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## Mahatma Gandhi: Progenitor of the Concept of Sustainable Development

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On 2nd October, 1869, the coastal city of Porbandar in Gujarat, a Harappan relic, and the birthplace of Sudama, the friend of Lord Krishna, witnessed the birth of a child who was to change the destiny of Porbandar, and of India. The child was none other than Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Porbandar is now known the world over for being the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi played a significant role in India's independence and became the champion of the cause of peace and non-violence. His birthday is now celebrated as the International Day of Non-Violence by the United Nations and he is remembered by one and all in India as the Father of our Nation.

Gandhi's teachings on non-violence were not limited to conflicts between human beings but also highlighted the need for living in harmony with Nature and Natural Resources. His teachings are therefore even

more relevant today, at a time when the world is grappling with an imminent environmental crisis in the form of global warming and climate change.

On 2nd October 2014, Mahatma Gandhi's 145th birthday, the Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi held a broom in his hand and led the country for adopting Gandhi's vision of a *Swacch Bharat*. When the Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy swept the roads clean, not only was the world awe struck, it also served as a reminder to all Indians about the vision and values of Mahatma Gandhi that are entrusted to every Indian, coming from all sections of the society. During his struggle for independence, after Gandhi travelled to different parts of India, he made an observation that Swaraj or independence will have no value for India if we do not improve our dirty habits. He was referring to the lack of adequate toilets and sanitation facilities mainly in

rural India and the resulting open defecation that he witnessed.

Throughout the freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi kept reminding his followers of the deep rooted connection between Swaraj and sanitation. His quest for cleanliness and sanitation did not obviously conclude with India's independence. While addressing the partition refugees at the Kurukshetra camp in 1947, Gandhi did not forget to remind them that the cleanliness and sanitation of their refugee camp was in their own hands and that they must make every effort to keep the camp clean and hygienic.

About a century ago, in 1909, Mahatma Gandhi had already envisioned and identified the insatiable and unending pursuit of material pleasure and development in the Western Society as a threat to the Planet and its Resources. In his writings compiled in the *Hind Swaraj*, Mahatma Gandhi had warned

Western Society of the ill-effects that their over-consumptive lifestyle could bring on the Planet. He also appealed to his countrymen to not remain trapped by the thought of material gains.

Warning against the destructive development model adopted by the West, Mahatma Gandhi had noted, “God forbid that India should ever take to industrialisation after the manner of the West. The economic imperialism of a single tiny island kingdom is today keeping the world in chains. If an entire nation of 300 million took to similar economic exploitation, it would strip the world bare like a locusts.” It is indeed this very Western model of development, which depends heavily on burning coal and petroleum, which has resulted in global warming and related consequences in the present day. This speaks of Mahatma Gandhi’s remarkable vision and understanding of the relationship between society and environment.

Mahatma Gandhi was also a very strong advocate of simple living and high thinking. He did not just preach this but also practiced it in his daily life. Along with this, he worked for every section of the society and believed in inclusive development, which is for all and not just for a chosen few. His contribution towards

highlighting the plight of Dalits in India, especially through the publication of the weekly journal *Harijan*, has gone a long way in addressing such challenges in our society.

In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development of the United Nations published a report titled *Our Common Future*. The Report, for the first time, put forward and defined the concept of sustainable development as that development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. According to this Report, sustainable development can be achieved by finding a balance between economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Since all this has already been demonstrated by Mahatma Gandhi through his life and teachings, the *Our Common Future Report* is but a Eulogy of the Father of our Nation. It is not surprising therefore, to see Mahatma Gandhi’s quotations being used as campaign headlines by environmental activists worldwide. His quotation, the world has enough for every man’s need but not enough for every man’s greed, has become a global call for sustainability and sustainable development.

A practitioner of non-violence and truth, Mahatma Gandhi lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community and wore traditional Indian dress or khadi, woven with yarn which was hand spun on a charkha by himself. The Charkha was a symbol of self-dependency and decentralization and represented the act of local production and local consumption. The latter is necessary for keeping a minimal ecological footprint and avoiding much harm to the environment.

Mahatma Gandhi ate simple vegetarian food, and undertook long fasts as means of both self-purification and social protest. He also emphasized on maintaining good health, hygiene and sanitation through his own life. It was therefore very appropriate when Mahatma Gandhi responded to a question on what message does he want to pass on to the next generation. “My life is my message”, he had promptly responded.

Mahatma Gandhi had put forward his various thoughts on different aspects of the environment. Many of these were visionary observations and are being realized in the present day. For instance, he had noted how clean air is becoming a scarce resource and soon clean air may not remain freely available. He had therefore

forewarned, “Anyone who fouls the air by spitting about carelessly, throwing refuse and rubbish, or otherwise dirtying the ground, sins against man and nature”. In modern day India, clean air has indeed become a scarce resource and our automobiles and industries continue to pollute the air with increasing impunity each day. Mahatma Gandhi was of the opinion that bad air is even more harmful than bad water.

Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi had highlighted how water, air and grains are the three basic foods required by every human being on a daily basis. These resources were to be therefore given utmost care. Gandhi was also a strong advocate of natural healing and nature cure. He attempted to invoke the *panch tatwas* and create a natural cure system which could be made accessible to every Indian citizen who may not be able to afford Western medicines. Throughout his life, Mahatma Gandhi advocated the principle of sustainable development and called for harmony between society, development and environment. His simple and minimalist lifestyle has inspired millions of

global citizens for walking on the path of sustainable development.

One of the last notes left behind by Mahatma Gandhi in 1948 is also referred to as Gandhi’s Talisman. It is perhaps, the single most important message for ensuring sustainable development of the world community. The Talisman is directed at everyone and especially towards those who need to make a development related decision which may have a considerable impact on the society. This is how it reads, “I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest person whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you are going to take is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to *swaraj* for the hungry and spiritually starving millions? Then you will find your doubts and yourself, melt away.”

Mahatma Gandhi is perhaps one of the first modern environmentalist of India and champion of the cause of promoting sustainable development. His life is indeed a message that he has left for the entire world, in an attempt to promote sustainable living and lifestyles with minimal impact on our common environment.

The year 2019 will mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi. It will also mark five years of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or the Clean India Campaign which is led from the front by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has provided every Indian with an opportunity to work towards fulfilling the dream and vision of Mahatma Gandhi. It is the responsibility of all of us to take necessary steps for ensuring cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation around us at all times. It is only after achieving 100% cleanliness and sanitation that we would have paid our real tribute to the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.