

SKBU JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY
PEER REVIEWED

**GANDHI'S AHIMSA AND THE NATURAL WORLD: A PHILOSOPHICAL
REFLECTION ON HIS LOVE FOR NATURE AND INDUSTRIAL CRITIQUE**

Sk. Hasibul

Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence, or ahimsa, is often interpreted in political and ethical contexts, but it also represents a profound ecological consciousness. This paper explores how Gandhi's commitment to non-violence (*Ahimsa*) extends beyond human relationships to encompass nature and all living beings. Central to this ecological perspective is his critique of industrialization, which he viewed as a force that alienates humans from the natural world, promotes greed, and causes environmental degradation. Gandhi believed in a life of simplicity, self-sufficiency, and minimal consumption—principles that inherently reduce harm to nature. His vision of trusteeship places moral responsibility on individuals and communities to care for the earth and preserve its resources for future generations. By framing non-violence as a way of life that includes respect for the environment, Gandhi offers a timeless critique of modern consumer culture and a hopeful model for sustainable living. This paper examines Gandhi's interconnected views on non-violence, industrialization, simplicity, and ecological stewardship, arguing that his philosophy is not only relevant but urgently needed in the face of today's environmental crises.

Keywords: Mahatma Gandhi, Non-violence (*Ahimsa*), Critique of Industrialization, Trusteeship, Nature, Simple Life.