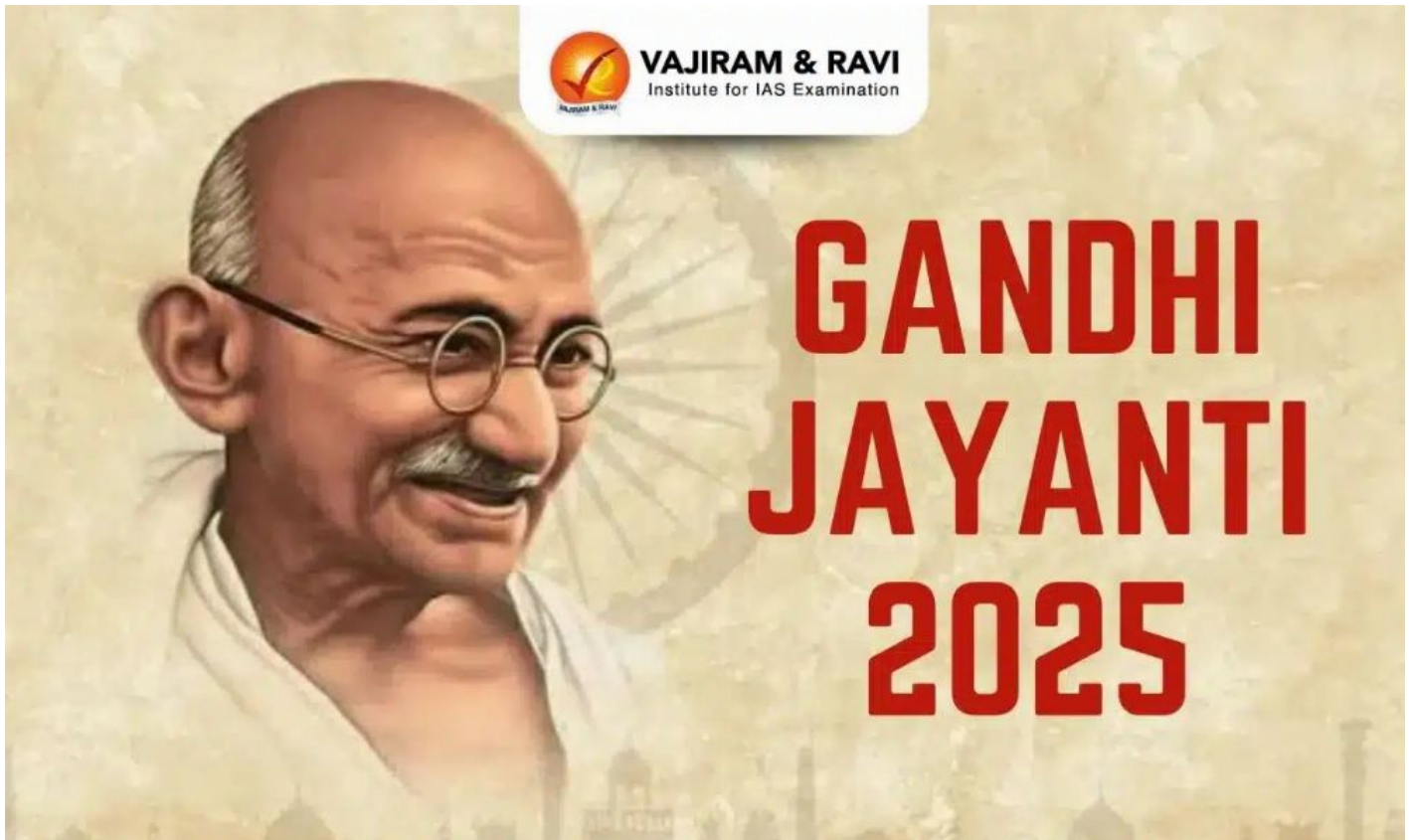


Gandhi Jayanti 2025, History, Significance, Facts, Date, Death

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Gandhi Jayanti, observed annually on October 2, celebrates the birth of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, affectionately known as Mahatma Gandhi or the Father of the Nation. Gandhi Jayanti 2025 marks his 156th birth anniversary, a momentous occasion not just for India but across the world.

