

## Salt March

Salt march which was carried from 12 March 1930 to 5 April 1930 (24 days) was led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. It is also sometimes referred to as salt satyagraha or Dandi march. It was launched as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly. Initially started with 78 volunteers, this movement was joined by thousands of Indians, which spanned 390 km from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. This movement was based on the Gandhi's principle of non-violence called satyagraha which loosely translates to truth force. Gandhi was of the opinion that necessary essentials like salt cannot be heavily taxed. At one point in time it was taxed at around 75% and the Indians were not allowed to make salt on their own. As a result of this march Gandhi was arrested, but nonetheless the event was partially successful. According to me this event had a huge impact on the overall Indian independence event. Confidence was cultivated among the Indian public and they were in a way made aware about their rights. And as Gandhi said this movement really shook the roots of the British empire.

## White revolution in India

White revolution is also known as operation flood which was launched on 13 January 1970. This revolution was made possible by Verghese Kurien, who was also the chairman and founder of Amul, Tribhuvandas Kishibhai Patel and Harichand Megha Dalaya. Due to this event India was transformed from milk deficient nation into world's largest milk producer. Within 30 years, it has doubled the milk available per person in India. It was actually launched to give farmers the benefit of the resources they create. The successful implementation of the movement was because of the production by the masses and not just mass production. Due to the successful execution of this event dairy farming is India's largest self-sustaining industry. It also had a large impact on the number of women who participated in the dairy activity Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies increased significantly. This event had a major impact on the mindset and inclusivity of the women in the overall dairy industry which resulted in the increase contribution in the GDP.

## Battle of Kalinga

The Kalinga war was a battle fought between the Mauryan empire of Magadha and the state of Kalinga. Due to its strong navy Kalinga dominated the trading world of the bay of Bengal and because of which it was of strategic importance to the Mauryan empire. Mauryan king Ashoka sent message to the King of Kalinga asking him to surrender, but the king never agreed. As the king denied Ashoka led a huge army against Kalinga in a historic battle in 261 BCE. As it was the first major battle after accession by Ashoka he was eager to win the war at any costs. Because of the vast Mauryan army, Kalinga lost the war. 150,000 soldiers were taken as prisoners by Ashoka, 100,000 were slain, and many others died later because of their injuries. Even though Ashoka was eager to win the war he was not prepared for the destruction caused by the war. After seeing all the bloodshed he thought that he was the cause of the destruction. Ashoka's response to the Kalinga War is recorded in the Edicts of Ashoka. The Kalinga War forced Ashoka, to devote the rest of his life to ahimsa (non-violence) and to dharma-Vijaya (victory through dharma). Following the conquest of Kalinga, Ashoka ended the military expansion of the empire and began an era of more than 40 years of relative peace, harmony, and prosperity. We can still see these values engraved in the Indian culture.