

Know Why Nathuram Godse Killed Mahatma Gandhi India Tv

A discussion with a friend soon turned into a matter of self-assessment, leading to this discourse on why Bhagat Singh chose to be an atheist. Even in the face of death at a very young age, with uncanny observations and sharp questions, he forces us to re-think our foundations to faith in god.

The unique boundaries of the short story have attracted a majority of the prominent writers in the German language since the genre attained its modern form and became widely read around the turn of the 19th century. Translations of eight masterpieces by writers who defined the modern German short story, including Arthur Schnitzler's 'Lieutenant Gustl', Heinrich von Kleist's 'Earthquake in Chile', as well as important works by Franz Kafka, Thomas Mann, Gerhart Hauptmann, Rainer Maria Rilke, E. T. A. Hoffmann, and Clemens Brentano. Required reading for students of world literature, this volume will be a welcome addition to the collection of any literary connoisseur.

“States fall, empires break up, dynasties become extinct, but the memory of a true “hero as King” like Shivaji remains an imperishable historical legacy...” – Jadunath Sarkar, House of Shivaji (1919) Shivaji Bhonsle was an Indian warrior king who went on to lay the foundation of the strong Maratha Empire. The first Chhatrapati, he is known to have outdone his predecessors as well as successors in giving an identity and status to Marathas. A tactful military commander and skilled administrator, he steadily built his army from a mere two thousand soldiers to almost five-fold, and also developed a naval force. He defeated Afzal Khan and Adil Shah, giving strong resistance to the Mughal forces. From forming guerilla forces to immensely contributing in the development of the civilization of Marathas, he carved a niche in all spheres of operation. Shivaji: The Great Rebel explores the lifespan of Shivaji as an Indian king who instigated a new fire in the hearts of people against the Mughal Empire and taught them to fight for their rights. It highlights Shivaji as one of the prominent rulers to inspire people to fight for Hindu pride and raise their voice against cruelty. He stood up to guard and preserve the nation's honour, and is a great source of inspiration till date.

The Men Who Killed Gandhi by Manohar Malgonkar takes readers back into the pages of Indian history during the time of the partition, featuring the murder plot and assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The Men Who Killed Gandhi is a spellbinding non fictional recreation of the events which led to India's partition, the eventual assassination of Gandhi, and the prosecution of those who were involved in Gandhi's murder. This historical reenactment is set against the tumultuous backdrop of the British Raj. Malgonkar's book is a result of painstaking research and from also having privileged access to many important documents and photographs related to the assassination. There is no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi played a leading role in obtaining independence from the British. But the problems that ensued afterwards, such as the structural rebuilding of the country and the Partition, led to many riots, massive migrations, and deep racial and cultural divides. Not everyone agreed with Gandhi and his ideals. As a result, a plot to assassinate Gandhi was devised by six individuals named, Narayan Apte, Gopal Godse, Madanlal Pahwa, Digambar Badge, and Nathuram Godse. This was eventually carried out in New Delhi, on the 30th of January, 1948. Eventually, these six individuals were tried and convicted. Four of them received life sentences while two of them received the death penalty. The first publication of The Men Who Killed Gandhi occurred in 1978, during the Emergency years. As a result, Malgonkar omitted many vital facts including Dr. Ambedkar's role in minimizing Savarkar's criminal conviction. This 11th edition of the text contains these omitted facts as well as rare documents, and photographs obtained from National Archives. After the four individuals who were convicted for Gandhi's murder

completed their life sentences, they were interviewed by Malgonkar. These individuals revealed many details to him which were never known before. The author also received access to the Kapur Commission from his friend Mr. Nayar, who was in the Indian Police Service. As a result, *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* is considered the most historically accurate account of Gandhi's assassination plot.

India, That Is Bharat, the first book of a comprehensive trilogy, explores the influence of European 'colonial consciousness' (or 'coloniality'), in particular its religious and racial roots, on Bharat as the successor state to the Indic civilisation and the origins of the Indian Constitution. It lays the foundation for its sequels by covering the period between the Age of Discovery, marked by Christopher Columbus' expedition in 1492, and the reshaping of Bharat through a British-made constitution-the Government of India Act of 1919. This includes international developments leading to the founding of the League of Nations by Western powers that tangibly impacted this journey. Further, this work also traces the origins of seemingly universal constructs such as 'toleration', 'secularism' and 'humanism' to Christian political theology. Their subsequent role in subverting the indigenous Indic consciousness through a secularised and universalised Reformation, that is, constitutionalism, is examined. It also puts forth the concept of Middle Eastern coloniality, which preceded its European variant and allies with it in the context of Bharat to advance their shared antipathy towards the Indic worldview. In order to liberate Bharat's distinctive indigeneity, 'decoloniality' is presented as a civilisational imperative in the spheres of nature, religion, culture, history, education, language and, crucially, in the realm of constitutionalism.

