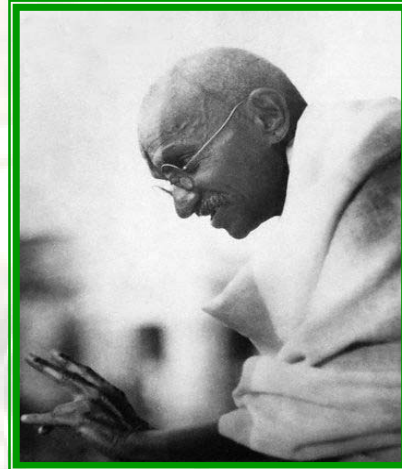
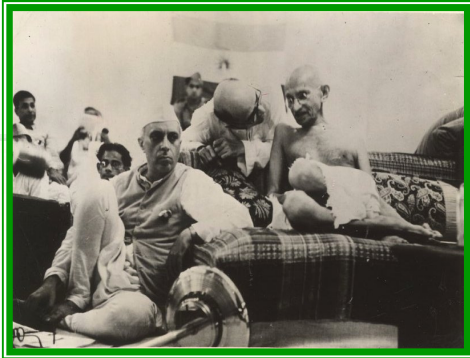




Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated as the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi popularly known as the Father of the Nation. Gandhi was born on the 2nd of October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat state of India. Gandhi Jayanti is a most important national holiday celebrated in India to mark the occasion of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the "Father of the Nation". The day is marked by prayer and tributes all over India, especially at Raj Ghat, Gandhi's memorial in New Delhi where he was cremated. He is known for his invaluable contribution to India's freedom struggle. His principles of truth, non-violence and honesty are still remembered today. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in Porbander, in Gujarat, Western India, on 2 October 1869. His father, Karamchand Gandhi (1822-1885), who belonged to the Hindu Modh community, was the *diwan* (Prime Minister) of the eponymous Porbander state, a small princely state in the Kathiawar Agency of British India. His mother, Putlibai, belonged to Hindu Pranami Vaishnava community, and was the fourth wife of Karamchand Gandhi. He had grown up with a devout mother and in the environment of Jain traditions. Some important human virtues influenced the life of young Gandhi, these included (1) Truth (2) Non-violence (3) Compassion to everyone vegetarianism-which is against violence to animals (4) Fasting for self-purification (5) Mutual tolerance between individuals of different creeds.



