

RPH



REVISITING GANDHI

◆ Dr. Seema Sharma



Dr. Seema Sharma is presently working as Assistant Professor in Department of English of Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner, She has vast teaching experience. She has presented papers in 60 National

and International Seminars. She has published 35 papers in National and International Journals. She was member of the Editorial Board of textbooks writing for Class IX and XI for the year 2016 of the prestigious Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer. She has also co-edited 13 books (some from oxford and Macmillan publication) in educational arena.

₹ 1795.00 \$ 21.95

ISBN 978-81-953150-8-6



9 788195 315086



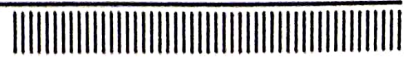
Raj Publishing House

44, Parnami Mandir, Govind Marg,
Jaipur-302 004, Phone : 0141-2622141, 2614363

email : shreerajpublishing@gmail.com

Index

Role of Mahatma Gandhi Towards the Political and Social Empowerment of Women in India Dr. Narayan Singh Rao	11
Gandhian Philosophy of Village Swaraj and Constitutional Ethos Dr. Anil Kaushik	30
Gandhian Intellectual Thought : The Therapy to Extremism Dr. Malti. P. Sharma	43
Materialism, Globlization and Gandhian Philosophy Dr. Rachna Mathur	53
Modern Indian Historical Scene and Feminist Ideas of the 'Mahatma' Dr. Meghna Sharma	62
Gandhian Value Based Economy A Study of Labour VS Capital Dr. K. Rani Lakshmi	71
Control of Wants : Mahatma Gandhi's Solution to Environmental Hazards Resulting from Globalisation Dr. Atul Goswami	84
Relevance of Gandhi in Modern Times Dr. Manjeshwari Vyas	90
The Trial of Mahatma Gandhi, 1922 Neha Purohit	96
Gandhi's Life Solution to Environmental Problems Dr. Priyanka Sikhwal	103
The Gandhian Outlook on Education A Critical Analysis Hemlata Maharshi	109



Role of Mahatma Gandhi Towards the Political and Social Empowerment of Women in India (1915-1947 A.D.)

Dr. Narayan Singh Rao

It is often argued by the feminist historians that women had been hidden from history, remained invisible and were deprived from their legitimate role in socio-economic, political and other spheres of society. Questions were also raised by scholars that 'was there a women's history?' Such questions may be relevant for western societies where women were treated as beast of burden and sources of all evils in the society. But in the context of India, such arguments are far from reality. In India right from the inception of human civilization women were visible and they played a dominant role in shaping our destiny, they heralded an era of progress in socio-cultural life and progress of human civilization. Women had been part and parcel of each and every historical event directly or indirectly. Our *dharma shastras*, *smritis*, *niti shastras* are not devoid of the role played by women in all ages in our society. Kautiliya prominently discusses the role of women in each and every sphere of life. Archeological and Archival records also provide mines of data on women to construct gender history. Thus it is not that women were invisible in history but it was failure on the part of modern historians, who could not locate the women in history as they had narrow and biased approach on the issues concerning women.

In India, we have a long list of prominent women such as Gargi, Sita, Maitreyi, Damayanti, Ambapali, Rambha, Urvashi, Menaka, Heidimbha, Draupadee, Usha, Noorjahan, Razia Sultana, Rani Laxmi Bai, Tarabai, Mastani, Rupmati, Chand Bibi, Rani

Indian Tribal Community :

Identity and Heritage



Edited by
Satish Ganjoo
Ravi Kumar Goan

ISBN : 978-93-80845-93-7

Anang Prakashan

E-mail: anangprakashan@gmail.com

Mob.: 09350563707

© : Editor

Edition : 2018

Price : ₹ 495

ANANG PRAKASHAN, B-107/1, Gali Mandir Wali, Near Rubber
Factory, North Ghonda, Delhi-110053;
Printer : Ankur Computers, Delhi-53;
Distributors : Anand Publishers, Delhi-32

A Perspective on Tribal History and Use of Oral Sources : A Case Study of the Tribes of India-Myanmar Border

Dr. Narayan Singh Rao

(A) Perspective on Tribal History

The census records of independent India recorded 212 tribal communities in 1951, 427 in 1961 and 432 tribes in 1971. In 2001 the tribal people constituted 8.2 percent of the total population which increased to 8.6 in census of 2011. The total ST population as per census records of 2011 was recorded as 10,42,81,034 which includes 9,38,19,162 rural and 1,04,61,872 urban people. The percentage of tribal population in Arunachal Pradesh is 68.79, Chhattisgarh 30.62, Gujarat 14.75, Jharkhand 26.21, Madhya Pradesh 21.09, Manipur 35.12, Meghalaya 86.15, Mizoram 94.43, Nagaland 86.48, Orissa 22.85, Rajasthan 13.48, Sikkim 33.80 and Assam 12.45.¹ The tribes according to Dr. K.S. Singh are one of the best studied communities of India. They have their rich oral traditions and as many as 449 tribal communities having an ethnographic account. Yet we cannot afford to overlook the fact that historians of every school have not paid attention towards the construction of tribal history. The preoccupations of historians with empire and regional states as units of study and emphasis on analyzing social structure in terms of caste and class led to the neglect of tribal studies. There was greater emphasis on and focus on Guptas, Mauryas Sultanate, Mughal Maratha British Empire and so on as if the vanvasis people do not have any history. For example, as per 1981 census records of