

Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural society: its flow

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Abstract: -

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was a freedom fighter and social reformer. The contribution of his work means that he is known as the 'Mahatma' of the common man. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is a fitting work a name as his ideas still guide understanding in the 21st century. The transmission of knowledge from one generation to the next requires the socialization of cultural structures through education. According to Gandhi, the aim of education should be to teach and train to achieve moral and socially just goals in life. The vision of Gandhiji on education seems to be relevant throughout the world's 21st century.

The revival of rural home industries under small-scale industries and providing incentive grants will create employment opportunities for lakhs of youth in the country. Villages should be looked at as a source of supply to meet daily needs. With the creation of the village industry, cheaper and quality products will be available than the market prices. The main motive of big business is to make a profit and they do not expect millions of jobs. The underlying concept of both the Nai Talim and the Village Industries Program was rooted in opposition to mechanization in the big city. Centralization of power in the hands of a handful of people in India is not fair to the country.

Keywords: - Importance of decentralization, Fundamental principle of development, Concept of Gramswarajya

Introduction:

In today's 21st century, many educationists and professional social workers have made outstanding contributions to thinking and introspection about education in terms of professionalism and pragmatism. But Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts and expansion in the field of education are believed to be rational and intellectual. It is a generalized statement of the guiding principles of educators in schools, communities, and society, as well as an evaluation of their philosophy of goals, methods, and meanings of their educational thinking. Mahatma Gandhi's ideas in a positive energy society are a guide to academics, customer satisfaction, service, and various fields of politics, community, and economics as well as industrialists, and scientists.

Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of education is the study of general and fundamental questions of existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind and language, while his synthesis is based on idealism, naturalism and pragmatism.

Importance of decentralization:-

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on small-scale industries, mechanization, village industries, and decentralization of home industries are still equally important and valuable for the country. The concept behind Gramodyog Yojana is that there is a capital shortage due to India's huge poverty problem. Therefore, setting up small-scale industries in rural areas which require less capital will help people to get employment. Rural industries will be

supplied raw materials from the villager at low cost. Big business is capitalist in nature. Their sole purpose is to make a profit. but There has not been an increase in rural employment. Mahatma Gandhi recognized the economy of Indians and considered villages to be the center of India. The foundation of the Indian economy is the village industry. Which makes a significant contribution to the national income of India. For the self-sufficient development of the village, misuse of machinery should be avoided without harming the valuable nature. There is no problem in using modern machinery and tools while developing the village industry. But they should not be used as a means of exploiting others. A wave of small-scale industries starting from villages will create large industrial rings, and strengthen the base of the economy.

Due to Mahatma Gandhi's deep study of the Indian economy, he has convinced of the importance of decentralization in village industries in the country. Narayan Agarwal, a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, designed Gandhi Yojana (Gandhian Plan) in 1944 based on Gandhian ideology. inspired by Gandhiji's thoughts, he presented economic decentralization while giving importance to rural development, small-scale industries, and cottage industries while avoiding village industries, employment, and social polarization.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, the concentration of wealth in the country can be prevented through the decentralization of the country's wealth. Economic, social, and political disparities in the religious community of the country can hinder decentralization. The equipment and capital of the village industry that Gandhi envisioned in decentralization were of a primary nature, which could be used in small industries in the village. When considering the decentralization of Mahatma Gandhi, it is clear that he believed that the decentralization of industries would become an effective tool for realizing the dream of self-government in the country as it would create an equitable distribution system and prevent the concentration of wealth.

Fundamental principles of development:-

While understanding Mahatma Gandhi's basic principles of development, one has to consider the country's self-sufficient villages, basic education system, indigenization, and self-sufficiency. Gandhiji's philosophy of education is based on his metaphysical and moral ideas. His whole philosophy and work of development are based on the principles of 'Truth' and 'Ahimsa'. Mahatma Gandhi gave the message 'Go to the village' to preserve the value of the development. The background behind it is that the social system in the village can become socially, politically, and economically self-reliant.

The importance of the rural economy has been highlighted in the basic principle of development by Mahatma Gandhi. In rural development, he considered it important to have self-sufficient villages in terms of productivity, investment, capital, and employment in the agricultural sector. According to Mahatma Gandhi, to achieve rural development in the country, small enterprises need to be self-reliant. The industries of the country will become self-reliant due to the demand for domestically produced products due to the Swadeshi

movement. It will increase the national income of the country and the development of the country will be achieved.

Concept of Gramswarajya:-

According to Mahatma Gandhi, social, political, religious, and economic spheres should first be coordinated to create the concept of Gramswarajya. If today's Situation First, India is still known as a country of villages. Mahatma Gandhi asserted that if India wants to develop, it is inevitable to develop the villages first.

In Mahatma Gandhi's concept system of Gramswarajya, decentralization, self-sufficiency, rural business, literacy, adult education, women's emancipation, cooperative farming, elimination of untouchability, labour dignity, economic equality, political independence, small-scale industrial growth, etc. have been emphasized. An egalitarian society is expected in the concept of Gramswarajya. Small-scale and cottage industries will make the villages self-sufficient and provide employment to the people and improve their standard of living.

Conclusion:-

Looking at the socio-political and economic situation in rural India today, small-scale and cottage industries have collapsed or closed down. Today's villages are far from being self-sufficient and have become increasingly dependent on cities because they are loosely connected to cities. Along with the urban areas, the unemployment rate has also increased in rural areas. Due to many reasons like lack of economic and social facilities, ill health, poverty, corruption, etc., the poor condition of Indian villages can be seen. In this background, the concept of village development mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi still serves as a guide.

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