This bibliography lists only such works which have either been referred to in the text or were consulted during the course of this study.

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The problem before the nineteenth century intellectuals was whether they should mould themselves in the image of the western historical man or reject this alternative and recast the culture and the life pattern of the tradition and confront the west at their own terms. However, the colonial masters formulated the problem in such a shrewd way that they posed it as an absolute choice between modernisation (i.e. westernisation) and revivalism (i.e. a blind adherence to the effete tradition).

The British imperialists could have imposed their life style on the Indians either through coercion or through subtly maneuvering their social and civil institutions. They chose the later path and brought into existence a new educated elite that constituted the new middle class which is a synthetic byproduct of the very midst of the raging storm, the west with its commitment to a life of 'action', came to identify action with the happenings of the external world, almost to the neglect, even exclusion, of that from which all action must issue forth and in which all action must find its supreme fulfillment. As though they perceived the dichotomy and were disturbed by it, the Indians sought to marry the two mentalities -- of the still-centre and the storm, the Apollonian and the Dionysian, the sattvik and the rajasik, the swan and the eagle, and produce a conflagration. Vivekananda says to his disciples: "Now be lost in deep meditation, now go and till the land; now expound the intricacies of the sastras, now go and sell the produce in the market".

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