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Why I Assassinated Gandhi Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi? Why I Killed Gandhi Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi? The Men Who Killed Gandhi The Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi Beyond Doubt Why I Killed the Mahatma Darkness Everywhere Gandhi's Assassin Assassination of Mahatma – Indira – Rajiv Gandhis' Reason Behind Gandhi's Assassination Assassination of Gandhi The Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi WHY THEY KILLED GANDHI UNMASKING THE IDEOLOGY AND THE CONSPIRACY The Death and Afterlife of Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Assassination: J.L. Kapur Commission Report - Part - 1 Gandhi, the Forgotten Mahatma Gandhi and Godse Gandhi and Godse Assassination of Mahatma - Indira - Rajiv Gandhis' The Murderer, The Monarch and The Fakir Let's Kill Gandhi The Last Fast - the True Story of the Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi Why Godse Killed Gandhi? Mahatma Gandhi Assassination Nathuram Godse Gandhi's Assassin RSS, School Texts and the Murder of Mahatma Gandhi Gandhi and the Unspeakable The Murderer, the Monarch and the Fakhir Mahatma Gandhi and His Assassin The Murder of the Mahatma The Rajiv Gandhi Assassination Mahatma's Blunders Why I Killed Gandhi LETS KILL GANDHI Why Godse Killed Gandhi? The Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

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"For twenty-three years a myth has been perpetuated that former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by the LTTE because it feared his return to power in 1991. But if this basic premise is disputed and the alternate scenario is shown, that the Congress which returned to power in 1991, fell short of a simple majority, even after Rajiv's death, then the entire bottom of this thesis is knocked off and the theory falls flat on its nose. This book is also about conspiracies and intrigue, but it also has attempted to explode this myth and seeks to find why Rajiv was killed if he was not likely to return to power in the 1991 mid-term elections?"--Back cover. On 21 May 1991, journalist Neena Gopal had finished just one part of an interview with Rajiv Gandhi—the last of his life—when his car reached the election rally at Sriperumbudur. Moments later, Rajiv Gandhi was dead, blown up by suicide bomber Dhanu, irrevocably changing the course of Indian politics, as Neena Gopal, just yards behind him, watched in horror. In this gripping, definitive book, Gopal reconstructs the chain of events in India and at the LTTE's headquarters in Sri Lanka where the assassination plot was hatched, and follows the trail of investigation that led to the assassins being brought to justice. Drawing on extensive interviews, research and her own vast experience as a journalist, she deftly establishes the background—the shortsightedness of India's Sri Lanka policy; the friction between the intelligence agencies and between the agencies and the external affairs ministry; the many warnings that went unheeded; and the implacable hatred that LTTE supremo Prabhakaran felt for Rajiv Gandhi. Bringing all these complex threads together, Gopal takes us step by step to Sriperumbudur as Rajiv Gandhi

walked inexorably to his death on that tragic May evening twenty-five years ago. On January 30, 1948, Mohandas Gandhi, the world's most revered champion of nonviolent civil disobedience, was murdered in cold blood by a man he'd never met. Gandhi was legendary?in his native India and around the globe?as the Mahatma, a "great soul." So why did Nathuram Godse, an ardent Hindu nationalist, murder him? Darkness Everywhere traces the remarkable journey of one of the twentieth century's most unconventional warriors?and his assassins?to their fateful encounter in Delhi. This is a story of Gandhi's great achievements, the enemies who brought him down, and the legacy that continues to inspire the fight for freedom and justice around the world. RSS, School Texts and the Murder of Mahatma Gandhi undertakes the novel experiment of juxtaposing three apparently quite different issues, the nature of the RSS school textbooks, the murder of the Mahatma and the basic ideology of Savarkar and Golwalkar. While deeply delving into all three aspects, it brings out the deep connection between them. The book, which brings out the basic ideological underpinnings of the Hindu Communal Project, is divided into three parts. Part I discusses how this ideology is propagated among young impressionable minds through school textbooks. Part II studies the role of the Sangh combine in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi and Part III analyses the basic elements of the Hindu communal ideology, as propounded by some of its founders like Savarkar and Golwalkar. The book brings home to us in a dramatic manner the great threat communalism poses to our society, thus making it a must-read for the general educated reader, including politicians, political workers, social activists and journalists. