

**The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement**

Mahatma Gandhi started Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

**How Participants saw the Movement**

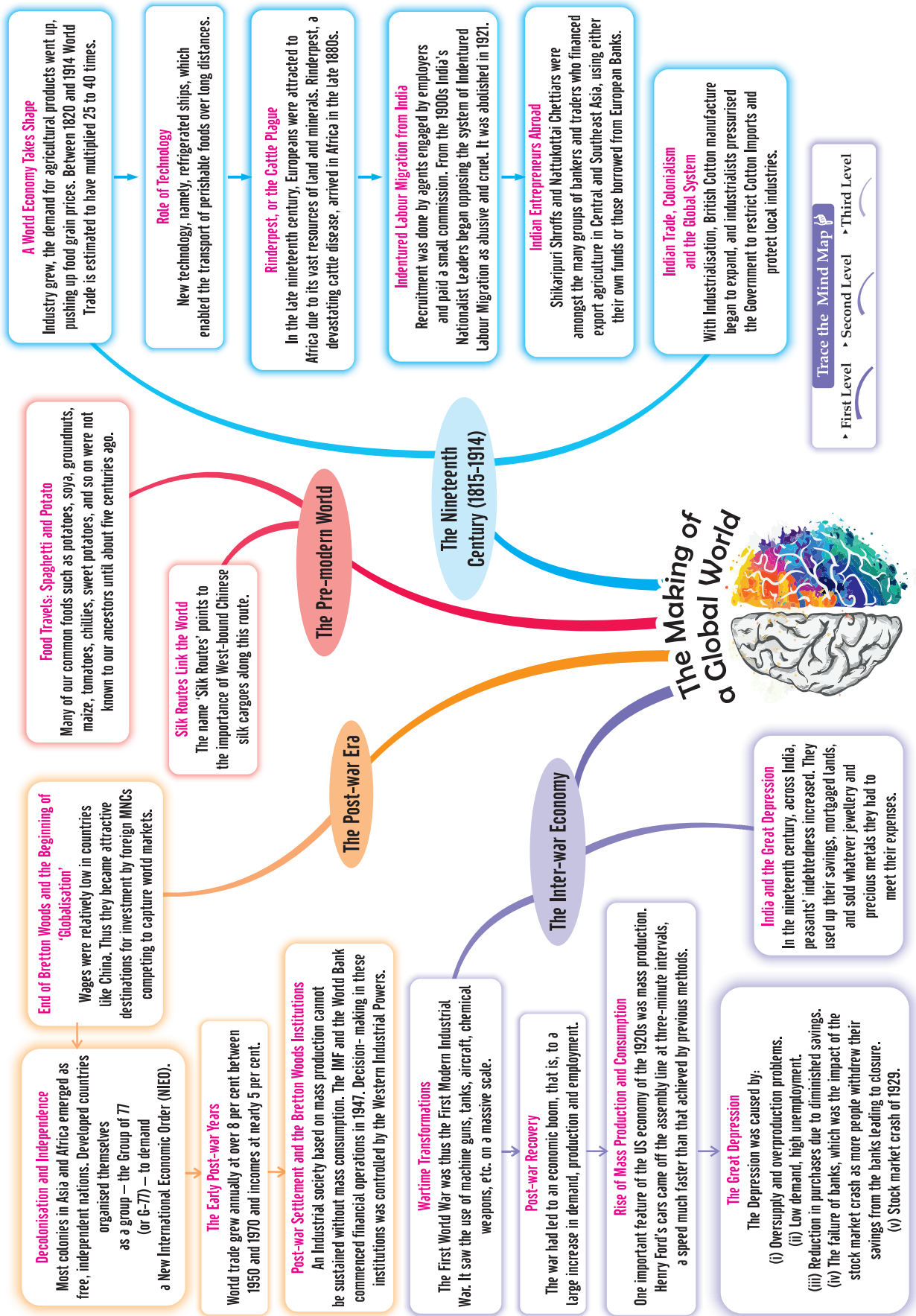
In the countryside, rich peasant communities were deeply disappointed when the Movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised.

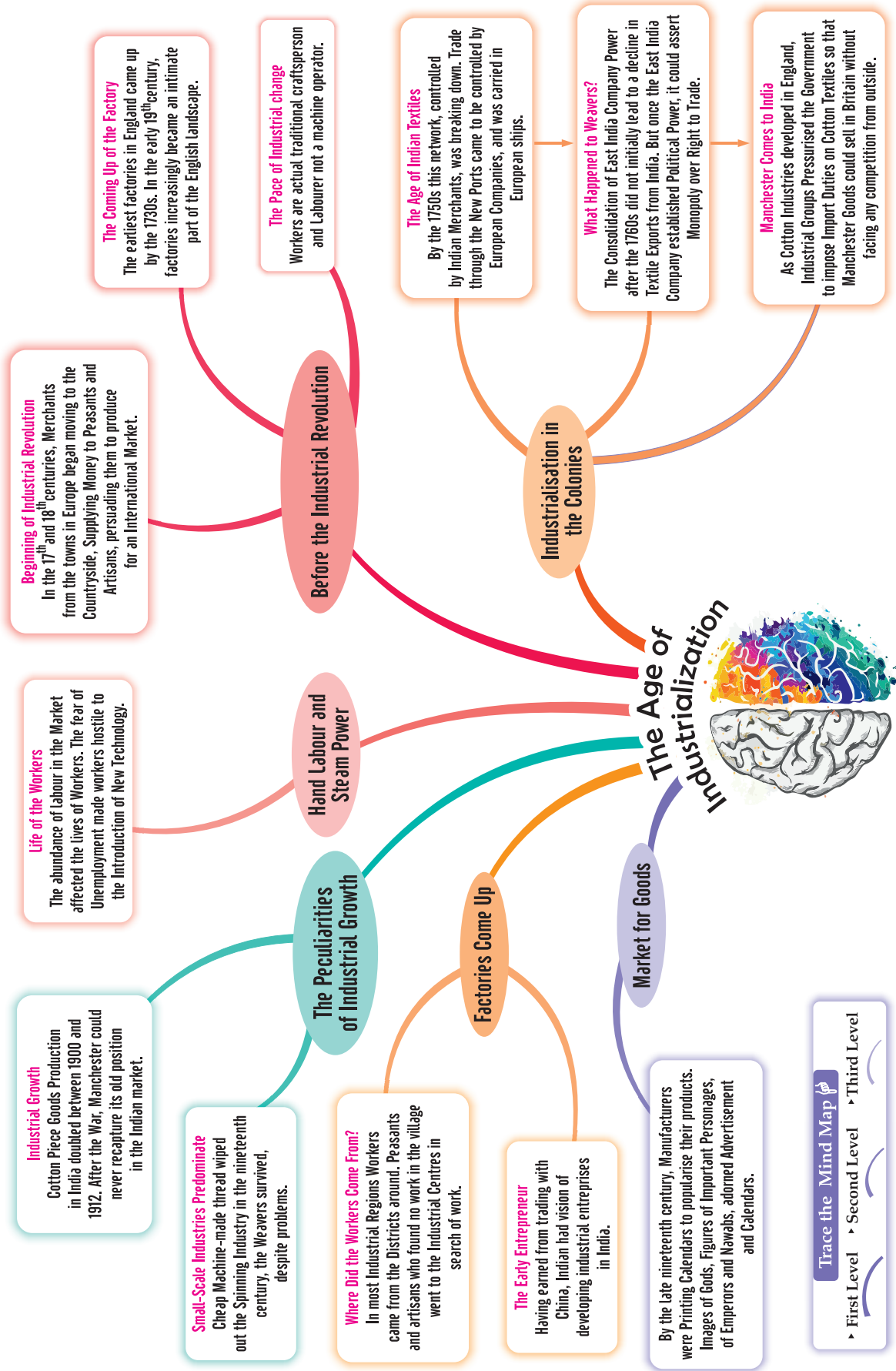
**Appointment of Simon Commission**

In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement. Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928.

