



GANDHIAN THOUGHTS

(NATURE & RELEVANCE)

EDITOR

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GANDHIAN THOUGHTS (Nature & Relevance)

Economic Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi

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INTRODUCTION:

Gandhian economics is economic thought based on the spiritual and socio-economic principles of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi himself was not an economist professional. He was a great political leader. But consistent with his philosophy of truth and non-violence, he gave a unique set of economic ideas which are sharp in contrast against the traditional economics of the west.

Gandhi never created a body of literature known by the name of Gandhian economics. He neither claimed to be an economist nor was trained in economics. He was not a voracious reader of economic literature. Nevertheless, he expressed his views on economics at various points of time in his life. Some of his followers, like J.C. Kumarappa have attempted in recent years to refine and restate Gandhian economics as a counter theory to western economics and it is claimed to be more suitable for building up a more peaceful and stable future.

In his economic thought, Gandhi was greatly influenced by Ruskin's "Unto This Last". From this book he learnt that the good of the individual is contained in the good of all and all the professions either lawyer or barber as much as have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work. Further Gandhi was inspired by the idea of Thoreau, Tolstoy and Kropotkin. Tolstoy's principles of simplicity, asceticism and equalitarianism became a part of Gandhi's philosophy. Besides Indian scriptures, Gita and Upanishads and Indian saints Kabir, Mira, Nanak also left a deep impression on Gandhi's mind. Throughout his life, Gandhi try to find the ways to fight India's extreme poverty, backwardness, and socio-economic challenges. Gandhi's campaigning of Swadeshi and non-cooperation were based on the principles of economic self-sufficiency. Gandhi sought to incorporate peaceful civil resistance as a means of promoting national self-sufficiency.




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A STUDY OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA

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Abstract

Gender equality is a human right which entitles all persons irrespective of their gender to live with dignity and with freedom. Gender equality is also a precondition for all round development and reducing poverty. Empowered women make invaluable contribution to the improvement of health conditions and educational status and productivity of whole families and communities, which in turn improve prospects for the next generation. The Millennium Development Goal also puts emphasis on gender equality and empowerment of women. It is now widely accepted that gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental cornerstones for achieving development results.

Keywords: gender equality, empowerment, women participation

Introduction

Gender equality will be achieved only when women and men enjoy the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life. This means sharing equally, power and innocence, and having equal opportunities in economic and social spheres. Equal claim on education and career prospects will enable women to realize their personal ambitions. Gender equality demands the empowerment of women, with a focus on identifying and redressing power imbalances and giving women more autonomy to manage their own lives. When women are empowered, the whole family benefits, thus benefitting the society as a whole and these benefits often have a ripple effect on future generations.

Objectives of the Study-

- 1) To Study the types of Gender Inequality.
- 2) To Study the factors behind growing gender Inequality.

3) To Study the Government Initiatives to eradicate gender disparity in Education

Research methodology For the purpose of the present study, data has been collected from secondary sources. It is collected from Journals, Magazines, including the reports and documents of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India National family health survey report, etc. and various other publications.

Review Of Literature

- 1) Chaudhary, & Sarkar, D. (2012), has tried to find out some factors i.e. educational status, work participation, level of gender inequality, of the Cooch Behar, a district of West-Bengal, India and suggested some relevant strategies implication for reducing this gender inequality to promote the deprived women of this district.
- 2) Raju, E. (2014), has examined the gender discrimination in India on the basis of demographic, social,