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30 January 1948 was a declaration of war and a statement of intent. For the forces who conspired in the killing, the act was a declaration of war against the secular, democratic Indian state and all those who stood to affirm these principles, as well as an announcement of a lasting commitment to India as a 'Hindu Rashtra'. It was also an act to signal the elimination of all that India's national movement against imperialism stood for. Beyond Doubt is a dossier of historical and critical documents that aims to contextualize the politics, motivations and circumstances behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Attempts to legitimize the act of killing and to celebrate the killers have re-doubled since May 2014, following the coming to power of the new regime in New Delhi. The time is right, therefore, to set the record straight. The visceral hatred directed against Gandhi and the denigration of everything he stood for need to be recounted if we are to understand the political nature of that dastardly act. This book attempts to weave together archival documents from Government of India records relating to developments after the assassination, with translation of works in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi de-constructing the ideology responsible for the political killing. While several of the documents have appeared before in issues of Communalism Combat, this compilation presents new material on the subject. The first English translation of Jagan Phadnis's book, Mahatmyache Akher, forms part of the dossier, as do Y.D. Phadke's analysis of attempts to legitimize Gandhi's killing and Chunibhai Vaidya's analysis of Pradeep Dalvi's play on Godse. It also covers the recent controversy over the destruction of files relating to Gandhi's assassination by Government of India. The Murderer, the Monarch and the Fakir is a fresh account of one of the most controversial political assassinations in contemporary history—that of Mahatma Gandhi. Based on previously unseen intelligence reports and police records, this book recreates the circumstances of his murder, the events leading up to it and the investigation afterwards. In doing so, it unearths a conspiracy that runs far deeper than a hate crime and challenges the popular narrative about the assassination that has persisted for the past seventy years. The Murderer, the Monarch and the Fakir examines the potential role of princely states, hypermasculinity and a militant right-wing in the context of a nation that had just won her independence. It relies on investigative journalism and new evidence set in a strong academic

framework to unpack the significance of this tumultuous event. Kapur Commission Report deals with the Conspiracy to Murder of Mahatma Gandhi who was shot dead point-blank range by Nathuram Vinayak Godse in Birla House Prayer Gardens on 30th January 1948. Three among the eight accused i.e. Madanlal, Karkare, and Gopal Godse were released on 12th October 1964 after completion of their life-sentence and honoured on November 12, 1964 in Pune at a private function presided by Dr. G.V. Ketkar. In that function, Delhi and Bombay Civil and Police administration were strongly condemned for their laxity and dereliction of duty which ultimately resulted in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian Express dated November 14, 1964 commented adversely about this function. There was a furore in Bombay Legislative Assembly and Indian Parliament which led the institution of Kapur Inquiry Commission. The Commission's report was made public in 1970s. This digitised Report in two parts is an indispensable one for Judicial Officers & Police Officials, Lawyers & Students of Legal Studies, Historians & Human Right Activists, and above all for Indian Politicians & Bureaucrats in discharging their official duties without any commission or omission and comprehending the social responsibility that is to be shouldered as and when required in times of crisis. By S. PADMAVATHI and D.G. HARIPRASATH. The Title 'Why Godse Killed Gandhi?' written by V.T. Rajshekar' was published in the year 2015. The ISBN number 9788121212977 is assigned to the Paperback version of this title. This book has total of pp. 100 (Pages). The publisher of this title is Gyan Publishing House. This Book is in English. The subject of this book is Dalit, About The Author: - V. T .Rajshekar, in full Vontibettu Thimmappa Rajshekar, also known as V.T.Rajshekar Shetty, (born 1932) is the founder and editor of the Dalit Voice, Who is responsible for the Mahatma's death? Just one single, but determined, fanatic, the whole ideology of Hindu nationalism, the ruling Congress-led government which failed to protect him, or a vast majority of Indians and their descendants who considered Gandhi irrelevant? Such questions mean that Gandhi, even after his tragic and brutal death, continues to haunt India – perhaps more effectively in his afterlife than when he was alive. The Death and Afterlife of Mahatma Gandhi is a groundbreaking and profound analysis of the assassination of the 'father of the nation' and its after-effects. Paranjape argues that such a catastrophic event during the very birth pangs of a new nation placed a huge burden of Oedipal guilt on Indians, and that this is the reason for the massive repression of the murder in India's political psyche. The enduring influence of Gandhi is analysed, including his spectral presence in Indian cinema. The book culminates in Paranjape's reading of Gandhi's last six months in Delhi, where, from