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GANDH

NON-VIOLENCE PERSONIFIED

FEARLESSNESS TRUTH SWARAJ

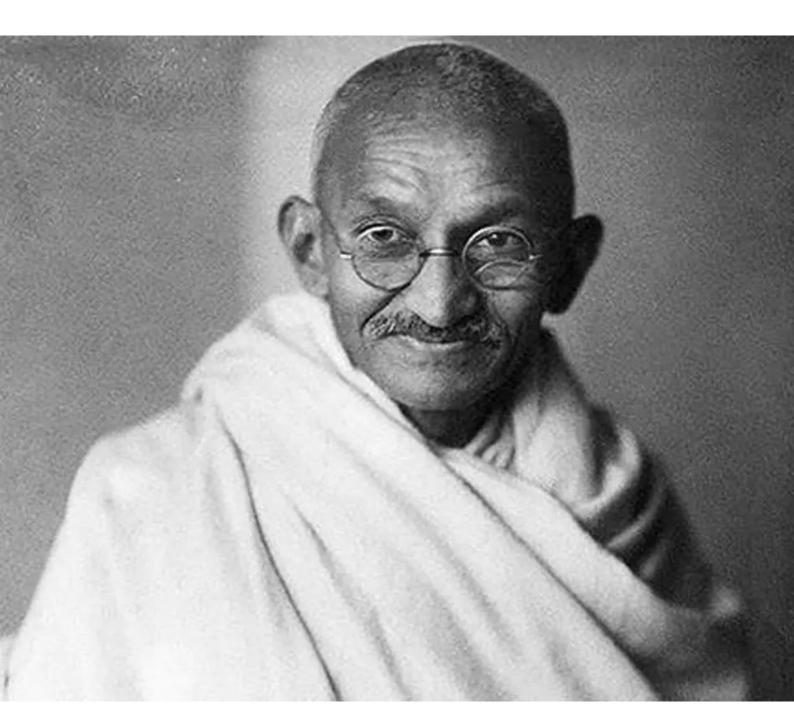


Table of Contents

There are many leaders of stature: some are

remembered after their death; Gandhi will be

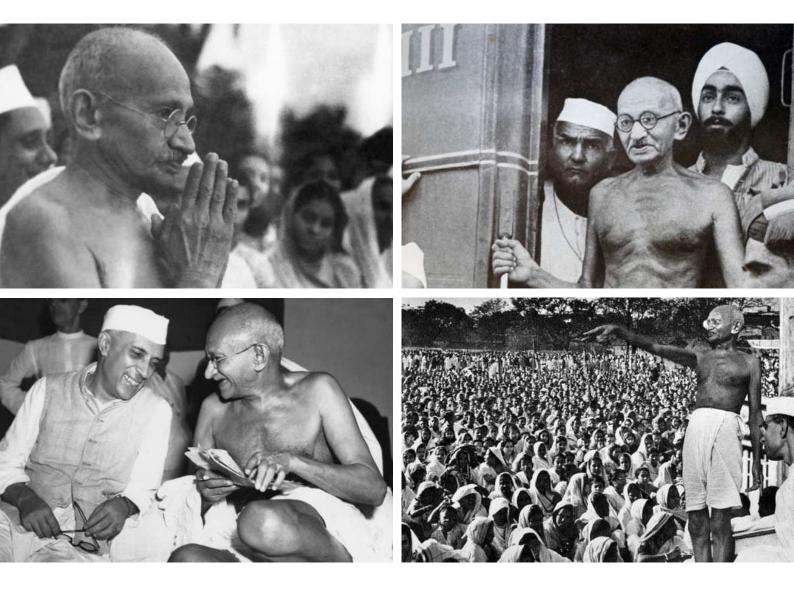
remembered only during their lifetime; very few are

