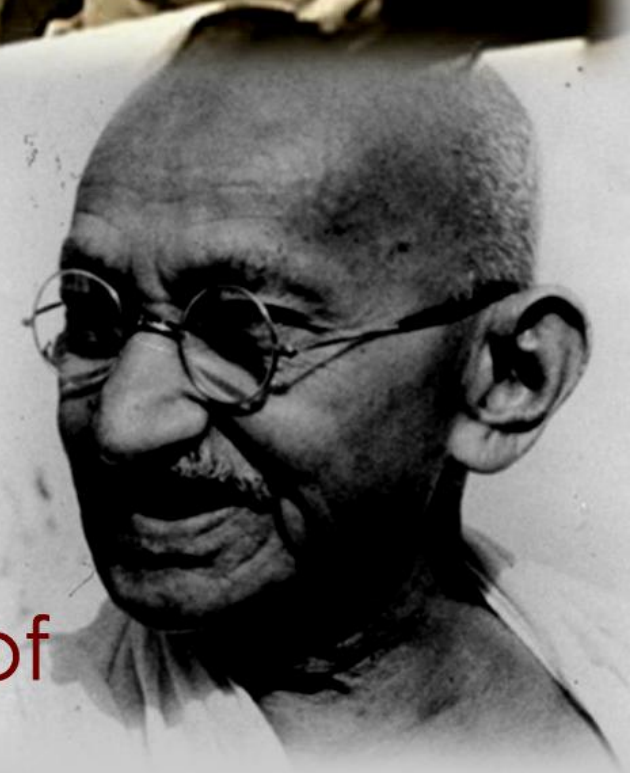
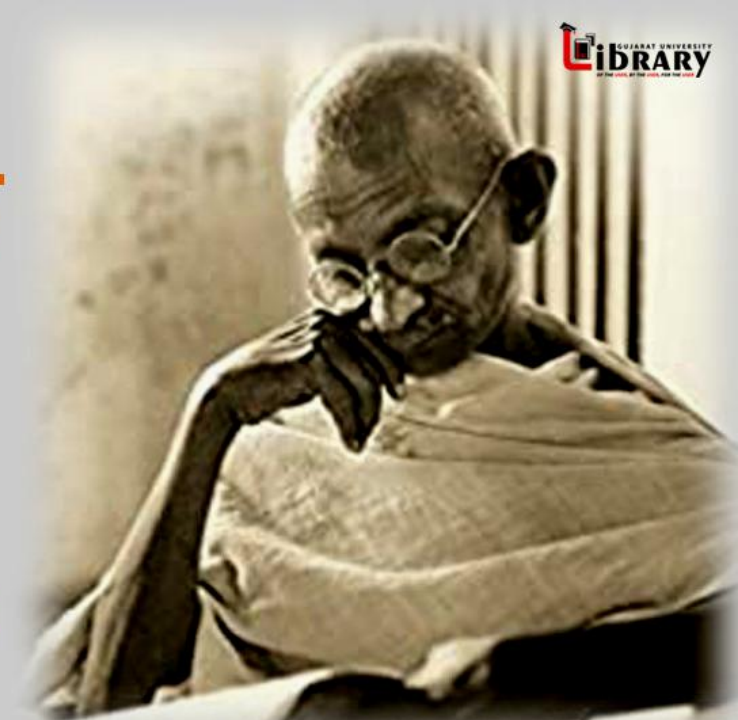




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A Virtual Exhibition on Life Journey of  
**Mahatma Gandhiji**

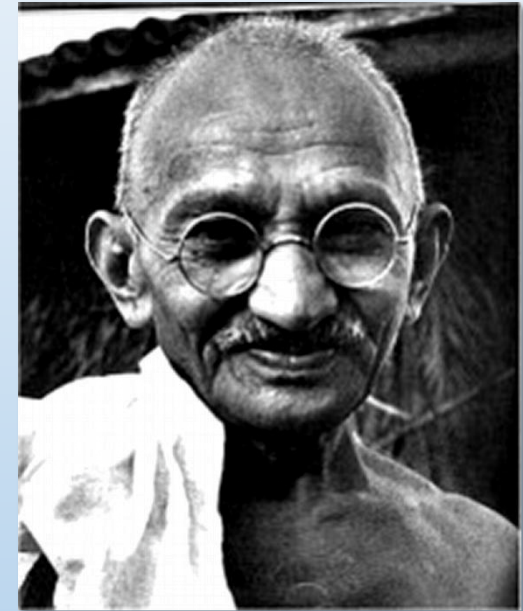
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# Mahatma Gandhi Father of the Nation



