



NON-VIOLENT MARCH



Gandhi surrounded by Lord and Lady Mountbatten (1947)

01 CONTEXT

When and where the method emerged

02 STRATEGY

How the method works

03 RESULT

Immediate and political effects

04 STRENGTHS & LIMITATIONS

3 strengths · 2 limitations



01 . CONTEXT

INDIA UNDER COLONIAL RULE

Under British colonial rule, India faced heavy taxation and a government monopoly on salt, a vital resource. In 1930, Gandhi launched a 350 km march to protest the salt monopoly, a symbolic act of civil disobedience.

02 . STRATEGY

350KM TOWARDS FREEDOM

A nonviolent march and an illegal salt collection were unconventional tactics used to challenge British control. The growing public support and strong symbolic impact drew public and media pressure which led to negotiations with British authorities.

03 . RESULT

THE USE OF A MARCH

A march is a visible, slow, and nonviolent form of protest that draws attention over time. Helps build unity, spread the message step by step, and gain national and international support.



04 · LESSONS

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MARCH

STRENGTHS

- *Powerful peaceful symbolism*
- *International visibility*
- *National unity*

LIMITATIONS

- *Gradual effect*
- *Relies on strong leadership and favorable media context*



Gandhi during the Salt March, march 1930