This book is a compilation of some of the famous quotes coined by the legendary Mahatma Gandhi and brought out on his 150th Birth Anniversary. Mahatma Gandhi was an institution in himself. He has been an inspiration to many world leaders who have followed his principles towards humanity, self-reliance and sacrifice. We believe that these quotes will enrich the knowledge of generations and those people who wish to take message and learn from his quotes.

Four weeks before the Babri Masjid is demolished, Delhi wakes up to accounts of India's Secret History. Appearing daily as tantalizing pamphlets on the walls of the city's residential neighbourhoods, Secret History claims to reveal India's suppressed past. Rhetorical and rhythmic, dark and depressing, violent and vengeful - are these accounts true or fictional? Who writes the Secret History? These questions do not engage Rasheed Halim, who is grappling with the possibility of imminent death and cancer recurrence. He becomes a recluse, waiting to die, popping tranquillizers to get through his days. Not even a night of rioting, in which not a drop of blood is spilt, shakes him out of his melancholy. In desperation, he turns to a helpline, where a mysterious voice kindles in him the desire to live and join a band of people whose mission it is to identify the author of Secret History. The search takes Rasheed into a world where madness masquerades as rationality, suspicion is the impulse of human action, and politics and history are tools of torment forged in the fire of personal suffering. Is redemption possible in this world? What does it mean to return to lost thoughts? Does Rasheed encounter the author of Secret History? Thought-provoking and suspenseful, *The Hour Before Dawn* is the remarkable story of a terminally ill man's search for meaning and his eventual quest to understand how deep the lust for blood runs.

My life also came to an end simultaneously with the shots fired by me at Gandhiji.

Since then I have been passing my days as if in trance and meditation. I am prepared to concede that Gandhiji did undergo sufferings for the sake of the nation. I shall bow in respect to the service and to him. But even this servant of the country had no right to vivisect the country by deceiving the people. I do not desire any mercy to be shown to me. I do not also wish that any one on my behalf should beg mercy towards me. If devotion to one's own country amounts to a sin, I admit I have committed that sin. If it is meritorious, I humbly claim the merit thereof. My confidence about the moral side of my action has not been shaken even by the criticism levelled against it on all sides. I have no doubt that honest writers of history will weigh my act and find the true value thereof some day in future.

In 1948, at the dawn of his country's independence, Mohandas Gandhi, father of the Indian independence movement and a beloved prophet of nonviolence, was assassinated by Hindu nationalists. In riveting detail, author James W. Douglass shows as he previously did with the story of JFK how police and security forces were complicit in the assassination and how in killing one man, they hoped to destroy his vision of peace, nonviolence, and reconciliation. Gandhi had long anticipated and prepared for this fate. In reviewing the little-known story of his early "experiments in truth" in South Africa the laboratory for Gandhi's philosophy of satyagraha, or truth force Douglass shows how early he confronted and overcame the fear of death. And, as with his account of JFK's death, he shows why this story matters: what we can learn from Gandhi's truth in the struggle for peace and reconciliation today.

The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30 January 1948 was a declaration of war and a statement of intent. For the forces who conspired in the killing, the act was a declaration of war against the secular, democratic Indian state and all those who stood to affirm these principles, as well as an announcement of a lasting commitment to India as a 'Hindu Rashtra'. It was also an act to signal the elimination of all that India's national movement against imperialism stood for. Beyond Doubt is a dossier of historical and critical documents that aims to contextualize the politics, motivations and circumstances behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Attempts to legitimize the act of killing and to celebrate the killers have re-doubled since May 2014, following the coming to power of the new regime in New Delhi. The time is right, therefore, to set the record straight. The visceral hatred directed against Gandhi and the denigration of everything he stood for need to be recounted if we are to understand the political nature of that dastardly act. This book attempts to weave together archival documents from Government of India records relating to developments after the assassination, with translation of works in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi deconstructing the ideology responsible for the political killing. While several of the documents have appeared before in issues of Communalism Combat, this compilation presents new material on the subject. The first English translation of Jagan Phadnis's book, Mahatmyache Akher, forms part of the dossier, as do

Y.D. Phadke's analysis of attempts to legitimize Gandhi's killing and Chunibhai Vaidya's analysis of Pradeep Dalvi's play on Godse. It also covers the recent controversy over the destruction of files relating to Gandhi's assassination by Government of India.