**Mahatma Gandhi's** life and methods of struggle impact people now also. As we know that the greatness of a man is realised when his life influences people to change for the better, And so was Mahatma Gandhi's life. After decades of his death, on reading about him, people drastically changed their lives for better.



Mahatma Gandhi was the primary leader of India's independence movement and also the architect of a form of non-violent civil disobedience that would influence the world. Until Gandhi was assassinated in 1948, his life and teachings inspired activists including Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela. Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of India's non-violent independence movement against British rule and in South Africa who advocated for the civil rights of Indians. Born in Porbandar, India, Gandhi studied law and organized boycotts against British institutions in peaceful forms of civil disobedience.



# Mahatma Gandhi : Early Life



**Born: 2 October 1869 Porbandar**

**Died: 30 January 1948 (aged 78) New Delhi, India**

**Cause of death: Assassination (gunshot)**

**Monuments: Raj Ghat, Gandhi Smriti**

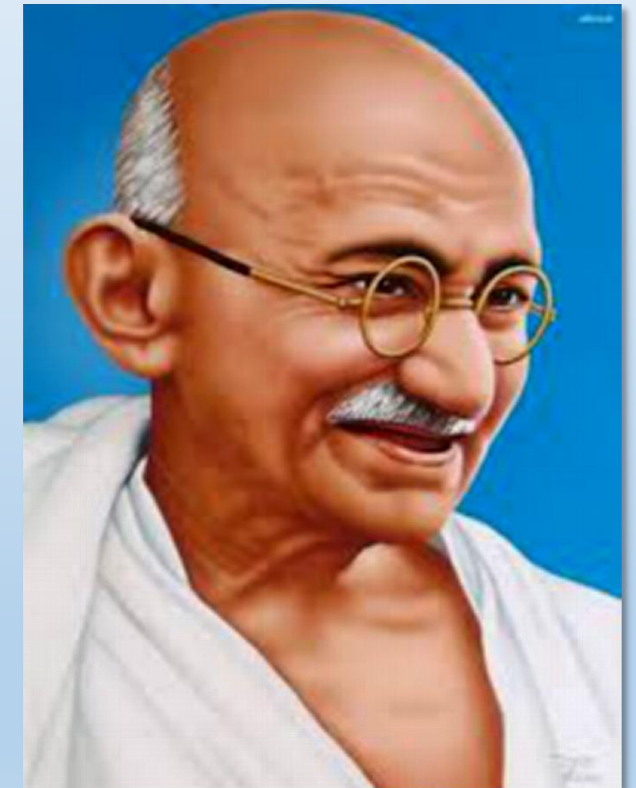
**Other names: Mahatma Gandhi, Bapu ji, Gandhi ji, M. K. Gandhi**

