**Gandhi-**

* **The Story of my experiments with truth** 
  + Part I- Childhood
    - Experiments of eating meat, drinking, stealing and subsequent atonement
    - His disdain for physical training at school
    - His disdain for his child marriage at the age of 13
  + Part II- Gandhi in South Africa
    - Initial days- understanding racial policies- Pietersburg incidence for which he soon assumed public role in organizing Indians
    - He was greatly influenced by Tolstoy’s ideas of peace and justice. He started writing to him. They shared common believes on non-violence. Tolstoy’s harsh critique of human society resonated with Gandhi’s experience of racial discrimination in SA. Both believed in idea of self- denial as mentioned in New Testament
    - Gandhi though continued to resort to Bhagvat Gita and his discourse with Jain friend Ray Chandra made him respect Hinduism as peace loving religion but he maintained that every religion has its own set of truths
    - Indian Natal congress and organization Indian for right to vote
    - Gandhi earned the title of Mahatma here
  + Part III- Boer Wars, Phoenix and Tolstoy farms and Satyagraha
  + Part IV- Return to India in 1915
    - Living with untouchables and Satyagraha ashram. Withdrew from public life. Travelled India, understood the issues. Speech at Banaras university on issues with downtrodden and focused specifically on sanitation
    - Remaining is as we know- Chaparan, NCM etc.

**Bhagat Singh 1907-1931**

* Born in a Sikh family with **history of freedom fighters**- Ajit Singh (his uncle)
* He was greatly influenced by revolution in **contemporary times like RR** and believer of Marxist
* Works **of Mazzini** influenced his understanding of revolution and organization
* **Jalianwala Bagh** incidence had a profound impact on him. He turned anti-colonialist and imperialist after massacre.
* Member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army **(HSRA)**
* He started the Militant Naujawan Bharat Sabha in Punjab **(PNBS)**
* He killed British Official **Saunders in 1928** and was involved in Lahore Conspiracy and **bombed the Central Legislative Assembly.**
* He also wrote **Why I am atheist** that shows his secular and rational attitude
* His writing in jail also highlight his belief **of revolution by masses** and futility of revolution if it only replaces one tyrant by another.
* He was executed on March 23, 1931.

**Chandra Shekhar Azad 1906-1931**

* He was a **famous revolutionary activist**, joined the INM at an early age of 15
* He gained his title “**Azad” during the Non Co-operation Movement** when he was arrested and the court asked his name, he repeatedly answered “Azad”.
* Disappointed by **NCM withdrawal** he became member of the Hindustan Republican Association**(HRA)**and leader of the Hindustan Social Republican Army **(HSRA)**
* He was involved in **Kakori Conspiracy of 1925**, Second Lahore Conspiracy, **the Delhi Conspiracy**, the killing of Saunders in Lahore and Central Assembly bomb episode.
* Determined **never to be captured by police**, Azad was constantly on the move. He shot himself while fighting with the police at **Alfred Park in Allahabad**.

**Chhakravarti Rajagopalachari 1879-1972**

* He was a **politician and lawyer** from Tamil Nadu and gave up his law **practice during NCM.**
* He hoisted the **CDM in Tamil Nadu** and was arrested for leading a Salt March from Trichinapoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast.
* He was elected as the Chief Minister of Madras in 1937 Elections.
* He resigned from INC in 1942 for not accepting the Cripp’s Proposal.
* He prepared the **CR Formula for Congress-League Co-operation**.
* He served as the **Governor of Bengal** (August-November 1947) and was the **first and last Indian Governor-General of India (1948-50).**
* He became the Minister Home Affairs in the country’s first Cabinet
* He founded the **Swatantra Party in 1959.**
* His **rational ideas** are reflected in the collection **Satyameva Jayate.**
* He was awarded the ‘**Bharat Ratna'** in 1954.

**CR Das 1870-1925**

• A lawyer by profession, he **defended Aurobindo in the Alipur Bomb Conspiracy case**.  
• He was the member of the Congress Enquiry Committee set up to look into Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.  
• He founded the **All India Swaraj Party in 1923**.  
• He was elected as the first Mayor of the Calcutta Co-operation in 1924.  
• He prepared the **Das Formula for Hindu-Muslim Co-operation**.  
• He was nicknamed as **Deshbandhu Chittaranjan**.  
• His works include Malancha in 1895 (poems), Mala in 1904, Antaryami in 1915, Kishore-Kishoree and Sagar-Sangit in 1913.  
• Newspapers/Journal-Narayana (Bengali monthly) and Forward.