A More Heroic Tale Has Yet To Be Told . . . [Mohandas] Is Meticulously Researched, Written In Felicitous Prose And Is A Delight To Read Khushwant Singh, Outlook A Candid Recreation Of One Of The Most Influential Lives Of Recent Times, Mohandas Finally Answers Questions Long Asked About The Timid Youth From India S West Coast Who Became A Century S Conscience And Led His Nation To Liberty: What Was Gandhi Like In His Daily Life And In His Closest Relationships? In His Face-Offs With An Empire, With His Own Bitterly Divided People, With His Adversaries, His Family And His Greatest Confrontation With Himself? Answering These And Other Questions, And Releasing The True Gandhi From His Shroud Of Fame And Myth, Mohandas, Authored By A Practised Biographer Who Is Also Gandhi S Grandson, Does More Than Tell A Story. Praise For The Book Rajmohan Strikes A Fine Balance In This Comprehensive Work, Lacing The Painstakingly Detailed Chronological Account With Just The Right Amount Of Interpretation. [His] Approach Goes A Long Way In Painting A Portrait Of Gandhiji That Is Very Human, Plausible, And Easy To Identify With Mukund Padmanabhan, The Hindu An Impeccable Exercise In Objectivity . . . A Remarkable Performance. This Biography Ought To Be Read Over And Over Again . . . The Bareness Of Rajmohan S Recital Of Moods And Events Heightens The Poignancy . . . Mahatma Gandhi Was A Votary Of Restraint; This Book Exemplifies, Magnificently, Such Restraint. The Grandfather Would Have Approved Of Rajmohan S Mohandas Ashok Mitra, Telegraph A Story Of Epic Proportions . . . Gandhi S Luminous Compassion, Courage And Humanity Shine Through These Pages And Bring Light Into Our Lives Sonia Gandhi The Only Word To Describe This Work Is Fabulous . Literally Scores Of People Have Written On Mahatma Gandhi . . . But . . . Mohandas Will Henceforth Be Remembered As The Last Word On The Subject M.V. Kamath, Organizer

"The Death and Afterlife of Mahatma Gandhi is an explosive and original analysis of the assassination of the 'Father of the Nation'. Who is responsible for the Mahatma's death? Just one determined zealot, the larger ideology that supported him, the Congress-led Government that failed to protect him, or a vast majority of Indians and their descendants who considered Gandhi irrelevant, and endorsed violence instead? Paranjape's meticulous study culminates in his reading of Gandhi's last six months in Delhi where, from the very edge of the grave, he wrought what was perhaps his greatest miracle – the saving of Delhi and thus of India itself from the internecine bloodshed of Partition. Paranjape, taking a cue from the Mahatma himself, also shows us a way to expiate our guilt and to heal the wounds of an ancient civilization torn into two. This is a brilliant, far-reaching and profound exploration of the meaning of the Mahatma's death."

Kapur Commission Report deals with the Conspiracy to Murder of Mahatma Gandhi who was shot dead point-blank range by Nathuram Vinayak Godse in Birla House Prayer Gardens on 30th January 1948. Three among the eight accused i.e. Madanlal, Karkare, and Gopal Godse were released on 12th October 1964 after completion of their life-sentence and honoured on November 12, 1964 in Pune at a private function presided by Dr. G.V. Ketkar. In that function, Delhi and Bombay Civil and Police administration were strongly condemned for their laxity and dereliction of duty which ultimately resulted in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian Express dated November 14, 1964 commented adversely about this function. There was a furore in Bombay Legislative Assembly and Indian Parliament which led the institution of Kapur Inquiry Commission. The Commission's report was made public in 1970s. This digitised Report in two parts is an indispensable one for Judicial Officers & Police Officials, Lawyers & Students of Legal Studies, Historians & Human Right Activists, and above all for Indian Politicians & Bureaucrats in discharging their official duties without any commission or omission and comprehending the social responsibility that is to be shouldered as and when required in times of crisis. By S. PADMAVATHI and D.G. HARIPRASATH.

