

# Profile for Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

d.o.b 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1869

Name # 4 (Ruled by Rahu) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi)

Psychic # 2 (Ruled by Moon)

Psychic # 2 people reflect the influence of the environment that surrounds them. Mahatma Gandhi got involved in politics and social reform and was instrumental in changing social structures. Through his writings he introduced changes that lead the people of India to freedom and independence. He devoted his life to selfless service and helping others

When psychic # 2 is humiliated or hurt, they become very strong, tough fighters. They adhere to their decisions, commitments, or convictions and face all opposition until they achieve what they want. They do not get disheartened easily, nor do they surrender easily. Gandhi fought a non violent war and managed to get independence for India from the british.

Destiny # 9 ( Ruled by Mars) Destiny # 9 people develop spiritually and metally through the hardships of life. They do not believe blindly in what they learn from the scriptures and their spiritual teachers, but add the dimension of practical experience, which enable their students to be truly spiritual.

Their noble qualities become well recognized and appreciated especially in the later part of their life. They follow their own inner guidance in seeking truth .They follow hard disciplines, which they invent or impose on themselves to go deeper into the truth.

Their violent nature finds a way out through debates, public speaking and following hard, self imposed disciplines.

The combination of # 2 (soft hearted and emotional) along with the fiery Mars, resulted in Gandhi being very strong mentally and he created a movement that eventually drove the british away from India without even actually having to fight them. He was against physical violence of any kind.

On 4 September 1888,( # 7 Ketu year) less than a month shy of his 19th birthday, Gandhi traveled to [London](#), England, to study law at [University College London](#) and to train as a [barrister](#).

Gandhi was called to the bar on June 10, 1891 ( # 1 year ruled by Sun) and left London for India on June 12, 1891

His attempts at establishing a law practice in [Mumbai](#) failed and, later, after applying and being turned down for a part-time job as a high school teacher, he ended up returning to [Rajkot](#) to make a modest living drafting petitions for litigants, a business he was forced to close when he ran afoul of a British officer. In his autobiography, he refers to this incident as an unsuccessful attempt to lobby on behalf of his older brother. It was in this climate that, in April 1893, ( # 3 year ruled by Jupiter..his age was 24 (6- ruled by Venus) he accepted a year-long contract from Dada Abdulla & Co., an Indian firm, to a post in the [Colony of Natal](#), [South Africa](#), then part of the [British Empire](#)

In South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination directed at Indians. He was thrown off a train at [Pietermaritzburg](#) after refusing to move from the first class to a third class coach while holding a valid first class ticket. Traveling further on by stagecoach, he was beaten by a driver for refusing to travel on the foot board to make room for a European passenger. He suffered other hardships on the journey as well, including being barred from several hotels. In another incident, the magistrate of a [Durban](#) court ordered Gandhi to remove his [turban](#), which he refused to do. These events were a turning point in his life, awakening him to social injustice and influencing his subsequent social activism. It was through witnessing firsthand the [racism](#), [prejudice](#) and injustice against Indians in South Africa that Gandhi started to question his people's status within the [British Empire](#), and his own place in society

He helped found the [Natal Indian Congress](#) in 1894, ( 1 # 4 Rahu year, his age 25 ( # 7) and through this organization, he molded the Indian community of South Africa into a homogeneous political force. In January 1897, when Gandhi landed in Durban he was attacked by a mob of white settlers and escaped only through the efforts of the wife of the police superintendent. He, however, refused to press charges against any member of the mob, stating it was one of his principles not to seek redress for a personal wrong in a court of law.

In 1906, ( # 7 Ketu year...his age was 37 – # 1 Sun) the [Transvaal](#) government promulgated a new Act compelling registration of the colony's Indian population. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11 September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of [satyagraha](#) (devotion to the truth), or non-violent protest, for the first time, calling on his fellow Indians to defy the new law and suffer the punishments for doing so, rather than resist through violent means. This plan was adopted, leading to a seven-year struggle in which thousands of Indians were jailed (including Gandhi), flogged, or even shot, for striking, refusing to register, burning their registration cards, or engaging in other forms of non-violent resistance. While the government was successful in repressing the Indian protesters, the public outcry stemming from the harsh methods employed by the South African government in the face of peaceful Indian protesters finally forced South African General [Jan Christiaan Smuts](#) to negotiate a compromise with Gandhi. Gandhi's ideas took shape and the concept of *satyagraha* matured during this struggle.

In 1915, ( # 7 Ketu year..his age was 46 --# 1 ruled by Sun) Gandhi returned from South Africa to live in India.

