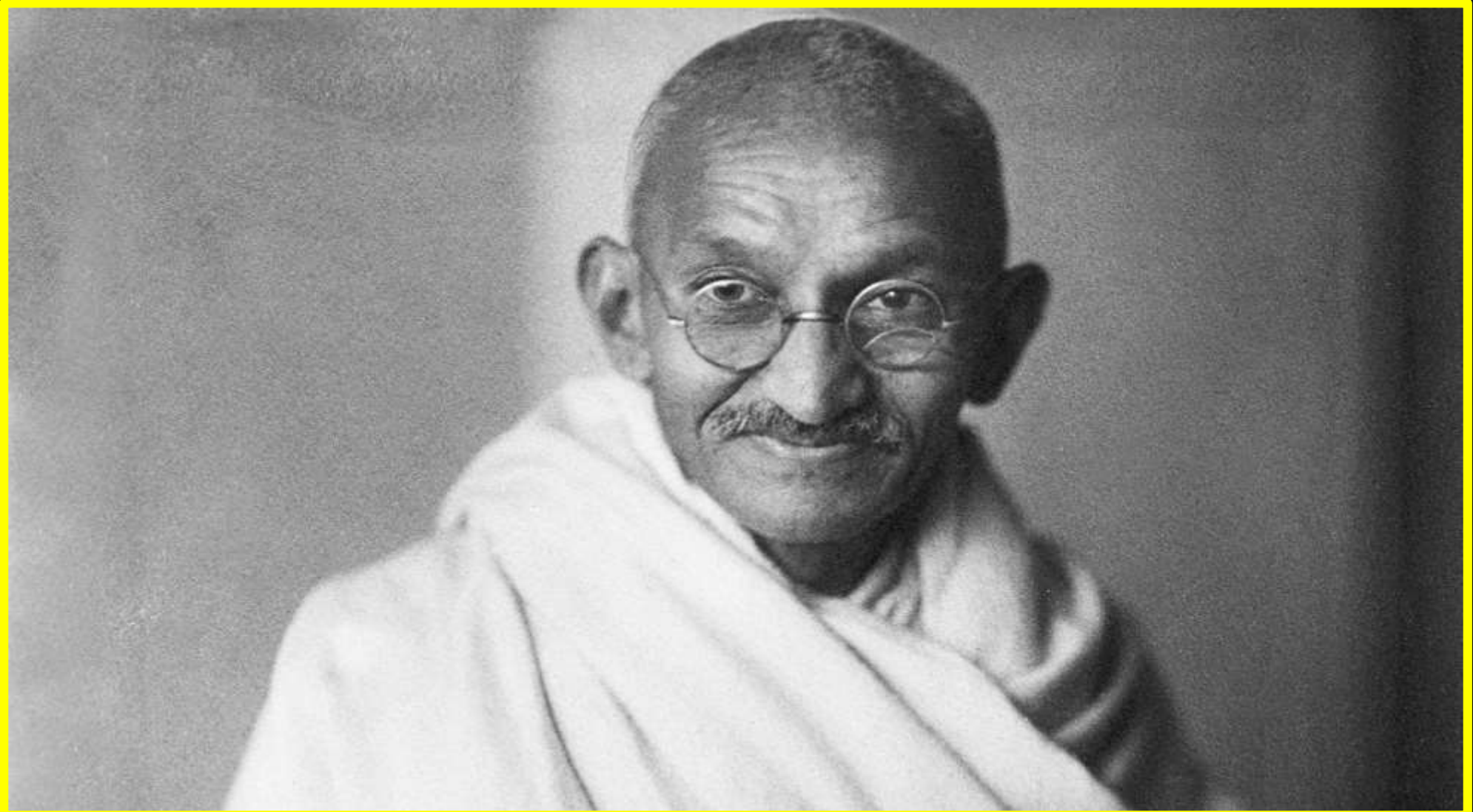


# Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



- ❖ **Full name – Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.**
- ❖ **Born – On October 2, 1869, into a Gujarati Hindu Modh Bania family in Porbandar in what is today India's western state of Gujarat.**
- ❖ **Father – Karamchand Gandhi.  
(Dewan by profession)**
- ❖ **Mother – Putlibai Gandhi.**



# Education

- ❖ Mohandas did his early schooling at a school in Rajkot.
- ❖ Later, he shifted to a high school situated in Rajkot.
- ❖ In 1888, he joined the Samaldas College in Bhavnagar.
- ❖ He was unsatisfied with his education, convinced his parents and managed to go to London to study Law.
- ❖ In London, he joined Inner Temple Law College.





