

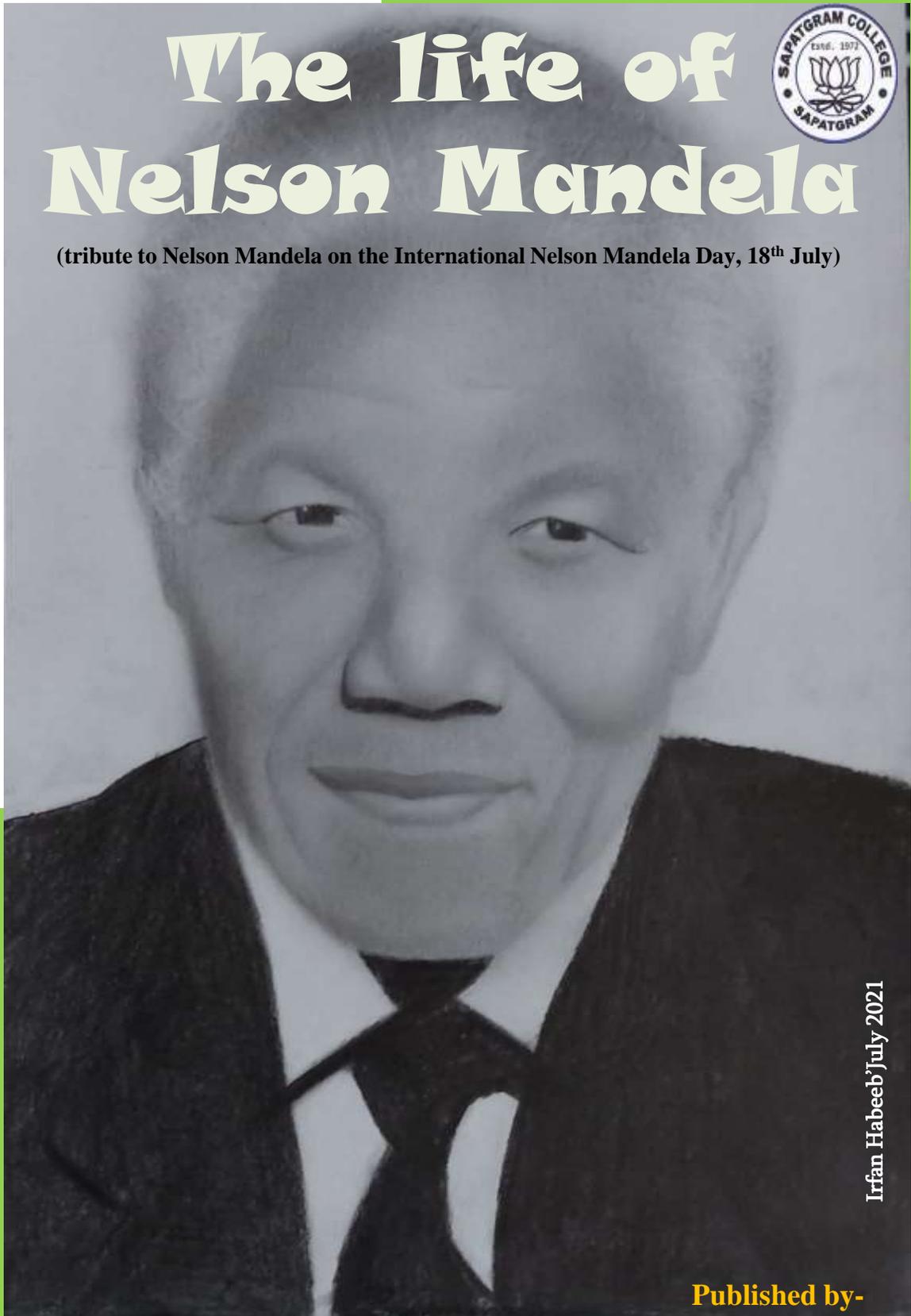
e-Booklet

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The life of Nelson Mandela



(tribute to Nelson Mandela on the International Nelson Mandela Day, 18th July)



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Editorial-

Every year 18th July is celebrated as international Nelson Mandela day. The United Nations Organisation has given official nod in 2009 to celebrate Nelson Mandela day in the honour of this great personality. After that, since 2010 this day is observed every year. This year, we, the students of department of Political Science have taken an initiative to publish an e-booklet in the memory of Nelson Mandela. This has also become a learning experience for us. We are highly obliged to our teachers who have guided us in every possible way in the successful completion of this task.

Sincerely,

Rashmi Barman
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Nelson Mandela's birth and personal life

Rolihlahla Mandela was born on 18th July, 1918. He belongs to the Thembu tribe located in South African village of Mvezo, in the Umtala district in the capital of Transkei. It is to be mentioned here that his birth name Rolihlahla means "pulling the branch of a tree" or colloquially also means "trouble maker." Nelson Mandela's father's name was Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa and mother was Noqaphi Nosekeni. Mandela's father was a member of the Thembu tribe of South Africa and was the chief of the village- Mvezo. Their family was very brave and his ancestors too were involved in different resistance and struggle for the sake of their community. Nelson Mandela was inspired by such stories of his ancestors. Mr. Gadla Henry lost his position as a chief when he had an argument with the British magistrate. After that his family moved to Qunu. From there Mandela started his primary schooling. When he was 12, his father died and he was then raised by the Regent at the Great Place in Mqhekezweni.

