

MOHANDAS TO MAHATMA

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MOHANDAS TO MAHATMA

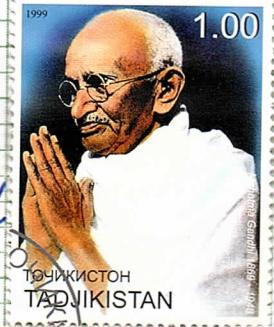
INTRODUCTION

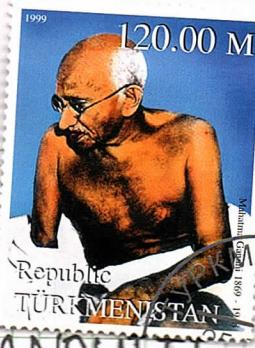


Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was a man considered one of the great sages and prophets. He was held as another Buddha, another jesus, Indians called him the 'Father of the Nation'. Mohandas Gandhi was, however, not a great scholar, nor was he a great warrior. He was not born with exceptional faculties. Neither was he a good orator, nor a great writer. He considered himself an average man with average abilities. Born in a middle class Bania family in a obscure princely state in a corner of India. He could not muster courage to speak in public.

Gandhi wanted to win swaraj for the masses.

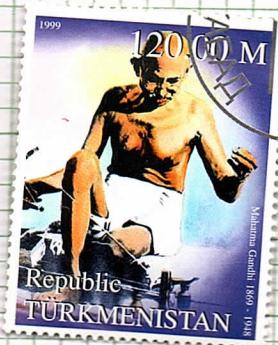
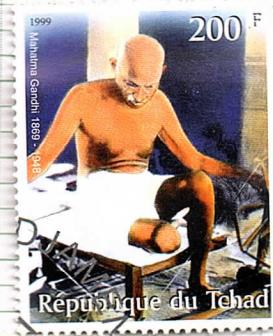
Swaraj meant self-rule by all. He said : "Real swaraj will come, not by the acquisition of the authority by a few, but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority by a few when it is abused. Non-violence stemmed was not a matter of policy for him ; it is a matter of faith. Gandhi knew that the earth has enough to satisfy everybody's need but not anybody's greed.





INTRESTING FACTS ABOUT MAHATMA GANDHI

- ★ Gandhi is often called Bapu in India, a term of endearment that means "father".
- ★ Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was not born with the title Mahatma. He was given the title to him by the Nobel Prize winning Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore.
- ★ Mahatma Gandhi's mother tongue was Gujarati.
- ★ Mahadev Desai was Gandhi's personal secretary.
- ★ Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was assassinated in the garden of the former Birla House.
- ★ Gandhi in 1982 is an epic historical drama film based on Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi won the Academic Award for best motion picture.
- ★ Gandhi and famous author Leo Tolstoy interacted with each other through letters.



THE DAWN OF LIFE



Antigua and Barbuda issued a couple of stamps depicting the school days of Gandhiji at Rajkot. One of these two stamps represents a cute oval faced large eyed innocent looking child Gandhi when at primary school with his forehead adorned with a round tiny rich cap on head, lavish coat and a gold necklace the child Gandhi truly represents a prime Minister's son. The other stamp represents him when he was at high school. The cute innocent child of seven is now a boy of twelve, though as much handsome and as thoughtful in his demeanour. He has a rich cap almost as the prior one but the rest of the costume represents his mature days. Gandhi as a high school student has also been portrayed from India.

SPECIAL COVER

GANDHI NILAYA, NANDI HILLS

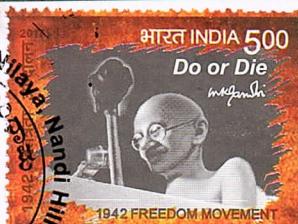
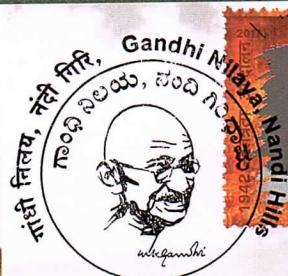
એટેઝ લક્ઝોઝે વિશેષ આવરણ Special Cover



W. Long thanks for all the
kindness received during family's
stay on the Hill in May 1936

ముక్కె గాంధియివర
ఆప్త కాయిఎడలీ
శ్రీ మహాదేవ దేశాయియవరు
నంది గిరిధామమజ్జలువ
సందర్భకర బుస్తుకెరళ
ష్వాసప్రథిసియవ
కృతజ్ఞతా నుదిగచు.

