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Gandhi: Peace from Harmony

Nonviolence is Golden Rule. Golden Rule is Nonviolence

Truth is God, Gandhi

GLOBAL HARMONY ASSOCIATION (GHA)
GANDHI VIDYA MANDIR, INDIA
GLOBAL PEACE FOUNDATION, INDIA
NATIONAL GANDHI MUSEUM, INDIA
HARMONIOUS CIVILIZATION SPIRITUAL CULTURE

Mahatma Gandhi:
Nonviolence (harmony, peace) is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction. Nonviolence is not the inheritance of reward, it is always heroism. Nonviolence is the law of our life.

Mahatma Gandhi:
Nonviolence Starting Point. Spherons' Genetics and Statistics.
GANDHICA

Dedicated
To Gandhi 150th Birth Anniversary, October 2, 2019 and
the GHA 17th anniversary on February 15, 2020

By
The GHA 82 coauthors of the 25 countries
New Delhi
2019
The real difficulty is that people have no idea of what education truly is. We assess the value of education in the same manner as we assess the value of land or of shares in the stock-exchange market. We want to provide only such education as would enable the student to earn more. We hardly give any thought to the improvement of the character of the educated. The girls, we say, do not have to earn; so why should they be educated? As long as such ideas persist there is no hope of our ever knowing the true value of education. (M. K. Gandhi True Education on the NCTE site)
“Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of humanity, it is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man, Non-violence is not the inheritance of cowardice, it is always heroism. Non-violence is the law of our life.” - Gandhiji
'TO GIVE MILLIONS A KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH IS TO ENSLAVE THEM ... THAT, BY RECEIVING ENGLISH EDUCATION, WE HAVE ENSLAVED THE NATION’. AFTER HE DECLARED THAT ‘REAL FREEDOM WILL COME ONLY WHEN WE FREE OURSELVES OF THE DOMINATION OF WESTERN EDUCATION, WESTERN CULTURE AND WESTERN WAY OF LIVING WHICH HAVE BEEN INGRAINED IN US... EMANCIPATION FROM THIS CULTURE WOULD MEAN REAL FREEDOM FOR US’.
Gandhi was also of the opinion that manual work should not be seen as something inferior to mental work. He felt that the work of the craftsman or labourer should be the ideal model for the ‘good life’. Schools which were based around productive work where that work was for the benefit of all were, therefore, carrying out education of the whole person – mind, body and spirit.
Gandhi valued self-sufficiency and autonomy. These were vital for his vision of an independent India made up of autonomous village communities to survive.
Gandhi stated that, ‘A teacher who teaches from textbooks does not impart originality to his pupils’. He was against the whole and sole of curriculum and textbook. It denied the state the power to decide what teachers taught and what they did in the classroom. He stressed on autonomy of the teacher but it was, above all, a libertarian approach to schooling that transferred power from the state to the village.
It encouraged individual as well as reliant on co-operation between individuals. His perception of basic education was an ideal society consisting of small, self-reliant communities with his ideal citizen being an industrious, self-respecting and generous individual living in a small cooperative community. The relation between teacher and taught was well established. He wanted all-round development of children rather than single aspect.
A teacher who establishes rapport with the taught, becomes one with them, learns more from them than he teaches them. He who learns nothing from his disciples is, in my opinion, worthless. Whenever I talk with someone I learn from him. I take from him more than I give him. In this way, a true teacher regards himself as a student of his students. If you will teach your pupils with this attitude, you will benefit much from them. (Talk to Khadi Vidyalaya Students, Sevagram, Sevak, 15 February 1942 CW 75, p. 269)