

# Free mahatma gandhi research paper example

[Countries](#), [England](#)



## **Introduction**

India is one of the most blessed regions that are closely associated with personalities that express an outstanding ability in what they do. Despite the fact that India is renowned for outstanding poverty levels, there is a positive dimension about it. There are very many enticing developments as well as discoveries that are accrued to Indian important men. It is thought that these among other great men are entirely involved in making India one among the supreme nations in the world. There are very many diverse sectors that India has registered a diverse and encouraging discoveries as well developments. Among them is Medicine, entertainment, industrialization at large among other social- economic activities. As a result, the Indian region has been registered among the hopeful developing countries that have an encouraging economic status.

Ideally, among all the men who are remembered for their outstanding performances as well as politically involved issues, there were them who outshined the others and are currently remembered in enemas numbers. The reason behind their much more recognition is because of the probable history as well as the land marks that they left behind. Among them was Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma is one of the most famous figures in India who is remembered for many social-economic related issues. This paper intends to elaborate the reason as to why he is recognized as an important figure in India and the impacts that he made to the Indian region as well as the whole world at large.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was also known as Mohadhas karamchand Gandhi, was born in Porbander which was situated in state that is presently known as

Gujarat. He was born on 2nd October, 1869. He had his basic schooling take place near a place that was known as Rajkot. He is believed to have a relatively rich history basing on the fact that his father was the prime minister at that time. This was despite the fact that India was under the colonial rule of the British Government. This indicated that he was from a lineage that was categorically wise owing to the fact that his father was part of the governing regime of the British. He was among the native leaders in the native states. This is viewed as the beginning of his experience of the attributes of leadership. He however suffered an early childhood disappointment when he lost his father at thirteen. This was before he had completed school. In his later young hood, he moved to England to pursue a degree in Law.

His life as a student was very discouraging owing to the fact that he was a stranger abroad. He suffered prejudice within the context of his religion as well as the feeding habits. Owing to the fact that the Indians have a completely different culture, he also suffered from despised by the native students. However, he remained as a single minded person who had purpose and objectives for his learning. This is indicated by the fact that he was enrolled in the high court in England but left at a later date to home. Citing back to eh fact that he is viewed as an icon in the region, this is possibly signified by the fact that he was sure of the legal procedures that endured throughout as a lawyer.

Ideally, the history of leadership began early his life. After leaving for India, he was offered a personal offer of acting like a personal legal advisor to an Indian Business man who lived in South Africa. To be precise, this is seen as

one of the scenarios that set pace for his unfolding his purpose and ability.

Mahatma is seen as an icon first, because he respected his culture in an absolute manner. To start with, he was brought up from a Hinduism family.

Some of the most values and elements that were highly observed were non-violence and tolerance. These were the values that he, among other

Hinduism was required to practice as an essential value in life. This was one of the reasons why he is identified to have achieved a position as a leader in the Indian society. It is believed that he embraced the culture and the values, therefore qualifying him to assume leadership of his people.

The first challenge that faced him came along when he was destined to take a long time living in South Africa. It was a very challenging situation since him among other Indians were considered not have any political rights in South Africa. In other words, the Indians were considered to be coolies. There was a completely frightening force of fury from the European settlers who were vibrant in racism. He remembers a situation when he was thrown out of a first class couch of the train despite the fact that he held the ticket of the same class. He however practiced the values of non-violence as well as tolerance. This was his awakening gesture. This was the time that he first presented the term satyagraha. This was to indicate the art of non-violence resistance. He decided to be the one to fight for the rights of his fellow Indians who lived in South Africa. By doing so, he was acting as a volunteer. His intention was to introduce the method of truth force. This was basically meant to fight for the rights of the Indians. In addition to that, it was intended to reject the rules that had been put into place in order to suppress the Indians.