ମୁକାତ୍ତ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କର
ମୁକ୍ତି ମୁହଁତ୍ତମେ 20-06-1950ରେ
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ରିଧାମୁଖୀ କଣାଚିତ୍ତ ସଜ୍ଜି
ଶ୍ରୀମତି ଯିଶ୍ଵରପାତ୍ର ଦାସଙ୍କ୍ଷେ
ଆପଣେଠିଲିଏ ଥିଲା ନିରିଦ୍ଧି
ସଂଦର୍ଭରେ ସଂଦର୍ଭରେ ଫୁଲୁକେବୁ
ମାତ୍ରିଲୁପ କଣ୍ଠକରୀଳ



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चिक्कबल्लापुर 562 101 CHIKKABALLAPUR

26-01-2019

ଗାଁନ୍ଦି ନିଲ୍ୟ, ନଂଦି ଗିରିଧାମୁ ଗାଁନ୍ଦି ନିଲ୍ୟ, ନଂଦି ଗିରି
GANDHI NILAYA, NANDI HILLS

An ailing Mahatma Gandhi stayed at Mandi hills for 45 days in 1936 to recuperate from a spell of high blood pressure. During his stay, Gandhiji regularly visited "Madaku flosahalli" village at the foothills and conducted bhajans. To commemorate his visit, the village was renamed as "Gandhipura". Mahatma's recovery was swift during this stay at Mandi hills.

SPECIAL COVER

MAHATMA GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO MANGALURU

विशेष आवाहन | SPECIAL COVER

महात्मा गांधीजी की मंगलूरु यात्रा MAHATMA GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO MANGALURU



Gandhiji addressing the crowd at Kendriya Maidan,
Mangaluru



Foundation stone laying ceremony of
Krishna Mandira, Canara School, Mangaluru
on 24.02.1934



The Marble Stone showing the date of
foundation stone laying for
Krishna Mandira, Canara School, Mangaluru

"Kanara is an inexhaustible mine for me!"
- Mahatma Gandhi

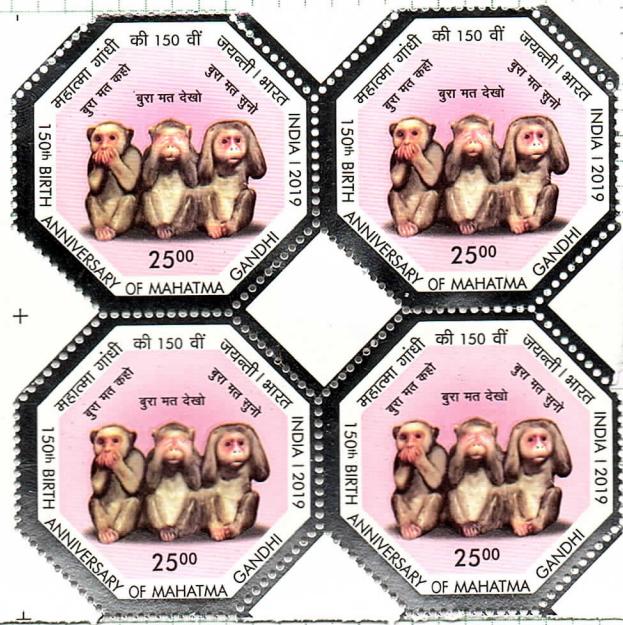
मंगलूरु 575001 Mangaluru
23.02.2019



Gandhiji visited Mangalore on three occasions.

The first was in August 1920 (Khilafat tour), second in October 1927 (Khadi Prachar tour) and the last in February 1934 (Harijan tour). In speech at Jnanodaya Samaj, Mangalore, he spoke about the importance of prohibition. The famous walking stick, which was used by Gandhiji during the Dandi March, was gifted by Rastgiri Govid Pai through Kaka Kalelkar.

