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“A Study Of The Contribution Of Mahatma Gandhi Philosophy In Developing Of The Nation”

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Abstract

Gandhiji was a social reformer. He discussed various social economic aspects of the development of society. We can observe in his discussion how equality can be established in society and how society can abandon all kinds of harmful activities and move towards progress. Gandhi tried to enlighten people from all sections of society with the light of education. He emphasized on the issue of there being no discrimination in society and presented various ways on how to establish a society with a discriminatory attitude and a heart that is based on the welfare of all. He spoke about the various principle of like, Sarvodaya, Swaraj and Trusteeship in this regard. He also introduced people from different sections of society to how they can be educated and made self-reliant and self-employed in the society through education. Gandhi makes us realize that the development of people is linked to the development of the nation within society.

Key word: Education, Self-reliant, Non-violence, Development, Sarvodaya, Society, Swaraj, Religion, Equality and Trusteeship

Introduction- Mahatma Gandhi is one of the great minds in India who influenced the life of a nation during India's freedom struggle. Just as he tried to restore India to its former glory, he also spoke about the need for a system of overall development for India. Gandhiji played a positive role in all fields of education, socio-economics and politics to improve society. We can see the influence of spiritualism in Gandhiji's lifestyle. Gandhi was basically a man of truthful and non-violence. He considered truth to be the manifestation of God. To him, realizing truth is the ideal goal of human life. Truth is God according to him. Therefore, he says that walking on the path of truth means walking on the path of God. God is the only truth. He speaks of a means of attaining God, a means by which man can realize the truth, that is, God.

According to him, this means of realizing God is non-violence. He says that the basis of an ideal society is equality, freedom, peace, justice. An ideal society is established on the basis of non-violence. Gandhiji gives priority to non-violence or ahimsa and truth in establishing a well-ordered society and says, one form of such a society is Sarvodaya society. According to him, Sarvodaya society is a comprehensive spiritual society. The goal of this society is universal welfare. Sarvodaya society is founded on the basis of love, truth, trust and non-violence. Sarvodaya society is a classless and casteless society. Where there will be no exploitation of any kind. There will be a democracy without grouping and he called this social system 'Ramarajya'.

Education System-

In Gandhiji's education system, he talks about a special form of education. He presents his education system as a dynamic system. He believes that overall development in India, i.e. social, moral, political and economic development is possible only through education. He presents education as a key concept for shaping the life of an individual and as a means of development of society. He says that through education, the character of an individual can be formed and the individual can become self-reliant. He also says that we should give special emphasis on vocational education as a means of livelihood.

Mahatma Gandhi realized that, the traditional education system is not very convenient for the development of the society. Gandhiji thinking about overall development of the society and he talked about a new education policy that is the 'Basic Education' system. He realized that the overall development of the society and educating everyone cannot be possible through the education system run by the British government. Then he talked about his Basic Education system. He actually wanted to make people work-oriented. The main basis of his education was a handicraft-based one. In this education system, education from grade one to eight will be free and compulsory.

Mahatma Gandhi said on education policy, education system should be based on the work-oriented and his influential basic education system. Because according to him, through this system, the student's manual dexterity, sharpness of intellect and strength of soul will be developed. Through this system, the student will gain the practical value of various information. He actually wanted to give the society a system of action-oriented education. At present, we see the real implementation of this system of learning. In fact, we realize his education system of learning; this education system is the education of life through life and this education will be through direct application in the hands and pen.

Gandhiji's contribution to the advancement of women-

The plight situation of Indian women particularly moved Gandhiji heart. He realized the plight of Indian women and thought about how to free them from this plight. Gandhi presented the importance of women's education to us by comparing the respect and dignity that women in other developed countries of the world get to women. He considered women's education a social need and necessity. He also said that, in education women have a birthright and therefore should not be deprived of their right to education. Gandhi pointed that, women's special contribution is observed in the welfare of the country, the progress of the country, social development, the development of the country, the independence of the country, in building an ideal society and in the proper management of the state, therefore he places special emphasis on women's education-a real and universal truth.

Gandhi views on adult education-

Gandhiji was an ideal social activist. He was a public leader. He also was an eyewitness to the issue of old age. He said that all types of people have a contribution to the development of the country. In a huge country like India, where most of the people live in villages, that is, a village dominated country. So when thinking about the development of India, one has to think about village development first. But the biggest problem in the development of India is that most of the adult citizens of the villages are illiterate. An illiterate person cannot be a free citizen for all purpose. Therefore, he said that first of all, parents should be educated through adult education in the villages. Because educated parents can give their children proper education, which is necessary for the development of a country. The complete formation of the mind of everyone can be achieved through education. If the light of education is spread among everyone, moral and spiritual development can be organized in the society. In fact, Gandhiji wanted to develop the society by spreading the light of education among all the citizens in all parts of the country.