**Citizenship :Indian**

**Alma mater: University College London (LL.B.) Inner Temple**

**Occupation: Lawyer ,Politician ,Activist ,Writer**

**Years active: 1893–1948**





# Mahatma Gandhi : Early Life



**Era : British Raj**

**Known for : Indian Independence Movement, Nonviolent resistance**

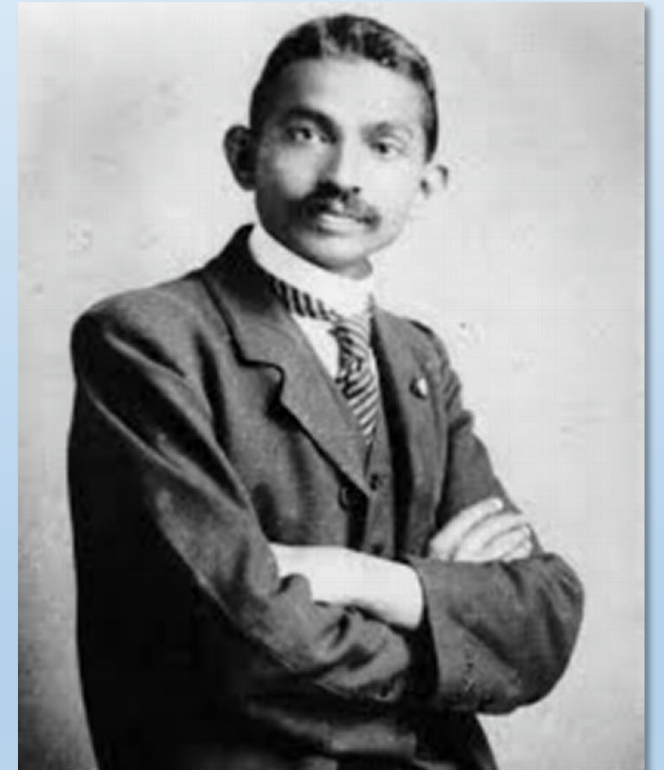
**Notable work : The Story of My Experiments with Truth**

**Office : President of the Indian National Congress**

**Term : 1924–1925**

**Political party : Indian National Congress**

**Movement : Indian independence movement**





# Mahatma Gandhi : Early Life



**Spouse(s) : Kasturba Gandhi**

**Children : Harilal Gandhi,  
Manilal Gandhi,  
Ramdas Gandhi  
Devdas Gandhi**

**Parents : Karamchand Gandhi (father)  
Putlibai Gandhi (mother)**

**"The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others." - Mahatma Gandhi**





# Mahatma Gandhi Family background



- He was born on 2 October, 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat. His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi and mother's name was Putlibai. At the age of 13, Mahatma Gandhi was married to Kasturba which is an arranged marriage. They had four sons namely Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas and Devdas. She supported all the endeavors of her husband until her death in 1944.
- His father was Dewan or Chief Minister of Porbandar, the capital of a small principality in Western British India (Now Gujarat State). Mahatma Gandhi was the son of his father's fourth wife Putlibai, who belonged to an affluent Vaishnava family. Let us tell you that in his earlier days, he was deeply influenced by the stories of Shravana and Harishchandra as they reflected the importance of truth.



# Mahatma Gandhi Education



**When Gandhi was 9 years old he went to a local school at Rajkot and studied the basics of arithmetic, history, geography, and languages. At the age of 11, he went to a high school in Rajkot. Because of his wedding, at least about one year, his studies were disturbed and later he joined and completed his schooling. He joined Samaldas college in Bhavnagar in 1888 at Gujarat. Later, one of his family friend Mavji Dave Joshi to pursue further studies i.e. law in London. Gandhiji was not satisfied with the studies at Samaldas College and so he became excited by the London proposal and managed to convince his mother and wife.**

**In the year 1888, Mahatma Gandhi left for London to study law. Thereafter 10 days of arrival, he joined the Inner Temple, one of the four London Law colleges and studied and practiced law. In London, he also joined a Vegetarian Society and introduced to Bhagavad Gita by some of his vegetarian friends. Later, Bhagavad Gita set an impression and influenced his life.**



# Mahatma Gandhi At South Africa



**Mahatma Gandhi obtained a one-year contract to perform legal services in South Africa. In April 1893, he sailed for Durban in the South African state of Natal. In May, 1893 he went to South Africa to work as a lawyer. There he had first-hand experience of racial discrimination when he was thrown out of the first-class apartment of the train despite holding the first-class ticket because it was reserved for white people only and no Indian or black was allowed to travel in the first class. This incident had a serious effect on him and he decided to protest against racial discrimination. He further observed that this type of incident was quite common against his fellow Indians who were derogatorily referred to as coolies. Upon his first appearance in a Durban courtroom, Gandhi was asked to remove his turban. He refused and left the court instead. The Natal Advertiser mocked him in print as “an unwelcome visitor.”**