**Dadabhai Naoroji 1825-1917**

* Title — “Indian Gladstone”, “**Grand Old Man of lndia’.**
* **East India Association** in London to demand for Indian rights in Britain
* Early moderates **instrumental in setting up INC**
* First to **demand ‘Swaraj**” in the Calcutta Session of INC, 1906.
* First Indian to be selected to the “**House of Commons”** on Liberal Party ticket.
* He highlighted the **draining of wealth** from India by the British and its effect in his book “**Poverty and un-British Rule in India “**(1901).
* Socio- cultural movement- **Rahnumzada** for instating parsi religion to its pristine purity and women upliftment

**Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar 1891-1956**

* **Politics** 
  + Appointed to work with all white Simon commission
  + Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution and principle architect of Indian constitution
    - Supporter of liberty and equality of lines of gender, caste, class.
    - He vouched for unity of India (hence against full powers to villages at the go)
    - He extensively debated on pros and cons of each provisions eg. (356- emergency should remain a dead letter in spirit)
  + He became the first law minister of India.
* **Messiah of backward classes** 
  + Mahad satyagraha
  + Wrote extensively on the same- Untouchable- who are they and why they have become the same?
  + He founded the Bahishkrit Hitkari Samaj and Samaj Samata Sangh (1927)
* **Economics** 
  + the first Indian to pursue an Economics doctorate degree abroad
  + He ideated on need to strengthen agricultural investments along with industrial to grow Indian economy
* **Buddism-** In later years, he also became a follower of Buddhism

**Dr Rajendra Prasad 1884-1963**

* **Participated in Swadeshi Movement (established Bihari Students, Conference), Champaran Satyagrah, NCM, CDM and Quit India Movement.**
* Founded the National College at Patna.
* Minister incharge or **Food and Agriculture** in the Interim Government (1946).
* **President of the Constituent Assembly.**
* **First President of the Indian Republic**.
* Honoured with **‘Bharat Ratna'** in **1962.**
* Newspaper — Desh (Hindi weekly).

**Gopal Krishna Gokhale 1886-1915**

• Gandhiji regarded him as his **political guru.**  
• President or the **Banaras Session** of INC, 1905, supported the **Swadeshi Movement.**• Founded the **Servants of Indian Society in 1905**, to train people who would work as **national missionaries.**

**Jawaharlal Nehru 1889-1964**

* The Independence resolution was passed under his Presidentship at the Lahore Session.
* Karachi Session- NEP and FR resolutions drafted
* Objective resolution adopted as preamble- equality, liberty, sovereignty
* First Prime Minister of Republic India (from 1947 to 1964) and Architect of Modern India.
  + Temples of modern India- Dams, CSIR labs, IITs ,
  + He authored the Doctrine of Panchseel and believed in the policy of non-Alignment
  + Initiated economic planning- FYPs
  + Ideology of cosmopolitanism
* Books — ‘The Discovery or India- Written during QIM in Ahmednagar fort on history of India and its right to sovereignty ', 'Glimpses of world, History’, 'A Bunch or old Letters', ‘The Unity of India’, ‘Independence and After', ‘India and the world’ etc.  
  • His autobiography was entitled as “Auto- biography- he talks about his life, fleeing from Kashmir and path of civil disobedience.

**Jayaprakash Narayana 1902-1979**

• A freedom fighter from Bihar, he is popularly known as **Loknayak.**  
• He was a follower of **Marxist philosophy**. To him freedom was **freedom from poverty, hunger and ignorance**.

• He joined **INC on Nehru’s offer (**shortly after his return from US) and was jailed **during CDM.**  
• He formed the **All India Socialist Party in 1934.**  
• He actively participated in **Quit India Movement** and was imprisoned.

• He was invited by Nehru to join cabinet but as idealistic socialist, he demanded 14 point agenda- nationalization of banks, land redistribution etc. which Nehru could not guarantee

He Joined the **Bhoodan Movement of Vinoba Bhave**.

