**Effectiveness of Non- violent movement in contemporary world**

Non-violent movement is the practice of achieving non-violent protest, lawlessness, economic or political non-cooperation, social change through holding the truth firmly. Such a movement highlights the aspirations of an individual or group that feels that something needs to be changed to improve the current state of the resisting individual or group. It can be an effective strategy in reducing violent conflicts and making the world more peaceful. The idea and practice of non-violence are not new. It is as old as the tenets of Buddhism and as new as the latest initiatives at the United Nations. Lord Buddha said more than two and a half millennia ago that enmity could not be put to an end by enmity. The use of the principles of non-violence helped end apartheid in South Africa and racism in the USA. It also ended the conflict plaguing those societies and introduced equality and mutual coexistence ideas. Although South Asia has a good record of non-violent movements, it is now one of the most conflict-prone regions globally.

Ahimsa Andolan, or the Non-cooperation movement, is one of the most significant non-violence movements in India of South Asian history. It was one of the first non-violent mass law-breaking movements in India led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. The movement, which lasted from September 1920 to February 1922, marked the beginning of the "Gandhi era" in the history of India's independence movement. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October 1899 in Porbandar, Gujarat to a middle-class family. His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi. His name was Mohandas. According to Gujarati custom, his full name is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

In 1918, in South Africa and in Bihar's Champaran and Gujarat's Kheda, Mahatma Gandhi showed how the British authorities could gain respect and attention by disobeying the people's law and obstructing government work. Mahatma Gandhi was assisted by a group of young Indian revolutionaries like Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru. When the Rowlatt Act was passed in the British Parliament, it was enacted by the Viceroy of India and the Imperial Legislative Council on April 7, 1919. Through the Rowlatt Act of 1919, after the First World War, the British government tried to stifle all kinds of democratic movements and suppress anti-British movements through repression. The commission made some recommendations to protect the British Empire from the violent movement of Indians. Based on those recommendations, the British government enacted an anti-terrorism and repressive law on March 16, 1919. On 13 April, when thousands of people gathered at a place called Jallianwala Bagh on the occasion of the Ramnabami fair, the police opened fire on innocent people on the orders of Dyer. There are many casualties. The incident sparked protests across the country. As a result, a violent movement started. Gandhi's satyagraha failed. He admitted his mistake. Gandhiji's proposal for the non-cooperation movement was supported in 1920 at the annual session of the Congress in Nagpur. Gandhi forbade the British government to cooperate. He started a national protest movement against the act. All offices and factories were closed. Indians began to be encouraged to leave government schools, the police department, the army, and government jobs. Lawyers boycott government courts. By public transport, British goods, especially cloth, were excluded. Senior leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, and others opposed the movement. He also criticized the Muslim League all over India. However, the young nationalists of the country were inspired by this movement and supported Gandhiji. He was adopted by the Congress and supported by Muslim leaders like Maulana Azad, Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Abbas Tayebji, Maulana Muhammad Ali, and Maulana Shawkat Ali.

The success of the non-cooperation movement and the spontaneous participation of millions of Indians in this movement terrified the British authorities. However, on February 4, 1922, three protesters were shot dead by police in a violent clash between protesters and local police at Chauri Chaura. Gandhiji felt that the movement was going astray. He did not want the mob and the police to attack each other and the civilians killed. Gandhiji fasted for three days. He urged the Indian people to stop the struggle and withdrew the mass non-cooperation movement. His claim was finally granted, but a few days later he fell ill and was released on February 5, 1924.

Between 1930 and 1934, Gandhiji started the non-violent mass movement in India again. Through the Salt Satyagraha, millions of fellow citizens have brought to the world the bright image of India's non-violent movement. Subhas Chandra and Jawaharlal wanted to propose a proposal demanding complete independence. Gandhi was angry at this. He wanted autonomy through negotiations. The rule then was that Indians could not make salt. Everyone has to buy salt from the British government. Within a few days, many people were taken prisoner. Unspeakable atrocities began on ordinary people across the country. At that time, about one lakh satyagrahas were imprisoned. Lord Darwin was compelled to sit down with Gandhi, and the agreement between them was that the people of the coast would be able to make and sell salt. Gandhi called for the release of all his friends in the country. He walked 400 kilometers in protest against the salt tax, which was the beginning of a direct 'Leave India' movement against the British rulers. In the days that followed, he was one of the regulators of subcontinental politics.

Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned several times in South Africa and India for his anti-British activities. However, he was adamant about non-violent doctrine and truth in all circumstances. Living a simple life, this politician established a self-contained monastery. On 15 June 2007, the United Nations decided to observe the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the proponent of the non-violence movement, as the "International Day of Non-Violence" to drive the British out of India.

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