It is common knowledge that Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead in 1948 by a Hindu militant, shortly after India had both gained her independence and lost nearly a quarter of her territory to the new state of Pakistan. Lesser known is assassin Nathuram Godse's motive. Until now, no publication has dealt with this question, except for the naked text of Godse's own defence speech during his trial. It didn't save him from the hangman, but still contains substantive arguments against the facile glorification of the Mahatma. Dr Koenraad Elst compares Godse's case against Gandhi with criticisms voiced in wider circles, and with historical data known at the time or brought to light since. While the Mahatma was extolled by the Hindu masses, political leaders of divergent persuasions who had had dealings with him were less enthusiastic. Their sobering views would have become the received wisdom about the Mahatma if he hadn't been martyred. Yet, the author also presents some new considerations in Gandhi's defence from unexpected quarters.

Jailed at the young age of 23, Bhagat Singh wrote this letter to his father when his case on having killed English Police officer Saunders reached the final stages in court. His father had requested the courts to look into evidences that would prove his son's innocence, but the letter only goes on to show why Bhagat Singh is a true revolutionary who paved a new path for Indian Independence.

Manu Gandhi, M.K. Gandhi's grand-niece, joined him in 1943 at the age of fifteen. An aide to Gandhi's ailing wife Kasturba in the Aga Khan Palace prison in Pune, Manu remained with him until his assassination. She was a partner in his final yajna, an experiment in Brahmacharya, and his invocation of Rama at the moment of his death. Spanning two volumes, The Diary of Manu Gandhi is a record of her life and times with M.K. Gandhi between 1943 and 1948.

Authenticated by Gandhi himself, the meticulous and intimate entries in the diary throw light on Gandhi's life as a prisoner and his endeavour to establish the possibility of collective non-violence. They also offer a glimpse into his ideological conflicts, his efforts to find his voice, and his lonely pilgrimage to Noakhali during the riots of 1946. The first volume (1943–44) chronicles the spiritual and educational pursuits of an adolescent woman who takes up writing as a mode of self-examination. The author shares a moving portrait of Kasturba Gandhi's illness and death and also unravels the deep emotional bond she develops with Gandhi, whom she calls her 'mother'.

Together in one place, this is a collection of most important works of Bhagat Singh, the Indian communist revolutionary who was executed by the British colonizers in 1931 at the age of 23. Bhagat Singh wrote this diary in the last two years of his young life while he was awaiting execution by the British rulers of India. His jail diary was handed over, along with other belongings to his father, Sardar Kishan Singh after his execution.

In the history of India we rarely come across the story of a person who died an untimely death, who's brother suffered a life of immense mental torture and a person whose family faced countless abuses and humiliations. What for? Yes, for no other cause than the love for his motherland. This person is Nathuram Vinayakrao Godse, India's most hated criminal. A person, who could not bear to see the partition of his country taking place before his own eyes, a person who could not see his fellow countrymen being butchered like slaughter cows. But does this gross act of injustice to the people of India and the callous disregard for the sentiments of millions of Indians justify Nathuram Godse's action? What inspired, Nathuram Godse to decide on January 12 that he must turn into a killer? What was Narayan Apte's, Vishnu Karkare's, Madanlal Pahwa's and Gopal Godse's role in the conspiracy? Was there an involvement of an outsider in the assassination of Gandhi? On whose instructions was Savarkar arrested and implicated in this crime? Could this murder have been prevented by the police? Was a very influential organization involved in this crime? How did Digambar Badge turn approver? There are many questions that raise eyebrows. Our children are taught in school that Gandhi was killed and not why Nathuram Godse killed him.

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. Narendra Modi, the BJP's prime ministerial candidate, is powerful, popular and controversial. With the general elections due to conclude in May 2014, Modi's campaign rallies have drawn unprecedented crowds. Yet, the man remains an enigma. His supporters regard him as the visionary, decisive leader India needs today. His detractors see him as a polarizing figure. Is Modi authoritative or authoritarian? Decisive or divisive? A team player or a loner? Andy Marino recorded interviews with Narendra Modi during more than half-a-dozen exclusive meetings - unprecedented access to a very private man. What emerged is this riveting, objective biography of a man who could be India's prime minister. Not shying away from the controversies that have dogged Narendra Modi, including the Gujarat riots and questions about the Gujarat model of governance and development, this political biography provides an unbiased account of possibly the most important figure in Indian politics today. Marino records hour-by-hour details of the 2002 Gujarat riots, presenting a balanced analysis of that raw wound on India's polity. It also reveals hitherto unpublished, authenticated documents, which makes this one of the most important books of 2014. The author analyses Narendra Modi's values, the people who shaped his thinking and the sort of national leader he will make. Personal details of Modi's early life, his wanderings in the Himalayas between the ages of seventeen and nineteen, his rise through the political ranks, his vision for India and his personal philosophy on religion and politics are revealed in a book that is lucid, fast-paced and readable. Narendra Modi: A Political Biography is an insightful, exhaustive and impeccably researched account of the ascent of a political leader.

