

Short note on Dharasana Satyagraha.

You may write about Salt tax
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Dandi March
↓
Lohare

Ans: The Indian National Congress, led by Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, publicly issued the Declaration of Purna Swaraj on 26th Jan., 1930. It was decided that civil disobedience movement was to be the means employed to achieve it. Gandhiji was asked to plan and organise the first such act. He chose to break the salt tax in defiance of the government. On 12th March 1930, Gandhi started Dandi March to protest against Salt Act, 1882.

Gandhiji planned a raid on Dharana Salt works but was arrested before he could put that into action. Many congress leaders were arrested too before the planned day including Nehru & Sardar v. Patel. The March went ahead as planned by Kasturba Gandhi & Abbas Tyagi.

They were arrested before reaching Dharasana & were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. After their arrest the peaceful agitation continued by Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. The police lathi charged the protestors brutally & it resulted in the deaths of 2 persons with several other injured. The Britishers were shaken by the movement. The effects of the movement are :

- It pushed Indian freedom struggle to the limelight.
- It brought a lot of people including women & lower classes in touch with the freedom movement.
- It showed the power of the non-violent Satyagraha in fighting imperialism.

Gandhiji was released in 1931 and met Irwin who was keen to put an end to this movement. As per the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the civil disobedience movement ^{would be} ~~allowed to~~ ended & Indians would be allowed to make salt for domestic use and arrested people should be released.

Good.