the very edge of the grave, he wrought what was perhaps his greatest miracle, the saving of Delhi and thus of India itself from internecine bloodshed. This evocative and moving meditation into the meaning of the Mahatma's death will be relevant to scholars of Indian political and cultural history, as well as those with an interest in Gandhi and contemporary India Description Three bullets were shot into the chest of Mahatma Gandhi by a certain Nathuram Godse on the evening of 30 January 1948. His true motivations, however, are today actively obscured, and his admirers sit in the Indian parliament as members of the ruling establishment. This book is a timely effort to remind us that Gandhi's killing was not a random act of a mindless killer. It was the culmination of a cold-blooded conspiracy. The men who stood trial for the murder of Gandhi claimed that they were acting for a stronger, more united, India. Their 78-year-old peace-loving target, they felt, was the single biggest impediment to achieving that goal. They accused him of dishonesty and treachery; he was blamed for the Partition of India, for 'appeasing' Muslims; and condemned for 'fail[ing] in his duty' to the people of this nation. To them, Gandhi had to die because 'there was no legal machinery by which such an offender could be brought to book'. Do any of the accusations have any claim to truth whatsoever? If not, what, then, was the actual intention that these arguments

made by Godse were attempting to hide? And was V.D. Savarkar, among others, involved in the conspiracy? Ashok Kumar Pandey's *Why They Killed Gandhi*, translated from the celebrated Hindi original, lays bare the facts of the murder, and offers a passionate defence of the Mahatma and his politics, while simultaneously delivering a trenchant polemic against the ideology of bigotry and perpetual violence that killed him. While the nation was celebrating Independence from British Rule and singing all praises for the 'Father of The Nation' – Mahatma Gandhi, the news of his assassination came as a shock. He was shot in the chest three times while he was walking towards the prayer grounds at the Birla House, New Delhi. The man behind the assassination – Nathuram Godse was a well known nationalist. He was arrested at the crime scene and sentenced to death after a year long trial. The book contains the final speech given by Godse in the court, mentioning the reason behind the drastic step he took. This book 'Mahatma's Blunders' is a critical analysis of a number of misconceived policies from 1920 to 1947, which ended up vivisectioning the nation and ruining the lives of 20 million people. By meticulously studying Nathuram Godse's statement, presented in the Trial Court at the Red Fort, New-Delhi on 8th November 1948, and comparing it with facts gleaned from history and books on Indian Freedom Struggle it is a sincere effort to derive the logic behind Godse's criticism of Gandhiji's political strategies and try to answer a more fundamental question, why did Nathuram Godse kill Mahatma Gandhi? This book 'Mahatma's Blunders' covers the entire life span of Gandhiji's political career, from his early days in South Africa to his contribution to India's Freedom Struggle, right up to his last days. The motive behind writing this book is not to demean the Mahatma nor glorify his assassin but, uncover this myth that Gandhiji was a victim of religious fanaticism. There has been a continual effort to malign this august presence by propagandists of the ideology which was responsible for the tragedy on January the 30th, 1948. A play was staged, justifying the murder and glorifying the murderer. Now there is a group that wishes to construct a temple of the murderer. At the subtle level, a campaign is going on distorting the facts and propagating lies against the values Bapu stood for. All this is happening, because they are still afraid of Gandhi's presence in the psyche of India. That is why it is very relevant to underline the facts again; hence, the book. Since then, many lies have been passed off as truths; half-truths have been mixed with true incidents and passed off as whole truths. 'Gandhi was responsible for Partition'; 'Gandhi favoured Muslims and abandoned Hindus'; 'Killing Gandhi was the only way to save Hindu India'; 'Murdering Gandhi was an act of patriotism'; 'Gandhi gifted ₹55 crores to Pakistan'-these were, and even today are, some of the statements propagated by Hindu extremist organizations and worshippers of Nathuram Godse, the murderer. This book is written to put the facts straight. Written by Gandhi's great-grandson Tushar Gandhi, *Let's Kill Gandhi!* deals with facts gleaned from a lot of verbal history, from books, archival material, from the records of the murder trial and investigations, from books written by the defence lawyers and judges, from newspaper reports, the report of the J.L. Kapur Commission of Inquiry and from what Tushar grew up hearing in the family. Never in the history of political murders has such a nexus of human errors, procedural foul-ups, and sheer apathy colluded to allow a bunch of bungling amateurs to succeed so easily. This book is a chronicle of the conspiracy that goes beyond Nathuram Godse, Gandhi's murderer. Written by none other than Mahatma Gandhi's great-grandson. The book puts the facts regarding Gandhi's death straight. A well-researched account of the murder, trial and investigations around one of the most debated events in the Indian history. *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* by Manohar Malgonkar takes readers back into the pages of Indian history during the time of the partition, featuring the murder plot and assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* is a spellbinding non fictional recreation of the events which led to India's partition, the eventual assassination of Gandhi, and