?This is the heroic story of the man whose non-violent movement transformed his native India both spiritually and politically as it impelled the nation along the road to independence. With consummate skill, in a narration that never flags in vividness and drama, Robert Payne re-creates Mahatma Gandhi both as a spiritual and historical force and as a living personality. When in January, 1948, Gandhi was assassinated in Delhi by a fanatic, his death sent shock waves around the world. For two generations he had been the conscience of his country and the world. Planting the idea of non-violence firmly in men's minds, he had not only conquered India but also changed the landscape of the human heart. In the tradition of his best-selling biographies of Lenin and Schweitzer, Robert Payne's life brings Gandhi alive as a rounded personality. Beginning with the moving story of a shy, awkward boy from a provincial Indian city who married at Thirteen, then was separated from his bride for years while he read law in London, the book describes Gandhi's life as a successful barrister in South Africa who turned his back on wealth to defend Indian settlers against discrimination and persecution. Robert Payne superbly describes Gandhi's daring marches to aid the oppressed; his fasts and imprisonments; his historic achievements at international congresses and conferences in India and England where, clad only in shawl and loincloth, he met with prime ministers and viceroys and won their respect as he fought for the dignity and freedom of his people. "I would place Robert Payne's book on the level of a great novel by Tolstoy, swiftly moving, panoramic, writ on the canvas of destiny and of close historical characterization," writes Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, former private secretary of Rabindranath Tagore, who knew Gandhi personally

and worked with him. "It is one of the great biographies. No finer account of Gandhi's life and death has been written."

This book 'Mahatma's Blunders' is a critical analysis of a number of misconceived policies from 1920 to 1947, which ended up vivisectioning the nation and ruining the lives of 20 million people. By meticulously studying Nathuram Godse's statement, presented in the Trial Court at the Red Fort, New-Delhi on 8th November 1948, and comparing it with facts gleaned from history and books on Indian Freedom Struggle it is a sincere effort to derive the logic behind Godse's criticism of Gandhiji's political strategies and try to answer a more fundamental question, why did Nathuram Godse kill Mahatma Gandhi? This book 'Mahatma's Blunders' covers the entire life span of Gandhiji's political career, from his early days in South Africa to his contribution to India's Freedom Struggle, right up to his last days. The motive behind writing this book is not to demean the Mahatma nor glorify his assassin but, uncover this myth that Gandhiji was a victim of religious fanaticism.

As the frequent description of Nathuram Godse as a "Hindu extremist", people who are less careful with logic assume that his analysis of Gandhi's politics must also be an extremist view, shared only by other extremists and perhaps a few more harmless eccentrics. On many points, however, Godse merely articulated the majority view among freedom fighters, among Hindus at large and even among mankind in general. His insistence on the need for military capability to deter or repel aggressors is shared by political leaders in every country. His criticism of Gandhi's autocratic and whimsical leadership was voiced by many inside the Congress movement. His skepticism of the Mahatma's mixing of spirituality and politics was shared by many Hindus rooted in their tradition, including active practitioners of either politics or the spiritual path. His scathing verdict of Gandhiji as the "father of Pakistan" was certainly a minority view, but one shared till today by numerous Hindus and Sikhs who had trusted the Mahatma's assurances ("Partition over my dead body") yet found themselves forced to flee from their homes in what had become Pakistan. Yet, none of the millions of people who agreed with Godse on some or on all points of his critique, deduced from their sober and demythologized analysis that murder was the solution. There is no necessary relation between criticism and murder. It is an old rhetorical trick of despots to associate criticism of their regime with disorder and crime. Given the despotic nature of the "secularism" imposed on India by a self-alienated elite group, no one will be surprised to notice that criticism of Gandhi's policy of "Muslim appeasement" is routinely criminalized by vocal "secularists", typically with reference to Godse's crime. What remains of Nathuram Godse is the statement he gave in his own defence during the trial, on 8 November 1948. After the statement was read in court, its publication was prohibited. However, after the release of Godse's accomplices from prison in the 1960s, translations in Indian languages started appearing, and in 1977, Nathuram's brother Gopal published the English original under the cautious title *May It Please Your Honour*. A new edition, with a long epilogue by Gopal on the background and the events in prison, was published in 1993 under the more revealing title *Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi*. The Hindu Mahasabha has merely published the speech itself, and some eye-witnesses have laid down in writing their memories of the atmosphere in court when Godse spoke. Justice Gopal Das Khosla, one of Godse's judges, and whose sympathies were certainly not with "Hindu communalism", has left us this impression: "The audience was visibly and audibly moved. There was a deep silence when he ceased speaking. Many women were in tears and men were coughing and searching for their handkerchiefs... I have, however, no doubt that had the audience on that day been constituted into a jury and entrusted with the task of deciding Godse's appeal, they would have brought in a verdict of not guilty by an overwhelming majority."

