turning may somehow be immediately visible by ignoring the

colonization of the mind and polity. In such a conception of svaraj (which can be translated as 'authentic autonomy'), the tradition to be returned to would be that of the indigenous elites. In this book, this concept of svaraj is defined as a thick conception, which links it with exclusivist notions of spirituality, profound anti-modernity, exceptionalistic moralism, essentialistic nationalism and purism. However, post-independence India has borne witness to an alternative trajectory: a thin svaraj. The author puts forward a workable contemporary ideal of thin svaraj, i.e. political, and free of metaphysical commitment. The model proposed is inspired by B.R. Ambedkar's thoughts, as opposed to the thick conception found in the works of M.K. Gandhi, KC Bhattacharya and Ramachandra Gandhi. The author argues that political theorists of Indian politics continue to work with categories and concepts alien to the lived social and political experiences of India's common man, or everyday people. Consequently, he emphasises the need to decolonize Indian political theory, and rescue it from the grip of western theories, and fascination with

western modes of historical analysis. The necessity to avoid both universalism and relativism and more importantly address the political predicaments of 'the people' is the key objective of the book, and a push for a reorientation of Indian political theory. An interesting new interpretation of a contemporary ideal of svaraj, this analysis takes into account influences from other cultures and sources as well as eschews thick conceptions that stifle imaginations and imaginaries. This book will be of interest to academics in the fields of philosophy, political science, sociology, literature and cultural studies in general and contemporary political theory, South Asian and Indian politics and political theory in particular.

Sketches of India

Gandhi's Printing Press

Gandhi's Wisdom

The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi for the Twenty-first Century

A Gandhian Appraisal

Gandhi and His Critics

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Research paper from the year 2013 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Far East, grade: 9.2, , course: Modern Indian Political Thought, language: English, abstract: Gandhi's teachings have been contentious. They were contentious when Gandhi was alive and they continue to be contentious today, more than 60 years after his demise. There has always been a solid faction backing Gandhi's thoughts and ideas, while several others have derided them as backward, patriarchal, utopian, chief among them being the Ambedkar school and feminists. Gandhism was born at a time when there was a need for a philosophy to fight the yoke of imperialism in India and elsewhere. Thus, Gandhism, had an intention of providing an alternative to the reigning economic, political structure of British India. Imperialism had entrenched its grip over India, and by the time of Gandhi, different methods of dealing with British rule had come and gone, like Moderates and Extremists and even more radical methods, based on terrorism and violence. The inability of all these methods, made it mandatory for India to devise another method of facing the imperial challenge and Gandhism arose as the main alternative which a majority of Indians identified with, lending it credence and legitimacy. The two running leitmotifs of Gandhism, found in almost all his doctrines and teachings, are that of non-violence and the urgency attached to the fact of separating Western/European civilization from Indian civilization. In trying to conceive whether Gandhi remains relevant in the contemporary world, it is important to take stock of changes in the world context which have occurred in the past 60 or so years since Gandhi's death.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, called Mahatma ("great soul"), was the father of modern India, but his influence has spread well beyond the subcontinent and is as important today as it was in the latter part of the twentieth century and during this nation's own civil rights movement. Taken from

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Gandhi's writings throughout his life, *The Essential Gandhi* introduces us to his thoughts on politics, spirituality, poverty, suffering, love, non-violence, civil disobedience, and his own life. The pieces collected here, with explanatory head notes by Gandhi biographer Louis Fischer, offer the clearest, most thorough portrait of one of the greatest spiritual leaders the world has known. "Gandhi was inevitable. If humanity is to progress, Gandhi is inescapable. . . . We may ignore him at our own risk." –Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. With a new Preface drawn from the writings of Eknath Easwaran In the annals of spirituality certain books stand out both for their historical importance and for their continued relevance. The Vintage Spiritual Classics series offers the greatest of these works in authoritative new editions, with specially commissioned essays by contemporary commentators. Filled with eloquence and fresh insight, encouragement and solace, Vintage Spiritual Classics are incomparable resources for all readers who seek a more substantial understanding of mankind's relation to the divine.

Papers presented at various seminars.