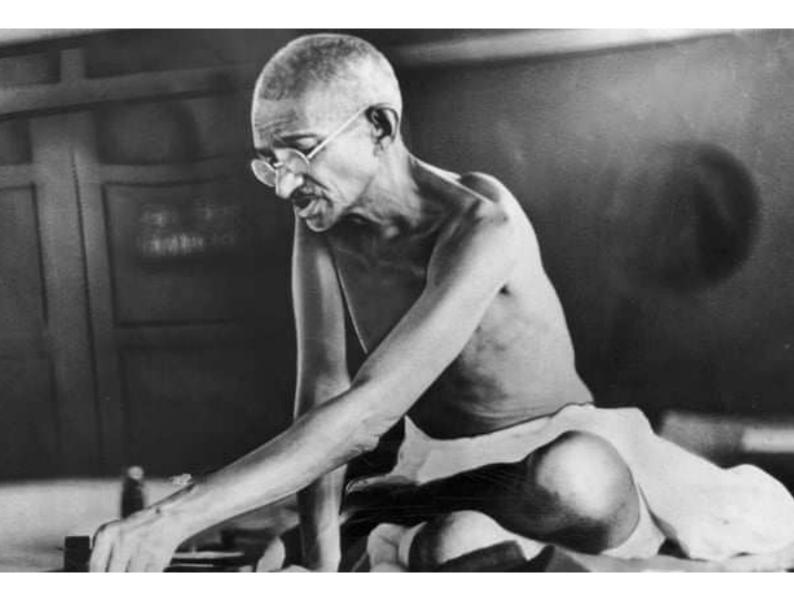
FATHER OF OUR NATION

remembered forever.

02	Short Bio
03	Major movements
04	Major movements (conti)
05	Gandhi's death
06	International Day of Non-Violence
07	Reflections on Gandhi

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Short Bio

Born in the year 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat. Father: Karamchand Gandhi, Mother: Putlibai Gandhi Spouse: Kasturba Gandhi In the year 1896, he went to South Africa as a

In the year 1896, he went to South Africa as a Barrister.

He established 'Tolstoy Farm' in 1910 at Transval that served as the headquarters of the campaign of satyagraha against discrimination faced by Indians in South Africa.





Gandhi and Ksturba Gandhi

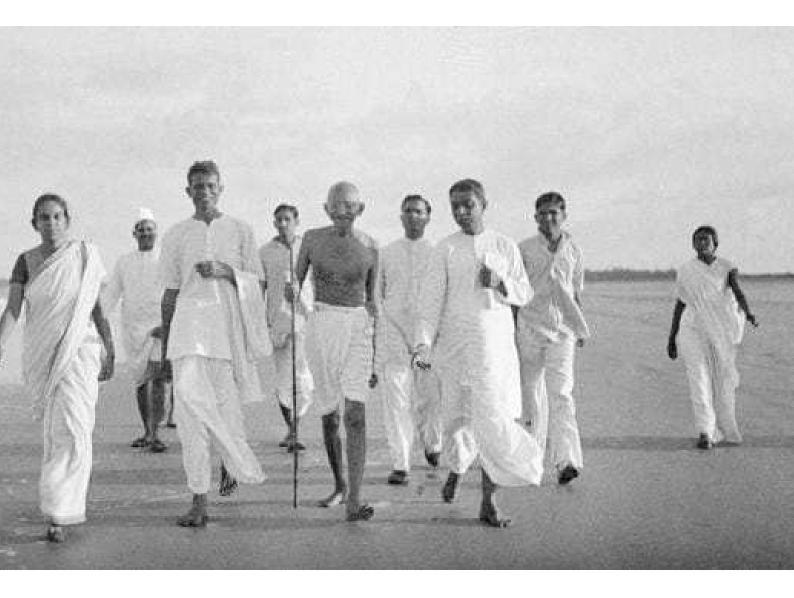


He spent 21 years in South Africa and then returned to India in 1915.

Gandhiji joined Indian National Congress in the year 1915. In 1921, he was given leadership of the Indian National Congress.

My Experiment with Truth was written in weekly installments and published in his journal 'Navjivan' from 1925 to 1929. First Satyagraha movement: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1916. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in the Chambaran district of Bihar. Death: Gandhi was shot on 30 January 1948 by a Hindu fanatic, Nathuram Godse.