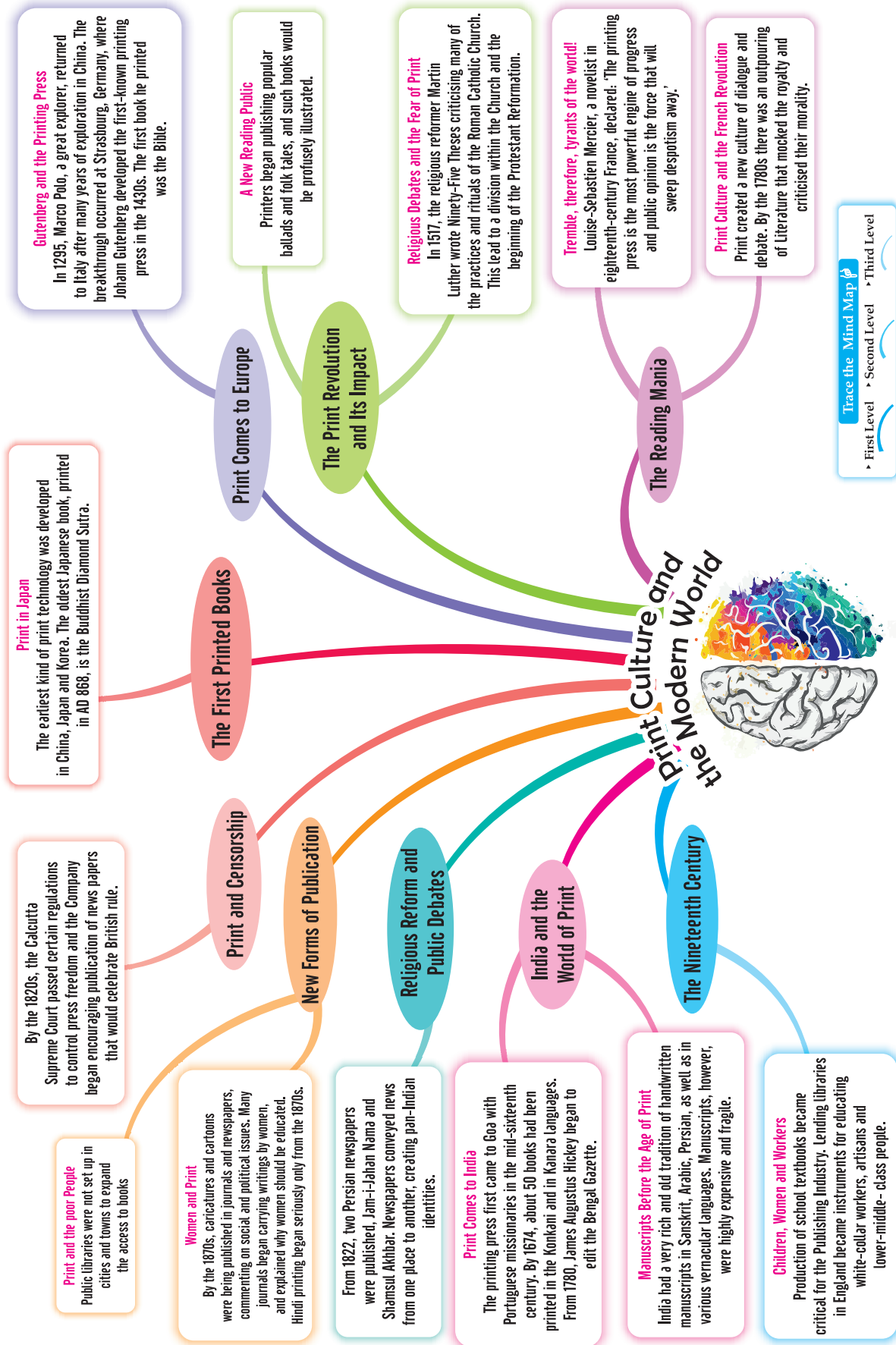
**The Limits of Civil Disobedience**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