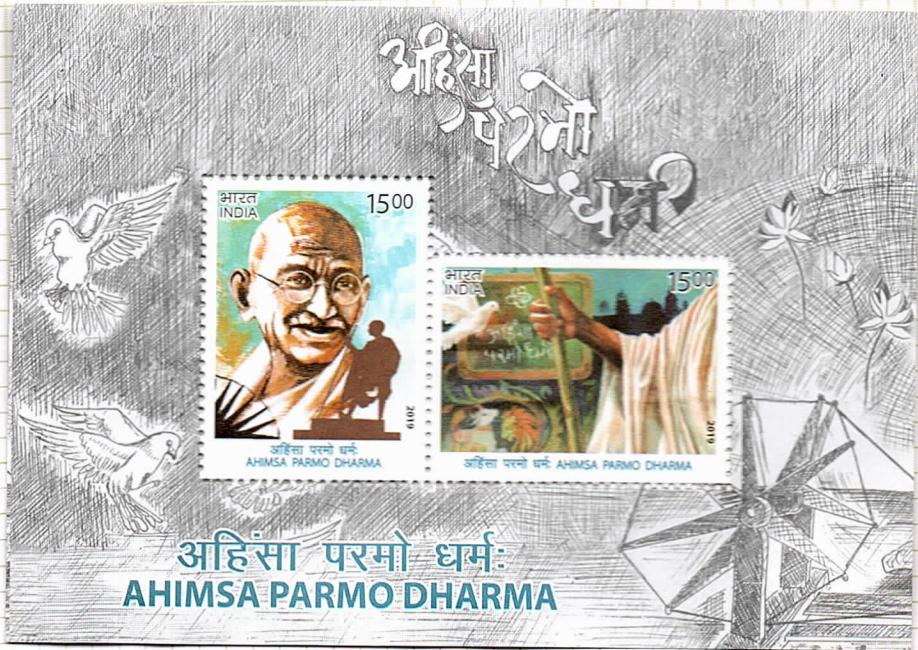
GANDHIJI'S THREE MONKEYS



Gandhiji's Three Monkeys is a series of sculptures created by Indian artist Subodh Gupta that portrays three heads in different types of military head gear. The sculptures recall a visual metaphor from India's famous champion of peace, Mahatma Gandhi of the "Three wise Monkeys" representing the principle "See no evil, hear no evil, Speak no evil".

The series of sculptures continues Gupta's inspections of dualities in his artwork, including themes of war and peace, public and private, global and local.

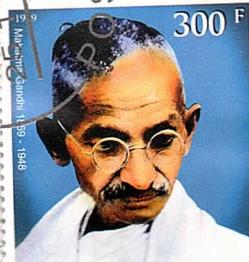
AHIMSA PARMO DHARMA



Ahimsa paramo Dharma is a sanskrit phrase that was popularized by Mahatma Gandhi and is often repeated by many leaders today to demonstrate the universality of Ahimsa.

Ahimsa is only loosely translated as non-violence. unlike the english word 'non - violence'(which is absolute in its meaning), ahimsa means non - violence in a relative sense. There are times when violence can also be considered ahimsa if that violence is used to stop greater violence.

SATYAGRAHA



République du Tchad

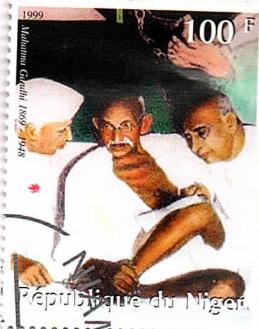
Gandhi's tremendous effort at winning for India her freedom, of which Gandhi had become a synonym, reflects in her stamps, postcards, postal covers, aerogram, coins and currency of various denominations issued for commemorating him from time to time. Postcards, aerogram and inland letter heads often devoted to Gandhi's memory the space allocated for their stamps and the end space provided for writing messages. However, the stamps constitute their more significant and greater bulk. The stamp issued on August 15, 1948 to commemorate the first anniversary of India's independence marks the beginning of the long series of Gandhian stamps in India or rather anywhere. The stamp issued on the occasion depicts his usual Mahatma profile with a benign smile.



GANDHI AND NEHRU CONVERSING



Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on Friday January 30, 1948. The constituent assembly on its Monday February 2, 1948 session condoled the death of Gandhi.



The prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru was the second speaker after Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh. Parikh was a noted freedom fighter and Congress leader from Gujarat. He later became the Chief minister of Saurashtra state from 1954 to 1956. Nehru started his speech with accepting his failure as a head of the government in protecting Gandhi. "I have a sense of utter shame both as an individual and as the head of the government of India that we should have failed to protect the greatest treasure that we possessed.



CHIKA, KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY

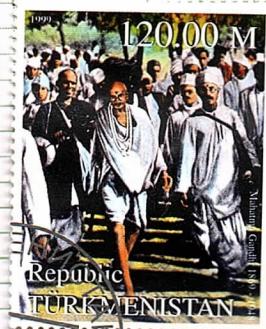


महात्मा गांधी की 150 वीं जयन्ती
150th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF
MAHATMA GANDHI

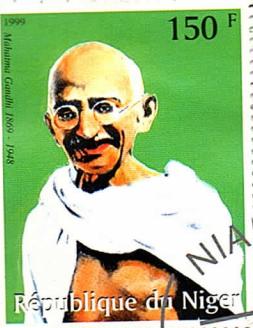


Charkha, an ordinary material means, though in use of the people of India for centuries now, had in the life and thought of Gandhiji and India's freedom Movement perhaps the most significant role. For Gandhiji, charkha was the most effective instrument of home and village industry and for rural upliftment and India's self-sufficiency as significant as were farmer's field and furrow. Gandhiji advocated all his life that everyone, whosoever, was obliged to fulfill his basic and personal needs by his own labour and charkha was Gandhiji's symbolic prescription for this end.

