Gandhi wrote a letter to his father, stating his willingness to accept punishment. It was time for him to stand by his principles. The incident was the turning point in his life. From then on, Gandhi dedicated his life to the struggle for Indian independence.

In October 1924, in prison, Gandhi wrote a letter to his son, expressing his hope that he would soon be released. He had been imprisoned for his role in the Indian National Congress and for his support of nonviolent resistance. He had been arrested for his participation in the Salt March, a protest against British control of salt production.

In 1930, Gandhi was again arrested for his role in the Salt March. He was sentenced to six years in prison. However, he was released after five months due to public pressure. He then went on a hunger strike to protest the arrests of other leaders.

In 1931, Gandhi returned to South Africa, where he continued his work for Indian independence. He helped to found the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League.

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