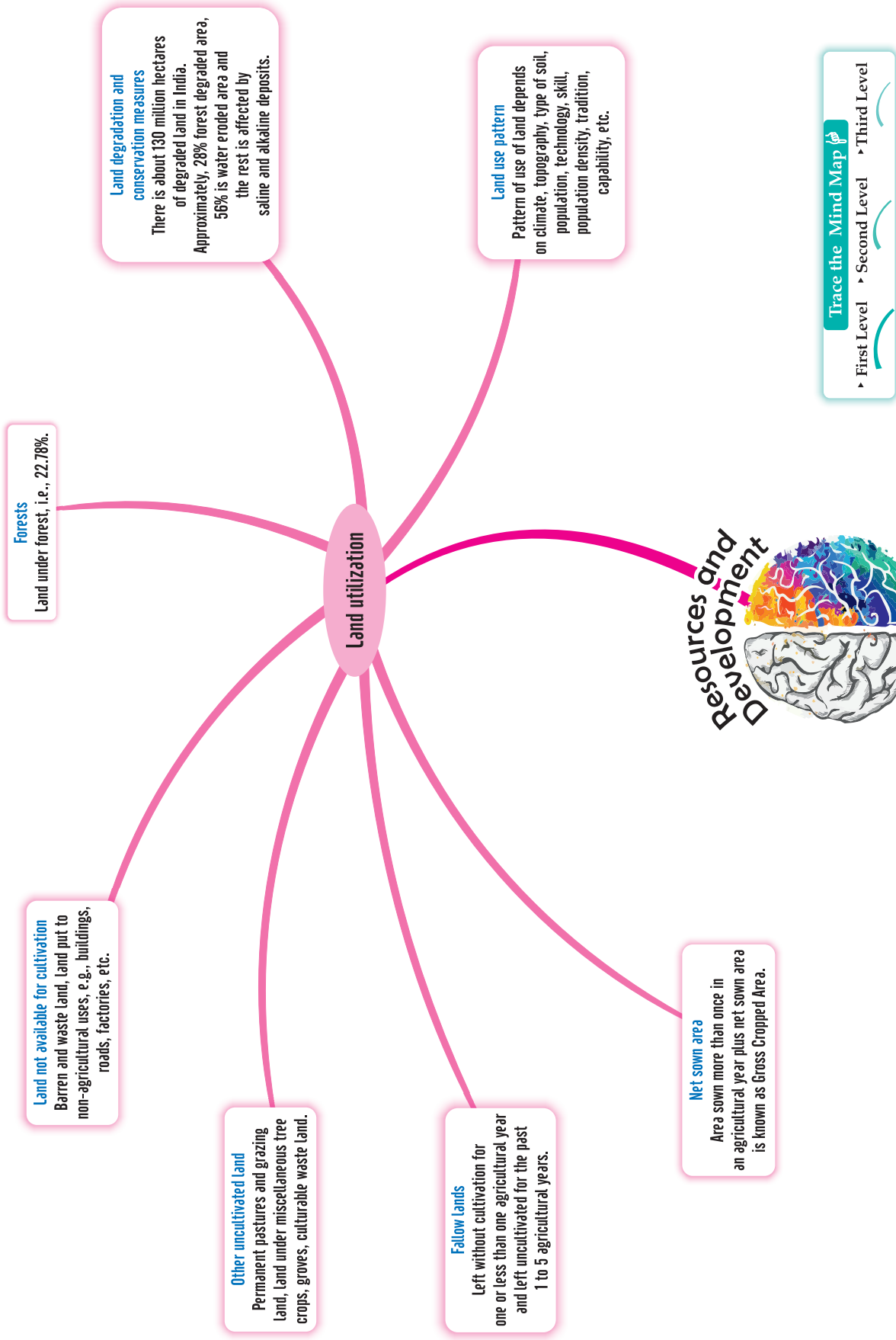


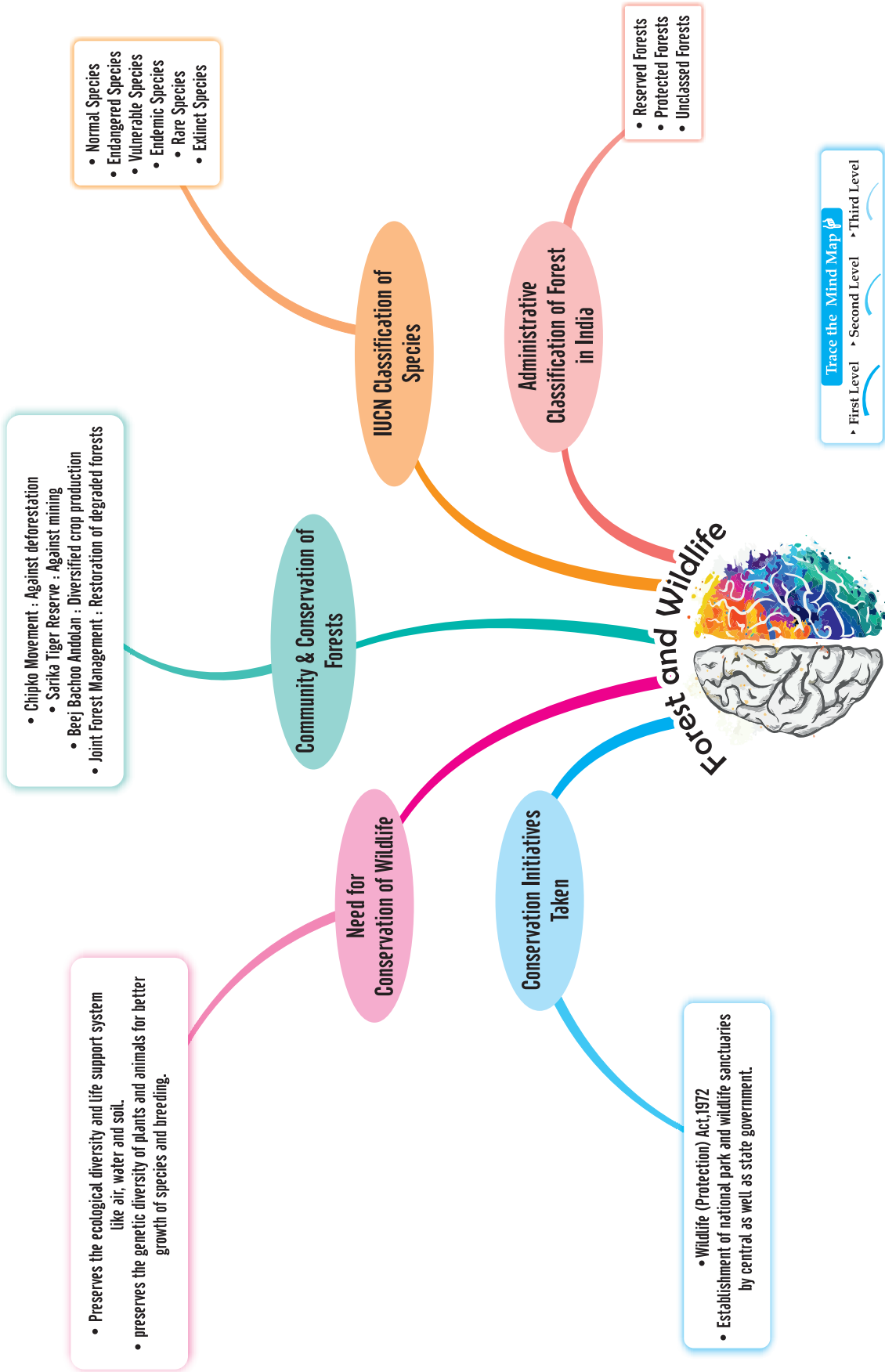


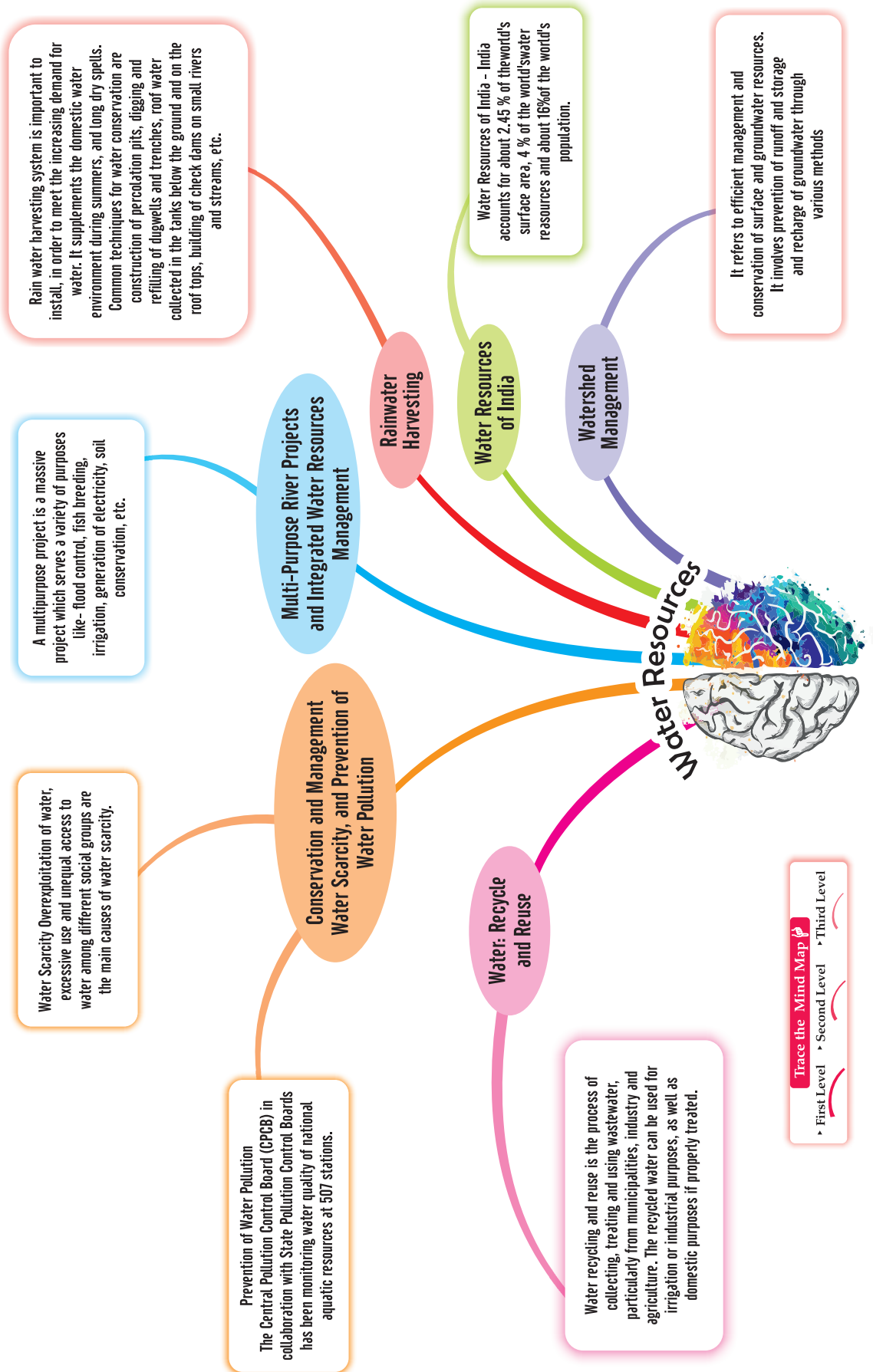




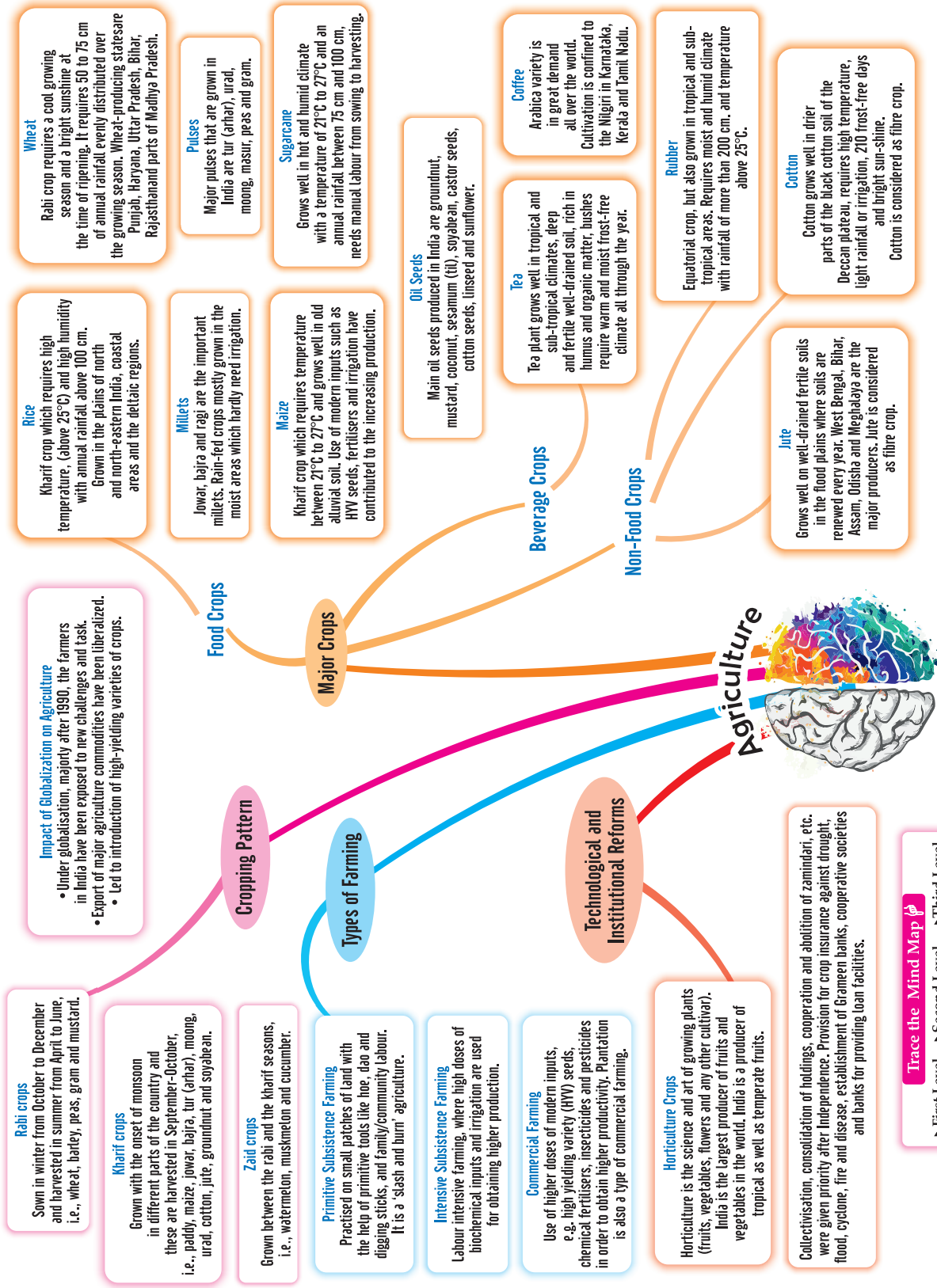
