

THE GITA AND SATYAGRAHA

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TOLERANCE

- Tolerance implies considering other faiths as inferior to one's own. Ahimsa implies having equal respect for every religious faith admitting the imperfections. After obtaining the full vision of Truth, we become one with God because Truth is the another name of God.
- A truth seeker is aware of his imperfections. A religion will be imperfect if the follower of that particular religion is imperfect. It is subject to evolution and reinterpretation which will help to attain Truth or God.
- We should be aware of the defects or imperfections of our faiths and we should try to make these correct. We should accept both positive and negative aspects of religions and accept that religions and faiths are equally valid. At the same time we must respect all religions equally and should try to adopt acceptable aspects of other faiths to our own faith.
- We all know that soul is one but there are many bodies created by god. A tree has many branches and leaves but they belong to the same trunk. Like that there is one tree and perfect religion but the different religions we have are founded by human beings.
- The way an imperfect man understand religion is imperfect and what he says also to be interpreted by others will be imperfect. It is difficult to say who is right or wrong because everyone is correct from his own point of view. Here comes the necessity for tolerance which suggests we should have equal concern for other's faith as we have for our own faith.
- Cultivating the quality of Tolerance will keep us apart from fanaticism. Fanaticism creates barriers between our own faith and other's faith. But tolerance rubs the barriers between faiths of different people belong to different religions. Tolerance does not create distinctive but it provides an equal eye for people to consider everything equally.