Modern India has three distinct aspects or dimensions consequent upon the inevitable historic phase of the conflict or dialectic between tradition and modernity. It is assumed that these three aspects, spiritual, secular and iconoclastic, are mutually non-exclusive and subsume all other aspects. Gandhi, Nehru and Chaudhuri are the three major writers who embody in their writings these three aspects of Indian panorama. As each of these writers represent one of the three aspects which coalesce to form the contemporary Indian situation, a comparative study of their writings should yield invaluable insights.

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