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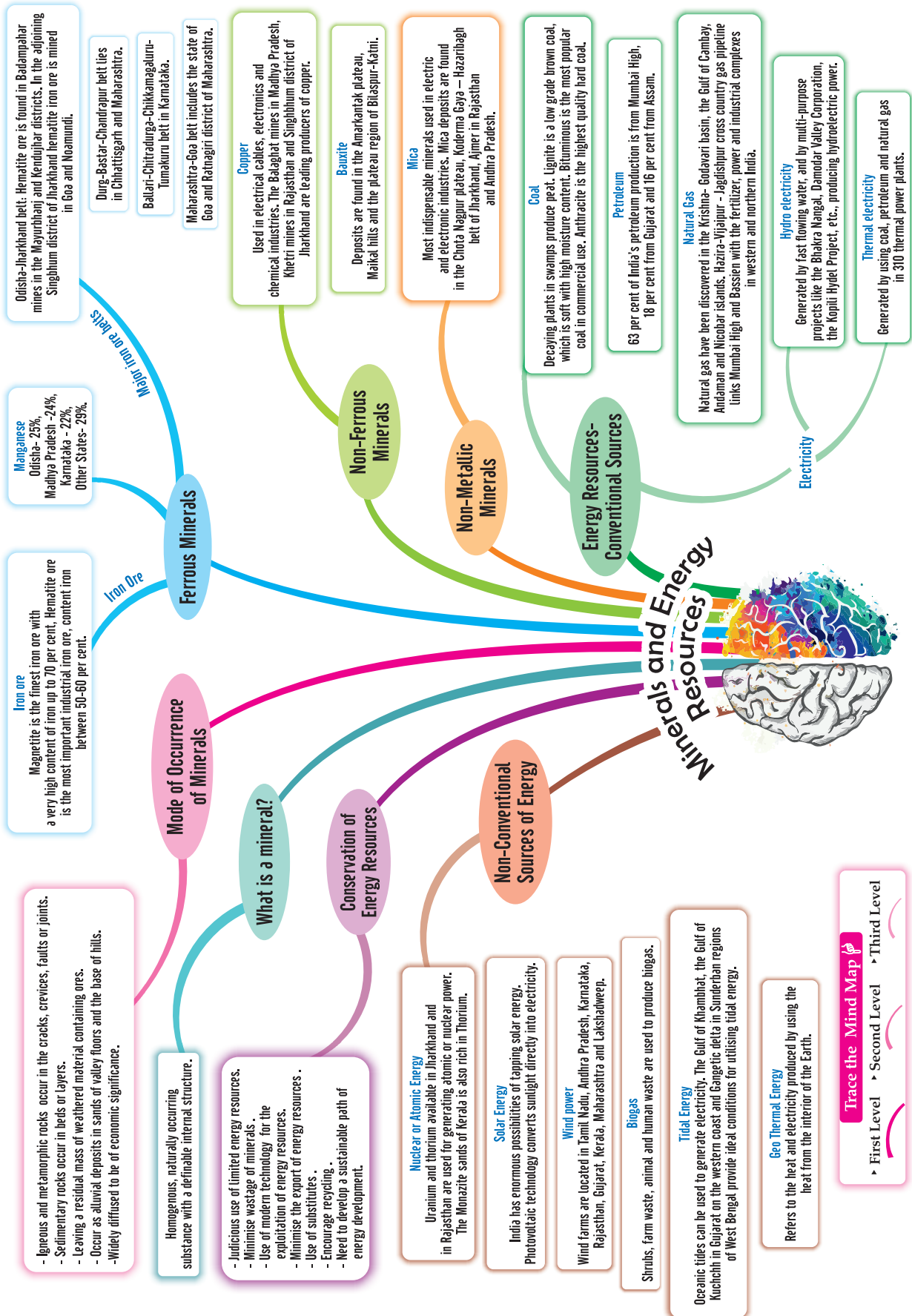
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