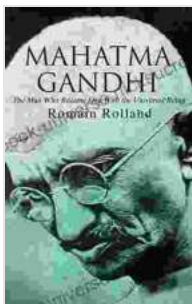


Biography of the Famous Indian Leader: Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi, was a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement and a global advocate for nonviolent civil disobedience. Born into a devout Hindu family in Porbandar, Gujarat, on October 2, 1869, Gandhi's journey to becoming one of the most influential figures of the 20th century was marked by remarkable personal growth, intellectual exploration, and unwavering dedication to his principles.



Mahatma Gandhi – The Man Who Became One With the Universal Being: Biography of the Famous Indian

Leader by Mary Beacock Fryer

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 2357 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Print length : 104 pages



Early Life and Education

Gandhi's early life was shaped by the strong religious and cultural values of his family. He received his primary education in Porbandar and Rajkot, where he showed promise as a bright and inquisitive student. In 1888, at the age of 18, he traveled to London to study law, fulfilling his father's

wishes. During his time in England, Gandhi encountered Western ideas and philosophies, which influenced his later thinking and worldview.

South Africa: The Crucible of Nonviolence

After completing his legal studies in 1891, Gandhi returned to India and briefly practiced law in Bombay. However, his destiny lay elsewhere. In 1893, he accepted a contract to work as a lawyer in South Africa, where he would spend the next 21 years.

It was in South Africa that Gandhi faced firsthand the harsh realities of racial discrimination and oppression. He witnessed the indignities and injustices faced by the Indian community under the apartheid system. This experience profoundly impacted Gandhi and led him to develop his philosophy of nonviolent resistance, known as Satyagraha.

Satyagraha, meaning "holding onto truth," is based on the principles of nonviolence, truth, and love. Gandhi believed that through peaceful protest and civil disobedience, individuals could challenge unjust laws and systems without resorting to violence or hatred. He organized nonviolent campaigns against discriminatory laws, such as the poll tax and the pass laws, which restricted the movement of Indians.

Return to India and the Independence Movement

In 1915, Gandhi returned to India, a seasoned activist with a clear vision for his homeland. He joined the Indian National Congress, the largest political organization in India, and quickly rose through the ranks. Gandhi's leadership and advocacy for nonviolent resistance resonated with the Indian people, who were yearning for freedom from British colonial rule.

Under Gandhi's guidance, the Indian National Congress launched a series of nonviolent campaigns against British rule. The Salt March in 1930, which protested the British monopoly on salt production, was a pivotal moment in the independence movement. Gandhi's arrest and subsequent imprisonment sparked widespread civil disobedience and international condemnation of British rule.

Partition and Independence

As the independence movement gained momentum, tensions between Hindus and Muslims in India escalated. Gandhi worked tirelessly to promote communal harmony and prevent the partition of the country. However, his efforts were unsuccessful, and in 1947, British India was partitioned into two independent nations: India and Pakistan.

Gandhi was deeply saddened by the partition and the violence that accompanied it. He dedicated his remaining years to promoting peace and reconciliation between the two nations.

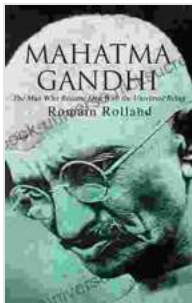
Assassination and Legacy

On January 30, 1948, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist who opposed Gandhi's pacifism and his efforts to improve relations with Muslims. Gandhi's death sent shockwaves around the world and plunged India into mourning.

Mahatma Gandhi's legacy extends far beyond his role in India's independence movement. He is remembered as a champion of nonviolence, peace, and social justice. His teachings and principles have inspired countless individuals and movements around the world, including Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela.

Mahatma Gandhi's image remains an enduring symbol of peace and resistance. His birth anniversary, October 2, is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday in India.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi, was a towering figure of the 20th century, whose life and teachings continue to inspire and guide people worldwide. Through his unwavering commitment to nonviolence, truth, and love, Gandhi led India to independence, promoted peace and reconciliation, and left a lasting legacy of hope and compassion for generations to come.



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