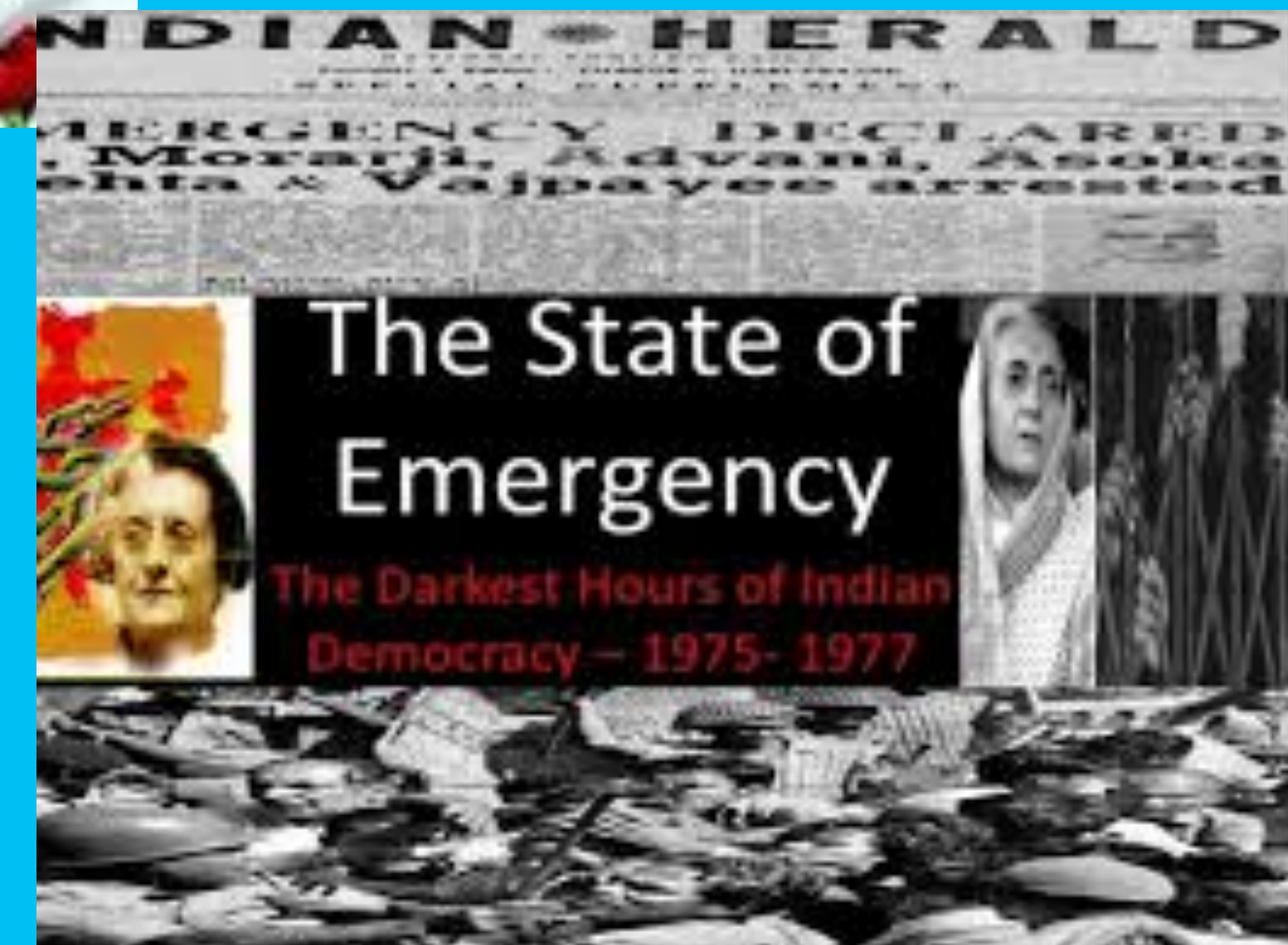




MEDIA MOMENTS IN HISTORY

BMC, GE 404, SEM-IV

MINATI CHAKLANAVIS, HEAD, DEPT OF MASS COMMUNICATION, PWC,
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DANDI MARCH



Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha was a major non-violent protest action in India.

It was led by Mahatma Gandhi in March–April 1930.

Dandi March was the first act of civil disobedience that Mahatma Gandhi waged against British rule in India.

It extended till early 1931.

It not only garnered widespread support for Gandhi pan India, but also caught considerable worldwide attention.

DANDI MARCH



In early 1930 Gandhi decided to mount a highly visible demonstration against the increasingly repressive salt tax by marching through Sabarmati, Ahmedabad to the town of Dandi, Surat.

He kicked off his protest march on March 12, accompanied by followers. After each day's march hundreds more would join the core group of followers.

On April 5 the entourage reached Dandi after a journey of 385 km.

On the morning of April 6, Gandhi and his followers picked up handfuls of salt along the shore, thus technically “producing” salt and breaking the law.

