



SECOND HALF NOTES



WEEK 6: Mahabharata

One can easily be distracted by the name of the book “The Illustrated Mahabharata” thinking that the book will explain the story of the Mahabharata. But once you started reading it you will find out that it's not only about the epic war Mahabharata it is a lot more than that and I think that one can easily learn a lot of things about the Hindu culture and its history from this book not only about the Mahabharata. As I have a huge interest in history, I remember that when I was a child I used to see a TV show about Mahabharata from where I learned first about the Mahabharata but after reading this book I came to know that the TV show was just a summary of the true story of the Mahabharata and I learned a lot of new things from this for example I didn't know the Mahabharata was originally written by the Hindu god Ganesh when it was narrated by the Vyasa because Vyasa was able to narrate the story at a fast pace and only Ganesh was capable of writing it at a fast pace (page no. 26). The other interesting thing that I learned from this book that I did not know before was the curse of the Gandhari who was the mother of the hundred Kauravas to Lord Krishna who was at the side of Pandavas in the war. There is a chapter about the curse and about Gandhari in the book on page no. 360 and 362 respectively. The interesting thing that I found, and I also have a question in my mind about this thing is that the Lord Krishna was able to prevent the curse, but he

simply smiles at Gandhari and left for Dwarka why he did not prevent the curse to save his city and clan? There is also a full chapter in the book known as Mousala Prava on the page no. 394 which is again divided into four section which explaining how the curse from the Gandhari worked and destroyed the Lord Krishna's city and his clan.

Besides the stories the book itself is also very interesting it contains more than 500 pages and many pictures of painting of the characters, temples, weapons and animals. The interesting thing about the pictures in the book is that all of them are the famous paintings of the characters which attracts the reader to read the story related with them. The book is divided in 18 chapters named as parvas and one unnumbered part Harivamsha. Each parva is further divided into chapter which contains different stories. The part and first parva is Adi parva which is the longest parva and covers almost 1/4th part of the book about 120 pages which contains the early stories of the birth of the different characters of the Mahabharata. As I mentioned earlier the book is not only about the Mahabharata however it contains many other stories from the same period. Before the Adi parva some page of the book contains different information about the Hindu religion like who wrote the Mahabharata, Hindu scriptures, history of gods, etc. It also contains many shlokas from holy book Bhagavad Gita and all of them are in Sanskrit with its translation in English which is very helpful to

understand the meaning of the shlokas if one is not capable to read Sanskrit. Book also contains the story of the Lord Rama and Budh. There are many different types of rituals are described in the book at different page which were associated with each parva like the sacrifice of horse, snake, etc. Then the last unnumbered part Harivamsha is about the life of the Lord Krishna. It explains all the major event of the life of Lord Krishna like how he defeats the Kansa and the other Demons spent by the Kansa.

WEEK 7: Incarnation

The Incarnation by Sunil Khilnani is very interesting book. It is based on the lives of some of the most important people of India. There is total 50 chapters in the book and each chapter describes an important person from India. I found it very helpful and highly recommend to quickly learn about the life of some Individuals such as Mahatma Gandhi, Subash Chandra Bose, Indira Gandhi, Ashoka, Akbar, etc.

The chapters in this book are not proper biographies of the individuals but it focuses on some of the important actions of the individuals throughout their lives and while explaining their actions it also describes a little about their personal

traits. There are a lot of names in the Incarnations that I already familiar with but there were also some names that I never heard before. However, I also learned a lot about the individuals with whom I was familiar with. The first person that I would like to talk about is Ashoka. Ashoka belong to Maurya dynasty and was grandson of Chandragupta Maurya who was also a great emperor. Ashoka was the first Emperor in the Indian history to full ruled over the Indian subcontinent. And he was the one who help in spreading the Buddhism in his era. He was really inspired by the teaching of Buddha. I know a lot about Ashoka before reading Incarnations. However, the main part about Ashoka that I learned from the Incarnation was that he killed his own brother and ninety-eight stepbrothers to gain the crown. I also learned that he was also very interested in women and gain a name Kamashoka which means “Pleasure seeking Ashoka”. Ashoka also created many sculptures will his rule in the different regions of India and some of them are still present in the India and one of the most famous monuments is Ashoka Pillar and it is also a symbol in the Indian Flag known as Ashok Chakra.