Gandhi's first major achievements came in 1918 ( # 1 Sun Year—his age was 49 - # 4 ruled by Rahu) with the [Champaran](#) agitation and *Kheda Satyagraha*, Suppressed by the militias of the landlords (mostly British), they were given measly compensation, leaving them mired in extreme poverty. The villages were kept extremely dirty and unhygienic; and alcoholism, [untouchability](#) and [purdah](#) were rampant. Now in the throes of a devastating famine, the British levied a tax which they insisted on increasing. The situation was desperate. In *Kheda* in [Gujarat](#), the problem was the same. Gandhi established an [ashram](#) there, organizing scores of his veteran supporters and fresh volunteers from the region. He organized a detailed study and survey of the villages, accounting for the atrocities and terrible episodes of suffering, including the general state of degenerate living. Building on the confidence of villagers, he began leading the clean-up of villages, building of schools and

hospitals and encouraging the village leadership to undo and condemn many social evils, as accounted above.

his main impact came when he was arrested by police on the charge of creating unrest and was ordered to leave the province. Hundreds of thousands of people protested and rallied outside the jail, police stations and courts demanding his release, which the court reluctantly granted. Gandhi led organized protests and strikes against the landlords who, with the guidance of the British government, signed an agreement granting the poor farmers of the region more compensation and control over farming, and cancellation of revenue hikes and its collection until the famine ended

Gandhi employed non-cooperation, non-violence and peaceful resistance as his "weapons" in the struggle against [British](#). In December 1921,( 1 # 4 Rahu year) Gandhi was invested with executive authority on behalf of the [Indian National Congress](#).

Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922 ( a # 5 Mercury year..his age was 53 -- # 8 Saturn), tried for sedition, and sentenced to six years imprisonment. He began his sentence on 18 March 1922. He was released in February 1924 for an [appendicitis](#) operation, having served only 2 years.

He returned to the fore in 1928.( a # 2 Moon year- His age was 59 - # 5) The year before, the British government had appointed a new constitutional reform commission under Sir John Simon, which did not include any Indian as its member. The result was a boycott of the commission by Indian political parties. Gandhi pushed through a resolution at the Calcutta Congress in December 1928 calling on the British government to grant India dominion status or face a new campaign of non-cooperation with complete independence for the country as its goal

On 31 December 1929, the flag of India was unfurled in Lahore. 26 January 1930 was celebrated by the Indian National Congress, meeting in Lahore, as India's Independence Day. This day was commemorated by almost every other Indian organization. Gandhi then launched a new satyagraha against the tax on salt in [March 1930 \( a # 4 Rahu year—his age was 61--# 7\)](#), highlighted by the famous Salt March to Dandi from 12 March to 6 April, marching 400 kilometres (248 miles) from Ahmedabad to Dandi, Gujarat to make salt himself. This campaign was one of his most successful at upsetting British hold on India. The [Gandhi-Irwin Pact](#) was signed in March 1931. The British Government agreed to set all political prisoners free in return for the suspension of the civil disobedience movement

On 8 May 1933 ( # 7 Ketu year...his age 64--# 1 Sun) Gandhi began a 21-day fast of self-purification to help the Harijan movement.

In the summer of 1934, ( # 8 Saturn year..his age was 65 --# 2)three unsuccessful attempts were made on his life.

Gandhi returned to the head in 1936,( # 1 Sun year—his age was 67...# 4) with the Nehru presidency and the Lucknow session of the Congress.

Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in [Bombay](#) by the British on 9 August 1942 ( # 7 Ketu year). Gandhi was held for two years in the [Aga Khan Palace](#) in [Pune](#). It was here that Gandhi suffered two terrible blows in his

personal life. His 50-year old secretary [Mahadev Desai](#) died of a heart attack 6 days later and his wife Kasturba died after 18 months imprisonment in 22 February 1944; six weeks later Gandhi suffered a severe malaria attack. He was released before the end of the war on 6 May 1944 ( a # 9 Mars year..his age was 75 --# 3) because of his failing health and necessary surgery; the Raj did not want him to die in prison and enrage the nation.

1947 ( # 3 Jupiter Year..his age was 78 -- # 6)He launched his last fast-unto-death in [Delhi](#), asking that all communal violence be ended once and for all, and that the payment of 550 million rupees be made to Pakistan. Gandhi feared that instability and insecurity in Pakistan would increase their anger against India, and violence would spread across the borders. He further feared that Hindus and Muslims would renew their enmity and that this would precipitate open civil war. After emotional debates with his life-long colleagues, Gandhi refused to budge, and the Government rescinded its policy and made the payment to Pakistan. Hindu, Muslim and Sikh community leaders, including the [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh](#) and [Hindu Mahasabha](#) assured him that they would renounce violence and call for peace. Gandhi thus broke his fast by sipping orange juice

On 30 January 1948,( # 4 Rahu Year)..his age was 79 – (# 7.) Gandhi was shot and killed while having his nightly public walk on the grounds of the *Birla Bhavan* ([Birla House](#)) in [New Delhi](#).