A BIBLIOGRAPHY

(A) Works of Rabindranath Tagore

In preparing this selected bibliography, the scholar has omitted novels, poems, dramas, songs and short stories of Rabindranath. Although she has read almost all Rabindranath's works to have a detailed and comprehensive knowledge on the author, for the reference works of the thesis, she has selected only Rabindranath's essays, lectures or speeches and letters which represent his direct views and comments on the social, political, religious, economic and educational topics or problems of the time.

Bengali:
Collected works

*Rabindra Rachanavali*, 27 Vols., (Calcutta, Visva-Bharati), contains all works, prose, poetry, essays, letters, published in book form during the author's life time and also some of the books compiled (1943-66) out of uncollected material after the poet's death.

English:
Separated works


Contents: The relation of the Individual to the Universe; The Soul Consciousness; The problem of Evil; The problem of Self; Realisation in Love, Realisation in Action; The Realisation of Beauty and the Realisation of the Infinite.


Nationalism, London; Macmillan; 1917. Essays.

Contents: Nationalism in the West; Nationalism in Japan; Nationalism in India.

Personality, London; Macmillan, 1917. Lectures delivered in America.

Contents: What is Art?; The World of Personality, The Second Birth; My School, Meditation; Woman.

Greater India, Madras, S. Ganesan; 1921. Essays.

Contents: Our Swadeshi Samaj; The Way to get it done; The One Nationalist Party; East and West in Greater India.

Contents: The Poet's Religion; The Creative Ideal; The Religion of the Forest; An Indian Folk Religion; East and West; The Modern Age; The Spirit of Freedom; The Nation; Woman and Home; An Eastern University.

Letters From Abroad, Madras; S. Ganesan; 1924.


Talks in China, Visva-Bharati, 1925.

Contents: Autobiographical; To My Hosts; To Students; To Teachers; Leave Taking, Civilisation and Progress; Satyam.

Letters to a Friend, London; Allen & Unwin; 1928.


Lectures and Addresses, London; Macmillan, 1928 (Selected by Anthony X, Soares).

Contents: My Life; My School; Civilization and Progress, Construction versus Creation; What is Art?; Nationalism in India, International Relations; The Voice of Humanity; The Realization of the Infinite.

Contents: Tagore's famous Hlbert Lectures, delivered in Oxford, at Manchester College during May 1930. The Appendices include, among other things: "Note on the Nature of Reality" - an interesting Conversation between Rabindranath and Einstein on July 14, 1930.

Man, Waltair; Andhra University, 1930.

Contents: Lectures delivered at Andhra University.

Crisis in Civilization, Shantiniketan, Visva-Bharati 1941. Address. A message on Completing author's eighty years.


Contents: My Life; My School; The Cabuliwallah; Chitta; An Eastern University; Nationalism in India; East and West; An Indian Folk Religion; Sakuntala - Its inner Meaning; The Religion of the Forest.

Letters from Russia, Calcutta; Visva-Bharati, 1960. An account of Tagore in Russia, a translation of Russian Chithi by Sasadhar Sinha.

A Vision of Indian History, Calcutta; Visva-Bharati, 1962.

Contents: "This, in short, formed the thesis of a remarkable essay in Bengali on the main currents of
Indian History named, *Bharatvarsher Itihasar Dhara*, which Rabindranath read out in public in the year 1912".


Contents: The first section of the essay was originally delivered as lecture in China in 1924, the second section was delivered as a lecture at the University of Dacca in 1926, published in the *Visva-Bharati Quarterly*, April 1926, under the title Meaning of Art.


Rabindranath's Essays in the Modern Review

'The Future of India', March 1911.
'The Impact of Europe on India', May and July 1911.
'Woman's Lot in East and West', June 1912.
'Communal Life in India', June 1913.
'My Interpretation of Indian History', August-Sept. 1913.
'The Spirit of Japan', June 1917.
'The Nation', July 1917.
'Thou Shalt Obey', September 1917.
'The Small and the Great', December 1917.
'The Meeting of the East and West', June 1918.
'Our Swadeshi Samaj', April 1921.
'The Way to Get it Done', May 1921.
'East and West in Greater India', June 1921.
'The Call of Truth', October 1921.
'The Union of Cultures', November 1921.
'The Modern Age', December 1921.
'The Problem', January 1924.
'The Death Traffic', May 1925.
'The Cult of Charkha', September 1925.
'Striving for Swaraj', December 1925.
'The Sudra Habit', March 1927.
'Organizations', January 1930.

"Wealth and Welfare", February 1930 (it discusses the problem of city and village).

"On Russia", June 1934.
"Communal Decision", August 1936.

"Insult to Man's Humanity and Penal Excess", September 1937.

"The Congress", July 1939.
(B) Works by other Authors

Das, Dr. Tarak Nath; Rabindranath Tagore; His Religious, Social and Political Ideals, Calcutta, Saraswati Library, 1932.


A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gandhian Literature

The main sources of information of Gandhi's writings speeches and letters have been from the two famous journals namely, Young India and Harijan besides his autobiography which is known as "The Story of My Experiments with Truth". The names of other books written by Gandhi which have been consulted have been serially arranged.

Young India: Weekly paper edited by Gandhi and published by Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, from October 8, 1919. On Gandhi's imprisonment in 1922, Shuaib Qureshi took over the editorship from March 30 and continued as editor till May 25, 1922. Then C. Rajagopalachari assumed the editorship on June 1 which he continued till September 20, 1923. After him, George Joseph became the editor of the paper and continued till March 27, 1924. Gandhi resumed editorship being released from jail on April 3, 1924 and carried on till May 8, 1930. During the period July 17, 1930 to March 5, 1931 the paper appeared in the form of cyclostyled sheets under M. M. Bhatt. On March 12, 1931, Gandhi again resumed the editorship holding it till December 31, 1931, after which the paper ceased publication. During these periods the paper reported all most all Gandhi's important speeches as well as carried his
Harijan: Weekly journal founded by Gandhi and published under the auspices of the Servants of the Untouchables Society (Harijan Sevak Sangh) Poona. It had a succession of famous men as editors: R. V. Shastri (February 11, 1933 to April 5, 1935); Mahadev Desai (April 13, 1935 to October 20, 1940 and January 18, 1942 to August 16, 1942); and Pyarelal (Feb. 10, 1946 to Feb. 22, 1948); K. G. Mashruwala (April 4, 1948 to September 13, 1952) and M. P. Desai (September 20, 1952 to February 25, 1956) when it was published from Ahmedabad. The paper was suspended in 1940 and again in 1942, when Gandhi was arrested. It revived on January 18, 1942 and the management came over to the Navajivan Trust, Ahmedabad. In 1946 and 1947, the paper published regular reports of Gandhi's prayer speeches, during his tours of East Bengal and West India and his stay in Delhi - a period of communal turmoil and tension. It originally started as the mouthpiece of the movement for fighting out untouchability under Gandhi but gradually became the most authentic forum for the expression of his views on all major problems till his death in 1948.

(A) Works of Gandhi

_Satyagraha in South Africa_, Madras, S. Ganeshan, 1928.
Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1938.

From Yarvada Mandir, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1948.

Truth is God, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1948.

To the Students, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1949.

Hindu Dharma, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1950.

Satyagraha, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1951.


Socialism of My Conception, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1957.


All Men are Brothers, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1960.


All Religions are True, Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1962.


(B) **Works by other Authors**


Dhawan, G. N. *The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*, 1946.


**Books on modern Indian political thought**


