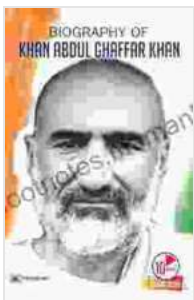


# Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan: The Frontier Gandhi

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known as the Frontier Gandhi, was a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement. He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and played a key role in the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Quit India Movement.

## Early life

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was born on 6 February, 1890, in Utmanzai, a village in the North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) of British India. His father, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, was a wealthy landowner and a devout Muslim. His mother, Bibi Amina, was a pious woman who had a strong influence on his early life.



## Biography of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan: Inspirational Biographies for Children by L. A. Willis

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 1833 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 18 pages



Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan received his early education at a local mosque. He then attended the Islamia College in Peshawar, where he was exposed

to Western ideas and ideologies. He became a strong advocate for social and political reforms and joined the Indian National Congress in 1919.

### **Role in the Indian independence movement**

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan played a key role in the Indian independence movement. He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and shared his commitment to non-violence and civil disobedience. He was arrested several times by the British authorities for his participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Quit India Movement.

In 1930, he founded the Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God), a non-violent volunteer organization that played a key role in the independence struggle. The Khudai Khidmatgar was organized on the principle of non-violence and self-reliance. It provided social services such as education, health care, and sanitation to the people of the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a strong advocate for the rights of the Pashtun people. He opposed the partition of India in 1947 and advocated for a united and independent Pashtunistan.

### **Later life**

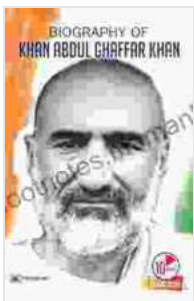
After India gained independence in 1947, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan continued to work for the rights of the Pashtun people. He was arrested several times by the Pakistani authorities for his political activities. In 1956, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was released in 1964 and went into exile in Afghanistan.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan returned to Pakistan in 1972 and continued to work for peace and reconciliation between India and Pakistan. He died in Peshawar on 20 January, 1988.

## Legacy

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is remembered as one of the most influential leaders of the Indian independence movement. He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and shared his commitment to non-violence and civil disobedience. He was a strong advocate for the rights of the Pashtun people and opposed the partition of India in 1947.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's legacy continues to inspire people around the world. He was a true champion of peace and non-violence. He believed that all people are equal and that we should all strive to live in peace and harmony.



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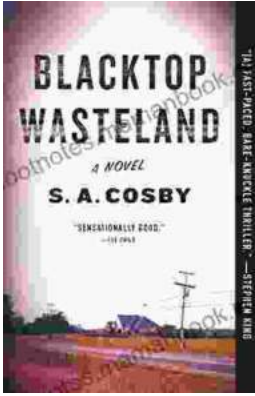
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