# Gandhi in South Africa

- In April 1893, Gandhi, aged 23, set sail for South Africa to be the lawyer for Abdullah's cousin.
- Gandhi was kicked into a gutter for daring to walk near a house, in another instance thrown off a train at Pietermaritzburg after refusing to leave the first-class.
- In S.A. during the Boer War, Gandhi volunteered in 1900
- Gandhi spent 21 years in South Africa.

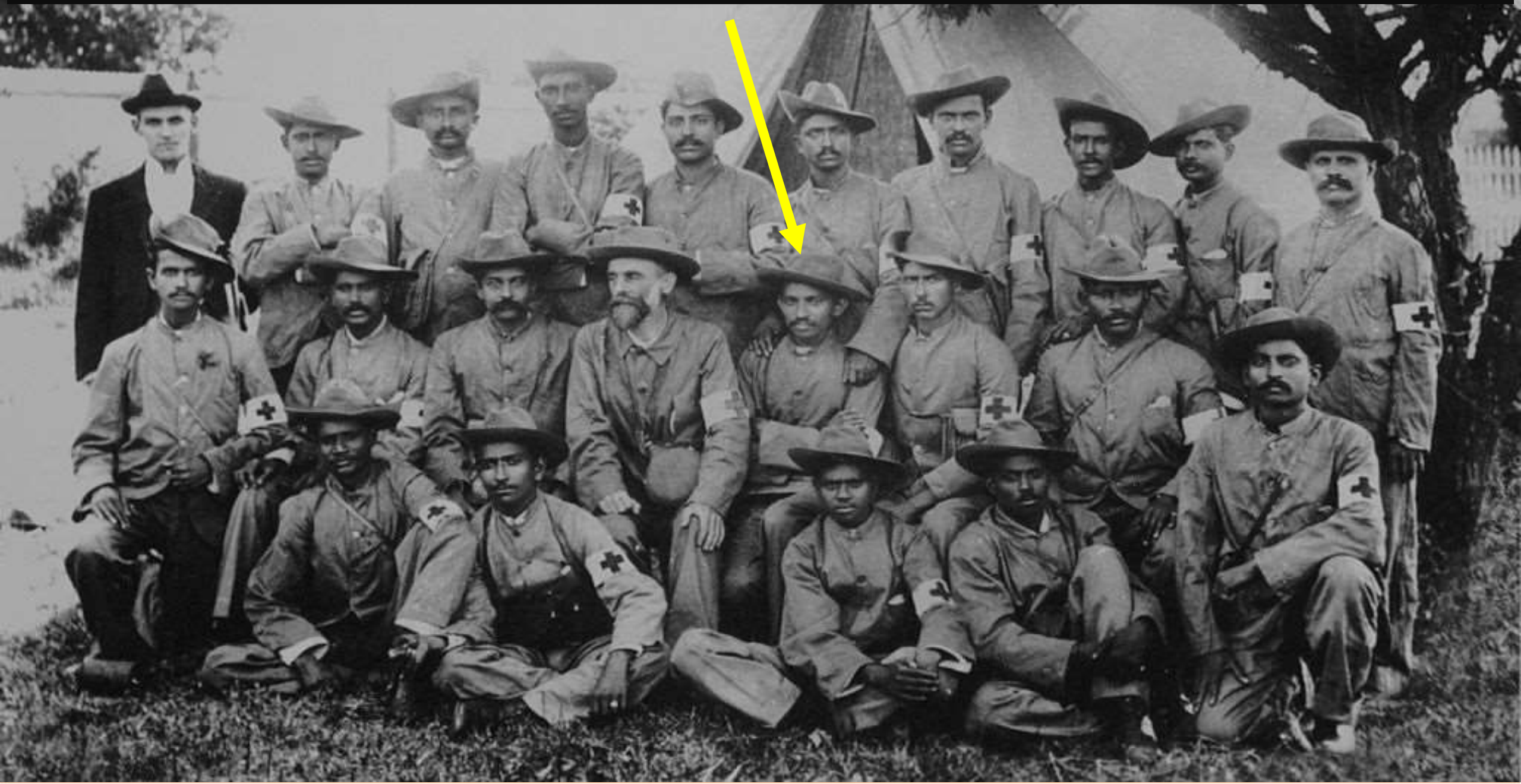








# Stretcher-bearers of the [Indian Ambulance Corps](#) during the [Boer War](#)



# Natal Indian Congress (NIC)

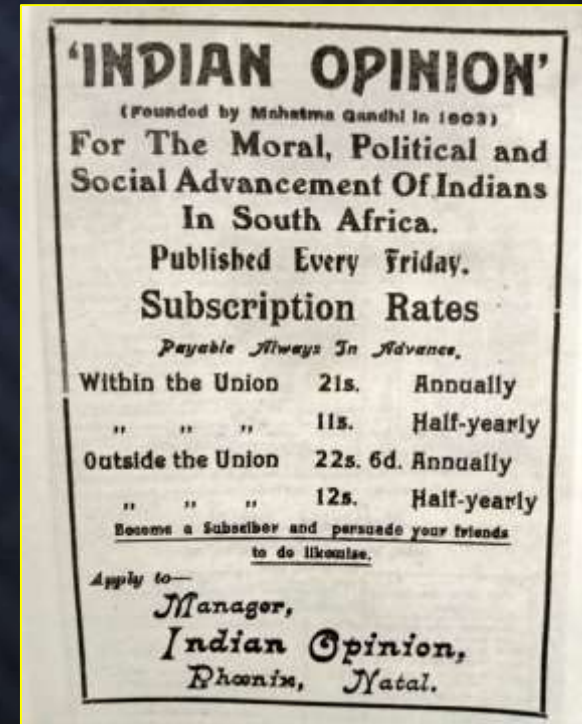
- Founded by **Gandhi Ji** in **1894** in **South Africa**,
- It campaigned against discrimination against Indians.
- On **August 22, 1894**, a constitution was drafted and later the NIC formed an alliance with the **African National Congress (ANC)**, breaking the mould of racially exclusive mobilizations.





# Indian Opinion - The Newspaper

- ❑ Mohandas Gandhi ("Mahatma"), M.H. Nazar, and Madanjit Viyavaharik founded and published Indian Opinion, a weekly newspaper, in Natal Province in 1903.
- ❑ The newspaper focused on *Indian rights, indentured laborer living conditions, and racial discrimination.*
- ❑ Articles in four different languages were included in the paper: *English, Hindi, Gujarati, and Tamil.*





# Gandhi Ji returned in India



In India. From 1917 - 1918 he launched three Satyagrahas.



