

and stands for Truth in his entire life, he always confesses to anyone for Truth. He also wrote on Truth in his autobiography, "Speak the Truth, Even if your voice Shakes". While lying might serve your purpose for a short time, truth lasts forever. If you say the truth every time and to everyone, you don't have to remember anything. While one lie triggers even more lies, Truth stands for itself.

" My religion is based on truth and non-violence. Truth is my God. Non-violence is the means of realizing Him" And also,

"An eye for an eye would soon make the whole world blind."

Mahatma Gandhi is known in the whole world for his principles of non-violence. The non-violence principal of the Gandhiji, for which he acquired much fame in the world is quite consistence with his religious, both theoretically and practically. A social movement by such an Indian can't be out anything other than a non violence movement. If we begin to resort to and resolve our problems and conflicts peacefully, without violence and in cooperation with each other, thousands of innocent lives can be saved that are lost in mindless wars. "The law which governs all life is God. T-2-313"

Gandhiji was not an ardent believer in economics theories in which Karm Marx was. He had his own views about a set of solutions to economic problems. He knows very well that India had been facing many economic crises. He expressed his viewed about the population problem of India in his own way. His view was that if every man was prepared to work the population would not be acute.

Gandhiji, always stood for human's needs and to provide whatever that human needed to lead to a standard living. Gandhian, economic though rests on human elements non possessions and doing well to all. He also stressed that there should be some improvement in human's life day after day. He believed in classless and stateless society which might be of great help to solve out economic and social system and not the capitalist system which

much simple and ordinary and he became a great man and father of the Nation. That's why Gandhiji follows by millions of peoples around the world.

Gandhiji could not speak English fluently and was ignorant of British manner¹. Gandhiji was pure vegetarian; hence it was very difficult to find the vegetarian food in England. Sometimes his friends were pressure him to break the vow of vegetarianism but he stuck to it, because he was promised to his mother for not touch the meat or wine. He even started a Vegetarian club in his locality and became its Secretary. This experience gave him some training in organising and conducting Institutions. Experiments about diet became a life-long passion for him².

Bar examinations were easy. He therefore studied for and passed the London matriculation examination. Becoming a Barrister meant attending at least six dinners in each of the twelve terms and giving an easy examination. Gandhi, however, studied sincerely, read all the prescribed books, passed his examination and was called to the bar in June 1891. He then sailed for home. Gandhi's three year's stay in England was a period of deep turmoil for him. Before that, he knew little of the world. Now he was exposed to the fast-changing world and to several radical movements like Socialism, Anarchism, and Atheism etc. through the Vegetarian Society. He started taking part in public work. Many of his ideas germinated during this period³.

After returning to India, Gandhiji was struggling for Law Practice as a Advocate. Despite his having studied and practised law for twenty-three years (1881-1911), this is the Gandhi about whom the world knows little.

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH **GANDHIAN THEORY :-**

"First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you and then you win." M.K. Gandhi

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had failed to solve the unemployment problem. In order to give employment to the jobless, he encouraged the small scale industries.

Gandhiji's contribution to the social transformation is simply this: it is transformation through religion. Here the transformation is that of an evaolutionary phenomenon rather than a drastic revolutionary change. Transformation through religion operates from within, and its outward manifestation can only been seen once the inward transformation had already taken place. Such transformation are the only ones which are consistent, authentic, sustainable, creative, spontaneous and permanent. This evolutionary transformation, on the contrary is from without drastic, destructive, artificial and very short living.⁵

MAHATMA GANDHI JI AS A SOCIAL WORKER :-

After the long stay in South Africa, Gandhiji came to India with so many ethics and principles. Gandhiji was earned the reputation as a nationalist, social worker, humanist and social activist etc. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a senior leader of the Indian National Congress, invited Gandhiji to join to join India's struggle for Indepedence against the British Rule. Gandhiji was got the leadership of Indian National Congress in 1920, headed many agitation which he named SATYAGRAH.

SWARAJ

The concept of non-cooperation became very popular and started spreading through the length and breadth of India. Gandhi extended this movement and focused on Swaraj. He urged people to stop using British goods. He also asked people to resign from government employment, quit studying in British institutions and stop practicing in law courts. However, the violent clash in Chauri Chaura town of Uttar Pradesh, in February 1922, forced Gandhiji to call-off the movement all of a sudden. Gandhi was arrested on 10th March 1922 and was tried for sedition. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment, but served only two years in prison.

Simon Commission & Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March)

During the period of 1920s, Mahatma Gandhi concentrated on resolving the wedge between the Swaraj Party and the Indian National Congress. In 1927, British had appointed Sir John Simon as the head of a new constitutional reform commission, popularly known as 'Simon Commission'. There was not even a single Indian in the commission. Agitated by this, Gandhi passed a resolution at the Calcutta Congress in December 1928, calling on the British government to grant India dominion status. In case of noncompliance with this demand, the British were to face a new campaign of non-violence, having its goal as complete independence for the country. The resolution was rejected by the British. The flag of India was unfurled by the Indian national Congress on 31st December 1929 at its Lahore session. January 26, 1930 was celebrated as the Independence Day of India.

But the British failed to recognize it and soon they levied a tax on salt and Salt Satyagraha was launched in March 1930, as an opposition to this move. Gandhi started the Dandi March with his followers in March, going from Ahmedabad to Dandi on foot. The protest was successful and resulted in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931.

Gandhi in Popular Culture

The word Mahatma is often mistaken in the West as Gandhi's first name. His extraordinary life inspired innumerable works of art in the field of literature, art and showbiz. Many movies and documentaries have been made on the life of the Mahatma. Post the Independence, Gandhi's image became the mainstay of Indian paper currency.⁶

CONCLUSION :-

"I destroy my enemies when I make them friends" "... one, whom God wishes to save, cannot fall even if he will". M.K. Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi came into the world on October 2,1869 and went out on January 30,1948. In 78 years this man took stands,had such courage, and determination to accomplish whatever he set his mind to. The obstacles he faced did not stop him in any way. Mahatma fulfilled his life-long goal of India becoming an independent country. He proved that it is possible to change the world with just one voice through courage and determination.

The Mahatma Gandhiji, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi certainly ranks as one among the first of the great personalities history has ever produced. The greatness of the Mahatma is drastically different from the greatness of many others. It is the overwhelming greatness of the great son of the great nation with glorious cultural heritage and history. Gandhiji has a multidimensional frame of personality, but was a reformer, a spiritualist, a politician, a practical economist and devoted nature care physician. Gandhiji was a captain of peace and harmony; he was a man of extreme compassion. He was soft from heart, but be controlled his emotions and passions he was every time stood for oppressed and suppressed class people. Theories of Gandhiji is applicable on international, social and religious issues.⁷

Gandhiji was an honourable politician. Many people in the world get inspired and want to be like him. He is seen as a hero who gained India's liberation from Britain and unfair laws. Though some people like Nathuram Godse did not like him and assassinated him, the majority of people loved him as the 'father of nation' and the 'great soul'.[®]

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