# Abstract

The aim of this visualization is to visualize 1930 Salt March path by Mahatma Gandhi and the content analysis of his speeches during the march in British India. This task is achieved by employing numerical and other data (speeches, places visited, halts, crowds along the march). This project proposes a retelling of the momentous event in a data-centric narrative, to communicate and highlight the significance and rich historical context of the Salt March in 1930 [1].

# Introduction

Salt March by Gandhi in British India is often referred as a stepping stone for Indian Independence [2]. The performed visualizations are user-centric, two different visualizations are included in the final model, one is the geospatial path of the Salt March including crowd strength along the way and the other one is, an interactive content analysis of Gandhi speeches used in addressing the people in different places during the march along with full speech text.

# Data

The data for this project is collected from multiple sources, mainly from Gandhi Literature by Sevagram Ashram, Government of India [3] and the arcGis [4] [5].

**Datatype**: This collected dataset consists of both Numerical and categorical data. Data includes information of the Day, Date, Time, Place, Geo-coordinates, Crowd count and speeches.

# Tasks

* To visualize historic Salt March geospatially on a map with the number of crowd participating at each location during the march
* To visualize content analysis of Gandhi speeches and highlight the most influential words in the speech

# Approach

## Visualization-1: Geospatial Map of Salt March

### Visual encoding channels:

**Position**: Position is a primary attribute in visualizing a geospatial map. For this visualization the data position is mapped using latitudes and longitudes of the Salt March path.

**Mark**: Circular shape dots are used to point the places. A path is drawn based on the density for the crowd data. Legends are used to indicate start point and end point.

**Size**: Width of the path joining each location (node) is varied based on the crowd participation data.

**Color**: Different colors are been used, to depict a place (dot) “yellow color” is used, crowd joining the path is shown in light brown, start flag and end flags are given red and green respectively.

**Orientation**: Orientation is shown on the map direction connecting each place and crowd movement (density).

### Tools & Technologies used:

‘R’ language [6] with libraries ggplot, ggmap.

### Method:

## 5.2 Visualization-2: Content analysis of Gandhi speeches

# References

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| [1] |  | Kenneth Pletcher, Salt March, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc, https://www.britannica.com/event/Salt-March (Accessed on 04-04-2019). |
| [2] |  | Weber, Thomas. Gandhian nonviolence and the Salt March [online]. Social Alternatives, Vol. 21, No. 2, Autumn 2002: 46-51. https://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=200206750;res=IELAPA, ISSN: 0155-0306. [Accessed on 06 Apr 19]. |
| [3] |  | Gandhi Literature: Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi, Volume 48, <http://www.gandhiashramsevagram.org/gandhi-literature/collected-works-of-mahatma-gandhi-volume-1-to-98.php> [Accessed on 06 Apr 19]. |

[4] The Dandi March, <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=b948453224aa4449984cdcca1400261e#overview> [Accessed on 06 Apr 19].

[5] 11] Dataset, http://keyaar.in/salt/DandiMarch-Data-CSVFiles.zip [Accessed on 06 Apr 19].