## Gandhiji and Struggle for Indian Independence (1916–1945)

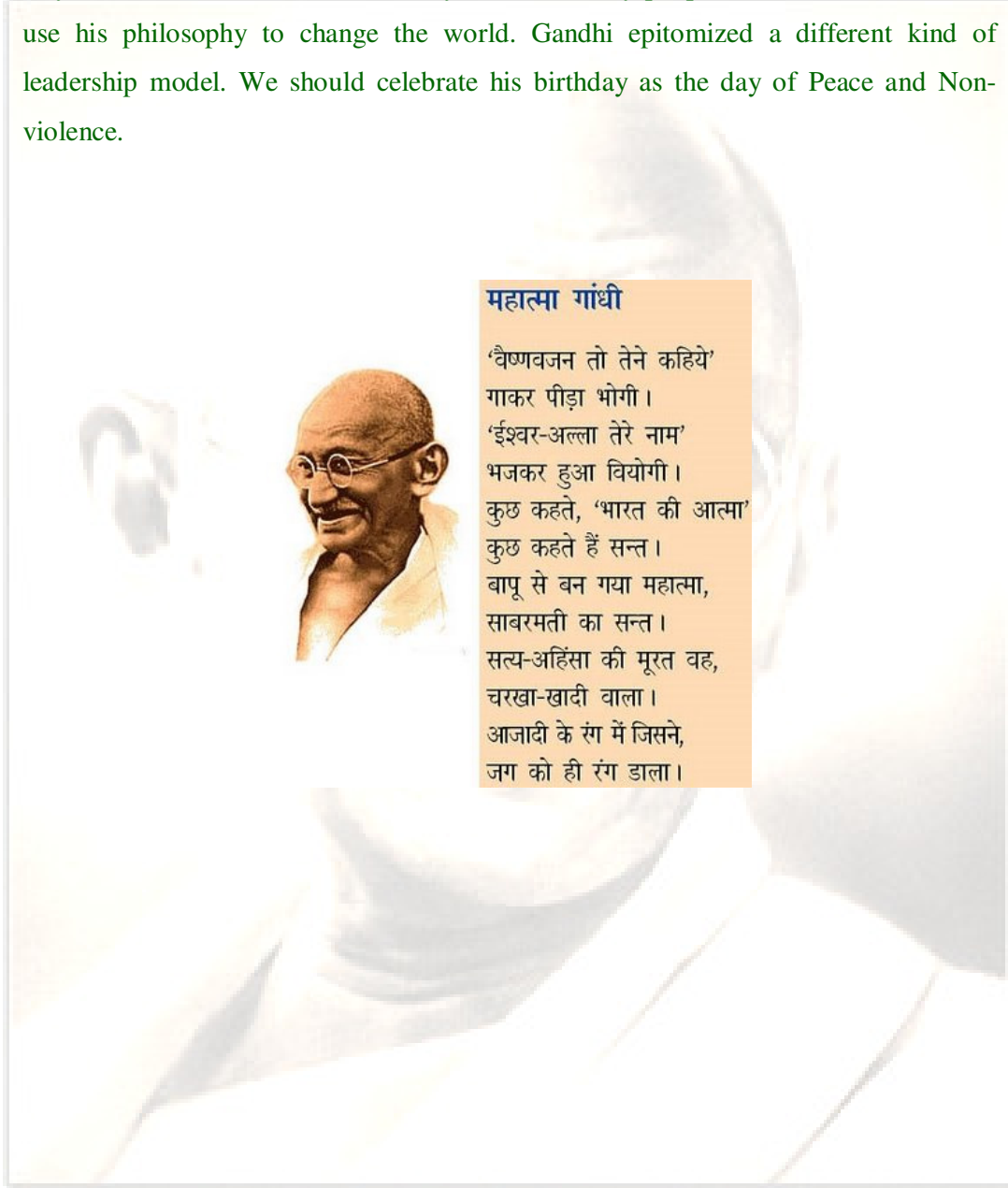


Gandhi experimented non-cooperation, non-violence and peaceful resistance as his "weapons" in the struggle against British. In Punjab, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of civilians by British troops (also known as the Amritsar Massacre) caused deep trauma to the nation, leading to increased public anger and acts of violence. Gandhi criticized both the actions of the British Raj and the retaliatory violence of Indians. He authored the resolution offering condolences to British civilian victims and condemning the riots. But it was after the massacre and subsequent violence, Gandhi's mind focused upon obtaining complete self-government and control of all Indian government institutions, maturing soon into *Swaraj* or complete individual, spiritual, political independence." Non-cooperation" enjoyed widespread appeal and success, increasing excitement and participation from all strata of Indian society. Yet, just as the movement reached its apex, it ended abruptly as a result of a violent clash in the town of Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, in February 1922. The movement was about to take a turn towards violence, and Gandhi was convinced that this would have the negative impact on other aspects of freedom movement; Gandhi called off the campaign of mass civil disobedience. Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922, blamed for sedition, and sentenced to six years imprisonment.

### Celebration in Orissa

In Orissa, colleges, local government institutions and socio-political institutions celebrate this occasion through prayer meetings, commemorative ceremonies, seminars, workshops. The Painting and essay competitions are conducted to create awareness on Gandhiji's vision and ideology. Some Organizations present awards to different individuals working on the line of gandhian way of social development. Usually, Bapu's favourite devotional song, Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram is sung in memory of him. Most of the people around the world have recognized Gandhiji with the doctrine of Non-Violence or Ahimsa. For this reason he is regarded as one of the most significant and motivational persons of the 21st century. He proved to the world

that if you have the will power and self motivation you can fight successfully without adopting violence. It was the integrity within him, which gave him the courage to fight against the British. He never took the help of violence to fight against odds of life. His weapons were humanity, tolerance, ideas and non-violence. He showed the way to a better world. And still today there are many people who love him and who use his philosophy to change the world. Gandhi epitomized a different kind of leadership model. We should celebrate his birthday as the day of Peace and Non-violence.



### महात्मा गांधी

‘वैष्णवजन तो तेने कहिये’  
गाकर पीड़ा भोगी ।  
‘ईश्वर-अल्ला तेरे नाम’  
भजकर हुआ वियोगी ।  
कुछ कहते, ‘भारत की आत्मा’  
कुछ कहते हैं सन्त ।  
बापू से बन गया महात्मा,  
साबरमती का सन्त ।  
सत्य-अहिंसा की मूरत वह,  
चरखा-खादी वाला ।  
आजादी के रंग में जिसने,  
जग को ही रंग डाला ।