CHAMPARAN  
SATYAGRAHA



KHEDA  
SATYAGRAHA



AHMEDABAD  
MILL SATYAGRAHA



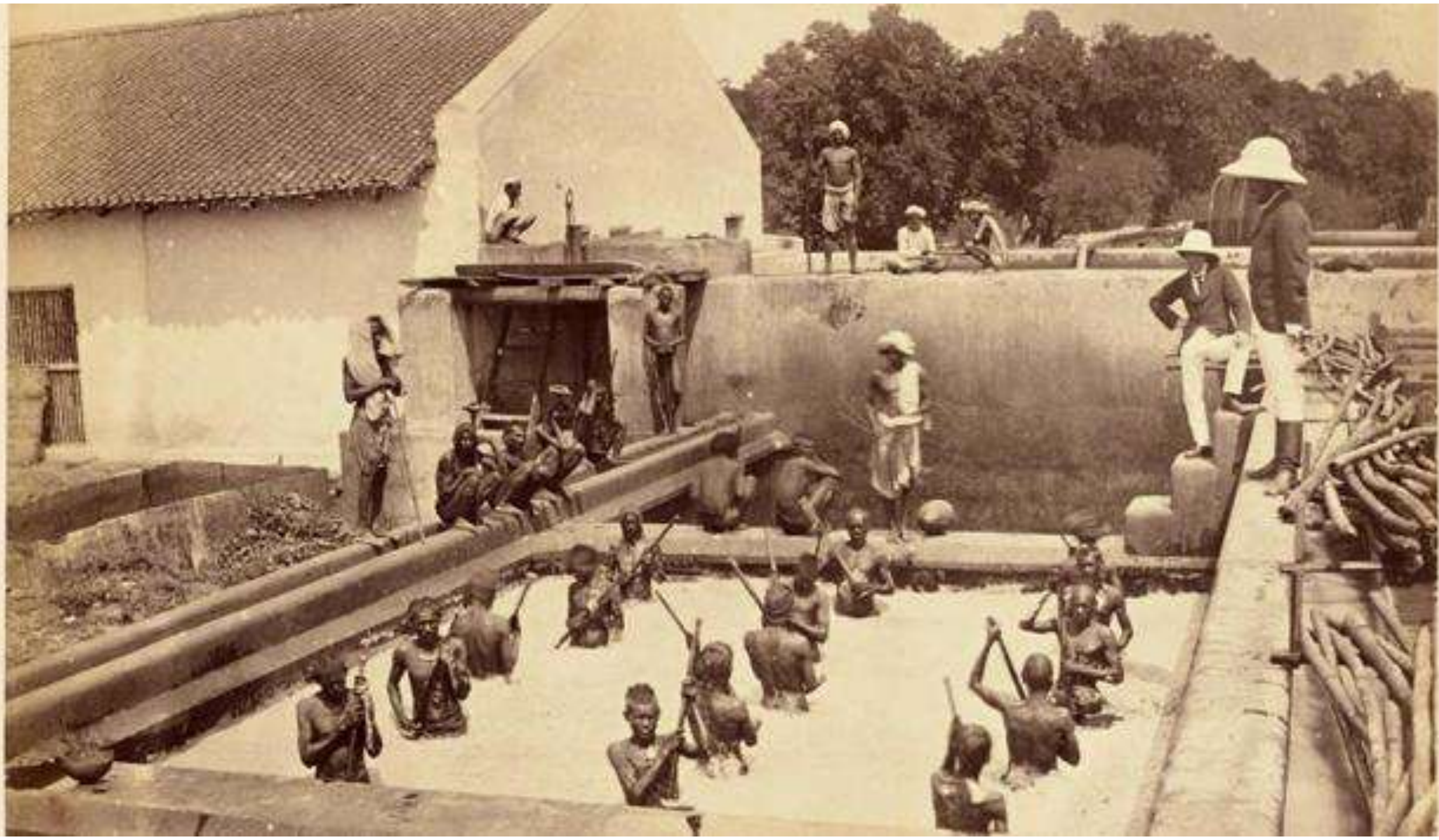
# Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- ❑ Champaran is a district in the state of Bihar where tens of thousands of landless serfs, indentured laborers, and poor farmers were forced to grow indigo and other cash crops instead of food crops.
- ❑ The European planters had forced the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land area (that is called **Tinkathia system**).











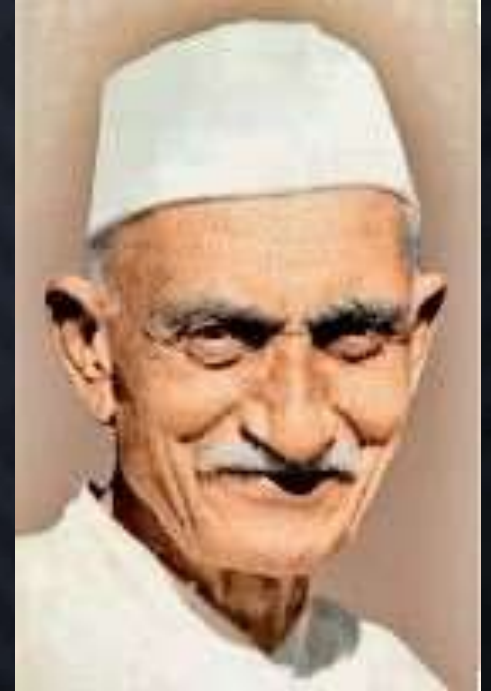
# Kheda Satyagraha (11 March 1918)

- ❑ Crops in Gujarat's Kheda district failed due to drought in 1918.
- ❑ The government, on the other hand, remained steadfast and stated that *if the taxes were not paid, the farmers' property would be seized*.
- ❑ Gandhi requested that the farmers not pay the taxes.
- ❑ **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** and a group of other like *Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and Ravi Shankar Vyas*, went around the villages, organizing the villagers and telling them what to do, and providing the necessary political leadership.





**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and  
Ravi Shankar Vyas**



# Ahmedabad Mill Strike (15 March 1918)

- ❑ Anusuya Sarabhai, a social worker and the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai(father of famous rocket scientist Vikram Sarabhai), one of the mill owners and president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association (founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmedabad), was asked for assistance in fighting for justice.
- ❑ Anusuya Behn approached Gandhi.
- ❑ Gandhi called on workers to go on strike and demand a 35% rise in wages rather than a 50% increase.
- ❑ The strike was called off. In the end, the tribunal awarded the workers a 35% wage increase.





# Ambalal Sarabhai with his daughter Anusuya Sarabhai







THANK YOU