# Mahatma Gandhi Believe in Simplicity



- **Simplicity is the second most heroic quality that Gandhi demonstrated. Gandhi believed in living a simple life.**
- **He wanted a simple life, with only the necessities that he needed.**
- **Even though he was a barrister (a lawyer), he had no arrogance. He dressed like a poor person and he only wore clothes that were homespun, made out of khadi (cotton).**
- **He was a vegetarian and then became a fruitarian; many days he would go without eating and would not complain.**
- **He was also a man of truth because everything he did and said, he did it with truth. Because he believed in truth, he wrote a book titled, "*The Story of My Experiments with Truth*"**



# Mahatma Gandhi

## Role in Indian Independence



- In 1915, Gandhiji returned to India permanently and joined the Indian National Congress with Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his mentor.
- Gandhi's first major achievement was in 1918 when he led the Champaran and Kheda agitations of Bihar and Gujarat. He also led Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Swaraj and Quit-India movement against the British government.
- Gandhi identified his overall method of non-violent action as Satyagraha. Gandhiji's Satyagraha influenced eminent personalities such as Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther in their struggle for freedom, equality and social justice. Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha was based on true principles and non-violence.



# Mahatma Gandhi Champaran Satyagraha



**Mahatma Gandhi's first major achievement came in 1917 with the Champaran agitation in Bihar. The Champaran agitation pitted the local peasantry against their largely British landlords who were backed by the local administration. The peasantry was forced to grow Indigofera, a cash crop for Indigo dye whose demand had been declining over two decades, and were forced to sell their crops to the planters at a fixed price. Unhappy with this, the peasantry appealed to Gandhi at his ashram in Ahmedabad. Pursuing a strategy of nonviolent protest, Gandhi took the administration by surprise and won concessions from the authorities.**

**In 1918, Kheda was hit by floods and famine and the peasantry was demanding relief from taxes. Gandhi moved his headquarters to Nadiad,[98] organising scores of supporters and fresh volunteers from the region, the most notable being Vallabhbhai Patel.[99] Using non-co-operation as a technique, Gandhi initiated a signature campaign where peasants pledged non-payment of revenue even under the threat of confiscation of land. A social boycott of mamlatdars and talatdars (revenue officials within the district) accompanied the agitation. Gandhi worked hard to win public support for the agitation across the country. For five months, the administration refused but finally in end-May 1918, the Government gave way on important provisions and relaxed the conditions of payment of revenue tax until the famine ended. In Kheda, Vallabhbhai Patel represented the farmers in negotiations with the British, who suspended revenue collection and released all the prisoners**





# Mahatma Gandhi Non Co-operation Movement



The non-cooperation movement was launched on 5th September 1920 by the Indian National Congress (INC) under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In September 1920, in Congress session in Calcutta, the party introduced the Non-Cooperation programme.

In March 1920, he issued a manifesto declaring a doctrine of the non-violent non-cooperation movement. Gandhi, through this manifesto, wanted people to:

- Adopt swadeshi principles.
- Adopt swadeshi habits including hand spinning & weaving.
- Work for the eradication of untouchability from society.

Mahatma Gandhi travelled across the nation in 1921 explaining the tenets of the movement.





# Mahatma Gandhi Dandi yatra

(12<sup>th</sup> March To 6<sup>th</sup> April 1930)



On March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi embarked a historic Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat's Ahmedabad to the village of Dandi in the state's coastal area to protest against the steep tax the British levied on salt. The significant march came to be known as Dandi March or Salt March, also referred as the Dandi Satyagraha. The Salt March was a 24-day Salt March, which was non-violent in nature, is historically significant as it led to the mass Civil Disobedience Movement.

Upon reaching the seashore in Dandi, Mahatma Gandhi broke the law by producing illegal salt. This later turned into a mass civil disobedience movement throughout India as millions broke salt laws by either making salt or buying illegal salt. The Salt March got national and international recognition and shook the Britishers with its non-violent nature. It got massive press coverage and drew the world's attention towards the Indian Independence Movement.