The second person that I found interesting is the Great Mughal Emperor Akbar. I learned a lot of interesting thing about Akbar from the Incarnations like he was second ruler in the Indian history after the Ashoka who also ruled over all the Indian Continent. He was very brave and smart. Once he defeated the army of 15000 soldiers with only 3000 soldiers. Although his parent where invaders in

India but he was born in the western Punjab now in Pakistan. Originally, he was Muslim, but he treated the Hindus with same respect as other Muslims. He also removed many taxes from the people of his empire that were set by his father and grandfather. He was very kind by nature and he was also a fan to art and music. He created different halls where he used to listen to the problems of people from his empire. The things that I found interesting while learning about Akbar is that he created his own city Fatehpur Sikri on a top of mountain and after some time leave that city because of no water supply up to the hill and move to his other capital. And the city that he created, and leaves have zero affect on his wealth.

The third Interesting person from Incarnation is Manto. I never heard this name before and never get a chance to learn about this person. However, Manto was a short story writer whose stories were inspired mostly from his surrounding. He was originally born in Amritsar, Punjab, India and later moved to Bombay (Mumbai) after the partition of India. While partition he saw lot of death which initially motivated him to write about the problems of the society. First, he started writing about what he experienced in the partition then he started writing short stories. He earned a lot of fame from his short stories because the stories he wrote are mostly inspired from peoples lives. His short stories also created problems for him, and he got the charges of obscenity by a judge, but he never got convicted for hi writing. Recently a film was released on his life. He was very addicted to

writing once he mentioned that if he doesn't write he feels like he is not wearing clothes, he did not take bath and he can't drink his wine. Which explains that how much he was attached to his writing to express other people's challenges through his writing. He also writes a lot about the prostitutes in his writings that how they live their life.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JIE8wDp-2D0>

The time when roman empire was fallen in the west in 400.

But in India great kingdom were rising in north and south.

The time period was becoming Gold age.

The Rama was the central figure in the Golden Age.

The great king Vikramadhitya founded the City of Ayodhya where Lord Rama was born.

However, the story Rama is used by many fundamentalists to make Hinduism a supremacism in the country of many religions.

The soul of Ayodhya is 10 lakh years old.

The Gupta kings created their empire in 5th century.

Their Eyewitness of the Gupta empire to used to come to India for wisdom.

The eyewitness is Chinese.

He came to visit the Buddhist site and describe his journey in the time of Chandra Gupta II.

The eyewitness describe that the empire was an example of great civilianization.

He also mentions than the king lives without punishing anyone.

No was no killing of living creatures.

Buddhism flourished alongside the Hinduism.

But there was no account for the art from the Gupta empire.

In iron was present from the Gupta empire long before the chines.

And the worker also knows the welding techniques to create iron pillars.

Arya Bhatt also belong to Gupta period and was the one who proved in the early times that the earth revolves around the sun.

Kamasutra is a famous text from Gupta time period.

If the Gupta's were developing the north the Cholas were ruling and developing a great nation in the south.

The Cholas dynasty rule in the southern India from 900 AD to 1300 AD.

Raja Raja the king of kings was the famous from the southern India.

The Cholas created huge amount of art work in their time period.

The Cholas dynasty descendants are still present in India.

The temple created by Raja Raja for the Lord Shiva was the tallest building in the History.

Huge amount of the literature and history accounts are still present in royal library.

The history and literature are written on the palm leaves that are now preserved.

The princes of chola dynasty lost their power after the freedom of India.

But they are still living in their palaces in Tanjore.

The temple built by raja raja are the written records of administration.

