

**Be the change that you
wish to see in the world**



Mahatma Gandhi

About Us



Mahatma Gandhi, born Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi on October 2, 1869, was the preeminent leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule, pioneering the philosophy of nonviolent resistance known as Satyagraha. He is revered in India as the "Father of the Nation"

Birth Details

Birth Name: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Date of Birth: October 2, 1869

Place of Birth: Porbandar, Kathiawar Agency, British Raj (present-day Gujarat, India)

Parents: Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi (Father) and Putlibai Gandhi (Mother)

Spouse: Kasturba Gandhi (married in 1883 at age 13)

Died: January 30, 1948 (Assassinated in New Delhi)

Key Objectives



Swaraj (Self-rule): Achieving complete independence from British colonial rule.

Nonviolence (Ahimsa) & Satyagraha: Using truth-force and nonviolent resistance as the primary methods for social and political change.

Social Reform: Eradication of untouchability (upholding rights of Dalits, whom he termed Harijans), empowerment of women, and education reform.

Communal Harmony: Fostering unity between Hindus, Muslims, and other religious communities.

Major Achievements

Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha (1917–1918):

His first successful movements in India, fighting for the rights of farmers in Bihar and Gujarat against oppressive British taxes.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922): A mass campaign involving boycotts of British goods, courts, and institutions, uniting millions.

Salt March (Dandi March) (1930): A 240-mile march to defy the British salt monopoly, gaining international attention and massive domestic support.

Quit India Movement (1942): Initiated the final large-scale, nationwide campaign demanding an immediate British withdrawal, leading to India's independence in 1947.

Awards and Honors

- **Time Magazine Person of the Year (1930):** Recognized as a dominant global figure.
- **Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (1915):** Awarded by the British Government for his ambulance service in South Africa (later returned in 1920 to protest the Jallianwala Bagh massacre).
- **Nobel Peace Prize Nominations:** Nominated five times (1937, 1938, 1939, 1947, 1948) but never received the award. The Nobel Committee later expressed regret.
- **International Day of Non-Violence:** The UN declared his birthday, October 2, as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Gandhi Images



Mahatma Gandhi bestowed the title



Mahatma Gandhi bestowed the title "Sardar" (meaning Chief or Leader) upon Vallabhbhai Patel in 1928, recognizing his exceptional leadership and organizational skills during the Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat. While the women of Bardoli first addressed him as Sardar, Gandhi popularized the title afterward.

Gandhi on Independence Day (1947)

Location: Gandhi was in Calcutta, specifically in the Beliaghata area, to stop violence.

Action: He spent the day in a 24-hour fast, spinning charkha (khadi), and holding prayer meetings to bring peace between Hindus and Muslims.

Absence from Celebrations: Despite leading the freedom movement, he was absent from Delhi where Jawaharlal Nehru delivered the "Tryst with Destiny" speech.

Perspective: He expressed deep anguish over the partition violence, stating he could not join festivities when the country was divided and experiencing bloodshed

**An eye for an eye only ends up
making the whole world blind**



**In a gentle way, you can
shake the world**