This day serves as a reminder of Gandhi's enduring legacy, particularly his commitment to non-violence, truth, and social justice values that remain highly relevant today amidst rising global conflict and violence.

For UPSC aspirants, understanding Gandhi's life and philosophy is essential, as his role in India's freedom struggle and his contributions to shaping modern India are key components of the exam. Dive deeper into Mahatma Gandhi's life and impact this Gandhi Jayanti 2025.

Mahatma Gandhi Birth Anniversary 2025

Gandhi Jayanti 2025, observed on October 2, will honor **Mahatma Gandhi**'s pivotal role in leading India to independence from British rule. His non-violent resistance, known as Satyagraha, united people from diverse

backgrounds, making him a central figure in the freedom movement.

Mahatma Gandhi’s 156th birth anniversary in 2025 also coincides with the International Day of Non-Violence, reflecting his enduring global impact. The day will be marked by prayer meetings, commemorations at Raj Ghat in New Delhi, and discussions on the relevance of Gandhian values in today’s world.

Gandhi Jayanti 2025 Biography of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi’s evolution from a lawyer in London to a leader of a global non-violence movement is a testament to the transformative power of political thought and action. His life stands as a remarkable example of how a single individual can shape the course of history and continue to inspire future generations.

Mahatma Gandhi Biography Overview	
Particular	Details
Full Name	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Birth	October 2, 1869, Porbandar, Gujarat, India
Family Background	Father: Karamchand Gandhi Mother: Putlibai.
Spouse	Kasturbai
Education	University College London, Alfred High School
President of INC	Belgaum Session (1924)
Major Movements	Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha, Salt March, Quit India Movement
Death	January 30, 1948
Eepitaphs	Hey Ram
Posthumous Recognition	Commemorated globally; October 2 is observed as International Day of Non-Violence.

Gandhi’s Formative Years: Early Life and Education

Mohandas Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, into a Hindu Modh Baniya family. His father, Karamchand Gandhi, served as the Diwan of Porbandar, while his mother, Putlibai, was a devoutly religious woman, whose spiritual discipline deeply influenced young Gandhi.

Raised in a strict yet nurturing environment, Gandhi grew up with strong values of honesty and simplicity. At the age of 13, he married Kasturbai. In 1888, he left for London to study law at the Inner Temple, one of the four prestigious law schools. While initially uneasy with Western customs, Gandhi gradually adapted, and his time in England exposed him to diverse intellectual and ethical ideas that profoundly shaped his philosophy and approach to life.

Gandhi’s Time in London

Despite his initial challenges with adjusting to Western life, Gandhi’s time in London offered him valuable insights into European socio-political structures. He delved into the works of philosophers such as Tolstoy and John Ruskin, whose ideas on nonviolence and simplicity profoundly resonated with him.

Ruskin’s *Unto This Last* was especially impactful, shaping Gandhi’s vision of Sarvodaya—the welfare of all. These intellectual influences became the foundation of his philosophy of Satyagraha, which emphasized the power of truth and nonviolent resistance in the fight for justice.

The South African Chapter A Fight Against Racism

After completing his legal studies, Gandhi traveled to South Africa in 1893 to handle a legal case for Dada Abdullah Jhaveri. It was here that he first confronted institutionalized racism, a pivotal moment in his life. One defining incident occurred when he was forcibly removed from a train in Pietermaritzburg for refusing to vacate a “whites-only” compartment.

This act of discrimination ignited his determination to fight for justice and the dignity of the oppressed. His first major nonviolent resistance aimed to secure rights for Indian immigrants facing oppressive labor conditions and discriminatory laws. In response, he founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894, launched *Indian Opinion* in 1903, and established the Phoenix Settlement in 1904.

South Africa became the proving ground for Gandhi’s philosophy of nonviolent resistance, laying the groundwork for the larger movements he would later lead against British colonialism in India.

