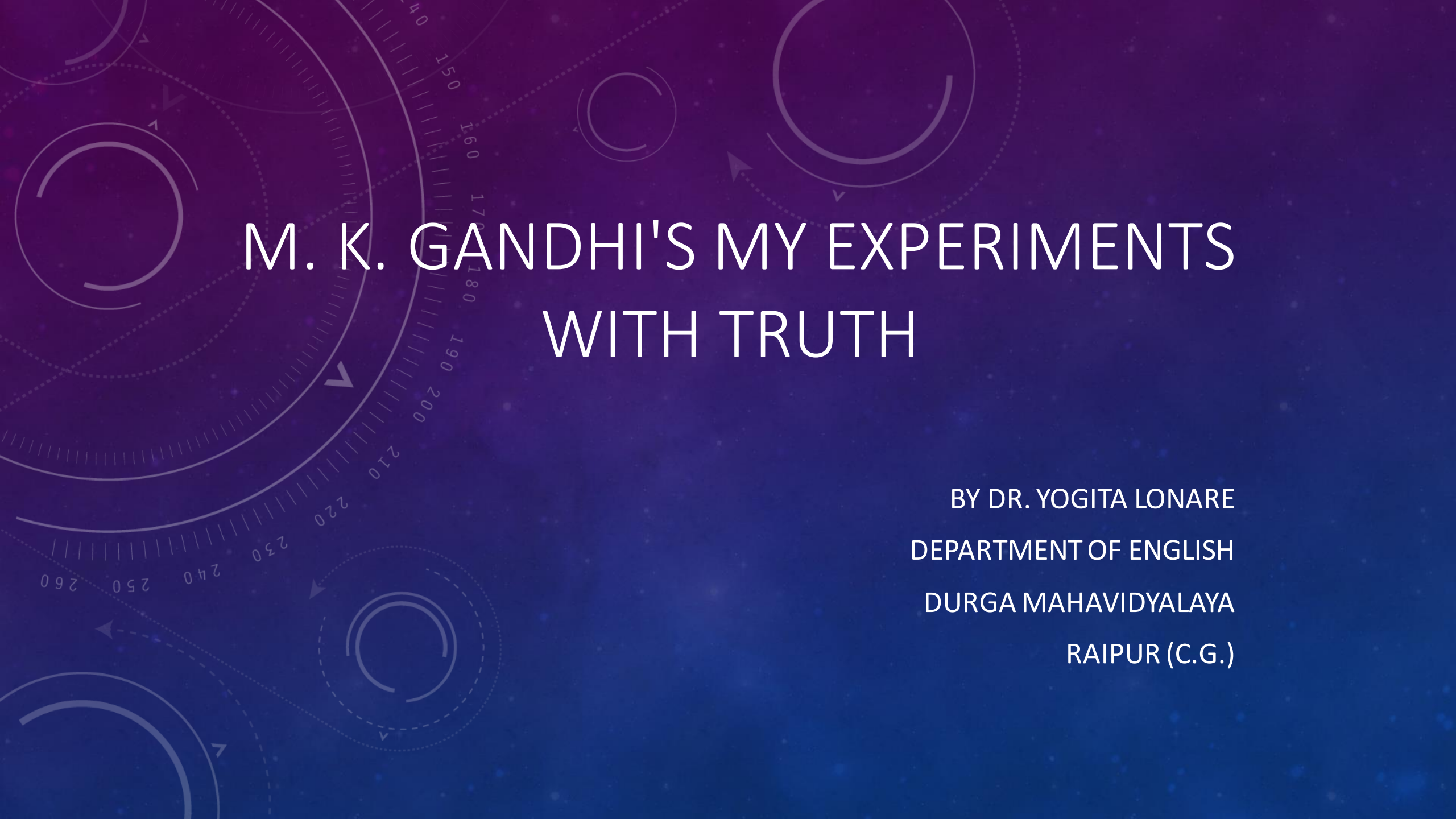


The background is a deep blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white dots. Overlaid on the left side are several concentric circles and a large circular scale with numerical markings from 40 to 260 in increments of 10. Some of the circles have arrows indicating a clockwise direction.

M. K. GANDHI'S MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH

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ABOUT MAHATMA GANDHI:

- Full name: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- Known as: Father of the Indian nation, Bapu, MK Gandhi, Gandhiji
- Birth : 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar
- Death: 30th January 1948 (assassination- gun shot)
- Known for: Independence Movement, Non violent resistance

- In the book My Experiments with Truth, he tells us why is writing his autobiography. It is less like An autobiography and more the story of his experiment with truth , as he called them.
- His life is based on the goal of self realization, seeing God face to face, in order to reach moksha, or freedom from birth and death.
- His experiments are geared toward that goal.
- He admits the conclusion drawn from his experiment might not be infallible, but they work for him.
- Gandhi defines God as truth with a capital 'T'. His park is to seek after it and he hopes readers will learn from his humble journey.
- He also confesses that he feels unbroken torture in being unable to reach God.

