



Unseen Passage

Mahatma Gandhi

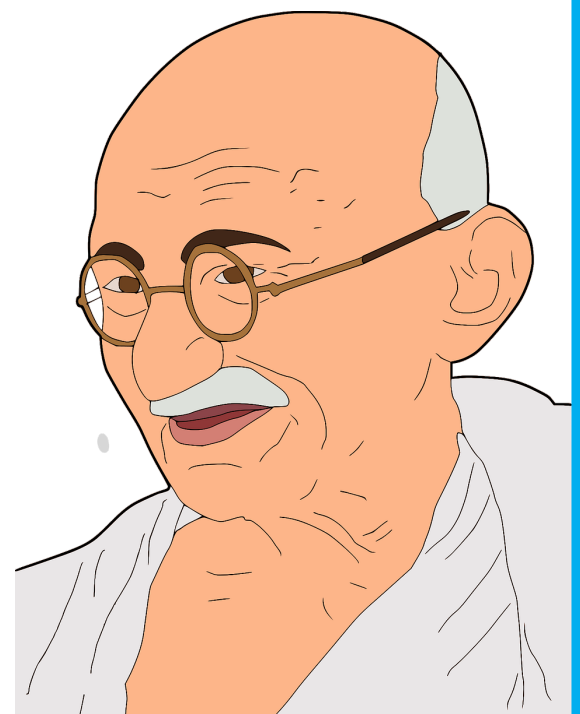
Mahatma Gandhi, also known as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, was a political leader, philosopher, and advocate of nonviolence who played a key role in India's struggle for independence from British rule. He was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, India, and he died on January 30, 1948, in New Delhi, India. Gandhi is considered one of the most influential figures in world history and is often referred to as the "Father of the Nation" in India.

Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence and civil disobedience was heavily influenced by his religious beliefs, particularly his Hinduism and Jainism. He believed that nonviolence was the most powerful weapon to achieve political and social change. He advocated for peaceful protest and civil disobedience as a means of resistance against injustice and oppression.

Gandhi's political career began in 1915, when he returned to India from South Africa, where he had spent 21 years fighting for civil rights for Indian immigrants. He quickly became involved in the Indian independence movement and was appointed as the leader of the Indian National Congress, the main political organization fighting for independence.

Gandhi's leadership and tactics played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence. He organized and led several non-violent protests and strikes, including the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22 and the Salt Satyagraha of 1930-31. These protests were successful in bringing attention to the Indian independence movement and put pressure on the British government to grant India independence.

Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence also had a significant impact on the civil





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rights movement in the United States, led by Martin Luther King Jr. King was inspired by Gandhi's tactics and philosophy, and he adapted them to the American Civil Rights Movement. King's use of nonviolence and civil disobedience was instrumental in the Civil Rights Movement's success in achieving equal rights for African Americans.

Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence and civil disobedience has also been an inspiration for many other political and social movements around the world. His ideas have been used to promote peace and social justice in various countries and cultures, and his legacy continues to be an inspiration for those fighting for human rights and social change.

Gandhi's contributions to the Indian independence movement and his philosophy of nonviolence have made him a respected figure around the world. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize five times between 1937 and 1948. He has been honored by the Indian government with the highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1948.

Gandhi's message of nonviolence and civil disobedience continues to be relevant today. His philosophy of nonviolence has been used to promote peace and social justice around the world, and his legacy continues to inspire people to fight for human rights and social change. His birthday, October 2nd, is celebrated as the International Day of Nonviolence.

In conclusion, Mahatma Gandhi was a political leader, philosopher, and advocate of nonviolence who played a key role in India's struggle for independence from British rule. He was a leader of the Indian independence movement, and his philosophy of nonviolence and civil disobedience was instrumental in India's struggle for independence.



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1. Where was Gandhi born?

2. What were Gandhi's religious beliefs that influenced his philosophy of nonviolence?

3. What was Gandhi's role in the Indian independence movement?

4. How did Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence impact the civil rights movement in the US?

5. What recognition has Gandhi received for his contributions?

1. Gandhi was born in Porbandar, India.
2. Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence was heavily influenced by his Hinduism and Jainism beliefs.
3. Gandhi was a leader of the Indian independence movement and played a crucial role in the struggle for independence through his advocacy of nonviolence and civil disobedience.
4. Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence inspired Martin Luther King Jr. and his tactics were adapted and used in the American Civil Rights Movement.
5. Gandhi was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize five times, honored with the highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1948, and his birthday, October 2nd, is celebrated as the International Day of Nonviolence.

Answer: