

Hello my name is yash

Excuse me, I am sorry.

Mahatma Gandhi, born Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, was a leader and pivotal figure in India's struggle for independence from British rule. Known for his philosophy of nonviolent resistance, Gandhi's principles of Ahimsa (nonviolence) and Satyagraha (truth and firmness) influenced civil rights movements worldwide.

Gandhi was educated in law in London and, after practicing briefly in India, moved to South Africa. There, he confronted racial discrimination and began developing his methods of peaceful protest. Returning to India in 1915, Gandhi became the leader of the Indian National Congress and led nationwide campaigns for social reforms, the upliftment of untouchables (whom he called Harijans), and the independence of India.

Key moments in his leadership included the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920), Salt March (1930), and the Quit India Movement (1942). His strategy of boycotting British goods, institutions, and taxes weakened colonial power and inspired mass participation in the independence movement.

Despite numerous imprisonments, Gandhi remained committed to nonviolence. He also advocated for Hindu-Muslim unity, but his efforts couldn't prevent the partition of India in 1947, which led to the creation of Pakistan.

On January 30, 1948, Gandhi was assassinated in New Delhi by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist upset with Gandhi's perceived appeasement of Muslims. His legacy as a champion of nonviolence, peace, and social justice continues to inspire global movements for civil rights and freedom.