# Bravery of Mahatma Gandhi



- Bravery is another quality that describes Mahatma Gandhi.
- Gandhi did many big things that show how brave he was.
- The first example of his brave work was the Dandi March.
- The Dandi March was an Indian march led by Gandhi for salt.
- This was the first act of opposition towards the British and the beginning of the movement to get India's independence. Gandhi broke the Salt Law made by the British and was imprisoned for many years. The Dandi March, with more than enough Indians and with the support of Gandhi, diminished the Salt Tax that people had to pay.
- Gandhi was also very brave to fight for his country on his own and also to sacrifice himself. Many times he got beaten up by the British people, but he did not say one word. He did not execute any type of violent behavior towards them. This is because he was a strong believer in nonviolence.
- Lastly, Gandhi showed bravery by doing what he believed was right. He believed that things can be done with love and not war, which definitely results in peace. He believed in his own principles for many years till he died, and he fought for India believing that the only way to end the hatred and war is through peace and love. For that reason, Gandhi is a true hero to all because of his bravery and what he did for India's independence.



# Mahatma Gandhi Quit India Movement



**In August 1942, Gandhiji started the 'Quit India Movement' and decided to launch a mass civil disobedience movement 'Do or Die' call to force the British to leave India. The movement was followed, nonetheless, by large-scale violence directed at railway stations, telegraph offices, government buildings, and other emblems and institutions of colonial rule. There were widespread acts of sabotage, and the government held Gandhi responsible for these acts of violence, suggesting that they were a deliberate act of Congress policy. However, all the prominent leaders were arrested, the Congress was banned and the police and army were brought out to suppress the movement.**



# Mahatma Gandhi At Conclusion



- In conclusion, Gandhi was an astonishing hero.
- He possessed countless qualities, many things that an ordinary person could not have had. He set several examples for our countries to look up to and learn from.
- He fought for something that he believed in and he never gave up. He fought through all the obstacles that came his way with love and peace. Leadership, simplicity and bravery were the three most outstanding qualities in Gandhi.
- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was assassinated on 30 January 1948 by Nathuram Godse. Godse was a Hindu nationalist and a member of the Hindu Mahasabha. He accused Gandhi of favouring Pakistan and was opposed to the doctrine of non-violence.





# Mahatma Gandhi - Literary Works



**Gandhi was a prolific writer. Some of his literary works are as follows:**

- **Hind Swaraj, published in Gujarati in 1909.**
- **He edited several newspapers which included Harijan in Gujarati, in Hindi and the English language; Indian Opinion, Young India, in English, and Navajivan, a Gujarati monthly.**
- **Gandhi also wrote his autobiography, The Story of My Experiments with Truth.**
- **His other autobiographies included: Satyagraha in South Africa, Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule.**



# Mahatma Gandhi - Awards



**In 1930, Gandhi was named the Man of the Year by Time's Magazine.**

- **In 2011, Time magazine named Gandhi as one of the top 25 political icons of all time.**
- **He did not receive the Nobel Peace Prize despite being nominated five times between 1937 and 1948.**
- **The Government of India institutionalized the annual Gandhi Peace Prize to distinguished social workers, world leaders, and citizens. Nelson Mandela, the leader of South Africa's struggle against apartheid was a recipient of the award.**