PART 1, CHAPTER 1

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE

- Gandhi introduces us to some relatives and then goes into details about his father and mother.
- Father was a political official and served as prime minister Rajkot and for Vankaner, two cities in India. He had no education but lots of life experiences and was truthful and incorruptible.
- Mother was saintly and deeply religious. She would fast often, was informed about matters of government, and had good common sense

CHAPTER 2

CHILDHOOD

- At age 7, Gandhi was a mediocre student but did not lie at all.
- Gandhi came across two plays by chance. The devotion of the main character is Shravana Pitribhakti Nataka for his parents inspired Gandhi.
- The honesty of Harish Chandra also inspired Gandhi.

CHAPTER 3

CHILD MARRIAGE

- He got married at 13.
- His parents chose his wife. She says there are no moral arguments in favour of such young marriages , but that's the tradition as the elders decided.
- Gandhi's father was injured on the way to the wedding, but teenagers forgot in the excitement of the marriage.
- The newly weds spent or nervous night together, which Gandhi did not describe. But he told us right our assumed authority over her as her husband.

CHAPTER 4

PLAYING THE HUSBAND

- Gandhi says the passion for truth is innate in him and and being faithless to his wife is out of the question.
- But faithfulness has dark side because as a young husband he wants to force Kasturba, to also be faithful.
- She is faithful, but that doesn't stop him from being jealous all the time and trying to control her.
- During the first five years of their marriage, they weren't allowed to stay together much.

- When they are together, Gandhi's lust distracts him from more productive things such as teaching her to read and write
- As an adult, he blamed her lack of education on his lust.

CHAPTER 5

AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

- In High school, Gandhi guards his character carefully.
- He dislikes sports, but he develops the habit of taking long walks, which now keeps him in good health.
- An innocent mistake of Gandhi ji leads the headmaster to wrongly punished the teenager for lying. The incident leads into see that a man of truth has to be a man of care as well.
- Gandhi relates his experience learning Sanskrit in school and advises reader that Indian higher education should include several languages.

CHAPTER 6

A TRAGEDY

- Going against the warnings of his wife and, friends a young man with a bad reputation whom seeks to reform.
- The friend reveals to him that many people secretly eat meat in violation of customs and religion. The friend also says eating meat makes the English occupies physically bigger and stronger than the Indians.
- Under his friends bad influence and seeking strength for himself and his countrymen so they may someday throw off English rule, Gandhi sets a date with his friend to eat meat - which Gandhi refers to as an experiment.

CHAPTER 7

- The day arrives. Gandhi and his friend sneak off to eat meat. The goat meat makes Gandhi sick. That night he dreams of a live goat bleating inside him., and he feels full of remorse.
- But he continues to eat with the friend and he lies to his family about it. The lying gets to him, so he stops eating meat and never takes it up again for the rest of his life.
- The friend also takes Gandhi to a brothel. But Gandhi is too nervous to sleep with a sex worker.
- Gandhi's suspicions about her are not rooted out until later in her life, he says when he comes to understand ahimsa which literally means non- violence.
- As an adult, when he thinks back to his days with his friend, he deplores his devotion to him.

CHAPTER 8

STEALING AND ATONEMENT

- Gandhi and a relative begins smoking cigarettes. He is going downhill fast. He even steals to support the habit.
- Somehow the abundance scheme gets them to quit smoking and stealing money from the pocket of their servant. As an adult Gandhi doesn't smoke.
- Gandhi does Steel one more time at the age of 15 but a feels bad about it and decides to confess to his father in a letter.
- His father reads the confession and cries. The teenager sees the forgiveness and interprets it as a lesson in Ahimsa (non-violence)

CHAPTER 9

FATHER'S DEATH AND MY DOUBLE SHAME

- His father becomes very ill when he is 16. Gandhi sits to his bedside and loves to take care of him but he slips away to his bedroom at night due to lust for his wife.
- This practice of leaving his father at night leads Gandhi to repentance when his father dies.
- Recounting the story Gandhi still feels ashamed about this and blames lust.

CHAPTER 10

GLIMPSES OF RELIGION

- In his childhood Gandhiji picked up religious attitudes from his surroundings.
- A family servant teaches him to recite the Rama nama to take off fear. He maintains the practice as an adult.
- Jain monks and his father's Muslim and Parsi friends visited often and talked about religion to his father.
- That breeds in him tolerance for different faiths.
- Gandhi has many questions about religion but finds no answer in the Manusmriti except for the conviction that morality is the basis of everything and truth is the substance of morality.

CHAPTER 11

PREPARATION FOR ENGLAND

- Gandhi graduates in 1887. A family friend advises that he should be sent to England so he may study to become a lawyer and come back with the chance of becoming an official like his father.
- He visits people for advice and help regarding the trip. His mother worries if he goes to England he will be influenced to begin eating meat and drinking liquor.
- Gandhi promises his mother , he won't do those things and a monk has him vow not to touch wine, women or meat.