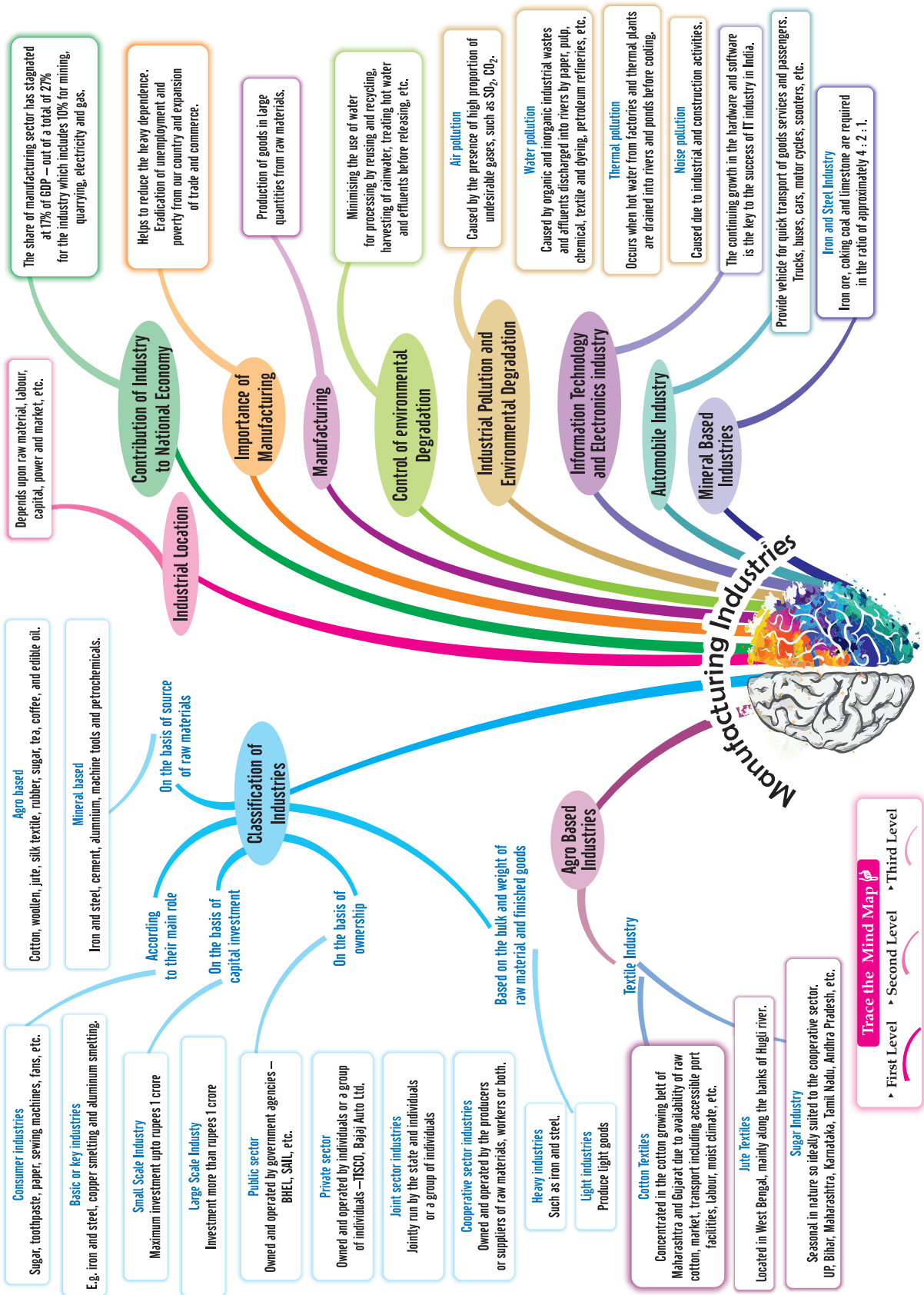
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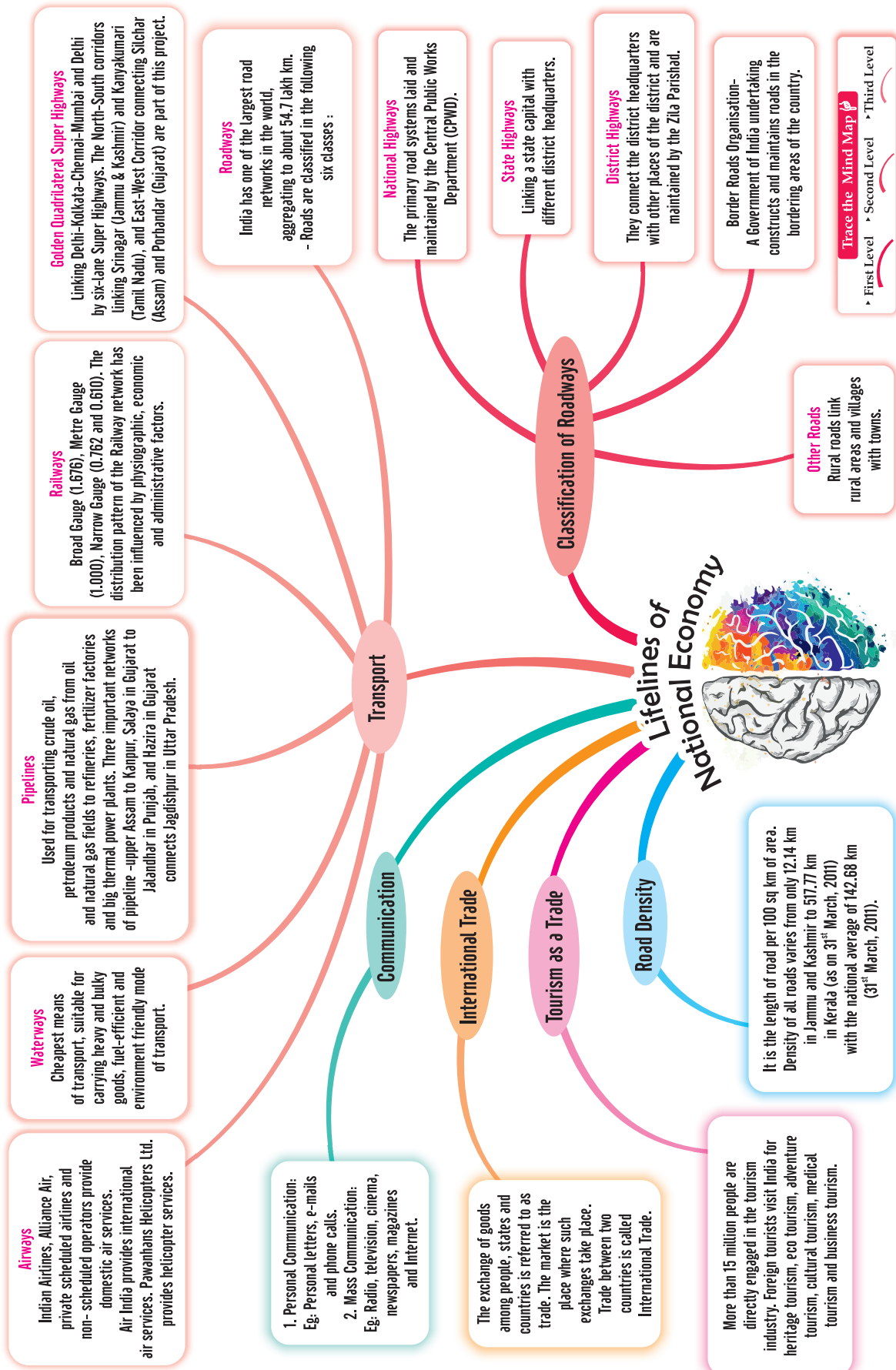
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