Everything is written on the walls of the temple.

The particular things that are done by the kings are written on the copper plates with a seal of King.

Rather than the artwork the raja raja was also a great music lover.

He creates many songs for the lord shiva that are still sung by the people for prayers.

In case of art there are of many sculptures of the god made from bronze were present in the palace of raja raja.

The techniques used by the worker to make sculptures are still used by the people in the region to make artwork from Bronze.

A dam was also built by raja raja to support the irrigation and agriculture in his empire.

The dam is still standing today and helping farmers.

My thoughts:

Found the incarnation were interesting and learn a lot of things from the Incarnation about different peoples. There were many names in the Incarnations that I never heard before, but those people made a significant contribution in different fields in the past.

The BBC documentary of Golden age of the India is also a mater piece done by Michael Woods. The documentary tells a lot about the Golden period. And the Golden period is not because of the Gold in the past but it is due to significant developments in different field such as creating cities, working with metals, etc.

WEEK 8: Rig Veda.

<https://virl.kanopy.com/video/hinduism-and-Vedas>

Hindus have hundred of sacred texts.

In early ages Vedas were not written they were memorised by generation and their descendants.

But only by the Brahmin priests.

There is no single founder of the Hinduism.

The word Hindu is used by Persians for the people living next to Indus river.

The most beloved Hindu text Bhagavat Gita is not a scared text.

In the early age the lower cast people have access to the scared text but its was the duty of the brahmins to read them.

But the lower castes are allowed to read Bhagavat Gita.

In Hinduism the content of the holy text matters less than their ritual function.

The priest who read them my also not know the proper meaning, but they are most interested in pronouncing the word of the text.

The old among the Vedas is Rig Veda dated to 1500 BC.

Rig Veda is text of Knowledge of the Verses.

Rig Veda Hymns about the Indra, Agni and Soma.

The Second Veda is Sama Veda. The text of the Knowledge of the Chants.

The third Veda is the Yajur Veda. The text of Knowledge of the Ritual Directions.

The last Veda is the Atharva Veda. The text of Knowledge of the Priests.

Each of the Veda are attached to some others text which help in reading the Veda such as brahmans, Aranyakas, Upanishads, etc.

All the Veda and their associated text comes under the samaitas.

And then there are two other text of Ramayana and Mahabharata comes under the Shruti category.

All the Vedas are written in the Sanskrit language.

But now in India Sanskrit is Dead language.

Max Muller was the first person who converted the text from Sanskrit language to English.

Max was a professor at oxford.

Max worked for 24 years and produced the first six volume of Rid Veda.

The Rig Veda Max produced was from the scriptures.

And the interesting thing is that Max never visited India.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/desires-of-a-modern-indian/summarising-the-knowledge-in-rigVeda/>

Rig Veda is a collection of over thousand hymns known as suktas.

Rig Veda also contains above ten thousand verses, created into ten mandalas or books.

Rig Veda is the precedence of all the religious text that was written later in the centuries.

There were two schools of the text in the past known as Sakalya and Baskala.

The Rig Veda is an amalgamation of four major components.

Those are Samhitas, the Brahmanas, the Aryankas and the Upanishads.

Each component have their own significance in the religion and each component carry different text or information.

The stories within the Rig Veda called the suktas were a reflection of the Hindu philosophy and belief system.

The suktas are also chanted by some people to drive away illness and other forms of negativity from life.

The Veda also speaks about the issue of morality and the right social behaviour.

It served both as a religious source as well as a moral guide in the Vedic and post Vedic times.

The Hymns are related to different seasons and provide different significant about the various rivers flowing in Indus valley.

Rig Veda also provide knowledge of the significance of the worshipping, religious rituals, and sacrifices.

The oldest manuscript of Veda is in Brahmi script.