PAGE 2 • BIO



Major movements



CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA (1916)

The British forced the farmers of Champaran to grow indigo and other cash crops on their fertile land, and then sell these crops to them at a much cheaper price. The situation became unbearable for the farmers due to hostile weather conditions and the levy of heavy taxes pushing them towards abject poverty. Gandhi launched demonstrations and strikes against the landlords and as a result, they signed an agreement in favor of the aggrieved farmers which granted control and compensations to the farmers, and canceled the hikes in revenue and collection.



NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT (1920)

The main reason behind the commencement of the Non-Cooperation Movement was the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. Gandhi framed the concept of Swaraj and since then it became the bedrock of the Indian freedom struggle. The movement gained momentum and many joined behind Gandhi. But soon this movement was ended by Gandhi himself after it led to the violent Chauri Chaura incident which had taken the lives of 23 police officials.







SALT SATYAGRAHA (1930)

The Salt March was an act of civil disobedience. As a reaction against laws from the British government to prohibit Indians from producing or selling salt and forcing people to pay a heavy tax for it. Gandhi and followers marched from Ahmedabad to the Arabian Sea coast, a distance of some 240 miles to make salt at Dandi. Nearly 60,000 people were arrested, including Gandhi himself.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942)

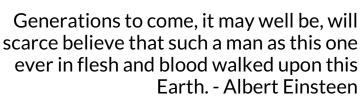
Established during the second world war in order to drive British rule out of India. Under the leadership of Gandhi, the India Congress Committee demanded a mass British withdrawal from India. Gandhi delivered the famous "Do or Die" speech during this movement. Quit India became a massive movement. By the end of World War II, Britishers made clear indications of handing over the powers to India.

"The light has gone out of our lives"

30 JANUARY 1948 (AGED 78) NEW DELHI, INDIA



If humanity is to progress, Gandhi is inescapable. He lived, thought and acted, inspired by the vision of humanity evolving toward a world of peace and harmony. We may ignore Gandhi at our own risk. --Martin Luther King Jr.



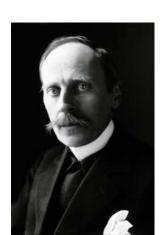
In a world driven by violence and strife, Gandhi's message of peace and non-violence holds the key to human survival in the 21st century" - Nelson Mandela

I and others may be revolutionaries but we are disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, directly or indirectly, nothing more nothing less.-Ho Chi Minhr

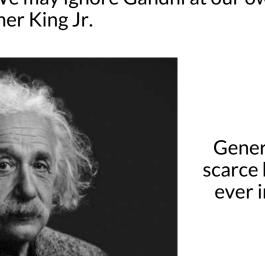
Gandhi is not only for India a hero of national history, whose legendary memory will be enshrined in the millennial epoch. Gandhi has renewed, for all the peoples of the West, the message of their Christ, forgotten or betrayed.

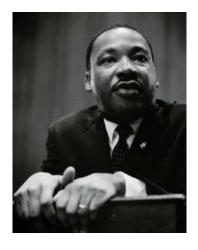
-Romain Rolland











OCTOBER 02

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF NON-VIOLENCE

International Day of Non-Violence is observed on 2 October, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. It was established on 15 Jun 2007 by United Nations. The day is an occasion to "disseminate the message of nonviolence through education and public awareness and reaffirm the desire for a culture of peace, tolerance, understanding and non-violence".

"BE THE CHANGE THAT YOU WISH TO SEE IN THE WORLD."

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE WILL ONLY MAKE THE WHOLE WORLD BLIND."

"LIVE AS IF YOU WERE TO DIE TOMORROW. LEARN AS IF YOU WERE TO LIVE FOREVER."

"HAPPINESS IS WHEN WHAT YOU THINK, WHAT YOU SAY, AND WHAT YOU DO ARE IN HARMONY."

MAHATMA GANDHI

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