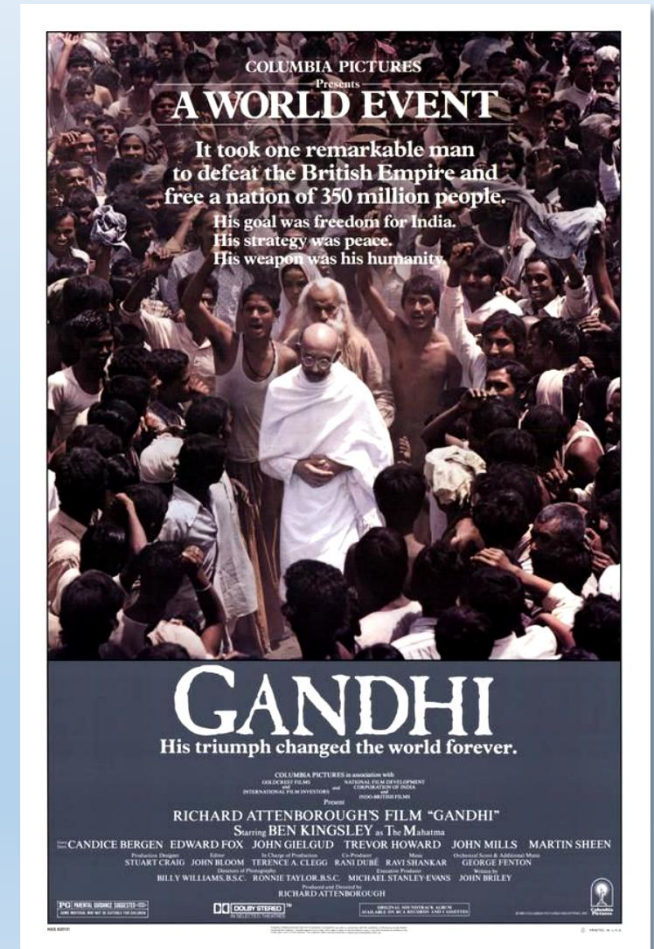


# Mahatma Gandhi - Film



**Ben Kingsley portrayed Mahatma Gandhi in the 1982 film Gandhi, which won the Academy Award for Best Picture.**

**Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi would be remembered forever as he spread the message of non-violence, truth, faith in God and also he fought for India's Independence. His methods inspired various leaders, youth not only in India but also out of India. In Indian history, he is considered as a most prominent personality and as the simplest person who wears dhoti. He spread the message of swaraj and taught Indians how to become independent.**





# Mahatma Gandhi Famous Quotes



- Nonviolence is not a garment to be put on and off at will. Its seat is in the heart, and it must be an inseparable part of our being.
- Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.
- No culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive.
- Faith is not something to grasp, it is a state to grow into.
- You must be the change you wish to see in the World.
- First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight with you, then you win.



# Famous Books on Mahatma Gandhi



- **The Mahatma and his life**
- **The Story of my Experiments with Truth' by Mahatma Gandhi**
- **Gandhi before India' by Ramachandra Guha**
- **My Dear Bapu: Letters from C. Rajagopalachari to Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Devadas Gandhi and Gopalkrishna Gandhi**
- **The Good Boatman' by Rajmohan Gandhi**
- **Gandhi: Prisoner of Hope' by Judith M. Brown**
- **The Death and Afterlife of Mahatma Gandhi' by Makarand R Paranjape**
- **Why I Assassinated Mahatma Gandhi' by Nathuram Godse, Gopal Godse**



