

Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom – About the Author

Nelson Mandela was a great hero who gave freedom to the blacks in South Africa. He was born on 18 July 1918 in the village of Mvezo in Umtata, then a part of South Africa's Cape province. He fought against the 'apartheid' regime of South Africa which believed in racialism. He spent more than thirty years in South Africa's prisons. He became the first Black President of South Africa when his party came to power in democratic elections in 1994. This passage forms a part of the autobiography of Nelson Mandela titled Long Walk to Freedom. It is a saga of the glorious struggle that the Blacks of South Africa waged against the apartheid regime to gain freedom.

Short Summary of Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom

The lesson pays tribute to those black heroes and patriots who waged a relentless struggle against the apartheid or the racist regime of South Africa. Here we find a description of the inauguration ceremony held in the Union Buildings attended by politicians and dignitaries from more than 140 countries. Nelson Mandela gives a message of peace and unity of mankind. He foresees a new regime which will be based on the equality of men and women. He hopes that in the new regime there will be no exploitation of man by man. There will be no room for racialism and segregation in the new order.

Summary of A Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom in English

The oath taking ceremony of Nelson Mandela, the first black President of South Africa, and his colleagues took place on 10th May. It was a historic occasion. Dignitaries and representatives of 140 countries came to attend it. The ceremony took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater, formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. First, Mr. De Klerk the 2nd Deputy President, then Thabo Mbeki the 1st Deputy President were sworn in. Nelson Mandela took oath as the President. He pledged to obey and uphold the constitution and devote himself to the well-being of the republic and its people.

Then President Mandela addressed the guests. He welcomed and thanked them for having come to take possession with the people of his country for a common victory of justice, peace and human dignity.

After getting political freedom, his government pledged to liberate people from the bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discriminations. He wished the sun of freedom to shine on his country forever.

After the ceremony, the display of military force was carried out. Finally, the jets left off smoke trail of different colours, e.g., black, red, green, blue, and golden colour of the new South African flag. In the end, two National Anthems were sung by the whites and the blacks.

Later on that day, Mandela reformed history. In the first decade of the 20th Century, a few years after Anglo-Boer War before his birth, the white skinned patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the dark skinned people of South Africa. It was the birth of Apartheid, the harshest in human creation. Now, in the last decade of the 20th century, the system has been overturned forever recognizing the rights of all people irrespective of the colour of their skin or religion.

He remembered the suffering and courage of thousands of patriots who participated in the long struggles but were not there to witness the fruit of their achievement.

It was a reign of oppression and cruelty that created a deep wound in African people. But deep oppression produced the Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Yusuf Dadoos. The Chief Luthulis, the Bram Fischers, the Robert Sobukwes, etc.—men of unparallel courage, wisdom and generosity. Mandela thinks South Africa's real wealth is her people who are finer, truer than the purest diamonds. His comrades taught him what courage meant.

It is not the absence of fear but victory over it. No one is born to hate another on the basis of colour of skin or religion. If they can learn to hate, then why not learn to love which comes naturally. He believes in the goodness of man that never dies.

Every man has twin obligations, one towards his family and the other towards his people and his country. In the reign of Apartheid, if one tried to fulfill his duty towards his people, he was ripped off his family and home.

Mandela said he was born free. He had the freedom to run in the fields, swim in the stream and ride on a bull. Boyhood freedom was an illusion. As a student he wanted transitory freedom – freedom to stay out at night, to read books of his choice. As a young man, he yearned for basic honourable freedoms of achieving his potential, of earning, of marrying and having a family.

When he became a young man and joined the African National Congress Party, he first wanted freedom only for himself and then for all his people and his country. Both need to be liberated. The oppressor is a prisoner of hatred, prejudice and narrow mindedness. The oppressor and the oppressed, both are robbed of their humanity.

Conclusion of Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

The brave man is not the one who does not feel afraid, but he is the one who conquers that fear. Mandela said that every man has his duties towards his country and community too.

Summary of Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom in Hindi

नेल्सन मंडेला द्वारा "ए लॉन्ग टू फ्रीडम", दक्षिण-अफ्रीका की स्वतंत्रता के संघर्ष के बारे में है। 10 मई, 1994 को नेल्सन मंडेला ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका के पहले अश्वेत राष्ट्रपति के रूप में शपथ ली। और इसलिए यह एक नए जमाने का लोकतांत्रिक देश बन रहा था। नेल्सन मंडेला ने पहले अश्वेत राष्ट्रपति के रूप में शपथ ली।

विभिन्न देशों के कई गणमान्य व्यक्ति सबसे महत्वपूर्ण दिन का हिस्सा बने थे। मंडेला ने अपने भाषण में उन सभी गणमान्य व्यक्तियों को धन्यवाद दिया। मंडेला ने अपने देशवासियों को आश्वासन दिया कि उनका देश कभी भी एक-दूसरे के समान दमन का अनुभव नहीं करेगा। लोकतंत्र दक्षिण अफ्रीका में स्थापित किया गया था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप, बिना किसी भेदभाव के सरकार की स्थापना की गई थी।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के लोगों ने उस दिन के प्रतीक के रूप में दो राष्ट्रीय गान गाए। मंडेला ने याद किया कि इस आंदोलन का कारण यह था कि श्वेत लोगों द्वारा काले चमड़ी वाले लोगों का शोषण किया जाता था। उन्होंने कहा कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका के लोगों का इस तरह का दमन कई सितारों की उत्पत्ति है। लोगों को पहले नफरत करना सीखना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर वे नफरत करते हैं तो उन्हें प्यार करना सिखाया जा सकता है, क्योंकि प्यार विपरीत परिस्थितियों से आता है। वह यह भी कहता है कि एक बहादुर व्यक्ति वह नहीं है जिसे डर नहीं लगता, लेकिन जो उसे जीत लेता है।

जीवन में, एक आदमी के दो प्रमुख दायित्व होते हैं। पहला अपने परिवार के प्रति, अपने माता-पिता के लिए, अपनी पत्नी और अपने बच्चों के प्रति और दूसरा अपने देश, लोगों और समुदाय के प्रति दायित्व के प्रति। हर कोई अपने झुकाव और रुचि के अनुसार अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा करता है। लेकिन दक्षिण अफ्रीका जैसे देश में इसे पूरा करना बहुत कठिन था। जब मंडेला वयस्क हुए तब उन्होंने समझा कि उनकी स्वतंत्रता केवल एक भ्रम है। वास्तव में, वह शोषण का गुलाम था। वह यह भी समझता था कि न केवल वह एक गुलाम था, बल्कि उसके परिवार के अन्य सदस्य भी थे।

उनके अनुसार, स्वतंत्रता उनके लिए भी अनिवार्य है जो अतीत में दूसरों को दबा रहे थे। उन्हें यह अधिकार भी है क्योंकि दूसरे की स्वतंत्रता छीनना उसी का कैदी है। इस प्रकार, उत्पीड़क उत्पीड़क जितना ही एक कैदी होता है। अत्याचारी भी स्वतंत्र नहीं है।

बहादुर आदमी वह नहीं है जिसे डर नहीं लगता, बल्कि वह है जो उस डर पर विजय प्राप्त करता है। मंडेला ने कहा कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का अपने देश और समुदाय के प्रति कर्तव्य भी है।

Difficult words and their Meanings

Dawned—(here) presented itself, began, **Pleasantly**—in a pleasant way, **Besieged**—(here) surrounded closely by, **Dignitaries**—persons of high ranks, high officials **their respect**—express their honour/respect, **Inauguration**—(here) opening ceremony,