



# Mahatma Gandhi Green Triangle

## Why in News

**'Mahatma Gandhi Green Triangle'** has been unveiled in **Madagascar** to mark Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.



## What are the Key Points?

- The word green in the **plaque** (a flat piece of stone or metal) signifies their commitment to **sustainable development** and saving the environment.
- The naming of this park as Mahatma Gandhi Green Triangle **is a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi**.
  - Gandhi was a **'Pravasi'** who returned to India from South Africa, led India's freedom struggle.
- Madagascar has a **large diaspora from the Indian state of Gujarat** and it is fitting that a **green triangle named after Gandhi**, who hailed from Porbandar in the state, is being unveiled in the capital of Madagascar (Antananarivo).
- Madagascar voiced appreciation for efforts by the Indian Embassy in greening the area, saying it meets the objective of the **Urban Municipality of Antananarivo** to create the maximum green space in the **capital city of Madagascar**.

## What are the Key Facts Related to Mahatma Gandhi?

- **Birth:** 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1869 in Porbandar (Gujarat)



- **Brief Profile:** Lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India.
- **Satyagrah:** In **South Africa (1893-1915)**, he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha.
- **Return to India:** He returned to India from South Africa on 9th January 1915.
  - **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD)** is celebrated on 9th January every year to mark the contribution of the Overseas Indian community in the development of India.
- **Satyagraha Movements in India:** Mahatma Gandhi believed that the dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.
  - In **1917 he travelled to Champaran** in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
  - In **1919**, he decided to launch a **nationwide satyagraha** against the proposed **Rowlatt Act (1919)**.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):** At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.
- **The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement:** For several years after the Non-cooperation Movement ended, Mahatma Gandhi focused on his social reform work.
  - In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law.
    - According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.
- **Quit India Movement:**
  - With the outbreak of **World War II (1939-45)**, the nationalist struggle in India entered its last crucial phase.
- **Social Work:**
  - He worked for the upliftment of untouchables and gave them a new name '**Harijan**' meaning the children of God.
    - In September 1932, **B.R. Ambedkar** negotiated the **Poona Pact** with Mahatma Gandhi.
  - His symbol of self-reliance - the spinning wheel - became a popular symbol of the Indian Independence Movement.
- **Books Written:** Hind Swaraj, **My Experiments with Truth** (Autobiography)
- **Death:** He was shot dead by Nathuram Godse on **30<sup>th</sup> January, 1948**.
  - **30<sup>th</sup> January is observed as Martyrs' Day.**

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