Gandhiji's views on religious education-

Gandhiji, while talking about the continuity of the development of society, admitted that the importance of religious education is an alternative. However, he spoke of honesty and fairness as religious art. He said that there is no religion above honesty and fairness. According to Gandhiji, a life without religion is like a life without ethics, and a life without ethics is like a boat without a rudder. Gandhi said, the essence of religion is to create a moral life. He realized the reality of Swami Vivekananda's Universal religion as a religious leader and said, we all need to respect all religions. As the ideal guidance of religion we should work for the welfare of all by following the path of truth and non-violence.

Real Education-

Gandhiji laid emphasis on practical education in his education system. He gave more importance to basic education and self-reliance in the field of education. He said that the aim of education should be to make every student self-reliant and economically independent. According to him, through education, arrangements should be made to make the student self-reliant in handicrafts and establish him in the society, only then will education be practical. Gandhiji laid great emphasis on the introduction of this type of education system. Because this type of education makes the students self-reliant or earners, so that the students can easily prepare for their future life. And for these reasons, the idea of education in the future is also expanding in the present time.

Gandhiji gave priority to mother tongue as the medium of education. He said that giving too much emphasis to learning foreign languages would be a waste of time and money. Therefore, he laid special emphasis on mother tongue as the medium of education. According to him, through mother tongue education, students learn the subject easily, which creates interest in education in students. In interest of education is very necessary for a society and nation. Gandhiji also laid special emphasis on the education of the heart along with practical education because according to him, through the education of the heart, morality is purified and character is formed through moral education, which is a form of Swami Vivekananda's self-realization.

Gandhiji's ideas on building of society-

Gandhiji envisioned society; it was basically a society of overall welfare. He said that this society would be founded based on love, truth, justice and non-violence. In this society everyone would live together regardless of caste, religion or color. In other words, there would be no discrimination. Everyone would work for the welfare of everyone. He called this developing society Sarvodaya society; this society would be a non-violence based society. In Sarvodaya society all the people would live with the idea of ahimsa or non-violence. All the people of the society would be ready to sacrifice their own interest for overall development. He called Sarvodaya society an ideal society and he wanted to establish the main goal of this society and form a society.

Sarvodaya is a Sanskrit term, which is comprised of two words - sarva (all) and udaya (uplift) – meaning 'the uplift of all', 'the welfare of all', 'universal uplift' or 'progress of all'. Gandhi's vision of Sarvodaya is good of every individual: religious, moral, social, political, and economic. He proposes Sarvodaya to achieve the integral development of every individual and establish a new society which is free from all social evils and ensure the good of all. So Sarvodaya based society is most important for progressing of society as well as nation.

Swaraj- The central principle of state governance is Swaraj. Gandhiji wanted to develop a society without state authority. In this state there would be no power exercising conflicting power. This society would be free from all forms of government control, both domestic and foreign. In fact, he meant by Swaraj a society formed on the basis of voluntary government

Trusteeship- Trusteeship is a principle of equal distribution of wealth. Gandhi talks about the equal distribution of wealth. In fact, he is not in favor of keeping property under the control of any state or in the hands of any private person for socio-economic development. Because according to him, we are all people in society, we are all created by the same God. So everyone should have equal rights in all things created by God. He talks about Trustee for the distribution of assets in any matter and talks about providing equality of assets through Trustee, which is actually a part of economic equality.

Democratic consciousness-

Gandhiji was actually an ideal democrat. He believed in democratic thought. He considered the people to be the real rulers of the country. However, by democracy, he emphasized the establishment of a Sarvodaya based society and Ramarajya. Gandhiji laid special emphasis on establishing a democratic society without state, without slaves, without caste, religion or color. He tried to introduce democratic consciousness among people of all sections of the society and to establish the society on democratic ideals. He also stressed on establishing democratic ideals among the students.

Self-reliance-

Gandhiji said that one of the important aspects of an ideal society is self-reliance. He said that we should all work as much as possible without depending on the government and trust ourselves. According to him, all students should learn to depend on the products they produce themselves. This for the reason, he emphasized on job-oriented education. He also told of us to rely more on the use of domestically produced products, which will increase the demand for domestic products; which is necessary for the country and the nation.

Economic Development-

Gandhiji laid special emphasis on the importance of economic equality and financial self-reliance in the development of the country. He introduced us to the concept of basic education by thinking about economic self-reliance. He made us realize that the impact of cottage industries on this plan is very effective among us. He took cottage industries as a basis for economic matters. According to him, cottage industries play an important role in the overall development of the village. Cottage industries play a special role in the development of the country and the nation, along with the improvement of individual life.

Conclusion: Gandhi was an ideal statesman. He discussed various aspects that are conducive to the development of the country and how we can get rid of various problems of a divided society. He presented before us how to improve social, economic and democratic thinking. Moreover, the role of his traditional education policy in solving various problems in the society cannot be denied. The close relationship between Gandhiji's education policy and social thoughts in the development of the present society can be easily understood. The nature of his thoughts is very broad in a present social system. It is easy to understand that Gandhiji's thought plays an important role in the socio-economic development and smooth running of the society. In his social system, he talks about all kinds of development, which is necessary for any ideal ruler.

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