Return to India Leading the Freedom Struggle

In 1915, Gandhi returned to India, bringing with him the principles of nonviolent civil disobedience he had developed in South Africa. He soon became deeply involved in the country’s struggle for independence, championing the rights of the poorest and most marginalized communities. Gandhi’s efforts centered on addressing their grievances and shedding light on the injustices of oppressive taxation and exploitative British policies.

Key Event	Year	Impact
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Champaran Satyagraha	1917	First major victory for Gandhi's nonviolent resistance
Kheda Satyagraha	1918	Farmers won tax relief from British authorities
Ahmedabad Mill Strike	1918	Highlighted workers' rights and strengthened Gandhi's leadership in the labor movement
Rowlatt Satyagraha	1919	Protest against repressive laws; led to widespread unrest and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
Non-Cooperation Movement	1920-22	Mobilized masses against British rule and marked a significant rise in nationalist sentiment.
Round Table Conference	1930-32	Provided a platform for Indian leaders to discuss constitutional reforms, though ultimately failed to yield significant change.
Salt March	1930	Sparked nationwide civil disobedience and brought global attention to India's struggle
Civil Disobedience Movement	1930 to 1934	Marked a crucial phase of mass resistance, leading to widespread protests against British laws.
Poona Pact	1932	Improved representation for Dalits in legislatures and addressed social inequalities.

The Quit India Movement: The Final Struggle for Freedom

In 1942, Gandhi initiated the **Quit India Movement**, calling for an immediate end to British rule. This became the final major chapter in India's fight for independence. Gandhi's call for mass civil disobedience, encapsulated in the slogan "Do or Die," sparked widespread protests, strikes, and demonstrations across the nation.

Though the movement was suppressed, it significantly weakened British authority and amplified the demand for freedom. By 1947, these efforts culminated in India's independence, cementing Gandhi's legacy of unity and resistance.

Gandhi earned several honorary titles, such as “Mahatma,” meaning “Great Soul,” bestowed by Rabindranath Tagore, and “Father of the Nation,” a tribute from Subhash Chandra Bose, underscoring the deep respect for his leadership.

The Final Years and Legacy of Gandhi

As India approached independence, tensions between Hindus and Muslims escalated, culminating in the partition of India in 1947. Deeply troubled by the ensuing communal violence, Gandhi traveled extensively to advocate for peace and reconciliation.

Tragically, on January 30, 1948, Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse, a shocking event that reverberated throughout the nation and the world. His death represented a significant loss for India and for those who embraced his vision of nonviolence and communal harmony.

Despite this, Gandhi’s legacy as a champion of nonviolence and civil rights endures, continuing to inspire global movements for justice and equality. Influential leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela drew upon his principles to further their own causes.

Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi’s Ideas in Present Times

Gandhi Jayanti 2025 serves as a poignant reminder of the enduring relevance of Mahatma Gandhi’s principles in today’s world. His teachings on non-violence (Ahimsa), truth (Satya), self-reliance (Swadeshi), and sustainable living continue to inspire us as we confront modern challenges.

Non-violence: In an age marked by global conflicts, terrorism, and political unrest, Gandhi’s advocacy for resolving disputes without violence remains a vital lesson for today’s leaders.

Truth and Integrity: Gandhi’s unwavering commitment to truth is especially crucial now, as misinformation and fake news proliferate.

Swadeshi and Self-reliance: The Atma Nirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India) initiative highlights the renewed significance of Gandhi’s emphasis on Swadeshi. His belief in local production and self-sufficiency resonates with contemporary economic strategies.

Sustainable Living: Amid growing environmental concerns and climate change, Gandhi’s promotion of simple living and responsible resource use offers valuable solutions.

Also Check About: [**Mahatma Gandhi’s Movements**](#)

International Day of Non-Violence 2025

Since 2007, October 2 has been recognized worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence, a designation established by the United Nations. This day aims to “disseminate the message of non-violence through education and public awareness.”

In 2025, the significance of this day is heightened amidst escalating global tensions, wars, and civil unrest in various regions. Events and discussions held around the world will concentrate on peace-building initiatives, conflict resolution, and fostering a culture of dialogue in place of warfare.

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