Nelson Mandela had married three times and has six children and two grand children.

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Nelson Mandela's Education

Nelson Mandela was the first person from his family to attend school. During that time South Africa was dominated by the British Educational System. So, as per the suggestion of one of his father's friend Nelson Mandela was first baptized in Methodist Church. Further, in order to resemble with British system Mandela's teacher advised that his first name would be a Christian and i.e. Nelson. Thus he started his primary schooling at Qunu. In 1937, he completed his junior certificate at Clarkebury Boarding Institute and went on to Wesleyan Secondary School, Healdtown from where he matriculated. After that he joined University of Fort Hare for studying Bachelor of Arts degree, but he could not complete the degree

there as he was expelled from the college for joining student unrest and first exposed to African nationalism. He then completed his degree from the University of South Africa. He finally graduated in 1943. He enrolled in university of the Witwatersrand and then when he was imprisoned in 1962 he started studying with London University. Finally, in 1989 he completed his LLB degree.

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Role of Nelson Mandela in the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa

Apartheid is a form of discriminatory social system which was prevalent in South Africa. It is a system in which non-white people are segregated from white people and where non-white people do not have the equal social, economic and political rights like the whites. Nelson Mandela, the former black South African president of South Africa was an anti-apartheid revolutionary. Being a part of the black race he could realise the sufferings of the black people. Inspired by the values of Mahatma Gandhi, Mandela started a non-violent anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa. His struggle although received worldwide recognition but subsequently he was also jailed by state authority. Mandela was imprisoned for 18 years from 1964-1982 on the charge of treason. By 1988 the violence against white rule and supremacy had spread throughout the country. The international event of that period like fall of Berlin wall, international sanctions and boycott etc forced the then South African president De Clerk called for free election in which all the people participated and Mandela was elected as the new President of South Africa. The change of apartheid regime and leadership of Mandela was widely recognized.

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Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela

Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela are the two great personalities fighting for the cause of establishing peace and promoting non-violence. Nelson Mandela in his struggle against racial discrimination in South Africa was very much inspired by the Gandhian philosophy of non-violence. To end racial oppression, Nelson Mandela used the tactics of passive resistance developed by Gandhi. Both the leaders were imprisoned for their opposition to the established norms. Infact, while leading the African National Congress (ANC) as well as shaping his political ideas Nelson Mandela was very much inspired by Gandhi. Both the leaders had commitment towards constitutional norms and focused primarily on establishment of social justice in the society.

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The president- Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela became the democratically elected president of South Africa in 1994. He was the first non-white head in the South African history. Mandela began his term emphasising on transition of white minority rule and prohibition of apartheid from South Africa. He also focused on to revive the economy of the country. For that matter, in 1994 his government had introduced a socio-economic policy i.e. the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). Further, in 1996, The Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)- a macro-economic policy was introduced. The policy proposed a set of medium term policies aimed at the rapid liberalisation of the South African economy. It also aimed at employment generation, socio-economic opportunities for the poor, equal distribution of income etc. Again, in 1996, Mandela signed into law a new constitution for the nation,

establishing a strong central government based on majority rule and also guaranteeing the rights of the minorities and freedom of expression. Finally, this constitution received approval of the Constitutional court on 4th December 1996. He retired from active politics in 1999 and after that devoted his life for social cause.

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‘LONG WALK TO FREEDOM’: the autobiography of Nelson Mandela

The first black South African president Nelson Mandela is a stalwart of morality. After becoming the president he wrote his autobiography ‘**Long Walk to freedom**’ (1994). His life was full of struggle and sacrifice for his nation and humanity. His autobiography is very unique and inspiring to many who are fighting against any injustice anywhere in the world. In this book he explained his struggle against racial discrimination and his contributions towards the African National Congress (ANC) and his co-workers also received a great importance. The word ‘Long’ in the title of the book shows the struggle, hardship and sacrifices carried out by Mandela and his associates against the apartheid regime. The word ‘Long’ also signifies efforts and suffering he endured in his slow work towards freedom. Nelson Mandela’s fight was a common fight against any kind of discrimination against black citizen of South Africa. His work made him an iconic figure of humanism and thus his autobiography can be termed as an ‘A document of Humanism.’

