"What you do not get from my conduct, you will never get from my words."
M.Gandhi

Introductory Words and Brief Review.

Importance of Hind Swaraj and Nationalism as texts.

1. Struggle for self rule: not only freedom from colonial rule (political liberation) but personal emancipation: to attain moral stature and peaceful harmony
2. Both men agree that struggle is disengagement from foreign authority but NOT securing identity of who is a "legitimate Indian."
   (Although debate re: caste disputes traditional hierarchy and discrimination)
3. Both Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi agree on points 1 & 2, by 2nd decade of 20th Century, debates demonstrated substantial differences re:
   a) non-co-operation (e.g. boycotts) and rejection of imported clothes
   b) focus on action/mass organization (Gandhi) and Tagore’s concerns about simplification and misunderstandings (adoption of slogans)
   c) “charkha”/spinning as village strategy re: poverty; imposition of # of hrs.
   NOTE: Both RT and Gandhi address issue of economic development but differ re:
   spinning and Khadi as solution; see Tagore’s The Home and the World

Foci for 5/7: Body, Science and Caste. Debate Continues (1930’s)

1. **TRUTH**: an essential quest and practice. (Both men agree but RT and Gandhi dispute approach—reject stereotype of “poet” and “organizer” or role of creative expression/intellectual address and embodied presence
2. **“Body” politics**: Gandhi’s strategies—dress/appearance; marches and public address/travel to villages and Salt March).
3. Gandhi’s fasts an Tagore’s objection
4. **SCIENCE**—Tagore’s meetings with A. Einstein (1930) and question of Reality and human perception;
5. 1934: Bihar earthquake: Cause? Question of morality and God’s action note: Gandhi’s assertions re: punishment for untouchables.
6. **CASTE** and Gandhi’s earlier and later views (another figure in debate: Ambedkar)
7. Tagore’s rejection of caste and humanism (Note: play: Chandalika)