



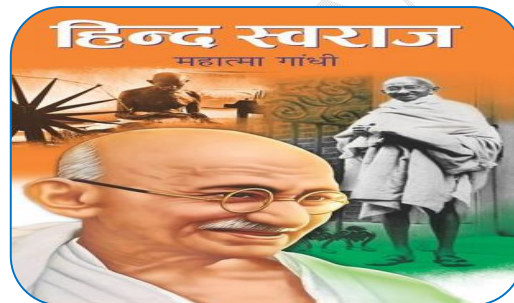
REPRESENTING THE CULTURAL RESISTANCE IN M.K. GANDHI'S 'HIND SWARAJ'

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ABSTRACT :

M.K. Gandhi expressing his opinion on the Swaraj / home rule which is a very unique identity of cultural resistance. He addresses cultural resistance throughout the book chapter by chapter. His views on modern civilization, passive resistance, social ideology, conditions of India during independence, education and machinery. Passive and cultural context and Indianness to criticizing by British uncultured rules, customs and bravery Of dividing rule which is paradox of culture.



KEYWORDS : *M.K Gandhi analysis , modern civilization, passive resistance, social ideology.*

INTRODUCTION

M.K Gandhi analysis on the base of his own opinion as an Indian with the very plenty of knowledge of cultural resistance in this book. Minor things also considered as we have seen in this book of resistance of cultural context. He quotes that "partition of of the whole theory of life described in Hind Swaraj is undoubtedly being carried into practice"(p.12) it is very expensive thought because we have to practice some of those things which are very relevant in the society and which is reality of society. It is what showing the internal resistance by the practice, only by the practice and practice. 'Practice makes (Hu)man perfect'. Who believes practice. He has given a remedy for colonialism through cultural resistance.

WHAT IS CULTURAL RESISTANCE?

' Cultural resistance is the broad use of arts, literature and traditional practices to challenge or fight, unjust or oppressive systems and power holders within the context of nonviolent actions, campaigns and moments'.

This modern theory of cultural resistance was first proposed by Matthew Arnold in the 19th century. He says that culture as "the best which has been thought and said" in culture and anarchy by giving real ideology of knowledge and ideas of thinking which is relevant in the society of the world. He encounters with realistic knowledge by giving examples of the society and moments of the society and which are very paradoxical elements.

Later Gramsci was popular theorist of cultural resistance. His opinions are spread in the practice of M.K. Gandhi's Satyagraha and resist of British colonialism and more. He was appreciated by Matthew Arnold, who proposed the theory of cultural resistance.

BACKGROUND:

Hind Swaraj was written in Gujarati at first his native language, later translated into English by M.K. Gandhi, during journey from London to South Africa between November 13 and 22, 1909. It is all

about reality of modern life, society, education machinery and so many things have represented by the author. It is conversation between the editor and the reader. M.K. Gandhi represented as the editor and who questions the editor is the reader who is none other than the Indian countryman. The reader questions the editor, who answers thoroughly with cool and calmly through the resistance.

Ideal ideas of cultural resistance of M.K. Gandhi:

M.K. Gandhi expressing about Indian home rule or Swaraj (self rule). He knows that what type of Swaraj we have to take? And which is real Swaraj we want to have. He has given examples and that is remedy for Swaraj. He quotes that "we want the English rule without the Englishman. We want tiger's nature but not tiger; that is to say, you would make India English and when it becomes English it will be called not Hindustan but Englishland. This is not the Swaraj that I want"(p.16). Here what encountering the culture of English and Englishmen. He said what they have did to India that's why he counters colonialism through the cultural resistance. He expresses his thoughts through the proverbs, examples, real facts and situations which are very practical moments of independence on that day. Gandhi criticizes their culture and customs which are uncultured of humanity. He remembers the old proverb that "the tree does not grow in one day" it means he says that the Swaraj what we want this not easily taken or accessible by the British but it takes too time. He compares tree to the Swaraj which is eminent element of the political wisdom of Hindustan.

He questions the partition of Bengal, salt-tax, slavery, civilization, unrest of India at the time of independence. He fought for freedom and justice through resisting all the side of culture and political wisdom of colonialism. He quotes " Napoleon is said to have describe the English as a nation of shopkeepers(p.32)" he analyses for future of India it is not so easy to practice but it takes time to recover to build a new nation. Another very element is religion. He says about religion and quotes one thing that "if the Hindus believe that India should be peopled only by Hindus they are living in Dreamland. if only live Hindus in India that is not India. which is not unity when we live and love each other that is India which we want to dream like loving fellows of India that is what Gandhiji's dreamland.

CONCLUSION:

M.K. Gandhi was argued all the side of areas like slavery, partition, culture, education, machinery and deep rooted civilization. He said nonviolence of resisting ways and motivated us to resist all the side of colonial aspects of the British rule. Lastly he says that 'I bear no enmity towards the English but I do towards their civilization(p.84).'" in his opinion. The main remedy for resisting civilization is to observe morality, is to attain mastery over our mind and our passions, this is the goal what Gandhi has told us and all the things which we have to do in good conduct. He Expresses and addresses passive resistance and cultural resistance of forms of thinking and knowledge of forms which year melting pot of culture and society. He discusses unity in diversity and humanity through the resistance which is very extreme knowledge of Mahatma and it is very paradoxical matter of the world.

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