• In 1975, he protested against the **National Emergency** and founded the **Janata Party**. (JP Movement, Sampooran Kranti- Singhasan Khali Krdo ki Janta Aati h by Ramdhari dinkar)

**Khan Ahdul Ghaffar Khan 1890-1988**

• Title — Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan or Sarhadi Gandhi, Fakhar-e-Afghan.  
• Founded an organization of **non violent revolutionaries** known as ‘Red Shirts” or “**Khudai Khidmatgars**”. He opposed partition.  
• Participated in **NCM, CDM and Quit India.**• Newspaper — Pakhtoon (In Pushto), later published as Das Roza.  
• Honoured with ‘Bharat Ratna’ in 1987.

**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad 1890-1958**

* Joined **INC during Swadeshi Movement**.
* President of **Khilafat Committee**. During Khilafat NCM, he came to admire the **ideals of non-violence of Gandhiji**,
* He was an active supporter of Gandhiji’s **Dharsana Salt Satyaraha**
* Presided over the Congress Special Session at Delhi in 1923, to become the **youngest President**. Also the **longest serving President of INC**.
* He **headed the Jamiat-ul-Ulema (**1924), Nationalist Muslim Conference, Shimla Conference (1945) and negotiated with Cabinet Mission, 1946.
* Promoted Indian- Muslim **unity through Al-Hilal**
* **Elected as the member of Constituent Assembly** in 1946 and became Minister of Education and Arts in the Interim Government.
* **First Education Minister of Independent** India. Also given the portfolios of natural resources and scientific research
* Contributed in **the foundation of UGC, AICTE and IIT Kharangpur**.
* He was a leading contender of **united India and Pakistan** Book – ‘**India Wins Freedom**’ pens down a heartful account of partition of India

**Madan Mohan Malaviya 1861-1946**

* **Education and Law**
  + He left his job as lawyer and single handedly founded BHU in 1916
  + He also served as its Vice-chancellor
  + Though during chauri chaura he saved ~150 out of 220 from death sentence by representing them
* **Politics** 
  + He’s possibly the only freedom fighter who worked with INC right form its inception in 1885 till his death in 1946
  + Presided the INC conferences 4 times
* **Press** 
  + Founded new paper Maryada. Acquired and edited Hindustan Times
  + After Surat split, British govt. cracked down heavily on press and he organized public opinion against step.
* **Balanced Hinduism-** 
  + Against separate electorates, Khilafat support by INC
  + Brought to fore cow protection issues but left Hindu Mahasabha when it turned radical
  + the He was against the caste based discrimination and worked with Gandhiji in Harijan Sangh

**Motilal Nehru 1861-1931**

• A lawyer by profession, Motilal became an active supporter of the **Home Rule Movement** in 1916 and started the journal ‘The Independent'.  
• He headed the **Congress Commission looking into the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.**  
• He gave up **his practice during NCM** and was arrested while following the visit of Prince Wales.  
• He founded the **Swarajya Party along with CR Das**.  
• He had renamed Anand Bhawan as the Swaraj Bhawan and gifted it to the Congress.

**Rabindranath Tagore 1861-1941**

• He was a poet, philosopher, educationist, internationalist and a patriot.

* Literature
  + He was first non-Indian to receive Nobel Prize for Gitanjali in 1913
  + His compositions were chosen as National Anthem by two nations
    - India — Jana Gana Mana
    - Bangladesh — Amar Shonar Bangla
  + His literature captures the simplicity and beauty of countryside of Bengal
* Education
  + He founded the **Vishva Bharati University** at Shantiniketan (Abode of peace)
  + His ideas were blend of Indian and western education.
  + Against the classroom kind of education. He believed it stifled creativity.
  + He conceived of an educational system where the students’ curiosity was kindled and learning became more natural
* Politics- Though a not an active participant but always gave voice to the
  + He innaugrated Raksha Bandhan festival to oppose the Partition of Bengal (1905).
  + In 1915, British Crown granted him a ‘knighthood’ which he renounced after the Jallianwala Bagh
  + He travelled extensively for readings of his work after 1913 which made a popular spokesperson for Indian independence.