The act of comparing two or more aspects in writing improves the creativity of a writer in many ways. The book will help a student understand how to write a comparative essay highlighting the importance of comparing in writing with easy-to-understand examples. For the in-depth familiarization, the reader will find 3 full essay examples written according to APA and MLA formatting: Comparative analysis essay, Comparative research paper between two historical leaders, Comparative essay on world literature in translation.

Mahatma Gandhi in Cinema

With Forty Photographic Illustrations

Pax Gandhiana

Values of Gandhian Thought for India and the World in Twenty First Century

Great Soul

Writing Guide on How to Write a Comparative Essay for Students

Thomas Weber's book comprises a series of biographical reflections about people who influenced Gandhi, and those who were, in turn, influenced by him. Whilst previous literature tended to focus on Gandhi's political legacy, Weber's book explores the spiritual, social and philosophical resonances of these relationships, and it is with these aspects of the Mahatma's life in mind, that the author selects his central protagonists. These include friends such as Henry Polak and Hermann Kallenbach, who are not as well known as those usually cited, but who left a deep impression nevertheless, and motivated some of Gandhi's major life changes. Conversely, the work of luminaries such as E. F. Schumacher and Gene Sharp reveal the Mahatma's influence in arenas which are not traditionally associated with his thinking. Weber's book offers intriguing insights into the life and thought of one of the most significant figures of the twentieth century.

This book proposes an original critical theory of environmental sociology which is verified through actual projects relating to infrastructure development. The author locates each development project in its social, institutional and historical contexts, and explains their outcomes as the consequence of the actions of various individuals and groups, each acting rationally to optimise their own interests. Six infrastructure development projects are covered, ranging from eco-tourism and amusement parks to power and mining projects, abatement of industrial pollution, and urban transportation. Interactions between project affected persons (PAPs), the promoters of each project and government agencies are analysed at different stages of the projects. This book is an important contribution to assessing the socio-cultural and environmental impacts of development projects.

Notwithstanding his contributions to religion, nonviolence, civil rights, and civil disobedience, among other areas, Gandhi's most significant contribution is that as a political philosopher. While he is not often treated as such, Gandhi was, as Anthony J. Parel argues, a political philosopher *sui generis*, both in his philosophical method of constant self-criticism and his framework of philosophical analysis. Gandhi wrote daily on politics, but he did so as an activist; political philosophy was to him not just a way of understanding truths of political phenomena but was directly related to understanding those truths in action. If realized in action these truths would give rise to new political institutions, which in turn would create a corresponding peaceful political and social order. Parel dubs this order Pax Gandhiana. The main contention of Pax Gandhiana is that peace cannot be achieved by politics alone. Peace requires the confluence of the canonical ends of life: politics and economics (*artha*), ethics (*dharma*), forms of pleasure (*kama*), and the pursuit of spiritual transcendence (*moksha*). Modern political philosophy isolates politics from the other three ends, but Gandhi's originality, according to Parel, lies in the way that he brings all four together. In fact Gandhi's political philosophy is relevant not only to India but also to the rest of the world: it is a new type of sovereignty that harmonizes the interest of individual states with the community of states. Arguing against scholars who dispute a theoretical unity in Gandhi's writings, Parel suggests that Gandhi is the preeminent non-western political philosopher, and in this book he seeks to identify the conceptual framework of Gandhi's political philosophy, the Pax Gandhiana.

The book explores the evolution of Gandhi's ideas, his attitudes toward religion, the racial problem, the caste system, his conflict with the British, his approach to Muslim separatism and the division of India, his attitude toward social and economic change, his doctrine of nonviolence, and other key issues.