DANDI MARCH



Salt production and distribution in India was a lucrative monopoly of the British. Indians were prohibited from producing or selling salt independently. Indians were forced to buy expensive, heavily taxed salt that often was imported. This affected the poor greatly who could not afford to buy it. Indian protest against the salt tax began in the 19th century and remained a bone of contention throughout.

DANDI MARCH



Gandhi continued his satyagraha against the salt tax for the next two months, exhorting other Indians to break the salt laws by committing acts of civil disobedience.

Thousands were arrested and imprisoned, including Jawaharlal Nehru.

Gandhi himself in early May after he informed Lord Iewin (the viceroy of India) of his intention to march on the nearby Dharasana saltworks.

News of Gandhi's detention spurred tens of thousands more to join the satyagraha.

The march on the saltworks went ahead as planned on May 21, led by the poet, Sarojini Naidu , and many among 2,500 peaceful marchers were attacked and beaten by the police.

By the end of the year, about 60,000 people were in jail.



Gandhi was released from custody in January 1931 and began negotiations with Lord Irwin aimed at ending the satyagraha campaign.

A truce subsequently was declared, which was formalised in the Gandhi - Irwin Pact that was signed on March 5, 1931. Gandhi-Irwin Pact, agreement signed on March 5, 1931, between Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian nationalist movement, and Lord Irwin (later Lord Halifax), British viceroy (1926–31) of India

It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience (satyagraha) in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the salt march (March–April 1930)

TRYST WITH DESTINY



CLICK THE LINK & LISTEN TO THE SPEECH FIRST <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SB5GflaAuaQ>

“Tryst with Destiny” was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India.

It was delivered to the Indian Constituent Assembly in The Parliament,

It was delivered on the eve of India’s Independence, towards midnight on 14 August 1947.

TRYIST WITH DESTINY



It was the journey from the age old struggle to a new life of freedom

It's about the pledge to the service of the people of India

It talks about India's glory as well as its failures and its unforgotten ideals

Freedom of India is just a stepping stone of success, lot more have to be done.

With freedom and power, comes great responsibility of serving suffering people

The speech reminds of the pledge of ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity.



India is awake, vital, free and independent after deep slumber of struggle.

It talks about acting and creating future of India.

The speech mentions Mahatma Gandhi, calling him, “architect of freedom.”

It is about the dream, pledge, responsibilities and challenges.

This historic speech has summed up India in totality with its past grandeur to present freedom to future challenges.

EMERGENCY IN INDIA



A national emergency is a situation wherein a government exercises more control over its people.

It is imposed to protect the nation in dire circumstances.

According to the Indian Constitution, emergency may be declared (after 44th Amendment Act 1978)

1. During 'war, external aggression (External Emergency) or armed rebellion (internal Emergency) in the whole of India or a part of its territory.

2. During a national emergency in India, the fundamental rights are suspended

EMERGENCY



A State of emergency in India refers to a period of governance that can be imposed by the President of India, when grave threats to the nation are perceived from internal and external sources.

National emergency could be declared on the basis of "external aggression or war" and "internal disturbance" across India or a part of its territory under Article 352.

A state of emergency can be declared in any state of India under Article 356 on the recommendation of the governor of the state.

The state of emergency is commonly known as 'President's Rule'.

INDIAN DEMOCRACY & EMERGENCIES



With a population of over 1.3 billion people, India is the world's largest democracy, and the second largest country on the planet after China.

India has had three periods of national emergency in its history

The 1975 Emergency in India was the third, and worst, of its kind.

India gained its independence in 1947, yet, it remained politically unstable long afterward. A series of national as well as state emergencies took place in the mid to late twentieth century in India.

The first National Emergency was imposed in 1962 during China war.

The second was declared in 1971 as a result of the Bangladesh War of Independence against Pakistan.



On 25th June, 1975, National Emergency was imposed which lasted till 21st March 1977.

India saw its darkest phase when the third emergency was declared across the country by then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi.

The emergency was issued by then President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

It lasted 21 long months

CAUSAL FACTORS



- (1) In 1974 Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti, a union of students, started agitation against then Bihar government. It received support from Gandhian socialist Jayaprakash Narayan.**
- (2) In Gujarat, between December 1973 and March 1974, a significant movement was mounted by the Nav Nirman movement .**
- (3). Raj Narain filed cases of election fraud and use of state machinery for election in the Allahabad High Court. He had been defeated in the 1971 parliamentary election by Indira Gandhi.**
- (4) Indira Gandhi was found guilty by the Allahabad High Court**

PURPOSE OF EMERGENCY



The goal of 1975 Emergency in India was to control “internal disturbance”.

Indira Gandhi justified the national emergency in terms of national interest, primarily based on three grounds.

- (1) India’s security and democracy,**
- (2) Rapid economic development and upliftment of the underprivileged and**
- (3) Intervention of powers from abroad which could destabilise and weaken India.**

THANK YOU :)