CHAPTER 12

OUTCASTE

- Gandhi's fellow caste members believe he shouldn't go to England because they fear he will violate their religion by eating and drinking like a European and even just by sailing abroad there in the first place.
- Gandhi tries to reason with them , but no use. They kick him out of the caste.
- Gandhi leaves for England all the same.

CHAPTER 13

IN LONDON AT LAST

- Gandhi is shy on the sea voyage. He is not comfortable speaking English. A Passenger tells him he must eat meat in England, but Gandhi tells him about his vow.
- Once arrived, he is very distressed at night, crying and missing home and his mother. But he knows returning to India is out of the question.

CHAPTER 14

MY CHOICE

- Gandhi is now staying with a family. His friend in the family tries over and over to get him to eat meat, but he refuses.
- He searches for a vegetarian restaurant in London and finally finds one.

CHAPTER 15 AND 16

PLAYING THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN

- Gandhi's host tries to convert him to meet eating one more time. The effort fails, but Gandhi decides to put him at ease by becoming an English gentleman.
- Gandhi gets new clothes and tries to learn dancing, the violin, the piano and other skills. But soon he realizes he won't spend his life in England instead he must focus on his studies.
- Gandhi implements strict rules and develops the life long habit of managing money well.
- He also decides to study more and to prepare for the London matriculation. This leads him to studying Latin and other subjects.
- She says these changes harmonized his inward and outward life and made him more truthful.

CHAPTER 17

EXPERIMENTS IN DIETETICS

- In this chapter, Gandhi conducts some experiments in dieting. For economy and hygiene, he tries many things, such as leaving only on dairy.
- The question of what exactly constitutes meats -eggs, fish... Weighs on him, and he decides to accept his mother's interpretation.
- This leads him to consider the nature of vows and pledges .
- He joins a vegetarian society and starts a local vegetarian club full stop this gives him experience in running an organisation.

CHAPTER 18

CHINESE MY SHIELD

- A debate comes up in the vegetarian society over whether the organization is only to promote vegetarianism or other morals as well.
- Gandhi sides with the losing view that the local group should stick to its mandate of only being about vegetarianism.
- During this debate, and at other times as well, Gandhi had difficulty making public speeches.
- He says that this shyness serves him well. Because it makes him a man of few words.
- That makes him more truthful, he says, because he picks his words carefully.

CHAPTER 19

THE CANKER OF UNTRUTH

- Child marriages are unknown in England, so Indian youths feel ashamed there to admit that they married.
- Gandhi, a married father, pretends to be a bachelor, but is protected by his shyness.
- Confronted by a menu entirely in French Gandhi is aided by an old lady who helps him order. They become friends and she begins introducing him to young ladies probably thinking he should get married.
- Gandhi writes her a letter confessing the truth of his marriage. Amused she forgives him for the confusion and the two remain friends.

CHAPTER 20

ACQUAINTANCE WITH RELIGIONS

- Gandhi finds himself some religious text. The Geeta is one of them.
- He meets a children who tells in that the Bible doesn't require meat eating and drinking alcohol. Gandhiji reads the Bible at this person's insistence. And likes the new testament specially the passage about altruism in the Sermon on the Mount.
- You observe a debate between a clergyman and an atheist, and it increases his dislike of atheism.

CHAPTER 21

NIRBAL KE BALRAM

- On a trip, Gandhiji and a friend stay in a house with women whom he says they are not very careful about their morals.
- The friend begins to flirt with women who is hosting them. Gandhi feels in his bedroom, feeling pressured by lust but remembering his vow to his mother.
- Gandhi says the phrase "God saved me" has deep meaning and that worship and prayer are real and everything else is unreal. He says prayer cleanses a person of passions.

CHAPTER 22

NARAYAN HEMCHANDRA

- Gandhi meets Narayan hemchandra, a writer and translator.
- Gandhi teaches him English, and they go to visit a famous official, cardinal manning.
- Hemchandra wears nagged clothes, has great simplicity, and tries to learn language and travel the world. In a word "he is a curious cat"

CHAPTER 23

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

- Gandhi goes to the exhibition in Paris in 1890.
- Enjoy the cathedrals and considers the Eiffel tower a toy or trinket for adults.

CHAPTER 24

"CALLED" -- BUT THEN?

- What about his law studies? Lot of that actually consists of attending social dinners. But he does read a great deal, including Roman law in Latin.
- Hi passes is examination, gets call to the bar on June 10, 1891, and is enrolled in the High court the next day. On the 12th, he returns home.

CHAPTER 25

MY HELPLESSNESS

- Gandhi has been taught to read laws, but now how to practice law. He is intimidated by a famous lawyer, sir Pheorozeshah Mehta, who is said to rover like a lion in the courts.
- He goes to others for advice. Frederick Pincutt tells him to read the history of India and two other books, Lavator's and Shemmelpennick's books on physiognomy .
- Gandhi doesn't find the physiognomy books helpful. But he is reassured by Pincutt's advice that the young man doesn't need to rover like lion in the courts and that honesty and industry are enough to make a person a good lawyer.