Maulana Azad's Personality as the President of Indian National Congress, 1939 to 46 ; Partition of India : Role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ; Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel, a

Comparative Study of Their Leadership

WRITING A COMPARATIVE ESSAY WITH EXAMPLES

Indian Home Rule

Teaching Religion and Violence

Crashing Thunder

Criteria for the Life History

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of nation has a multi-dimensional personality- a politician, leader, statesman, journalist, writer, barrister, philosopher, social scientist and activist. He was born on 2nd October, 1869 during colonial period and died on 30th January, 1948 while India was independent. Between these two different perspectives of his life, he formulated and developed his political and philosophical ideas which he himself experienced in South Africa and India. Now the time has come to be reviewed/re-examined whether his political ideas and philosophy are relevant in the 21st Century, characterized by the problem of armed clashes, terrorism and the moral crisis of humanity. His ideas of Truth, Non-violence, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya etc. are to be re-examined to make these fit to be solved the present crises. His secular ideas of coexistence of all religions are more relevant than in his own time. Casteism is still a major problem in Indian politics. Can Gandhi's concept of Harijan eradicate casteism and create a

casteless society? Should Gandhian ideas of Democracy (not western type) and socialism (not Marxian type) be reviewed to solve the recent crises? The intellectuals and scholars coming from different parts of the country and the world will explore various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's political and philosophical ideas for the question of humanity and morality which lack the present society and politics. The Book has important features and knowledge about Gandhian ideas and knowledge.

Gandhi's involvement in Middle Eastern politics is largely forgotten yet it goes to the heart of his teaching and ambition - to lead a united freedom movement against British colonial power. Gandhi became involved in the politics of the Middle East as a result of his concern over the abolition of the Ottoman Caliphate following the First World War. He subsequently - at the invitation of the Jewish Agency - sought to reconcile Jews and Arabs in a secret deal at the time of the Mandate of Palestine. However, Jewish and British interference coupled with the Arab Revolt and the rise of the Muslim League in India thwarted Gandhi's efforts in the region. Like so many who would follow, Gandhi was unable to solve the problems of the Middle East, but this book for the first time reveals his previously obscure attempt to do so. Gandhi's experience in the Middle East was in marked contrast to his other successes around the world and is crucial for a full

understanding of his life and teachings. Gandhi in the Middle East offers many new and revealing insights into the goals and limits of an international statesman at a critical period of imperial history.

This book analyses 100 years of Hindi cinema, India's principal film industry, to explore how much space it has given to Mahatma Gandhi, the most prominent leader of the Indian struggle for freedom, and his principles. It compares films on Gandhi with the written literature on him, and juxtaposes the celluloid Gandhi with the man who walked on the earth 'ever in flesh and blood'. From his childhood through his legal practice in South Africa to his non-violent struggle against the British Empire in India, the book covers all major events of his life and their portrayal on the silver screen.

The Essential Gandhi An Anthology of His Writings on His Life, Work, and Ideas
Vintage

The Autobiography of an American Indian

The Essential Gandhi

Gandhi: An Illustrated Biography

The Legacy of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi: 'Hind Swaraj' and Other Writings

Development Projects and A Critical Theory of Environment

From the Nobel Prize-winning author of Thinking, Fast and Slow and the coauthor of Nudge, a revolutionary exploration of why people make bad judgments and how to make better ones—"a tour de force" (New York Times). Imagine that two doctors in the same city give different diagnoses to identical patients—or that two judges in the same courthouse give markedly different sentences to people who have committed the same crime. Suppose that different interviewers at the same firm make different decisions about indistinguishable job applicants—or that when a company is handling customer complaints, the resolution depends on who happens to answer the phone. Now imagine that the same doctor, the same judge, the same interviewer, or the same customer service agent makes different decisions depending on whether it is morning or afternoon, or Monday rather than Wednesday. These are examples of noise: variability in judgments that should be identical. In Noise, Daniel Kahneman, Olivier Sibony, and Cass R. Sunstein show the detrimental effects of noise in many fields, including

medicine, law, economic forecasting, forensic science, bail, child protection, strategy, performance reviews, and personnel selection. Wherever there is judgment, there is noise. Yet, most of the time, individuals and organizations alike are unaware of it. They neglect noise. With a few simple remedies, people can reduce both noise and bias, and so make far better decisions. Packed with original ideas, and offering the same kinds of research-based insights that made Thinking, Fast and Slow and Nudge groundbreaking New York Times bestsellers, Noise explains how and why humans are so susceptible to noise in judgment—and what we can do about it.

The Woman Beside Gandhi: a Biography of Kasturba, Wife of the Mahatma

Mahatma Gandhi and His Struggle with India

Jews, Arabs and Imperial Interests

Nature Cure

The South African Gandhi

Civil Disobedience