

### Outcomes of Salt March or Salt Satyagraha:

- A lot of people came together including women, depressed class.
- The movement showed the power of non-violence in fighting against colonialism for the freedom struggle.
- In 1931, Mahatma Gandhi was released and met Lord Irwin who wanted to put an end to the civil disobedience movement.
- As a result, **Gandhi-Irwin pact** was signed, the civil disobedience movement ended and Indians were allowed to make salt for domestic use.

**Insta Curious:** On his return from South Africa, Gandhi's first Ashram in India was established in **the Kochrab area of Ahmedabad on 25 May 1915**. The Ashram was then shifted on 17 June 1917 to a piece of open land on the banks of the river Sabarmati.

### InstaLinks:

#### Prelims Link:

1. About Salt March.
2. Causes, effects and outcomes.
3. About the Civil Disobedience Movement.

#### 4. Key leaders.

**Mains Link:** Discuss the significance and outcomes of Dandi March.

## 2. Controversy over Bhagat Singh photograph at Punjab CM Bhagwant Mann's office:

### Context:

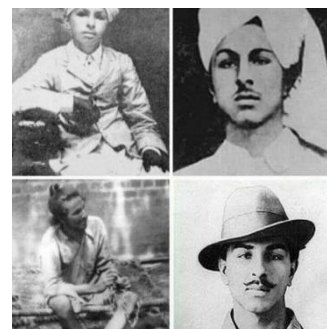
A photograph of Bhagat Singh in Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann's office has run into a controversy.

- The new AAP Party CM has said that he dreams of creating an **egalitarian Punjab** that Bhagat Singh had dreamt of and sacrificed his life for.
- However, the basanti (yellow) turban Bhagat Singh is seen wearing in the photo is being objected to, primarily for the photo's lack of authenticity.



### What's the issue now?

According to experts, there are only four original photographs of him. In one picture, he is sitting with open hair in jail, another shows him in a hat and two others show him in a white turban. All other pictures showing him in yellow or orange turbans or even with a weapon in his hand are products of imagination.



- Bhagat Singh was **born in 1907 in Lyallpur district** (now in Pakistan), and grew up in a Sikh family deeply involved in political activities.
- In 1923, Bhagat Singh joined **the National College, Lahore which was founded and managed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Parmanand**.
- In 1924 in Kanpur, he became a member of **the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**, started by **Sachindranath Sanyal** a year earlier.
- In 1928, HRA was **renamed** from Hindustan Republican Association to **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**.
- In 1925-26 Bhagat Singh and his colleagues started a militant youth organization called **the Naujawan Bharat Sabha**.
- In 1927, he was **first arrested on charges of association with the Kakori Case** accused for an article written under the pseudonym Vidrohi (Rebel).
- In 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai had led a procession to protest against the arrival of the Simon Commission. The police resorted to a brutal lathi charge, in which **Lala Lajpat Rai was severely injured and later succumbed to his injuries**.
- **To take revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai**, Bhagat Singh and his associates plotted the assassination of James A. Scott, the Superintendent of Police.