**Ram Manohar Lohia 1910-1968**

* He was the founder member or the **Congress Socialist Party (1934) and** edited the journal, The Congress Socialist’.
* He played a major role in **building the foreign relations** of the Congress Party.
* He founded the **Socialist Party of India** after Independence and worked for the **development of Hindi as the National Language.**

**Subhash Chandra Bose 1897-1945**

* **Political** 
  + He passed the I**ndian Civil Services Examination** in 1920 in England but left it on Gandhji's call of NCM
  + Founded the **Independence for India League** with JL Nehru.
  + Elected as the President of INC at its **Haripura** Session (1938) and Tripuri Session (1939) hut resigned from **Tripuri** due to differences with Gandhiji
  + He founded the **Forward Block** (1939) and **Kisan Sahha**
* **Army**
  + He **escaped to Berlin in 1941** and met Hitler. He took the charge of **Indian Army (Azad Hind Fauz**) in 1943 in Singapore and set up Indian Provisional Government there
  + Slogans — “Dilli Chalo” and “Jai Hind”
  + Autobiography — ‘The Indian Struggle’ wrote in exile and pleaded Indian cause with Foreign rulers
  + He even had **Rani Jhansi regiment in army**

**Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan 1888-1975**

* An e**ducationalist** from Tamil Nadu. Radhakrishnan was associated with many educational institutions in India.
* He **served as the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University** (1931) and **Banaras Hindu University** (1942).
* He gave **lectures on theology and philosophy** in the universities of Chicago, Manchester, London and Oxford, among others.
* He was the **leader of Indian delegation to UNESCO from 1946-50**, its chairman in 1948 and President of UNESCOs University Education Commission in 1952.
* He was also appointed as the **Vice-President of international PEN.**

**Vinayak Damodar Savarkar 1883-1966**

• He was a poet, scholar, social worker, historian, and one of the earliest revolutionaries from Maharashtra.

* Staunch patriot with radical and revolutionary outlook
  + He founded the **Mitra Mela** (Assembly of friends) in 1889 and renamed it as the **Abhinav Bharat**, which was involved in Nagpurr conspiracy and other revolutionary activities in Maharashtra
  + He founded the **Free India Society in London** in 1906 to fight for **Indian independence by revolution.**
* He described the Revolt of 1857 as the **first war or independence** in his book, ‘Indian war of Independence’.
* In early days of struggle he was an atheist and rationalist.
* Credited with coining of term **Hindutava and idea of Hindu Rashtra-** which created factions in Indian society
  + He stressed on unity of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh as one Hindu.
  + He was against INC support to Khilafat NCM

**Vallabhbhai Patel 1875-1950**

* Freedom Struggle
  + He started the **Kheda or Kaira** Satyagrah in 1918 and fought for the rights of the peasants **in Bardoli** Satyagrah. Here, he was honoured with the title “**Sardar”.**
  + He was the first national leader to be arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement **(CDM)**.
  + He participated in Gandhi’s **Individual Satyagrah** and Quit India Movement.
* Principal unifier of India- Iron man of India
  + He played a major role in integrating the **562 states in** the Indian Union. – Use of Tact, Coercion
  + He was a **statesman of highest order**- not only did he protect Balkanization but he prevented princely states from internationalization of issue
* Other roles in Post India
  + In post-independence period, he was appointed as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India along with the portfolios of the **Information and Broadcasting and Home Ministry**.
  + He headed constituent assembly for **minorities and FRs**
  + He was main contender for continuation of **All India Services** when many were against it.
* Ethical qualities
  + Gave up congress **presidency for Nehru** when asked by Gandhi showing his selflessness
  + He laid down a **code of conduct for civil servants** during his address to first batch of IAS officers which is very much relevant today- integrity, service without expectation of extraneous rewards, sovereignty of country, Impartiality and incorruptibility,

**Vinoba Bhave**

* Spiritual ans well versed with multiple languages and **authored several books**
* He was a good student but was very inspired by Gandhi ji’s idea of service and vocation and left formal education for **Gandhi’s constructive program** of Khadi, sanitation etc.
* He took part in **non-violent movements** of Gandhiji
* He was chosen by Gandhiji to initiate **Sarvodya Movement** for removing social inequities
* He opened **Brahma Vidya Mandir** for women education and self-sufficiency
* He is most famous for **Bhoodan movement** that led to donation of ~4 Mn land.

