

Essay on Mahatma Gandhi

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

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10 Lines on Mahatma Gandhi

For Class 1 to 3

Mahatma Gandhi was the great leader who led India to independence from British rule.

He was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, India.

Gandhi studied law in England and later practiced in South Africa.

He developed the philosophy of non violence and peaceful resistance called Satyagraha.

Gandhi led many movements including the Non Cooperation Movement and Quit India Movement.

He believed in simple living and wore traditional Indian clothes made from khadi.

His methods of peaceful protest inspired civil rights movements around the world.

Gandhi fought against untouchability and worked for Hindu Muslim unity.

He was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by Nathuram Godse.

He is remembered as the Father of the Indian Nation and a global symbol of peace.

Essay on Mahatma Gandhi in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of Indian independence movement who fought against British colonial rule through non violent means. Born in 1869 in Gujarat, he studied law in England and worked in South Africa where he first developed his ideas about peaceful resistance. Gandhi returned to India and led several major movements including the Salt March and Quit India Movement. He believed in truth, non violence, and simple living. His philosophy of Satyagraha inspired millions to join the freedom struggle without using weapons. Gandhi worked tirelessly for Hindu Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability. He was assassinated in 1948 but his legacy continues to inspire peace movements worldwide.

Essay on Mahatma Gandhi in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, known as Mahatma Gandhi, was the greatest leader of the Indian independence movement. Born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, he came from a middle class family. After studying law in England, he went to South Africa where he faced racial discrimination. This experience shaped his commitment to fighting injustice through peaceful means. Gandhi returned to India in 1915 and joined the freedom struggle. He introduced the concept of Satyagraha, which means holding firmly to truth through non violent resistance. He led major movements like the Non Cooperation Movement in 1920, the Salt March in 1930, and the Quit India Movement in 1942. These campaigns mobilized millions of Indians against British rule without using violence. Gandhi lived a simple life, wore khadi clothes, and promoted self reliance. He fought against social evils like untouchability and worked for communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims. His methods influenced civil rights leaders worldwide including Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela. Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948, but he remains the Father of the Indian Nation and a global symbol of peace and justice.

Essay on Mahatma Gandhi in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

Mahatma Gandhi was the remarkable leader who guided India to freedom through the path of truth and non violence. Born on October 2, 1869, in the coastal town of Porbandar in Gujarat, his full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. His father was a government official and his mother was a deeply religious woman who influenced his spiritual development. Gandhi went to England in 1888 to study law. After becoming a barrister, he accepted work in South Africa where he spent 21 years. There he faced severe racial discrimination which awakened his consciousness about injustice and inequality. He developed his philosophy of Satyagraha, peaceful resistance based on truth and non violence, during his South African years. When Gandhi returned to India in 1915, the country was under British colonial rule. He joined the Indian National Congress and soon became its most influential leader. Gandhi launched several mass movements against British rule. The Non Cooperation Movement of 1920 asked Indians to boycott British goods, schools, and courts. The famous Salt March of 1930 saw Gandhi walk 240 miles to the sea to make salt, defying the British salt tax. The Quit India Movement of 1942 demanded immediate British withdrawal from India. Gandhi believed in simple living and high thinking. He wore traditional Indian clothes made from khadi, cloth spun on a hand spinning wheel. He lived in ashrams and practiced self discipline. Gandhi was a strong voice against untouchability, calling the oppressed classes Harijans or children of God. He worked tirelessly for Hindu Muslim unity and communal harmony. Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by a Hindu extremist who disagreed with his views on religious tolerance. His death shocked the world. Today, Gandhi is remembered as the Father of the Nation in India. His birthday, October 2, is celebrated as the International Day of Non Violence. His philosophy continues to inspire peace movements and civil rights struggles across the globe.

Essay on Mahatma Gandhi in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Early Life and Education

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, a small coastal town in Gujarat, India. His father Karamchand Gandhi served as the chief minister of Porbandar, while his mother Putlibai was a deeply religious woman whose faith and values greatly influenced young Mohandas. Gandhi grew up in a traditional Hindu household where principles of non violence, vegetarianism, and religious tolerance were emphasized. As a shy and average student, nothing in his childhood indicated that he would become one of the most influential leaders in world history. In 1888, at the age of 19, Gandhi sailed to England to study law at University College London. This was a transformative period where he was exposed to Western ideas and different ways of life. After completing his studies and becoming a barrister in 1891, he returned to India but struggled to establish a successful law practice. In 1893, he accepted a job with an Indian firm in South Africa, a decision that would change his life and the course of history.

The South African Experience

Gandhi spent 21 years in South Africa from 1893 to 1914. There he personally experienced racial discrimination and witnessed the harsh treatment of Indian immigrants. A famous incident occurred when he was thrown off a train at Pietermaritzburg station for refusing to move from the first class compartment despite having a valid ticket. This humiliating experience awakened his political consciousness and commitment to fighting injustice. In South Africa, Gandhi developed his philosophy of Satyagraha, which combines satya meaning truth with agraha meaning firmness or force. It was a method of non violent resistance where protesters would peacefully refuse to obey unjust laws and accept punishment without retaliation. This philosophy became the foundation of all his future work and inspired similar movements worldwide.

Leadership of Indian Independence Movement

Gandhi returned to India in 1915 as a respected leader. He spent a year traveling across India to understand the condition of common people. In 1920, he launched the Non Cooperation Movement, urging Indians to boycott British institutions, goods, schools, and courts. Millions participated by returning government honors, withdrawing from schools, and promoting indigenous products. The Salt March of 1930 remains one of the most iconic acts of civil disobedience in history. Gandhi walked 240 miles from his ashram to the coastal village of Dandi to make salt from seawater, breaking the British salt monopoly law. This simple act sparked nationwide civil disobedience and brought international attention to India's struggle. In 1942, during World War II, Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement demanding immediate independence, leading to his arrest along with thousands of followers.

Philosophy and Social Reform

Gandhi believed in simple living and self sufficiency. He promoted khadi, hand spun cloth, as a symbol of Indian self reliance and economic independence. He lived in ashrams, practiced fasting, and maintained strict

personal discipline. His lifestyle demonstrated that true strength comes from moral conviction, not material wealth or military power. Gandhi fought passionately against social evils. He campaigned against untouchability, the practice of discriminating against lower caste people, calling them Harijans or children of God. He worked for Hindu Muslim unity and communal harmony, often fasting to stop religious violence. His vision was of an India where all people lived together with dignity and equality.

Legacy and Impact

On January 30, 1948, Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse during his evening prayer meeting in Delhi. His death devastated India and the world. Today, Gandhi is honored as the Father of the Nation in India. His birthday is celebrated as the International Day of Non Violence by the United Nations. His methods influenced civil rights leaders like Martin Luther King Jr., Nelson Mandela, and countless others who fought for justice through peaceful means. Gandhi proved that moral force can defeat physical force, and that lasting change comes not through violence but through truth, courage, and love.

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