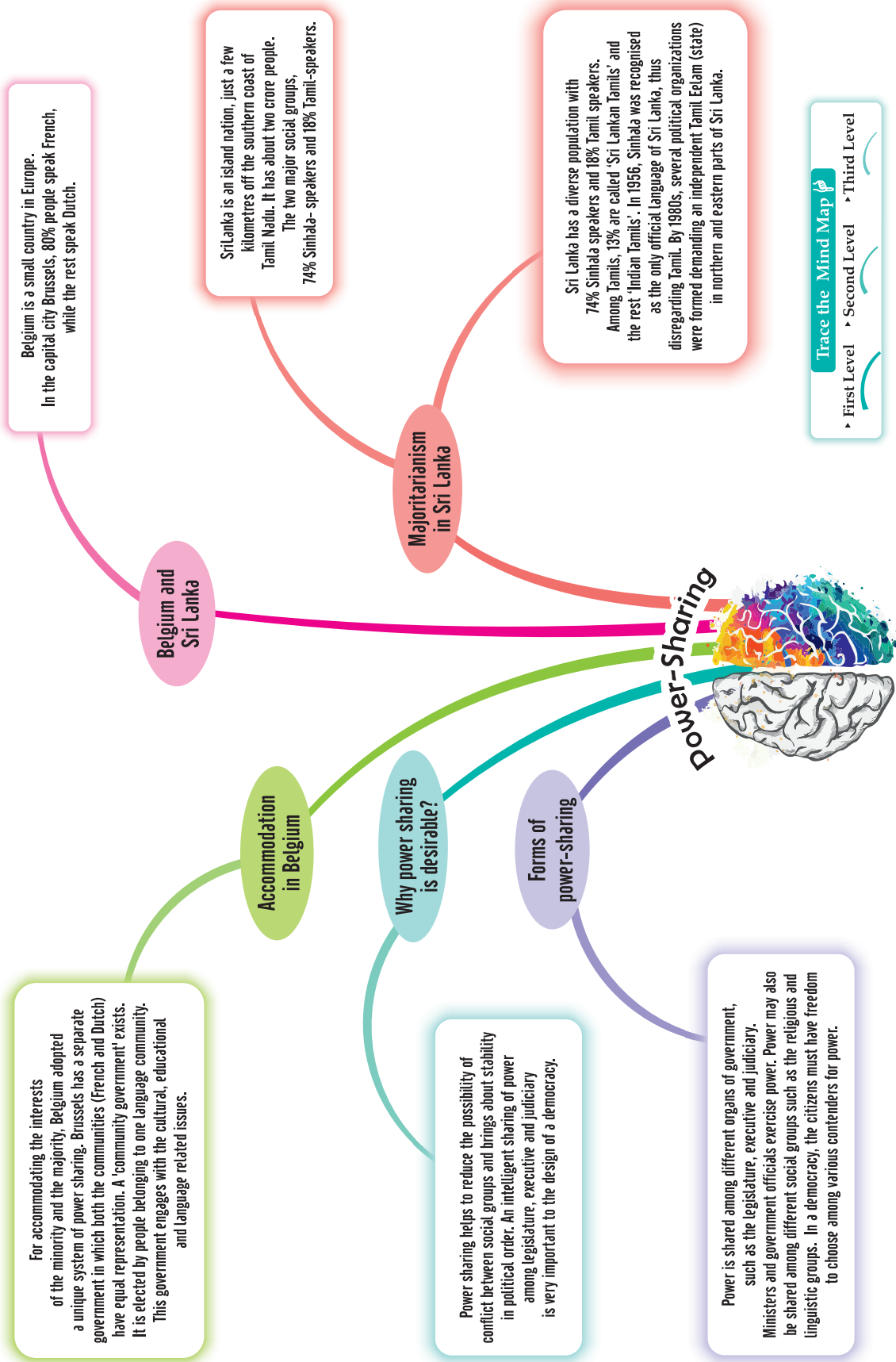
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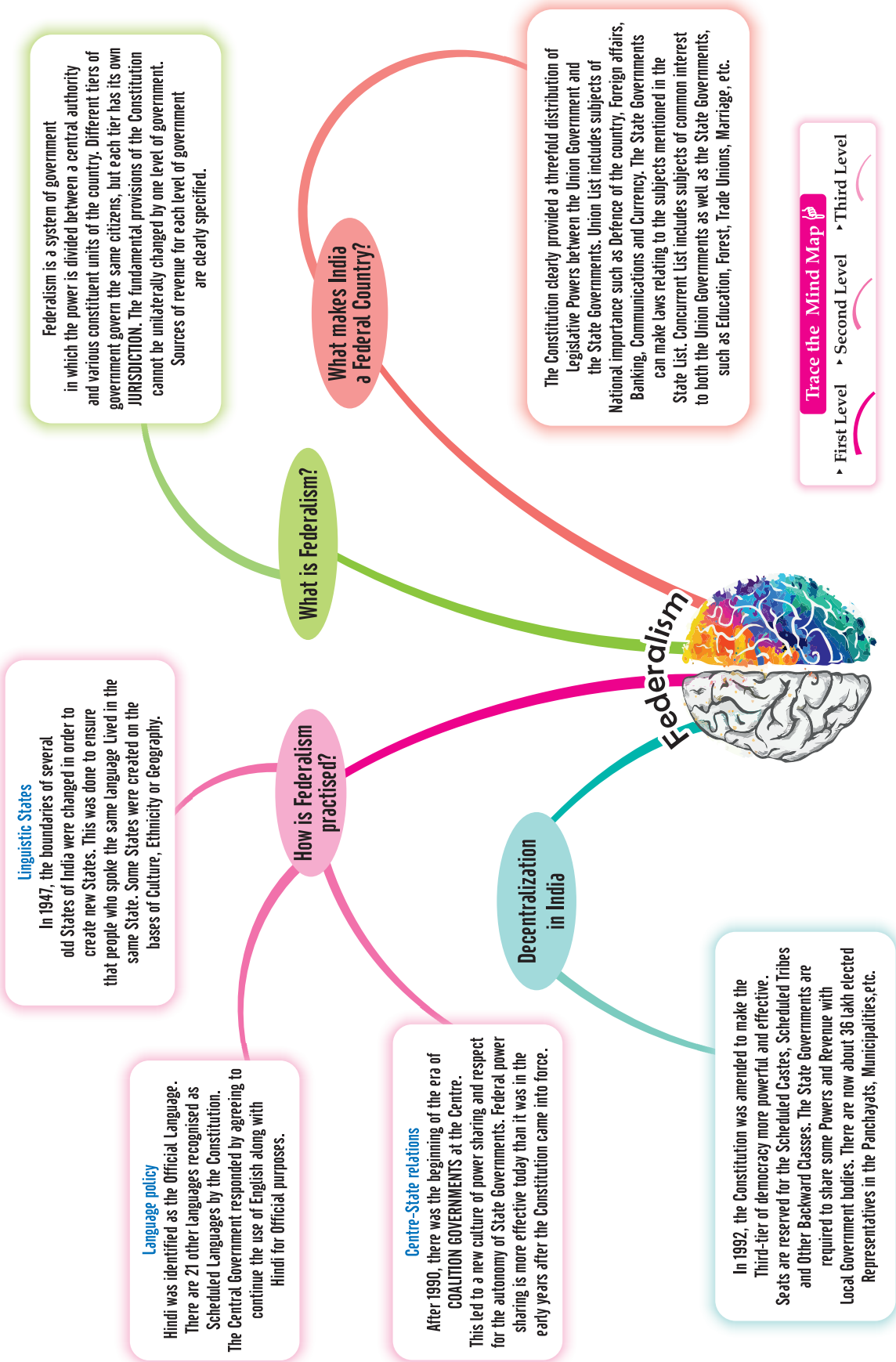