My Thoughts:

Vedas are the most sacred text in the Hindu religion, and I remember seeing pandits (priests) chanting the mantras in the morning inside the temple I always wonder where those mantras came from because I never saw them reading book beside Ramayana on special occasion. In my childhood I thought the mantras that they chant are made up by themselves.

However, this week help me a lot in learning about the Vedas and their significance. I really found the Rig Veda a little similar to Genesis because of the way it represents the information about the creation of the mankind, earth, etc.

WEEK 9: Buddha

The introduction in the beginning of the book explains little about the texts and Buddhism. It explains how texts in the Buddhism are created after 100 years of the death of Gotama Buddha. Introduction explains the texts are also known as three baskets because the texts in the Buddhism are divided into three categories. Then introduction also explains a little about the Ashoka who was one of the great emperors of the India and a follower of Buddha. Ashoka existed after 200 years from Buddha but there are many monuments made by Ashoka that have presence of Buddha which reflects Ashoka's fellowship toward Buddha.

The first chapter of the book is **Renunciation** which means Rejection of somethings. This chapter explain the early life of the Buddha. That he belongs to a wealthy family and he was married and have a son, but he was not happy in his life and then one day he wakes up and leave everything to live as **Brahmacariya**. Then he started looking for the supreme freedom from the small aspects of life such as

birth, death, pain, suffering, etc. which he mentioned as a satisfactory state

Nibbana.

The second chapter of the book is **Quest** which is all about Buddha's quest to find a teacher who can lead him to his satisfactory state or enlightenment. In his quest he made several trips to different city in of the ancient India such Magadha, Kosala, etc. while searching for his teacher he also encounters the Vedic texts of Hindu so that he can found something to reach his destination of enlightenment. He also met different Brahmins to learn from them but at the end he found that the Brahmins are attached to earthy things and to their desire which will never let them reach enlightenment. After a lot of struggle, he found that the Nature is the true teacher he has to learn from it. Then he started practicing different yoga position and also started learning from nature so that he can gave up his desire which can lead him to enlightenment.

The third chapter is the **Enlightenment** which explains the journey of the Buddha toward the enlightenment. Many texts explains that Buddha gain enlightenment overnight, but they did not explain what Buddha goes through for his enlightenment. This chapter explain the journey of Buddha toward his enlightenment very well. In childhood Buddha once achieved the state of jhana. which many found hard to achieve after the hard work and struggle, but Buddha gain it in childhood. Later, remembering this incident Buddha understand that he

can gain enlightenment without any suffering. He just has to work with the human nature and not fight against it (page no. 114). Buddha mentioned the process of working with nature as a *Middle way*.

Buddha achieved his enlightenment after the struggle of many years he even refused to eat, so that he can master his concentration which will help him going through 4 Jhanas (state). He achieved it under a Bodhi tree now known as Bodhi Gaya and is an important site of pilgrimage.

The fourth chapter of the Book is **Dhamma** which means *path to achieve* the state of enlightenment. Buddha mentioned that Dhamma is important to his follower not he. After the enlightenment Buddha started sharing his ways of achieving enlightenment so that others can also achieve without any kind of suffering.

The **Mission** chapter of book is about the Buddha's journey how he started teaching people to attain the enlightenment. While his journey he makes a lot of followers and one of them was the king of the Magadha Bimbisara. He gave Buddha a piece of land near to his city so that Buddha can meditate there with his followers. Buddha created his own Sangha (group). He explains 4 truths that every one of group members have to follow.

The last chapter of the book is **Parinibbana** which means the final state of enlightenment. The chapter explain the stories related to elderly age of Buddha and how Devadatta (his brother-in-law) tried to kill him to gain the control of Buddha's Sangha. Also explain the death of the Buddha and handing the Sangha control to Ananda.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPOKyrnjpUA>

The Indian city Varanasi was founded in 500 BC.

Also known as Jerusalem of the Indian society.

The caste in the Hindu religion is still present in the society.

There are people in the religion who are only allowed to perform the ritual related to death.

Buddha was the person who challenged those belief.