In connection with the movement that was created by Mahatma, there was an intention that he broadly indicated to his fellow Indians in South Africa. The Indians were supposed to intentionally break the rules that assumed to be suppressive or unreasonable. Despite the fact that he encouraged the principle of personal submission to having broken the rules, he emphasized that they were supposed to continually show the intention of not intending to accept the laws legitimacy. Some of the oppressive legislatures included the poll tax that used to be imposed on them as well as the fact that the marriages that were carried out by the Indians were considered invalid . His interventions towards fighting for the rights of the Indians implicated there was hope for the already expected industrial civilization. There was a sign of an achievement of fighting for the rights if his fellow Indians. Hopefully, there were signs of changes that were made in the law system in South Africa concerning them. The British finally recognized the unlawfulness of their legislation.

The achievement of successfully redeeming the realism of existence of the Indians in South Africa accompanied him as he left home around year 1915. They were very widely spread in the Indian region without his consent. As a sign of appreciation, he was awarded as position of the leading figure in National Congress. This was back during the First World War. During these periods of essential interwars, he initiated very many campaigns. These campaigns were heavily based on the factors of the previously learnt values of non-violence. They were enacted against the British. His efforts were highly respected owing to the fact that he had made a first win against the British back in South Africa.

Besides making tremendous efforts to campaign against violence, he also made it to initiate unity amongst the Indian-Hindus, Muslim and the Christians. This was a sign of respect for all religion. The most interesting thing that was accrued to Gandhi was that despite the fact that he really advocated for non-violent methods, he had limits. To be precise, he had his own extents of firmness in what he did. The personality of personal firmness that was expressed in his efforts in England while at school is expressed in the current times. His personality is seen to feature even in the case of the British Government. It is stated that even after he was imprisoned, he still maintained what he intended to express originally.

Despite the fact that he had not been in India for a long time, he worked his way out to make sure that he contained the political condition in India. He is known politically for being part of those who actually fought for the Indian independence. His motivational expressions from him were based on the continual of struggle mainly against the intentional degradation that was implicated against the Indians. He insisted that there was no need to deviate from the factual interests as far as circumstances dictated that the rights were being violated.

Besides being an international and national figure, he was also engaged in the local endeavors. He was involved in a series of local struggles. These struggles include the champaran in Bihar. He fought for the rights of the workers who worked under oppressive conditions. In addition to that, he also went ahead and helped to settle some common and local disputes that emerged between management and the workers of textile mills. These among other local interventions granted him a better position as he

ascended the political ladder in his nation.

Gandhi was also renowned for his intentions and efforts to come up with programs that were constructive based on social reforms. Through his newspaper, he addressed some major issues that were related to elements such as nutrition, labor, education and hygiene. In many years that followed after he was arrested, he was entirely engaged in the activities that were related to reforms in India. For instance, he was actively involved in the discussions of future movement after the nation's independence. He actively travelled round the country extending his services. For example, he led the people of India in a salt march which was 200 miles long. His efforts were to ensure that they did not buy any salt from the British. He really believed that after his strict war against the British in the year for independence.

At the end of his life, the last months of his life, Gandhi did work hard in a bid to end the emerging violence that was between the Muslims and the Hindus. He was afraid since he knew that this was one of the sources that would have caused India to be partitioned. These efforts were among most of the efforts that made his efforts to attract not only local attention but also international attention. For instance, there was a bid to make his candidature of being a world noble prize winner. It was made clear that he was one of the candidates who were very much expected to make out as the best among the candidates. However, due to the political rivalry among the leaders, he was believed to have been assassinated in order not to make any mistake of getting the award.

Even after his practical involvement in fighting for the rights of the oppressed, he also made an effort of putting his ideas into writing. His

theories that came up either through the newspapers as well as his books are used in the current times. His ideas have acted as a pillar towards development of the cultures. For example, according to Gandhi, the soul of religion is one, but it is encased in a multitude of forms. This among other literatures that he came up with have always acted as a source of unity and reference among many other nations in the international dimension. His themes of non-violence and tolerance have been seen as his points of reference in his missions. He is a real important figure among the Indian regions together with the international world.

## **Bibliography**

Bladon, Rachel. Gandhi. Oxford: Macmillan Heinemann, 2011.

Heinrichs, Ann. Mahatma Gandhi. Milwaukee, WI: World Almanac Library, 2001.

Wilkinson, Philip. Gandhi: The Young Protester Who Founded a Nation.

Washington, D. C.: National Geographic Society, 2005.