DANDI MARCH



Dandi march has been variably rendered in several stamps, postcards, currency, etc. from India. One of the four Indian stamps issued to commemorate Gandhiji's birth centenary on 2nd October, 1969 is on Dandi march theme. The first day cover for Dandi march stamp mark out the route Gandhiji had undertaken from Sabarmati to Dandi sea-shore, a journey over three hundred mile long. India celebrated on October 2, 1980 the 50th Anniversary of Dandi march. A pair of stamps was issued on the occasion. One of the stamps depicts Gandhiji moving with firm strides towards Dandi with his walking staff in hand. It has been captioned as 'Dandi march'. The other one portrays him collecting salt from Dandi sea-shore. Dandi march is again the theme of a stamp issued on Gandhiji's 50th Death anniversary.

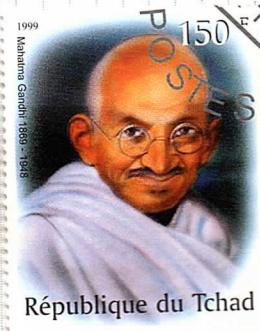
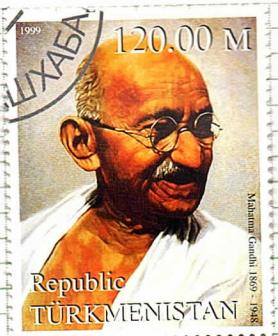


WORLD'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

Nations and the community of man all over, out of reverence and gratitude to Gandhiji in whose name they see personified universal brotherhood, peaceful co-existence, a violence-free world, an unending quest for truth and unique saintliness, have made profound endeavour to store his life events, ideals, personality and thought in one medium or the other. The postal stamps issued by 91 nations, the ever largest number of countries to issue such stamps on any one personality, is a unique, absolutely unconventional and perhaps the most significant medium used for representing Gandhiji and drawing from his life.

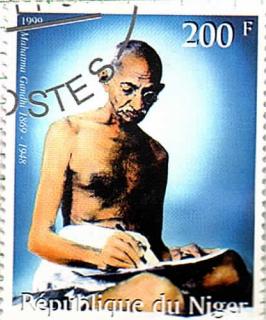


JOURNEY TO SUMMIT

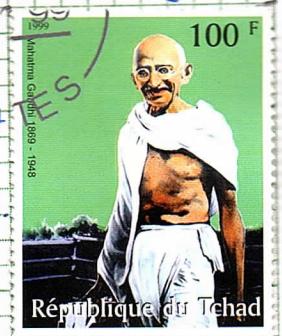


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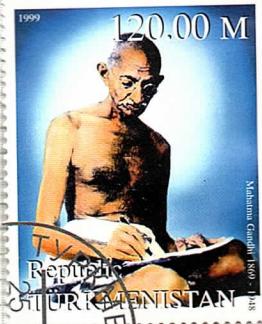
Scotland came out with a sheetlet of eight stamps issued on the occasion of Gandhiji's birth centenary. One of these stamps depicts Gandhiji's meeting with



British prime Minister Ramsey Macdonald. On Gandhiji's 50th Death Anniversary Zambia issued an impressive stamp depicting Gandhiji walking out the Second Round Table Conference. The conference is also the first day cover of sheetlet of four stamps on Gandhiji issued by St. Vincent and Grenadines on the occasion of Gandhiji's Death Anniversary. A highly picturesque stamp depicting Gandhiji leaning out of the window of a train compartment issued by Antigua and Barbuda.



CONCLUSION



Gandhi felt was his responsibility to fight for India's rights. Mahatma Gandhi was important because he led India into freedom from the British. Also, he influenced many people and places other than India. He changed history by protesting non-violently and gaining independence for India. Gandhi is important to us today because he influenced Martin Luther King, so now African-Americans have equal rights.

Gandhi formulated a strategy of political action which was destined largely to determine the form of natural project and struggle against the British, reaching its culmination in the independence of India in 1947. He was certainly not the formulate the policy of swadeshi and boycotts but the way in which he integrated it with the idea of a non-violent satyagraha was unique.