The peepal tree where buddha gain the englitenment was the most scared place in the Buddhism.

And the place is also known as the naval of the earth.

After the enlightenment Buddha travelled for 45 years to teach people about enlightenment.

The first five disciples of Buddha were his five old friends who were also seeking enlightenment.

Later Buddha moved to a place known as Rajgir.

When he came a piece of land was given by the king of the region to him.

Where he can meditate among other his followers.

Later, the king also asked for five wishes to Buddha.

There also a cave in the hills of Rajgir.

Where Buddha used to meditate in the monsoon season.

By the time when Buddha knew that it was the time for his death.

Buddha started moving toward north toward his home.

Before reaching the home Buddha died in a village known as Kasi Nagar.

But after his death became a god opposite to his belief.

The last words of the Buddha were “all created things must pass. Strive on diligently”.

When Buddha died a famous history war was about to start.

The war between the Persian and Greeks.

The Alexander was about to gain his fame.

After the war Alexander came to India through mountain ranges.

Alexander set up his camp in the Punjab region where now Amritsar is.

From the Alexander a boy was so impressed that he ended up become a king and the boy was Chandragupta Maurya.

<https://virl.kanopy.com/video/ashoka-s-imperial-buddhism>

Emperor Ashoka is one of the most famous people from the history.

He was the first king how ever concurred the whole Indian Subcontinent.

In this early adult life, he was very violence in nature just like other typical kings.

Bu later he become the follower of Buddha and his teaching and become nonviolence in nature.

He was the first king for centuries who record his own journey by writing on different things about his journey through the life.

Chandragupta grandfather of Ashoka lived his live in a Jain way.

But Ashoka was little different from his grandfather.

He eliminated all his enemies and control all the region of Magdha.

He was the person who started writing system toady known as Brahmi script.

Ashoka also use another script for his writing known as krosthi.

Krosthi was also a key to decipher the Brahmi script.

In the war kalinga the Ashoka and his army killed almost 100,000 people.

Which leave a huge impact on Ashoka life.

He relaise that the killing and violence is wrong.

This action led Ashoka to the Buddhism.

Ashoka also reveled many things about the change that come to his life when he become Buddhist life not killing animal for food.

He also made many changes to the way he rule.

Like being present for any one for talk, telling officials to not to act selfishly, etc.

He also created a temple where monks and other can prey named as Dauli.

Ashoka also created many pillars through his journey so that literate people can read them understand the region.

He also created pillars written in Greek script so that the travellers can understand to.

And one of his pillars become the symbol of the republic India also appears on coins and seals the for headed lion.

After the death of the Ashoka the Mauryan dynasty does not live for more than 5 decades.

The main reason behind that was a lack of a strong leader like Ashok who can control the vast region.

My thoughts:

Although the India was the main home of the Buddhism but in the present day there are very few Buddhism followers living in India. Most the Buddhism religion is moved to north Asian countries. The kings like Ashoka who control the vast empire and become Buddha follower I think was an important step in the growth of the Buddhism. But due to some other factors India ended up becoming a Hindu country.

All there were many interesting things that I learned from this week like the Alexander's journey to Punjab, Chandragupta's motivation from alexander and Ashoka's journey after following Buddhism.

WEEK 10: Mughal India and Sikh Civilization.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbuM0aJjVgE>

Mughals were the Muslims who created an empire in India that held power for roughly 200 years.

Before Mughals the Delhi Sultane was the first Muslims who ruled in India in 1206.

The sultane didn't last for long and ended up giving the empire to Babur the founder of the Mughal empire in India.

The Babur was the descended of Timur.

And Timur was related of Chinggis Khan of Mongolian Empire

The word Mughal is come from Arabic word for Mongolian.

The Mughal rule is main reason behind the presence of the Muslims in the Hindu community.

The Akbar and the Aurangzeb was the two famous ruler from Mughals who succussed the most.

They were the two who were able to control over the most of the Indian Subcontinent.