the prosecution of those who were involved in Gandhi's murder. This historical reenactment is set against the tumultuous backdrop of the British Raj. Malgonkar's book is a result of painstaking research and from also having privileged access to many important documents and photographs related to the assassination. There is no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi played a leading role in obtaining independence from the British. But the problems that ensued afterwards, such as the structural rebuilding of the country and the Partition, led to many riots, massive migrations, and deep racial and cultural divides. Not everyone agreed with Gandhi and his ideals. As a result, a plot to assassinate Gandhi was devised by six individuals named, Narayan Apte, Gopal Godse, Madanlal Pahwa, Digambar Badge, and Nathuram Godse. This was eventually carried out in New Delhi, on the 30th of January, 1948. Eventually, these six individuals were tried and convicted. Four of them received life sentences while two of them received the death penalty. The first publication of *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* occurred in 1978, during the Emergency years. As a result, Malgonkar omitted many vital facts including Dr. Ambedkar's role in minimizing Savarkar's criminal conviction. This 11th edition of the text contains these omitted facts as well as rare documents, and photographs obtained from National Archives. After the four individuals who were convicted for Gandhi's murder completed their life sentences, they were interviewed by Malgonkar. These individuals revealed many details to him which were never known before. The author also received access to the Kapur Commission from his friend Mr. Nayar, who was in the Indian Police Service. As a result, *The Men Who Killed Gandhi* is considered the most historically accurate account of Gandhi's assassination plot. In 1948, at the dawn of his country's independence, Mohandas Gandhi, father of the Indian independence movement and a beloved prophet of nonviolence, was assassinated by Hindu nationalists. In riveting detail, author James W. Douglass shows as he previously did with the story of JFK how police and security forces were complicit in the assassination and how in killing one man, they hoped to destroy his vision of peace, nonviolence, and reconciliation. Gandhi had long anticipated and prepared for this fate. In reviewing the little-known story of his early "experiments in truth" in South Africa the laboratory for Gandhi's philosophy of satyagraha, or truth force Douglass shows how early he confronted and overcame the fear of death. And, as with his account of JFK's death, he shows why this story matters: what we can learn from Gandhi's truth in the struggle for peace and reconciliation today. Describes the last 18 days in Mahatma Gandhi's life and the events that led to his killing. This book deals with his murder trial, the real motive of his killer and what he said in the court to justify his uprightness. It reveals the victim's last words to put an end to all the tittle-tattle created by his followers soon after his death. Who Killed Rajiv Gandhi? Why? How? An infamous murder. It was 10:20 pm on 21 May. The year was 1991. A woman bowed respectfully. Her arm reached out to touch his feet. Suddenly there was an explosion. The deafening sound, the clouds of smoke, the shattered bodies, the blood and gore. Who put together the pieces? Who saw through the foul play? Follow the trail. Follow the trial. Follow the story to know the truth. This book unfolds the gripping story – at once fascinating and grim – of perhaps the first case of assassination of a world-class leader by a human bomb. There was a general demand for explanation and action. The totally blind case with enormous ramifications needed skilled, dexterous and professional investigation. D. R. Kaarthikeyan was called upon by the Government of India to unravel the mystery. This assassination profoundly influenced political developments in India and altered the course of contemporary history in India and Sri Lanka. As the frequent description of Nathuram Godse as a "Hindu extremist", people who are less careful with logic assume that his analysis of Gandhi's politics must also be an extremist view, shared only by other extremists and perhaps a few more harmless eccentrics. On many points, however, Godse merely articulated the majority view

