

# Comparative study of Indian freedom fighters with western thinkers of public administration.

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## ABSTRACT

*India's path to freedom and sovereignty has been a long and arduous process, filled with sacrifice and struggle. Without the efforts of our freedom fighters, India would never have become an independent nation. But what makes Indian freedom fighters stand out from their Western counterparts? In this article, we will examine the similarities between Indian freedom fighters and some of the Western thinkers of public administration. We will compare their philosophies on civil disobedience and non-violent resistance in order to gain greater insight into how India earned its independence.*

*Furthermore, we will explore the methods of leadership employed by some of India's most iconic freedom fighters such as Mahatma Gandhi and Bhagat Singh. Through these examples, we can gain a better understanding of how India's freedom was won and the impact their strategies had on the nation. Finally, we will look at the legacy that Indian freedom fighters have left behind and how it still influences public administration today. By comparing these two distinct approaches to public administration, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of India's journey to independence.*

**Keyword** - *Western thinkers,indian regional thinkers,indian revolution*

## Comparative study

A comparative study of Indian freedom fighters with western thinkers of public administration reveals some interesting similarities as well as differences. Both groups were concerned with the issue of how to govern effectively and justly. However, while the western thinkers tended to focus on structures and institutions, the Indian freedom fighters were more interested in individuals and their rights.

The western thinkers also tended to emphasize the importance of rationality and efficient administrator, while the Indian freedom fighters were more concerned with morality and justice. In general, the western thinkers placed more emphasis on formal rules and procedures, while the Indian freedom fighters were more concerned with informal relationships and personal interactions.

Despite these differences, there are some commonalities between these two groups of thought. Both were concerned with issues of liberty and democracy, and both believed that government should be responsible to the people it governs. In addition, both groups advocated for a government that is accountable to the people it serves. The philosophies of Mahatma Gandhi and Bhagat Singh, two prominent Indian freedom fighters, can also be seen as an extension of the ideas espoused by western thinkers. Both men championed civil disobedience and non-violent resistance as a means to achieve their goals. These strategies were based on the belief that all people should be free and that governments should respect the rights of citizens.

It is clear that Indian freedom fighters had a unique approach to public administration, which was often more focused on individual rights than formal structures and procedures. However, by comparing their strategies to those

of western thinkers, we can gain greater insight into how India achieved its independence. Moreover, we can also see how these philosophies continue to influence public administration today.

### Similarities Theories of western and Indian freedom fighter thinkers

There are many similarities between the theories of western and Indian freedom fighter thinkers. Both groups of thinkers believe in the power of the people to change their government and achieve freedom. They also both advocate for a bottom-up approach to public administration, in which the people are involved in decision-making at all levels. Furthermore, both groups emphasize the importance of individual rights and liberties, as well as a commitment to justice and equality for all. Finally, both sets of thinkers believe that public administrators must be accountable to the people they serve. Despite these similarities, certain differences between western and Indian freedom fighter thinkers exist. For example, due to India's long history of imperialism and colonization, Indian thinkers place a greater emphasis on the need for independence from foreign powers. Additionally, Indian theorists tend to be more concerned with the implementation of social reforms as a means to achieve political and economic liberation. Finally, while both groups recognize the importance of democracy, Indian theorists often view it as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself.

### Best case studies

India has produced many great freedom fighters who have fought for the country's independence from British rule. Some of the most famous Indian freedom fighters include Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.



These leaders were all influenced by western thinkers of public administration, such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau, John Stuart Mill, and Alexis de Tocqueville. They believed in the principles of democracy and equality, and they used these ideas to help lead India to independence. The best case studies of Indian freedom fighters are those of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. These two men were instrumental in leading India to independence, and their stories continue to inspire people today. Gandhi was a great leader who believed in non-violent civil disobedience as a means of achieving independence. He was the first person to successfully organize mass protests and strikes, which ultimately forced the British to leave India. Nehru, on the other hand, focused on economic development and social reform. He helped create India's constitution, which enshrined the principles of democracy and equality. He also worked towards industrialization and nationalization of industries in order to reduce poverty and inequality in India. The cases of both Gandhi and Nehru provide useful insights into how social movements can succeed in achieving their goals, even when faced with oppressive regimes. Their stories demonstrate how grassroots activism can make a real difference in improving people's lives.

## CONCLUSIONS

India's freedom fighters were influenced by the thinking of western thinkers of public administration. The main difference between the two is that the Indian freedom fighters were more focused on the spiritual aspects of freedom, while the western thinkers were more focused on the political aspects.

The Indian freedom fighters believed that true freedom could only be achieved when the individual was free from all external constraints, including those imposed by the state. They believed that each person had a divine spark within them that needed to be nurtured and allowed to flourish. The western thinkers, on the other hand, believed that true freedom could only be achieved when the state was reformed so that it no longer oppressed its citizens.

The Indian freedom fighters were also influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence. They believed that violence could never lead to lasting peace and that it was always better to try and resolve differences through peaceful means. The western thinkers, however, believed that violence was sometimes necessary in order to achieve political goals.

Overall, there are both similarities and differences between the thinking of Indian freedom fighters and western thinkers of public administration. However, it is clear that the Indian freedom fighters were more concerned with spiritual matters and achieving inner peace, while the western thinker were more focused on reforming the state so that it would no longer oppress its citizens.

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