Both of the ruler applied taxes so that they can run their empire.

They also built many forts and mosques and other building to leave their presence.

And the most famous building built by them is the Taj Mahal.

Which Shah Jha made for his queen and was the most expensive building of the time that ever built.

Shah Jha was the grandson of the Akbar.

In the view of the rule Akbar is viewed as a most kind and honorable among the Mughal rulers.

The other side Aurangzeb was the one who destroyed the Empire.

Akbar worked all the people even though he belonged to Muslim religion but their were many people in his rule and in his Court who were Hindus.

One the famous was his wife Jodha and the other was Birbal his secretary and advisor.

Akbar all built the Palace specially for his people where he uses to sit to hear the problems of his people.

Because of such his nature he so favourable of people.

But Aurangzeb worked against the belief of Akbar and created a state of Muslim by forcefully converting Hindu into Muslims.

Which Ended up eventually decline of the empire.

<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x7p1d70>

In 1848 India was a country of small local Kingdoms.

The kingdom of Lahore was under a 10-year-old Duleep Singh.

He was the ruler of one of the wealthiest kingdoms of India.

In the November of 1948 Duleep Singh's kingdom was invaded by the Britishers.

After the invasion the boy maharaja was under arrest in his own palace.

When Dalhousie came to power Dalhousie dethroned the Duleep.

Dalhousie also sperate the boy from his mother and sent him miles away to Ganges palin.

The boy was under the care of an English couple.

To whom the boy later started seeking as parents.

But Duleep never cut his hair when he under the care of Couple.

The couple gave Duleep Singh a Bible to convert him to Christianity.

But the boy read the book and remain Sikh.

But later around 1853 the boy chooses to become Christian.

In later 1854 Duleep Singh landed in the England.

Everyone in England wants to see him including queen Victoria.

Later, Duleep took tea with Queen.

Queen also showed her crown to Duleep which was implanted with Kohinoor.

The Kohinoor that belongs to the treasury of Duleep Singh when he was king of the Lahore region.

But Duleep Singh simply look at the Crown and return it to the queen like he has no interest in the Kohinoor.

Then Duleep Singh started living like a prince in the England.

He started receiving a pension from the crown for his survival in the England.

He built his own palace in England.

He also married and have child.

Duleep Singh was seen with the other kings and queen of England.

Duleep Singh use to wear a piece of jewelry which have queen Victoria's picture in it.

Duleep also writes a book about the ill-treatment he received from the government when he was in India in his childhood.

He also mentioned a lot about the Dalhousie in his book.

He mentioned that the British government destroyed his childhood.

Then he later started his journey to India.

While on his journey he received a notice from crown about his journey that he should return back to Britain.

But he didn't return back.

Although his son victor wrote to him about the condition of the family.

But Duleep replied that don't think about him he is longer dead, and he will never come back to England.

He eventually died in Paris where before the death he meets the queen Victoria asking for Forgiveness.

My Thoughts:

There was a lot of things that I learned from this week beside there are also many things that I found similar to what I have learned before about the Sikhs and the Mughals. One thing that came up to mind is about the rise of both the Mughal and Sikh Religion. If we look we will observe that both the empire were started developing around the same time period.

But the Mughals ended up losing their empire however the Sikhs keep growing.

Their many accounts of the visits of the Akbar to Sikh Gurus with gifts in the Holy Book Guru Granth Sahib.

And there is account of battles of sikh warriors with Mughals Ruler in the Punjab region in the Kingdom of Aurangzeb.

WEEK 11: People of India.

My Thoughts:

I found this assignment very helpful to learn more about the Indian people in a different way than simply reading about them and I think

making a presentation on the people of India is a great idea to by which we can learn a lot about the different aspects of different ethnic groups.

Although my topic was about Hijras, but I also learned about other groups from other students presentations. Before this assignment I know that Hijras exist in India but never get a chance to learn about them. Like how they are outcast by the British government in their rule and what difficulties they are facing in this modern society.

