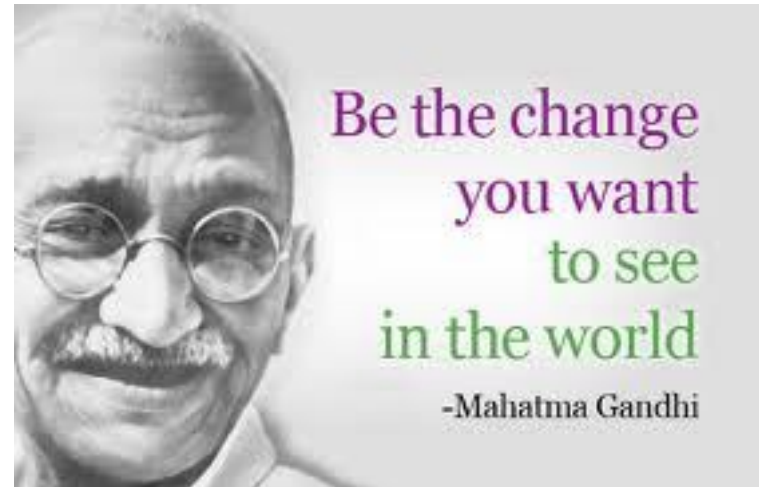


International Day of Non-Violence



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On Mahatma Ghandi's birthday, on 2 Oct 1869, it has been declared "international day of non-violence" by the United Nations.

This UN resolution commemorates 2 October and asks it's members to **"disseminate the message of non-violence, including through education and public awareness"**

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Pakistan Movement Museum

Struggle for Freedom

Satyagraha

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi effectively fought for freedom with his principles of truth, non-violence, and courage. Advocating Satyagraha (Sanskrit for "truth and firmness") launched his movement of passive resistance to Britain. When, in 1919, Parliament passed the Rowlatt Acts, Satyagraha spread through India, gaining millions of followers. By 1944 the British government agreed to independence on condition that the Muslim League and the Congress Party should resolve their differences. Gandhi stood steadfastly against the partition of India but ultimately had to agree.

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This philosophy was promoted by Mahatma Gandhi and means **“insistence on the truth.”**

At the centre of this philosophy, it admits of **no violence** under any circumstance whatsoever; and it always **insists upon truth.**

It was later influential in the thinking of Nelson Mandela and Malcolm X

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non-materialism



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non-materialism

Gandhi adopted the philosophy of non-materialism in later years and was famous for saying
“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed”

His life possessions were just a few items.

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Ghandi studies law



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In 1888 Gandhi studied in England. He was then called to the bar in June 1891 and left London for India, when he learned that his mother had died while he was in London and that his family had kept the news from him.

His attempts at establishing a law practice in Bombay failed because he was too shy to speak up in court.

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South African Satyagraha



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In August 1908, Mahatma Gandhi organised a Satyagraha to get South Africans of Indian origin to resist the law that required all Indians to carry registration certificates.

The culmination of the protest was the bonfire of 1908 where **2,000 protestors placed their certificates in a large iron pot and they were set alight.**

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Amritsar Massacre



Amritsar Massacre



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On 13 April 1919, British General Dyer was convinced of a **major insurrection and thus he banned all meetings**. On hearing that a meeting of 15,000 to 20,000 people including women, senior citizens and children had assembled at Jallianwala Bagh, Dyer ordered **50 riflemen to shoot at the crowd** and kept firing for about 10 minutes until the ammunition supply was almost exhausted.

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Swaraj



Swaraj



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Following the 1919 Amritsar Massacre, there was public outrage against British rule. In 1920, Gandhi and the Congress committed themselves to “Swaraj”, **described as political and spiritual independence.**

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Declaration of Independence



Declaration of Independence



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This declaration was made to resolve the Congress and Indian nationalists to **fight for “Purna Swaraj”**, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire was passed on **January 26, 1930.**

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Salt March



Salt March



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In March 1930 in order to help free India from British control, Mahatma Gandhi proposed a non-violent march **protesting the British Salt Tax.**

When Gandhi arrived at the coast he picked up a lump of salt in **defiance of the unfair law.**

The world embraced the non-violence of these acts, and this eventually enabled India to gain their **freedom from Britain.**

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Ghandi assassinated



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Ghandi assassinated

Godse killed Gandhi on January 30, 1948. He approached Gandhi on the way to a prayer meeting and bowed.

A girl accompanying Gandhi told Godse, "Brother, Bapu is already late" and tried to put him off, but Godse pushed her aside and **shot Gandhi three times** at point-blank range.

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