The Murderer, the Monarch and the Fakir is a fresh account of one of the most controversial political assassinations in contemporary history-that of Mahatma Gandhi. Based on previously

unseen intelligence reports and police records, this book recreates the circumstances of his murder, the events leading up to it and the investigation afterwards. In doing so, it unearths a conspiracy that runs far deeper than a hate crime and challenges the popular narrative about the assassination that has persisted for the past seventy years. *The Murderer, the Monarch and the Fakir* examines the potential role of princely states, hypermasculinity and a militant right-wing in the context of a nation that had just won her independence. It relies on investigative journalism and new evidence set in a strong academic framework to unpack the significance of this tumultuous event.

A pivotal figure in India's independence movement, the country's first Prime Minister, and an active politician for most of his life, Jawaharlal Nehru was also a renowned writer and scholar. Nehru's *India* brings together twenty-one representative speeches from Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Prime Ministerial years'. Through these speeches, selected and introduced by Mushirul Hasan, we get to see the development of Nehru's vision for free India and the actual process of transforming the blueprint into reality. They are an early articulation of government position and policies vis-a-vis infrastructural development, the roles of government and business, the differing requirements of communities and languages, and the inseparability of science and ethics. While some often reflect the opposition and struggle Nehru faced in the implementation of these policies, others help reveal the person behind the politician and administrator. Mushirul Hasan's delightful introduction cleverly knits the selections together.

While the nation was celebrating Independence from British Rule and singing all praises for the 'Father of The Nation' – Mahatma Gandhi, the news of his assassination came as a shock. He was shot in the chest three times while he was walking towards the prayer grounds at the Birla House, New Delhi. The man behind the assassination – Nathuram Godse was a well known nationalist. He was arrested at the crime scene and sentenced to death after a year long trial. The book contains the final speech given by Godse in the court, mentioning the reason behind the drastic step he took.

This volume brings to light the report of the Kapur Commission, which was appointed by the government of India in 1965 to examine the depth and scope of the conspiracy that lay behind the killing of Gandhi. This three-volume report has been absent from the public domain though it contains invaluable evidence of the extent of complicity.

On 30 January 1948 Mahatma Gandhi, Father of a NEWLY LIBERATED INDIAN NATION, WAS MURDERED BY A HINDU EXTREMIST. Since then, many lies have been passed off as truths, half-truths have been mixed with true incidents and passed off as whole truths. Gandhi was responsible for the partition ; Gandhi sheltered Muslims and abandoned Hindus ; Killing Gandhi was the only way to save India ; these were, and even today are, some of the statements propagated by Hindu extremists and followers of Godse to justify Gandhi s murder.

Was Savarkar really a co-conspirator in the Gandhi murder? Was there a pogrom against a particular community after Gandhi's assassination? Decades after his death, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar continues to uniquely influence India's political scenario. An optimistic advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity in his treatise on the 1857 War of Independence, what was it that transformed him into a proponent of 'Hindutva'? A former president of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Savarkar was a severe critic of the Congress's appeasement politics. After Gandhi's murder, Savarkar was charged as a co-conspirator in the assassination. While he was acquitted by the court, Savarkar is

still alleged to have played a role in Gandhi's assassination, a topic that is often discussed and debated. In this concluding volume of the Savarkar series, exploring a vast range of original archival documents from across India and outside it, in English and several Indian languages, historian Vikram Sampath brings to light the life and works of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, one of the most contentious political thinkers and leaders of the twentieth century.

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