



## MAHATMA GANDHI VIEWS ON HUMAN PREDICAMENT

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## ABSTRACT

The Human Predicament provides a detailed examination of human predicament and emotions. Immortality and suicide have nuanced implications in light of this unfortunate situation. An ecological frame of reference for political action to change the economic and social trends now deepening the human predicament: overpopulation and continuing population growth, overconsumption by rich societies, resource depletion, environmental degradation, and inequitable distribution of wealth within and between societies. Certain points often overlooked include: the demographic contribution to environmental deterioration; climate disruption, global toxification and a decay of biodiversity and ecosystem services and economic growth of the rich, which hurts everyone in the long term. Perpetual economic growth is biophysically impossible, the culture gap impedes solutions and all the factors are intertwined. Hope comes from growing worldwide grassroots movements.

**KEYWORDS :** *Mahatma Gandhi and Human Predicament.*

## INTRODUCTION

The word 'Predicament' has shades of meanings, but the history of its etymology is as old as our culture. The word 'Predicament' is derived from the Late Latin word 'Praedicamentum' which means 'Predicated', 'Predicament' or 'Category'. The Latin word 'Praedicare' means 'To declare', 'Proclaim' 'Predicate'. Aristotle interpreted the word 'Predicament' as 'Category', 'Class' is an alone translation of Aristotle's Greek word 'Katagoria'. In Greek, the word 'Predicament' originally means "state of being", which makes sense considering the words that sound like predicate are all about states of being predict, or say what's going to happen in the future. 'Predicament' is believed to be an unpleasant state of being.

Predicament refers the character, status, or classification assigned by predication; specifically, category and condition, state, especially: a difficult, perplexing or trying situation.

The word predicament, which means an awkward or dangerous condition. The Human beings are in the predicament condition from the age of AP. Gradually the human beings were developed in various ways i.e., civilization. Food, mingled with beasts etc. But the people's life is in insecurity stage when even the man reached to the moon also. In this stage the statesman responding in their ways to reform the human society. If we observe the history. Gandhiji is in frontline to reform the society from the stage of predicament which is in India located.

Gandhi exclaimed in his autobiography "these will of course include experiments with non-violence, celibacy and other principles of conduct believed to be distinct from truth. But for me truth is sovereign principle, which includes memories other principles. This truth is not only truthfulness in word, but truthfulness in thought also, and not only the relative truth of our Conception, but the absolute truth the external principle that is good". According to Gandhiji, every citizen should follow to truth and faith on God in the only solution to predicament. But majority of people not following above mentioned.

Golden Principles Every. Indian should know above those themes. But they are neglecting. Hence, we are facing uncontrolled predicament.

## Gandhiji Views On Predicament

Gandhiji started predicament reform not only in India but also

in South Africa. He got so much of awareness in South Africa. Gandhiji Achieved the following in South Africa after bighting non-violent.

1. Established the National Indian organization to fight for the injustices.
2. Funding 'the' colonial - born Indian Educational Association.
3. Abolition of Annual Tax of 25 on the indentured of lives and nearly over ten thousand big imprisoned.

After a stay of three years Gandhi returned to India to take his wife and children also to South Africa. Gandhiji gave foremost priority to village uplift and abolition of untouchability. The three powerful weapons Gandhiji used during his fight for Independence were, civil disobedience movements, fasting and Satyagraha. Gandhiji always said to trust is a virtue. It is weakness that begets distrust. The Hindu Muslim unity was a craze for Gandhiji. Through those principles Gandhi tried to abolish predicament in India.

Mahatma Gandhi once said 'The World will live in peace, only when the Individuals composing it make up their minds to do so'. The above words were golden words not only for present but also for future to global people. The words mentioned conviction of Gandhiji Endorses or precedes the preamble to the constitution of UNICCO science wars being in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed" undoubtedly each and every person or we should say every citizen of the global family, right to be committed to peace in today's human predicament, caused by conflicts due to ideological extremism, religious fundamentalism, misguided, nationalism, Economic injustice and inequality, violation of human rights, suppression of freedoms, militarism of power politics, population explosion, racial and ethnic instincts etc.

