

ADMINISTRATIVE THOUGHTS



**MPA SEMESTER II
UNIT IV**

TOPIC COVERED : AACHARYA NAREDNRA DEO

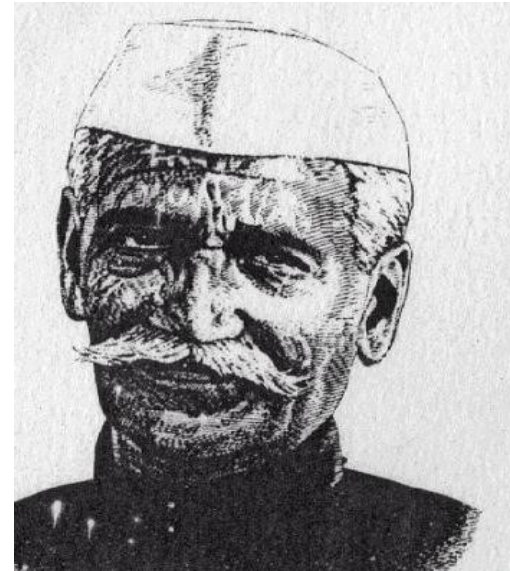
AACHARYA NARENDRA DEO

(30 October 1889 – 19 February 1956)



INTRODUCTION

1. Law Graduate , Allahabad University
2. Teacher ,Kashi Vidya Peeth
3. Founder of Congress Socialist Party,1934
4. President of CSP, 1934
5. President All-India Kisan Congress.
6. Vice Chancellor:
 - i. University of Lucknow : 1947-51
 - ii. BHU, 1951-54
7. MLC UP, 1952
8. Member of Rajya Sabha, 1954



VIEWS ON SOCIALISM



1. Aacharya Narendra Deo was one of the leading socialist and promoter of socialist ideas.
2. He is highly influenced by the Buddhism and Karl Marx.
3. His socialism was scientific socialism, ethical socialism and secular socialism.
4. He talks about the dialectic methods propounded by the Karl Marx.
5. He defined socialism as a cultural movement based upon humanist foundation.
6. Like Marx he believes in the supremacy of common man.
7. He believe that new classes were being formed and being separated form the great masses.
8. According to him apart from Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat two more classes exist. i.e. Middle Class and Transitional Class.
9. He opposes the Gandian Trusteeship concept and fovours the social ownership.
10. He was fully convinced of the advantageous of weapon of general strike.



- ☞ Acharya Narendra Deo was a Cultural Marxist
- ☞ He oppose the combining of Religion and Politics

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY:

Acharya Narendra Deo was very clear about the democracy and socialism. According to him democracy cannot survive without socialism and vice versa. Human freedom is basis of acquiring a socialist pattern of society.



He said socialism for which we stand is democratic because:

- ❧ It is opposed to hierarchical conception of society;
- ❧ It is opposed to the control of social power, political or economic by a single person or a privileged class in any form of despotism, dictatorship, feudalism or capitalism;
- ❧ It is opposed to imperialism and foreign domination in all forms and recognises the entire right of democratic freedom;
- ❧ It favours democratisation of social relations and behaviours;
- ❧ It establishes the control of the working people over social, economic and political powers;
- ❧ It provides for self on the basis of liberty, i.e. free participation of all concerns;



- ❧ It provides for democratic decentralisation of power and responsibility;
- ❧ It assures social equality and justice by attaching priority to the needs as claims for full physical, mental as moral development of all:
- ❧ It provides social happiness, of which individual happiness is a constituent;
- ❧ It regards the people as a source of authority and recognises their right to revolt in case a single person or a minority group or class attempts to seize or retain control over government, institutions or social power
- ❧ It favours a democratic organisation for peace and international relation.

REFERENCES



- ∞ sharma, Laxmi – Indian Political Thought
- ∞ Acharya Narendra Dev's Contribution –
International Research Institute of Buddhist Studies
- ∞ Acharya Narendra Deva : Life And Politics. Prem
Singh