



Mahatma Gandhi's Dreamt India

Ankit Swain

Introduction

"Generations to come will scarcely believe that such a man as this in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

These golden words by the great scientist, Albert Einstein referred to the only Mahatma on the earth - Mahatma Gandhi. If philosophy is wisdom then Mahatma Gandhi was our foremost philosopher. He had the wisdom of Socrates, the humility of St. Francis of Assisi, the mass appeal of Lenin, the saintliness of ancient Indian Rishis and above all the profound love of Buddha our Motherland India has given birth to a million of brave hearts and sacred minds who have relentlessly laid down their efforts and sacrificed their needs for the call of her. Mahatma Gandhi's name remains atop of this glorious pyramid. Mahatma Gandhi was considered as the father of Indian independence movement. While in India his obvious virtue, simplistic lifestyle endeared him to the people. Mahatma Gandhi was the epitome of humanism on this earth. Mahatma Gandhi had the dream of an ideal India - his dreams of India where he described India a nation, where all people irrespective of caste, creed, gender etc. will peacefully co-exist together.

Constituting India into a Gandhian Republic

After our Independence India was constituted into a "secular, democratic republic." By the 42nd Constitutional amendment of 1975, India was further constituted into a sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic. But it is a matter of shame rather than fame that the thinking which was written in our preamble and the Constitution remains elusive till today.

Mahatma Gandhi was once saying that "We should wipe away tears from every eye." We should be messengers of peace for our country and we should work and die for our country. Gandhiji's these ideas were constituted into a small idea and philosophy named "Gandhian Republic."

Some of the objectives or approach of the Gandhian republic are listed below :-

- (i) The administration of the state or nation should be decentralised and each district must have equal and every autonomy.
- (ii) The elections at every step should be the sole responsibility of the Election Commission. The Vigilance should look after the legislative, executive and judiciary affairs.
- (iii) The Election Commission, the Vigilance, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary and a Free Press should be the pillars of the democracy.
- (iv) The economic policy should be in such a way that it should support the holistic development of the people of India and should be distributed equally among the society for its upliftment.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to see India among the top countries of the world. After the Independence, Gandhi came out of the Indian National Congress (INC) and advised it to be social



service organisation working for the upliftment of the people. He even drafted a Constitution for the Lok Sevak Sangh. But the ever-hungry politicians were hungry for power in such a way that they did not pay heed to his advice and neglected it.

Gandhiji dreamt of such an India where every category of people - the rich and the poor, the Brahmins and the Shudras should live life together. There should be no discrimination in any sphere. Every people of India should feel it as their country. He dreamt of an India where there should be no political instability, no gender contradiction, every woman could walk freely in the midnight, no business of intoxicating drugs and drinks etc. He was in a view of an India which would be the centre of attraction of each community on earth.

Gandhi's Ideas on a Good Nation

Gandhi wanted a stabilised nation. Some of his approach for a good India were as follows :

JUSTICE; Social, economic and political

LIBERTY; of thought, expression, ideas and belief

EQUALITY; of status and opportunity and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY; of dignity of an individual and the integrity of the nation or the country.

Gandhi promulgated the ideas of Ahimsa (non-violence) and Satyagraha (fight for truth). Some of his ideas regarding these were :

- (i) Never hurt anyone.
- (ii) Be kind to your enemy.
- (iii) Do not tend to violence.
- (iv) Never be angry on your opponent, rather accept his anger.
- (v) Be sympathetic on the sufferings of your opponent.

Thus, for making the dreamt India of Mahatma Gandhi, there is no need of any drastic change in the constitution, rather only few amendments need to be made in it.

Conclusion :

"There should be complete harmony in the thought, word and deed of any human being and then only a country will function well."

This is what Gandhi once wrote in his "Young India" which shows how he was cared for the holistic development of the nation. He gave the world the precious values of Ahimsa and Satyagraha. Gandhi was truly a fountainhead of inspiration in the country. He fought for freedom and liberty of individual. According to him, "the greatest freedom should be occupied by the fraternity and humility." In India, there should be no violence, discrimination, no instability - only then can be realised the true dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and a Gandhian nation full of values and virtues can be established.