**Lala Lajpat Rai (Redo)**

* **Political** 
  + Active member of Congress and initial **criticizer of moderates politics**
  + He served as **Congress President** in 1920
  + He strongly opposed **Simon Commission** which eventually led to his death.
* **Social** 
  + He was made first president of **AITUC in 1920**
  + Stressed on **technical education** and **self-help (using journal Punjabee)** in name of Swadeshi
* **Founded PNB, Lakshmi insurance Company**
* **Religious-**
  + **Revivalist- Arya Samaj** but also focused on **college education (DAV)** and not on vedic education
  + **Hindu Relief Movement** to provide food to poor Hindus to prevent their conversion by missionaries
  + He even led **Shuddhi movement** in response to missionary activities

**BG Tilak**

* **Leader of Indian unrest**
  + Great Indian Railway Strikes 1890s
  + Chapekar brother kills
  + Early extremists politics of INC
  + Swaraj is my Birthright and I shall have it
* **Freedom of Press** 
  + Maharathha and Kesari and promoted ideas of revolution through these papers
  + He was arrested for his comments related to Alipore conspiracy case
* **Conservative social views**
  + Revivalist and promoter of old social order
  + Hindu-Muslim gaps due to use of Shivaji festivals etc.
  + Opposed Consent of Age Act (1891)
  + Against modern women education

**Social reformers**

1. **Raja Rammohun Roy:**
   * Brahmo Samaj;
   * promoted monotheism and opposed idolatry,
   * preached that we should learn the best (and rational) practices from all religions,
   * sati abolition (achieved via act in 1829),
   * promoter of women’s education,
   * Great internationalist (supported Spanish, Irish revolutions)
2. **Ramakrishna Paramhansa:**
   * Preached the universal message of Vedanta, and said that all religions were one; service of man = service of God.
   * Aimed to bring a band of monks who would practice a life of renunciation and practical spirituality, and spread the word further, and also carry out charitable work for all,
   * No consideration for caste, creed, gender etc.
3. [**Narendranath Dutta**](https://www.drishtiias.com/to-the-points/paper4/to-the-point-paper-4-indian-thinker-swami-vivekanand-1863-1902)**:** Swami Vivekananda; said: ‘Knowledge without action is useless’; also said, for India, fusion of Hinduism and Islam was the only hope. Used Ramakrishna Mission for humanitarian relief and social work
4. **Dayanand Saraswati:**
   * Established Arya Samaj, wrote ‘Satyarth Prakash’.
   * Gave the slogan ‘Back to the Vedas’.
   * Believed in **classless, casteless society**.
   * Believed in **supremacy of the vedas**, but launched **a frontal attack on later Hindu texts** and on Hindu **orthodoxy.**
   * Opposed **idol worship**
5. **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:** Cited Vedas to prove that Hindu religion sanctioned widow remarriage; instrumental in getting the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856; pioneer of women’s education (founded more than 35 schools for women); secretary of the famous Bethune School for Girls
6. Syed Ahmed Khan

**Jyotiba Phule 1827-1890**

* A social reformer from Maharashtra, he worked for the upliftment of the low castes
* He was against the Brahmins’ organization like Prathana Samaj and Sarvajanik Sabha as they were concerned about the upper Varna only
* Phule wanted to replace Hindu religion with the “Sarvajanik Ishwar Pranit Satya".
* He founded the Satyasadhak Samaj in 1873 for educating low caste people and authored the Sarvajanik Satyadharma Pustak.

**Women**

**Annie Besant 1847-1933**

• Founded the **Theosophical Society** in India and started the Home Rule League.  
• Established **Central Hindu School** and College at Banaras (later Bill]).  
• President of the Calcutta Session of INC, AD 1917.  
• She did not attend the AD 1920 Session at Nagpur due to growing difference with Gandhiji as she felt that Government of India Act, 1919 were a means to free India.  
• Newspapers — New India and Commonweal.  
• She prepared the Lotus Song, a translation of 'Gita' into English.

**Kalpana Dull 1913-1978**

• A woman revolutionary from Bengal, she was influenced by Surya Sen, hence joined the Chittagong Republican Army.  
• She was sentenced to transportation for life for participating in Chittagong Armoury Raids.  
• After her release in 1936, she joined the Communist Party of India.

**Rani Gaidinliu 1915-1981**

• She was a nationalist leader from Nagaland.  
• She organised tribal revolts against the Britishers in Manipur. She was arrested in 1932 and was released only after independence.  
• JL Nehru gave her the title of “Rani of the Nagas

Indira Gandhi

**Kasturba Gandhi 1869-1944**

• A freedom fighter and wife of M K Gandhi, popularly known as “Ba”.  
• She supported Gandhi in all his political programmes and was the first woman to be imprisoned by the British in Transvaal.  
• She was arrested during Quit India Movement in 1942 and died in Poona jail two years later.

