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Gandhi's political thought stems from different traditions, Eastern and Western. Though he had inherited many traditions he had not agreed in to with any one of them. He had picked up many traditional concepts from his immediate predecessors as well as from ancient texts. But unlike other philosophers and political scientists of both the East and the West, only he could emerge not only as the man of destiny of the nation but also as the man of the millennium. Many political Scientists thought that Gandhi was a combinations of a prophet and a politician of the highest caliber. So he had combined within himself aspects of the Philosopher and politician. Kisan Baburao Hazare (pronunciation ; born 15 June 1937), popularly known as Anna Hazare (pronunciation ), is an Indian social activist who led movements to promote rural development, increase government transparency, and investigate and punish corruption in public life. In addition to organising and encouraging grassroots movements, Hazare frequently conducted hunger strikes to further his causes—a tactic reminiscent, to many, of the work of Mohandas K. Gandhi. Hazare also contributed to the This paper examined the nature of Gandhian political ideas. The concept of state, politics, democracy, leadership, decentralization, freedom, rights and duties, what were these meant for Gandhi and his future vision for India. Further, the paper studied Gandhi's political contributions such as secularism, panchayats, abolition of untouchability, freedom of speech etc. in the Indian constitution and their relevance in the present age.

In his political philosophy Gandhiji is basically a philosophical anarchist and decentralist. The Political Impetus behind the Construction of Anti-corruption Institutions in Developing Countries: An Analysis of the Process Leading up to India’s Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (LALA)*. Social Sciences in China, Vol. 37, Issue. 3, p. 75. The strike was initiated by a short, bespectacled, 74-year-old man called Anna Hazare to protest the government's new anticorruption legislation, which Hazare said was too weak. Hazare's call for a strong anticorruption Lokpal (ombudsman) had slowly gained momentum in the first half of 2011, when the self-styled Gandhian had collected a sizeable following. But it was Hazare's unexpected arrest on the eve of the August hunger strike that pushed him into the limelight, sparking candlelit marches across the country. "Mohandas K. Gandhi displayed more philosophic complexity than any other national leader on the twentieth century stage. It is difficult to fully and coherently explain his political philosophy. Thankfully, we have Professor Anthony Parel, the distinguished Gandhi scholar, to do that job—and to do it exceedingly well. He succeeds here in opening up a wide avenue of understanding by bringing to bear on this subject a lifetime of careful study and a vast storehouse of wisdom. Scholars seeking to come to grips with Gandhi will find in Professor Parel's book a singular work that is sweep