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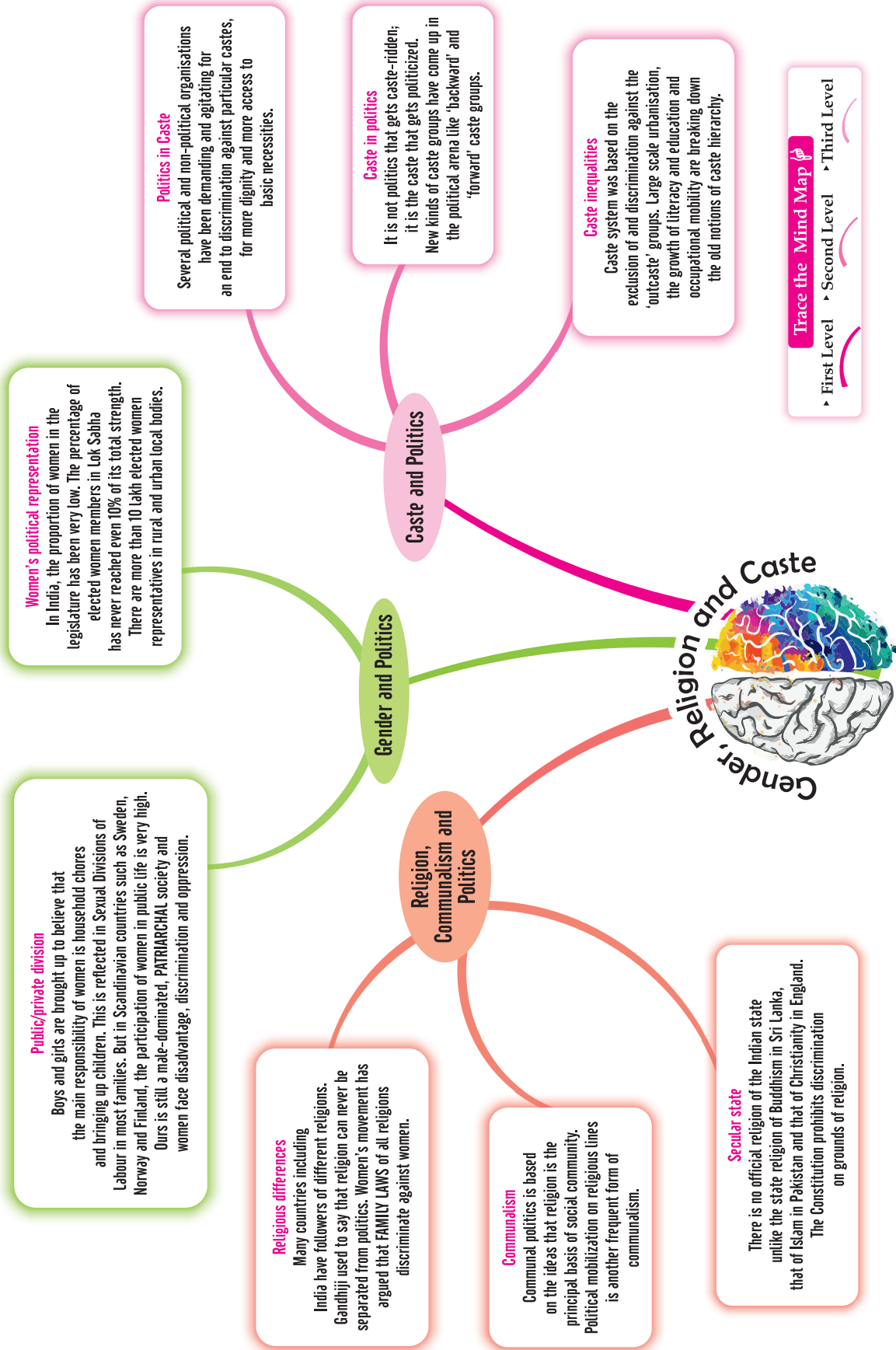
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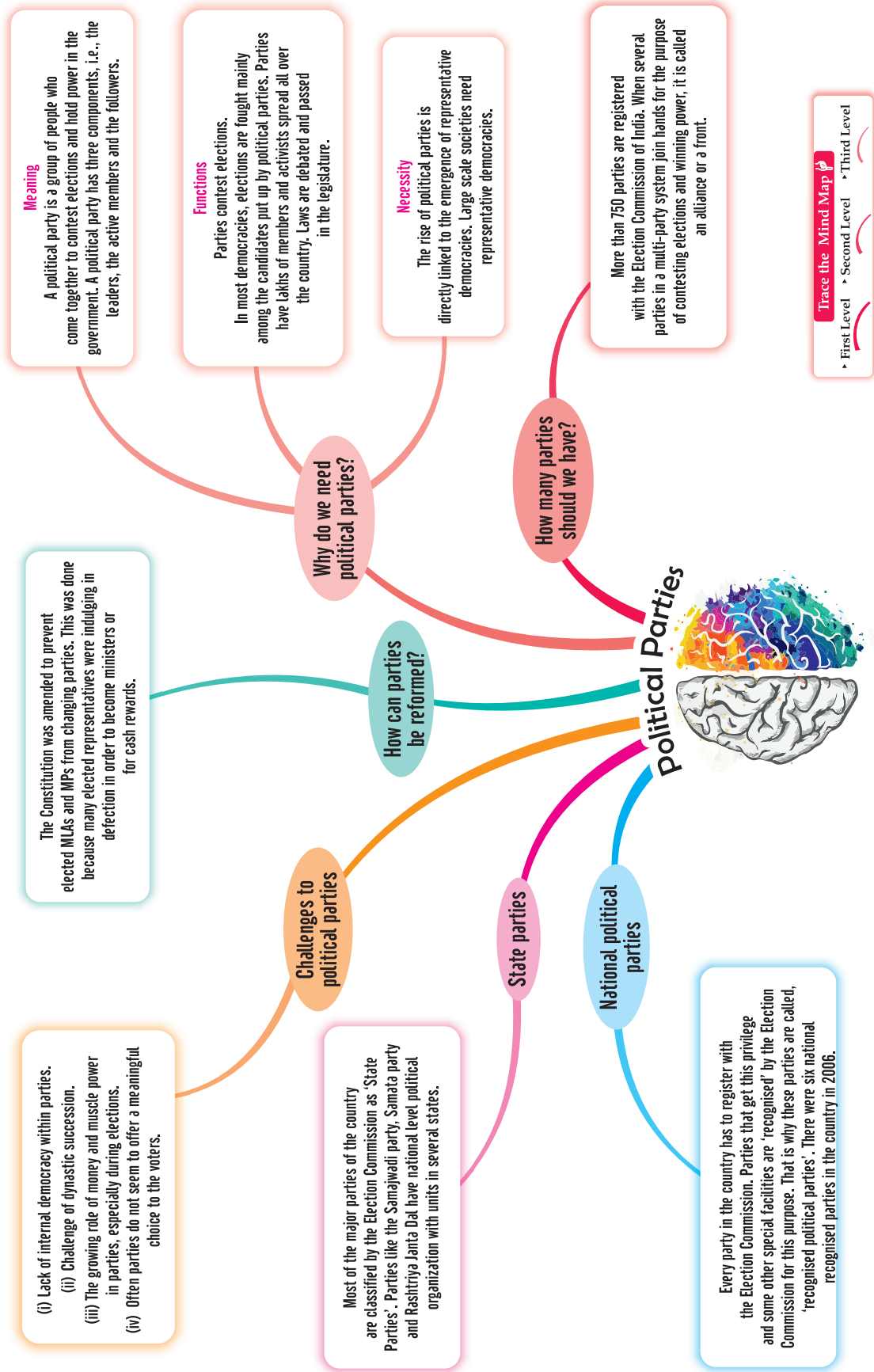