**Sarojini Naidu 1879-1949**

• Popularly known as the “**Nightangale of India**”, she was a nationalist and **poetess** from Uttar Pradesh.  
• She was married to Dr Govindarajulu Naidu in 1893.  
• Under the guidance of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, she became the first woman to participate in the India's struggle for independence.  
• She participated in the **Dandi March with Gandhiji** and **presided over the Kanpur Session of Congress in 1925.**  
• She was the first woman to **become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh** State.  
• Her famous poetries include - The Golden Threshold (1905), The Feather of the Dawn; The Bird of Time (1912) and The Broken Wing (1917).

**Gandhi v.s Bose**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Gandhi | Bose |
| Economy | Decentralized village based self-sufficient economies | He believed industrialization is key for economic growth |
| Polity | Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj envisions devolution and self-governance at local levels.  Against the immense power of state as it kills individuality  Many political scientists have felt him tending towards anarchism | Though he was a supporter democracy as end goal but he believed in initial authoritarian regime to go through the reforms |
| Women | Gandhi was a strong believer of women empowerment. He called for their political involvement through mass struggles  Though on division of labor, he saw women as house maker only. | He had women regiment in his army |
| Approach | Strong believer of non-violent Satyagraha  Both means and ends mattered to Gandhi | He felt only violence can overthrow colonial rule  He was ready to work with Axis power even though he disapproved Fascism |
| Religion | Gandhi’s religion went beyond the narrow sectarianism- service of poor, non-violence, truth | Though he was inspired by Vivekanda’s Vedanta teachings he was unorthodox and secular in his outlook |
| Caste and untouchability | Didn’t call for annihilation of caste system | He rejected caste and related unequal social system |
| Education | Vernaculars  Free and compulsory for all boys/girls 7-14  Moral teachings  Vocation and service  Hindu scriptures to be part of syllabus for discipline and restraint  Holistic training of mind and body (manual labor)  Handicrafts, art/drawing as most fundamental tools of teaching | Higher education- Technical and scientific |

**Gandhi v/s Rabindranath**

* They both were for Indianism, humanism and emancipation of dispossessed
* Both had admiration for each other. Tagore called him Mahatama and Gandhi called him Gurudev
* Science
  + While Tagore relied solely on modern science for explanation of physical phenomenon, Gandhi relied on ethical explanations eg. (Bihar earthquake, 1934 where Gandhi used untouchability as a reason which was opposed by Tagore)
* Industries
  + He was against it while Tagore was concerned about domination of machines in people’s life
* Nationalism and Patriotism
  + While Gandhi was revered by Tagore as a leader but he was not accepting of the revolutionary stance that FS took.
  + He had dual view towards Western culture- while he wanted people to know what’s going on in other civilizations; he remained interested in local culture as well. He made distinction between western civilization and imperialism
* Idolism
  + Gandhi defended idols believing masses to be not capable of rising themselves to abstract ideas. Tagore was against treating masses as kids eg. Chharkha spinning as a symbol of Indian self-realization to identify with the plight of poor and economic upliftment of rural India
  + Personal life and social policy
* Personal life- Believes on celibacy and abstinence while Tagore was in favor of contraception and family planning

**Gandhi and Nehru**

* Differed on religion (indifferent v/s believer), state, industrialization,
* While both had same principles of democracy and non-violence. Gandhi believed that Nehru had an All-India character w/o religious, caste, gender and regional biases

**Gandhi v/s BR Ambedkar**

* **Ideas-** Political freedom to precede before social freedom and vice versa, Views on caste system (as system of division of labor v/s inherently unequal system)
* **Strategy-** Pursuation (v/s make it happen by legal rights), no- annihilation of caste (v/s inter-caste marriage and dining to make it irrelevant), Separate electorates etc.

**Nehru v/s Bose**

* Both joined FS during same around NCM
* Both were inspired by RR and socialist ideas
* Both believed in Struggle Victory strategy
* Both left INC due to dominion status demand and founded Indian Independence league in 1929
* While Bose took Axis route (militant), Nehru chose to follow the non-violent route