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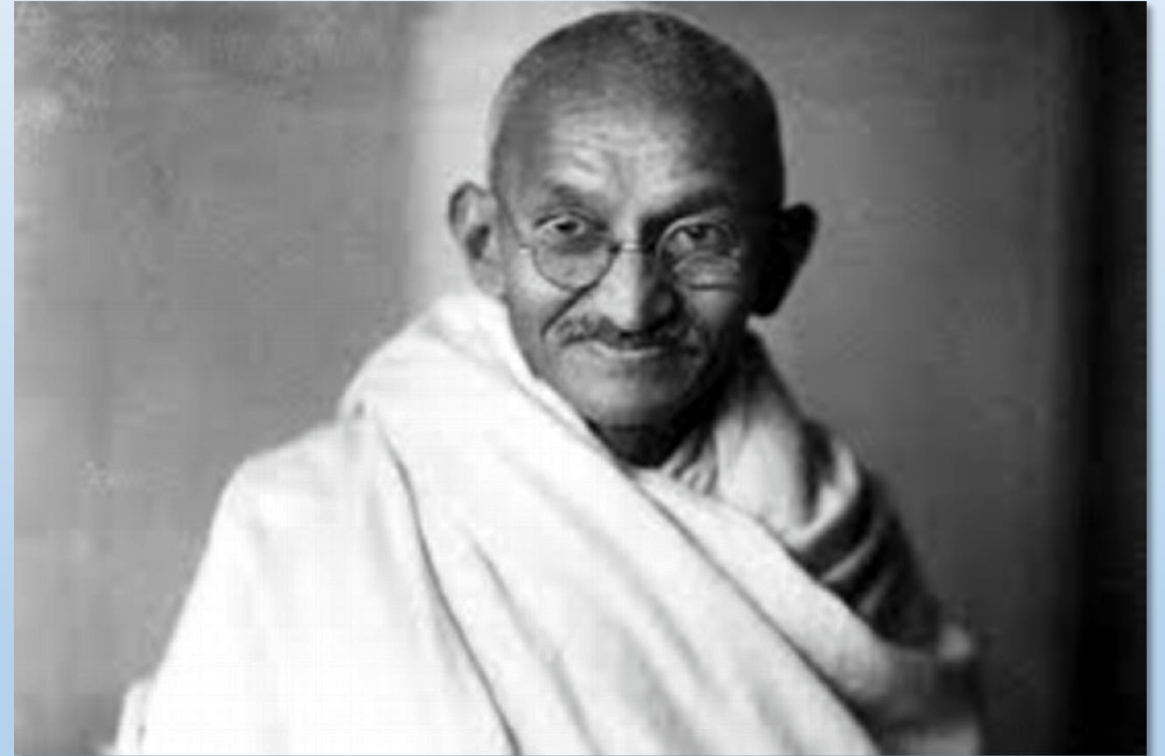
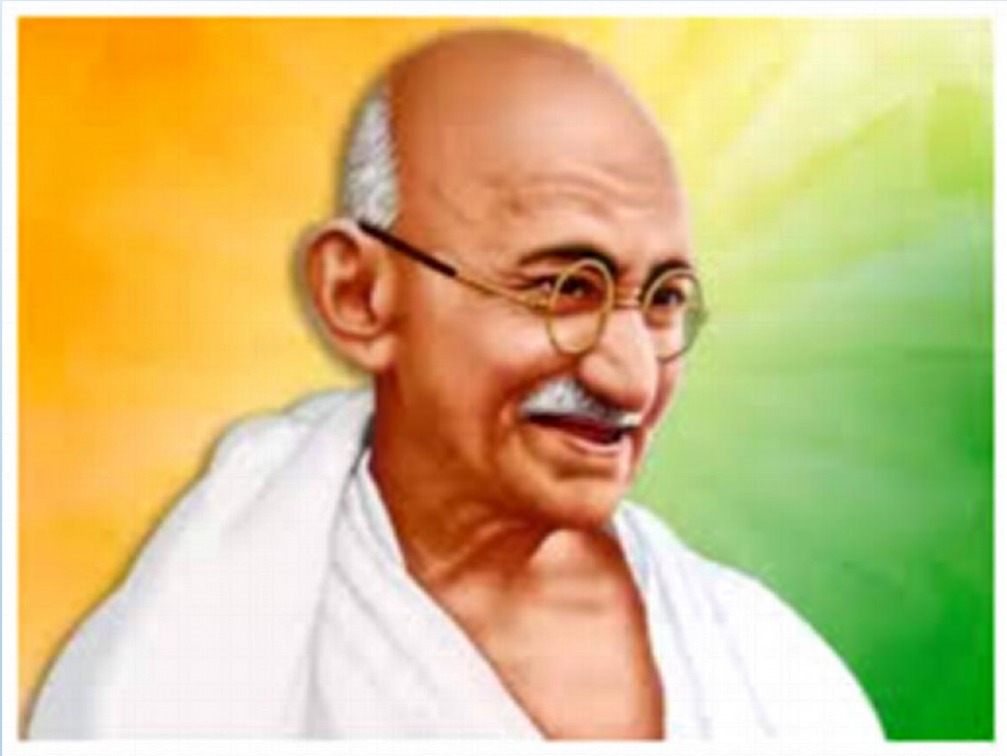
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# Some Glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi





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