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নেলছন মেণ্ডেলাই জীৱন কালত লাভ কৰা বঁটা

নেলছন মেণ্ডেলাৰ জীৱন কালত তেওঁ আটেশাৰো অধিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সন্মান লাভ কৰিছিল। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত অন্যতম ১৯৯০ চনত ভাৰতৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ অসামৰিক সন্মান "ভাৰতৰত্ন " বঁটা আৰু আমেৰিকাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ পদক লাভ কৰে। "ভাৰতৰত্ন"ৰ উপৰিও ভাৰতৰ পৰা মেণ্ডেলাই কেইবাটাও বঁটা লাভ কৰে ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত-- জৱাহৰলাল নেহেৰু এৱাৰ্ড ফৰ ইন্টাৰনেছনেল আণ্ডাৰষ্টেণ্ডিং, ইন্দিৰা গান্ধী এৱাৰ্ড ফৰ ইন্টাৰনেছনেল জাষ্টিচ এণ্ড হাৰমণি, ইন্টাৰনেছনেল গান্ধী পীচ প্ৰাইছ , উল্লেখযোগ্য যে খান আব্দুল গফুৰ খানৰ পাছত নেলছন মেণ্ডেলাই হৈছে 'ভাৰতৰত্ন' লাভ কৰা দ্বিতীয়গৰাকী বিদেশী ব্যক্তি। আন এক আদৰ্শ মূলক কথা যে ১৯৯৩ চনত মেণ্ডেলাই তেতিয়াৰ দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতি এফ ডব্লিউ ডি ক্লার্কৰ লগত একেলগে শান্তিৰ নোবেল বঁটা যুটীয়াকৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। ১৯৯৫ চনত মেণ্ডেলাই তেওঁৰ বিভিন্ন ভাষালৈ অনুদিত হোৱা "Long Walk to Freedom" নামৰ গ্ৰন্থ খনৰ বাবে এলেন পেটন পুৰস্কাৰ লাভ কৰে।

জুল হক

স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ ষাণ্মাসিক
ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ

Nelson Mandela's incarceration

From 1964 to 1982 Mandela was incarcerated at Robben island prison of Cape Town. He was subsequently kept at the maximum security Pollsmoor prison until 1988, when after being treated for tuberculosis he was transferred to Victor Verster Prison near Paarl. The South African government under President Pieter W. Botha periodically made conditional offers of freedom to Mandela. Like, he would be released if he and his associates renounced violence as a tool to stop apartheid etc. Mandela refused such offers which he thought was their right. Throughout his incarceration Mandela retained wide support among South African black population. However, Botha government was not

ready to release him as Mandela was not ready to accept their offer. Gradually, Africa's political situation deteriorated after 1983 and particularly after 1988. He met with Botha's successor, F.W. de Klerk in December 1989. On February 11, 1990, the South African government under President F.W. de Klerk released Mandela from prison. After his release Mandela was chosen deputy president of the African National Congress in negotiations with de Klerk to end apartheid and to establish a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

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Last phase of Mandela's life

Nelson Mandela breathed his last at the age of 95 on 5th December 2013. He died in his hometown at Houghton, Johannesburg, South Africa. His death was mourned by then President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma which was televised. Moreover his demise was mourned both at national and international level which received wide media coverage. South Africa observed a national mourning period of 10 days. A number of activities were conducted across the country in the memory of Mandela during that period. Mandela's body was kept at the union buildings in Pretoria from 11 to 13 December 2013. Finally, a state funeral was held on 15th December 2013 in Qunu in the Eastern Cape. His demise is a great loss for the mankind.

Miss Robina Yasmin

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নেলচন মেণ্ডেলা ফাউণ্ডেচন

নেলচন মেণ্ডেলা ফাউণ্ডেচন ১৯৯৯ চনত নেলচন মেণ্ডেলাৰ দ্বাৰা গঠন কৰা হয়। এই সংস্থা জনসেৱামূলক উদ্দেশ্যৰ বাবে স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ লক্ষ্য হ'ল সমাজত ন্যায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা। মেণ্ডেলাৰ মৃত্যুৰ পাছতো এই সংস্থাই মেণ্ডেলাৰ আদিশসমূহক বৰ্তমানলৈ জীয়াই ৰাখিছে। তেখেতে স্বাধীনতা আৰু সমতাৰ বাবে জীৱন জুৰি কৰা সাধনা এই সংস্থাই আগুৱাই নিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে।

NELSON MANDELA
FOUNDATION

Living the legacy

মেহৰুণ নেচা

স্নাতক চতুৰ্থ ষাণ্মাসিক
ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ

নেলচন মেণ্ডেলাৰ উক্তি-

"শিক্ষাই হৈছে আটাইতকৈ শক্তিশালী অস্ত্ৰ, যাৰ দ্বাৰা আপুনি বিশ্বত পৰিৱৰ্তন আনিব পাৰে।"

"যদিহে আপুনি এজন ব্যক্তিৰ লগত তেওঁ বুজি পোৱা ভাষাত কথা পাতে, তেন্তে সেয়া তেওঁৰ মগজুত সোমায়। কিন্তু যদিহে আপুনি তেওঁৰ ভাষাত কথা পাতে সেয়া সোমায় তেওঁৰ হৃদয়ত।"

সংগ্ৰহ: **আনিছুৰ ইছলাম**
স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ



"I never lose I either win or learn"

"Fools multiply when wise men are silent"

"A winner is a dreamer who never gives up"

"Lead from the back and let others believe they are in front"