WEEK 12: Gandhi

There are several things that I found interested in this book. Like in the first chapter Gandhi tell the history of his family. And to be honest else than Gandhi's parent I know nothing about the family of Gandhi. As mentioned in the book Gandhi originally belonged to the Bania Caste. And the people of Bania caste are very connected to the money and mostly do the jobs of treasurer for the wealthy people. And in the last chapter Gandhi also mentioned about taking accounts of his every transaction where he spent money like for bus fares, etc. which in particular

shows the true Bania nature of Gandhi. Gandhi also mentioned about the several marriages of his father and grand father and this thing struck me because Gandhi was also a Hindu and in Hindu religion marriage is believed too very precious.

As mentioned by Gandhi his father has two girl children from the first marriage and then three others from the second marriage. What I think the main reason behind his father second marriage was that his father wants a successor who can grow his family.

There are several incidents in the book that I read before in my schools and one of them was incident of the Educational Officer. While studying in the school the teacher of Gandhi told him to cheat from the other student so that he can also gain same grades as other students, but he refused to do so. And Gandhi mentioned that on that day he failed to learn the art of cheating. I found this incident every interesting because the values that he possesses in his later life he has that values from his early childhood.

Gandhi was married in the earlier age of 13 and he was not happy with his marriage because the other of his age was under the care of parents and he was married. And one has taught him how to act on the day of his marriage he really wants the guidance of someone who can tell him what to do. And he received that guidance from the wife of his brother. She told Gandhi what to do on his marriage.

Although Gandhi was not happy with his marriage, but his wife was the few of the person who was his alongside when he was fighting for the freedom of his country.

The other one of the most interesting figures in the life of Gandhi was his mother Putlibai Gandhi. Gandhi's mother was very religious lady. And after the death of Gandhi's father, she was the main authority in the life of Gandhi. And the vow taken by her from Gandhi to never touch the meat in the foreign country was one of the fundamentals of Gandhi that changed him a lot. Due to her mother's vow Gandhi's friend think that he will never be able to fit the English society as he mentioned in the chapter 15. I also think that the somehow, but Gandhi represents the thoughts of his mother in his ideology about nonviolence

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/17/mahatma-gandhis-killer-venerated-as-hindu-nationalism-resurges-in-india>

On the 30th January of 1948, Nathuram Godse killed Gandhi.

He shot at Gandhi 3 times at point blank range.

Godse thought Gandhi betrayed the Hindus by agreeing to partition.

In 1949, Godse was hanged for Gandhi's Murder.

Godse was widely declared as a terrorist.

But in the rule of BJP, the Godse's Public reputation has steadily shifted from being traitor to being misunderstood Indian Patriot.

The vision of Gandhi for secular India has been subjected since the BJP came to power.

Some of the politicians of also commented that the Godse did the right thing.

The fact is Godse considered Gandhi as his father.

And some made comments that Godse took action because Gandhi Betrayed India.

The Hindu Mahasbaha which Godse belong to has erected several Godse statues.

The organisation celebrates Godse's birthday a holy day.

Ramachandra Guha wrote in his book of biography of Gandhi that the BJP pushed forward its Hindu Nationalist agenda including a citizenship law seen to directly discriminate against Muslims.

Godse was a member of the RSS, the extremist Hindu nationalist and the Indian PM Modi hold a position in RSS.

Guha also raise da question about the future of India. Are we now the Hindu Majoritarian nation that Godse always wanted?

My thoughts:

Although Gandhi was one of the main figures at time of the Independence of India but there are several other ideologies that conflict with the ideologies of Gandhi. Which cause the murder of Gandhi. However, the other ideologies of the organisation as India as Hindu country are also not appropriate for the peace of the nation and the people. Those type of ideology are really harmful for the nation and an example of that is the statues installed by the Mahasabha. And I think they are the most illiterate people living in the India who are installing statue of a murderer who killed a person which led the nation to this stage.