Gandhi recognized, the potentiality of these various kinds of conflict as occasions to contemplate over the confirmed problems and also as opportunity to search peaceful means to resolve them, because of his positive attitude. He knows very well that the process of conflict resolution involved painstaking task of restructuring the present world by liberating human mind from dogmatism of various kinds such as economic and political barbarism, religious bigotry etc. To achieve simultaneously the negative aim of conflict resolution and the positive aim of establishing peace, Gandhi propounded his philosophy of peace. The need of ours is to proclaim again and again the significance of Gandhian pacifism to solve crucial problems of conflicts and violence.

To prevent structural violence, Gandhi proposed the theories with Ideals of satyagraha sarvodaya, swaraj, swadeshi, Bumiyachi talim, Decentralization of power, and wealth, trusteeship, social harmony and communal units, economic equality and enlightened majority etc., Gandhi approached has always been holistic as human life is a synthetic whole which cannot be divided into watertight compartment of social, religious, political life etc.

### Gandhiji's Principles And Solutions

The following diagram exhibits the salient features of Gandhian pacifism. Gandhi's philosophy of peace.

1. Moral Crisis:

Solution: Non-Violence, Ashram, Aamasakta karma.

2. Religious Fundamentalism:

Solution: Sarva Dharma Sambhava, Tolerance, respect towards all religions.

3. Educational Reform:

Solution: Nai – Talim Adult Education.

4. Social disturbance:

Solution: Removal of untouchability, communal unity, Sarvodaya, Upliftment of Women, Prohibition, service of backward classes and village sanitation.

5. Political conflicts:

Solution: Swaraj, Decentralization of power, Democracy of enlightened majority.

6. Economic problem:

Solution: Trusteeship, Swadeshi, Breadlabour Khadi and Village Industries, Decentralization of wealth eleven vows or Ekadashavrata also recommends the solution mentioned above and thus present a constructive programme proposed by Gandhi.

Once again it underlines, (1) Removal of Untouchability, (2) Prohibition, (3) Upliftment of women, (4) Communal Unity, (5) Service of backward class, (6) Village Sanitation, (7) National language, (8) Basic Education, (9) Adult Education, (10) Village industries. Gandhiji assert that besides Individual endeavour corporate actions are also needed. So, he established 'Ashram', where people could be incited in vows.

### Gandhiji's Contribution On Predicament

The most fundamental of his philosophy of peace is ahimsa or non-violence which is law of love, life and creation as opposed to violence or himsa, the cause of hatred, death and destruction. His approach is ethical, as he believes that moral degeneration is the root cause of all evils including conflicts. So, he recommends acquisition of moral value such as truthfulness non-violence, or love. Self-control forgiveness, non-violence, or love. Self-control Forgiveness, non-enmity or friendliness, compassion, mercy etc.

Assimilation of values in one's character and their expression in conduct is required to avoid conflict and this in turn as possible through alvakening of conscience at personal, social, national and global levels. Gandhi proposed and adopted satyagraha as more equivalent to war and conflict.

Awareness and a weakening of creative qualities must be a part of education policy and curriculum. The forgoing outlines of Gandhi's philosophy of peace Endorses the truism that Gandhi is one of the very relevant precursors of conflict resolution movement with his comprehensible philosophy of peace based on the psychology of human nature, awareness of social relatives and knowledge of economic and political system and situation.

### CONCLUSION

Mahatma Gandhi is respected today all over the world as a champion of human rights and human dignity. He became a legend in his own life time. He freed the Indian labouress in South Africa from a system of slavery. He resisted discrimination based on colour and race. Even in India, he

held the view that practice of untouchability is a crime against Humanity. He Nursed and tended the destitute and the sick.

Gandhi was the first in human history to extend the principle of non-violence from the Individual to the social and political plane. He enriched politics with ethics. When we look at things in India. Today, we should hang our heads in shame and wonder what happened to the ideals of simplicity, humility, truth and love that were enshrined in his life and were preached and practiced by him. We have to remind ourselves of Peace S. Buck; Massage, oh. India, dare to be worthy of your Gandhi". Because every Indian should remember and follow Gandhi principles, it is very easy to solve predicament in India. It is very essential response of every Indian citizen. Then only we have abolished predicament wo... India.

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