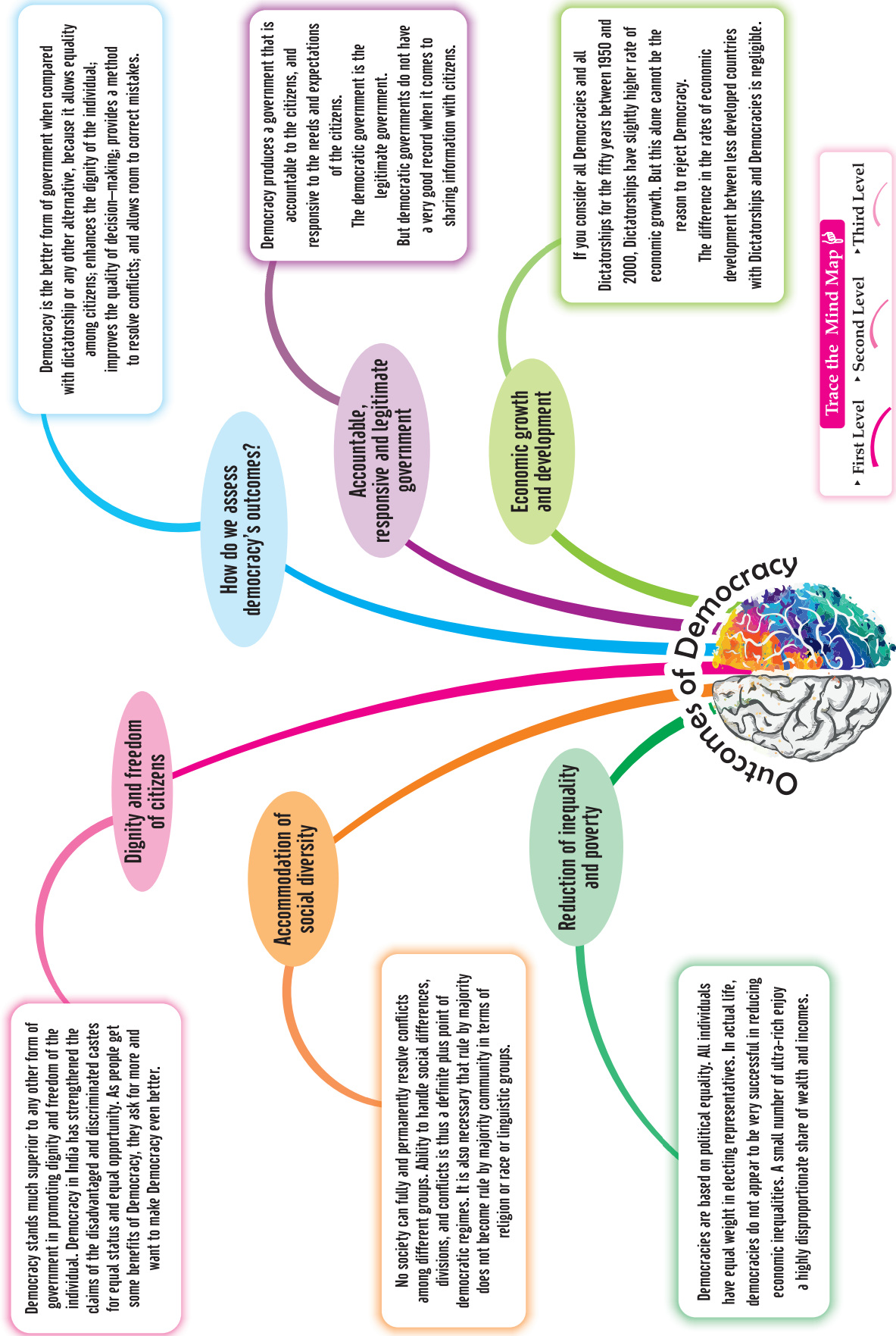


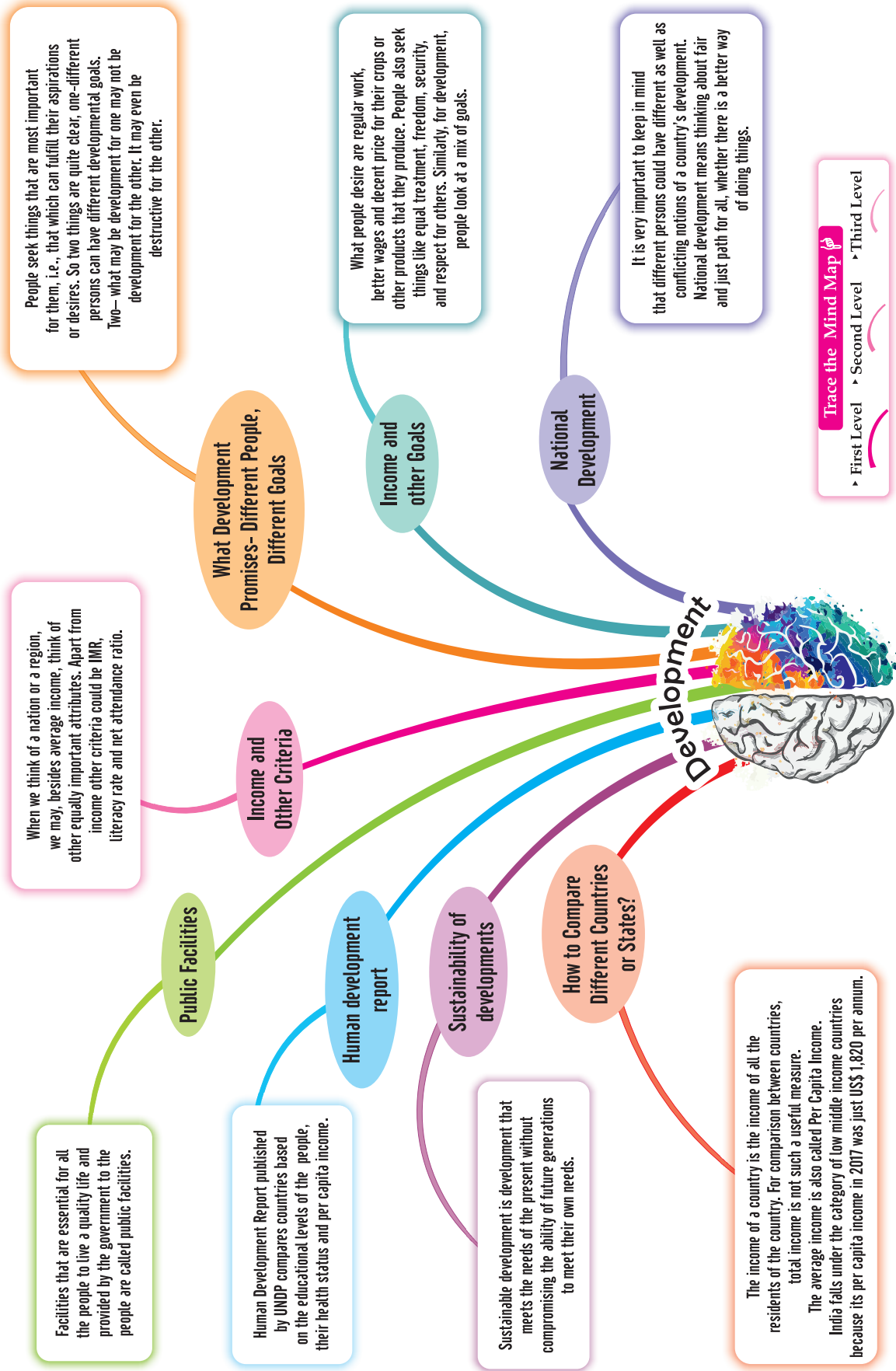




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