

Mahatma Gandhi: A Vision of Truth, Ahimsa, and the moral foundations of Modern India

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Before we go to the details of Mahatma Gandhi's achievements, we would like to concentrate on Mahatma Gandhi's achievements. He was at the in the firmament of leading India to the freedom struggle as he believed in Non-Violence and Ahimsa and also beloved that God is Truth and Truth is God.



Keywords: Ahimsa, Satyagrah, Gandhi, Non- Violence, Indian Independence.

Research Methods

The Research Methods relating to Mahatma Gandhi have been dealt with in the article as required.

Noblest Prophets of the Age

He was one of the noblest prophets of the Age. According to him, Ahimsa is the farthest limit of humility. In his Autobiography he has explained that it is no exaggeration that the literal truth to say is that it is in the meeting with the peasants, he was face to face with God, Ahimsa and Truth. He further observes in his autography "To see the Universal and all that pervades spent of Truth face to face one must be able to tore and manifest itself as the creation of one self. A man who inspires after that self purification he said observation of the Law of Ahimsa and God cannot be pure."

With the medium of Satyagrah to control the atrocity he was the fore runner leader. His entire philosophy of Ahimsa which was laid on principles for which he was known to all. In Sanskrit language the meaning of Mahatma is a patriotic feeling word. Before the name of Gandhi as Mahatma in 1915 Kalidas has also pronounced it. Rabindra Nath Tagore in one of his writing on 12th April, 1919 has also felicitated him as Rashtrapita. Every year on 2nd October is used as Gandhi Jayanti and celebrated with one another. It is enough to be friendly to one's friends and India at large.

Birth of the Noble Prophet

He was born on 2nd October, 1869 and died on 30th January, 1948 at 78 years of age, He was a politician, barrister and reporter too. His companion was Kasturba Gandhi. He has bequeathed some holy principles known as Gandhisim for his inremarkable generations Gandhism is a force for external significance for its escape from perennial in progress national lines. With an unflinching faith on God and Truth, with an instinctive and unsounded love, for all his beings with spirit of disinterested service for suffering mankind, with tolerance for different creeds and religious perspective of the nationality and confirmed belief in the efficacy of non violence, Gandhiji was a universality from the core of his heart Thus, he said, "I should reduce

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myself to zero, so that MAD does not of his own free will consider himself to be the last attributing of his fellow creatures. There is not salvation for him. Ahimsa is the farthest limit of humility when communal frenzy was rampant in the country. Gandhiji affirmed this in an issue of Harijan dated the 11th May, 1947 that religion does not teach in all this bear ill-will towards one another.

Death of Gandhi

Gandhiji's death was known to all. There was a gloomy silence at the time of his death by Nathuram Godse. Nehru on his death has said "A mad man has ended his life by point blank range" with 'Hey Ram' on his lips. Perhaps Nathuram Godse like him more than its division into India and Pakistan and like Brutus he killed him.

A Great Blunder

Gandhi did a great blunder in his life by dividing India and Pakistan. As he loved both Zinnah & Nehru so he did the same. But that was not to be.

Speech at the Prayer

In his speech at the prayer on the 12th January, 1945 when Gandhiji announced his decision to go on fast for an indefinite period for the sake of internal harmony, he observed "I told you yesterday of the two letters from Andhra one from the aged friend, no other than Devbhakta Kendra Venkatacharya's Guru. The extract is given below:-

"The one great problem apart from money and the other political and economic issues were very complicated nature is the moral degradation."

Gandhiji is the vital need of the hour. Violence of every kind must be achieved, corruptions and petty equable must be suppressed by the restoration of those highly officious ideals preached and practiced by Gandhiji in his life, and with tormented humanity violence mars peace, pursuit of narrow interests by people about the vitality of a truly demonistic society and absence of noble ideals, which are so much needed for the development of human character of the right type, would result in nothing but the tragedy of the worst sort producing disastrous consequences for the community of man. It is high time for all of all of us to recall the Gandhiji ideals and to apply them effectively in all our policies and deeds of democracy.

First Indian Prime Minister to unfurl the Indian Tricolour at Red fort

When India became the first Prime Minister Nehru unfurled the Indian Tricolour at the Red Fort on August, 16, 1947 a day after India's independence. The Official flag hoisting ceremony was held at Princess Park on August, 15 where he spoke to the nature of the flag was normally unfurled at 5:30 hrs (IST) on 15th August, 1947 at the Durbar Hall. Though it was unfurled by Nehru at midnight on new years Eve in 1929.

Nohakhali Movement

The Nohakhali riots on October, 1946 were a series of semi- organized massacres, rapes and abductions of Hindus combined with looting and arson, The next place where the communal drama was unfolded was Tripura in West Bengal 5000 Hindu Bengalese were affected by the Hindu genocide on October, 1946 P. Rahman has written that "The withdrawal of the British Empire resulted in Indias partition into two separate countries." We all know how children especially were butchered to death. This led the Indians to flee from Pakistan without food and water. Sometimes they had to walk miles together leaving their properties left behind at Pakistan. They were rescued by Indians.

Thus, Indias journey to free India y Mahatma Gandhi came to an end and Zinnas hope to become the Prime Minister of India fell flat as Bangladesh came to India's rescue.

Abstract

The Life of Mahatma Gandhi reflects the extraordinary blend of moral conviction and political courage that continues to shape India's conscience even today. His philosophy of Ahimsa (non-violence) and Satyagrah (truthful resistance) was not merely a political strategy but a profound moral discipline that redefined freedom as a collective act of spiritual awakening. It is evident that Gandhiji's belief in the unity of truth and God, along with his self-proposed humility and devotion to service, made him not only a national leader but also a global symbol of ethical resistance. His actions during the Nohakhali movement, his calls for communal harmony, and his personal sacrifices during times of violence show how deeply he embodies his deals. This suggests that Gandhiji's life cannot be confined to historical narrative alone it is a continuing moral dialogue on justice, compassion and the pursuit of truth. His legacy marked by both triumphs and human imperfections, invites us to reconsider the balance between idealism and pragmatism in modern society, where peace often struggles against political division.

Summary

As is well known he was born on 2nd October, 1869 and died on 30th January at 78 years. He was also politician, barrister etc. His wife was Kasturba. She was born on 11th April, 1869 and died on 22nd February, 1944 at 75. She was born as the daughter of Gokuldas Kapadia and Veeglun Werber Kapadia. The family belonged to the Modh Banic caste of Gujarati Hindu tradesman and were based on the capital town of Porbandar.

Conclusion

With the medium of Satyagrah to control the atrocity he was the forerunner leader. His entire philosophy of Ahimsa which was laid on principles for which he was known to all. On Sanskrit language the meaning of Mahatma is a patriotic feeling word. Before the name of Gandhi as Mahatma in 1915 Kalidas has also introduced him.

Rabindra Nath Tagore in one of his writings has writings on 12th April, 1919 has also felicitated him. In Gujarati language he was known as Bapu on 6th July, 1944. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in his radio broadcast termed him as Rashtrapita. Every year on 2nd October Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated.

Language and Style

The language and style used in this article is the language of common man and can be easily understood.

Glossary

- [1] Mahatma Gandhi
- [2] Satyagrah
- [3] Kasturba Gandhi
- [4] Blunder
- [5] Death
- [6] Indian Tricolour
- [7] Midnight
- [8] Hey Ram