among freedom fighters, among Hindus at large and even among mankind in general. His insistence on the need for military capability to deter or repel aggressors is shared by political leaders in every country. His criticism of Gandhi's autocratic and whimsical leadership was voiced by many inside the Congress movement. His skepticism of the Mahatma's mixing of spirituality and politics was shared by many Hindus rooted in their tradition, including active practitioners of either politics or the spiritual path. His scathing verdict of Gandhiji as the "father of Pakistan" was certainly a minority view, but one shared till today by numerous Hindus and Sikhs who had trusted the Mahatma's assurances ("Partition over my dead body") yet found themselves forced to flee from their homes in what had become Pakistan. Yet, none of the millions of people who agreed with Godse on some or on all points of his critique, deduced from their sober and demythologized analysis that murder was the solution. There is no necessary relation between criticism and murder. It is an old rhetorical trick of despots to associate criticism of their regime with disorder and crime. Given the despotic nature of the "secularism" imposed on India by a self-alienated elite group, no one will be surprised to notice that criticism of Gandhi's policy of "Muslim appeasement" is routinely criminalized by vocal "secularists", typically with reference to Godse's crime. What remains of Nathuram Godse is the statement he gave in his own defence during the trial, on 8 November 1948. After the statement was read in court, its publication was prohibited. However, after the release of Godse's accomplices from prison in the 1960s, translations in Indian languages started appearing, and in 1977, Nathuram's brother Gopal published the English original under the cautious title *May It Please Your Honour*. A new edition, with a long epilogue by Gopal on the background and the events in prison, was published in 1993 under the more revealing title *Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi*. The Hindu Mahasabha has merely published the speech itself, and some eye-witnesses have laid down in writing their memories of the atmosphere in court when Godse spoke. Justice Gopal Das Khosla, one of Godse's judges, and whose sympathies were certainly not with "Hindu communalism", has left us this impression: "The audience was visibly and audibly moved. There was a deep silence when he ceased speaking. Many women were in tears and men were coughing and searching for their handkerchiefs... I have, however, no doubt that had the audience on that day been constituted into a jury and entrusted with the task of deciding Godse's appeal, they would have brought in a verdict of not guilty by an overwhelming majority." 30th January 1948; 31st October 1984; 21st May 1991. These three days bear significant importance in the history of independent India. The nation witnessed the assassination of the Father of the Nation, the Prime Minister of India and an ex-Prime Minister of India respectively. It is even more startling because it was the first instance where a mother and her son were robbed of their lives because of political and religious reasons. *Assassination of Mahatma – Indira – Rajiv Gandhis'* by K. Ragothaman is an attempt to shed light on these occurrences and what led to their gruesome deaths. It is also a commentary on the functioning of the law enforcement agencies and the Executive. As the Chief Investigating Officer in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, Mr Ragothaman is in a unique position to discuss the intricacies of three of the most significant occurrences in the history of 20th century India. The events leading up to these dates have been reconstructed to give the reader a holistic picture and how these three seemingly individual tragedies are connected. The life of Nathuram Godse, the man who shot Gandhi Dhirendra Jha's deeply researched history places Nathuram Godse's life as the juncture of the dangerous fault lines in contemporary India: the quest for independence and the rise of Hindu nationalism. On a wintry Delhi evening on 30 January 1948, Nathuram Godse shot Gandhi at point-blank range, forever silencing the man who had delivered independence to his nation. Godse's journey to this moment of international notoriety from small towns in western India is, by turns, both riveting

and wrenching. Drawing from previously unpublished archival material, Jha challenges the standard account of Gandhi's assassination, and offers a stunning view on the making of independent India. Born to Brahmin parents, Godse started off as a child mystic. However, success eluded him. The caste system placed him at the top of society but the turbulent times meant that he soon became a disaffected youth, desperately seeking a position in the infant nation. In such confusing times, Godse was one of hundreds, and later thousands, of young Indian men to be steered into the sheltering fold of early Hindutva, Indian nationalism. His association with early formations of the RSS and far-right thinkers such as Sarvakar proves that he was not working alone. Today he is considered to be a patriotic hero by many for his act of bravery, despite being found guilty in court and executed in 1949. Kapur Commission Report deals with the Conspiracy to Murder of Mahatma Gandhi who was shot dead point-blank range by Nathuram Vinayak Godse in Birla House Prayer Gardens on 30th January 1948. Three among the eight accused i.e. Madanlal, Karkare, and Gopal Godse were released on 12th October 1964 after completion of their life-sentence and honoured on November 12, 1964 in Pune at a private function presided by Dr. G.V. Ketkar. In that function, Delhi and Bombay Civil and Police administration were strongly condemned for their laxity and dereliction of duty which ultimately resulted in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian Express dated November 14, 1964 commented adversely about this function. There was a furore in Bombay Legislative Assembly and Indian Parliament which led the institution of Kapur Inquiry Commission. The Commission's report was made public in 1970s. This digitised Report in two parts is an indispensable one for Judicial Officers & Police Officials, Lawyers & Students of Legal Studies, Historians & Human Right Activists, and above all for Indian Politicians & Bureaucrats in discharging their official duties without any commission or omission and comprehending the social responsibility that is to be shouldered as and when required in times of crisis. By S. PADMAVATHI and D.G. HARIPRASATH. On the conspiracy and assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, 1869-1948, Indian nationalist and statesman. In the history of India we rarely come across the story of a person who died an untimely death, who's brother suffered a life of immense mental torture and a person whose family faced countless abuses and humiliations. What for? Yes, for no other cause than the love for his motherland. This person is Nathuram Vinayakrao Godse, India's most hated criminal. A person, who could not bear to see the partition of his country taking place before his own eyes, a person who could not see his fellow countrymen being butchered like slaughter cows. But does this gross act of injustice to the people of India and the callous disregard for the sentiments of millions of Indians justify Nathuram Godse's action? What inspired, Nathuram Godse to decide on January 12 that he must turn into a killer? What was Narayan Apte's, Vishnu Karkare's, Madanlal Pahwa's and Gopal Godse's role in the conspiracy? Was there an involvement of an outsider in the assassination of Gandhi? On whose instructions was Savarkar arrested and implicated in this crime? Could this murder have been prevented by the police? Was a very influential organization involved in this crime? How did Digambar Badge turn approver? There are many questions that raise eyebrows. Our children are taught in school that Gandhi was killed and not why Nathuram Godse killed him. It is common knowledge that Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead in 1948 by a Hindu militant, shortly after India had both gained her independence and lost nearly a quarter of her territory to the new state of Pakistan. Lesser known is assassin Nathuram Godse's motive. Until now, no publication has dealt with this question, except for the naked text of Godse's own defence speech during his trial. It didn't save him from the hangman, but still contains substantive arguments against the facile glorification of the Mahatma. Dr Koenraad Elst compares Godse's case against Gandhi with criticisms voiced in wider circles, and with historical data known at the time or brought to light since. While the Mahatma was extolled

by the Hindu masses, political leaders of divergent persuasions who had had dealings with him were less enthusiastic. Their sobering views would have become the received wisdom about the Mahatma if he hadn't been martyred. Yet, the author also presents some new considerations in Gandhi's defence from unexpected quarters. On January 30, 1948, at 5:15 p.m. during the evening prayer, Godse approached Gandhi. Godse shot Gandhi in the chest three times at point-blank range with a semi-automatic pistol after Gandhi had bowed to him. One of the girls flanking and supporting Gandhi attempted to delay him by saying, "Brother, Bapu is already late," but Godse shoved her aside and shot Gandhi. Gandhi was brought to Birla House, where he passed away later on. This is the assassin of Gandhi's autobiography. 30th January 1948; 31st October 1984; 21st May 1991. These three days bear significant importance in the history of independent India. The nation witnessed the assassination of the Father of the Nation, the Prime Minister of India and an ex-Prime Minister of India respectively. It is even more startling because it was the first instance where a mother and her son were robbed of their lives because of political and religious reasons. Assassination of Mahatma - Indira - Rajiv Gandhis' by K. Ragothaman is an attempt to shed light on these occurrences and what led to their gruesome deaths. It is also a commentary on the functioning of the law enforcement agencies and the Executive. As the Chief Investigating Officer in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, Mr Ragothaman is in a unique position to discuss the intricacies of three of the most significant occurrences in the history of 20th century India. The events leading up to these dates have been reconstructed to give the reader a holistic picture and how these three seemingly individual tragedies are connected. Author's account, as a prosecution witness, of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, 1869-1948, by Nathuram Vinayak Godse, 1912-1949, and the trial; includes his views on Gandhi's role in India's independence, and the relevance of his philosophy today.

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